INTRODUCTION

Background

It is often necessary in arboriculture and urban forestry to appraise, that is to place a monetary value on, trees or other plants. Various methods have been developed in North America and elsewhere (see, for example, Watson 2002). Tree and plant appraisers can be arborists, foresters, horticulturists, landscape architects, nurserymen, or other professionals (Abbott 1976; Flook 1996, p. 53; Standards Australia 1999, §1.2; CTLA 2000a, p. 115). In fact, plant appraisers are qualified by various combinations of education, training, knowledge, skill, experience, and judgment (CTLA 2000a, p. 115) rather than any particular background or affiliation. These appraisers are often called “experts,” and the methods they use are often called “expert methods” (e.g., Lorenzo et al. 2003; Price 2003). They are considered “experts” when they provide opinions in court proceedings (e.g., GPO 2004; DCA 2005). Tree and plant appraisers are unlikely to have a formal background in appraisal or valuation and, in any case, rely on published methods, guidance or standards. Methods and associated guidance, based on industry consensus, have been widely used in North America over the years. They have often been considered the “generally accepted” guidance, a term of art describing the “Frye” test of the admissibility of scientific or technical evidence by “experts” in many U.S. courts (see, for example, Berger 2000). They are sometimes described as “standard,” but in fact have never been promulgated as standards. As shown in Table 2 later in this paper, each version of the primary guidance since 1975 has explicitly been titled “guide.” This has been reinforced by commentators. Tate (1989), for example, noted that “the guide is a guide, no more, no less.” Similar statements are found in the guidance itself (CTLA 1992, p. vi; CTLA 2000a, p. xiv).

Need and Purpose

The courts, the insurance industry, regulatory agencies, resource managers, and other decision makers rely on appraisals and accept the representations of tree and plant appraisers in good faith. Some “expert” appraisers, however, are not aware of the most current methods and guidance and unknowingly use outdated versions. Available, third-party guidance may refer readers to outdated versions or describe outdated methods (e.g., Kuhns 2003; van der Hoeven, no date). If an older version is represented as “current,” either explicitly or implicitly, when in fact it is not, the appraisal results may be misleading or inaccurate. This is especially true if the outdated guidance includes outdated cost data. Outdated versions are also likely to fail a “general acceptance” test.

Professional appraisers have a duty to present appraisals in a manner that is not misleading (RICS 2003; IVSC 2005; Appraisal Institute of Canada 2005; Appraisal Standards Board 2005). Members of the American Society of Consulting Arborists have a duty to use “adequate and appropriate” methodology (ASCA 1996, §4.1(C)). ISA Board-Certified Master Arborists have a duty to work in an “accurate … and complete manner” (ISA 2004, §8(C)(4)). Similar duties may be imposed by other professional organizations. Tree and plant appraisers should be alert to publication of new versions. This should be inherent in maintaining current appraisal competence (CTLA 2000a, p 115).

The principal purpose of this paper is to provide both appraisers and appraisal users with an accurate, complete, and quick reference to the chronology of North American industry-wide consensus methods and guidance for tree and plant appraisal. This chronology is presented later in this paper in Tables 2 and 3, respectively. The scope of this paper is industry-wide guidance and does not extend to regional guidance.

The older entries in Table 2 will be of more historical than practical concern. A secondary purpose of this paper is to document this history, which may provide useful insights.
into the evolution of methods and guidance. This paper
relies on review of the nine published versions rather than
inconsistent secondary source references. A brief history is
provided as additional background.

Appraisers and appraisal users and commentators may
be unclear on the differences among methods, guidance,
and standards. Another secondary purpose of this paper is
to briefly explain these differences and to define consensus.

A BRIEF HISTORY
The appraisal or valuation of amenity, landscape, ornamen-
tal, or shade trees has been considered in the North
American literature since the early 1900s (e.g., Solotaroff
1911, p. 145; Roth 1916, p. 98; Stone 1916; Pack 1922, pp.
231–239; Roth 1925/26). Various individuals developed or
compiled methods over the years (e.g., Felt 1938, pp. 36–
38; Felt 1942, pp. 76–82; McMichael 1951, pp. 383–389;
Spicer 1969). The tree care industry started to address the
idea of a sound consensus method in 1947 at the 23rd
National Shade Tree Conference (Armstrong 1947). At that
time, a joint committee of the National Shade Tree Confer-
ence (now called the International Society of Arboriculture)
and the National Arborist Association (now called the Tree
Care Industry Association) was formed to devise a shade
tree valuation method. Their initial work was presented in
basic form in 1951 at the 27th National Shade Tree Confer-
ence (NSTC/NAA 1957; Tilford 1965; Lewis 1970). After
additional work, the first industry consensus method was
published in 1957 (NSTC/NAA 1957; Tilford 1965; Lewis
1970). Subsequently, methods have been added, refined, and
elaborated, and additional guidance has been provided in
various revisions. Experience has always led to sugges-
tions for such improvement (e.g., Kielsbo 1971, 1975, 1979;
Chadwick 1975; Rey-Lescure 1985; Tate 1989).

The American Society of Consulting Arborists
and the American Association of Nurserymen
(now called the American Nursery and Landscape
Association) joined the effort in 1973
(Neely 1975, pp. 1–2). The scope of guidance was broadened in a 1975 revision to include
other plants in addition to trees (Neely 1975, p. 1). The Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) was established in 1975
(Davis 1983; CTLA 1992, p. v), effectively making this a “green” rather than tree industry
effort (CTLA 1986, p. 2). As shown in Table 1, CTLA has continued to expand its constituency
(CTLA 2000a, p. xiii).

Nine versions of industry consensus guidance have been published from 1957 to 2000 (Table
2). CTLA is preparing a 10th edition (Ingram
2004). Separate, supplemental guidance has also
been published from time to time (Table 3). Over the years,
various regional industry groups, now known as Regional
Plant Appraisal Committees (CTLA 2000, pp. 58–60), have published supplemental regional guidance which is beyond the
scope of this paper.

METHODS, GUIDANCE, AND STANDARDS
Methods, guidance, and standards can be characterized and
distinguished in a number of ways:

- by their content,
- by who develops them, and
- by their authority or strength.

Methods
An appraisal method is a “specific process or way to estimate value” or to “develop an opinion of value” and may include various steps, procedures, or techniques (Appraisal Standards Board 2003; IVSC 2005, GN5 §3.21-22). Appraisal methods usually involve specific calculations.

Methods may be developed by individuals (e.g., Felt 1942; Helliwell 1967; Raad 1976; Flook 1996; Thyer 1999; Helliwell 2003), single organizations (e.g., AEPJP 1999), or by broader consensus (e.g., NSTC/NAA 1957; VVOG 1979; Randrup et al. 2003). Methods do not have authority in and of themselves but may gain authority by force of law or agreement, by general acceptance, or by inclusion in a standard.

Guidance
Guidance may be simply a statement of method(s) (e.g., Helliwell 2003), separate explanation or advice (e.g., CTLA 1986), or a combination of both (e.g., CTLA 2000a).

Guidance also may be developed by individuals, by single

Table 1. Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent organization</th>
<th>Year joined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Nursery and Landscape Association (ANLA) formerly American Association of Nurserymen (AAN)</td>
<td>1975^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA)</td>
<td>1975^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) formerly International Shade Tree Conference (ISTC) formerly National Shade Tree Conference (NSTC)</td>
<td>1975^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Landscape Network (PLANET) formerly Associated Landscape Contractors of America (ALCA)</td>
<td>1975^,^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Care Industry Association (TCIA) formerly National Arborist Association (NAA)</td>
<td>1975^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Consulting Foresters of America (ACF)</td>
<td>1996^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)</td>
<td>1997^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ALCA changed its name effective 1/1/05 following merger with another organization (PLANET 2005). 
^CTLA 2000a, p. xiii).
organizations, or by broader consensus. Guidance may gain authority by force of law or agreement or by general acceptance. Even with such authority, guidance may allow more discretion or latitude than standards.

### Standards

Standards are statements of requirements for behavior or performance or for design. They may also include methods and additional guidance. Standards are seldom if ever developed by individuals. They may be developed by single organizations (e.g., ASCA 1996; RICS 2003) or government (NIST 2005) but more often by broader consensus. “Consensus bodies” include representatives from “materi-

#### Table 2. Chronology of industry consensus guidance on tree and plant appraisal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shade Tree Evaluation</td>
<td>(NSTC/NAA 1957)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade Tree Evaluation, Revision I</td>
<td>(Tilford 1965)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade Tree Evaluation, Revision II</td>
<td>(Lewis 1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide to the Professional Evaluation of Landscape Trees, Specimen Shrubs and Evergreens, Revision III</td>
<td>(Neely 1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide for Establishing Values of Trees and Other Plants, Revision IV</td>
<td>(Neely 1979)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide for Establishing Values of Trees and Other Plants (6th ed.)</td>
<td>(Neely 1983)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of Landscape Trees, Shrubs, and Other Plants: A Guide to the Methods and Procedures for Appraising Amenity Plants (7th ed.)</td>
<td>(Neely 1988)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide for Plant Appraisal (9th ed.)</td>
<td>(CTLA 2000a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 3. Chronology of supplemental industry guidance on tree and plant appraisal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manual for Plant Appraisers (1st ed.)</td>
<td>(CTLA 1986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workbook—Guide for Plant Appraisal (9th ed.)</td>
<td>(CTLA 2000c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DISCUSSION

As already noted, North American industry consensus guidance on tree and plant appraisal has not been promulgated as standard. Particular laws, regulations, or agreements may, however, require its use. Otherwise, other local or national methods may properly be used (ASCA 1996, §4.1(C)). Increasing international awareness, for example, may lead North American plant appraisers to other useful methods such as those described by Watson (2002). When consensus guidance is used, however, it is usually appropriate to rely on the most current version.

There are situations when it is not strictly necessary to use the most current methods or guidance. In retrospective cases, for example, it is often appropriate to use the methods or guidance that would have been current at some earlier date. Appraisers may intentionally use older methods, techniques, or guidance, in whole or in part, if more suitable for a particular appraisal problem. There may be transition periods when either the most current version or its immediate predecessor is appropriate. Exceptions or departures from the most current methods or guidance generally should be disclosed in any appraisal report.
SUMMARY
North American tree and plant appraisers rely on green-
industry consensus guidance—including methods—that has
evolved through nine published versions from 1957 to
This industry consensus guidance is not promulgated as a
standard but is generally accepted in North America. Plant
appraisers will be most credible if they use appropriately
current methods and guidance. They should be alert to
publication of new versions. This should be inherent in
maintaining current appraisal competence. Appraisal users
will benefit by confirming that appraisal opinions have been
developed using appropriately current methods and
guidance.

LITERATURE CITED
Appraisal. The Arboriculturist (Davey Tree) 1(3):1–12.
American National Standard for Tree Care Operations—
Pruning, Trimming, Repairing, Maintaining and Removing
Trees, and Cutting Brush—Safety Requirements. ANSI
Z133.1-1994. International Society of Arboriculture,
Champaign, IL.
Operations—Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant
Maintenance—Standard Practices, Pruning. ANSI A300
Part 1-2001. Tree Care Industry Association, Manchester,
NH.
Nursery Stock. American Nursery & Landscape Associa-
tion, Washington, DC.
site. wwwansi.org (accessed 5/16/05).
Standards of Professional Practice. American Society of
Appraisal Institute of Canada. 2005. Canadian Uniform
Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP).
Appraisal Institute of Canada, Ottawa, ON. 35 pp.
Appraisal Standards Board. 2005. Uniform Standards of
Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). The Appraisal
Foundation, Washington, DC.
Appraisal Practice (USPAP). The Appraisal Foundation,
Washington, DC.
Armstrong, N. 1947. Shade tree evaluation formulas and
Shade Tree Conference, 18–22 Aug. 1947, Cleveland, OH.
Asociación Española de Parques y Jardines Públicos (AEIPJ).
1999. Método para valoración de árboles y arbustos
ornamentales. 1999 Neuva Norma Granada. Asociación
Española de Parques y Jardines Públicos, Madrid, Spain.
71 pp.
Barrell, Jeremy. 1995. SULE: The cutting edge in predevelop-
ment tree assessment methodology, pp. 143–155. In
Watson, Gary W., and Dan Neely (Eds.). Trees and Building
Sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees
and Buildings. International Society of Arboriculture,
Champaign IL. 191 pp.
Berger, Margaret. 2000. The Supreme Court’s trilogy on the
admissibility of expert testimony, pp. 9–38. In Reference
Manual on Scientific Evidence (2nd ed.). Federal Judicial
for Tree Work. BS 3998. British Standards Institution,
London, UK.
BS 5837. British Standards Institution, Milton Keynes,
England.
———. 2005. BSI Global Web site. wwwbsi-global.com
(accessed 5/16/05).
Chadwick, L.C. 1975. ASCA recommendations for
modification of the ISTC Shade Tree Evaluation Formula.
Comité Euro péen de Normalisation—European Committee
for Standardization (CEN). 2005. European Committee
for Standardization Web site. www.cenorm.be (accessed
5/16/05).
Manual for Plant Appraisers: A Handbook of Methods,
Procedures and Problems of Plant Appraisal (1st ed.).
Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, Washington,
DC. 57 pp.
International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, IL.
103 pp.
———. 1993. Workbook—Guide for Plant Appraisal (8th
ed.) International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign,
IL. 12 pp.
Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, Washington,
DC. 4 pp.
International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, IL.
9 pp.
International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, IL.
143 pp.
———. 2000b. Field Report Guide for Trunk Formula and
Replacement Cost Methods (9th ed.). Council of Tree
and Landscape Appraisers, Washington, DC.
———. 2000c. Workbook—Guide for Plant Appraisal (9th
ed.). International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign,
IL. 12 pp.
National Shade Tree Conference, Columbus, OH, and National Arborist Association, Wooster, OH. Published at Wooster, OH. 14 pp.
Pack, Charles Lathrop. 1922. Legal values of shade trees, Chapter XXI. In Trees As Good Citizens. The American Tree Association, Washington, DC.
Randrup, T.B., L. Poulsen, and S. Holgersen. 2003. VAT 03—Værdisætning af Træer [Valuation of Trees]. Forlaget Grønt Miljø, Copenhagen. 32 pp. [In Danish].


Acknowledgments. Thanks to Lew Bloch, Potomac, Maryland; Peggy Currid and Sharon Lilly of ISA; Dr. Bruce Friedrich of the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratory; the Mertz Library of the New York Botanical Garden; Fred Micha, Ontario, New York; and Professor Dennis Ryan of the University of Massachusetts—Amherst for their gracious assistance in assembling accurate bibliographic information and historical documents. Insightful suggestions by Journal of Arboriculture Editor Dr. Robert Miller brought clarity to the paper.

Registered Consulting Arborist
P. O. Box 31152
Greenwich, CT 06831, U.S.
dscottcul@att.net


Resumen. Durante la primera mitad del siglo 20 emergieron varios métodos de evaluación de árboles individuales. El desarrollo de la industria en Norte América condensó métodos que fueron desarrollados desde 1947. Estos métodos han sido refinados y elaborados, y guías adicionales han sido probadas en revisiones subséquentes. Sin embargo, los usuarios de los métodos y las valoraciones no siempre han estado alertas de los métodos más actuales y pudo ser, tal vez por desconocimiento, que se trabajara con versiones atrazadas. El propósito de este reporte es proporcionar una referencia rápida y precisa, en la cronología de la industria de Norte América, sobre los métodos y guías para la evaluación de árboles y plantas. Se explican las diferencias entre métodos, guías y estándares.