



# Richardson's Botanical Identifications

Root identification  
Vegetation surveys  
Tree/Building investigations  
Plant taxonomy

Dr Ian B K Richardson  
BSc, MSc, PhD, MRSB, FLS

James Richardson  
BSc (Hons. Biology)

## Auger Solutions

Auger House

Cross Lane

WALLASEY

Wirral CH45 8RH

Enterprise House  
49-51 Whiteknights Road  
Reading  
RG6 7BB

Tel: (0118) 986 9552 (Direct line)

E-mail: [richardsons@botanical.net](mailto:richardsons@botanical.net)

Web: [www.botanical.net](http://www.botanical.net)

Your ref: 99216-1-2

Our ref: 78/9113

08/11/2019

Dear Sirs

### Root ID

The samples you sent in relation to the above have been examined. Their structures were referable as follows:

TH1, 0.5m		
3 no.	Examined root: ACER (Maples, Sycamores). This was a very IMMATURE sample (under 0.15mm in diameter).	Dead* (note this 'dead' result can be unreliable with such thin samples).
2 no.	Both pieces of BARK only - insufficient material for recognition.	
TH2, 0.5m		
6 no.	Examined root: a conifer, could well be the family CUPRESSACEAE (cypresses ('macrocarpa', 'Leylandii' etc.), Thuja (Western Red Cedar), Junipers).	Dead*.
4 no.	All sections or pieces of BARK only - alas insufficient material for identification.	
TH2, 1.0m		
2 no.	Examined root: again, could be the family CUPRESSACEAE (as listed above). Less than 0.2mm in diameter.	Dead* (as above, this 'dead' result could be an unreliable one).
5 no.	Unfortunately all with insufficient cells for identification.	
TH2, 1.5m		
2 no.	Examined root: similar in many ways to the family SALICACEAE (Salix (Willows) and Populus (Poplars)). Not more than 0.4mm in diameter.	Dead* (again note that this 'dead' result could be unreliable).
1 no.	Examined root: too DECAYED for identification.	

Click here for more information: [ACER](#) [CUPRESSACEAE](#) [SALICACEAE](#)

I trust this is of help. Please call us if you have any queries; our Invoice is enclosed.

Yours faithfully

Dr Ian B K Richardson

\* Based mainly on the Iodine test for starch. Starch is present in some cells of a living woody root, but is more or less rapidly broken down by soil micro-organisms on death of the root, sometimes before decay is evident. This result need not reflect the state of the parent tree.