Walk any mature neighborhood after a windstorm and you can tell which trees were healthy and which were living on borrowed time. The healthy ones might drop a few twigs and a limb or two. The hazardous ones split, uproot, or snap mid-trunk and take fences, power lines, and roofs with them. The difference usually isn't luck. It's observation and timely action.

I've spent years in arboriculture and professional tree service, climbing into canopies, drilling into trunks, and walking properties with owners who have the same question: how do I know when a tree has become dangerous? The answer is rarely a single test. It is a pattern of clues, some obvious from the street, others hidden until you get your hands on the bark. With a bit of practice and a clear process, you can spot most problems early, decide when tree trimming is enough, and know when to call an arborist for a closer look or a tree removal service.



What we mean by a hazardous tree

A hazardous tree is not just ugly or old. It is a tree with a structural defect that makes it likely to fail in a way that could injure someone or damage property. A mature oak leaning over a playground, a spruce with roots lifting the sidewalk, a cottonwood shedding heavy deadwood over a driveway, each can be hazardous even if the canopy looks green. Hazard is a blend of two things: the likelihood of failure and the consequences if it fails.

Arborists talk about targets. A target is anything that could be hit if a limb or trunk comes down, like a house, parking area, street, footpath, or neighboring property. A tree with moderate defects over open lawn is one level of risk. The same defects above a busy patio in a commercial setting can warrant immediate action.

Reading the canopy

When I evaluate tree health, I look up first. The canopy tells you a lot about what's happening inside.

Start with dieback and thinning. Live twigs should have supple tips and green tissue under the bark. If you see entire sections of fine twigs missing or stubs where small branches have died back toward the trunk, the tree may be under drought stress or fighting root disease. Patchy dieback in the upper third of the canopy is

often the first visible sign of vascular issues. In maples, I look for witches’ broom clustering, while in ash I scan for top dieback that can precede borer infestation.

Check leaf size and color. Stressed trees produce smaller, paler leaves. Compare to other trees of the same species and to previous years. One summer does not make a trend, but two or three seasons of undersized foliage means the roots are not keeping up. In broadleaf evergreens, look for bronzing or uneven yellowing, especially after cold snaps. In conifers, watch for uniform needle browning from the interior out, which often indicates water stress, versus isolated brown patches that can signal localized branch failure.

Note deadwood. Every mature tree carries a little dead material. The problem is quantity and location. Heavy dead branches the size of your arm or larger, hanging over a structure or play area, are a hazard even on an otherwise healthy tree. Deadwood near unions, especially in over-extended limbs, tells me to look for cracks or decay at the base of those limbs.

Finally, notice the tree’s shape. Trees remember their environment. A canopy that leans toward light is normal, but a pronounced lean that has increased in recent years, especially when combined with soil heaving on the opposite side, is a warning. Irregular canopy shape can also be the legacy of poor pruning. Topping, the indiscriminate removal of large upper limbs, leaves weakly attached sprouts that can snap under load. If you see a crown full of upright shoots where a leader used to be, plan for a proper tree trimming service to reduce weight and improve structure, and accept that some topped trees never regain strong architecture.

Trunk warning signs you can’t ignore

The trunk carries the tree’s weight and the forces of wind and gravity. Telltale signs on the trunk almost always require attention.

Cracks and seams matter. Long, vertical cracks that track through bark and into wood are especially concerning. You can sometimes see daylight through them after wind events. Horizontal cracks are rare, but if present they point to severe internal damage. A seam in the bark without visible wood separation might be an old wound that has compartmentalized, but you need to check edges for fresh movement or bark lifting.

Cankers weaken the trunk or larger limbs. A canker is a dead, sunken area of bark where fungi have killed tissue. On oaks and stone fruit trees, I sometimes find cankers girdling a portion of the circumference. When a canker occupies more than a quarter of the trunk’s circumference at any point, strength is compromised in that area. A canker adjacent to a crack magnifies risk.

Bulges and ribs can be good or bad. Reaction wood forms where a tree reinforces a stressed area. A gentle rib along a trunk is the tree’s way of buttressing itself. Sharp, irregular bulges near branch attachments or along a lean often signal internal cracking or a weak union. If you see a pronounced bulge below a co-dominant stem, assume there is included bark or a crack inside.

Mushrooms and conks are the billboard of decay. Fungal fruiting bodies at the base of the trunk or along the trunk indicate internal decay. Not all fungi attack structural wood, but many do. Ganoderma conks at the base of oaks, for example, are serious. The absence of visible conks does not mean sound wood, and their presence does not tell you how deep decay runs, but they always justify calling an arborist for testing.

Hollows and cavities reduce strength. A rule of thumb many arborists use is that if a cavity occupies more than a third of the trunk diameter at the height of concern, residual strength is compromised. I have measured 30 inch trunks with 18 inch hollows that still stood because of thick, healthy outer walls and low

exposure. Context matters. If that same hollow sits at a bend point above a driveway, the risk calculation changes.

Bleeding and oozing sap deserves attention when it is persistent or foul smelling. Slime flux can be largely cosmetic. Phytophthora bleeding canker in beech, though, often points to larger root and trunk issues.

The base and the roots, where most failures begin

Most catastrophic failures begin at or below the soil line. The trouble is that roots hide their stories. You have to read indirect signs.

Root plate movement shows up as soil heaving. After a wind event, walk around the tree. If the soil on the compression side is pushed up or if small radial cracks have opened in the turf, the root plate has shifted. Trees can settle back and appear fine, then topple in the next storm. I have advised emergency tree service on many such cases, and the second wind event is often the one that finishes the job.

Buttress roots should be visible in mature trees. When a tree sits like a telephone pole stuck into the ground with no pronounced flare at the base, it was likely planted too deep or soil has been piled against it. Deep planting invites girdling roots that wrap and constrict the trunk. You can sometimes probe and find circling roots near the surface. These choke points may show as compressed bark or flattened flares on one side.

Soft, punky wood at the base is a red flag. Use a screwdriver or mallet. If a light tap produces a hollow sound or the tool sinks easily into wood at ground level, you’re dealing with significant decay. I tested a willow oak for a commercial property last year that sounded like a drum at the base on one side. We performed a resistograph test and found a crescent of decay compromising 40 percent of the cross section. With a busy parking lot under the canopy, the decision fell on removal rather than reduction.

Root collar fungus resembles trunk conks but often sits lower, in the mulch or just above soil. If you mulch too high, you can hide the problem while creating the damp environment that encourages it. Keep mulch at a shallow depth and away from the trunk so you can inspect the root collar.

Construction scars are the ghosts of projects past. If a driveway or patio was installed within the last decade, the tree’s critical root zone was probably compacted. Heavy equipment driving over the root zone can crush soil structure, limiting oxygen and water. Trees sometimes look fine for two to five years and then start a slow decline. Look for a one-sided canopy thinning on the construction side, small leaves, and minimal new growth.

Recognizing poor branch structure

Limb and union failures account for a large share of storm damage. The structure tells you what will likely go first.

Included bark forms where two stems grow together with bark pinched between them rather than wood. Think of a V-shaped union with bark folded in. That union lacks strong, interlocking wood grain, and it often splits. You can sometimes see a crack line at the base of the union or a ridge running down between stems.

Over-extended limbs are long, heavy branches that extend way beyond the tree’s main body without sufficient taper. In open-grown trees, these limbs can be 20 to 30 feet long. Add a wet snow or an ice load, and the bending moment at the union spikes. I often recommend end-weight reduction pruning over several cycles to decrease the lever arm gradually. A sudden, heavy cut near the end of an extended limb can stimulate weakly attached regrowth, so the technique and timing matter.

Epicormic sprouts signal stress. After topping or heavy thinning, trees produce shoots from latent buds, especially near cuts. These sprouts attach shallowly and break more easily than naturally grown branches. In young trees they can be trained and thinned into a new structure. In older trees, a crown filled with sprouts is a warning to reduce weight and consider cabling if the main unions are marginal.

Storm scars and past failures leave weak points. A split that was bolted or a limb that broke and left a stub should have been pruned to a proper collar. If it wasn't, decay can run down into the parent limb. When I see a rough stub with rot and a shelf fungus halfway up a primary limb, I check the branch union carefully. If the union shows a crack or movement, it's time for a tree trimming plan or removal.

Species matters, site matters

Not all trees carry risk the same way. Wood strength, growth habit, and decay patterns vary by species. Site conditions, wind exposure, and soil make those tendencies better or worse.

Fast-growing species like silver maple, Bradford pear, and Lombardy poplar can develop weak branch unions and brittle wood. I don't write them off universally, but I plan for structured pruning from a young age and accept shorter service life, particularly in residential tree service where targets are constant. Oaks generally have stronger wood and better compartmentalization, but some red oaks are more susceptible to root diseases in heavy, wet soils.

Conifers behave differently. Shallow-rooted species such as spruce and fir are more prone to uprooting in saturated soils, especially after long rains followed by wind. Pines often lose individual limbs in ice rather than uprooting, though poorly pruned pines with lion-tailed branches can snap.

Urban sites twist the deck. Reflected heat from pavement, limited rooting volume, road salts, and irregular watering stress trees. I see many street trees with sidewalk heave. The tree isn't malicious, it is doing what roots do, seeking oxygen and space. Those roots that lift concrete are also the ones anchoring the tree. Cutting them to pour a new slab can destabilize the tree and create a hazard that didn't exist before. In those cases, involving an arborist early can save both the tree and the sidewalk with root bridging or rerouting, or it can make a clear case for tree removal when stability is at stake.

Tools and techniques for a basic assessment

You don't need scientific instruments to make a first pass, but a few simple tools help. A bright flashlight reveals internal hollows through cracks or cavities. A mallet or even your knuckles can pick up hollow sounds along the trunk. A stiff probe tells you whether soft spots at the base are superficial or deep. Binoculars help you scan high unions for cracks.

There is a limit to what a visual inspection shows. When I need to go further, I use a resistograph or a sonic tomograph to map decay in trunks and larger limbs. These tools quantify residual wall thickness and can often turn a hunch into a measurement. They are part of professional arborist services, and they make the difference between unnecessary tree cutting and targeted tree care.

When a leaning tree is a problem

A lean by itself isn't a verdict. Trees often lean toward light or away from constant wind. The trouble starts when the lean is new, increasing, or accompanied by other signs. Look at the soil on the tension side for cracking, check the roots for heaving, and watch the crown for sudden asymmetry. Straightening a mature lean is not realistic, and staking large trees is ineffective and can cause damage. In many cases, weight

reduction on the leaning side and removal of over-extended limbs can lower risk. If the root plate is compromised or the lean threatens high-value targets, a tree removal service is the safer course.

I once evaluated a leaning pine in a backyard with a playset under it. The lean was longstanding, but the parents reported a recent shift after a storm. We found soil heave and a new crack on the tension side. With children using the yard daily, we recommended emergency tree service the same week. That decision looked conservative until the stump grinder revealed severed roots on the heave side, likely cut during a fence project years earlier.

Pests and diseases that turn a tree hazardous

Not every pest makes a tree structurally unsound, but some do. Wood borers, root rots, and canker diseases eat into the parts that hold the tree up.

Emerald ash borer has changed entire neighborhoods. In areas where it is established, untreated ash trees almost always fail within a few years. The canopy thins from the top, D-shaped exit holes appear on the bark, and woodpecker damage intensifies as birds chase larvae. Once more than a third of the canopy is gone, the wood becomes brittle and hazardous even to climb. I usually recommend removal rather than pruning at that stage, and large, dead ash are best handled by tree experts with the right equipment.

Armillaria root rot shows up as mushrooms at the base in fall and a white, fan-shaped mycelium under the bark near the root collar. Infected trees may leaf out late and drop leaves early. The root decay undermines stability. You cannot reverse it. You can sometimes extend life with reduced stress and careful pruning, but if a target is present, plan for removal.

Hypoxylon canker in oaks appears after drought or construction stress. The bark sloughs off in plates, revealing tan to black fungal mats. It moves fast in stressed trees and can lead to brittle failure. Dutch elm disease and sudden oak death are other examples where disease progresses to structural hazard. In these cases, an arborist can help you decide whether systemic treatments make sense or whether to move to removal before the tree becomes unworkable.

Pruning, cabling, and when removal is the responsible choice

Tree trimming is more than making things neat. Done well, it reduces risk by decreasing end weight, improving branch spacing, and removing dead or defective limbs. Done poorly, it increases risk by leaving large, ragged cuts and stimulating weak sprouts. When I plan a pruning job, I aim for light touch repeated over several cycles rather than one aggressive cut. Removing no more than a quarter of live foliage in a single season is a good ceiling for most species.

Cabling and bracing are useful for specific defects. A well placed cable between co-dominant stems with included bark can keep a union intact under wind load. Braces, which are threaded rods through the union, add holding power against splitting. Neither is a guarantee, and both require inspection over time. They are best used to protect a valued tree that is otherwise healthy and structurally sound aside from the specific defect.

Removal becomes the responsible choice when defects are widespread, targets are unavoidable, and mitigation would be temporary. I weigh five things: the extent and location of decay, the importance of the tree, the available mitigation options, site access for equipment, and the real risk to people and property. In commercial tree service, access and liability often point to earlier removal than in a back corner of a residential property. If you choose removal, a professional

https://norfolk.newsnetmedia.com/story/314782/jj-treewackers-issues-summer-tree-service-safety-advisory/ tree service can stage the work to protect structures and landscapes, and they can advise on replanting the right species for the site.

The cost of waiting versus the cost of acting

I have seen owners spend years watching a marginal tree because it still leafed out each spring. Then a storm turned a manageable defect into a catastrophic failure that damaged a roof and blocked a road. The eventual costs included emergency tree services, roof repairs, and insurance deductibles, all higher than a planned removal would have been. On the other side, I've also saved old oaks that looked tired by pruning and soil care, and they kept shading a home for another decade.

The economics hinge on timing and targets. Planned work is safer, cheaper, and less disruptive. Emergency work happens on storm timelines, sometimes at night, often with more equipment and crew. If you suspect a hazard, get an assessment while the weather is calm.

What you can do this week

A brief, focused routine helps catch problems early and guides when to bring in tree experts. Keep it simple, consistent, and seasonal.

- Walk your property after storms and once each season. Look for new cracks, fresh soil heaving, fallen bark, and changes in canopy density compared to last year.
- Keep mulch 2 to 3 inches deep and pulled back 3 to 6 inches from trunks. Expose the root flare so you can inspect it and reduce rot risk.
- Prune small deadwood promptly and avoid large, indiscriminate cuts. If a branch is bigger than your wrist or near a union, call a tree trimming service.
- Water deeply during prolonged dry spells, especially for trees planted within the last three years. Aim for slow soaking at the drip line rather than frequent, shallow watering.
- Document what you see with photos and dates. Patterns over time tell the real story and help an arborist make better recommendations.

Why an arborist's eye is different

An ISA Certified Arborist brings training in tree biology, risk assessment, and safe work practices. That shows up in three ways. First, diagnostics. Subtle differences in bark texture, leaf pattern, and fungal species change the risk profile. Second, mitigation options. A seasoned arborist knows whether a reduction cut will hold in a given species, whether a cable makes sense, or whether removal is the only safe path. Third, safety. Large trees and chain saws at height are unforgiving. A professional tree care service has the gear and the protocols to do the work without adding risk to your property or to themselves.

If you manage a business campus or homeowners association, commercial tree service can create a multi-year plan that prioritizes high-risk trees, schedules pruning cycles, and budgets for removals and replacements. On residential properties, a good company will walk you through trade-offs and help you protect what you value. Either way, look for companies that provide clear assessments, options with pros and cons, and written scopes of work. Avoid anyone proposing topping as a solution. It isn't.

Edge cases that trip up even careful owners

Not every hazard looks like a horror story. A young tree planted too deep can become hazardous as it matures, even if the canopy stays lush for years. By the time girdling roots choke the trunk, the failure risk rises fast. Correcting planting depth early is cheap insurance.

Trees along property lines complicate decisions. Roots and branches cross boundaries, and targets exist on both sides. If you see defects in a shared tree, document and notify your neighbor. Most jurisdictions allow you to prune back to your property line in a way that does not harm the tree. Beyond that, cooperation and a joint call to an arborist services provider avoids disputes and surprises.

Hidden utilities matter. A stump near a gas line or limbs over a primary service drop changes how a job should be done. Reputable tree removal services will coordinate with utility locators and, when necessary, the power company. DIY cutting in those conditions is a bad bet.

Wildlife value sometimes outweighs aesthetics. A cavity in a non-target area might serve owls or woodpeckers without posing risk. The same cavity over a driveway is a different story. There is room for nuance when targets are low and habitat is high, but make the choice with eyes open.

After removal, what next

Removing a hazardous tree is not the end of the story. Think about what you plant and how you care for it so you do not repeat the problem. Match species to site: soil type, space for roots and crown, wind exposure, and use patterns. If you removed a shallow-rooted spruce that failed in wet soil, replace it with a species better suited to those conditions or improve drainage. Choose cultivars with strong branching habits and disease resistance, and plan for structured pruning during the first five to seven years to establish a durable architecture. That early, intentional tree care pays dividends for decades.

Stumps can be ground, left as habitat, or carved into landscape elements. If you grind, remove grindings and replenish with soil before replanting. Woody grindings tie up nitrogen and can stunt new plantings. If utilities are nearby or the stump is large, rely on professional tree service to handle the work safely.

Putting it together

Identifying hazardous trees is not a single glance, it is a habit of looking. Start at the canopy for dieback and shape, study the trunk for cracks, cankers, bulges, and fungi, test the base for soundness, and watch the soil for movement. Factor in species tendencies and site stressors. Weigh targets and consequences. Use pruning and cabling where they make sense, and choose tree removal when the structure cannot be made safe. When in doubt, call a qualified arborist. Their assessment might confirm what you suspect, or it may uncover issues your eye cannot see yet. Either way, you will act on knowledge, not guesswork.

A healthy urban forest doesn’t happen by chance. It comes from many small decisions made at the right time, guided by observation and experience. Your trees do not need to be perfect to be safe. They need to be understood, cared for, and, when the time comes, replaced with purpose. That is the heart of good tree care, and it is where professional tree services earn their keep.