

**Example 1**

A = 90,00\$ (purchase)

B = 810,00\$ (planting)

a = 70% (condition)

b = 90% (location)

c = 63% (combined)

C = 810,00\$ (100% - 63%) = 299,70\$

Appraisal value D = (90,00\$ + 299,70\$) × 63% + 810,00\$ - 299,70\$ = 755,81\$

This amount can be compared to the following calculation based on the existing formula:

$(A \times a \times b) + B = D$

$(90,00\$ \times 70\% \times 90\%) + 810,00\$ = 866,70\$$

**Example 2**

By retaining the same figures for A and B, but with lower condition and location percentages: a = 50% and b = 70%, respectively, one arrives at:

$D = (90,00\$ + 526,50\$) \times 35\% + 810,00\$ - 526,50\$ = 499,27\$$

The existing formula would yield:

$D = (90,00\$ \times 50\% \times 70\%) + 810,00\$ = 841,50\$$

**Conclusion.** The proposed formula allows one both to take into account all the costs, present and future, of rapidly replacing a damaged hedge, and to work out a *reasonable* appraisal in relation with the condition and location of the existing

hedge. In some other cases where damage to trees necessitates long-term repair work, such a formula could be considered. Such would be the case, for example, for a tree whose top has been partially damaged by fire and that would require a number of structural prunings.

**Literature Cited**

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**ABSTRACT**

CLEPPER, H. 1984. **What's in a tree name?** *Am. Forest* 90(1): 20-21, 58.

Renowned for its beauty, dogwood is showy in the spring, thanks to its petal-like bracts. Tree watchers may wonder why such a decorative shrub should be saddled with the seemingly inappropriate name of dogwood. The explanation is this: in Britain, the bark of a species of this genus was used to make a chemical infusion. This tincture was said to be a medicinal cure for mange in dogs. American colonists were thus led to adopt the name for our own native dogwood. Common names of other well-known trees are frequently of obscure origin. Consider the attractive horsechestnut. Obviously it is not a horse, and botanically it is not chestnut. But there is an interpretation: when the leaf has fallen off, the twig shows a small scar that resembles a horse's hoof — that is, if you have a good imagination. The list of apparently unsuitable common names could be prolonged. These two are cited to illustrate the often unclear sources of the vernacular. On the other hand, many names are derived from quickly understandable sources.