

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Dr. Miller:

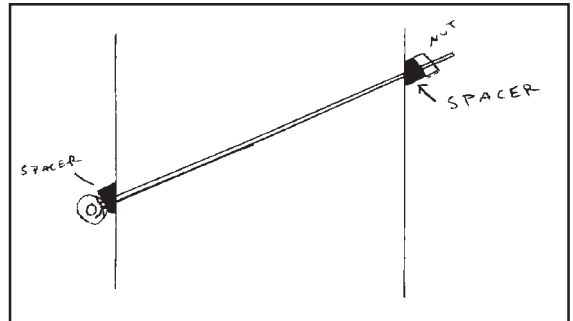
I have been following with interest the dialogue between Tom Smiley and James Causton relative to the installation of washers on eyebolts, as delineated in the March and July issues of the Journal.

I would extend to both of them a solution I utilize that solves any problems of bolt stress from the tightening of the nut and also eliminates the tree damage scenario caused by countersinking the hole.

One can either purchase or fabricate spacers with an angled face that will seat flatly and evenly against the washer at the bolt end and can even be utilized at the eyebolt end. Pressure can be applied to the strength endurance of the thread without worries about bolt bending or stressing or damage to phloem, cambium, or xylem.

The simple solution allows a straight-through application of bolt to limb support distribution equally on the washer face at each end. The diagram [right] illustrates this clearly, and I trust it will terminate the disagreement and resolve the issue in the best interests of the two discussionists but, more importantly, for the trees undergoing such treatments.

Edward Kennedy  
Owner/Operator, Meadow Green Tree Experts  
Harrowsmith, ON, Canada



Dear Dr. Miller:

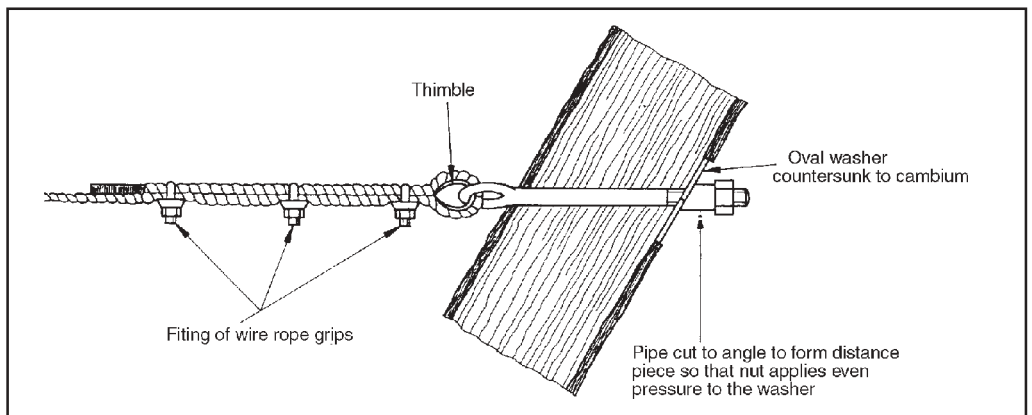
I read with interest the letters of Tom Smiley and James Causton published in the July issue of the Journal.

The British Standards Institute 3998:1989 "Recommendations for Tree Work" Amendment No. 1 (AMD 6549 December 1990) also produces a pictorial interpretation of a method of installing eyebolts, at any angle to the branch or stem [see diagram below].

We use a humble section of metal pipe cut to the required angle and inserted between the nut and the washer. This obviates the need for extensive countersinking and allows even pressure to be exerted over the washer, which prevents bending and weakening.

This simple method may well be useful to Causton and Smiley.

Hal Appleyard  
Reigate, Surrey, England



## ERRATA

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Page 227 of the September issue (Valuation of Tree Aesthetics on Small Urban-Interface Properties) contained two incorrectly formatted equations. Below are the correct equations.

$$SDI = TPA \left[ \frac{10}{\bar{d}_q} \right]^{\beta}$$

$$SDIVAL = TPA^{\phi} \left[ \frac{10}{DBH} \right]^{\gamma}$$

Table 2 on page 228 of the September issue (Valuation of Tree Aesthetics on Small Urban-Interface Properties) contained incorrectly formatted footnotes. Below is a correct version of that table.

Table 2. Results of hedonic generalized least square models of PRICE.

Variables and statistics	GLS coefficients ( t-value )	Hedonic price (\$/increment)
SQFT	0.0002 (3.32)*	\$64/ft <sup>2</sup>
ACRES	0.19488 (3.11)*	\$60,066/ac
VIEW2 <sup>y</sup>	0.00477 (7.43)*	\$3,482/unit
INFECT	-0.08704 (2.77)*	-\$26,390/unit
SDIVAL	0.00014 (2.78)*	\$9,071/100
Constant	11.591 (73.55)*	\$334,009 <sup>z</sup>
F-value	56.006	
Buse R <sup>2</sup>	0.800	
Log L.F.	-8.409	
df	70	

<sup>z</sup>Grand mean property price was \$334,009; median property price was \$219,500. Hedonic prices were calculated as increments from the grand mean property price.

<sup>y</sup>Because of the aesthetic nature of this characteristic, it is not possible to create an intervally scaled variable despite efforts to the contrary. Thus, interpretation of the coefficient and hedonic price as an incremental contribution to PRICE cannot be made.

\*indicates that the 2-tailed t-value of the coefficient is significant at the 0.01 level.