

Arborist Report of Findings

For the

Excelsior Oaks Sub-Division Project

May 2019

Prepared for:

Capital Group Realty, Inc.
10721 Fair Oaks Blvd
Fair Oaks, California 95628

Prepared by:

Bargas Environmental Consulting, LLC
3031 F Street, Suite 203
Sacramento, CA 95816



Bargas Environmental Consulting, LLC (Bargas). 2019. *Arborist Report of Findings for the Excelsior Oaks Sub-Division Project*. Prepared for Capital Group Realty, Inc. in May 2019.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Arborist Report of Findings for the Excelsior Oaks Sub-Division Project

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Arborist’s Disclaimer	1
1.3 Project Location	1
1.4 Project Description.....	1
2.0 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Regulatory Background.....	2
2.1.1 Sacramento County Code of Ordinances	2
2.2 Survey Methods.....	3
3.0 RESULTS	4
4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5
4.1 General Preservation Measures	5
4.2 Specific Recommendations / Protection Measures	6
5.0 DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES.....	7
5.1 Definitions.....	7
5.2 References	7

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Overall Condition Ratings and Frequency of Occurrence of Trees.....	4
Table 2: Overall Condition Ratings and Frequency of Occurrence of Trees within the Impact Area.....	4

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Figures

Figure 1: Project Site and Vicinity

Figure 2: Tree Location Map

Appendix B – Site Photographs

Appendix C – Arborist Survey Data

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Arborist Report documents the findings of an arborist survey conducted for the Excelsior Oaks Sub-Division Project (Project) located within Orangevale, unincorporated Sacramento County, California (**Figure 1**). The survey was performed on March 8 and 13, 2019, by Bargas Environmental Consulting LLC (Bargas) Biologist and International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist Krystal Pulsipher (WE-12181A). The purpose of the arborist survey was to identify species, location, and current condition of trees within the project area that may be subject to regulation and protection, and to provide tree care recommendations, if warranted.

1.2 ARBORIST'S DISCLAIMER

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the aesthetic beauty and health of trees, and to attempt to reduce the risk associated with living near trees. However, arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to structural failure of a tree or anticipate all environmental factors that could also contribute to failure. Therefore, this arborist report does not include an assessment of the potential for branch or tree falls but does provide a recommendation for tree removal if a tree appears to present an imminent risk of failure.

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is approximately 25 acres in size and located south of Fenton Way and east of Hazel Avenue, on the north ends of both Excelsior Avenue and Peerless Avenue, in Orangevale, unincorporated Sacramento County, California (Study Area; **Figure 1**). The Study Area is situated on Section 16, Township 10 North, Range 7 East, of the Folsom U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (quad), Mt. Diablo Meridian (USGS, 1980), at 38.715564° North, -121.219425° West.

The Study Area can be accessed from the north end of Peerless Avenue. From Interstate-80 eastbound, take exit 102 for Auburn Boulevard, then continue straight onto Orlando Avenue for 0.7-mile. Turn right onto Cirby Way and continue for 2.3 miles. Turn left onto Old Auburn Road and continue for 1.4 miles. Turn right onto Sierra College Boulevard/Hazel Avenue and continue for 0.8-miles. Turn left onto Cherry Avenue and continue for 0.5-mile to Peerless Avenue. Turn left onto Peerless Avenue and follow it north until you reach a dead-end where the Study Area access point is located on the west side of the road adjacent to a private gate.

1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is a proposed sub-division development and includes new home construction and related infrastructure.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The majority of the project area is located within the boundaries of Sacramento County (County), therefore, the County's code was used as the primary regulatory guide for this survey.

2.1.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES

The County's Code of Ordinances Title 19 provides regulations specific to trees, including Chapter 19.12 Tree Preservation Ordinance (County, 2018). Tree permits are required by the County for activities that involve any of the following activities:

- “Plant, transplant, move, separate, trim, prune, cut above or below the ground, disrupt, alter or do surgery upon any public tree located on an easement, planting easement, street, or public premises, irrespective of whether the tree is alive or dead” (Section 19.01.100; County, 2018);
- “Trench, grade or fill within the dripline of any tree or destroy, kill or remove any tree as defined, in the designated urban area of the unincorporated area of Sacramento County, on any property, public or private, without a tree permit, or unless authorized as a condition of a discretionary project approval by the Board of Supervisors, County Planning Commission, Zoning Board of Appeals, the Zoning Administrator or the Subdivision Review Committee” (Section 19.12.060; County, 2018).

The County's Arborist Report Submittal Requirements specifies that an arborist report be included with tree permit applications filed for the above listed activities and further defines protected trees as any of the following (County, 2019):

- “All native oak and specified non-oak native trees (see species list) that are 4 inches in diameter (dbh) and larger (or 10-inch aggregate diameter for multi-trunk native oak and Northern California black walnut trees);
- Species include: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*); interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*); blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*); coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*; in the Delta area); oracle oak (*Quercus X morehus*); native oak hybrids; California sycamore (*Platanus racemose*); Northern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var *hindsii*); Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*); Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*); box elder (*Acer negundo* var *californicum*); white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*); California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*).”

Arborist Report Submittal Requirements lists the minimum information required to be collected and included in an arborist survey and will be described below in “Survey Methods” (County, 2019).

2.2 SURVEY METHODS

The arborist survey was performed on March 8 and 13, 2019. The Study Area consisted of the entire 25-acre Project site except for two locations that could not be physically accessed due to the presence of barbed wire fencing that could not be crossed; the northwest corner, and a short segment of the southern border adjacent to a rural residential home near the southwest corner.

The survey consisted of creating an inventory of all protected trees within the study area and conducting a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) to evaluate the physical attributes, tree health, structure, and overall condition of each tree. Cataloguing of the trees was completed using square-shaped aluminum arborist tags with pre-engraved numbers, placed at the approximate location at which the diameter at breast height (DBH) is measured (54 inches above ground) or where physically accessible. All trees within the study area that are defined as Protected Trees under the City's ordinance were inventoried, with a few notable specimens included that are not considered Protected Trees.

The following VTA data were collected and recorded for each tree:

- Tree species;
- Number of trunks;
- DBH or aggregate DBH of multiple trunks;
- Estimated tree height;
- Estimated Root Protection Radius;
- Location of the tree;
- Tree health;
- Tree structure;
- Overall condition of the tree;
- Noteworthy characteristics and/or brief description of the tree.

The assessment of tree health is defined by the County as “a measure of overall vigor and vitality of the tree and rated as good, fair or poor based on an assessment of crown density, leaf color and size, active callusing, shoot growth rate, extent of crown dieback, cambium layer health, and tree age” (County, 2019). The assessment of tree structure is defined as “a measure of the tree's structural stability and failure potential and rated as good, fair or poor based on assessment of specific structural features, eg., decay, conks, co-dominant trunks, included bark, abnormal lean, one-sided canopy, history of failure, prior construction impact, pruning history, etc.” (County, 2019). The tree health and structure ratings are evaluated together to formulate the overall condition of the tree as either 0) dead; 1) severe decline; 2) declining; 3) fair; 4) good; 5) excellent.

An Eos Arrow 100 Global Positioning System (GPS) technology receiver paired with the Eos Tools Pro and Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Collector applications on an iPad was used to map the location of each tree. This mapping GPS system is capable of real-time differential correction and sub-meter accuracy. The GPS data were downloaded through Arc GIS Online and converted into ESRI shape file format. The geographic coordinate system used to reference the data was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM–Zone 10), North American Datum (NAD83) in meters.

3.0 RESULTS

The majority of the Study Area is composed of non-native annual grassland community. There are scattered native oaks along the Study Area borders and within the eastern half, with a small patch of blue oak woodland present along the eastern border. One inaccessible location contains a patch of small to mature Pacific willows (*Salix lasiandra*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) is present in the northwest corner within a freshwater forested wetland at a culvert catchment basin. The second inaccessible location contains blue oaks, interior live oaks, and pines adjacent to a home near the southwest corner.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the species that were surveyed, their frequency of occurrence, and their distribution of condition ratings. A total of 44 trees were surveyed and qualify for protection under the County's Tree Preservation Ordinance. **Figure 2** of **Appendix A** provide a map of the locations of all trees surveyed. All other trees present, except for the locations that could not be physically accessed, do not qualify for protection due to being too small, not a protected tree species, or not considered to be a landmark tree. **Appendix B** provides the complete set of arborist survey data.

Table 1: Overall Condition Ratings and Frequency of Occurrence of Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name	Overall Condition Rating						Number of Trees
		Dead	Severe Decline	Declining	Fair	Good	Excellent	
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	0	2	2	17	10	1	32
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	0	1	2	2	4	0	9
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Gooding's willow	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Totals:		0	3	4	21	15	1	44

4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 GENERAL PRESERVATION MEASURES

The following recommendations are taken from the Development Control Measures in the Tree Preservation Ordinance and are meant to ensure that trees slated for preservation will survive during the duration of the project work activities and will remain healthy and viable into the future (Section 19.12.130; County, 2018):

1. Unless otherwise specified in the Tree Permit:
 - a. No grade cuts greater than one foot shall occur and no fill greater than one foot shall be placed within the driplines of oak trees, and no grade cuts or fill whatsoever shall occur or be placed within five feet of their trunks;
 - b. No trenching whatsoever shall be allowed within the driplines of oak trees. If it is absolutely necessary to install underground utilities within the driplines of an oak tree, the trench shall either be bored or drilled;
 - c. No irrigation system shall be installed within the driplines of oak tree(s) which may be detrimental to the preservation of the oak tree(s) unless specifically authorized by the approving body at the County or the Director of Public Works;
 - d. Paving within the driplines of oak trees should be stringently minimized and, when it is absolutely necessary, use porous materials.
2. Landscaping beneath oak trees may include non-plant materials such as boulders, cobbles, wood chips, etc., and plant species included on the approved list in Section 19.12.130. Plant species permitted to be planted within the driplines of oak trees are those which are tolerant of the natural semi-arid environs of the trees. Limited drip irrigation approximately twice per summer is recommended for the understory plants.

Grading within the driplines of oak trees will not be permitted unless specifically authorized by the approving body at the County or by the Director of Public Works (County, 2018). Section 19.12.160 of the Tree Preservation Ordinance provides further details specifying measures to protect roots within the dripline if grading is necessary, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Major roots two inches or greater in diameter encountered within the tree's dripline in the course of excavation from beneath trees which are not to be removed shall not be cut and shall be kept moist and covered with earth as soon as possible. Roots one inch to two inches in diameter which are severed shall be trimmed and treated with pruning compound and covered with earth as soon as possible.
2. Support roots that are inside the dripline of the tree shall be protected. The permittee is required to hand-dig in the vicinity of major trees to prevent root cutting and mangling which may be caused by heavy equipment.

The County may require a replanting security payment per Section 19.12.140 of the Tree Preservation Ordinance in order to guarantee the applicant's compliance with conditions or approval and County ordinance provisions regarding tree protection and preservation (County, 2018).

4.2 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS / PROTECTION MEASURES

Approximately 84 percent of all trees surveyed were evaluated to be in fair to excellent condition. Eight trees are single-trunked and have a DBH of 19 inches or greater, thus qualifying them to be heritage trees under the County's Tree Preservation Ordinance. Seven trees are recommended for removal due to their overall poor condition (declining or in a state of severe decline), including four blue oaks, two of which are heritage trees, and 3 interior live oaks. Pruning to remove dead and/or rotting branches or limbs is recommended for 20 trees. Please refer to **Appendix B** for details regarding each individual tree surveyed.

DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

4.1 DEFINITIONS

- Arborist – an individual deemed qualified as a tree specialist based on education, knowledge, and experience and certified by the International Society of Arboriculture.
- DBH – diameter of the trunk(s) at breast height, measured at 54 inches above ground.
- Foliage – tree’s leaves.
- Heritage tree = defined by Sacramento County as a California oak tree growing on any land in Sacramento County, including privately owned land, with a trunk sixty inches or greater in girth measured 54 inches above the ground (equal to 19 inches dbh or larger).
- Landmark tree = defined by Sacramento County as an especially prominent or stately tree on any land in Sacramento County, including privately owned land.
- Limbs – assessment of both smaller and larger branching, generally from primary crotch structure to branch.
- Overall condition – describes overall condition of the tree in terms of structure and vigor, and includes such factors as: root crown, trunk, limbs, growth rate, leaf appearance, dripline environment. Ratings range from Poor to Excellent, with ratings of excellent condition rarely given.
- Root protection zone = defined as a circle with the radius being the measurement of the length of the distance from the trunk to the end of the longest limb. If a larger RPZ is warranted or if the longest limb method would not result in adequate protection, provide an appropriate RPZ with a brief explanation.
- Visual Tree Assessment – the process of assessing the condition of the tree from ground level using visual observations.

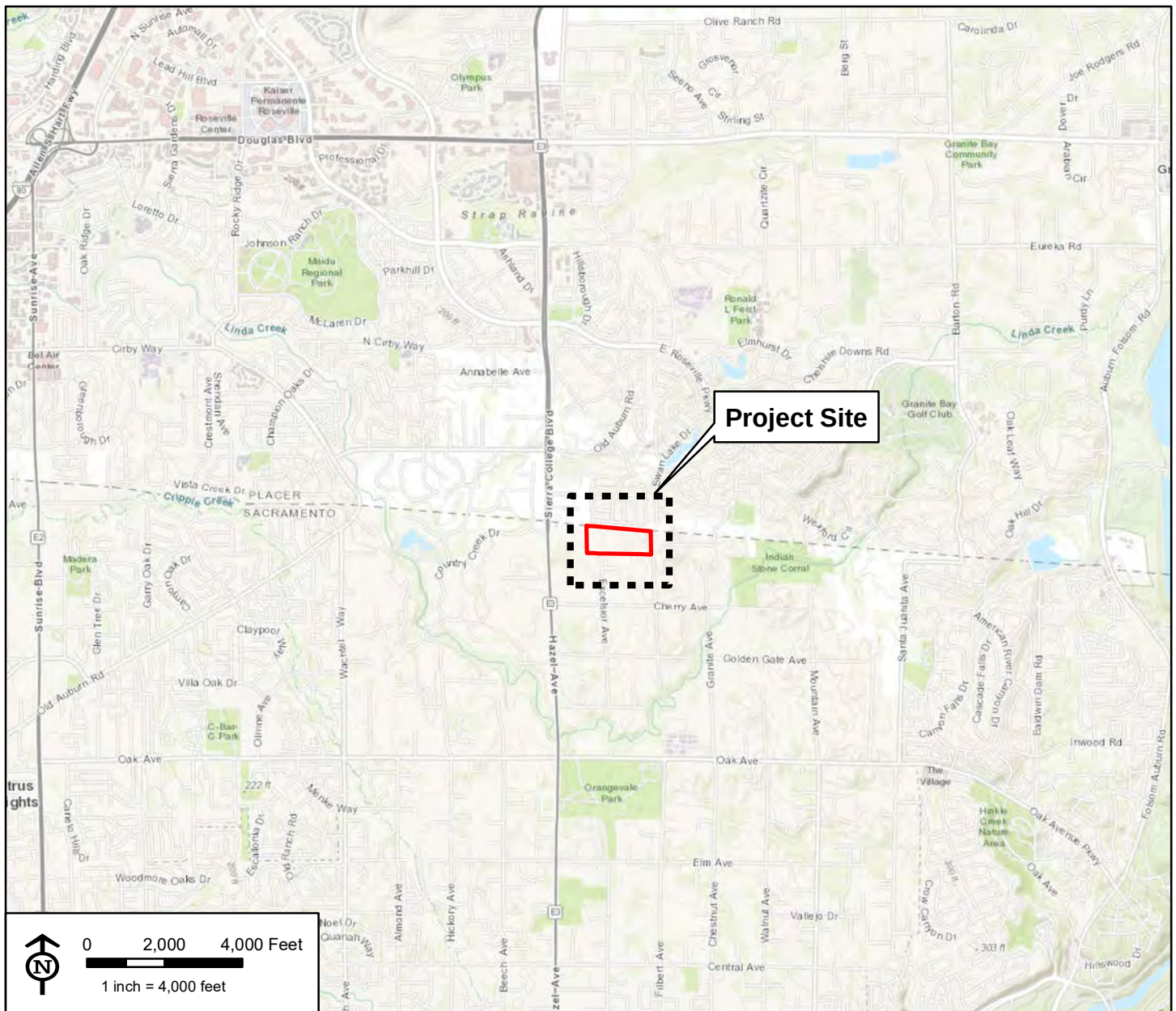
5.2 REFERENCES

Sacramento County (County), 2018. City Code of Ordinances, Chapter 19 Trees. Available online at <http://qcode.us/codes/sacramentocounty/>. Last accessed March 15, 2019.

County, 2019. Arborist Report Submittal Requirements. Available online at <http://www.per.saccounty.net/LandUseRegulationDocuments/Documents/General-Plan/Arborist%20Report%20Submittal%20Requirements.pdf>. Last accessed March 15, 2019.

APPENDIX A

FIGURES



Source: ESRI ArcGIS Online Basemap - World Topographic Map, World Street Map



Public Land Survey System (PLSS):
Mount Diablo Meridian
Township 10N, Range 7E, Section SN16

Watershed: Lower American (18020111)

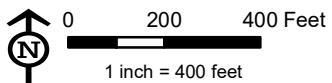
Project Site Coordinates: -121.219° W, 38.716° N

Figure 1
Project Site and Vicinity

Excelsior Oaks Sub-Division



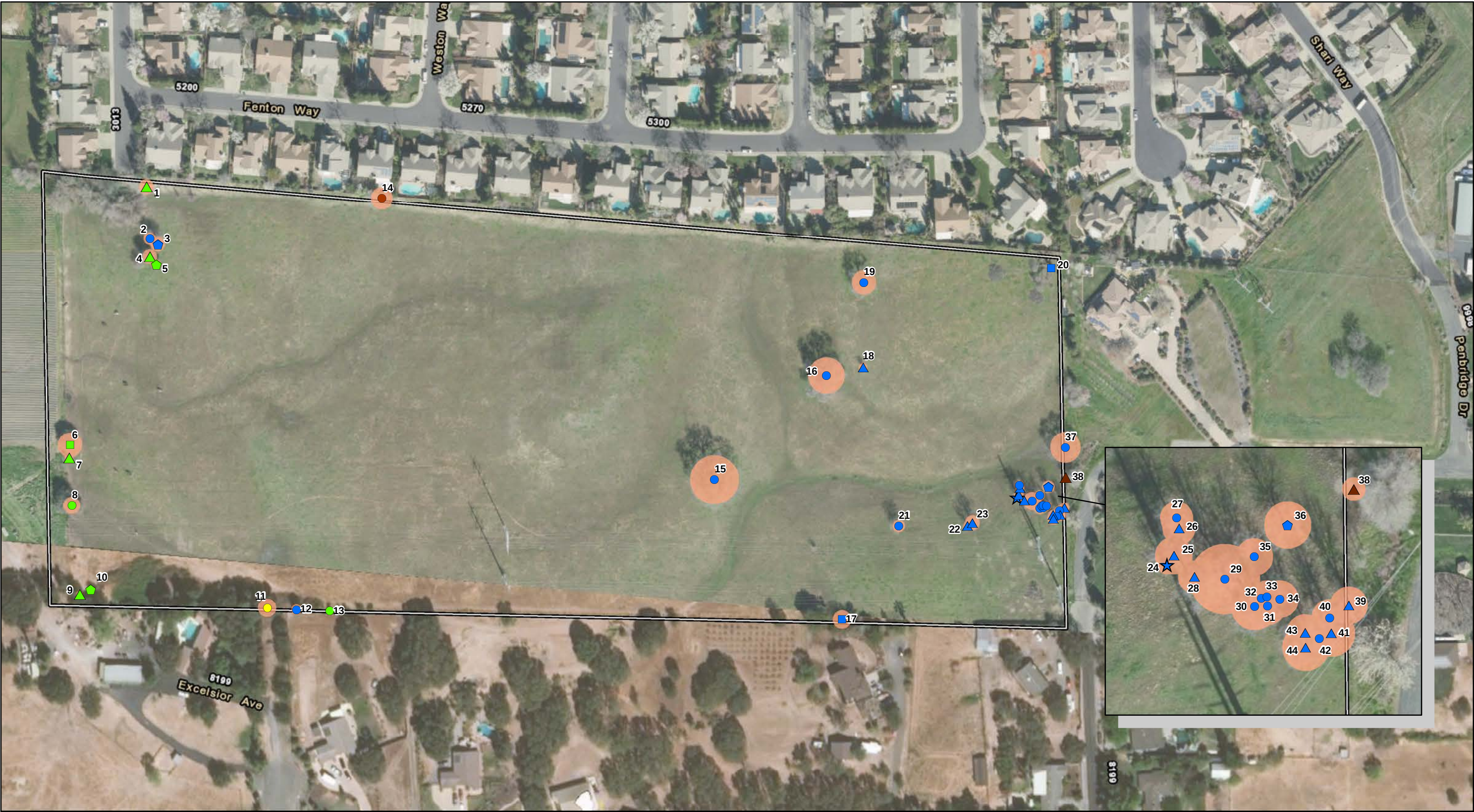
Source: ESRI ArcGIS Online, Rose Engineering



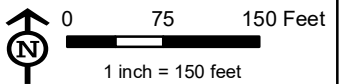
 Study Area

Figure 2
Regional Map

Excelsior Oaks Sub-Division



Source: ESRI ArcGIS Online, Rose Engineering



Excelsior Oaks Sub-Division
Map Date: 5/14/2019
Surveyor: Krystal Pulsipher
Map Author: Coral Fenech, Green Map GIS
Date Revised:
Aerial Source: ESRI ArcGIS World Imagery, 8/8/2017, 0.5 m
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State Plane Zone 2 (US Feet)

- Study Area
- Root Protection Zone
- Arborist Survey
- blue oak, Excellent

- blue oak, Good
- blue oak, Fair
- blue oak, Declining
- blue oak, Severe Decline

- Gooding's willow, Good
- Gooding's willow, Fair
- interior live oak, Good
- interior live oak, Fair

- interior live oak, Declining
- interior live oak, Severe Decline
- valley oak, Fair

Figure 3
Arborist Survey

Excelsior Oaks Sub-Division

APPENDIX B

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Photo of a portion of the inaccessible trees located behind barbed wire in the northwest corner, including interior live oaks, Pacific willows, and Oregon ash. Photo looking northwest.



Photo 2: Photo of a portion of the inaccessible trees located behind barbed wire near the southwest corner, including interior live oaks, blue oaks, and pines. Photo looking northwest.

APPENDIX C
ARBORIST SURVEY DATA

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (inches; **heritage tree)	Height (feet)	Root Protection Radius (feet)	Overall Condition (health/structure)	Notes	Recommendations
1	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	4.5	18	12	Good (fair/good)	Minor foliage die-back	No recommendation
2	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	17	20	10	Fair (fair/fair)	2 leaders = 10, 7; Included bark, some sapsucker damage, small dead branches low in canopy, bark damage (pic). Existing round tree tag #166	Prune to remove dead wood
3	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	14	25	12	Declining (poor/fair)	Lots of sapsucker damage, large cankers with missing bark on primary limbs at crotch and further out, dead branches low in canopy, burls. Existing tree tag #101.	Consider removal due to poor condition
4	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	30.5	25	12	Good (fair/good)	3 leaders = 13, 11, 6.5; unoccupied small stick nest, some foliage die back. Existing tree tag #167.	No recommendation
5	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	10.5	22	8	Declining (fair/poor)	Large root exposed and damaged, minor lean, some foliage with brown spots (oak anthracnose caused by fungus)	Consider removal due to poor condition
6	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	107	18	20	Severe decline (poor/poor)	Multiple leaders = 14, 12, 9, 9, 8, 8, 8, 7, 7, 6, 6, 5, 4, 4. Single or multiple fused trees, large portion fallen/uprooted, hollow in trunk with rot, exposed roots, poor structure, cankers. Existing tree tag #7.	Consider removal due to poor condition
7	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	19	16	7	Good (fair/good)	4 leaders = 5.5, 4.5, 4.5, 3.5; Included bark, some foliage die back,	No recommendation
8	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	**38	23	14	Fair (fair/poor)	Embedded fence, trampled mud in root zone, rot at failed limb point, dead branches	No recommendation
9	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	11	14	5	Good (fair/good)	6 leaders = 4, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 1; trampled mud in root zone, some foliage die back,	No recommendation
10	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	11	11	4	Declining (poor/good)	6 leaders = 4.5, 3.5, 1, 1, 1; advanced canker decay on trunk below crotch, smaller cankers on limbs, barbed wire fence against tree, foliage die back, trampled mud in root zone	Consider removal due to poor condition
11	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak	**24	35	15	Fair (fair/fair)	Embedded fence, dead branches low on trunk, included bark, burls. Existing tree tag #19.	Prune to remove dead wood
12	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	13	26	8	Fair (good/fair)	Barbed wire wrapped around trunk, trampled mud in root zone, included bark	Remove barbed wire from around trunk
13	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	7	16	5	Fair (fair/fair)	Adjacent fence post, barbed wire and panel fence against trunk, cankers, foliage die back	If feasible, relocate fence to offset from tree trunk
14	<i>Salix gooddingi</i>	Gooding's willow	64	28	18	Fair (fair/fair)	7 leaders = 12, 10 10, 9, 8.5, 8, 7; growing into wood fence, rot on pruned limb left leaning on tree, canker on limb	If feasible, relocate fence to offset from tree trunk
15	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	**48.5	50	40	Fair (fair/fair)	Root zone trampled, cavity in limb, some dead branches, included bark w/potential rot at primary crotch, possible bark pest/disease. Existing tag #5.	Raptor nest in tree, preserve if possible
16	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	**39.5	45	30	Fair (fair/fair)	Small failed limbs, included bark, root zone trampled, rot at failed limb scar. Existing tree tag #4	Prune to remove section of rot at failed limb scar
17	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	**28	25	15	Sever decline (poor/poor)	Against barbed wire, advanced canker decay with missing bark at primary crotch, dead branches. Existing tree tag #121	Consider removal due to poor condition

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (inches; **heritage tree)	Height (feet)	Root Protection Radius (feet)	Overall Condition (health/structure)	Notes	Recommendations
18	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	15.5	15	7	Good (good/fair)	4 leaders = 6.5, 3, 3; dead branches low in canopy, lots of new buds. Existing tree tag #130	Prune to remove dead wood
19	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	**29.5	38	20	Fair (fair/fair)	Lots new buds, some dead branches, oak ants, rope tied around limb, burls, rot with fungus on small limbs, exfoliating bark. Existing tree tag #3	Remove rope from limb, prune to remove small limbs containing rot
20	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	**52			Severe decline (poor/poor)	Multiple failed primary limbs, advanced canker decay at base, rot at failed limb scars, exfoliating bark, severe weight imbalance. Existing tag #2	Consider removal due to poor condition
21	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	33.5	22	10	Fair (fair/fair)	3 leaders = 12.5, 11.5, 9.5; problematic included bark at primary crotch, new buds, some dead branches low in canopy. Existing tree tag #119	Prune to remove dead wood
22	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	13.5	23	7	Good (good/fair)	2 leaders = 11.5, 2; dead branches low in canopy, included bark. Existing tree tag #118	Prune to remove dead wood
23	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	14	23	12	Good (good/fair)	Included bark, canker low on primary limb, gopher activity in root zone next to trunk. Existing tree tag #117	No recommendation
24	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	5	15	4	Excellent (good/good)	No comment	No recommendation
25	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	11	27	8	Good (fair/good)	Stick nest in canopy, few dead branches low in canopy. Existing tree tag #116	Prune to remove dead wood
26	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	8	25	7	Good (fair/good)	Dead branches low on trunk. Existing tree tag #138	Prune to remove dead wood
27	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	7	18	7	Fair (fair/fair)	Problematic included bark, burls, cankers, lots new buds	
28	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	8	27	7	Good (fair/good)	Few small dead branches. Existing tree tag #135	Prune to remove dead wood
29	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	18.5	27	15	Fair (fair/good)	2 leaders = 11, 7.5; included bark, minor lean, few dead branches low in canopy, sapsucker damage. Existing tree tag #115	Prune to remove dead wood
30	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	12.5	22	10	Fair (good/fair)	2 leaders = 6.5, 6; included bark, poor limb structure, lots new buds. Existing tree tag #114	Prune to improve structure
31	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	9.5	25	8	Fair (fair/fair)	Problematic included bark, stem galls in small branches, asymmetrical canopy. Existing tree tag #112	No recommendation
32	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	5	23	6	Fair (fair/fair)	Few small dead branches low in canopy, asymmetrical canopy. Existing tree tag #133	Prune to remove dead wood
33	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	12	30	7	Fair (fair/fair)	2 leaders = 6, 6; problematic included bark, dead branches low in canopy. Existing tree tag #113	Prune to remove dead wood
34	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	12	20	8	Fair (fair/fair)	Asymmetrical canopy, problematic included bark, dead branches low in canopy. Existing tree tag #134	Prune to remove dead wood
35	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	11.5	20	8	Fair (fair/fair)	2 leaders = 6.5, 5; problematic included bark, burls, few dead branches low in canopy. Existing tree tag #136	Prune to remove dead wood
36	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	11.5	22	10	Declining (fair/poor)	Problematic included bark, poor primary limb structure lead to fusion, stem galls in small branches. Existing tree tag #137	Consider removal due to poor condition
37	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	**31	45	25	Fair (fair/fair)	Embedded barbed wire fence, cavity in primary limb, burls, trampled mud in root zone, few dead small limbs. Existing tree tag #1	Prune to remove dead wood

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (inches; **heritage tree)	Height (feet)	Root Protection Radius (feet)	Overall Condition (health/structure)	Notes	Recommendations
38	<i>Salix gooddingi</i>	Gooding's willow	10	30	5	Good (good/good)	2 leaders = 7, 3; exposed root, tree against barbed wire fence, minor lean	If feasible, relocate fence to offset from tree trunk
39	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	10	30	8	Good (good/fair)	Problematic included bark. Existing tree tag #107	No recommendation
40	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	15	30	8	Fair (fair/fair)	3 leaders = 7, 6, 2; included bark, dead branches low in canopy. Existing tree tag #108	Prune to remove dead wood
41	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	7	25	10	Good (fair/good)	Dead branches low in canopy. Existing tree tag #109	Prune to remove dead wood
42	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	9	27	8	Fair (fair/fair)	Included bark, stem galls in small branches	
43	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	5.5	25	8	Good (fair/good)	Dead branches low in canopy	Prune to remove dead wood
44	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	14	27	10	Good (good/fair)	Problematic included bark. Existing tree tag #111	No recommendation