ARBORIST REPORT

June 21, 2024
Revised February 13, 2025
6862.00

PROJECT
647 N. Santa Cruz Avenue
Los Gatos, CA

PREPARED FOR
647 N. Santa Cruz Ave, LLC

PREPARED BY
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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

HMH was contracted to complete a survey, assessment and arborist report for trees located within the limit of work illustrated on Exhibit A. The project site encompasses developed parcel, totaling approximately .56 acres with a commercial office building and parking lot on one half of the lot to the east and a single-family residential unit on the other half of the lot to the west. Both structures are to be removed for the proposed new development. N. Santa Cruz Avenue is along the east frontage. There are single family homes and small commercial lots to the north, south and west of the site. Our scope of services includes locating, measuring DBH, assessing, and photographing the condition of all trees within the limit of work. Disposition and health recommendations are based on current site conditions. Site development/design may affect the preservation suitability. In addition, trees located outside the limit of work may be included if they may potentially be impacted by development of the site. These trees will not be measured, nor health assessed due to limited access. Tree locations are approximate, and their exact location should be determined by a licensed land surveyor. Check city and/or county codes for regulations regarding trees in the public right of way, setbacks, and/or easements.

METHODOLOGY

Our tree survey work is a deliberate and systematic methodology for cataloging trees on site:

1. Identify each tree species.
2. Note each tree's location on a site map.
3. Measure each trunk circumference at 4.5' above grade per ISA standards.
4. Evaluate the health and structure of each tree using the following numerical standard:

   5 *- A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.*

   4 *- A tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.*

   3 *- A tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that may be mitigated with care.*

   2 *- A tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.*

   1 *- A tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.*

   0 - Tree is dead.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

HMH conducted a tree inventory of 54 trees located within the limit of work outlined in Exhibit A. Per the Town code (52) fifty two trees are classified as protected.

Protected Trees are defined in the Town Code as any of the following:

1. All trees which have a 12 inch or greater diameter on developed residential property.
2. All trees which have an 8 inch or greater diameter on developed Hillside residential property.
3. All trees of the following species which have an 8 inch or greater diameter located on any developed residential property.
   a. Blue Oak (Quercus douglasii)
   b. Black Oak (Quercus kellogii)
   c. California Buckeye (Aesculus californica)
   d. Pacific Madrone (Arbutus menziesii)
4. All trees which have a 4 inch or greater diameter on vacant or non-residential property.

5. All trees which have a 4 inch or greater diameter when removal relates to any development review.
6. Any tree that was required to be planted or retained by the terms and conditions of a development approval, building permit, tree removal permit or code enforcement action.

The following trees are excepted from the provisions of this division and may be removed or severely pruned without Town approval or issuance of a tree removal permit:

- A fruit or nut tree that is less than eighteen (18) inches in diameter (fifty-seven-inch circumference).
- Any of the following trees that are less than twenty-four (24) inches in diameter (seventy-five (75) inches in circumference):
    - Black Acacia (Acacia melanoxylon)
    - Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera)
    - Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
    - Blue Gum Eucalyptus (E. globulus)
    - Red Gum Eucalyptus (E. camaldulensis)
    - Other Eucalyptus (E. spp.)-Hillsides only
    - Palm (except Phoenix canariensis)
    - Privet (Ligustrum lucidum)

Table 1 - Tree Quantity Summary summarizes tree quantities by both species and size. Each species that was inventoried as part of this scope is included. This is a useful tool for analyzing the mixture of trees as part of the project. The size table is useful when calculating mitigation requirements in the case of tree removal as well as aiding in determining tree maturity.

Table 2 - Tree Evaluation Summary lists each tree number, botanical name, common name, DBH, circumference, ordinance trees, health rating, preservation suitability, general notes and observations and recommendations.

See Exhibit A for Existing Tree Locations
See Table 1 for Tree Quantity Summary by species and size.
See Table 2 for Tree Evaluation Summary for sizes, notes and recommendations regarding each tree.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Species: *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood Acacia)
Quantity: 1
Tree #1
Observations / Recommendations:
Blackwood Acacia is classified as an invasive species and typically grows to a large size. They have the potential to self-seed and choke out other tree species. The one is between the property line and is crowded and in poor shape and health. This tree will likely be impacted during development. Removal is recommended.

Species: *Acacia mearnsii* (Green Wattle)
Quantity: 1
Tree #46
Observations / Recommendations:
The acacia tree found onsite was in moderate condition and appears to be a fairly juvenile volunteer. There is a slight lean to the truck structure possibly due to the overcrowded branches of adjacent plant material. Adjacent to the fence it will possibly overgrow this area and become a maintenance issue. Removal is recommended.

Species: *Calocedrus decurrens* (California Incense-Cedar)
Quantity: 1
Tree #47
Observations / Recommendations:
This Incense Cedar is in moderate shape and poor structure. There is significant crown die back at the top of the tree extending down the main trunk. It is unlikely that this tree will be able to recover. Additional browning of the foliage is visible and likely caused by poor maintenance practices. Removal is recommended.

Species: *Citrus limon* (Lemon Tree)
Quantity: 2
Tree #32,49
Observations / Recommendations:
The lemon trees appear to be abandoned fruit trees in the residential portion of the site. They are in poor health and structure due to lack of maintenance. They are showing signs of stress and decline. Removal is recommended.

Species: *Eriobotrya deflexa* (Loquat Tree)
Quantity: 1
Tree #30
Observations / Recommendations:
The loquat tree is in moderate canopy shape and condition. Like the lemon trees it may have been planted for fruit production. It is stunted by being under a large coast live oak tree so it is being shaded out. It is in poor health and structure due to lack of maintenance. Removal is recommended.

Species: *Grevillea robusta* (Silk Oak)
Quantity: 1
Tree #48
This Silk Oak is in moderate shape and poor structure. There are structural defects and crown die back at the top of the tree due to overcrowding with adjacent trees. There could be some work to remediate this with tree removal and pruning. Is it more likely that site development will impact this tree and it will need to be removed.

Species: *Lagerstroemia indica* (Crape Myrtle)
Quantity: 1
Tree #18
Observations / Recommendations:
There is one Crape Myrtles planted on the northern side of the site, it is a younger specimen that has not developed very good form to date. Staking and pruning could assist in correcting this defect if retained.

Species: *Ligustrum lucidum (Privet Tree)*
Quantity: 9
Tree #20,21,23-27,31,37
Observations / Recommendations:
All the Privet trees are in poor shape and in poor health. They are multi-trunk and appear to be volunteers for adjacent plants, have developed co dominate branching structure and look week and rangy. Considered an invasive species with little ornamental value, removal is recommended.

Species: *Malus* (Apple Tree)
Quantity: 1
Tree #2
Observations / Recommendations:
There is a medium sized apple tree at the front of the site. It has poor structure and shape and is leaning into the adjacent property. Like the other fruit trees there has been lack of maintenance for it to be a viable fruiting tree. It is likely that development will impact it so removal is recommended.

Species: *Persea sp* (Avocado Tree)
Quantity: 1
Tree #53
Observations / Recommendations:
The Persea tree are in moderate shape and poor structure. It is crowded by other vegetation and looks stressed and in decline. This is typical of many of the trees on the residential part of the lot. It is likely that development will impact it so removal is recommended.

Species: *Pinus canariensis* (Canary Island Pine)
Quantity: 2
Tree #17,50
Observations / Recommendations:
Tree#50 is in poor health, shape and structure. There are visible signs of stress and crown die back. Tree #17 appears to be a volunteer and is growing adjacent to a neighboring structure. There is insufficient room for this tree to reach maturity without damage to the building. Removal is recommended for both trees.

Species: *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)
Quantity: 1
Tree#42
Observations / Recommendations:
The date palm tree is a mature specimens that look to be in good shape and appearance although like other trees it has not been very well maintained. Pruning off the lower four feet of dead fronds would clean up the tree. There has been an uptick of several major, potentially lethal diseases attacking landscape palms in California. The best strategy for managing these diseases is an integrated approach that combines prevention, exclusion, sanitation, and proper care. Development is likely to impact this tree.

Species: *Platanus × hispanica* (London Plane Tree)
Quantity: 2
Tree#3,4
Observations / Recommendations:
The London Plane Tree is in moderate shape and health. The tree is a city street tree and is in conflict with the streetlight. Pruning the branches and limbs off the lines has caused some structural defects in the crown of the tree. This along with some crowding of another plane tree next door is causing increased imbalance in the canopy. The city arborist should be consulted with any proposals to these trees.

Species: *Punica granatum* (Pomegranate)
Quantity: 1
Tree #45
Observations / Recommendations:
The Pomegranate is moderate shape and poor structure. It is crowded with other vegetation and has developed into a multi-leader tree / shrub. There is ample flower development, but I am unsure if this truly produces viable fruit. It is likely that development will impact it so removal is recommended.

Species: *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak)
Quantity: 12
Tree #28,29,33-36,39-41,51
Observations / Recommendations:
The Coast Live Oaks are in moderate to poor shape. They have more or less naturalized in the space provided from them and this has resulted in stunted canopy growth, leaning truck tapers and poor structure development. Due to the overcrowding of these trees and the trees around them there is cluster type relationship to the trees adjacent to them. It is likely that development will impact these trees.

Species: *Quercus lobata* (Valley Oak)
Quantity: 1
Tree #13
Observations / Recommendations:
The Valley Oaks is in moderate to good shape. This is the predominant tree at the front of the site in the parking lot. There are several juvenile trees that are growing under the canopy that should be removed to avoid conflicts. Retention would be recommended however it is likely that development will impact it.

Species: *Schinus molle* (California Pepper Tree)
Quantity: 3
Tree #22,43,52
Observations / Recommendations:
All the pepper trees are in relatively poor health and structure due to deficiencies in maintenance and crowding. Structural issues are common with this species, and there are visible areas of crown die back in these trees. It is likely that development will impact these trees so removal is recommended.

Species: *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Queen Palm)
Quantity: 3
Tree #8,9,10
Observations / Recommendations:
The queen palms trees are in moderate heath, shape and have good structure for this type of specimen. It appears they could benefit from some additional fertilization. There has been an uptick of several major, potentially lethal diseases attacking landscape palms in California. The best strategy for managing these diseases is an integrated approach that combines prevention, exclusion, sanitation, and proper care. It is likely that development will impact these trees.

Species: *Washingtonia robusta* (Mexican Fan Palm)
Quantity: 8
Tree #5,6,7,11,12,14,15,16
Observations / Recommendations:
The Fan Palms are younger specimens that appear to be planted around the same time. Some of the trees like #5,6, and 7 are doing well whereas trees 11,12 are probably impacted by the large Valley Oak nearby. Trees 14,15 and 16 are directly under the oak tree and future canopy conflict is certain unless one other is removed. It is likely that development will impact these trees.

Species: *Yucca sp.* (Spanish Dagger)
Quantity: 1
Tree #54
Observations / Recommendations:
The Yucca is a multi-leader large shrub that has significant decline. Removal is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Site preparation: All existing trees shall be fenced within or at the drip line (foliar spread) of the tree. Depending on the location of the tree the fencing may not be able to be at the dripline. Examples of this would be public right of way, near property lines or around existing structures to remain. Where complete drip line fencing is not possible, the addition of straw waddles and orange snow fencing wrapping the trunk shall be installed per the tree protection detail. The fence should be a minimum of six feet high, made of galvanized 11-gauge wire mesh with galvanized posts or any material superior in quality. A tree protection zone (TPZ) sign shall be affixed to fencing at appropriate intervals as determined by the arborist on site. See tree protection detail for additional information, including tree protection zone sign. If the fence is within the drip line of the trees, the foliar fringe shall be raised to offset the chance of limb damage from active construction.

Active Construction: All contractors, subcontractors and other personnel shall be warned that encroachment within the fenced area and dripline is prohibited without the consent of the certified arborist on the job. This includes, but is not limited to, storage of lumber and other materials, disposal of paints, solvents or other noxious materials, parked cars, grading equipment or other heavy equipment. If construction activity needs to happen in the TPZ the fence can be moved temporarily for delivery of construction materials. The contractor should make accommodations to off load items such as trusses, timber, plasterboard, wallboard, concrete, gypsum board, flooring, roofing or any other heavy construction material outside the foliar spread of the tree so there is no heavy equipment needed that could cause damage to the canopy of the tree or compact the root zone. The tree protection fencing should be reestablished per the plans and details immediately after any activity through the TPZ. Penalties, based on the cost of remedial repairs and the evaluation guide published by the International Society of Arboriculture, shall be assessed for damages to the trees.

Grading/excavating: All grading plans that specify grading within the drip line of any tree, or within the distance from the trunk as outlined in the site preparation section above when said distance is outside the drip line, shall first be reviewed by a certified arborist. Provisions for aeration, drainage, pruning, tunneling beneath roots, root pruning or other necessary actions to protect the trees shall be outlined by an arborist. If trenching is necessary within the area as described above, said trenching shall be undertaken by hand labor and dug directly beneath the trunk of the tree. All roots 2 inches or larger shall be tunneled under and other roots shall be cut smoothly to the trunk side of the trench. The trunk side should be draped immediately with two layers of untreated burlap to a depth of 3 feet from the surface. The burlap shall be soaked nightly and left in place until the trench is back filled to the original level. An arborist shall examine the trench prior to back filling to ascertain the number and size of roots cut, so as to suggest the necessary remedial repairs.

Remedial repairs: An arborist shall have the responsibility of observing all ongoing activities that may affect the trees and prescribing necessary remedial work to ensure the health and stability of the trees. This includes, but is not limited to, all arborist activities brought out in the previous sections. In addition, pruning, as outlined in International Society of Arboriculture Best Management Practices: Pruning and ANSI A300 Part 1 Standard Practices: Pruning, shall be prescribed as necessary. Fertilizing, aeration, irrigation, pest control and other activities shall be prescribed according to the tree needs, local site requirements, and state agricultural pest control laws. All specifications shall be in writing. For pest control operations, consult the local county agricultural commissioner's office for individuals licensed as pest control advisors or pest control operators.

Final inspection: Upon completion of the project, the arborist shall review all work undertaken that may impact the existing trees. Special attention shall be given to cuts and fills, compacting, drainage, pruning and future remedial work. An arborist should submit a final report in writing outlining the ongoing remedial care following the final inspection.

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREES TO REMAIN

Regular maintenance, designed to promote plant health and vigor, ensures longevity of existing trees. Regular inspections and the necessary follow-up care of mulching, fertilizing, and pruning, can detect problems and correct them before they become damaging or fatal.

Tree Inspection: Regular inspections of mature trees at least once a year can prevent or reduce the severity of future disease, insect, and environmental problems. During tree inspection, four characteristics of tree vigor should be examined: new leaves or buds, leaf size, twig growth, and absence of crown dieback (gradual death of the upper part of the tree). A reduction in the extension of shoots (new growing parts), such as buds or new leaves, is a fairly reliable cue that the tree's health has recently changed. Growth of the shoots over the past three years may be compared to determine whether there is a reduction in the tree's typical growth pattern. Further signs of poor tree health are trunk decay, crown dieback, or both. These symptoms often indicate problems that began several years before. Loose bark or deformed growths, such as trunk conks (mushrooms), are common signs of stem decay. Any abnormalities found during these inspections, including insect activity and spotted, deformed, discolored, or dead leaves and twigs, should be noted and observed closely.

Mulching: Mulch, or decomposed organic material, placed over the root zone of a tree reduces environmental stress by providing a root environment that is cooler and contains more moisture than the surrounding soil. Mulch can also prevent mechanical damage by keeping machines such as lawn mowers and string trimmers away from the tree's base. Furthermore, mulch reduces competition from surrounding weeds and turf. To be most effective, mulch should be placed 2 to 4 inches deep and cover the entire root system, which may be as far as 2 or 3 times the diameter of the branch spread of the tree. If the area and activities happening around the tree do not permit the entire area to be mulched, it is recommended that as much of the area under the drip line of the tree is mulched as possible. When placing mulch, care should be taken not to cover the actual trunk of the tree. This mulch-free area, 1 to 2 inches wide at the base, is sufficient to avoid moist bark conditions and prevent trunk decay. An organic mulch layer 2 to 4 inches deep of loosely packed shredded leaves, pine straw, peat moss, or composted wood chips is adequate. Plastic should not be used as it interferes with the exchange of gases between soil and air, which inhibits root growth. Thicker mulch layers, 5 to 6 inches deep or greater, may also inhibit gas exchange.

Fertilization: Trees require certain nutrients (essential elements) to function and grow. Urban landscape trees may be growing in soils that do not contain sufficient available nutrients for satisfactory growth and development. In certain situations, it may be necessary to fertilize to improve plant vigor. Fertilizing a tree can improve growth; however, if fertilizer is not applied wisely, it may not benefit the tree at all and may even adversely affect the tree. Mature trees making satisfactory growth may not require fertilization. When considering supplemental fertilizer, it is important to consider nutrients deficiencies and how and when to amend the deficiencies. Soil conditions, especially pH and organic matter content, vary greatly, making the proper selection and use of fertilizer a somewhat complex process. To that end, it is recommended that the soil be tested for nutrient content. A soil testing laboratory and can give advice on application rates, timing, and the best blend of fertilizer for each tree and other landscape plants on site. Mature trees have expansive root systems that extend from 2 to 3 times the size of the leaf

canopy. A major portion of actively growing roots is located outside the tree's drip line. Understanding the actual size and extent of a tree's root system before applying fertilizer is paramount to determine quantity, type and rate at which to best apply fertilizer. Always follow manufacturer recommendations for use and application.

Pruning: Pruning is often desirable or necessary to remove dead, diseased, or insect-infested branches and to improve tree structure, enhance vigor, or maintain safety. Because each cut has the potential to change the growth of (or cause damage to) a tree, no branch should be removed without reason. Removing foliage from a tree has two distinct effects on growth: (1) it reduces photosynthesis and, (2) it may reduce overall growth. Pruning should always be performed sparingly. Caution must be taken not to over-prune as a tree may not be able to gather and process enough sunlight to survive. Pruning mature trees may require special equipment, training, and experience. Licensed and insured tree maintenance companies are equipped to provide a variety of services to assist in performing the job safely and reducing risk of personal injury and property damage and should be consulted for this type of work. *(See also ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning Standards- https://www.tcia.org).*

Planting and Irrigation: Any new planting and irrigation that is to occur under the drip line of an existing tree should be conducted with care to avoid the root system. Generally installation of an irrigation mainline should be avoided under the dripline of the existing tree. Refer to the Grading/Excavating section for installation of any irrigation lines to be installed under the drip line of an existing tree. Any new planting should match the water use of the existing tree (as defined by WUCOLS). The irrigation hydro zone for the new planting should also match the requirements of the existing tree.

Removal: There are circumstances when removal is necessary. An arborist can help decide whether or not a tree should be removed. Professionally trained arborists have the skills and equipment to safely and efficiently remove trees. Removal is recommended when a tree: (1) is dead, dying, or considered irreparably hazardous; (2) is causing an obstruction or is crowding and causing harm to other trees and the situation is impossible to correct through pruning; (3) is to be replaced by a more suitable specimen, and; (4) should be removed to allow for construction. Pruning or removing trees, especially large trees, can be dangerous work. It should be performed only by those trained and equipped to work safely in trees.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following terms and conditions apply to all oral and written reports and correspondence pertaining to consultations, inspections and activities of HMH.

1. The scope of any report or other correspondence is limited to the trees and conditions specifically mentioned in those reports and correspondence. HMH assumes no liability for the failure of trees or parts of trees, either inspected or otherwise. HMH assumes no responsibility to report on the condition of any tree or landscape feature not specifically requested by the named client.
2. No tree described in this report was climbed, unless otherwise stated. HMH does not take responsibility for any defects, which could have only been discovered by climbing. A full root collar inspection, consisting of excavating the soil around the tree to uncover the root collar and major buttress roots was not performed unless otherwise stated. HMH does not take responsibility for any root defects, which could only have been discovered by such an inspection.
3. HMH shall not be required to provide further documentation, give testimony, be deposed, or attend court by reason of this appraisal or report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of additional fees for such services as described by HMH or in the schedule of fees or contract.
4. HMH guarantees no warrantee, either expressed or implied, as to the suitability of the information contained in the reports for any reason. It is the responsibility of the client to determine applicability to his/her case.
5. Any report and the values, observations and recommendations expressed therein represent the professional opinion of HMH, and the fee for services is in no manner contingent upon the reporting of a specified value nor upon any particular finding to be reported.
6. Any photographs, diagrams, graphs, sketches or other graphic material included in any report, being intended solely as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering reports or surveys, unless otherwise noted in the report. Any reproductions of graphic material or the work produced by other persons, is intended solely for clarification and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information does not constitute a representation by HMH as to the sufficiency or accuracy of that information.
7. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

Existing Tree Map
Exhibit A

TABLE 1 - TREE QUANTITY SUMMARY

Tree Quantity by Species		
Species	**Quantity**	**% of Site**
Acacia melanoxylon	1	2%
Acacia mearnsii	1	2%
Calocedrus decurrens	1	2%
Citrus limon	2	4%
Eriobotrya japonica	1	2%
Grevillea robusta	1	2%
Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	1	2%
Lagerstroemia indica	1	2%
Ligustrum lucidum	9	17%
Malus Sp	1	2%
Persea americana	1	2%
Pinus canariensis	2	4%
Phoenix canariensis	1	2%
Platanus × hispanica	2	4%
Punica granatum	1	2%
Quercus agrifolia	12	22%
Quercus lobata	1	2%
Schinus molle	3	6%
Syagrus romanzoffiana	3	6%
Washingtonia robusta	8	15%
Yucca sp.	1	2%
Total Trees	**54**	**100%**

TABLE 2 - TREE EVALUATION SUMMARY

Prepared By: William Sowa ISA Certified Arborist WE-12270A

DBH MEASUREMENT HEIGHT: 54"

Date of Evaluation: 5/1/2024

Suitability for Preservation is based on the following
Good - Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.
Moderate - Trees in somewhat declining health and/or exhibits structural defects that cannot be abated with treatment. Trees will require more intense management and will have a shorter lifespan than those in the 'Good' category.
Poor - Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to decline, regardless of treatment.

Health Rating	
5	A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
4	A tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
3	A tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that may that might be mitigated with care.
2	A tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
1	A tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.
0	Tree is dead.

Abbreviations and Definitions		
BDB	Branch dieback	Condition where branch tips or entire sections of branches die off. Typically indicative of tree stress.
CD	Codominant branches	Forked branches nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction an lacking a normal branch union.
CDB	Dieback in Crown	Condition where branches in the tree crown die from the tips toward the center.
CR	Crowded	Tree is bounded closely by one or more of the following: structure, tree, Etc.
D	Decline	Tree shows obvious signs of decline, which may be indicative of the presence of multiple biotic and abiotic disorders.
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height	Measurement of tree diameter in inches. Measurement height varies by City and is noted above.
EG	Epicormic Growth	Watersprouting on trunk and main leaders or suckers, sprouts arising out of roots.Typically indicative of tree stress.
EH	Exposed Heartwood	Exposure of the tree's heartwood is typically seen as an open wound that leaves a tree more susceptible to pathogens, disease or infection.
GR	Girdling Roots	Roots that grow around or across other roots. Can cause restriction of nutrient and water uptake, swelling, dieback or structural instability.
H	Hazardous	A tree that in it's current condition, presents a hazard.
HD	Headed	Poor pruning practice of cutting back branches. Often practiced under utility lines to limit tree height.
IB	Included Bark	Structural defect where bark is included between the branch attachment so the wood can't join. Such defect can have a higher probability of failure.
LN	Leaning Tree	Tree leaning, see notes for severity.
MT	Multi Trunk	Multiple central leaders originating below the DBH measurement.
PT	Phototropism	Tree exhibits phototropic growth habits. Reduced trunk taper, misshapen trunk and canopy growth are examples of this growth habit.
SD	Structural Defects	Naturally or secondary conditions including cavities, poor branch attachments, cracks, or decayed wood in any part of the tree that may contribute to structural failure.
SE	Severe	Indicates the severity of the following term.
SL	Slight	Indicates the mildness of the following term.
SR	Surface Roots	Roots visible at finished grade.
ST	Stress	Environmental factor inhibiting regular tree growth. Includes drought, salty soils, nitrogen and other nutrient deficiencies in the soil.
WU	Weak Union	Weak union or fork in tree branching structure.
	Protected Tree	See report body page 2 for definitions of protected trees.

Trees 1-19 Commercial Development

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	NATIVE/NON-NATIVE/ORCHARD	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
1	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Black Acacia	13.0	41	YES	Non Native	16	30	2	Poor	SD,CDB,HD,LN
2	*Malus Sp*	Apple Tree	9.0	28	YES	Non Native	10	15	2	Poor	SD,CDB,LN
3	*Platanus × hispanica*	London Plane	22.0	69	YES	Non Native	25	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree, SD,CR
4	*Platanus × hispanica*	London Plane	20.0	63	YES	Non Native	25	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree, SD,CR
5	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	16.0	50	YES	Non Native	10	24	3	Moderate	
6	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	15.0	47	YES	Non Native	8	20	3	Moderate	
7	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	15.0	47	YES	Non Native	10	24	3	Moderate	
8	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	9.0	28	YES	Non Native	6	12	3	Moderate	
9	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	10.0	31	YES	Non Native	7	15	3	Moderate	
10	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	8.0	25	YES	Non Native	7	15	3	Moderate	
11	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	14.0	44	YES	Non Native	8	15	3	Moderate	
12	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	11.0	35	YES	Non Native	8	12	3	Moderate	CR
13	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	40.0	126	YES	Native	48	30	4	Moderate	SD,CR
14	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	8.0	25	YES	Non Native	8	8	3	Poor	CR
15	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	6.0	19	YES	Non Native	6	6	3	Poor	CR
16	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	6.0	19	YES	Non Native	6	8	3	Poor	CR
17	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island Pine	3.0	9	NO	Non Native	5	18	3	Poor	SD,CR, Volunteer
18	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.0	6	NO	Non Native	2	12	2	Moderate	SD
19	*Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'*	Hollywood Juniper	14.0	44	YES	Non Native	12	20	3	Poor	CR

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	NATIVE/NON-NATIVE/ORCHARD	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
Trees 20-54 Residential Development											
20	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	10.0	31	YES	Non Native	8	20	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
21	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	4.0	31	YES	Non Native	6	20	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
22	*Schinus molle*	Californinia Pepper	24.0	13	YES	Non Native	20	25	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
23	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	8.0	75	YES	Non Native	6	12	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
24	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	16.0	25	YES	Non Native	12	18	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
25	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	4.0	50	YES	Non Native	6	12	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
26	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	19.0	13	YES	Non Native	6	12	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
27	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	17.0	60	YES	Non Native	8	18	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
28	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	37.0	116	YES	Native	30	35	3	Moderate	SD,LN,CR
29	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	15.0	47	YES	Native	12	30	3	Moderate	SD,LN,CR
30	*Eriobotrya japonica*	Loquat Tree	30.0	94	YES	Non Native	10	16	2	Poor	CR,MT,SD
31	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	6.0	19	YES	Non Native	8	20	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
32	*Citrus limon*	Lemon Tree	6.0	19	YES	Non Native	10	10	2	Poor	SD,CDB
33	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	16.0	50	YES	Native	20	35	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR
34	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	15.0	47	YES	Native	20	35	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR
35	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	13.0	41	YES	Native	8	18	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR
36	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	11.0	35	YES	Native	18	30	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR
37	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	16.0	50	YES	Non Native	8	18	2	Poor	Volunteer,CR,MT,SD
38	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	15.0	47	YES	Native	20	35	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR
39	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	11.0	35	YES	Native	12	30	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR

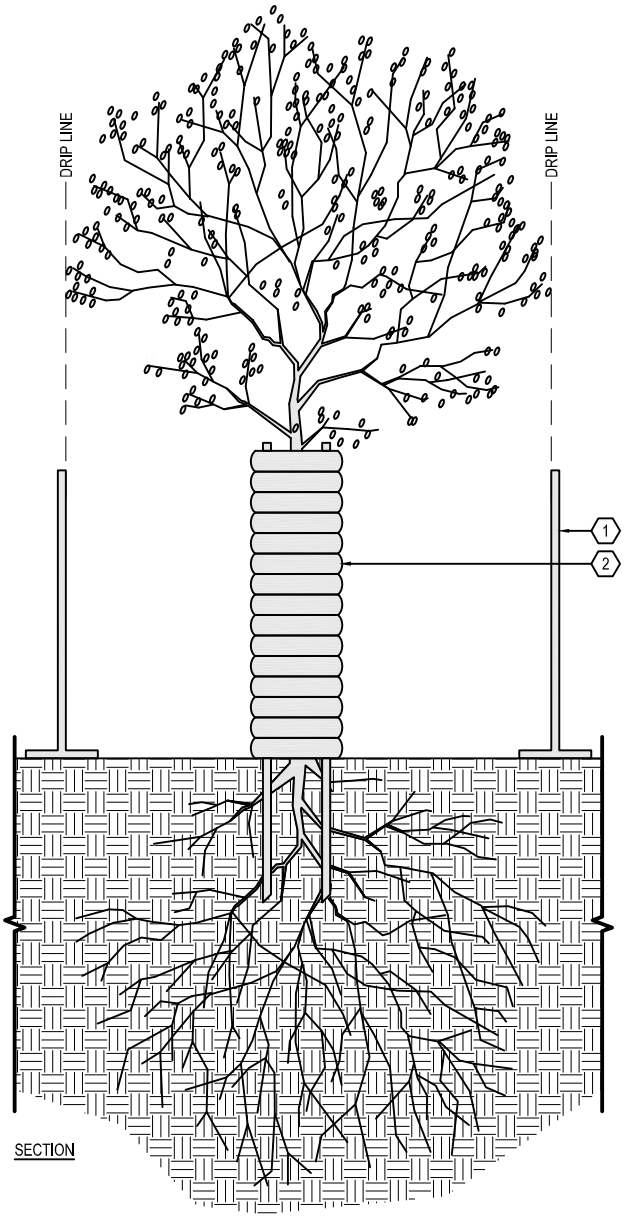
TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	NATIVE/NON-NATIVE/ORCHARD	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
40	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	14.0	44	YES	Native	8	25	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR
41	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	13.0	41	YES	Native	10	25	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR
42	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island date palm	29.0	91	YES	Non Native	14	35	4	Moderate	
43	*Schinus molle*	Californinia Pepper	40.0	126	YES	Non Native	25	30	2	Poor	SD,CDB
44	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	33.0	104	YES	Native	25	25	3	Poor	SD,LN,CR
45	*Punica granatum*	Pomegranate	28.0	88	YES	Non Native	12	15	3	Poor	SD
46	*Acacia mearnsii*	Green Wattle	6.0	19	YES	Non Native	8	20	2	Poor	SD,CR
47	*Calocedrus decurrens*	Incense Cedar	17.0	53	YES	Native	12	30	2	Poor	CDB
48	*Grevillea robusta*	Silk Oak	15.0	47	YES	Non Native	12	35	2	Poor	CR,SD
49	*Citrus limon*	Lemon Tree	10.0	31	YES	Non Native	6	12	2	Poor	SD,CDB
50	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island Pine	18.0	57	YES	Non Native	16	30	2	Poor	CDB,ST,CR
51	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	10.0	31	YES	Native	5	15	2	Poor	SD,LN,CR
52	*Schinus molle*	Californinia Pepper	55.0	173	YES	Native	30	30	2	Poor	CDB
53	*Persea americana*	Avacado Tree	9.0	28	YES	Non Native	12	18	2	Poor	CDB,ST,CR
54	*Yucca sp.*	Yucca	10.0	31	YES	Non Native	6	8	2	Poor	CDB

TABLE 3 - TREE VALUATION TABLE

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (IN)	CONDITION %	LOCATION %	SPECIES RATING %	REPLACEMENT TREE DIAMETER (IN)	REPLACEMENT TREE TRUNK AREA (IN^2/CM^2)	REPLACEMENT TREE COST	INSTALLATION COST	INSTALLED TREE COST	UNIT TREE COST	APPRAISED TRUNK AREA (IN^2/CM^2)	APPRAISED TREE TRUNK INCREASE (IN^2/CM^2)	BASIC TREE COST	APPRAISED VALUE
1	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Black Acacia	13.0	0.4	0.4	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	132.665	120.105	$ 5,225.00	$ 1,672.00
2	*Malus Sp*	Apple Tree	9.0	0.8	0.7	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	63.585	51.025	$ 3,025.00	$ 3,388.00
3	*Platanus × hispanica*	London Plane	22.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	379.94	367.38	$ 13,100.00	$ 19,257.00
4	*Platanus × hispanica*	London Plane	20.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	314	301.44	$ 11,000.00	$ 16,170.00
5	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	16.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	200.96	188.4	$ 7,400.00	$ 10,878.00
6	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	15.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	176.625	164.065	$ 6,625.00	$ 9,738.75
7	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	15.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	176.625	164.065	$ 6,625.00	$ 9,738.75
8	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	9.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	63.585	51.025	$ 3,025.00	$ 4,446.75
9	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	10.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	78.5	65.94	$ 3,500.00	$ 5,145.00
10	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	8.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	50.24	37.68	$ 2,600.00	$ 3,822.00
11	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	14.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	153.86	141.3	$ 5,900.00	$ 8,673.00
12	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	11.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	94.985	82.425	$ 4,025.00	$ 5,916.75
13	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	40.0	0.7	0.7	4	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	1256	1243.44	$ 41,000.00	$ 80,360.00
14	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	8.0	0.7	0.5	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	50.24	37.68	$ 2,600.00	$ 2,730.00
15	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	6.0	0.7	0.5	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	28.26	15.7	$ 1,900.00	$ 1,995.00
16	*Washingtonia robusta*	Fan Palm	6.0	0.7	0.5	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	28.26	15.7	$ 1,900.00	$ 1,995.00
17	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island Pine	3.0	0.6	0.5	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	7.065	-5.495	$ 1,225.00	$ 735.00
18	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.0	0.6	0.5	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	3.14	-9.42	$ 1,100.00	$ 990.00
19	*Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'*	Hollywood Juniper	14.0	0.6	0.5	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	153.86	141.3	$ 5,900.00	$ 3,540.00
20	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	10.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	78.5	65.94	$ 3,500.00	$ 2,100.00
21	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	4.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	12.56	0	$ 1,400.00	$ 840.00
22	*Schinus molle*	Californinia Pepper	24.0	0.5	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	452.16	439.6	$ 15,400.00	$ 13,860.00
23	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	8.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	50.24	37.68	$ 2,600.00	$ 1,560.00

24	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	16.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	200.96	188.4	$ 7,400.00	$ 4,440.00
25	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	4.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	12.56	0	$ 1,400.00	$ 840.00
26	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	19.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	283.385	270.825	$ 10,025.00	$ 6,015.00
27	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	17.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	226.865	214.305	$ 8,225.00	$ 4,935.00
28	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	37.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	1074.665	1062.105	$ 35,225.00	$ 44,383.50
29	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	15.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	176.625	164.065	$ 6,625.00	$ 8,347.50
30	*Eriobotrya japonica*	Loquat Tree	30.0	0.6	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	706.5	693.94	$ 23,500.00	$ 25,380.00
31	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	6.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	28.26	15.7	$ 1,900.00	$ 1,140.00
32	*Citrus limon*	Lemon Tree	6.0	0.5	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	28.26	15.7	$ 1,900.00	$ 1,710.00
33	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	16.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	200.96	188.4	$ 7,400.00	$ 9,324.00
34	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	15.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	176.625	164.065	$ 6,625.00	$ 8,347.50
35	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	13.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	132.665	120.105	$ 5,225.00	$ 6,583.50
36	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	11.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	94.985	82.425	$ 4,025.00	$ 5,071.50
37	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet	16.0	0.5	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	200.96	188.4	$ 7,400.00	$ 4,440.00
38	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	15.0	0.7	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	176.625	164.065	$ 6,625.00	$ 5,565.00
39	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	11.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	94.985	82.425	$ 4,025.00	$ 5,071.50
40	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	14.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	153.86	141.3	$ 5,900.00	$ 7,434.00
41	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	13.0	0.7	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	132.665	120.105	$ 5,225.00	$ 6,583.50
42	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island date palm	29.0	0.8	0.8	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	660.185	647.625	$ 22,025.00	$ 42,288.00
43	*Schinus molle*	Californinia Pepper	40.0	0.6	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	1256	1243.44	$ 41,000.00	$ 51,660.00
44	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	33.0	0.8	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	854.865	842.305	$ 28,225.00	$ 47,418.00
45	*Punica granatum*	Pomegranate	28.0	0.7	0.6	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	615.44	602.88	$ 20,600.00	$ 17,304.00
46	*Acacia mearnsii*	Green Wattle	6.0	0.6	0.5	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	28.26	15.7	$ 1,900.00	$ 1,140.00
47	*Calocedrus decurrens*	Incense Cedar	17.0	0.6	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	226.865	214.305	$ 8,225.00	$ 10,363.50
48	*Grevillea robusta*	Silk Oak	15.0	0.7	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	176.625	164.065	$ 6,625.00	$ 9,738.75
49	*Citrus limon*	Lemon Tree	10.0	0.6	0.7	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	78.5	65.94	$ 3,500.00	$ 2,940.00
50	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island Pine	18.0	0.5	0.6	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	254.34	241.78	$ 9,100.00	$ 8,190.00

51	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	10.0	0.7	0.5	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	78.5	65.94	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,675.00
52	*Schinus molle*	Californinia Pepper	55.0	0.6	0.7	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	2374.625	2362.065	$ 76,625.00	$ 64,365.00
53	*Persea americana*	Avocado Tree	9.0	0.6	0.7	3	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	63.585	51.025	$ 3,025.00	$ 3,811.50
54	*Yucca sp.*	Yucca	10.0	0.5	0.7	2	4	12.56	$ 400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 31.85	78.5	65.94	$ 3,500.00	$ 2,450.00



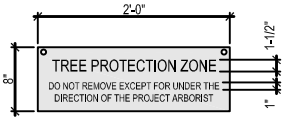
SECTION

NOTES:

1. REFER TO THE TREE PROTECTION NOTES.
2. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE GRADING OR EQUIPMENT IS ALLOWED ON SITE.
3. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, SEE THE REMEDIAL REPAIRS SECTION TO DETERMINE FERTILIZING AND WATERING SCHEDULES FOR EXISTING TREES.
4. WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS TO TAKE PLACE WITHIN A TREE'S DRIP LINE, SEE SITE PREPARATION SECTION.
5. NO CONSTRUCTION WASTE, EITHER LIQUID, SOLID, OR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE WHICH COULD ENTER INTO THE ROOT SYSTEM (OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS, OR OTHER HARMFUL MATERIALS) SHALL BE DEPOSITED, DISPOSED OF, OR STORED WITHIN OR NEAR A TREE'S DRIP LINE.
6. WIRE, SIGNS, ROPES, PULLEYS, ETC., SHALL NOT BE ATTACHED TO ANY TREE.
7. IF TRENCHING WITHIN A TREE'S DRIP LINE IS NECESSARY, SEE GRADING/EXCAVATION SECTION.
8. IF TREE PRUNING IS NECESSARY, SEE REMEDIAL REPAIRS SECTION.
9. INSTALL ONE SIGN TO DRIP LINE FENCING PER AREA.
10. SEE TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ) INSTRUCTIONS UNDER SITE PREPARATION SECTION.

(1) 6'-0" HIGH TEMPORARY CHAIN LINK FENCE, INSTALLED AT DRIP LINE. SEE TREE PROTECTION PLAN FOR LOCATIONS. PREFERENCE WOULD BE AT DRIP LINE OR FOLLOW LOCAL CODES.

(2) INSTALL TRUNK WRAP IF DRIP LINE FENCE IS NOT PRACTICAL, INSTALL FOUR (4) LODGE POLES AROUND EACH TREE, WRAP TRUNK IN STRAW WADDLE, THEN WRAP IN ORANGE SNOW FENCING UP TO BRANCHING STRUCTURE



SIGN
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"

TREE PROTECTION

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"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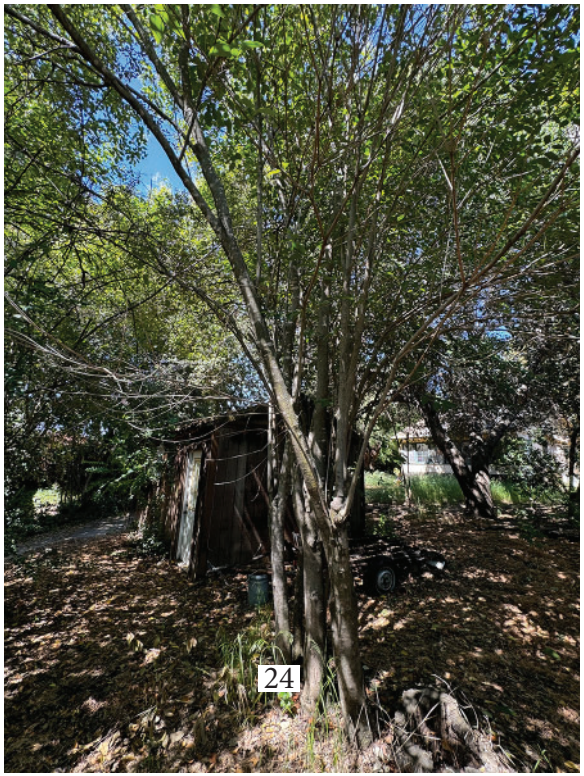
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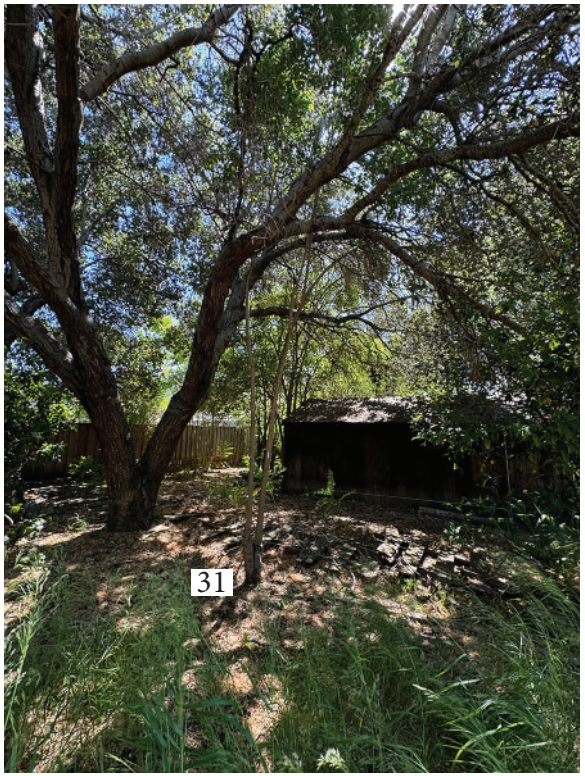
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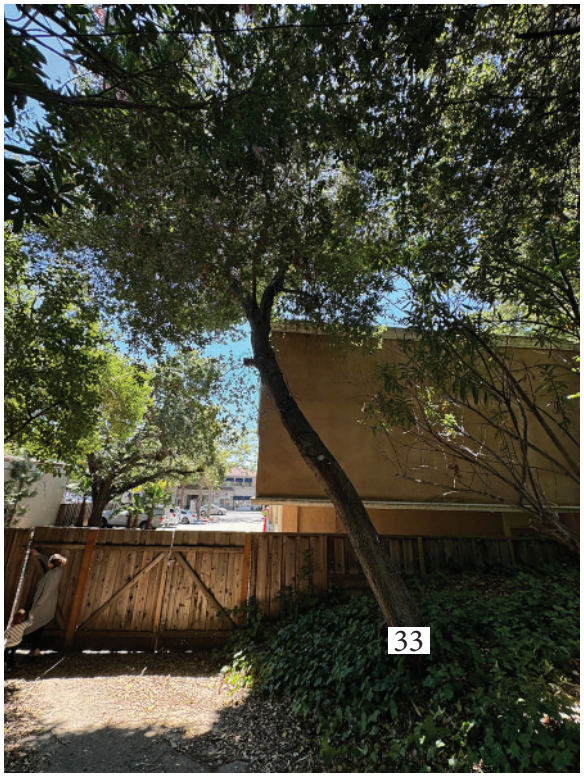
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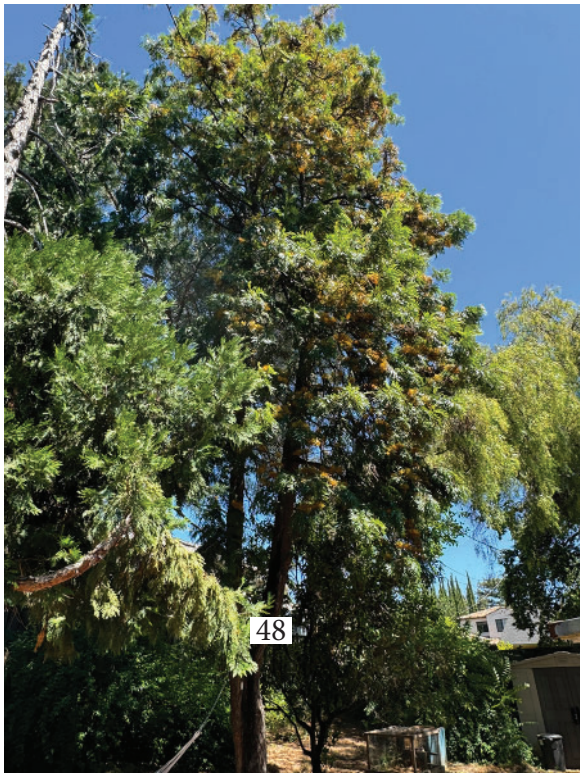
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