Appendix B: Tree Evaluation Summary

TABLE 2 - TREE EVALUATION SUMMARY

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DBH MEASUREMENT HEIGHT: 54"

Date of Evaluation: 6/17/2022

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

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. 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.
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.
LC	Low crotch	Multiple central leaders originating below the DBH measurement site.
LN	Leaning Tree	Tree leaning, see notes for severity.
ML	Multiple Leaders	More than one upright primary stem
PT	Phototropism	Tree exhibits phototropic growth habits. Reduced trunk taper, misshapen trunk and canopy growth are examples of this growth habit.
S	Suckers	Shoot arising from the roots.
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.
	Ordinance Tree	Ordinance-Size Trees.An ordinance-size tree is: Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circum-ference at 4 ½ feet above ground; or Multi-trunk - The combined measurements of each trunk circumference (at 4 ½ feet above ground) add up to 38 inches or more.

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE / NON-NATVIE	MITIGATION RATIO	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
1	*Citrus x sinensis*	Orange Tree	Non Native	2	8	25	no	2	Moderate	
2	*Citrus x sinensis*	Orange Tree	Non Native	1	3	9	no	2	Moderate	
3	*Ficus carica*	Fig Tree	Non Native	4	8,8,6	69	yes	2	Moderate	
4	*Diospyros kaki*	Persimmon Tree	Non Native	2	9	28	no	3	Moderate	
5	*Malus domestica*	apple tree	Non Native	1	5	16	no	2	Poor	CDB, SD
6	*Diospyros kaki*	Persimmon Tree	Non Native	1	5	16	no	3	Moderate	
7	*Prunus armeniaca*	Apricot Tree	Non Native	4	5,5,5	47	yes	3	Moderate	
8	*Prunus armeniaca*	Apricot Tree	Non Native	2	6,4	31	no	2	Moderate	CDB, SD
9	*Prunus serrulata*	Japanese Cherry	Non Native	2	3,2,1,1,1,1,1,1	35	no	2	Moderate	EG
10	*Prunus armeniaca*	Apricot Tree	Non Native	4	8,6,6	63	yes	2	Moderate	SD
11	*Ficus carica*	Fig Tree	Non Native	4	5,5,5,5	63	yes	3	Moderate	
12	*Ficus carica*	Fig Tree	Non Native	2	3,2,2,2,1,1	35	no	2	Moderate	
13	*Prunus armeniaca*	Apricot Tree	Non Native	2	6,5	35	no	3	Moderate	
14	*Diospyros kaki*	Persimmon Tree	Non Native	2	6,3	28	no	3	Poor	

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SPECIAL USE PERMIT
SP22-020

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	10/06/22	PER CITY COMMENTS

PROJECT NO:	5966.00
CAD DWG FILE:	596600CL.DWG
DESIGNED BY:	GO
DRAWN BY:	GO
CHECKED BY:	WBS
DATE:	JULY 6, 2022
SCALE:	NO SCALE

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TREE INVENTORY

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