



Richardson's Botanical Identifications

Root identification
Vegetation surveys
Tree/Building investigations
Plant taxonomy

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Your ref: **97316-5-1**
Our ref: 82/1405

Dear Sirs

Root ID

The samples you sent in relation to the above have been examined (note - ALL were very immature (less than 0.3mm in diameter); note also that the 'dead' results could be unreliable as a result). Their structures were referable as follows:

RBH, 1.0m		
2 no.	Examined root: similar in many ways to AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut and related Buckeyes). This was a very IMMATURE sample.	Alive, recently*
RBH, 1.2m		
3 no.	Examined root: essentially too immature for identification; definitely NOT a conifer.	Dead*
RBH, 1.5m		
1 no.	Examined root: also very THIN. We cannot rule out AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut and related Buckeyes).	Alive, recently*
2 no.	Both pieces of BARK only - insufficient material for recognition.	
RBH, 1.8m		
2 no.	Examined sample: very unusual in structure. Could, tentatively be either GINKGO (Maidenhair Tree) - or - a fairly insignificant herbaceous (non-woody) plant. Note that this could well be a TWIG or SUCKER, rather than a root.	Dead*
RBH, 2.1m		
1 no.	Examined root: as previously, could be AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut and related Buckeyes).	Alive, recently*
1 no.	Examined root: QUERCUS (Oak) or the related CASTANEA (Sweet Chestnut).	Alive, recently*
1 no.	A piece of BARK only, insufficient material for identification.	

Click here for more information: [AESCALUS](#) [CASTANEA](#) [QUERCUS](#)

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.