### MATURE TREE PROTECTION ZONE RADIUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRUNK DIAMETER</th>
<th>GOOD PROTECTION</th>
<th>BETTER PROTECTION</th>
<th>BEST PROTECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 INCHES</td>
<td>10 FEET</td>
<td>12 FEET</td>
<td>20 FEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 INCHES</td>
<td>15 FEET</td>
<td>18 FEET</td>
<td>30 FEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 INCHES</td>
<td>20 FEET</td>
<td>24 FEET</td>
<td>40 FEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 INCHES</td>
<td>25 FEET</td>
<td>30 FEET</td>
<td>50 FEET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

1. Leave critical areas (such as flood plains, steep slopes and wetlands) with desirable trees in their natural condition or only partially cleared.
2. Select trees to be preserved before siting roads, buildings or other structures.
3. Minimize trenching in areas with trees. Place several utilities in the same trench.
4. Prohibit or restrict access to tree protection zones (TPZ). Post "Keep Out" signs on all sides of fencing and do not store construction equipment or materials in TPZ.
5. Monitor trees using a professional or train your staff to monitor tree health during and after construction on a regular, frequent basis.
6. Assign a crew member to weekly TPZ fence integrity checks. Repair and replace TPZ fencing as needed.

**MAINTENANCE:**

1. Prune any damaged trees. In spite of precautions, some damage to protected trees may occur. In such cases, repair any damage to the crown, trunk, or root system immediately.
2. Repair roots by cutting off the damaged areas and painting them with tree paint. Spread peat moss or moist topsoil over exposed roots.
3. Repair damage to bark by trimming around the damaged area, taper the cut to provide drainage and paint with tree paint.
4. Cut off all damaged tree limbs above the tree collar at the trunk or main branch. Use three separate cuts to avoid peeling bark from healthy areas of the tree.