

Thermal Tree Assessment

Back in the dark ages of human medicine, doctors amputated limbs without pain relief and treated people using leaches. So the discoveries of anesthesia and antibiotics were landmarks in medical history, revolutionizing patient care.

Arboriculture is experiencing a similar revolution in professional tree care with the introduction of thermal imaging as a physiological assessment tool. The technology has now been tested and proven on over 35,000 trees.

Thermal imaging technology provides arborists with the first ever positive, proactive and totally non invasive tree assessment technique for really informed tree care. It is an extremely cost effective tree population management tool, with a unit cost from as little as £24.18 a tree.

THIS IS NOT JUST ANOTHER DECAY DETECTION DEVICE!

True tree care requires positive and responsible management practices that consider the reactive growth processes of trees and acknowledge that trees have an adaptive life cycle measured in decades and centuries.

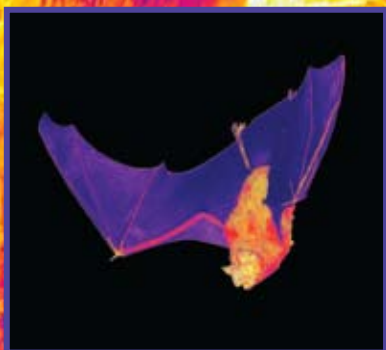
Thermal imaging is an ideal tool for assessing the current physiological health of trees. It offers a combination of quick and easy data-recording (up to 80 trees a day) and clear colour photographs that provide a visual interpretation of a tree's physiological function, which enable the identification of decay and dysfunction including drought stress, vascular diseases and bleeding cankers.

THE ONLY TREE SURVEY TOOL TO EFFECTIVELY ASSESS BLEEDING CANKER AND SUMMER BRANCH DROP

Bat Surveys

Finding bat roosts in trees is a challenging task at the best of times and numerous experts have been thwarted, even when radio tracking tagged bats to a particular location. A tree may be considered to offer high value opportunities as a roosting habitat, and bats have been observed foraging around its canopy, but it can still be a considerable challenge to confirm the presence or absence of a roost site.

The low light levels at dusk and dawn make visual observations difficult, and the pitch black of night prevents any accurate sightings. It is virtually impossible to tell whether a tree is a roost or just a foraging site. Thermal imaging overcomes these hurdles by transforming the heat generated by bats into visible images. Bats can then be observed leaving their tree roost sites and their activities recorded with video images.



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