



CTLA

*Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition*

Corrigendum

27 November 2018

Thank you for your recent purchase of the *Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition*. The *Guide* was published by ISA under the agreement of the organizations in the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA). These organizations are: AmericanHort, American Society of Consulting Arborists, American Society of Landscape Architects, Association of Consulting Foresters of America, International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), National Association of Landscape Professionals, and the Tree Care Industry Association.

ISA, as publisher, has been cataloging important revisions and they are documented in this Corrigendum. Anyone who has purchased the *Guide* will receive this Corrigendum and future printings will include these revisions.

If you have any questions about this publication or wish to submit an item for review by the CTLA authors, please contact Stephanie Ebersohl ([sebersohl@isa-arbor.com](mailto:sebersohl@isa-arbor.com)). ISA will continue to compile these questions and forward them to the authors for their review.

Page / Line or #	Original Text	Corrected Text
22 / 2	<i>Uniform Standards of Appraisal Practice (USPAP)</i>	<i>Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP)</i>
37 / 9–22	The trunk measurement of a leaning tree on level ground should be made 4.5 feet from the ground on the compression or under-side of the trunk. Measurement should be perpendicular to the trunk (Figure 4.3b).	The trunk measurement of a leaning tree on level ground should be made 4.5 feet from the ground on the compression or under-side of the trunk. Measurement of the trunk diameter should be perpendicular to the trunk (smallest diameter across the trunk) (Figure 4.3b).
37 / 11–12	The trunk measurement of a leaning tree on a slope should be made 4.5 feet from the ground on the high side of the trunk. Measurement should be perpendicular to the trunk (Figure 4.3c).	The trunk measurement of a leaning tree on a slope should be made 4.5 feet from the ground on the high side of the slope. Measurement of the trunk diameter should be perpendicular to the trunk (smallest diameter across the trunk) (Figure 4.3c).
44 / Table 4.1	Excellent [Percent Rating] 100%	Excellent [Percent Rating] 81%-100%
57 / 40	To apply the TFT using trunk diameter, compute the cross-sectional area of the subject plant then multiply it by the unit price.	To apply the TFT using trunk diameter, compute the cross-sectional area of the subject plant then multiply it by the unit price (see Appendix 2).
75 / 39	Installation cost. 10 trees @ \$10.	Installation cost. 10 trees @ \$100.
79 / 12	\$42,316	\$8,458
84 / #2	2. Cross-sectional area (line 1) $2 \times 0.7854 =$	Cross-sectional area (line 1) $2 \times 0.7854$
84 / footnote	*dbh and growth rate may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate.	*diameter and cross-sectional area may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate

Page / Line or #	Original Text	Corrected Text
85 / #2	2. Cross-sectional area (line 1) <sup>2</sup> × 0.7854 =	2. Cross-sectional area (line 1) <sup>2</sup> × 0.7854
85 / #7	7. Cross-sectional area (line 6) <sup>2</sup> × 0.7854 =	7. Cross-sectional area (line 6) <sup>2</sup> × 0.7854
85 / #11	11. Depreciated reproduction cost (line 3 × line 4 × line 5 × line 10)	11. Depreciated reproduction cost (line 10 × line 3 × line 4 × line 5)
85 / footnote	*dbh and growth rate may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate.	*diameter and cross-sectional area may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate
86 / #2	2. Cross-sectional area (line 1) <sup>2</sup> × 0.7854 =	2. Cross-sectional area (line 1) <sup>2</sup> × 0.7854
86 / #11	11. Depreciated reproduction cost (line 3 × line 4 × line 5 × line 10) (where depreciation is appropriate)	11. Depreciated reproduction cost <sup>‡</sup> (line 10 × line 3 × line 4 × line 5)
86 / footnote	*dbh and growth rate may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate.	*diameter and cross-sectional area may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate.  ‡ Apply depreciation if it is appropriate for the assignment.
87 / #11	11. Basic compounded cost (line 8 [1 + line 10] <sup>line 9</sup> )	11. Basic compounded cost (line 8 × [1 + line 10] <sup>line 9</sup> )
87 / #12	12. Depreciated reproduction cost (line 3 × line 4 × line 5 × line 11)	12. Depreciated reproduction cost (line 11 × line 2 × line 3 × line 4)
87 / footnote	*dbh and growth rate may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate.  **the age and diameter growth of the subject tree are not necessarily relevant. Its size (dbh, volume, and/or height) is relevant. Years to parity should reflect the appraiser's best estimate of the time for a healthy specimen to grow to the same basic size as the subject tree.	*diameter and cross-sectional area may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate.  **the age and cross-sectional area of the subject tree are not necessarily relevant. Its size (diameter, volume, and/or height) is relevant. Years to parity should reflect the appraiser's best estimate of the time for a healthy specimen to reach a size where it provides equal utility or benefit.
88 / #12	12. Depreciated compounded cost (line 3 × line 4 × line 5 × line 12)	12. Depreciated compounded cost (line 11 × line 2 × line 3 × line 4)
88 / footnote	*dbh and growth rate may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate.  **the age and diameter growth of the subject tree are not necessarily relevant. Its size (dbh, volume, and/or height) is relevant. Years to parity should reflect the appraiser's best estimate of the time for a healthy specimen to grow to the same basic size as the subject tree.	*diameter and cross-sectional area may be replaced with plant area, volume, or height as appropriate.  **The age and cross-sectional area of the subject tree are not necessarily relevant. Its size (diameter, volume, and/or height) is relevant. Years to parity should reflect the appraiser's best estimate of the time for a healthy specimen to reach a size where it provides equal utility or benefits.

Page/Line or #	Original Text	Corrected Text
127 / 5	At the global level, the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designates heritage sites (e.g., Yellowstone National Park).	At the global level, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designates World Heritage Sites (i.e., Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, etc.).
136 / 28–29	<i>Betula nigra</i> Heritage™	<i>Betula nigra</i> ‘Cully’ The (trademarked) common name is Heritage™ River Birch.
136 / 35–39	<i>Betula nigra</i> Dura-Heat™ (Actual cultivar name is <i>Betula nigra</i> ‘Cully’)	<i>Betula nigra</i> The (trademarked) common name is Dura-Heat™ River Birch.
151 / 24	Shady Grove Nursery	Shady Creek Nursery
158 / 36	<b>form:</b> (Ch. 4) A description of a plant’s habitat.	<b>form:</b> (Ch. 4) A description of a plant’s habit.
160 / 30	<b>Uniform Standards of Professional Practice (USPAP)</b>	<b>Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP)</b>
170 / 20	unit rule, 129	unit rule, 123, 129-130
Functional Replacement Method: Cost Compounding Technique Worksheet / #12	12. Depreciated Compounded Cost‡ (line 3 × line 4 × line 5 × line 12)	12. Depreciated Compounded Cost‡ (line 2 × line 3 × line 4 × line 11)
Reproduction Method: Cost Compounding Technique Worksheet / #12	12. Depreciated Compounded Cost‡ (line 3 × line 4 × line 5 × line 11)	12. Depreciated Compounded Cost‡ (line 2 × line 3 × line 4 × line 11)

Figure 5.1



