APPENDIX C.3:
Tree Survey and Arborist Report

2024

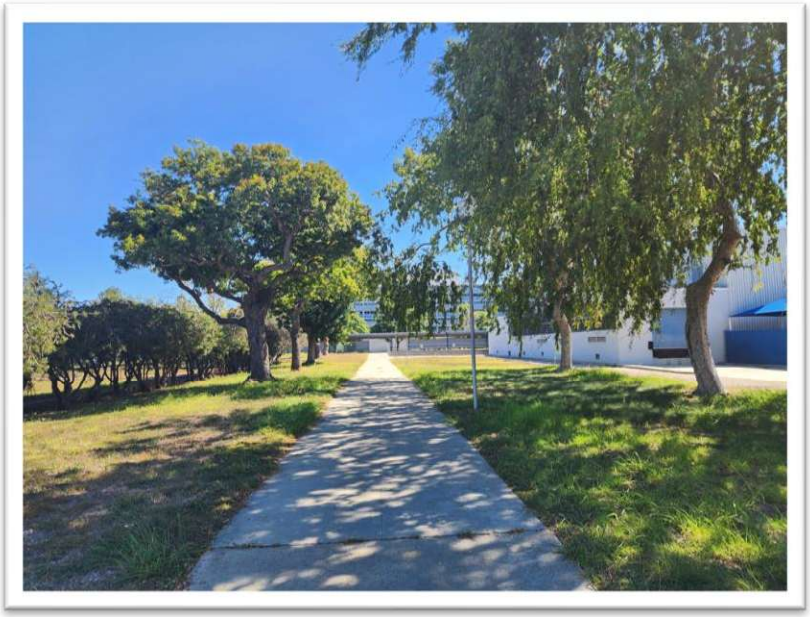


Tree Survey and Arborist Report

for an approximate 117.3-acre Site (APN: 42001216)
Located west of Harbor Blvd.
In the City of Costa Mesa, California, County of Orange







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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This arborist survey has been performed at the request of PlaceWorks for a proposed mixed-use development in the City of Costa Mesa, California, within the County of Orange. The proposed project includes municipal and residential development with associated infrastructure, streets, parking and landscaping.

The field surveys associated with this report were performed October 5 through November 15, 2023. Subject trees were tagged with aluminum tags, containing a unique number, and an assessment was conducted. As part of this survey, details of each tree were recorded, documenting their species, stature, health, local environment as well as conditions in which they occur. In all, 970 trees were assessed, comprised of 79 distinct species. The four most prominent species surveyed were Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), lemon scented gum *(Corymbia citriodora*), and shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), composing 27.9% of the total tree population. The native species observed during the surveys include western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa)*, coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens)*, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia)*, Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and California fan (*Washingtonia filifera)* palm, totaling 15 trees and comprising 1.5% of the total species onsite. In addition, as many as 14 trees within the property were planted in memory of individuals associated with Fairview Development Center (FDC). Nine of these "memorial trees" are located within the Fairview Memorial Garden, near the Administration building (see Plate 94 below). No other trees within the property are anticipated to qualify as a special status tree based on the City's Municipal Code. Finally, as many as 20 trees were dead, three of which are scheduled for removal by FDC in the coming months.

The subject trees appear to be regularly maintained. However, many of the trees are senescent, irrigation appears to have been sporadic with the "warm shutdown" of the FDC (see Section 2.2 below), and historic trimming techniques were not performed in accordance with industry standards (see Section 3.2 below); these factors and others likely contributed to increased incidence of disease and decline. In addition, the site has a dense population of burrows from ground squirrels (many within the root crowns) that have adversely impacted the associated trees. Due to advanced disease, increased risk of significant failure, and decline, 442 trees (45.6%) are poor candidates for preservation, necessitating their removal. The remaining 528 trees are relatively healthy or potentially treatable and can be preserved as part of the proposed project. In many cases, a post-development assessment is necessary to determine the need for structural bracing and treatment for pests or other environmental factors.

The City of Costa Mesa's Municipal Code (see Section 2.7 below) outlines provisions and guidelines for tree removal, installation, preservation, and maintenance within the City; this is especially important when considering street or public-interest trees within the City. All trees that are intended for removal as part of a project require a removal permit and must be approved by the Planning Director. The Planning Director must also approve final mitigation involving the number of trees being replaced as well as the tree species and size of the specimens.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

2.1 - Project Location and Description

The survey area (project site) is located at 2501 Harbor Blvd; it is 1.7-miles south of the 405 FWY and 1.2 miles west of the 55 FWY in City of Costa Mesa, CA, in the County of Orange (see Figure 1 below). The survey area includes approximately 117.4-acres and includes the campus of the Fairview Development Center (FDC). The Costa Mesa Golf Course surrounds the FDC on three sides.



2.2 - Proposed Project

In September of 2023, the City of Costa Mesa initiated the CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act) review for transition of the Fairview Developmental Center (FDC) to a mixed use/mixed income housing community. The FDC is a State-owned property, and the State Department of Developmental Services, State Department of General Services, and the City of Costa Mesa are partnering on future disposition of the site. The City's Housing Element (6th Cycle) lists the FDC as a housing opportunity site and estimates a potential 2,300 housing units for the location. Through this process, the State is anticipated to sell or lease the FDC site to an owner/developer who would develop the site, consistent with the amended General Plan and Specific Plan (post adoption).

2.3 - Current Conditions

The FDC is in the process of a "warm shut down," meaning that the facility is no longer in operation, except for basic maintenance, landscaping, and administration. The only buildings in regular use include the administration building, warehouse, central power building, maintenance yard (plant operations), as well as two trailers that house servers and the security guard office. The other buildings are vacant and kept at the "warm shut down" standard, except for buildings S and S1 and buildings D, E, and F.

Specific to the campus landscaping, irrigation has been irregular with trees relying on periods of irrigation and local precipitation. Irrigation has been "off and on", for the past year (depending on irrigation leaks and repairs). When the irrigation lines are repaired, the FDC will continue irrigation around the administration building as well as residential buildings 11-16 and 36-39.

Three hundred of the larger trees onsite were recently trimmed on September 20, 2023, and three more (#687, 691, and 984) are flagged for removal moving forward. Plant Operations will be working on trimming the smaller trees in the next 6 months.



Plate 1. This is an NE view within the southern portion of the FDC campus.

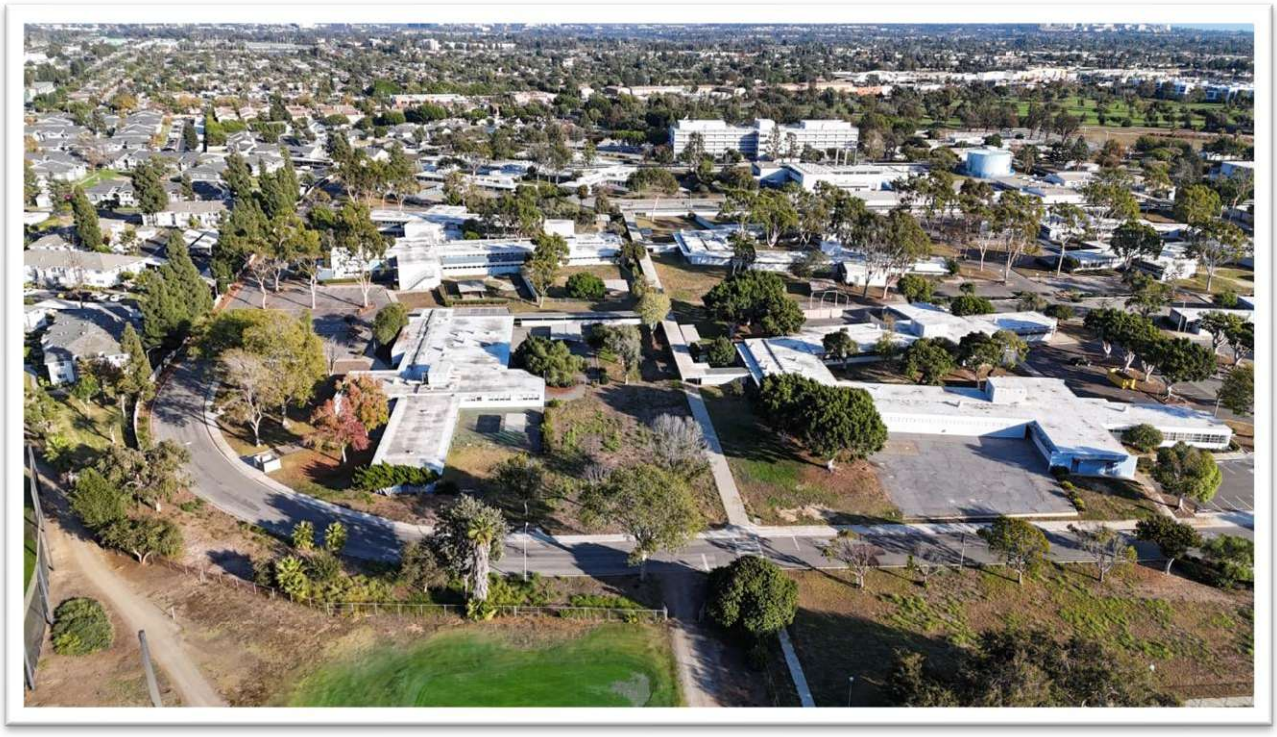

Plate 2. This is an eastern view from the NW corner of the survey area at the FDC campus.



Plate 3. This is an eastern view from the SW corner of the survey area at the FDC campus.

2.4 - Site and Vicinity Characteristics

The elevation of the site is approximately 80 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively flat. For the vicinity, the Sunset Zone is 22, and the USDA Hardiness zone is 10b. The geological basement rock from the Pleistocene period (2.58-0.0117 MYA) and is described as, deposits consisting of poorly sorted, moderately permeable, reddish-brown, interfingered, beach, estuarine, and colluvial deposits composed of silt, sand and cobbles. These deposits are overlain on emergent, wave-cut abrasion platforms preserved by regional uplift. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) describes the soils within the project site as alluvium, derived from granite (see Table 1 below).

Table 1. Soils on Site

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
149	**149—Cropley clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19** **Setting** • *Landform: Terraces, alluvial fans* • *Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous shale* **Typical profile** • *Ap - 0 to 3 inches: clay* • *A - 3 to 15 inches: clay* • *Bss1 - 15 to 29 inches: clay* • *Bss2 - 29 to 38 inches: clay* • *BCk1 - 38 to 49 inches: clay* • *BCk2 - 49 to 79 inches: clay*	4.3	3.6%

172	**172—Myford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes** **Setting** • *Landform: Terraces* • *Parent material: Alluvium derived from mixed* **Typical profile** • *H1 - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam* • *H2 - 12 to 18 inches: sandy clay* • *H3 - 18 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam* • *H4 - 28 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam* • *H5 - 71 to 79 inches: sandy loam*	51.1	43.5%
175	**175—Myford sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes** **Setting** • *Landform: Terraces* • *Parent material: Alluvium derived from mixed* **Typical profile** • *H1 - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam* • *H2 - 12 to 18 inches: sandy clay* • *H3 - 18 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam* • *H4 - 28 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam* • *H5 - 71 to 79 inches: sandy loam*	59.9	51.0%
184	**184—Omni clay, drained** **Setting** • *Landform: Depressions* • *Parent material: Mixed alluvium* **Typical profile** • *H1 - 0 to 17 inches: clay* • *H2 - 17 to 60 inches: silty clay*	2.2	1.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**117.4**	**100.0%**

2.4.1 - Urban (Community) Forest

The term urban forest refers to all trees within a densely populated area; this includes trees within cities located in parks, streetways, easements, private property etc. within a community. In this capacity, trees provide many benefits, as they help to reduce air and water pollution, alter heating and cooling costs, reduce storm runoff, increase real estate values, provide habitat for plants and animals, and increase the quality of life for the community.

Implementing a significant number of trees of various size, shape, and species serve many vital functions to the community and wildlife, contributing to spatial complexity, species richness as well as abundance. Many municipalities promote approved tree lists comprised of hardy species that are known to thrive in the local environment and reduce the threat of failure given its associated climate conditions. Integrating a significant number of carefully selected native species also serves the community well, and enriches the outdoor experience, promoting an environment better suited to the resident faunal (especially the avian and butterfly) population.

Given its large size, the project site is a significant component of the urban forest that makes up the coastal community within Southern California. In addition, the FDC has limited wildlife corridor connectivity to the Santa Ana River, Talbert Regional Park as well as the Frank and Joan Randall Ecological Preserve. The site has an exceptional species abundance, providing 79 distinct species that provide a range of heights and canopy shapes and sizes. However, only 1.5% (15) of the trees are California natives. A greater proportion of native trees will likely better contribution to the local ecology served by this site. Finally, the site has 8.3 trees per acre.

2.5 - Assignment and Scope of Survey

CalPacific Sciences (CPS) was assigned to conduct a tree survey and health assessment of all trees within the project area. The survey was performed to identify the various tree species found within the project boundary, assess their health, and provide insight as to which trees may be retained as part of the planned improvement. A *limited* health assessment was performed, cataloging the health and stature parameters of each tree onsite. This included, but was not limited to; recording total diameter at breast height (DBH), canopy spread, tree height, apparent disease/decay, other signs of potential hazard, and pest damage. A limited (visual only) risk assessment was also conducted keeping public safety in mind. Given the number of trees onsite, and the proposed development, the primary objective was to assess each tree and determine its potential to contribute to the local environment and community moving forward. The objective is NOT to provide an exhaustive list of treatments for each diseased tree, but to establish a list of candidates for potential preservation. Secondarily, this assessment provides an insight to trees that are diseased, hazardous, or possess poor form so appropriate and effective mitigation can be performed.

All documentation in this report is in compliance with standards and requirements published by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). This report includes recommendations and mitigation measures meant to satisfy all applicable ordinances and permit guidelines.

2.6 - Survey Method and Health Assessment

Prior to the field survey, the City of Costa Mesa's website was accessed to review specific tree protection guidelines. An aerial photograph was used as a visual guide during the assessment. A handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) device (Garmin GPSMAP 66sr) and GPS-enabled smartphone with digitized project boundaries were used to identify the location of each subject tree; these data were exported into GIS for periodic illustration and presentation over aerial photographs. Given the large number of trees within the project area, each field day began with the review of an updated aerial map, complete with waypoints (using GIS) of trees that had previously been assessed at an earlier date. The crown-width was measured using a Bosch laser device or estimated by pacing, and the height of each subject tree was visually estimated using a tangent height gauge. Tree status (relative condition, stature, and health) was conducted by ISA certified and ASCA registered consulting arborist/biologist (George Wirtes, RCA #738) from ground level with the aid of binoculars. These data were recorded on field sheets, and associated aluminum numeric tags were affixed to trees (typically on the north side) at BH for later reference.

Unless otherwise mandated by the local regulation, trees with a DBH of ≥5 inches (industry standard) were included in this assessment. For trees OUTSIDE of the project boundary, only those with substantial encroachment of woody growth within the project site were included in this survey; this was primarily due to their immediate or future potential to present a risk to the project area in the immediate vicinity.

No invasive procedures were performed, and trees were evaluated by their outward appearances only. Visual characteristics of observable root crown, flare, stem, and canopy were recorded on field sheets, and twig/leaf samples as well as digital photographs were taken as needed to assure accurate identification. Overall health and general appearance of each tree was numerically rated (Health/General Appearance Rating - 1-Good, 2-Fair, 3-Poor, 4-Decline/dead) based on the conditions. Tree stature was also assessed in relation to the tree species shape (lean, scaffolding, offset canopy mass, etc.) with the rating as follows: 1-Good, 2-Fair, 3-Poor, 4-hazardous. Other conditions were also considered such as fence lines, utilities, competing canopies, grade cuts/slope, etc.

2.7 - Hazard Risk Assessment

The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) recommends a Hazard Assessment be included with arborist reports. Such an assessment is an important component of any report and is critical if trees are to be located near public areas such as parks, walkways, residences, and buildings. This tree assessment includes a *limited Level 2 Basic Risk Assessment* as defined by ISA Best Management Practices. *This assessment was limited and did not include tools to detect internal decay. A level 3 assessment of many trees onsite is recommended to assure public safety, especially in high traffic areas (see section 4.3.3 below).* Level 2 (visual only) assessments are limited to evaluating trees and obvious signs of defects such as:

- Dead or broken structures
- Cracks
- Weakly attached branches and co-dominant stems
- Missing or decayed wood
- Unusual tree architecture or distribution
- Obvious loss of root support

A risk rating is assigned to each tree based on its defects, aesthetics, apparent health, location and the nearby targets (people or property). In this context, risk refers to consequences and likelihood of failure and impacting a target. As defined by ISA The ratings are defined below:

1. *Low* - Low-risk category applies when consequences are negligible, and likelihood is unlikely, or consequences are minor, and likelihood is somewhat likely.
2. *Moderate* - Moderate risk situations are those for which consequences are minor and likelihood is very likely or likely or likelihood is somewhat likely, and the consequences are significant or severe.
3. *High* - High-risk situations are those for which consequences are significant and likelihood is very likely or likely or Consequences are severe, and likelihood is likely.
4. *Extreme* - The extreme risk category applies in situations in which failure is imminent and there is a high likelihood of impacting the target and the consequence of the failure is severe. The tree risk assessor should recommend that mitigation measures be taken as soon as possible.

It is impossible to maintain a tree free of risk. A tree is considered hazardous when it has a structural defect that predisposes it to failure, and it is located near a target.

- A target is person or property that may sustain potential injury or property damage if a tree or a portion of a tree fails.
- Target areas include sidewalks, walkways, roads, vehicles, structures, playgrounds, or any other area where people are likely to gather.
- Structurally sound and healthy trees may also be hazardous if they interfere with utilities, roadways, walkways, and sidewalks, or if they obstruct motorist vision.
- Common hazards include dead and diseased trees, dead branches including bark, stubs from topping cuts, broken branches (hangers), multiple leaders, tight-angled crotches, and an unbalanced crown. Evaluation of risk is as follows: 1-Good, 2-Fair, 3-Poses risk, and 4-Hazardous.

2.8 - Local Tree Regulation (City of Costa Mesa Municipal Code)

The City of Costa Mesa has several provisions within its Municipal Code (Code or MC) relating to tree preservation and protection, most of which pertain to public property within the City. Several key provisions are provided below, but this list is NOT all-inclusive, and further reading is recommended.

2.8.1 - City Tree Permit (Sections 15-127)

For public trees located within medians, parkways, rights-of-way or tree easements, a permit application for tree installation, removal or alteration of trees must be submitted to the public services department and approved. This section states that no person shall install, replace, or alter any tree located within city medians, parkways or tree easements, without first obtaining a permit.

The planting of new trees within the city rights-of-way and other public places shall be consistent with the street tree master plan within the streetscape and median development guidelines as adopted by the city council.

2.8.2 - Tree Replacement Ratio (Section 15-131)

The MC states that a property owner or applicant shall pay for tree replacement costs on a 3:1 tree replacement ratio (three new trees planted for every one mature tree removed, one 24-inch box, and two 15-gallon trees) whenever such a removal is deemed a "convenience removal". The City must select the species and approve the site of the tree to be replanted. The term Convenience Removal, refers to the removal of a tree with a species designated as a problem tree (such as *Ficus nitida, Ficus retusa, Fraxinus uhdei, Schinus terebinthifolius, Cupania anacardiodes, etc.*) and such removal is subject to a convenience tree removal agreement approved by the City.

2.8.3 - Tree Protection During Construction (Section 15-132)

The MC requires that any construction or excavation is prohibited without first providing sufficient protection for trees on public property, such as a fence, guard or frame within a five-foot minimum distance of the tree trunk. This five foot minimum may be extended at the sole discretion of the director of public services for other unforeseen horticultural circumstances.

2.8.4 - Preservation of Landmark Trees (Section 15-138)

The City encourages properties to retain as many of their own trees as possible, consistent with the purpose hereof. Furthermore, landmark tree designation shall have one or more of the following criteria in order to be eligible to be placed on a landmark tree list:

- A tree or stand of trees which is of historical significance;
- A tree or stand of trees which is of a rare species and is unusual because of size, color, and blossoms;
- A tree or stand of trees which has unique characteristics of form or shape that contribute to the community skyline;
- A tree or stand of trees which are intended to become of future visual, cultural and/or historical significance.

This section states that the tree or stand of trees shall be documented with photographs, horticultural information and location. The photograph and location will be displayed within city hall. Any property owner of Costa Mesa desiring to have his tree or trees placed on the landmark tree list may voluntarily apply to the parks, recreation facilities and parkways commission for inclusion of the tree or trees on the list.

2.9 - Limitations and Exceptions of Assessment

Given the number of trees onsite, and the proposed development, the primary objective was to assess each tree and determine its potential to contribute to the local environment and serve the community moving forward. The objective was not to provide an exhaustive list of treatment for each diseased tree, but to establish a list of candidates for potential preservation. Secondarily, this assessment provides an insight to trees that are diseased, hazardous, or possess poor form so appropriate and effective mitigation can be performed. This survey was conducted in a manner that draws upon past education, acquired knowledge, training, experience, and research. It was conducted to the greatest extent feasible, and although the information gathered reduces risk of tree failure/decline, it does not fully remove it.

California has a Mediterranean climate, and the costal environment provides excellent growing conditions for many floral species from all over the world. Trees mostly flower and fruit in the spring and fall months revealing characteristics that aid in their identification. Trees may not exhibit such features due to factors related to their health, vigor, reproduction strategy, etc. There is a potential (albeit small) for a tree species to be misidentified. Drawing clues from the leaves (shape and position), bark, tree morphology, and any other structures (inflorescence, fruit, etc.), every effort was made to provide a conclusive species name to the greatest degree possible.

The site contains a multitude of species during different stages of life cycle (fruiting, flowering, dormant, etc.) and with different morphologies (sizes and shapes). Every effort was made to accurately identify each tree; however, significant outward characteristics may not have been readily observable and presented a challenge. In these cases, research was engaged to maximize the potential to positively identify each tree. No invasive diagnostic testing was performed during this assessment.

The survey associated with this Arborist Report was *visual only* in nature and did not include soil sampling, root excavation, trunk coring/drilling or any other invasive procedure. The determinations of damage due to pest infestation and decay were made solely on outward appearance and inspection of the tree structures. Not all tree defects may be readily visible from the ground or apparent at the time of the survey, especially during rain events when the wood is wet. Epiphytic growth can also obscure defects on the stem and in the canopy of a tree.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Internal or heartwood decay can be present and significant while showing little outward indication of wood rot internally. Trees are living organisms subject to attack by disease, insects, fungi and other forces of nature. Many aspects of tree health and environmental conditions are often not detectable (internal decay, poor root anchoring, etc.). Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time.

The statements made in this report do not consider the effects of climate/wind extremes, vandalism, or accident (whether physical, chemical, or fire). In addition, this area is known to have periodic, high velocity Santa Ana winds from transient high-pressure ridges. CPSC cannot, therefore, accept any liability in connection with these factors, or where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current ISA good practice. The authority of this report ceases at any stated time limit within it, after one year from the date of the survey (if none stated), when any site conditions change, or after pruning (or other activity) not specified in this report.

The goal of this survey is to *recommend measures* to limit risk exposure while enhancing the beauty and health of each tree onsite. Given the location of the trees with frequent targets, bias was given to limiting risk exposure within the new development moving forward.

Consulting arborist are *not* risk managers nor responsible for tree removal or preservation. They make recommendations based on several factors, including (but not limited to) tree health and public safety. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations contained within this report, or seek additional advice. ***To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk is to remove all trees onsite***.

SECTION 3: SUBJECT TREES AND OBSERVATIONS

During the site survey, specific measurements and parameters of all trees onsite were recorded on tree assessment worksheets; these data have been transferred into the table in Appendix A at the end of this document. In all, 971 trees consisting of 79 distinct species were assessed (see Figures 2-6 below). For simplicity of displaying the stand of trees effectively, the FDC Campus has been divided into five sections (Plant Operations, Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western) and displayed accordingly.

The age of the trees onsite ranged from immature to senescent and the health ranged from rigorous to decline. Several dead specimens were observed as well. A tree species matrix is provided in Appendix A below characterizing each tree species observed onsite.

3.1 - Species Assessment

During the survey, tree assessments were conducted according to general ISA and City requirements. GPS waypoints were recorded as were specific details of each tree. An aluminum numerical tag was attached to each tree. The figures below display the trees labeled according to these unique tags, and their species is denoted by color (as shown in the legend of each layout (Figures 3-7 only)).


Figure 2. Trees Surveyed
Costa Mesa Golf Course
Plant Operations
School
Central Power Plant
Administration
Shipping and Receiving Wherehouse
Tanager Drive
San Clemente Drive
Anacapa Drive
Kincaid Drive
Gregory Way
Merrimac Way
Santa Ana Place
Santa Barbara Drive
Douglas Drive
Tahquitz Lane
Hunter Boulevard
Christopher Lane
Cornerstone Lane
North Shelly Circle
South Shelly Circle
Florence Circle
Rosa Way
Inyo Way
Dead Trees (20)
Trees Surveyed (971)
Survey Area
Sections
Eastern
Plant Operations
Northern
Southern
Western
0 180 360 720
Feet
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics,


Figure 3. Trees Surveyed - Plant Operations
Plant Operations
Harbor Avenue
San Clemente Drive
Santa Barbara Drive
Douglas Drive
Kimball Drive
Lathrop Lane
Gregory Way
Merrimac Way
Anacapa Drive
Santa Catalina Drive
Trees Surveyed
Afghan Pine
African Fern Pine
Aleppo Pine
American Sweetgum
Arborvitae
Blue Jacaranda
Bottle Tree
Brazilian Pepper
Brisbane Box
California Fan Palm
Camphor
Canary Island Pine
Carob Tree
Carrotwood
Cherimoya
China Doll Tree
Chinese Elm
Chinese Flame Tree
Chinese Juniper
Chinese Pistache
Coast Live Oak
Coast Redwood
Cook Pine
Crape Myrtle
Edible Fig
European Olive
Glossy Privet
Golden Wattle
Green Ash
Guava
Hong Kong Orchid Tree
Indian Laurel Fig
Italian Cypress
Italian Stone Pine
Japanese Cheesewood
Japanese Red Pine
Lemon Scented Gum
Magenta Lilly Pilly
Mayten Tree
Mexican Fan Palm
Mini Date Palm
Myoporum
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Ornamental Pear
Paperbark
Pear
Pencil Tree
Peppermint Tree
Peruvian Pepper
Queen Palm
Red Flowering Gum
Red Iron Bark
Red River Gum
Rubber Fig
Sago Palm
Sawleaf Zelkova
Scarlet Firethorn
Schefflera
Senegal Date Palm
Shamel Ash
Shiny Xylosma
Siberian Elm
Silk Floss Tree
Silk Oak Tree
Silver Dollar Gum
South African Coral Tree
South African Plum
Southern Magnolia
Strawberry Tree
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Tree
Victorian Box
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Fig
Western Sycamore
White Mulberry
Yew Pine
Dead Trees
Project Survey Area
Sections
Eastern
Plant Operations
Northern
Southern
Western
0
70
140
280
Feet

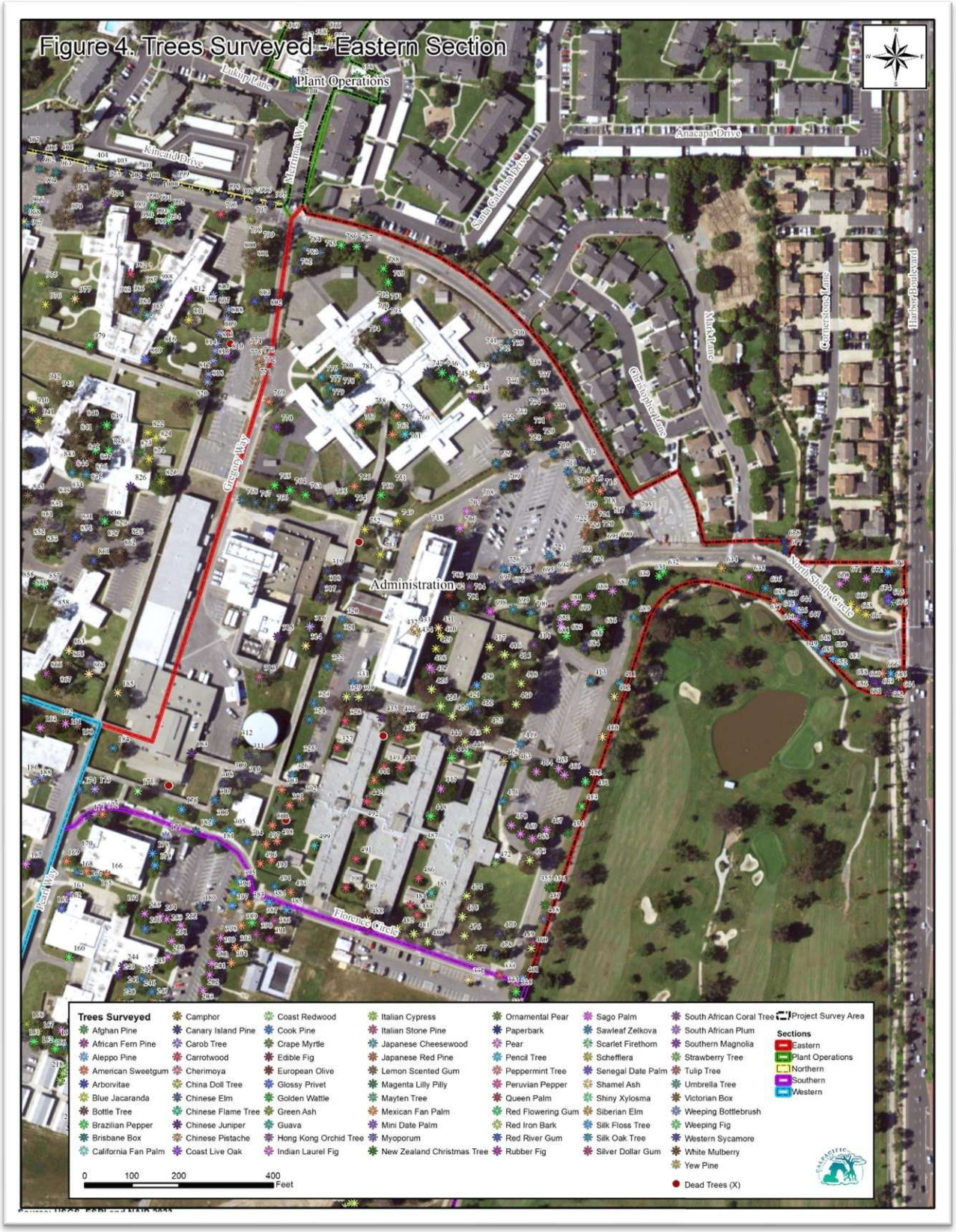
Figure 4. Trees Surveyed – Eastern Section
Plant Operations
Lupine Lane
Kincaid Drive
Martinez Way
Anacapa Drive
Shin Calabrese Lane
Mark Lane
Cornerstone Lane
Harbor Boulevard
Gregory Way
Grasshopper Lane
North Shelltown Circle
Administration
Pearl Way
Florence Circle
Trees Surveyed
Afghan Pine
African Fern Pine
Aleppo Pine
American Sweetgum
Arborvitae
Blue Jacaranda
Bottle Tree
Brazilian Pepper
Brisbane Box
California Fan Palm
Camphor
Canary Island Pine
Carob Tree
Carrotwood
Cherimoya
China Doll Tree
Chinese Elm
Chinese Flame Tree
Chinese Juniper
Chinese Pistache
Coast Live Oak
Coast Redwood
Cook Pine
Crape Myrtle
Edible Fig
European Olive
Glossy Privet
Golden Wattle
Green Ash
Guava
Hong Kong Orchid Tree
Indian Laurel Fig
Italian Cypress
Italian Stone Pine
Japanese Cheesewood
Japanese Red Pine
Lemon Scented Gum
Magenta Lilly Pilly
Mayten Tree
Mexican Fan Palm
Mini Date Palm
Myoporum
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Ornamental Pear
Paperbark
Pear
Pencil Tree
Peppermint Tree
Peruvian Pepper
Queen Palm
Red Flowering Gum
Red Iron Bark
Red River Gum
Rubber Fig
Sago Palm
Sawleaf Zelkova
Scarlet Firethorn
Schefflera
Senegal Date Palm
Shamel Ash
Shiny Xylosma
Siberian Elm
Silk Floss Tree
Silk Oak Tree
Silver Dollar Gum
South African Coral Tree
South African Plum
Southern Magnolia
Strawberry Tree
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Tree
Victorian Box
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Fig
Western Sycamore
White Mulberry
Yew Pine
Dead Trees (X)
Project Survey Area
Sections
Eastern
Plant Operations
Northern
Southern
Western
0
100
200
400
Feet


Figure 5. Trees Surveyed - Northern Section
Costa Mesa Golf Course
School
Santa Barbara Drive
Douglas Drive
Kinnard Drive
Tulip Lane
Northview Way
Gregory Way
Trees Surveyed
Afghan Pine
African Fern Pine
Aleppo Pine
American Sweetgum
Arborvitae
Blue Jacaranda
Bottle Tree
Brazilian Pepper
Brisbane Box
California Fan Palm
Camphor
Canary Island Pine
Carob Tree
Carrotwood
Cherimoya
China Doll Tree
Chinese Elm
Chinese Flame Tree
Chinese Juniper
Chinese Pistache
Coast Live Oak
Coast Redwood
Cook Pine
Crape Myrtle
Edible Fig
European Olive
Glossy Privet
Golden Wattle
Green Ash
Guava
Hong Kong Orchid Tree
Indian Laurel Fig
Italian Cypress
Italian Stone Pine
Japanese Cheesewood
Japanese Red Pine
Lemon Scented Gum
Magenta Lilly Pilly
Mayten Tree
Mexican Fan Palm
Mini Date Palm
Myoporum
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Ornamental Pear
Paperbark
Pear
Pencil Tree
Peppermint Tree
Peruvian Pepper
Queen Palm
Red Flowering Gum
Red Iron Bark
Red River Gum
Rubber Fig
Sago Palm
Sawleaf Zelkova
Scarlet Firethorn
Schefflera
Senegal Date Palm
Shamel Ash
Shiny Xylosma
Siberian Elm
Silk Floss Tree
Silk Oak Tree
Silver Dollar Gum
South African Coral Tree
South African Plum
Southern Magnolia
Strawberry Tree
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Tree
Victorian Box
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Fig
Western Sycamore
White Mulberry
Yew Pine
Dead Trees (X)
Project Survey Area
Sections
Eastern
Plant Operations
Northern
Southern
Western
0
100
200
400
Feet


Figure 6. Trees Surveyed - Southern Section
Pear Way
Magenta Way
Flowering Circle
South Shelly Circle
Costa Mesa Golf Course
Trees Surveyed
Afghan Pine
African Fern Pine
Aleppo Pine
American Sweetgum
Arborvitae
Blue Jacaranda
Bottle Tree
Brazilian Pepper
Brisbane Box
California Fan Palm
Camphor
Canary Island Pine
Carob Tree
Carrotwood
Cherimoya
China Doll Tree
Chinese Elm
Chinese Flame Tree
Chinese Juniper
Chinese Pistache
Coast Live Oak
Coast Redwood
Cook Pine
Crape Myrtle
Edible Fig
European Olive
Glossy Privet
Golden Wattle
Green Ash
Guava
Hong Kong Orchid Tree
Indian Laurel Fig
Italian Cypress
Italian Stone Pine
Japanese Cheesewood
Japanese Red Pine
Lemon Scented Gum
Magenta Lilly Pilly
Mayten Tree
Mexican Fan Palm
Mini Date Palm
Myoporum
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Ornamental Pear
Paperbark
Pear
Pencil Tree
Peppermint Tree
Peruvian Pepper
Queen Palm
Red Flowering Gum
Red Iron Bark
Red River Gum
Rubber Fig
Sago Palm
Sawleaf Zelkova
Scarlet Firethorn
Schefflera
Senegal Date Palm
Shamel Ash
Shiny Xylosma
Siberian Elm
Silk Floss Tree
Silk Oak Tree
Silver Dollar Gum
South African Coral Tree
South African Plum
Southern Magnolia
Strawberry Tree
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Tree
Victorian Box
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Fig
Western Sycamore
White Mulberry
Yew Pine
Dead Trees (X)
Project Survey Area
Sections
Eastern
Plant Operations
Northern
Southern
Western
0 70 140 280
Feet

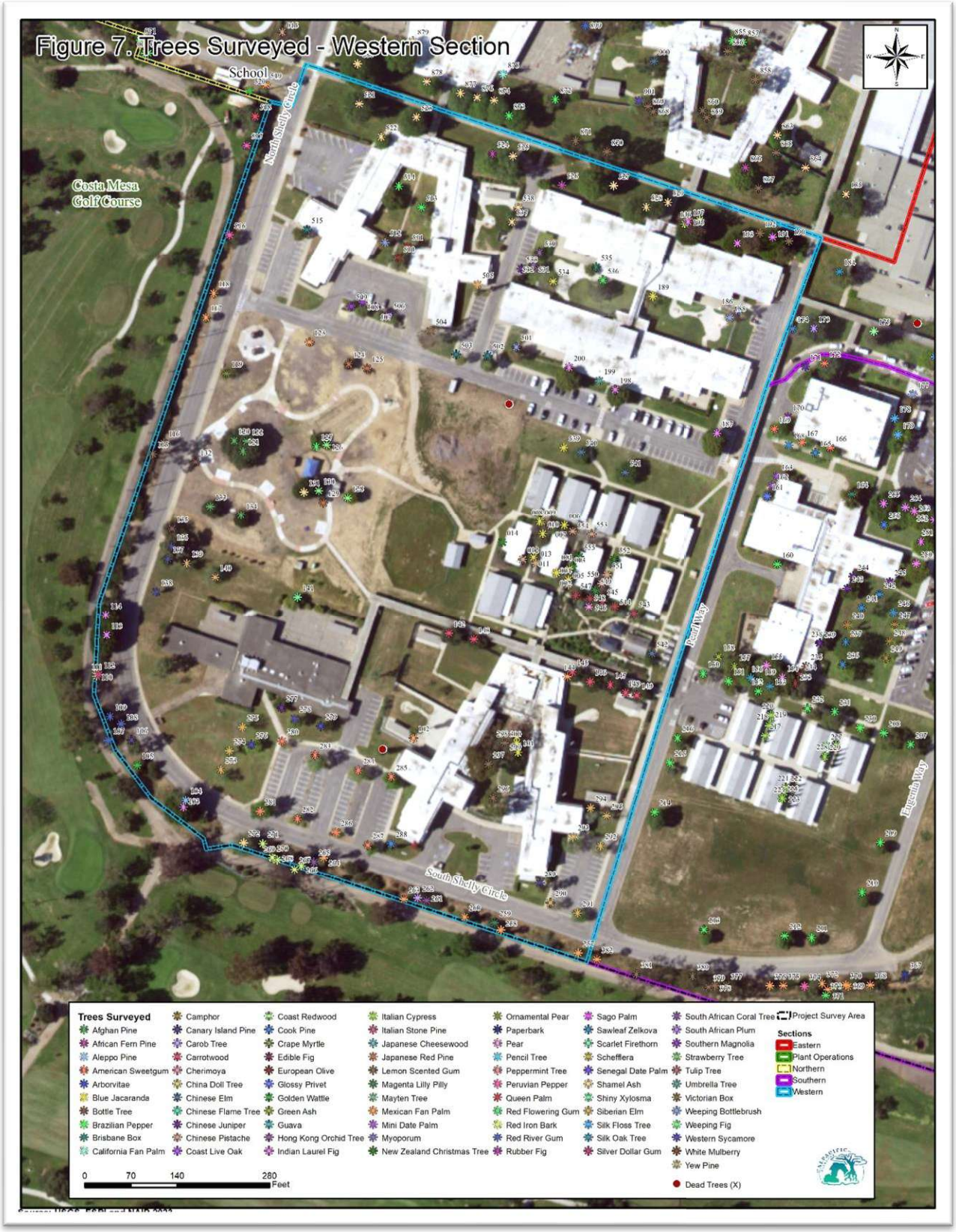
Figure 7. Trees Surveyed - Western Section
School
North Shelly Circle
Costa Mesa Golf Course
Pearl Way
Lugonia Way
South Shelly Circle
Trees Surveyed
Afghan Pine
African Fern Pine
Aleppo Pine
American Sweetgum
Arborvitae
Blue Jacaranda
Bottle Tree
Brazilian Pepper
Brisbane Box
California Fan Palm
Camphor
Canary Island Pine
Carob Tree
Carrotwood
Cherimoya
China Doll Tree
Chinese Elm
Chinese Flame Tree
Chinese Juniper
Chinese Pistache
Coast Live Oak
Coast Redwood
Cook Pine
Crape Myrtle
Edible Fig
European Olive
Glossy Privet
Golden Wattle
Green Ash
Guava
Hong Kong Orchid Tree
Indian Laurel Fig
Italian Cypress
Italian Stone Pine
Japanese Cheesewood
Japanese Red Pine
Lemon Scented Gum
Magenta Lilly Pilly
Mayten Tree
Mexican Fan Palm
Mini Date Palm
Myoporum
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Ornamental Pear
Paperbark
Pear
Pencil Tree
Peppermint Tree
Peruvian Pepper
Queen Palm
Red Flowering Gum
Red Iron Bark
Red River Gum
Rubber Fig
Sago Palm
Sawleaf Zelkova
Scarlet Firethorn
Schefflera
Senegal Date Palm
Shamel Ash
Shiny Xylosma
Siberian Elm
Silk Floss Tree
Silk Oak Tree
Silver Dollar Gum
South African Coral Tree
South African Plum
Southern Magnolia
Strawberry Tree
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Tree
Victorian Box
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Fig
Western Sycamore
White Mulberry
Yew Pine
Dead Trees (X)
Project Survey Area
Sections
Eastern
Plant Operations
Northern
Southern
Western
0
70
140
280
Feet

The tree species represented onsite are characterized in detail below (as well as their count), and a comprehensive table of each tree present is provided in Appendix A of this report.

Species	Characteristics	Qty	Percent
American Sweetgum *Liquidambar styraciflua*	This species is from the witch-hazel family (*Hamamelidaceae*) and is native to eastern united states. Its habit is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. It has a conical shape with deciduous foliage. Height: 80 feet. Width: 40 feet. Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Season. Longevity Greater than 150 years. This tree grows in full sun to partial shade. It tolerates wet to dry soil with clay, loam or sand texture. This species is susceptible to aphids, caterpillars, scales and spider mites, *Anthracnose*, chlorosis and sooty mold. Its branch strength rated as medium, and its root damage potential rated as high.	35	3.6%
Arbor Vitae *Thuja occidentalis*	This species is native to northeastern north America and is typically used as a hedge. It needs ample moisture and is an evergreen tree or shrub from the family *Cupressaceae*, or conifer family. Its SelecTree water use is rated as medium. The preferred sunset zone for this species includes zones 1 - 9, 15 - 17, 21 – 24, with USDA zones: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. It tolerates sun exposure from partial shade to full sun. This species prefers soil texture of loam or sand or clay with a soil pH of very acidic to slightly alkaline. It can attain a maximum tree height of 60 feet with a canopy width of 10-15 feet. Its growth rate is approximately 12-24 in/year. It has separate male and female reproductive parts on the same tree (monoecious). Its bark can be red or brown, and is exfoliating and furrowed. Its branch strength: strong root damage potential is rated as moderate it is deer resistant. It can be susceptible to armillaria, phytophthora, root rot and leaf miner, spider mites.	1	0.1%
Afghan pine *Pinus eldarica*	This species is drought resistant is a member of the pine tree family *Pinaceae*. It is native to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Northern Iran and Northern Iraq and thrives in hot dry climates and poor soils. Its growth habit is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. It has a conical Shape with evergreen foliage. Height: 30 - 80 feet. Width: 15 - 25 feet. Growth rate: 36 inches per season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure full sun to partial shade. It tolerates moist to dry soil. Its branch strength rated as medium strong and its root damage potential rated as moderate. It is susceptible to aphids.	9	0.9%
African Fern Pine *Afrocarpus falcatus*	The African fern pine is from the *Podocarpaceae* (podocarp) family. Its native range is from eastern south Africa, Swaziland, Mozambique, to Zimbabwe. Its SelecTree water use rating is medium. It grows best in sunset zones: 8 - 9, 14 - 24, h1, h2 as well as USDA zones: 9, 10, 11. It tolerates partial shade to full sun. It can grow in soil textures of loam, sand or clay with a soil pH of acidic to acidic. Its foliage type is evergreen, and it can attain a maximum tree height of 65 feet. Its growth rate is approximately 12-36 in/year. Its branch strength is medium, and its root damage potential is low.	11	1.1%
Aleppo Pine *Pinus halepensis*	The Aleppo pine tree is a monecious (separate male and female flowers on the same plant) member of the pine tree family *Pinaceae* and typically grows in USDA Hardiness zones 9-10. This species is drought resistant and is native to western Mediterranean. It is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. It has conical shape with evergreen foliage. Height: 30 - 60 feet. Width: 20 - 40 feet. Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Season. This species has longevity greater than 150 years. Exposure it prefers full sun to partial shade and moist to dry soil. This species tolerates a wide range of pH it is drought tolerant. Clay, loam or sand texture. Its branch strength is rated as strong and root damage potential is rated as moderate. It is susceptible to aphids and spider mites, *Phytophthora*, root rot and pitch canker. *This species of pine is also known to be susceptible to tree failure (University of California Tree Failure Program).*	2	0.2%
Blue Jacaranda *Jacaranda mimosifolia*	This tree is from the Bignoniaceae (bignonias or trumpet vine) family and is a beautiful, flowering tree from the seasonally dry tropics of South America. This species is native to northwestern Argentina and Bolivia. It has a spreading with a high canopy. Its growth habit is oval, rounded, umbrella or vase shape and has deciduous to partially deciduous foliage. It grows to a heigh of 40 - 50 feet. Width: 20 - 30 feet. Its growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season with a longevity 40 to 150 years. Sunset Zones 12 - 13 and 15 - 24; H1, H2. USDA Hardiness Zones 9 - 11. It prefers exposure of full sun. It tolerates moist soil composed of loam or sand texture that is composed of Loam or Sand Texture that is slightly acidic to neutral Soil pH. The shading capacity rated as moderately low in leaf. It is susceptible to aphids, *Phytophthora* and root rot. Its branch strength rated as weak, and its root damage potential rated as low.	36	3.7%
Bottle Tree (Kurrajong) *Brachychiton populneus*	This tree species is drought tolerant and is from the *Malvaceae* (mallow) family. It is a medium size tree native to Australia and found in a variety of semi-arid habitats. The SelecTree water use rating is Medium. The preferred Sunset zones include 12 – 24, and USDA zones are 8 – 11. It tolerates Full-sun exposure and Soil textures from Loam to Sand with a Soil pH of Slightly Acidic to Very Alkaline. This tree can reach a maximum height of 50 feet with a canopy width of up to 30 feet. Its growth rate is approximately 24 inches per year. Its branch strength is rated as medium weak, and its root damage potential is rated as moderate. It is susceptible to root rot and invasive shot hole borer disease, but is resistant to *Armillaria*.	2	0.2%

Brazilian Pepper Tree ** *Schinus terebinthifolia*	The Brazilian pepper tree is in the Anacardiaceae (cashew) family This species' native range is South America, but it is widely naturalized in Hawaii, as it is in tropical areas worldwide. This species Requires a moderate amount of water. Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) classifies the invasiveness of this plant as limited. It has evergreen foliage and grows in Sunset zones 13 - 17, 19 – 24 and USDA zones 10, - 12 Height: 15 - 30 feet. Width: 15 - 30 feet. Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It prefers full sun to partial shade. It prefers moist to dry clay, loam or sand textured soil. Its branch strength is rated as medium weak and its root damage potential is rated as moderate.	86	8.8%
This large tree was often planted in courtyards of buildings. Many of the specimens were senescent with advanced age showing signs of weakness. Unfortunately, they were historically pruned with flush cuts, which compromised the tree's ability to close the wound resulting in advanced decay and increased risk of failure.			
Brisbane Box *Lophostemon confertus*	This species is drought resistant, and once established, is smog tolerant. This Native of Australia from the *Myrtaceae* (myrtle) family; it can be a larger tree in warmer areas. It grows erect or spreading and requires ample growing space with a rounded Shape when mature. It has Evergreen foliage. It typically attains a height of 30 - 50 feet with a width 10 - 30 feet. It grows approximately 24 to 36 inches per year with a Longevity 50 to 150 years. This tree or shrub has a shading capacity rated as, dense in leaf and its litter issue is dry fruit. It grows in Sunset Zones 15 - 17 and 19 - 24; H1, H2 and USDA Hardiness Zones 10 - 11. It tolerates exposure from full sun to partial shade. It is typically planted in moist to dry soil composed of clay, loam or sand texture with slightly acidic to highly alkaline soil pH. This species is susceptible to scales, Phytophthora and root rot. Its branch strength rated as medium and its root damage potential rated as moderate.	13	1.3%
Camphor tree* *Cinnamomum camphora*	The camphor tree is from the *Lauraceae* (laurel family), and its growth habit is typically erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. It is rounded or umbrella shaped, and can be very large. It has evergreen foliage. With a growth rate of approximately 24 inches per year, this tree can grow to a height of 50 - 65 feet with a canopy width of 50 - 60 feet. It can live as long as 50 to 150 years or more. It thrives in sunset zones 8, 9 and 12 – 24 as well as USDA hardiness zones 9 - 11. It prefers sun exposure of full sun to partial shade and can tolerate moist soil consisting of clay, loam or sand texture that is slightly acidic to highly alkaline soil pH. It is susceptible to anthracnose, armillaria, phytophthora, root rot and verticillium. Its branch strength is rated as strong, and the root damage potential for this tree is rated as high.	11	1.1%
California Fan Palm * *Washingtonia filifera*	This Palm species is native to California and northern Mexico. It is a member of the palm family *Areacaceae*. It requires Apple growing space attaining Heights of 50 to 70 feet tall and a width of 10 to 20 feet wide. It can grow up to 36 inches per year and live up to 150 years. Sunset Zones 8, 9, 10 and 11 - 24; H1, H2. USDA Hardiness Zones 9 - 11. It prefers exposure to full sun to partial shade and tolerates moist to dry soil composed of loam or sand texture. It is a drought tolerant species that can in endure soils that are slightly acidic to highly alkaline in soil pH. Resistant to Texas Root Rot. Susceptible to Armillaria. Its branch strength is rated as medium strong and its root damage potential is rated as moderate.	1	0.1%
Canary Island Pine** *Pinus canariensis*	Native to Canary Islands of Spain in the Atlantic Ocean, the Canary Island pine is a species of gymnosperm in the conifer family *Pinaceae*. It is a large, evergreen tree columnar or conical in shape. Height: 50 - 80 feet. Width: 20 - 35 feet. Its growth Rate is 36 Inches per Year and its longevity is 50 to 150 years. The flowers of this tree are Inconspicuous. It is also monoecious having separate male and female flowers on the same tree. Its cones are brown growing as large as 3 inches. It thrives best in Sunset Zones 8, 9, and 12 – 24 and USDA Hardiness Zones 9 - 10. It tolerates exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade in Moist to Dry Soil. It is a drought tolerant tree. It can grow in loam or sand texture soil with highly acidic to highly alkaline soil pH. It is a subtropical pine and does not tolerate low temperatures or hard frost. It is resistant to verticillium. Susceptible to aphids, beetle borers and spider mites, armillaria, phytophthora, root rot, sooty mold and pitch canker. Its root damage potential rated as moderate and branch strength rated as medium. This tree attracts birds and squirrels and is resistant to oak root fungus.	63	6.5%
Carob *Ceratonia siliqua*	The tree is from the *Fabaceae* (Pea) family and is Native to the Mediterranean region and is drought-tolerant. The fruits, which have a pulpy texture on the inside (similar to tamarind), are high in sugar and protein. The tree shape is rounded with Evergreen leaves. Its maximum tree height is 40 feet with a Canopy width of 30-40 feet. The growth rate is approximately 24 in per year. The water use rating is low. The Sunset zones are 9, 13 - 16, 18 - 24, H1, and H2. The USDA zones includes 9, 10, 11. This species prefers sun exposure from partial shade to full sun. The soil texture best tolerated includes loam, sand or clay. The preferred soil pH ranges from slightly acidic to very alkaline. Its branch strength is rated as medium while the root damage potential is rated as high. Tree is deer resistant and attracts birds.	3	0.3%
Many of the carob trees showed advanced signs of disease. Many of them included shelf fungus indicating weak deadwood at the site.			

Carrotwood *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	This species is from the Sapindaceae (soapberry) family is native to Australia and tolerates hot and dry winds. Some mature trees produce marble size fruits, which drop and can be a nuisance, some never fruit. Its growth habit is erect or spreading with a low canopy. Has evergreen foliage. Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf. It reaches a height to 40 feet and a Width of 30 feet. Its growth rate is typically 12 to 24 Inches per Season and can live 50 to 150 years. It prefers moist soil clay, loam or sand type soil that is comprised of Clay, Loam or Sand Texture with a Slightly Acidic to Highly Alkaline Soil pH. Its branch strength is rated as medium weak. Its Root damage potential is rated as moderate.	25	2.6%
Cherimoya *Annona cherimola*	This small tree from the *Annonaceae* (custard apple) family. It tolerates heat that is not extreme or dry. This species is native to South America. Its SelecTree water use rating is medium. It grows in Sunset Zones 21 – 24 as well as USDA zones 9 and 10. It prefers full sun with a soil composed of loam with a pH of very alkaline to slightly acidic. Maximum tree height: 30 feet Canopy width: 15-30 feet Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is rated at low. There are no known potential health issues. This tree is deer resistant and attracts birds.	2	0.2%
China Doll Tree *Radermachera sinica*	This evergreen tree is from the *Bignoniaceae* (trumpet vine) family and is native to Southern China and Taiwan. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It grows in sunset zones 22, H1, H2 as well as USDA zones 10, 11, 12. It thrives in partial sun to full sun and prefers soil composed of loam or sand with a soil pH of alkaline to neutral. Maximum tree height: 50 feet Canopy width: 16-20 feet Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year This tree is deer resistant and attracts bees. It is susceptible to phytophthora stem rot, leaf spot and aphids, whiteflies, mealybugs.	1	0.1%
Chinese Elm *Ulmus parvifolia*	This species is drought tolerant, but is susceptible to Texas root rot in the desert. It has same problems as other elms but not as extensively. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease, but relatively few pests and diseases compared to other elms. This species is from the Ulmaceae (elm) family Native to China, Japan, north Korea, and Vietnam. Its form is erect, spreading or weeping and requires ample growing space. Its growth habit is oval, rounded or umbrella shape with evergreen to partly deciduous foliage. Height: 40 - 60 feet. Width: 50 - 70 feet. Growth Rate: 36 or more inches per season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It tolerates full Sun to Partial Shade and prefers moist Soil. Clay, loam or sand texture. Susceptible to aphids, beetle borers, beetle leaves, caterpillars and scales, Dutch elm disease, oak root rot, *Phytophthora*, root rot, sooty mold and *Verticillium*. Its branch strength is rated as medium weak to medium and root damage potential is rated as moderate.	32	3.4%
Chinese Flame Tree *Koelreuteria bipinnata*	This species is a good shade tree and is native to Asia. Its habit is spreading with a low rounded, umbrella or vase shape canopy with deciduous foliage. Height: 20 - 40 feet. Width: 15 - 30 feet. Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Season. Longevity is 50 to 150 years. It tolerates exposure full sun to partial shade and prefers moist soil with clay, loam or sand texture. It is susceptible to beetle borers and scales. Its branch strength is rated as medium and root damage potential is rated as low.	2	0.2%
Chinese Pistache *Pistacia chinensis*	The Chinese pistache tree is native to China and is in the *Anacardiaceae* (cashew) family. Its SelecTree Water Use rating is rated as low. It grows in sunset zones 4 - 23 as well as USDA zones 6 – 9. It prefers partial sun to full sun with a soil composed of loam or sand or clay and a pH that is slightly alkaline to very acidic. Its salt spray tolerance is low. Maximum tree height: 40 feet Canopy width: 25-35 feet Growth rate: ~24 in/year Its branch strength is rated as strong, and its root damage potential is low. Its potential health issues include allergies. This tree is deer resistant and attracts birds. It is susceptible to *Verticillium* and root rot, and it is resistant to *Armillaria* and oak root fungus. It needs good drainage and can grow to 60 feet in its native habitat (it is most commonly shorter in cultivation).	15	1.5%
Coast live oak * *Quercus agrifolia*	This California native species is a massive but graceful tree. Its habit is spreading or weeping and requires ample growing space. Its form is oval, rounded or umbrella shape with evergreen foliage; it is an important native species. Height: 20 - 70 feet. Width: 110 feet. Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season. Longevity Greater than 150 years. It prefers full sun to partial shade and moist to dry loam or sand textured soil. Its branch strength is rated as strong. this species is susceptible to gold spotted oak borer, aphids, beetle borers, beetle grubs, caterpillars, coddling moths, insect galls, scales and white fly, sudden oak death, crown rot, mistletoe, oak root rot, phytophthora, powdery mildew, root rot and sooty mold.	1	0.1%
Coast Redwood* *Sequoia sempervirens*	This large, iconic tree native to California, is from the *Cupressaceae* (cypress) family. Its SelecTree water use rating is high. It prefers sunset zones 4 - 9, 14 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 8, 9, 10. It thrives in partial shade to full sun with soils composed of loam, sand or clay with a pH of very acidic to slightly alkaline. Its branch strength is rated as strong, and its root damage potential is low. This species in known to cause allergies. It is deer resistant and attracts birds. It is susceptible to *Armillaria, Phytophthora*, cypress canker, root rot and beetle borers, redwood bark beetle. It needs ample water and is resistant to oak root fungus. Several cultivars are commercially available.	4	0.4%

Chinese Juniper *Juniperus chinensis*	This species is native to northeast Asia grows in China, Mongolia, Japan, Korea and the southeast of Russia. This tree is utility friendly tree and has irregular, twisted branches and fragrant leaves. It also has evergreen foliage. Trees may be referred to as male or female (dioecious), and it is part of the family, *Cupressaceae.* Height: 10 - 15 feet. Width: 6 - 10 feet. This tree has a growth rate of 24 inches per year and can live 40 to 150 years. The Sunset Zones includes zones 1 – 24, and the USDA Hardiness Zones ranges 5 - 11. It tolerates exposure from Full Sun to Partial Shade. It also tolerates moist to Dry Soil consisting of Clay, Loam or Sand Texture. Highly Acidic to Highly Alkaline Soil pH. It is resistant to Texas root rot. Susceptible to beetle borers and spider mites, *Armillaria*, root rot and rust. Its branch strength rated as medium strong and its root damage potential rated as low. Desirable wildlife plant and attracts birds.	32	3.3%
This small tree was often planted at locations near building or on fence lines, which resulted in offset canopy masses in increase risk to nearby structures.			
Common Pear *Pyrus communis*	This species has many cultivars and edible varieties. Its form is Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy. It has a Conical or Oval Shape with Deciduous foliage. Height: 30 - 40 feet. Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It tolerates exposure to full sun and prefers moist to dry clay, loam or sand textured soil. Its branch strength is rated as medium and its root damage potential is rated as low.	1	0.1%
Cook Pine* *Araucaria columnaris*	The tree is endemic to New Caledonia in the southern region of the Pacific. The bark of the cook pine peels off in thin paper-like sheets or strips and is rough, grey, and resinous. This tree is from the family, *Araucariaceae* and typically grows with a lean. It has a columnar or conical shape of evergreen foliage. Height: 100 - 160 feet. Width: 10 - 20 feet. Its growth Rate is 12 to 24 inches per Year. The flowers of this tree are Inconspicuous, and it is monoecious having separate male and female flowers on the same tree. This tree has very large cones of 1.5 to 3.0 inches. It does the best in USDA Hardiness Zones 10 – 11 in clay, loam or sand textured soils.	2	0.2%
Crape Myrtle *Lagerstroemia indica*	The Crape Myrtle tree is native to China and is a commonly used single or multi-trunk tree. Is from the *Lythraceae* (loosestrife family). It is commonly used as in the urban setting in Southern California for its flowering, foliage, and bark features. Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy. Has Deciduous foliage. Height: 25 feet. Width: 25 feet. Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year. Longevity 50 to 150 years. This tree prefers full sun with soil is moist to dry and composed of clay, loam or sand texture. Branch strength rated as medium. Root damage potential rated as low. Susceptible to aphids, powdery mildew and sooty mold. This species is drought tolerant.	1	0.1%
Edible Fig ** *Ficus carica*	This species is from the mulberry family *Moraceae* and is native to Western Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean. This species is native to western Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean. Cal-IPC (California invasive plant council) classifies the invasiveness of this plant as moderate. Its growth habit is spreading with a low canopy, with a rounded, umbrella or vase shape form. It has deciduous foliage. Height: 20 - 30 feet. Width: 10 - 20 feet. Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It tolerates exposure to full sun to partial shade as well as moist to dry soil. It tolerates clay, loam or sand texture. Susceptible to canker, fusarium, oak root rot, root rot and virus. Its branch strength is rated as medium and its root damage potential is rated as low.	1	0.1%
European olive ** *Olea europaea*	This species is from the Oleaceae (olive) family drought tolerant and does well in heat. It tolerates moderate short-term dryness. Multi-trunk specimens can be trimmed-up to expose the attractive gray trunks. Cal-IPC (California invasive plant council) classifies the invasiveness of this plant as limited. Erect or spreading with a low canopy. Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape. Has Evergreen foliage. Height: 25 - 30 feet. Width: 25 - 30 feet. Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Season. This species' longevity is greater than 150 years. It tolerates exposure full sun to partial shade and moist to dry soil. Clay, loam or sand texture. Susceptible to scales, anthracnose, oak root rot, phytophthora, root rot, sooty mold and verticillium. Its branch strength is rated as strong. Its root damage potential is rated as moderate.	6	0.6%
Pencil Tree *Euphorbia tirucalli*	The pencil tree is a small decorative tree and is often used in water-wise landscaping. It is from the *Euphorbiaceae* (soapberry) family. This tree has small leaves with colorful stems and is native to Africa. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is very low. It grows in Sunset Zones 13, 23 – 24 as well as USDA Zones 9, 10, 11. It thrives in full sun with a soil texture composed of loam or sand with a soil pH from neutral to very alkaline. Its root damage potential is low. Its potential health issue is that it is an irritant and it is poisonous.	1	0.1%

Green Ash *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) is deciduous and is the most widely distributed of all the American ashes. This tree from the *Oleaceae* (olive) family is typically associated with moist bottom-land or and stream banks; it is adapted to climatic extremes and has been widely planted in the plains states and Canada. The SelecTree water use rating is medium. It thrives in sunset zones 1 – 6 as well as USDA zones 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. It tolerates sun exposure from partial shade to full sun with a soil texture of loam, sand or clay. It also tolerates soil pH of very acidic to slightly alkaline and has a medium tolerance of salt spray. Its growth rate is ~24 in per year, and this tree can attain a maximum tree height 50-70 feet with a canopy width of 35-50 feet. The leaf arrangement and form for this tree is opposite, pinnately compound. Its branch strength is medium strong, and its root damage potential is moderate This tree is susceptible to anthracnose, root rot, rust, sooty mold and beetle borers, scales, and white fly.	9	0.9%
Glossy Privet *Ligustrum lucidum*	The glossy privet tree is a member of the olive family *Oleaceae* and typically grows in USDA Hardiness zones 8-10. This small, tree species is evergreen, produces poisonous berries, and is considered invasive by the CA Invasive Plant Counsel. This species is ornamental, tolerates full sun, and has an Asian origin. Height: 35 - 50 feet. Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year. Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade. Moist to Dry Soil. Drought tolerant. Clay, Loam or Sand Texture. Branch Strength Rated as Medium. Root Damage Potential Rated as Moderate. Susceptible to aphids and leaf miner, oak root rot, phytophthora, root rot, sooty mold and verticillium. It tolerates drought, and tolerates a wide pH range. It can live as long as 150 years and attracts wildlife.	10	1.0%
Guava *Psidium guajava*	This weedy plant is from the *Myrtaceae* (myrtle) family and grows edible fruit. These small fruit trees, which are widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide, are naturalized in wet areas throughout the islands. Its native range is Mexico to northern south America. The SelecTree water use rating is medium. It grows in sunset zones 23 - 24, h1, h2 as well as USDA zones: 9 – 11. It tolerates sun exposure of partial shade to full sun and a soil texture of loam to sand with a soil pH. of neutral to slightly alkaline. Maximum tree height: 25 feet Canopy width: 20-25 feet Growth rate: ~24 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is low. This tree is deer resistant and attracts birds	3	0.3%
Hong Kong Orchid Tree *Bauhinia blakeana*	The tree is from the Fabaceae (Pea) family and is Native to India and China. This tree is the floral emblem of Hong Kong. It is a fruitless hybrid that blooms profusely, doesn't require much clean up, and does not naturalize in natural ecosystems. It is often used as a street or shade tree, and makes good cut flowers. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is medium. It grows in sunset zones 13, 19, 21, 23 - 24, H1, H2 as well as USDA zones: 10 and 11. It prefers partial sun to full sun with soil composed of loam or clay. Its salt spray tolerance is considered low. Maximum tree height: 40 feet Canopy width: 20-25 feet Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year Its branch strength is medium weak, and its root damage potential is low. This tree is deer resistant and it attracts birds.	3	0.5%
Indian Laurel Fig *Ficus microcarpa*	This evergreen tree species is from the mulberry family *Moraceae* and is native from the Malaysian peninsula to Borneo. It is a common street tree in California and is valued for its massive canopies with dark green foliage that stands in contrast with its light gray bark. Height: 25 - 35 feet. Width: 35 - 40 feet. Growth rate: 24 inches per year. Longevity 50 to 150 years. Sunset zones 9, 13 and 16 - 24; USDA hardiness zones 9 - 12. Exposure full sun to partial shade. This tree thrives in moist soil composed of loam or sand texture. It thrives in slightly acidic to highly alkaline soil pH. Its branch strength rated as weak and root damage potential is rated as moderate. Susceptible to thrip.	76	7.8%
This large tree was often planted in parking lots and along streets within the campus. Unfortunately, they were historically pruned with flush cuts, which compromised the tree's ability to close wounds resulting in advanced decay and increased risk of failure. In addition, many showed cankers on their structural roots compromising the tree's stability during high winds.			
Italian Cypress *Cupressus sempervirens*	This tall tree is from the Cupressaceae (cypress) family. This species is native to Southern Europe and Western Asia. It is smog tolerant and grows in a very narrow, upright form. Its canopy color is typically blue-green. Height: 60 - 70 feet. Width: 10 - 20 feet. Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year. The longevity of this species is 50 to 150 years. Sunset Zones 4 - 24; H1, H2. USDA Hardiness Zones 8 - 10. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade. This species tolerates moist to dry soil. It is also drought tolerant. It can exist in clay, loam, or sand texture. Highly Acidic to Highly Alkaline Soil pH. Susceptible to spider mites, gummosis, *Phytophthora* and root rot. Its branch strength rated as medium, and its root damage potential rated as moderate. It is a desirable plant to wildlife.	13	1.3%

Italian stone pine *Pinus pinea*	This species native to Mediterranean Region. It is a broad, flat-topped tree with age and needs ample room. It is a source for pine nuts. Its growth habit is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. Its form is conical, rounded or umbrella shape with evergreen foliage. Height: 40 - 80 feet. Width: 40 - 60 feet. Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade. Moist to Dry Soil. Drought tolerant. Loam or Sand Texture. Susceptible to Aphids, Phytophthora, Root Rot and Pitch Canker. Branch Strength Rated as Weak to Medium Weak. Root Damage Potential Rated as Moderate.	6	0.6%
Japanese Cheesewood *Pittosporum tobira*	This tree is from the *Pittosporaceae* (pittosporum) family and is fairly drought resistant. It is a popular ornamental tree that is native to Korea, China, and Japan. Its SelecTree water use rating is medium. It grows in sunset zones 8 – 24 as well as USDA zones 9 and 10. It prefers partial sun to full sun exposure. It thrives in loam or sand or clay soils composed of slightly alkaline to very acidic pH. Maximum tree height: 25 feet Canopy width: 5-15 feet Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is rated as low. Its potential health issues include allergies. This species is deer resistant and attracts birds. It is susceptibility to phytophthora, root rot, sooty mold and aphids, and scales.	1	0.1%
Japanese Red Pine *Pinus densiflora*	This tree species *Pinaceae* (Pine) family, and it is native to Japan, China, Korea, and Southeastern Russia. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is rated as Medium. It grows in sunset zones: 2 - 9, 14 – 17 as well as USDA zones: 4 - 7. It prefers partial sun to full sun with a soil texture composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is very alkaline to slightly acidic. Maximum tree height: 50 feet Canopy width: 30-50 feet Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium strong, and its root damage potential is rated as moderate. This species can cause allergies. It is deer resistant and attracts birds, squirrels It is susceptible to A*rmillaria* and aphids and is resistant to V*erticillium.*	9	0.9%
Lemon-scented gum *Corymbia citriodora*	This species from the Myrtaceae (myrtle) family is endemic to north-eastern Australia and smog tolerant. Bark can be a litter problem. Its habit is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. It has evergreen foliage. Height: 80 - 160 feet. Width: 50 - 100 feet. Growth rate: 36 or more inches per season. Longevity 50 to wet to dry soil. 150 years. This species is susceptible to beetle borers and thrip, oak root rot, phytophthora and root rot. Branch strength rated as medium and root damage potential rated is moderate.	62	6.4%
This large tree was often planted in parking lots and in courtyards of buildings. Unfortunately, they were historically pruned with flush cuts, which compromised the tree's ability to close the wound resulting in advanced decay and increased risk of failure.			
Magenta Lilli Pilli (Brush Cherry) *Syzygium paniculatu*	This species is drought tolerant and is known to attract pollinators and birds. The main pest of brush cherry is the lillypilly psyllid (*Trioza eugeniae*), which causes unsightly pitting of the foliage. This pest is native to Australia but has made its way into certain areas of the western and southern United States. It is commonly cultivated in eastern Australia and elsewhere. It grows to a height of 15-20 feet, 10 – 30 feet wide, and can tolerate full sun to partial shade. It has evergreen foliage and can tolerate mildly acidic to alkaline soils. Its growth habit is rounded and it prefers moist to dry clay, loam or sand textured soil.	6	0.6%
Mayten Tree *Maytenus boaria*	This tree species is native to Chile and belongs to the family Celastraceae (Staff-vine) family. Without deep watering, tree will root near surface of soil and invade planting beds. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is medium. It grows in sunset zones 8 - 9, 14 – 21 as well as USDA zones: 9 and10. It prefers partial sun to full sun in soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is slightly alkaline to slightly acidic. Its salt spray tolerance is moderate. Maximum tree height: 50 feet Canopy width: 20-30 feet Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is low. This tree is deer resistant and it attracts birds. It is resistant to *Armillaria*.	5	0.5%
This tree was located within the grassy areas and along streets. They showed advanced signs of decay and many showed possible borer exit holes. Lack of irrigation and other environmental and biological factors have impacted this tree's ability to thrive leading to advanced canopy dieback.			
Mexican fan palm ** *Washingtonia robusta*	This species tolerates drought conditions. Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) classifies the invasiveness of this plant as moderate. It is from the Arecaceae (palm) family and is native to Northwestern Mexico, Sonora, and Baja California. Erect and requires ample growing space. It has a fan Palm Shape with evergreen foliage. Height: 80 - 100 feet. Width: 10 - 15 feet. Growth Rate: 36 - 127 inches per Season. This species grows well in Sunset Zones: 8 - 24, H1, H2 and USDA zones: 9 – 11. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It tolerates full sun to partial shade with wet to dry loam or sand textured soil. It is susceptible to beetle borers. Its branch strength is rated as medium strong and root damage potential is rated as moderate.	41	4.2%

Mimosa *Albizia julibrissin*	This tree species is native to southwestern Asia and eastern Asia and belongs to the family Fabaceae. This is a fast-growing, shade tree tolerant of a variety of conditions that tends to be messy because of the dried legumes and spent flowers. Its leaves rise, fall, and orient themselves to the sun. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is rated as Medium. It grows in sunset zones 4 - 23, h1, h2 as well as USDA zones: 6 – 9. It prefers partial sun to full sun with a soil texture composed loam or sand or clay and a soil pH that is very alkaline to very acidic. It is salt spray tolerance is moderate. Maximum tree height: 35 feet Canopy width: 20 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium-weak, and its root damage potential is rated as moderate. This species can cause allergies. It is deer resistant and attracts birds It is susceptible to *Armillaria*, *Fusarium*, root rot and invasive shot hole borer and caterpillars.	5	0.5%
Myoporum *Myoporum laetum*	This small tree or bush is native to New Zealand and is from the *Scrophulariaceae* (figwart) family. It is a dense low-growing tree, fruit can be messy and is poisonous. *Myoporum* Thrip is causing severe damage to these trees in Southern California landscapes. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It grows in sunset zones: 8 - 9, 14 - 17, 19 – 24 as well as USDA zones 9 and 10. It prefers full sun with a soil texture composed of loam or sand with a pH that is slightly alkaline to slightly acidic. Its soil salinity tolerance is considered inland moderate and coastal good. Maximum tree height: 30 feet Canopy width: 10-20 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium weak, and its root damage potential is rated as moderate. This tree is known to be poisonous. It is deer resistant and is susceptible to sooty mold and aphids. It is resistant to thrips.	2	0.2%
Narrow Leaved Ash *Fraxinus augustifolia*	This medium sized tree species is in the Fraxinus family and is native to the Eastern United States. Its SelecTree water use rating is medium. It grows in Sunset Zones 2 - 9, 14 – 24 as well as USDA Zones: 5, 6, 7, 8. It prefers partial sun to full sun with a soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is very alkaline to very acidic. Its salt spray tolerance is moderate. Maximum tree height: 50 feet Canopy width: 20-30 feet Growth rate: ~24 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is moderate. This tree has a potential to cause allergies. It is deer resistant as is susceptible to root rot, sooty mold, *Verticillium* and beetle borers, scales, white fly. It is resistant to *Armillaria*.	1	0.1%
New Zealand Christmas Tree *Metrosideros kermadecensis*	This evergreen tree species of the myrtle family is native to volcanic Kermadec Islands, about 900 km northeast of New Zealand. . Growth Habit: Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy. Drought tolerant. Endemic to the volcanic Kermadec Islands northeast of New Zealand. This tree has evergreen foliage and is oval or Rounded Shape. Height: 30 - 50 feet. Width: 25 - 35 feet. Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year. Longevity 50 to 150 years. Sunset Zones 17 and 20 - 24. It prefers soil composed of loam or sand. Branch strength rated as medium and root damage potential rated as low.	5	0.3%
Ornamental (Callery) Pear *Pyrus calleryana*	This species is from the Rosaceae (rose) family and is native to China. It is resistant to fireblight. It has a fragrant flower and an erect or spreading low or high canopy with an oval or rounded shape. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It thrives in Sunset zones 2 - 9, 14 – 21 as well as USDA zones: 5, 6, 7, 8. It tolerates sun exposure of Full Sun and a soil texture of loam, sand or clay with a pH of very acidic to very alkaline. It has deciduous foliage and grows to a height of 50 feet and a width of 50 feet. Its growth rate is 24 inches per season. Its longevity is 50 to 150 years. It tolerates exposure full sun with moist to dry soil and clay, loam or sand texture. Its branch strength is rated as medium and its root damage potential rated as moderate.	8	0.8%
Paperbark *Melaleuca Quinquenervia*	This tree is medium size and native to New Caledonia, Papa New Guinea, and coastal eastern Australia. It is from the family *Myrtaceae* This evergreen tree is rounded in shape with a n erect or spreading with a low canopy. Height: 20 - 40 feet. Width: 15 - 25 feet. It has a growth rate: 24 inches per year and can live 50 to 150 years. Its bark is striking and paper like ranging from white to cream color. Sunset Zones 9, 12, 13, 15 -17 and 20 - 24; H1, H2. USDA Hardiness Zones 10 - 12. This species can tolerate exposure from full sun to partial shade. It can also tolerate wet to dry soil consisting of clay, loam or sand texture with slightly acidic to slightly alkaline soil pH. It is susceptible to Phytophthora and Root Rot. Its Branch Strength Rated as Medium, and its root Damage Potential Rated as Low. The paper-like bark is used traditionally for making shelter, wrapping baked food and lining ground ovens, and the nectar can be used as a beverage.	4	0.4%

Peppermint Tree *Agonis flexuosa*	This tree species is from *Myrtaceae* (myrtle) family and is an evergreen species. It is a very useful tree in temperate coastal areas as tolerates heat but not extreme cold. Its attractive weeping character and dark green foliage are quite pleasing. Its native range is Western Australia. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Low. It grows in sunset zones 15 - 17, 20 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 9 – 11. It prefers partial sun to full sun with soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is slightly alkaline to very acidic. Its soil salinity tolerance is considered coastal moderate, and its salt spray tolerance is considered moderate. Maximum tree height: 35 feet Canopy width: 15-30 feet Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as strong, and its root damage potential is moderate. This tree is deer resistant and it attracts birds. It is susceptible to *Phytophthora* root rot.	3	0.3%
Peruvian Pepper ** *Schinus molle*	This large tree species is part of the Anacardiaceae (cashew) family. It tolerates saline soil and smog. Susceptible to Texas root rot, especially in desert. Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) classifies the invasiveness of this plant as limited. It is native to Northern South America and has Evergreen foliage. Height: 25 - 50 feet. Width: 25 - 40 feet. Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. This species tolerates full sun and it prefers partial shade and moist to dry soil. It is drought tolerant and can be planted in clay, loam or sand textured soils. Susceptible to aphids, psyllid, scales and thrip, phytophthora, root rot, sooty mold and *Verticillium*. Its branch strength is rated as medium weak and root damage potential is rated as high.	7	0.7%
Pygmy Date Palm *Phoenix roebelenii*	This species is a small, multi-trunked palm from the *Arecaceae* (palm) family native to southeastern Asia, from southwestern China. It branches from the base. It prefers half-shade to sun in fertile soil that does not dry out. It seldom exceeds 25 in height and grows very slowly. Its SelecTree water use rating is medium. It thrives in sunset zones: 13, 16 - 17, 22 - 24, h1, h2 as well as USDA zones: 10, 11. Its sun exposure tolerance is partial shade to full sun. This tree tolerates soil texture of loam or sand or clay with a soil pH of acidic to acidic. Its foliage type is evergreen, and can attain a maximum tree height of 15 feet with a canopy width of 6-7 feet. It grows approximately 12-24 in per year. It has a leaf arrangement and form of alternate and pinnately compound. Its root damage potential is Low. It is susceptible to Leaf Spot and Scales.	4	0.4%
Queen Palm *Syagrus romanzoffiana*	The queen palm (also known as Cocos palm), is a palm native to South America. This species has evergreen foliage and grows to a height of 50 feet and a width of 20 - 30 feet. It can grow 24 or more inches per year. The longevity of this species is 50 to 150 years. Leaves are referred to as fronds and remain green throughout the year. Sunset zones 12, 13, 15 - 17 and 19 - 24; H1, H2. USDA hardiness zones 10 - 11. This tree prefers full sun and well-drained soil composed of clay, loam or sand texture. This species is tolerant to salinity lending itself to good seaside tolerance near the coast. This species is resistant to Texas root rot. Susceptible to scales and spider mites, butt rot, armillaria and root rot.	5	0.5%
Red Ironbark *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	This species is native to Eastern Australia. It is Erect or Weeping and requires ample in form and requires a large growing space. It has Evergreen foliage. Height: 30 - 90 feet. Width: 30 - 60 feet. Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade. It tolerates moist to Dry Soil and is drought tolerant. It tolerates cay, loam or sand texture. Susceptible to beetle borers and thrip, chlorosis, oak root rot, phytophthora and root rot. Its branch strength is rated as medium and root damage potential rated as high.	45	4.6%
Red River Gum ** *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	This species is native to Australia and is a member of the myrtle (*Myrtaceae*) family. Its bark and twigs can be a litter problem. Cal-IPC (California invasive plant council) classifies the invasiveness of this plant as limited. Its growth habit is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. This species has evergreen foliage. Its SelecTree water use rating is low. It grows best in Sunset zones 5 - 6, 8 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 9, 10. Height: 45 - 150 feet. Width: 45 - 105 feet. Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade. This species prefers wet to dry soil and is drought tolerant. It prefers clay, loam or sand textured soil. It is susceptible to beetle borers, oak root rot and root rot. Its branch strength rated as medium and root damage potential rated as moderate.	9	0.9%
Rubber Fig *Ficus elastica*	One of the many widely cultivated Ficus, the rubber tree has several cultivated forms that vary in leaf color, variegation, and size. Although they are often sold as houseplants, these can become very large trees, as they do in the wild in northeast India, where they have large aerial roots. This monoecious tree is native to India and Malaysia and in the family *Moraceae*. It has a Rounded Shape with evergreen foliage. Height: 30 - 45 feet. Width: 25 - 30 feet. It can grow 24 or More Inches per Year. Sunset Zones 13, 16 - 17 and 19 - 24; H1, H2. USDA Hardiness Zones 10 - 12. Exposure full sun to partial shade. Its shading capacity rated as moderate to moderately dense in leaf. It thrives in well-drained soil composed of clay, loam or sand texture that is acidic to alkaline soil pH. It is susceptible to scales, and its root damage potential rated as high.	1	0.1%

Red Flowering Gum *Corymbia ficifolia*	The red flowering gum is very desirable as a flowering accent tree, with its profusion of bright flower clusters in late summer, and sporadically throughout the year. It is drought and smog tolerant. Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy. Rounded Shape and has evergreen foliage. Height: 18 - 45 feet. Width: 15 - 60 feet. Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It prefers moist to dry soil and is drought tolerant. It prefers loam or sand texture soil. Its branch strength rated as medium and root damage potential rated as moderate.	3	0.3%
Sago Palm *Cycas revoluta*	The king sago palm is a slow-growing species of gymnosperm in the family *Cycadaceae*, native to southern Japan including the Ryukyu Islands. It is one of several species used for the production of sago, as well as an ornamental plant. Growing sago palms outdoors is only suitable in USDA zones 9 to 11. This plant can grow as a house plant or shrub growing to a width of up to 12 feet. It is a drought tolerant species that prefers part to full sun. It can grow to a height of up to 20 feet and can live to 100 years. Sago palms usually grow 1 to 2 inches a year, but the rate varies according to local climate and growing practices. This species has been in existence since the Mesozoic Era.	1	0.1%
Scarlet Firethorn *Pyracantha coccinea*	This partly deciduous species ranges from southern Europe to western Asia and is from the rose family, *Rosaceae*. Scarlet Firethorn is medium-sized evergreen shrub that is often used to make dense hedges used for screening. Along with forming a dense hedge, the stems are armed with thorns, making this shrub especially useful as a screen or border hedge. Its SelecTree Water use rating is low. It grows in sunset zones 3 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 6 – 9. It prefers full sun with soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH of very alkaline to very acidic. Maximum tree height: 20 feet Canopy width: 10-20 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is low. This species is known to be an irritant. It is deer resistant and it attracts bees and birds. It is susceptible to *Armillaria*, fire blight, sooty mold and aphids, scales and spider mites. It is resistant to Texas root rot, V*erticillium*.	1	0.1%
Sawleaf Zelkova *Zelkova serrata*	This large tree species is in the *Ulmaceae* family and is native to Eastern Asia. It SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It grows in sunset zones: 3 – 21 as well as USDA zones: 5 - 9. It prefers partial sun to full sun with soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is very alkaline to very acidic. Its salt spray tolerance is moderate. Maximum tree height: 70 feet Canopy width: 50-65 feet Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year Its branch strength is medium, and its root damage potential is moderate. It is deer resistant and susceptible to Dutch elm disease and beetle leaves, spider mites.	31	3.2%
Senegal Date Palm *Phoenix reclinata*	This palm species is native to Tropical Africa. Its SelecTree Water Use rating is medium. It grows in Sunset zones: 9, 13 - 17, 21 – 24 as well USDA zones: 9 – 11. It prefers partial sun to full sun with soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is alkaline to acidic. Its salt spray tolerance is moderate. Maximum tree height: 40 feet Canopy width: 12-20 feet Growth rate: ~12-36 in/year Its root damage potential is low. It is deer resistant. This species is susceptible to leaf spot and scales.	2	0.2%
Shamel Ash *Fraxinus uhdei*	This large tree species is in the *Fraxinus* family and is used widely in Southern California. It is native to Mexico, and had a growth habit that is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. Oval Shape. Has Evergreen to Partly Deciduous foliage. Height: 80 feet. Width: 60 feet. Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. SelecTree Water Use Rating: Medium. It grows in Sunset zones 9, 12 – 24 and USDA zones 8, - 10. It tolerates exposure full sun to partial shade and moist to dry soil. It tolerates clay, loam or sand texture. Susceptible to aphids, scales and white fly, *Fusarium*, root rot, sooty mold and *Verticillium*. Its branch strength is rated as medium weak and root damage potential is rated as high. This species is resistant to oak root fungus and is susceptible to Texas root rot	61	6.3%
Siberian Elm *Ulmus pumila*	This species is native to China and Siberia and is from the *Ulmaceae* (elm) family. It is classified as potentially invasive in specific areas of California by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC). Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It grows in Sunset zones: 1 - 11, 14 – 21 as well as USDA zones: 5 – 8. It prefers partial sun to full sun in soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is very alkaline to very acidic. Its soil salinity tolerance is good inland, and its salt spray tolerance is moderate. Maximum tree height: 70 feet Canopy width: 40 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year Its branch strength is weak, and its root damage potential is high. This species is known to cause allergies. It is deer resistant and susceptible to Dutch elm disease, *Armillaria, Phytophthora*, root rot and aphids, beetle borers, beetle leaves, scales.	16	1.6%

Silk Floss Tree *Ceiba speciosa*	The floss silk tree is a member of the *Malvaceae* (mallow) family and is deciduous. Its native range includes the tropical and subtropical forests of South America. It is resistant to drought and moderate cold. Its SelecTree water use rating is low. Its sunset zone range is 12 – 24, and its USDA zone range is 10 to 11. It tolerates sun exposure from partial shade to full sun. It grows in soil with a texture of loam or sand with a soil pH of neutral to slightly alkaline. Salt spray tolerance: moderate. Foliage type: partly deciduous. The Maximum tree height is approximately 60 feet, and its canopy width is 40-50 feet. Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year. Its Root damage potential is rated as moderate.	20	2.1%
Silk Oak Tree *Grevillea robusta*	This evergreen tree is native to eastern Australia. It is from the protea family, *Proteaceae*. Its timber was widely used for doors, windows, and musical instruments. This species is a fast-growing, spring blooming tree and reproduces vigorously in moist climates. The SelecTree Water Use Rating is Low. It grows in Sunset Zones 8 - 9, 12 - 24, h1, h2 as well as USDA zones: 8 – 10. It prefers full sun with soil comprised of loam or sand or clay and a pH that is slightly alkaline to very acidic. Its soil salinity tolerance is coastal moderate. Maximum tree height: 70 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year The flower of this tree is perfect (male and female reproductive parts in each flower). Its branch strength is weak, and its root damage potential moderate. Parts of this plant can be an irritant. This tree is deer resistant and it attracts bees, birds. It is susceptible to *Phytophthora*, root rot and scales.	21	2.2%
Silver Dollar Gum *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	This species is native to Southeastern Australia and is from the Myrtaceae (myrtle) family. Its growth habit is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. It typically has an oval Shape with evergreen foliage. Height: 30 - 75 feet. Width: 15 - 45 feet. Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It tolerates exposure to full sun to partial shade and wet to dry soil. It is drought tolerant and tolerates clay, loam or sand texture. Susceptible to beetle borers, oak root rot and root rot. Its branch strength rated as medium and its root damage potential rated as moderate.	2	0.2%
Strawberry Tree 'Marina' *Arbutus unedo*	The strawberry tree is from the *Ericaceae* (heath) family and is native to Southern Europe and Ireland. This tree is an attractive small evergreen shade tree, with its shiny dark green color and attractive bark and multi-trunk branching habit. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It grows in Sunset Zones: 8 - 9, 14 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 9 – 11. It prefers full sun with a soil texture of loam or sand or clay with a pH of very alkaline to slightly acidic. Its salt spray tolerance is high. Maximum tree height: 40 feet Canopy width: 30 feet Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year Branch strength: strong Root damage potential: low This tree is deer resistant and it attracts birds It is susceptible to *Anthracnose, Phytophthora*, root rot, rust and scales, thrip, but is resistant to *Armillaria*.	2	0.2%
South African Wild Plum *Harpephyllum caffrum*	The South African plum is from the *Anacardiaceae* (cashew) family. Its evergreen, drooping leaves and heavy rounded crown makes for a good shade tree. Plenty of planting space should be used in Southern California as it is observed to have invasive roots. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It grows in sunset zones 17, 19, 21 – 24 as well as USDA zone 10. It prefers partial sun to full sun with a soil composed of loam or sand with a pH. that is slightly alkaline to neutral. Its soil salinity tolerance is coastal good, and its salt spray tolerance is moderate. Maximum tree height: 50 feet Canopy width: 40-50 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is rated as high. This species is deer resistant.	1	0.1%
Southern Magnolia *Magnolia grandiflora*	Magnolia grandiflora is a member of the *Magnoliaceae* (magnolia) family and is a medium to large evergreen tree. It has fragrant Flower. Native to Southeastern United States, endemic to the lowland subtropical forests on the Gulf and south Atlantic coastal plain. Has Evergreen foliage. Height: 60 - 80 feet. Width: 50 - 60 feet. Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year. Longevity Greater than 150 years. Sunset Zones 4 - 12 and 14 - 24; H1, H2. USDA Hardiness Zones 7 - 9. Can tolerate exposure full sun to partial shade. Moist soil comprised of loam or sand texture. Susceptible to aphids, scales and spider mites, root rot and verticillium. Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential rated as high.	12	1.2%
Golden Wattle ** *Acacia pycnantha*	This tree is an evergreen shrub or small tree to 25 feet. Needs sun. Known to be moderately drought tolerant. Has fragrant Flower. Native to Southeastern Australia. Has Evergreen foliage. Height: 25 feet. Width: 12 - 15 feet. Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Year. Longevity Less than 50 years. Exposure Full Sun. Moist to Dry and Well Drained Soil. Drought tolerant. Loam or Sand Texture. Branch Strength Rated as Medium. Root Damage Potential Rated as Low.	2	0.2%

Shiny Xylosma *Xylosma congesta*	This tree is native to China, and its flowers and fruit are rarely produced. It is typically used as a hedge or large screen, but it can also be trained as a tree. Its SelecTree water use rating is low. It grows in sunset zones 8 – 24 as it prefers sun exposure of partial shade to full sun. It grows in soil texture of loam or sand or clay with a soil pH of slightly acidic to very alkaline. Its maximum tree height is 10 feet, and its canopy width is 8-15 feet. It can grow up to 24 in per year. Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential: low. It is susceptible to chlorosis and invasive shot hole borer as well as giant whitefly, scales, spider mites.	7	0.7%
South Africa Orchid Tree *Erythrina caffra*	The tree is from the *Fabaceae* (Pea) family, and it is native to South Africa. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It grows in Sunset zones: 21 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 9 – 11. It prefers full sun in soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is neutral to very acidic. Its salt spray tolerance is high. Maximum tree height: 40 feet Canopy width: 40-60 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year Its branch strength is medium weak, and its root damage potential is moderate. Parts of this tree are poisonous, and it is deer resistant but attracts birds.	4	0.4%
Toyon* *Heteromeles arbutifolia*	The toyon tree is a small, attractive tree from the Rosaceae (rose) family. It is the name given to this attractive, well-known plant by the southern Bay Area Ohlone Native American tribe, and it is the only California native plant still called by a Native American name. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is low. It grows in Sunset Zones 5 - 9, 14 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 9, 10, 11. It prefers partial sun to full sun with a soil texture of loam or sand or clay with a pH that is very alkaline to slightly acidic Its salt spray tolerance is rated as moderate. Maximum tree height: 25 feet Canopy width: 8-15 feet Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium and its root damage potential is low. This tree is deer resistant and it attracts bees and birds. It is susceptible to sudden oak death, *Armillaria*, root rot and scales, thrip.	1	0.1%
Tulip Tree *Liriodendron tulipifera*	The tulip tree is a member of the *Magnoliaceae* (magnolia) family and is native to the Eastern United States. The SelecTree Water Use Rating is High. It grows in Sunset Zones 2 - 12, 14 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 5 – 9. It prefers partial to full sun in soil composed of loam or clay with a pH. that is very alkaline to slightly acidic. Salt spray tolerance: moderate Maximum tree height: 80 feet Canopy width: 40 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium strong, and its root damage potential is moderate. It is deer resistant, but attracts birds. This species is susceptible to *Anthracnose*, chlorosis, *Fusarium*, *Armillaria* and aphids, scales	3	0.1%
Umbrella Tree *Schefflera arboricola*	The umbrella tree is from the *Araliaceae* (ginseng family); it is native to Taiwan and is a broad-leaved evergreen shrub that is commonly grown as an indoor houseplant. Its SelecTree water use rating is high. It grows in sunset zones 23 – 24 as well as USDA zones 9, 10, 11. It prefers full sun with soil composed of loam or sand and a pH of slightly acidic to slightly alkaline. Its's growth rate is approximately 36 inches per year, and this tree can attain a maximum tree height 20 feet with a canopy width of 6-15 feet. Its branch strength is weak and its root damage potential is low. It is not known to be associated with any significant health hazards. It is relatively pest and disease-free. Spider mites can occasionally be a problem and stressed plants are susceptible to aphids, mealybugs, and thrips. Wet soil promotes disease in this species.	2	0.2%
Victorian Box** *Pittosporum undulatum*	This tree is from the *Pittosporaceae* (Pittosporum) family and is native to Australia. It is fairly drought resistant. Potential invasiveness: This plant is classified as potentially invasive in specific areas of California by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC). Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is medium. It grows in Sunset Zones 14 - 17, 21 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 9 and 10. It prefers partial sun to full sun in soil composed pf loam or sand or clay with a pH that is slightly alkaline to slightly acidic. Its salt spray tolerance is moderate. Maximum tree height: 40 feet Canopy width: 30-40 feet Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year Its branch strength is medium, and its root damage potential: low. This tree is known to cause allergies. it is deer resistant but attracts birds. This species is susceptible to sooty mold, aphids, and scales.	3	0.3%
Weeping Bottlebrush *Callistemon viminalis*	The weeping bottlebrush is a single-stemmed tree with billowy, arching branches and crimson stamens connected in a ring. Bottlebrushes bloom irregularly throughout the year and then prodigiously in spring and summer. The SelecTree Water Use Rating is Low. It grows in Sunset Zones: 6 - 9, 12 - 24, H1, H2 as well as USDA zones: 9 – 11. It prefers partial sun to full sun in soil composed of loam or sand or clay with a pH. that is slightly alkaline to very acidic. Its soil salinity tolerance is rated as "inland good to coastal moderate". Maximum tree height: 20 feet Canopy width: 15-20 feet Growth rate: ~36 in/year Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is low. This species is known to cause allergies. It is deer resistant, but attracts bees as well as birds. This tree is susceptible to *Armillaria*, root rot.	18	1.9%
Weeping Fig *Ficus benjamina*	This evergreen tree species is from the mulberry family Moraceae and is native from India and Malaysia. This species is one of the most commonly grown houseplants in the temperate world, whereas in the tropics it matures into a large tree. In Hawai'i,	4	0.4%

	where it grows as an ornamental tree, it is often confused with the more widely naturalized species, ficus microcarpa. Its SelecTree water use rating is medium. It grows in Sunset Zones: 13, 23 - 24, h1, h2 as well as USDA zones: 10, 11, 12. It prefers partial shade to full sun with a soil texture of loam or sand with a pH of slightly acidic to slightly alkaline. It is salt spray tolerant. With a growth rate of about 24 inches per year, this tree can attain heights of up to 100 feet with a canopy width of 50-60 feet. Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is rated as moderate. This tree is deer resistant, but is susceptible to root rot, sooty mold, *Verticillium* and mealy bugs, scales, spider mites.		
Western Sycamore * *Platanus racemosa*	This species is from the Platanaceae (plane tree) family and is a riparian, California native tree that tolerates extreme heat and wind. Its form is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. Its form is oval, rounded or umbrella shape. It has deciduous foliage. Height: 30 - 80 feet. Width: 20 - 50 feet. Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Season. Longevity Greater than 150 years. This species prefers exposure of full sun to partial shade with moist to dry soil. It tolerates clay, loam or sand textured soil. It is susceptible to leaf miner, scales and spider mites, anthracnose, oak root rot, phytophthora, mistletoe, *Apignomonia venata* and root rot. Its branch strength is rated as medium and its root damage potential is rated as moderate.	8	0.8%
This California native was sparsely located within the campus and was found typically around the courtyards. There was a high incidence of borers on their lower stems; this often resulted in decreased vigor and advanced disease.			
White Mulberry *Morus alba*	This species is from the mulberry family *Moraceae* and is native to China and has a Spreading with an oval, rounded or umbrella shaped high canopy. It has deciduous foliage. Height: 30 - 50 feet. Width: 30 - 50 feet. Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade. Moist to Dry Soil. Clay, Loam or Sand Texture. It is susceptible to beetle borers, caterpillars, spider mites and white fly, chlorosis, crown rot, fusarium, oak root rot, leaf blight, phytophthora and root rot. Its branch strength rated as weak. Its root damage potential rated as high.	2	0.2%
Yew Pine *Podocarpus macrophyllus*	The evergreen yew pine, or *Podocarpus macrophyllus* is a conifer in the genus *Podocarpus*, and family *Podocarpaceae* (podocarp family). It is native to southern Japan and southern and eastern China. The SelecTree water use rating is medium. It grows in sunset zones: 4 - 9, 12 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 7, 8, 9, 10. It thrives in partial shade in soil texture of loam or sand or clay with a pH of very acidic to slightly alkaline. With a growth rate of approximately 24 in/year, this tree can attain heights of 30 feet and a canopy width of 20 feet Its branch strength is rates as medium, and its root damage potential is low It is susceptible to sooty mold and mites, scales.	2	0.2%
* California native tree species ** Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) invasive tree species			

Source: UFEI 2023

3.2 - Observations and Site Photographs

During the field survey, observations were documented pertaining to disease, structural defects, and other notable instances. The situations described below were noted onsite, these potentially contributed to hazardous conditions, tree decline, poor growth form, etc. The plates below illustrate many of the situations noted above and are merely representative of what was documented during the site assessments.

3.2.1 - Canopy Crowding and Inappropriate Location

Plants and trees compete for available resources such as light, water and nutrients. Strategies employed by each individual plant take place above and below the soil. If adequate spacing is not permitted, it can also lead to offset canopies (above ground biomass), poor growth form, poor uptake of nutrients, stressed trees with lack of vigor and canopy dieback among many other conditions. Overcrowded plants must compete with each other for soil nutrients, which can result in increased fertilizer needs. Soil contains a finite amount of nitrogen and other necessary plant nutrients. The more plants there are in a small space, the more quickly these nutrients are used up. In addition, poor air circulation can lead to an increase of fungal diseases, such as powdery mildew. Pests, including aphids and mites, can also more easily move between plants if they are spaced so closely that they touch.



Plate 4. This is a view of a tree with a basal sprout that has grown through a chain link fence, encompassing it in its tissue (#661).



Plate 5. This is a view of a palm growing in a crotch of a tree (#471).



Plate 6. This is a view showing the invasive character of Brazilian pepper with multiple rhizomal sprouters near its parent tree (near #592).

3.2.2 - Poor Growth Form

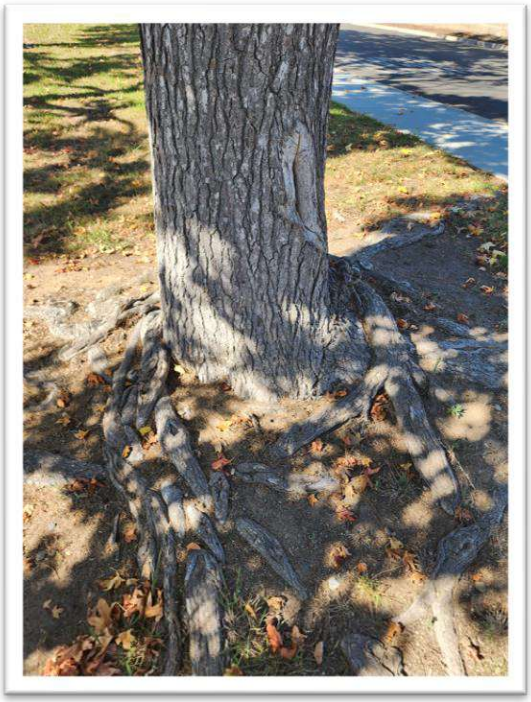

Plate 7. This is a view of girdling roots impacting the flare formation of a tree (#716).



Plate 8. This is a view of codominant stems with included bark (#728).

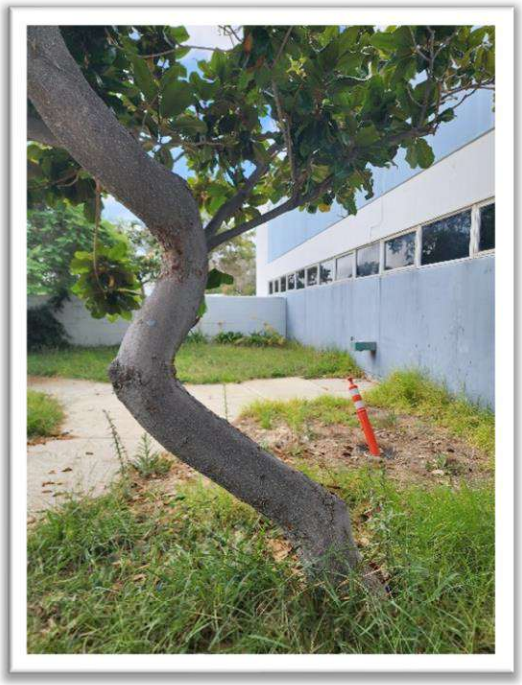

Plate 9. This is a view of a tree with a poorly formed stem due to past pruning practices (#812).

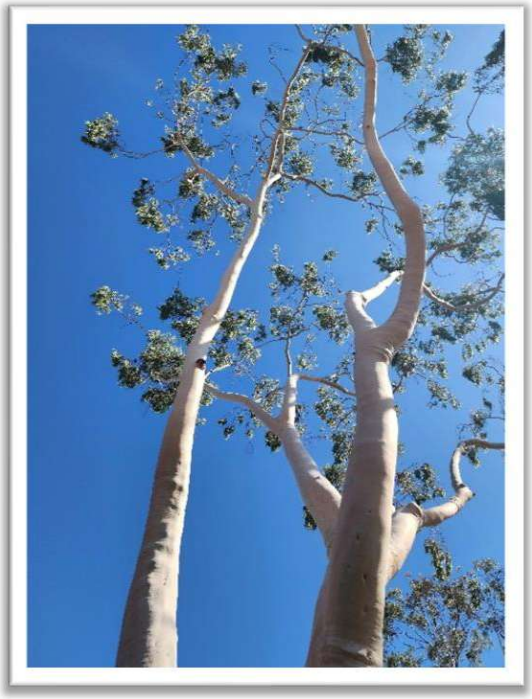

Plate 10. This is a view of poor canopy development (#856).

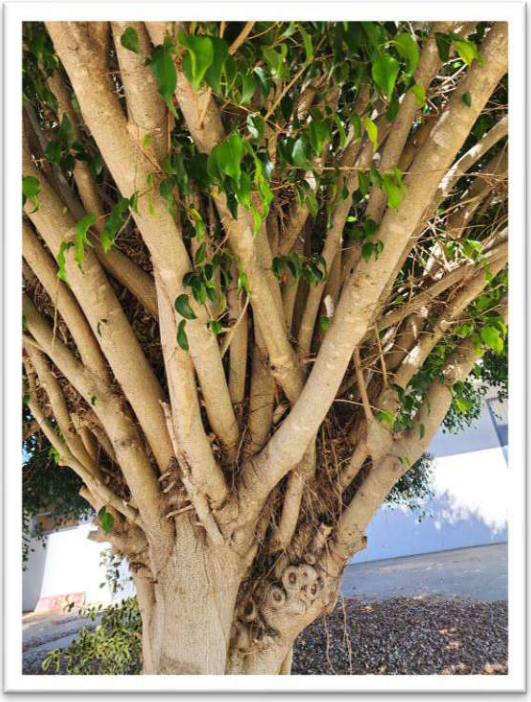

Plate 11. This is a view of a congested canopy (#949).



Plate 12. This is a view of a tree that has grown through a wire shelf embedding (compartmentalizing) it in its tissue (#595).



Plate 13. This is another view of girdling roots impacting the flare formation of a tree (#950).



Plate 14. This is a view of a tree with a lean and offset canopy mass presenting a hazard (#230).

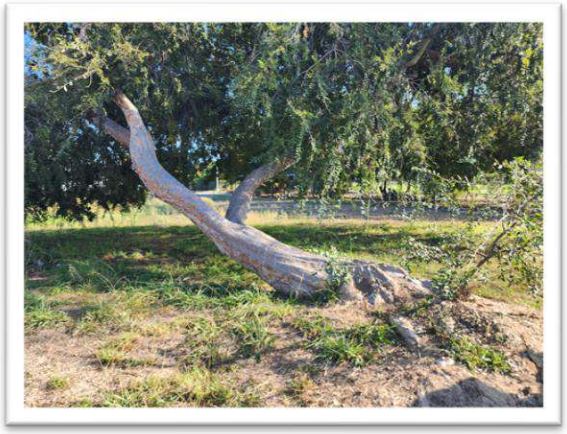

Plate 15. This is a view of a tree with a significant lean (#031).



Plate 16. This is a view of an unclosed branch flush cut with decayed wood and indication of termite activity (#565).

3.2.3 - Inadequate Maintenance and Irrigation

Pruning techniques have changed over the years. Flush cuts are no longer accepted as an approach to branch pruning as doing so significantly damages the branch collar and branch bark ridge hindering the tree's natural ability to compartmentalize the damaged or diseased wood. In addition, large branch cuts should be avoided as well unless to mitigate hazards or removed diseased growth. Together, these outdated maintenance practices predisposed the trees to infection and premature death as branch collars contain compounds effective in rapid growth and anti-infection qualities. In much the same way, topping trees hamper the tree's natural defenses and often leave it aesthetically unpleasing. Trees also need periodic maintenance and regular irrigation; this is especially important as trees become established. Past drought years and sporadic irrigation depletes the tree's ability to fight attacks and causes retrenchment.

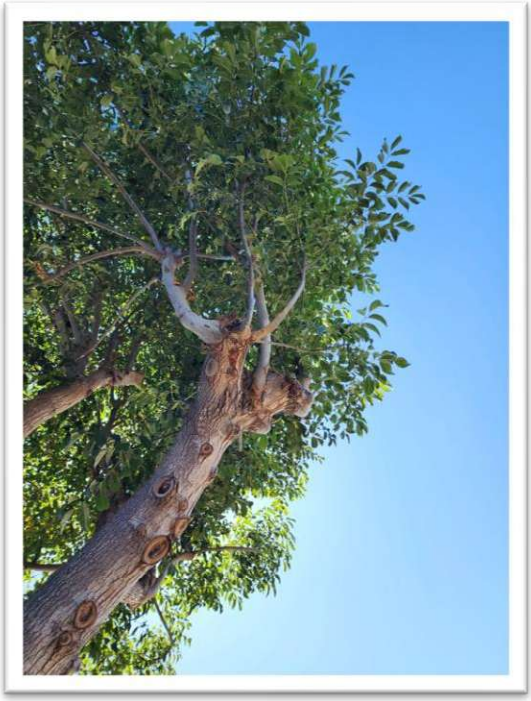

Plate 17. This is a view of a topped tree with poorly-attached water sprouting limbs (#570).

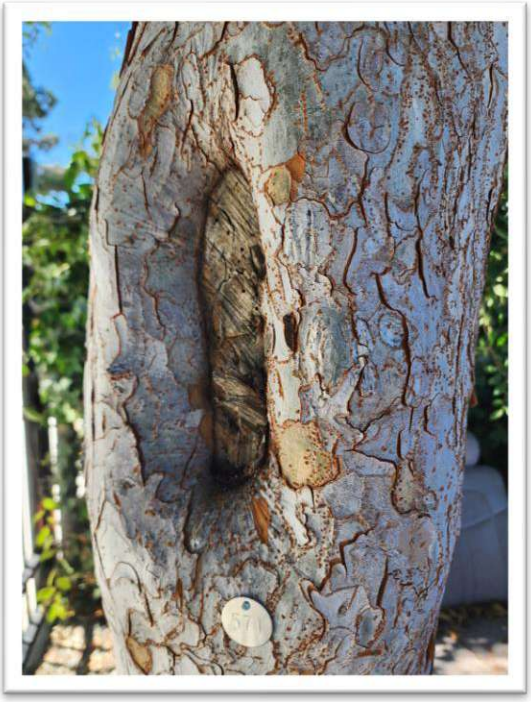

Plate 18. This is a view of another unclosed flush cut with indication of termite activity (#506).

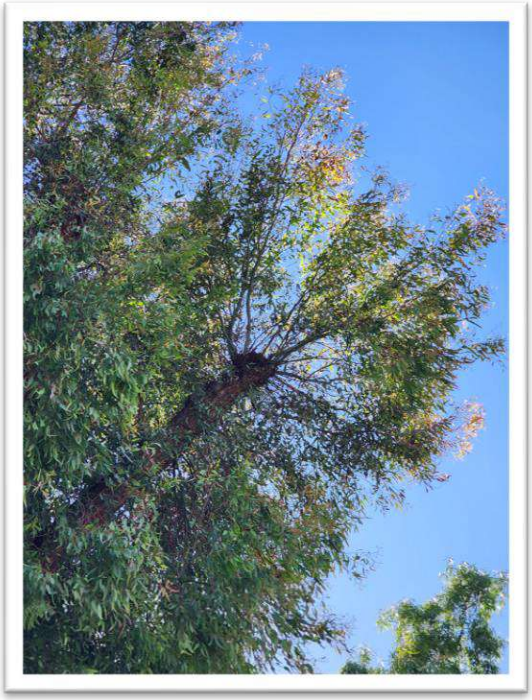

Plate 19. This is a view of water sprouting from topped pruning cut (#586).



Plate 20. This is a view of a large pruning cut that has damaged the branch collar of the tree impacting its ability to close the cut and protect it from infection (#939).

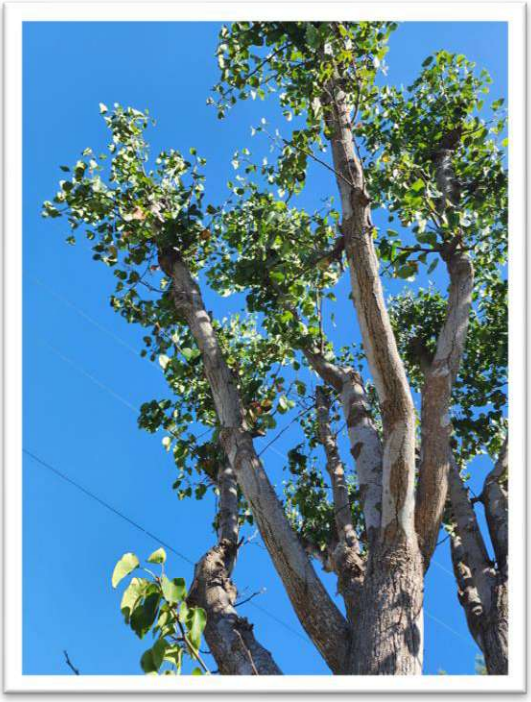

Plate 21. This is a view of a topped tree (#614).

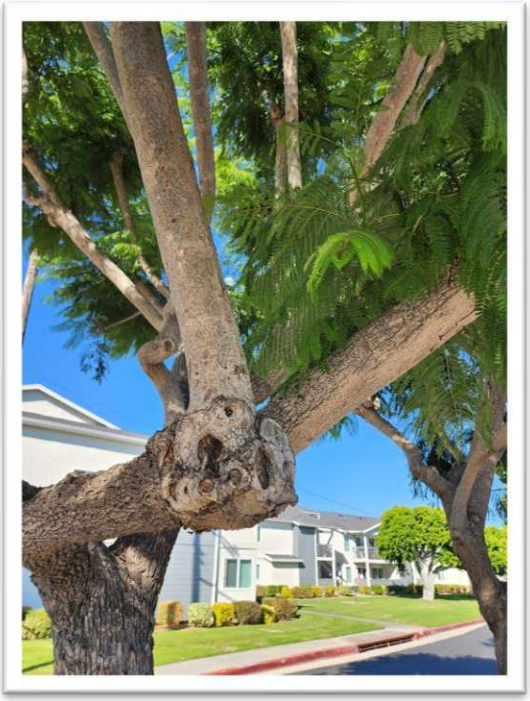

Plate 22. This is a view of poor branch attachment from a topped pruning cut (#628).



Plate 23. This is a view of flare deformation with a canker stemming from repeated weed-wacker damage (#678).



Plate 24. This is a view of improper pruning that has damaged the branch collar and the tree's natural defenses (#686).



Plate 25. This is a view of multiple flush cuts on the stem of a tree (#683).

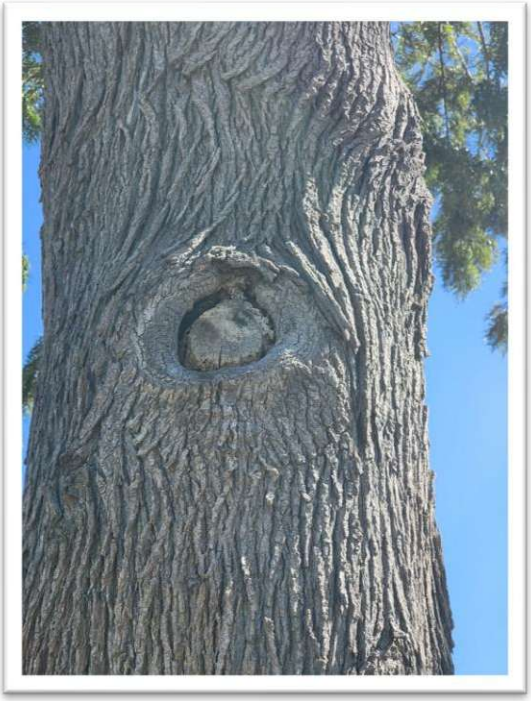

Plate 26. This is a view of an unclosed branch cut with decay and underlying cavity (#700).

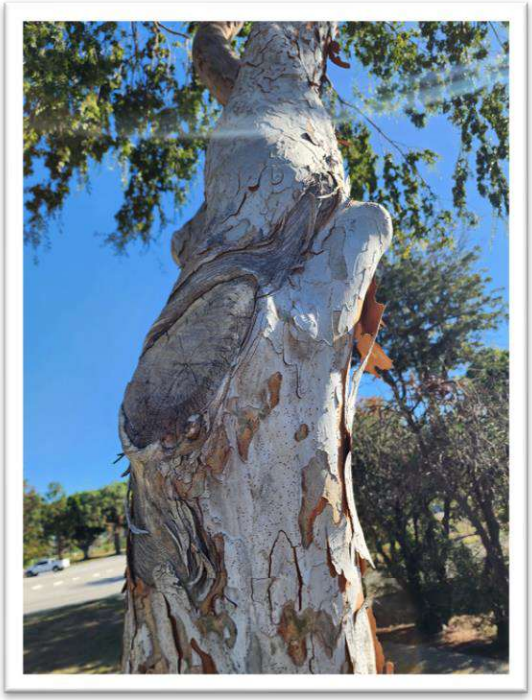

Plate 27. This is a view of a large flush cut (#732).

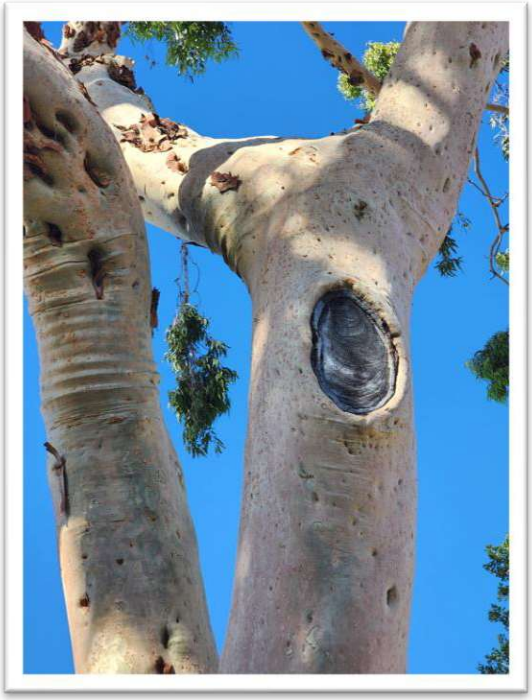

Plate 28. This is a view of a large flush cut (#794).

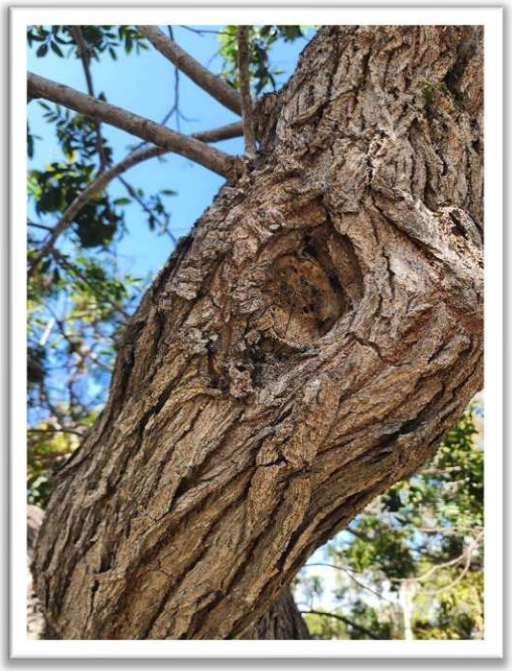

Plate 29. This is a view of an unclosed branch cut with indication of termites (#855).

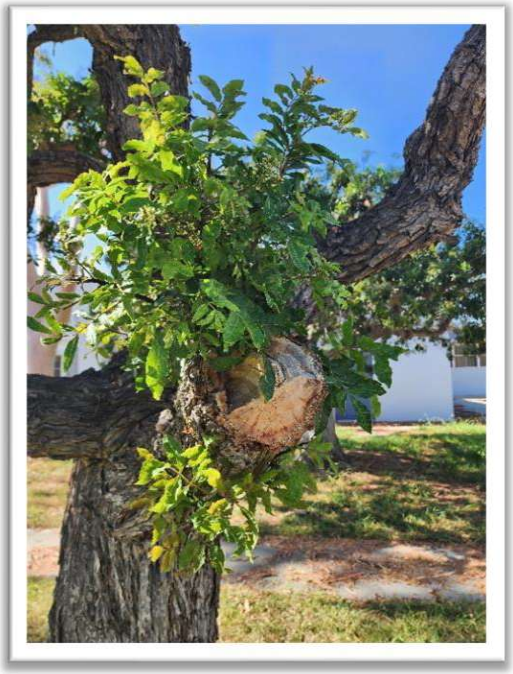

Plate 30. This is a view of epicormic sprouting from callus tissue surrounding a branch cut (#857).

3.2.4 - Failing and Senescent Trees in Decline

Many of the trees within the property are senescent or over-mature. These trees are less able to tolerate attacks from pests and infection as well as impacts from nearby construction activity. As a tree ages, it loses its ability to feed and protect the tissues where it stores energy; the tree sheds the parts that are most vulnerable.

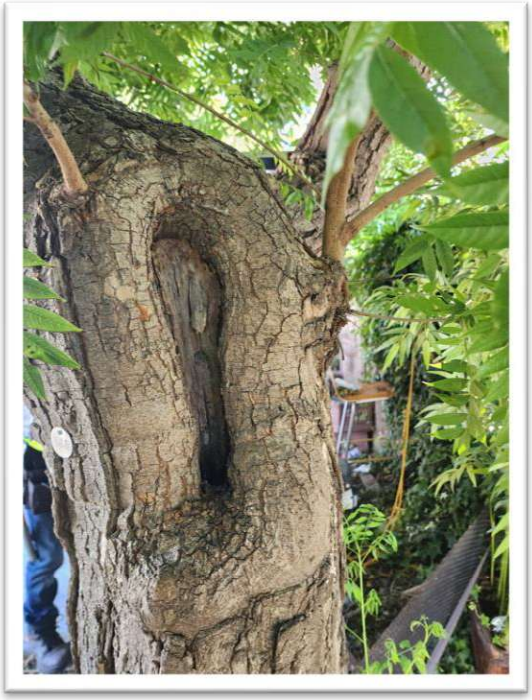

Plate 31. This is a view of a site where a failed branch occurred (#588).

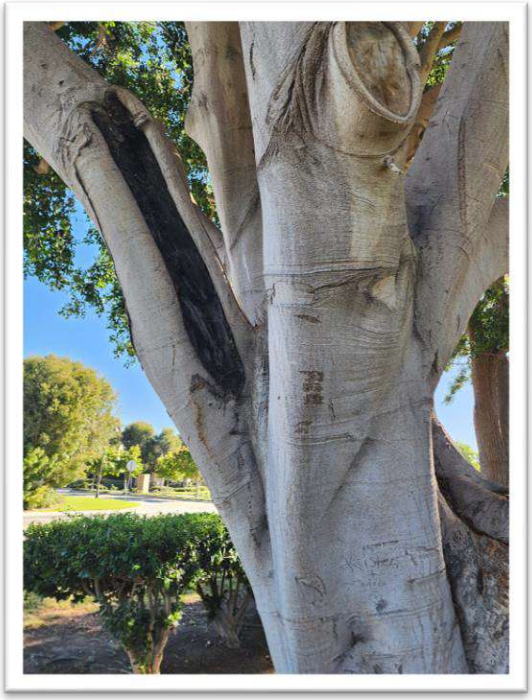

Plate 32. This is a view of failed branch site (#635).

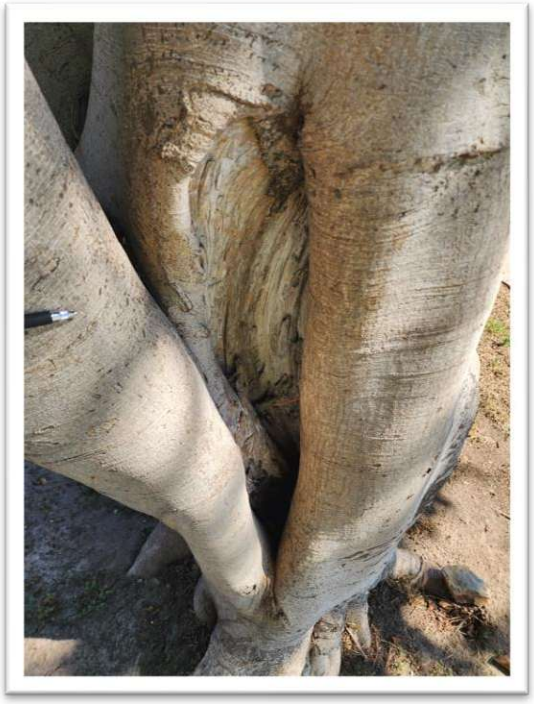

Plate 33. This is a view of failed branch site (#672).

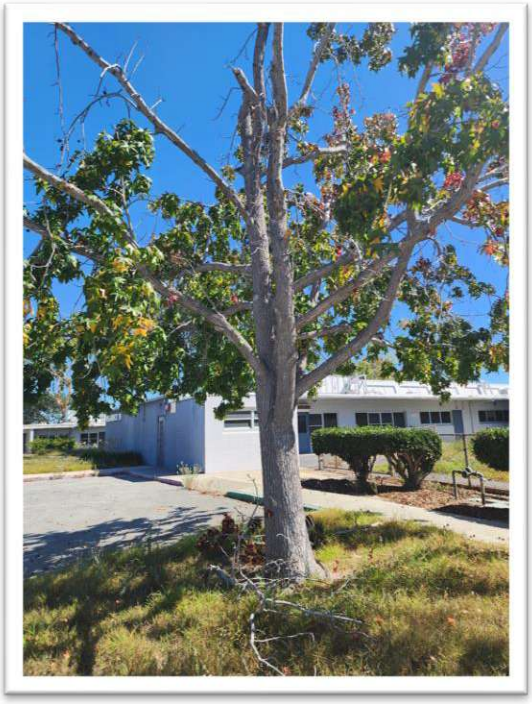

Plate 34. This is a view of crown retrenchment (#769).

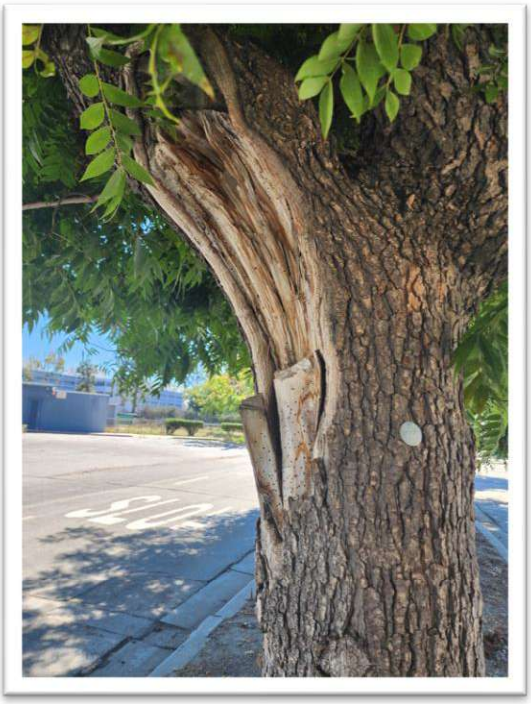

Plate 35. This is a view of a failed branch site (#774).

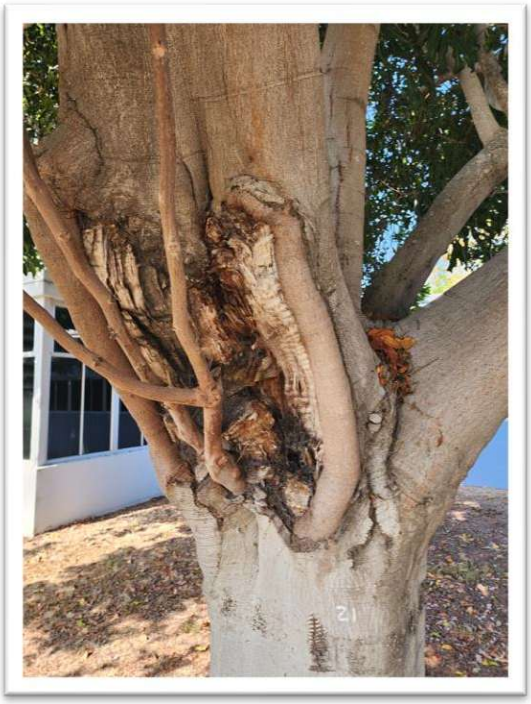

Plate 36. This is a view of a failed branch site (#492).

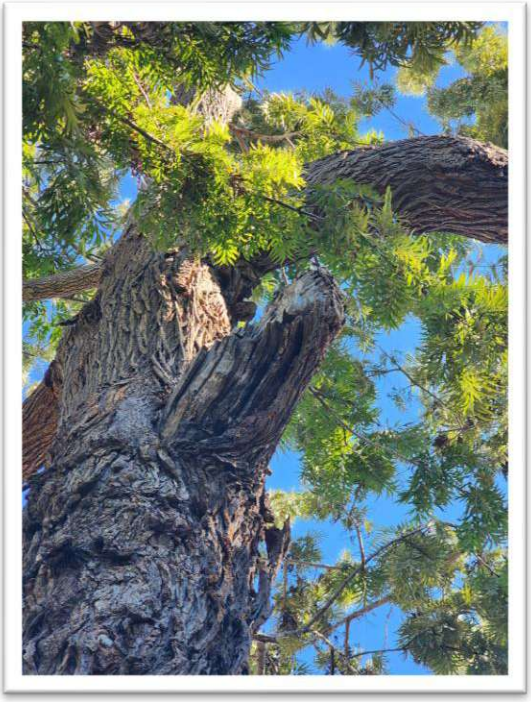

Plate 37. This is a view of a failed branch site (#637).



Plate 38. This is a view of significant dieback within the upper canopy of a tree (#885).



Plate 39. This is a view of a primary stem that has been removed (#791).

3.2.5 - Pest and Disease



Plate 40. This is a view of a fungal fruiting body on the flare of a tree indicating deadwood at the site (#559).



Plate 41. This is a view of possible black sooty mold on the leaf of a tree (#597).

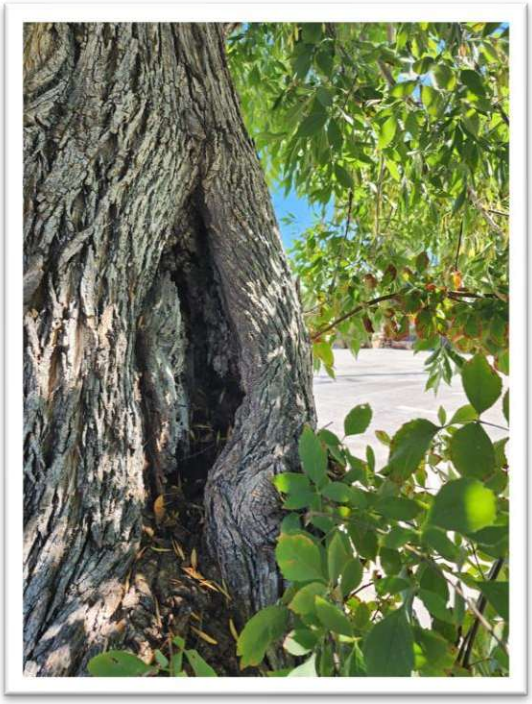

Plate 42. This is a view of a large canker on the stem of a tree (#576).

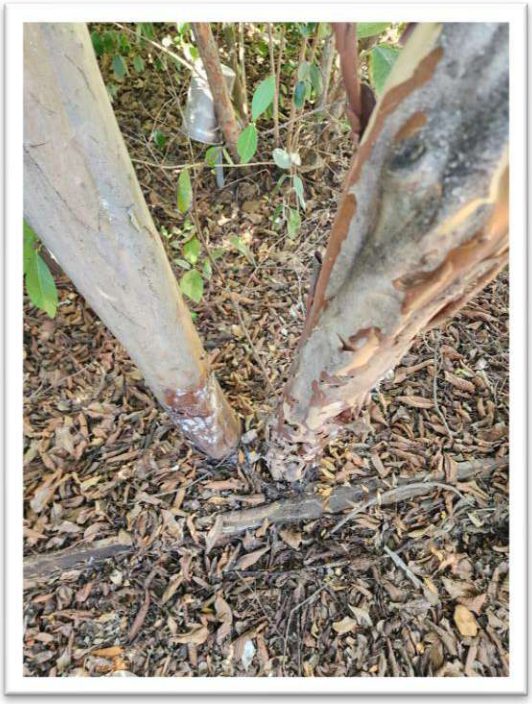

Plate 43. This is a view of possible powdery mildew on the stem of a tree (#596).

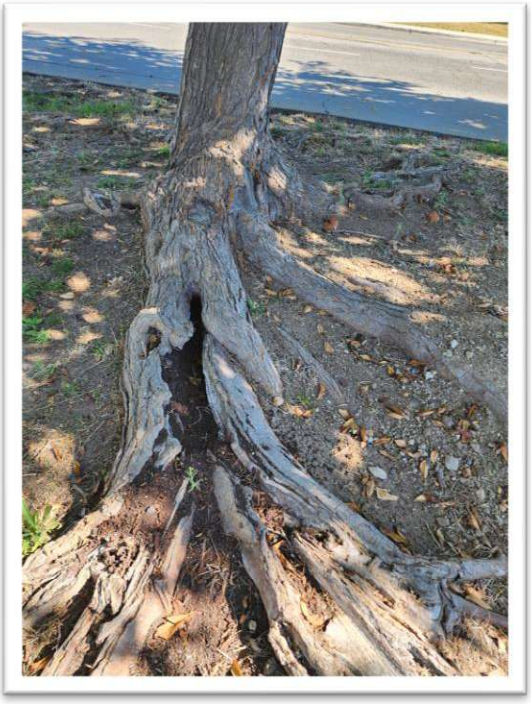

Plate 44. This is a view of a large cavity within a large structural root of a tree (#650).

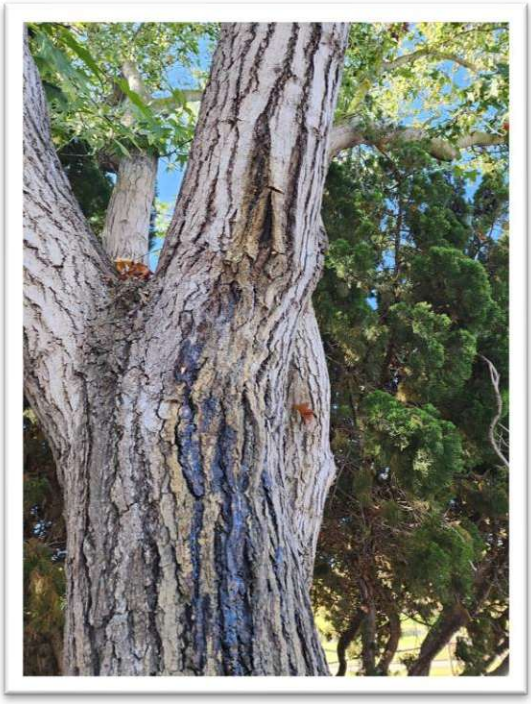

Plate 45. This is a view of exudation from the canker on a stem of a tree (#666).



Plate 46. This is a view of a diseased branch (#665).



Plate 47. This is a view of a malformed stem of a tree (#720).

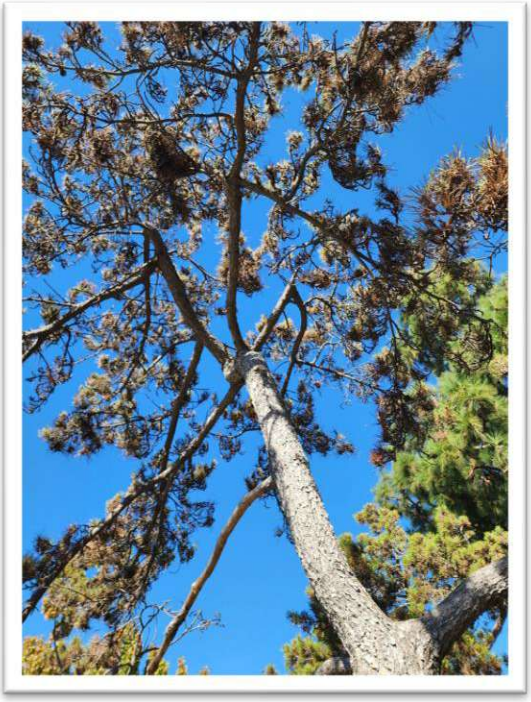

Plate 48. This is a view of a distressed canopy (#719).

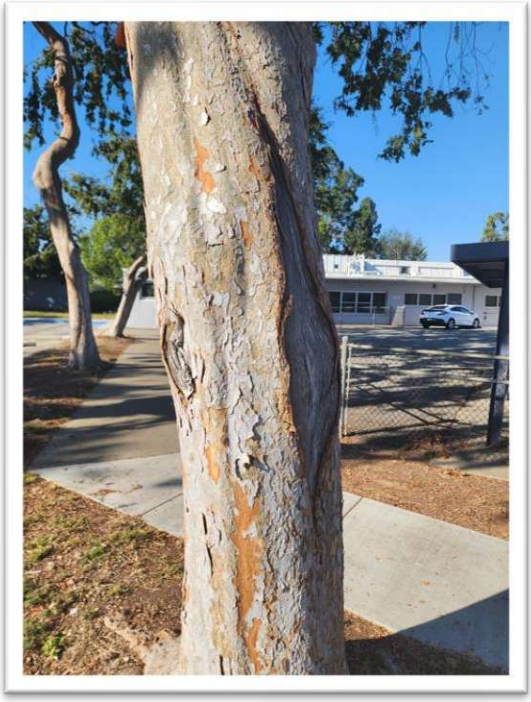

Plate 49. This is a view of a large canker on the stem of a tree (#530).

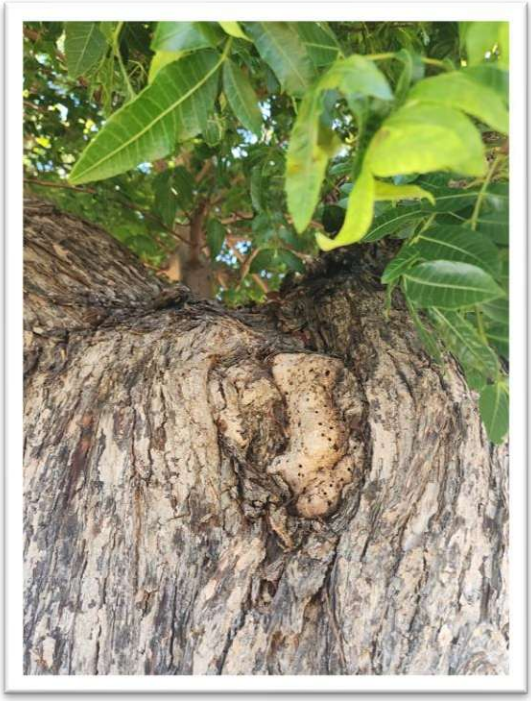

Plate 50. This is a view of an unclosed branch cut with indication of termites (#745).

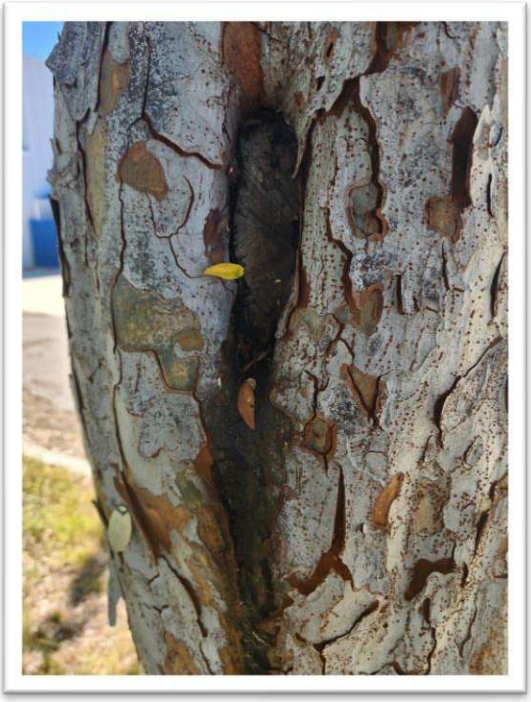

Plate 51. This is a view of an unclosed branch cut with indication of decay (#766).

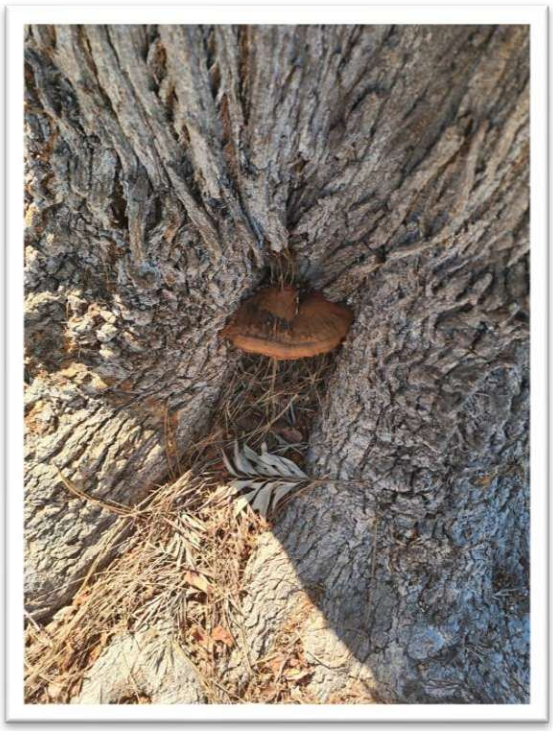

Plate 52. This is a view of a fungal fruiting body on the flare of a tree (#777).

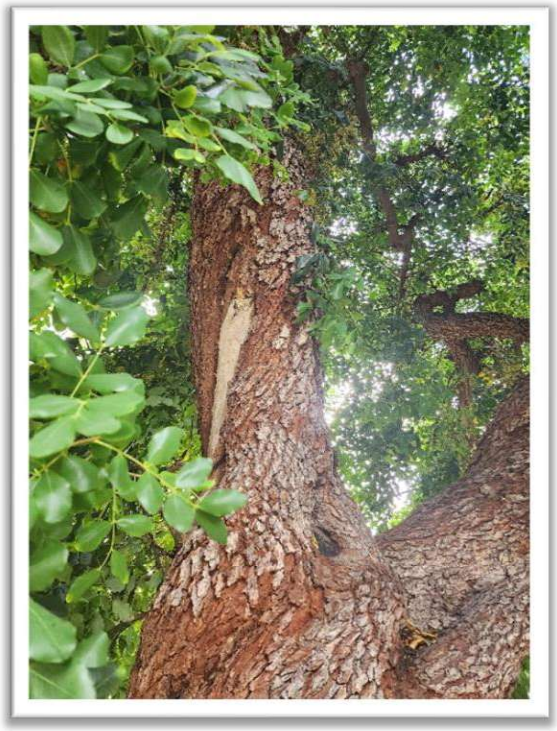

Plate 53. This is a large canker on a primary branch of a tree (#796).



Plate 54. This is a view of possible borer exit hole with exudation (#823).

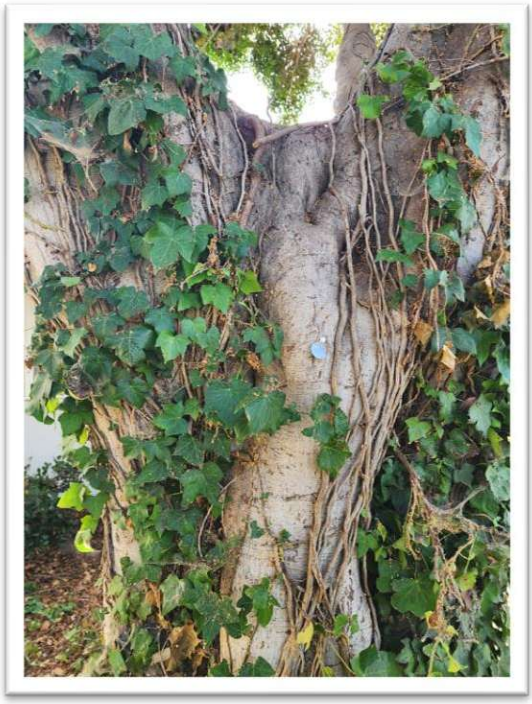

Plate 55. This is a view of epiphytic English ivy on the stem of a tree (#884).



Plate 56. This is a view of a fruiting body on the flare of a tree (#888).



Plate 57. This is a view fossorial mammal burrows within the root crown of a tree (#373).



Plate 58. This view shows indication of termite damage within the stem of a tree (#906).



Plate 59. This is a view of a large longitudinal canker on the stem of a tree (#925).

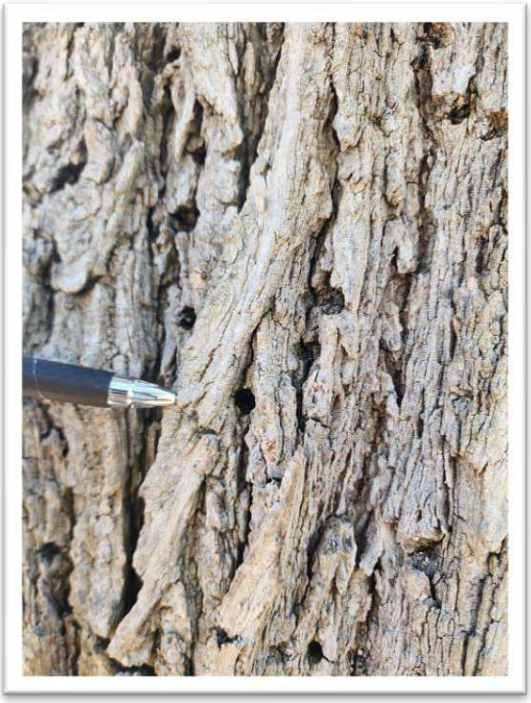

Plate 60. This is a view of exit borer holes on the stem of a tree (#959).

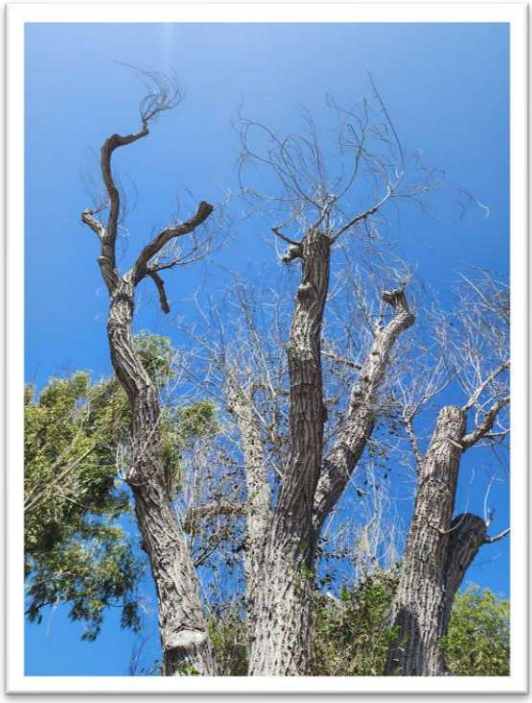

Plate 61. This is a view of severe retrenchment (dieback) within the canopy of a tree (#959).

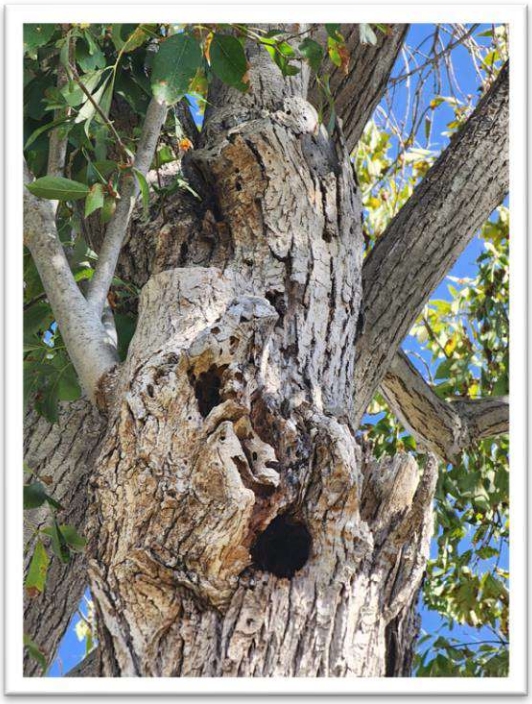

Plate 62. This is a view of a cavity within the stem of a tree (#975).

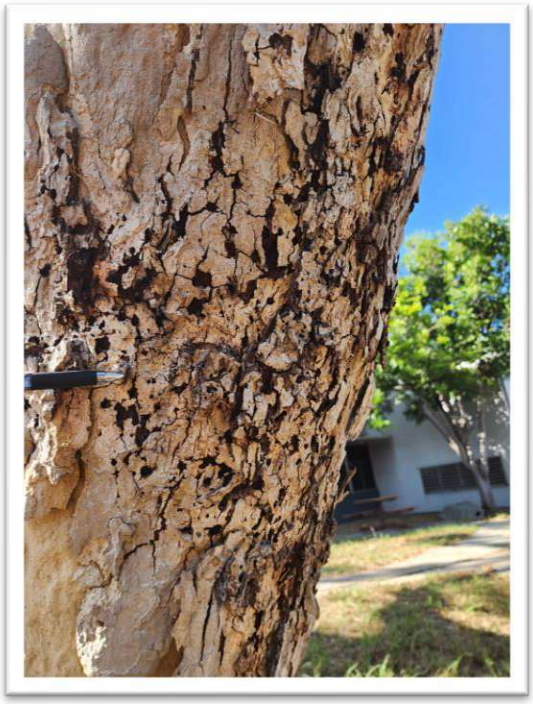

Plate 63. This is a view of borer damage within the stem of a tree (#986).



Plate 64. This is a view of multiple large cankers within the stem of a tree (#988).

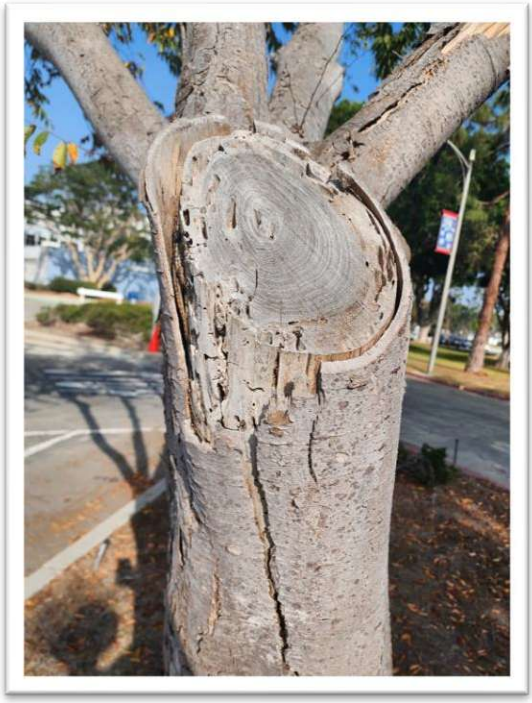

Plate 65. This is a view of a topped tree with large, poorly-attached branches and indication of termites (#413).

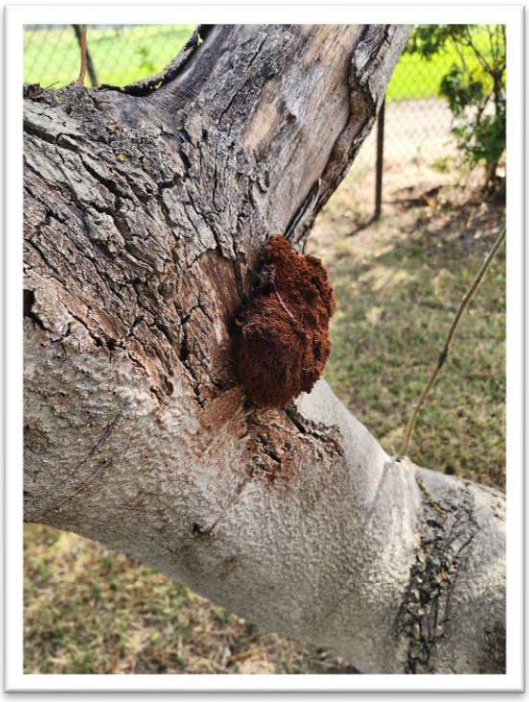

Plate 66. This is a view of a fungal mass on the stem of a tree (#454).



Plate 67. This is a view of cankerous tissue on the stem of a tree (#487).



Plate 68. This is a view of fungal masses on a primary branch of a tree (#316).



Plate 69. This is a view of a cavity within the flare of a tree (#385).



Plate 70. This is a view of sapsucker damage on the stem of a tree (#142).

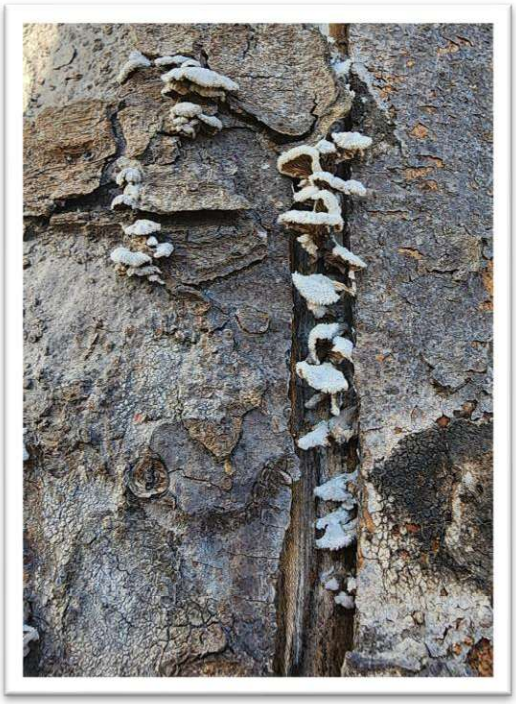

Plate 71. This is a view of multiple fungal fruiting bodies on the stem of a tree (#168).

3.2.6 - Potential or Immanent Hazard

Due to various environmental conditions, compromised structure, or targets nearby, several trees within the site pose a significant threat of failure. These trees may show signs of stem cracking, significant, serious decay, or are simply dead. Some examples of trees showing indication for removal include the following:



Plate 72. This is a view of a poorly formed flare of a tree (#556).



Plate 73. This is a view of a poorly located tree next to the foundation of a nearby building (#582).

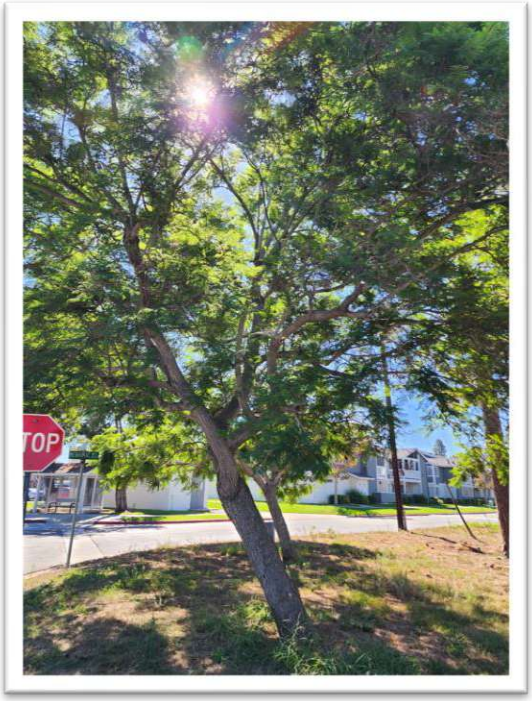

Plate 74. This is a view of a tree with a lean (#566).

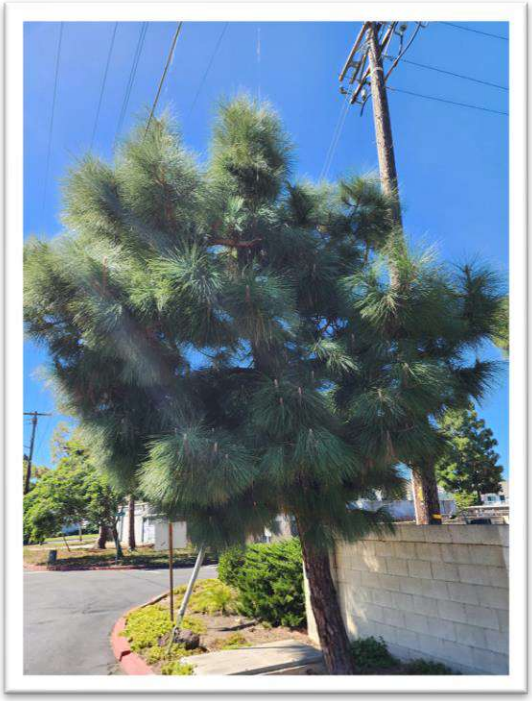

Plate 75. This is a view of a poorly located tree under a utility line (#573).

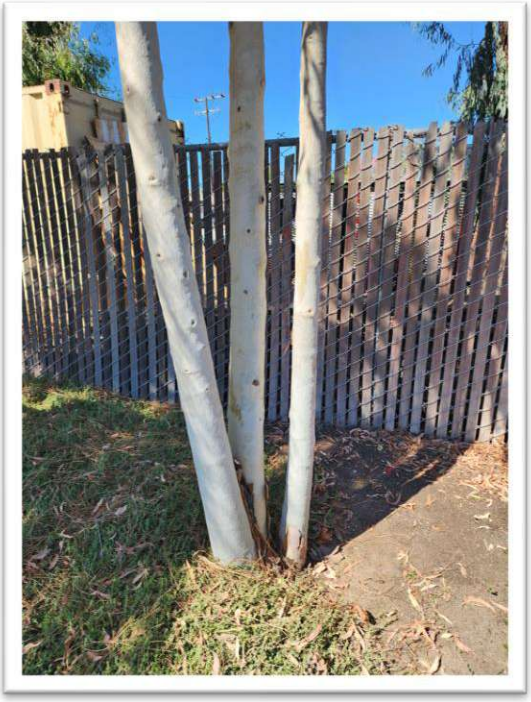

Plate 76. This is a view of a multi-stemmed tree with included bark (#573).

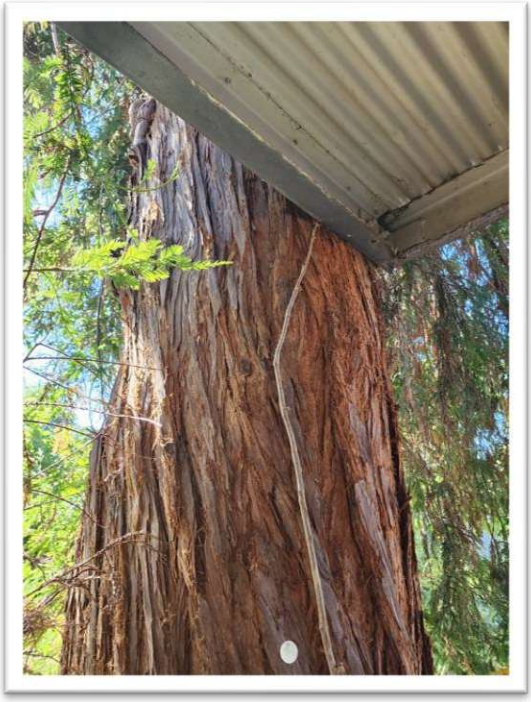

Plate 77. This is a view of a poorly located tree growing against a structure (#594).

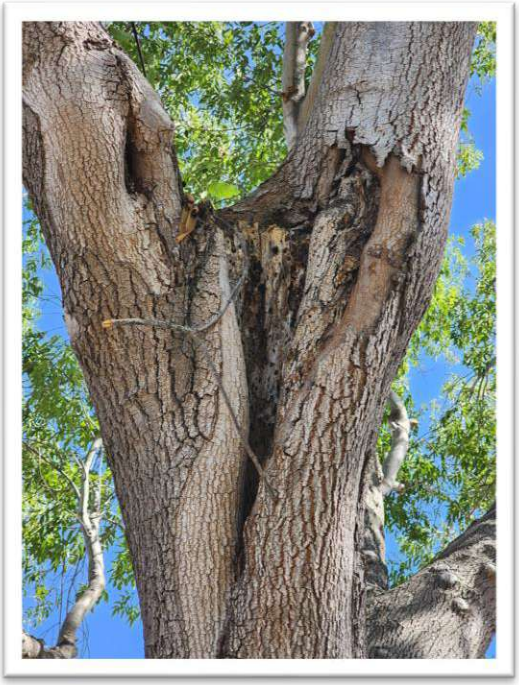

Plate 78. This is a view of a hazardous tree with termite damage within the crotch of a tree (#960).



Plate 79. This is a view of a poorly formed tree stem growing from under a fence (#601).

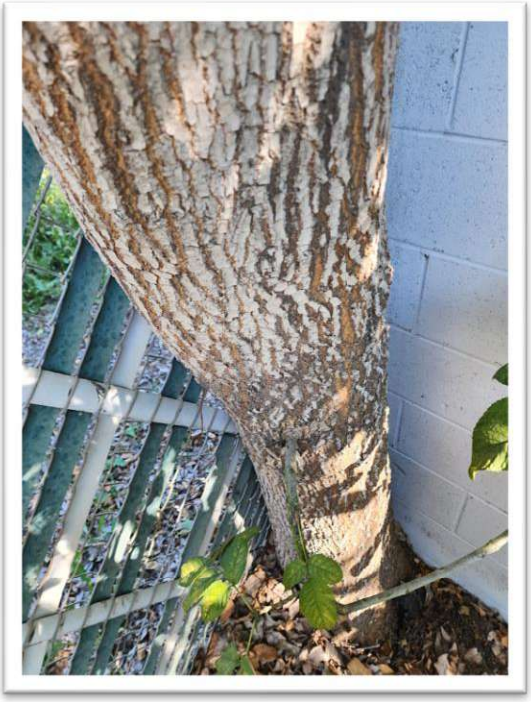

Plate 80. This is a view of a poorly located tree, growing against structure (#607).



Plate 81. This is a view of a large canker at the site of a branch failure (#626).



Plate 82. This is a view of codominant stems with included bark (#623).



Plate 83. This is a view of a girdled root impacting flare development of a tree (#670).

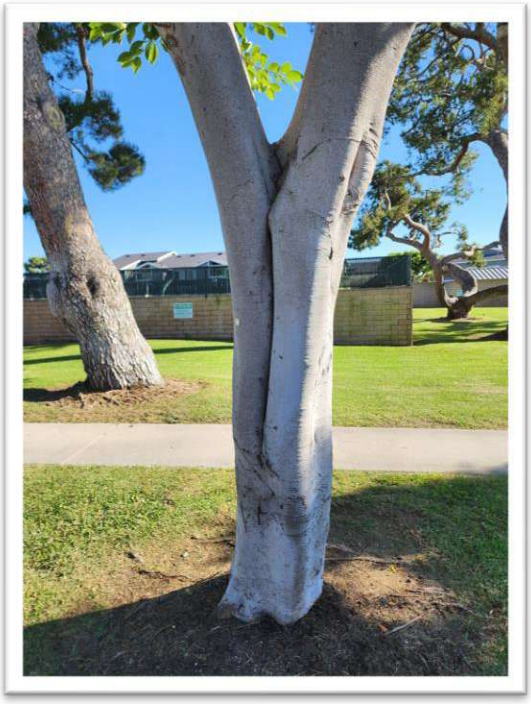

Plate 84. This is a view of included bark between codominant stems (#627).

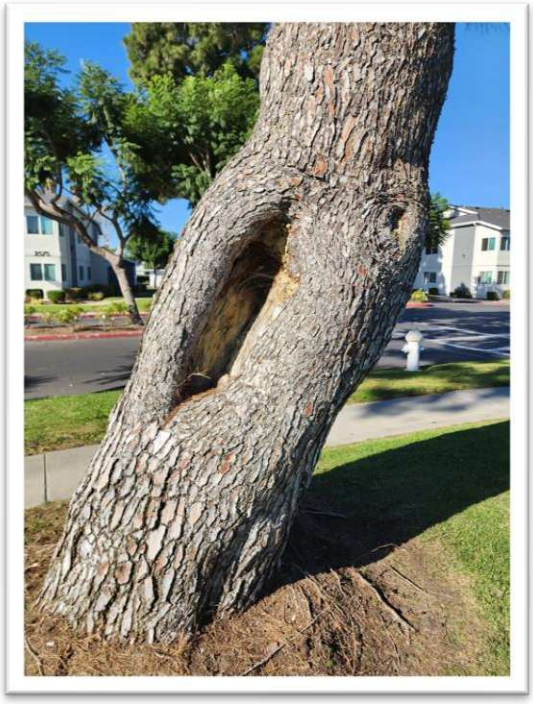

Plate 85. This is a view of a large cavity within the stem of a tree (#628).

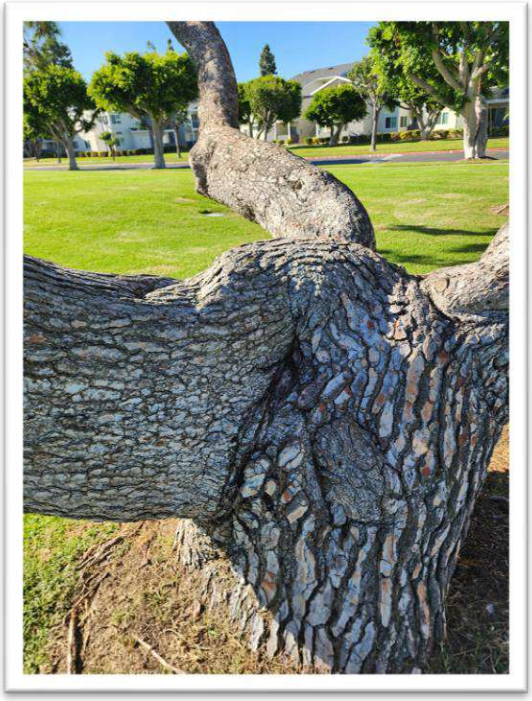

Plate 86. This is a view of a poorly formed tree (#630).

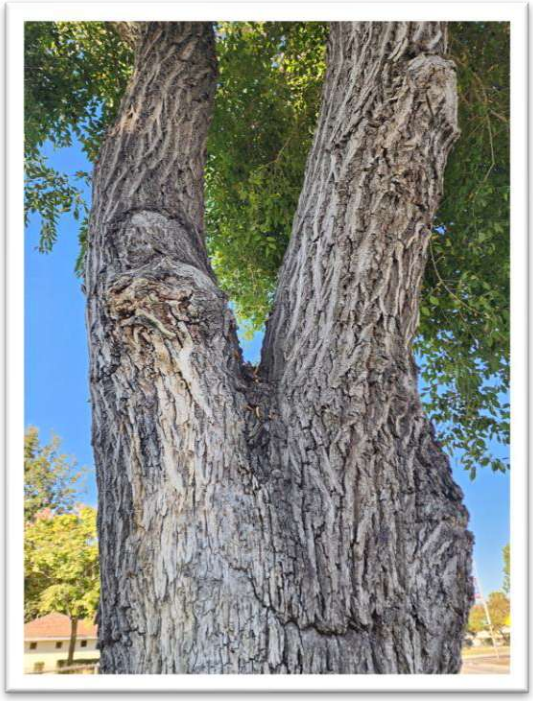

Plate 87. This is a view of codominant stems with included bark (#634).

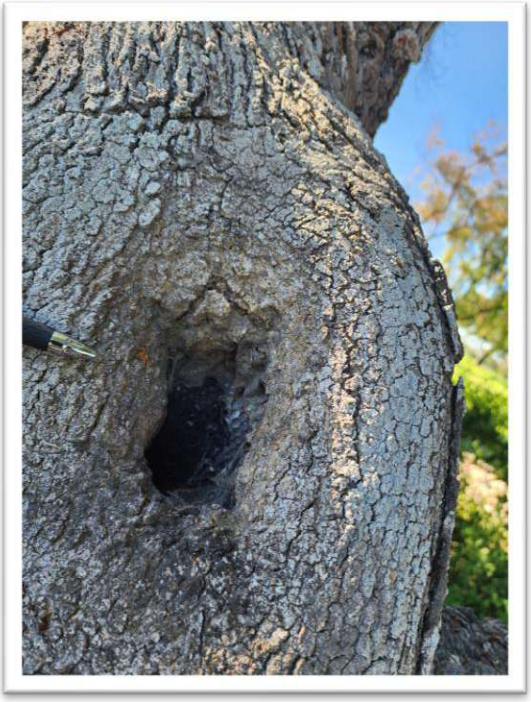

Plate 88. This is a view of a cavity with a bee hive (#636).

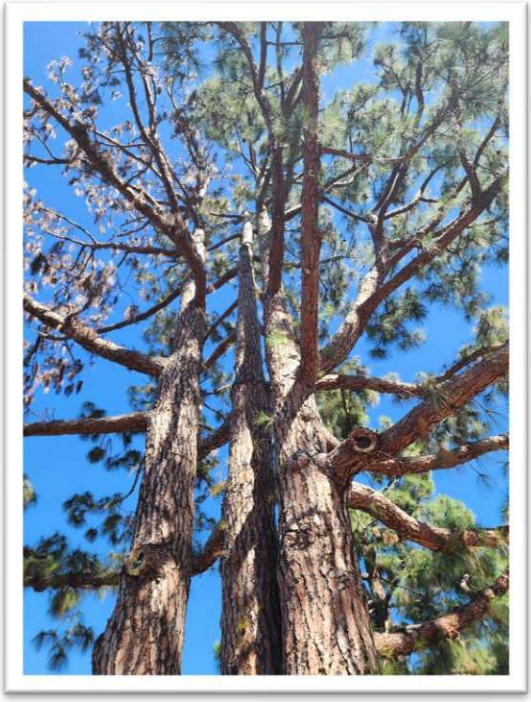

Plate 89. This is a view of a multi-stemmed tree with a dead stem (#691).

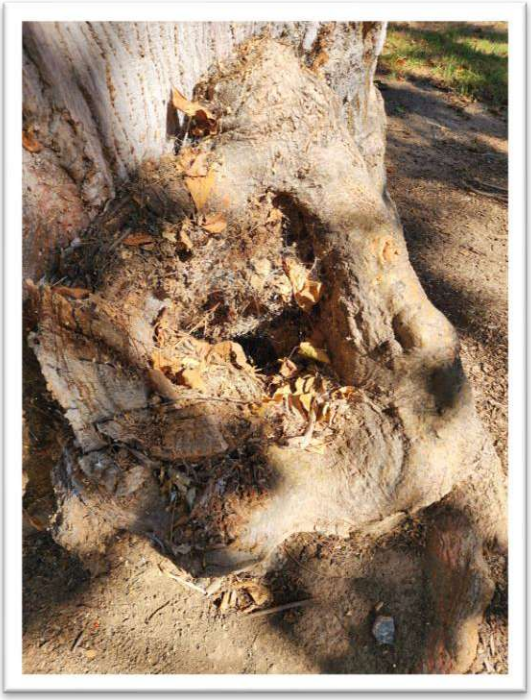

Plate 90. This is a view of a large cavity in the flare of a tree (#704).



Plate 91. This is a view of a large canker at the flare of a tree (#803).



Plate 92. This is a view of a view of a flare with multiple cankers on nearby structural roots (#768).

3.2.7 - Other Significant Specimens

Given the past mission of the FDC and its associated significance to the community, several trees within the campus are significant, planted as a memorial to an individual associated with the FDC. In addition, a garden was installed to commemorate past staff and residents. Below are examples of these "memorial trees" onsite.



Plate 93. This is a view of a plaque at the base of a tree planted as a memorial to an individual associated with the Fairview Development Center (#702).



Plate 94. This is a view of a plaque at the base of a tree planted as a memorial to an individual associated with the Fairview Development Center (#420).



Figure 94. This is a southern view at the Fairvew Memorial Garden.

SECTION 4: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Conclusion

The field surveys associated with this report were performed October 5 through November 15, 2023. Subject trees were tagged with aluminum tags, containing a unique number, and an assessment was conducted. As part of this survey, details of each tree were recorded, documenting their species, stature, health, local environment as well as conditions in which they occur. In all, 970 trees were assessed, comprised of 79 distinct species. The four most prominent species surveyed were Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), lemon scented gum *(Corymbia citriodora*), and shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), composing 27.9% of the total tree population. The native species observed during the surveys include western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa)*, coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens)*, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia)*, Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and California fan (*Washingtonia filifera)* palm, totaling 15 trees and comprising 1.5% of the total species onsite. In addition, as many as 14 trees within the property were planted in memory of individuals associated with Fairview Development Center (FDC). Nine of these "memorial trees" are located within the Fairview Memorial Garden, near the Administration building (see Plate 94 below). No other trees within the property are anticipated to qualify as a special status tree based on the City's Municipal Code. Finally, as many as 20 trees were dead, three of which are scheduled for removal by FDC in the coming months.

The subject trees appear to be regularly maintained. However, many of the tree are senescent, irrigation appears to have been sporadic with the "warm shutdown" (see Section 2.3 above), and historic trimming techniques were not performed in accordance with industry standards (see Section 3.2.3 above); these factors and others likely contributed to increased incidence of disease and decline. In addition, the site has a dense population of burrows from fossorial mammals (many within the root crowns) that have adversely impacted the associated trees. Due to advanced disease, increased risk of significant failure, and decline, 442 trees (45.6%) are poor candidates for preservation, necessitating their removal. The remaining 528 trees are relatively healthy or potentially treatable and can be preserved as part of the proposed project. In many cases, a post-development assessment is necessary to determine the need for structural bracing and treatment for pests or other environmental factors.

4.2 - Discussion

Most of the trees within the project area are mature to senescent as the Fairview Development Center has been in operation over 60 years. Displaying large and majestic canopies, many of the trees onsite appear to be the original ones associated with the development. Many others have endured years of drought as well as other adverse environmental conditions. In addition, trimming and pruning practices have substantially changed over the years, recommending against such practices as "flush cuts". This, as well as inadequate irrigation and a high density of ground squirrels burrowing within tree root crowns have severely impacted tree health within the stand in the survey area.

During the course of this investigation, two trees failed; one experienced a major limb failure (#042) while the other (#542) failed completely requiring total removal. These incidents are a testament to the condition of the trees within the survey area. The recommendations contained herein are conservative and meant to preserve as many trees as possible while reducing risk moving forward into the new development. In many cases, newly installed native and non-native specimens would better serve the proposed development, reduce the risk of failure, and provide a better experience to the local environment and community.

4.3 - Recommendations

The recommendations provided below are meant to satisfy requirements of applicable City, State, and Federal regulation as well as adhere to industry standards. Tree replacement and mitigations stated herein are merely recommendation, and the final ratios and requirements are always at the discretion and final approval of the City.

4.3.1 - Tree Removal and Replacement

Recommended mitigation for special-status, native, and other living tree removal is replanting in accordance with the City's Municipal Code (see Section 2.7 above), following the attainment of a removal permit (if necessary). It is recommended that a mitigation ratio of 3:1 (one 24-inch box, and two 15-gallon trees) be used for trees removed as part of the project. Tree replacement must be conducted using boxed/containered trees from local, quality native and non-native nursery tree stock. A greater proportion of native trees is recommended in the final mix, ones that will contribute to the nearby ecology, considering the proximity of Talbert Regional Park and Frank and Joan Randall Preserve. Newly installed tree species must be in accordance with any City-approved species list (if applicable).

Recommended mitigation for "memorial trees" includes the following: 1) Preservation, expansion, or relocation of the Fairview Memorial Garden, planted in a similar fashion to what currently exists onsite, or 2) Removal of the individual tree commemorative plaques and placement with the family.

Deviation from any of the aforementioned recommendations is at the discretion of the City's Planning Director.

4.3.2 - Trees Preserved

Removal of living, native and non-native trees may result a biological impact. If it is decided to preserve any trees onsite, ongoing maintenance and monitoring are recommended; this is to ensure public safety and minimize liability due to potential tree failure. In addition, tree protection measures must be made to assure all tress preserved within the site (or adjacent to) will be adequately protected during construction activity (see Appendix B below). Strategic pruning compliant with ISA standards must be performed to subordinate non-primary, codominant stems, and canopy deadwood should be removed. Regular care and maintenance are recommended according to ISA standards.

It is also recommended that several trees onsite be evaluated, structurally braced, and treated, if preserved. A more detailed evaluation of specific trees is warranted in the event of their retention going forward; this is especially important for the western sycamores and many of the larger and older trees within the property. They may have the potential to recover if treated and adverse environmental conditions (i.e., inadequate irrigation, soil drainage, etc.) are addressed.

4.3.3 - Post Development Survey and Tree Maintenance Plan

A follow-on survey is warranted upon completion of the proposed development. The main purpose of the survey is to detect any deleterious effects of the construction on the stand of trees within the project and remove any trees that are in decline and pose a failure risk.

A tree maintenance plan (Plan) is recommended that will be carried out under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist, Registered Consulting Arborist, or a Registered Professional Forester. The Plan would outline objectives (i.e., reduce failure risk, maintain health, improve aesthetics, provide vehicle clearance, etc.) of a pruning schedule and assure they are carried out according to ISA standards. The Plan would also outline trimming schedules. Essentially, substantial pruning should take place every 2-3 years (in the winter months), with periodic pruning occurring regularly throughout the year to remove hazards and deadwood.

Finally, the project is one that will potentially be heavily visited with pedestrian traffic. An annual inspection of the trees onsite is warranted by an arborist capable of rigging trees to assure safety to people and property.

4.3.4 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CDFG Code, removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from early February through August, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions.

SECTION 5: QUALIFICATIONS OF ARBORIST

Mr. Wirtes is a Certified Arborist (CH-08084) with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and is a Registered Consulting Arborist (#738) with the American Society of Consulting Arborists. Originally ISA certified in November of 2005, Mr. Wirtes is also Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) certified, and has conducted numerous tree assessments for residential, industrial, and commercial properties involving oak and other tree species. Most notably, Mr. Wirtes has assessed properties with as many as 550 trees, and has created an oak regeneration, desert native plant and Joshua tree management plans. He regularly performs tree surveys within Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange as well as Los Angeles Counties. Mr. Wirtes' education includes a Bachelor of Science in Biology and a Master of Science in Environmental Science from California State University at Fullerton.

I certify that the details stated herein this report are true and accurate:



George Wirtes, MS, RCA #738
ISA Certified Arborist, CH-08084

SECTION 6: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A - TREE SPECIES OBSERVED

Note - This tree survey details recorded below are meant to characterize the trees within the property based on a limited "visual only" evaluation (see Section 2.8 above). The goal was to accumulate enough data to make a judgment as to what role, if any, the existing trees may have in the proposed project.

KEY	Health Rating: 1= Good, 2 = Fair, 3 = Poor, 4 = Dying/Immanent Hazard	Structural/Stature Rating: 1 – Good, 2- Fair, 3- Potential Hazard 4- Imminent Hazard	Risk of Failure: 1 – Improbable, 2- Possible, 3 – Probable, 4 - Imminent

Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (inches) 1st Stem	2nd Stem	3rd Stem	4th Stem	5th Stem	6th Stem	Total	Height (feet)	Canopy Width (feet) (north on top)	Canopy Cover (sq ft)	Health	Structure	Risk	Conclusion	Additional Comments
1	New Zealand Christmas Tree	6	5.5					11.5	15	9 6 7 9	189	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Minor retrenchment																
2	Blue Jacaranda	9.5						9.5	31	15 15 13 17	707	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																
3	Blue Jacaranda	9.5						9.5	29	12 15 8 17	531	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																
4	Blue Jacaranda	5	4					9	13	7 7 13 7	227	3	2	2-3	Remove	
Epicormic sprouters, fair form and vigor, diseased flush cut																
5	Chinese Pistache	7.5						7.5	16	7 13 12 9	330	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor																
6	Blue Jacaranda	10.5						10.5	27	9 10 13 9	330	2	3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																
7	New Zealand Christmas Tree	7	5	7				19	28	11 13 10 8	346	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Mild to moderate retrenchment, better option is to replace this marginal specimen																
8	Blue Jacaranda	10.5						10.5	25	13 16 14 14	638	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor																
9	Blue Jacaranda	9.5						9.5	24	14 11 11 16	531	2	3	2-3	Remove	
Poor form due to flush cuts																
10	Blue Jacaranda	9.5	9.5					19	24	11 11 13 11	415	2	3	2-3	Remove	
Topped with water sprouting, poor aesthetics																
11	Blue Jacaranda	10.5	6.5					17	16	14 10 11 10	397	2	3	2-3	Remove	
Topped with water sprouting, poor aesthetics																
12	Chinese Pistache	7.5						7.5	18	8 8 7 12	240	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Poor form, exuding cankers																
13	Chinese pistache	8.5						8.5	17	11 10 9 12	346	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor																

14	New Zealand Christmas Tree	5.5						5.5	14	7	44	3	2-3	2	Remove	
Diseased with decay										3 3 2						
15	Chinese Pistache	14						14	26	23	1256	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Sprawling canopy, good vigor, minor flare decay										17 23 17						
16	Western Sycamore	28.5						28.5	54	20	2247	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Infested with borers, vigor is fair, fungal growth										22 43 22						
17	Shamel Ash	40						40	56	32	2686	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large specimen										21 32 32						
18	Indian Laurel Fig	31.5						31.5	55	30	2641	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, included bark										22 33 31						
19	Indian Laurel Fig	24						24	48	20	1017	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										17 17 18						
20	Indian Laurel Fig	28.5						28.5	53	28	2332	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	Nest observed
Good form and vigor, nest observed										32 20 29						
21	Indian Laurel Fig	34						34	55	32	2550	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, multiple structural roots with decay, large branch cut										22 30 30						
22	Indian Laurel Fig	21						21	32	17	1075	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, multiple structural roots with decay										17 21 19						
23	Indian Laurel Fig	27						27	47	19	1451	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and big art, large branch cut										24 21 22						
24	Indian Laurel Fig	25						25	35	19	1385	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, minor decay in branch cut										24 22 19						
25	Indian Laurel Fig	27.5						27.5	54	24	2375	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, surficial structural root decay noted										27 29 30						
26	Sawleaf Zelkova	15						15	24	14	415	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Topped, diseased primary limb										11 9 12						
27	Sawleaf Zelkova	12						12	15	8	38	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Fungal mass on stem										6 0 0						
28	Sawleaf Zelkova	15						15	31	17	572	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment, fungal mass on root crown										15 14 8						
29	Peruvian Pepper	4.5	6.5	6.5	9			26.5	24	12	660	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										13 17 16						
30	Chinese Elm	8.5						8.5	27	12	962	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Poor form, decreased vigor, better to replace the specimen										18 18 22						
31	Chinese Elm	11.5	13					24.5	24	7	1225	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Excessive lean, poor form, decay and upper canopy										6 36 30						
32	Paperbark	9.5	11	6.5				27	30	14	471	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Good vigor, poor crotch development										10 14						

										11						
33	Siberian Elm	17						17	33	18	754	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, moderate retrenchment										13 18 13						
34	Brazilian Pepper	6	7.5	5.5	4			23	32	18	683	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Embedded fence in tissue, half specimen is within project site										13 12 16						
35	Shamel Ash	3	5	2	1			11	22	6	201	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Embedded fence in tissue										6 12 8						
36	Brazilian Pepper	6	5	1.5	1			13.5	22	15	415	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Embedded fence in tissue										7 13 11						
37	Brazilian Pepper	2	1.5	1.5				5	12	7	133	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Multi stemmed specimen, subordinate codominant leaders										6 7 6						
38	Brazilian Pepper	5	8.5	4				17.5	27	16	707	3	3	3	Remove	
Embedded fence and tissue, termite infested										13 17 14						
39	Mexican Fan Palm	16.5						16.5	19	7	165	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										7 7 8						
40	Chinese Juniper	9	12.5	13				34.5	22	16	346	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, lean, minorly topped										8 14 4						
41	Chinese Juniper	19						19	23	20	594	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, lean, minorly topped										10 19 6						
42	Chinese Elm	19						19	43	27	2506	3	3	3	Remove	
Good form and vigor, large split in branch										29 25 32						
43	Chinese Elm	17.5						17.5	43	24	1697	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large flush cut										31 23 15						
44	Chinese Elm	16						16	33	31	2123	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Good form and vigor										29 26 18						
45	Sawleaf Zelkova	19						19	37	19	660	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Longitudinal canker in stem										16 15 8						
46	Camphor	13						13	33	14	638	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment										12 17 14						
47	Camphor	14						14	40	19	989	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Mild to moderate retrenchment										13 22 17						
48	Camphor	9.5						9.5	19	10	20	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment										0 0 0						
49	Camphor	11.5						11.5	30	19	330	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment										18 0 4						
50	Chinese Elm	10	12					22	30	13	881	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Fair to good vigor codominant stem, poor form										17 17 20						
51	Mexican Fan Palm	13						13	12	5	95	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										6 6						

											5						
52	Mexican Fan Palm	13						13	13		5		87	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										5		6						
											5							
53	Brazilian Pepper	6	5					11	24		12		363	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Fence embedded in tissue; cankers noted										9		8						
											14							
54	Brazilian Pepper	10						10	26		12		434	2	2	2	Remove	
Specimen on fence line, remove specimen or remove fence										7		16						
											12							
55	Shamel Ash	5						5	28		15		471	2	2	2	Remove	
Poor location										6		14						
											14							
56	Peruvian Pepper	15	6	4				25	27		16		754	2	2-3	2	Preserve	Pruning needed
Good vigor, fair form,										14		17						
											15							
57	Peruvian Pepper	7	14	11				32	27		19		907	2	2-3	2	Preserve	Pruning needed
Near fence line, fence embedded in tissue										18		16						
											15							
58	Red River Gum	36						36	67		18		1771	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large specimen, good form and vigor										30		27						
											20							
59	Brazilian Pepper	11.5	15	13	12.5			52	33		19		907	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Multi stem specimen, congested multi stemmed canopy										17		16						
											16							
60	Shamel Ash	29.5						29.5	59		35		3266	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large specimen										23		38						
											33							
61	Mexican Fan Palm	19						19	45		9		330	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										11		10						
											11							
62	Silk Oak Tree	18						18	45		14		881	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment with indication of termites										11		20						
											22							
63	Chinese Elm	9						9	28		16		754	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										14		16						
											16							
64	Mexican Fan Palm	13						13	16		6		113	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										5		7						
											6							
65	Mexican Fan Palm	13						13	15		6		113	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										6		6						
											6							
66	Weeping Bottlebrush	9.5						9.5	14		8		79	2	3	2-3	Remove	
Lean, poor form										12		0						
											0							
67	Mexican Fan Palm	15						15	22		7		177	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										7		8						
											8							
68	Shamel Ash	8	8	9.5				25.5	38		17		779	3	3	3	Remove	
Embedded into tissue										13		17						
											16							
69	Brazilian Pepper	6.5	6					12.5	31		15		363	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	Evaluate risk to preserve
Multi stem, poor form, good vigor										7		14						
											7							
70	Brazilian Pepper	7	5	6.5				18.5	32		16		434	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Multi stem, poor form, good vigor										11		13						

											7						
71	Brazilian Pepper	7	5	4	7.5			23.5	50	21	907	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Multi stem, poor form, good vigor										10 24 13							
101	Blue Jacaranda	9.5						9.5	30	18	638	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, planted in a planter										12 18 9							
102	Mexican Fan Palm	17.5						17.5	62	11	415	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										14 9 12							
103	Indian Laurel Fig	26						26	55	21	2042	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, decayed structural root										29 32 20							
104	Aleppo Pine	17.5						17.5	64	26	1734	2	3	2-3	Preserve	
Sweep clean noted, offset canopy, competing canopies										30 25 13							
105	Golden Wattle	5.5	9.5					15	15	14	572	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Failing crotch, decayed limb, termites										7 18 15							
106	Canary Island Pine	22						22	55	20	962	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large branch removed										21 13 16							
107	Red River Gum	7	3					10	29	9	189	3	3	3	Remove	
Embedded in fence										8 8 6							
108	Red River Gum	4	4	3	4			15	24	11	330	2	3	2	Preserve	
Codominant stems, herbivory noted										10 10 10							
109	Red River Gum	6	2.5	4	3.5			16	33	12	346	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										10 9 11							
110	Shamel Ash	6	5					11	37	10	380	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Codominant stems, poor location, decay branch										5 18 11							
111	Shamel Ash	6.5	5.5					12	38	15	314	2	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Codominant stems, poor location, good vigor										6 9 10							
112	Silver Dollar Gum	7						7	46	11	201	2	2	2	Preserve	
Competing canopies, good form and vigor										6 9 6							
113	Indian Laurel Fig	9	8.5	6.5	6.5	11.5 | 8.5	10 | 11.5	72	51	18	1809	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, flush cut branch scars										16 32 30							
114	Indian Laurel Fig	24						24	52	25	1771	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, flush cut branch scars										13 33 24							
115	Lemon Scented Gum	19						19	81	17	1771	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, 2 broken branches										18 17 43							
116	Lemon Scented Gum	5.5	3.5	4.5				13.5	36	8	434	2	3	2	Preserve	Subordinate secondary stem
Codominance stems										11 12 16							
117	Mexican Fan Palm	15.5						15.5	35	7	227	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										9 9 9							
118	Mexican Fan Palm	15						15	21	8	189	2	2	2-3	Preserve	

Good form and vigor, minor yellowing palm fronds										8	7	8				
119	Ornamental Pear	5	6	5	7	4.5		27.5	27	18	754	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Large canker on primary stem										17	17	10				
120	Afghan Pine	25						25	39	27	1590	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										22	18	23				
121	Afghan Pine	16.5	13.5					30	45	17	1734	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, intertwined limbs										25	26	26				
122	Afghan Pine	13.5	11	8.5	11	9		53	46	30	2082	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										13	30	30				
123	Mexican Fan Palm	14						14	17	6	143	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, lean										7	7	7				
124	Japanese Red Pine	9						9	16	12	283	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										8	10	8				
125	Japanese Red Pine	5	3					8	7	6	71	2	3	2	Preserve	
Lean, low risk										5	4	4				
126	Weeping Fig	4	2	4.5	4.5	2	4 | 5	26	15	10	240	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor										8	10	7				
127	Brazilian Pepper	4	5	6.5				15.5	23	10	346	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, sprawling canopy										12	11	9				
128	Weeping Fig	5.5	5.5	3.5	6	3.5 | 5.5	4.5 | 4	38	30	18	829	2	3	2	Preserve	
Good vigor, congested canopy										15	18	14				
129	Japanses Red Pine	4.5	6	4.5				15	11	8	177	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair to poor form and vigor										4	12	6				
130	Weeping Fig	3	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	17	15	11	380	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										10	12	11				
131	Shamel Ash	13.5	10	11,5				23.5	48	16	1104	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Multi stemmed with included bark, good vigor, leaf tip burn										19	21	19				
132	Bottle Tree	20						20	21	13	330	3-4	3-4	3-4	Remove	
Falling, hazardous, cavity beneath root crown										13	7	8				
133	Afghan Pine	16	8	9				33	34	18	989	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, sprawling canopy										18	18	17				
134	Afghan Pine	8	5.5	4.5	7	10		35	23	18	730	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										13	16	14				
135	Bottle Tree	15.5						15.5	34	15	754	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										17	16	14				
136	Canary Island Pine	23						23	52	19	962	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, exuding sap										18	18	15				

137	Canary Island Pine	16.5						16.5	51	17 / 11 / 15 / 13	615	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
138	Canary Island Pine	7.5						7.5	26	6 / 7 / 7 / 7	143	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
139	Siberian Elm	15						15	19	9 / 9 / 10 / 9	269	3	3	3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment																	
140	Siberian Elm	15						15	37	17 / 17 / 14 / 14	754	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Moderate to severe retrenchment																	
141	Shiny Xylosma	6.5	10	10	6.5			33	25	10 / 14 / 13 / 17	572	3	3	3	Remove	
Diseased																	
142	Carrotwood	18.5						18.5	36	12 / 19 / 18 / 16	829	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, sapsucker damage, small cavity from fused stems																	
143	Carrotwood	18						18	30	15 / 19 / 17 / 13	804	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Water sprouting from poor trimming																	
144	Mexican Fan Palm	11.5						11.5	15	6 / 6 / 7 / 5	113	2	2	3	Remove	
Volunteer sprout																	
145	Carrotwood	5.5	9	4	6.5	6.5 | 3.5	5 | 6	25	35	14 / 18 / 17 / 10	683	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Stump sprouter, poor form with congested stems																	
146	Carrotwood	25						25	42	8 / 19 / 21 / 13	730	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Canker with indication of termite																	
147	Carrotwood	17						17	33	16 / 20 / 15 / 15	855	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Cavity in crotch of branch																	
148	Carrotwood	2	2	5	3			12	16	11 / 10 / 12 / 12	397	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	Can keep if nearby structure is removed
Codominant stems, poor placement																	
149	Carrotwood	24.5						24.5	36	13 / 18 / 21 / 15	881	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Cavity in tree, poor prognosis																	
150	Brazilian Pepper	15						15	28	14 / 12 / 17 / 16	683	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Flush cut branch scars, minor retrenchment																	
151	Brazilian Pepper	29.5						29.5	34	10 / 17 / 14 / 16	638	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Large canker on N side of stem																	
152	Brazilian Pepper	20.5						20.5	27	19 / 18 / 16 / 13	855	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
153	Silk Oak Tree	20						20	57	18 / 21 / 21 / 22	1320	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Some retrenchment noted, minor cavities																	
154	Indian Laurel Fig	22						22	53	22 / 28 / 22 / 33	2164	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, flush cut branch scars																	
155	Indian Laurel Fig	28						28	52	26 / 23 / 33	2462	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, flush cut branch scars																	

										30						
156	Silk Oak Tree	16						16	56	18	989	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, cankers in mid stem but are small										14 23 16						
157	Green Ash	30						30	58	29	2595	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Exuding sap										30 24 32						
158	Green Ash	17.5						17.5	57	21	1164	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Cankers hat flare, indication of termites										20 18 18						
159	Brazilian Pepper	7						7	32	7	283	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Poor canopy development, canker at flare										14 8 9						
160	Toyon	8	10.5					18.5	25	6	346	3	3	3	Remove	
Codominant stems										13 12 11						
161	Glossy Privet	3	3.5	3.5	5	2.5 | 3.5	4.5 | 4.5	30	24	14	452	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, sprawling canopy										12 12 10						
162	Mini Date Palm	5.5						5.5	10	4	50	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Two dead meristems										4 4 4						
163	Mini Date Palm	6	6					12	11	5	87	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Two dead meristems										6 4 6						
164	Magenta Lilly Pilly	7.5	5.5	11	9	8.5		41.5	39	19	855	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, minor retrenchment										19 13 15						
165	Sawleaf Zelkova	12.5						12.5	19	11	330	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment, diseased limb										8 13 9						
166	American Sweetgum	12						12	37	9	572	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor retrenchment										16 15 14						
167	American Sweetgum	13						13	41	8	660	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor retrenchment										18 18 14						
168	Sawleaf Zelkova	12.5						12.5	12	5	28	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Fungal infested Deadwood										7 0 0						
169	American Sweetgum	18						18	41	18	934	3	3	3	Remove	
Fungus on roots										17 17 17						
170	Chinese Juniper	6	4.5	4.5	5	8	3.5	31.5	30	13	283	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Sprawling, good form and vigor										11 5 9						
171	Chinese Juniper	4.5	6	4.5	11.5	8	9	43.5	27	17	434	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Multi stemmed, epiphytic English Ivy covering plant										12 11 7						
172	American Sweetgum	20.5						20.5	43	14	855	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, small canker on flare, minor stained bark										19 13 20						
173	Carob Tree	31						31	39	30	2247	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	Can keep if reevaluated for risk
Senescent specimen, some termite damage, vigor is good, increased liability										17 29 31						
174	Sawleaf Zelkova	20						20	41	18	754	3	2-3	3	Remove	

Leaf tip burn, termites in two open branch cuts, decayed flush cut in crotch										13	18	13					
175	Coast Redwood	44						44	58	14	20	23	19	1134	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	Reevaluate for risk if keeping
Good vigor, codominant stems, epicormic sprouting at base																	
176	Silk Floss Tree	31						31	38	20	21	18	27	1451	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Senescent specimen, good form and vigor																	
177	Weeping Bottlebrush	14						14	33	8	15	9	11	363	2-3	2	3	Preserve	
Decay noted in Crocs of secondary limb, good form and vigor																	
178	Silk Floss Tree	16						16	31	17	15	22	18	1017	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
179	Silk Floss Tree	17						17	31	8	15	12	18	551	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, some retrenchment noted																	
180	Chinese Elm	5						5	21	11	12	13	11	434	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
181	Chinese Elm	7						7	26	15	15	14	14	660	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
182	Chinese Elm	10						10	30	17	18	17	18	962	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
183	Chinese Juniper	6	10					16	19	13	7	11	9	314	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, codominant stems with unclosed branch cuts, low liability of failure																	
184	Silk Oak Tree	35.5						35.5	63	21	18	20	24	1352	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Some diseased upper limbs, good form and vigor																	
185	Shamel Ash	34.5						34.5	66	30	29	22	31	2462	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Longitudinal decay on upper stem, decayed branch cut																	
186	Weeping Bottlebrush	11.5						11.5	32	11	4	13	7	240	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Offset canopy mass, good vigor																	
187	Indian Laurel Fig	26.5						26.5	47	24	28	17	30	1923	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large unclosed branch cut																	
188	Weeping Bottlebrush	13						13	32	7	12	6	13	283	3	3	3	Remove	
Fair vigor with some retrenchment, indication of termites, flush cut scars																	
189	Blue Jacaranda	10	11					21	25	16	12	12	17	638	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Canker on root flare																	
190	Lemon Scented Gum	17.5						17.5	65	11	13	30	31	1418	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Multiple cankers in canopy, sever stem flare damage																	
191	Indian Laurel Fig	24.5	21					45.5	46	23	22	24	30	1923	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cuts																	
192	Lemon Scented Gum	20.5						20.5	73	21	23	17	23	1385	3	2	3	Remove	Reevaluate to keep post development
Sparse canopy, girdling roots, severe damage to flare																	

193	Indian Laurel Fig	27						27	36	19	1134	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large unclosed branch cut										20 19 18						
194	Red Ironbark	27						27	66	30	1451	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Reduced vigor, epiphytic English Ivy on stem										17 21 18						
195	Shamel Ash	5	5					10	43	20	330	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Inappropriate location										7 12 2						
196	Red Ironbark	11.5						11.5	39	12	491	3	3	3	Remove	
Specimen strangled by English ivy, decreased vigor										15 13 10						
197	Indian Laurel Fig	30						30	47	17	1385	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Epiphytic English Ivy on stem										17 30 20						
198	Indian Laurel Fig	28						28	44	15	1485	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	Reevaluate to keep
Detritus obscuring crotch, increased liability										18 24 30						
199	Umbrella Tree	5.5	4.5					10	13	2	104	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Decade stems, decline										5 8 8						
200	Indian Laurel Fig	30						30	44	21	1590	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor with some upper canopy Deadwood, large branch cuts, small exuding cankers										22 22 25						
201	Indian Laurel Fig	25.5						25.5	40	19	1046	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Fungal fruiting bodies on roots										19 18 17						
202	Indian Laurel Fig	29						29	31	15	683	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Fresh cut branch scars hand indication of termites										13 17 14						
203	Indian Laurel Fig	24.5						24.5	41	18	881	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
For branch union, flush cut failure										14 18 17						
204	Indian Laurel Fig	24						24	37	20	1134	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Multiple structural roots with decay, included bark with codominant stems										17 24 15						
205	Indian Laurel Fig	24						24	49	20	1256	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Cavity and root crown										15 27 18						
206	Indian Laurel Fig	33.5						33.5	52	18	1418	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Indication of termites, large flush cut branch scars										19 24 24						
207	Brazilian Pepper	36						36	28	18	779	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minimal retrenchment, small cavity										16 16 13						
208	Brazilian Pepper	26						26	29	17	1104	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										19 21 18						
209	Brazilian Pepper	14						14	23	12	415	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Mild to moderate retrenchment, termites										11 12 11						
210	Brazilian Pepper	22						22	26	10	415	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Exuding sap on stem, poor prognosis, good vigor, termites										12 11 13						
211	Brazilian Pepper	14.5						14.5	23	12	269	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Indication of termites at multiple locations, minor retrenchment										8 10 7						

212	Brazilian Pepper	19						19	28	18	594	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large canker on major branch, vigor is good										14 9 14						
213	Brazilian Pepper	13	12					25	24	11	415	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay in crotch, minor retrenchment, lean, indication of termites										9 14 12						
214	Brazilian Pepper	23.5						23.5	36	15	779	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Two failed branches, ground squirrel burrows, minor termite damage										15 18 15						
215	Brazilian Pepper	17.5						17.5	20	10	254	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Topped pruning, decay app flare, major decay and poorly trimmed, termites on large branch cut, retrenchment										10 8 8						
216	Brazilian Pepper	18						18		12	415	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay at lower stem and flare, failed branch										10 11 13						
217	Italian Cypress	10						10	23	2	13	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										2 2 2						
218	Italian Cypress	6.5	6					12.5	24	2	13	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, codominant stems										2 2 2						
219	Italian Cypress	8						8	24	2	13	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										2 2 2						
220	Italian Cypress	6						6	22	2	13	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										2 2 2						
221	Italian Cypress	13						13	39	3	28	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, codominant stems, exuding sap										3 3 3						
222	Italian Cypress	7						7	28	3	28	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, codominant stems, exuding sap										3 3 3						
223	Italian Cypress	4.5	8	4	5.5			22	28	2	13	2	2	2	Preserve	
Form and vigor, multi stemmed										2 2 2						
224	Italian Cypress	8	5	3				16	27	3	28	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										3 3 3						
225	Italian Cypress	8.5	7	4				19.5	28	2	13	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										2 2 2						
226	Italian Cypress	4.5	5	4	2			15.5	31	2	13	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										2 2 2						
227	Italian Cypress	7	3					10	32	3	28	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										3 3 3						
228	Italian Cypress	8	8					16	32	3	28	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										3 3 3						
229	Italian Cypress	8	3.5	5	3			19.5	30	3	28	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										3 3 3						
230	Brazilian Pepper	17.5						17.5	24	7	254	3	3	3	Remove	
Falling tree, compromised footing due to ground squirrel Burrows										5 11 13						

231	Brazilian Pepper	30						30	37	17	829	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, ground squirrel Burrows										20 14 14						
232	Brazilian Pepper	21						21	27	12	572	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Indication of termites on flush cut scar, retrenchment, good vigor and form, flush cut at branch union										11 17 14						
233	European Olive	19						19	31	10	491	2-3	3	3	Preserve	
Vigor fair, multiple unclosed branch cuts, ground squirrel burrows										8 15 17						
234	European Olive	18						18	32	13	491	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Vigor fair, multiple unclosed branch cuts										6 18 13						
235	European Olive	18						18	31	10	380	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Vigor fair, multiple unclosed branch cuts										6 15 13						
236	Sawleaf Zelkova	29						29	39	19	1134	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor retrenchment, minimum retrenchment, decay nutted and unclosed branch cut										19 19 19						
237	Sawleaf Zelkova	27						27	43	27	1923	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large flush cut with branch tear, indication of termites, good vigor, poor prognosis										22 29 21						
238	Chinese Juniper	14.5	7	5				26.5	25	9	330	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor touches building										7 14 11						
239	Chinese Juniper	6	6	7	9			28	25	17	415	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor touches building										7 15 7						
240	Camphor	9.5						9.5	28	10	254	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment										8 9 9						
241	Sawleaf Zelkova	16.5						16.5	35	19	962	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										17 17 17						
242	Sawleaf Zelkova	19.5						19.5	38	14	452	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Moderate to severe retrenchment										12 13 9						
243	Chinese Juniper	8.5	8.5	7	7	7 | 6	7.5 | 9	53.5	30	22	804	3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form, good vigor										12 19 11						
244	Chinese Juniper	6	11	6.5	4			27.5	30	9	434	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form, good vigor										4 16 18						
245	Chinese Juniper	11	6.5	6.5				24	30	12	471	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form, good vigor										9 17 11						
246	Sawleaf Zelkova	20.5						20.5	22	16	594	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment										12 17 10						
247	Camphor	12						12	28	11	491	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Minor retrenchment, decay at Ric Flair, indication of termites and poor prognosis										14 14 11						
248	Camphor	13						13	26	10	227	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Severe flare damage										5 10 9						
249	Camphor	11.5						11.5	30	11	380	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Cavity in flare, flare damage, moderate retrenchment										8 13 12						

250	Indian Laurel Fig	31.5						31.5	52	19 18 25 28	1590	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Flush cuts with decay, included bark, severe damage rip collar																
251	Indian Laurel Fig	25						25	52	18 28 20 28	1734	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Unclosed branch cuts with decay																
252	Indian Laurel Fig	28.5						28.5	55	29 18 30 31	2289	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Root collar damage, increased liability																
253	Indian Laurel Fig	30						30	56	31 18 17 0	855	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Root collar damage, increased liability																
254	Indian Laurel Fig	8.5	12	11.5	11	7	8	58	55	32 22 15 0	934	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Root collar damage, increased liability																
255	Indian Laurel Fig	29						29	61	30 32 20 30	2462	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Root collar damage, increased liability																
256	Cook Pine	9						9		7 9 8 13	269	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Lean, good vigor																
257	Mexican Fan Palm	16.5						16.5	45	8 8 8 8	201	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																
258	Mexican Fan Palm	16						16	45	5 6 7 7	123	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																
259	Magenta Lili Pili	8.5	7.5	9.5				25.5	13	14 14 12 8	452	3	3	3	Remove	
Dead primary limb, failed branch																
260	Mexican Fan Palm	15						15	37	9 9 8 9	240	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																
261	South African Coral Tree	8.5	7	7.5	13			36	12	14 14 17 12	638	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, included bark, decreased liability do the size, few small dead branches noted																
262	Carob Tree	9	6	7	7	7		36	23	15 16 17 10	660	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, ripped branch cut																
263	Mexican Fan Palm	15.5						15.5	27	7 7 7 6	143	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																
264	Mexican Fan Palm	16						16	53	9 7 11 9	254	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																
265	South African Coral Tree	8	5.5	7	5.5	5.5	6	37.5	15	12 9 12 11	380	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Disease primary brands, poor prognosis, indication of termite and multiple cavities																
266	Red Ironbark	9	9					18	33	20 21 20 21	1320	2	3	2	Remove	
Included bark, competing canopies, poor location, good vigor, lean																
267	Red Ironbark	19.5	15.5					35	60	27 30 20 22	1923	2	3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, competing canopies, codominant stems with fair crotch																
268	Red Ironbark	5.5						5.5	19	12	415	2	3	2-3	Remove	

Poor location, competing canopies										17	12	5				
269	Red Ironbark	8	8					16	39	23	15	7	491	2	3	2-3	Preserve	Subordinate codominant secondary stem
Codominant stems, sweep clean																		
270	Red Ironbark	7.5						7.5	33	21	22	12	730	2	3	3	Remove	
Good vigor, poor location, four feet from nearby neighbor											6							
271	Red Ironbark	5.5	3.5	6				15	36	17	15	12	683	2	3	2	Preserve	Subordinate secondary codominant stem
Poor form, good vigor											15							
272	Shamel Ash	12.5	11.5	17				41	47	26	18	21	1385	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Multiple dead branches, stems removed, moderate retrenchment											19							
273	Siberian Elm	22						22	28	12	12	14	551	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large cankers on stem, decay in root crown											15							
274	Siberian Elm	16.5						16.5	36	12	14	12	452	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Flush cut branch scars, mild retrenchment											10							
275	Siberian Elm	17						17	37	15	13	13	572	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Poor flare development, increased liability, increased sap sucker damage											13							
276	Western Sycamore	9.5						9.5	23	14	18	18	881	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Cankers on N side of stem, Lean, decay in branch cut, raised soil											17							
277	Chinese Juniper	7	7.5	13	5			32.5	30	14	17	13	683	2	3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, lean and offset canopy due to nearby building											15							
278	Western Sycamore	3.5						3.5	44	14	16	18	829	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Infested with borers											17							
279	Western Sycamore	9.5						9.5	46	17	11	10	615	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Lean noted unclosed flush cut branch scars, fair vigor											18							
280	American Sweetgum	10.5						10.5	17	6	11	8	177	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Internal root decay, disease on primary stem											5							
281	American Sweetgum	15.5						15.5	51	18	19	17	1017	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	Remove diseased limb
Good vigor, decreased liability											18							
282	American Sweetgum	10.5						10.5	30	10	11	11	397	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Remove diseased limb
Minor retrenchment, diseased limb											13							
283	American Sweetgum	16.5						16.5	42	16	17	17	907	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	Remove diseased limb
Deep diseased flush cut, mild to moderate retrenchment											18							
284	American Sweetgum	12						12	33	17	19	13	881	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	
Diseased branch, good vigor											18							
285	American Sweetgum	10.5						10.5	38	16	19	15	855	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Flush cuts noted, sapsucker damage											16							
286	American Sweetgum	7.5						7.5	20	9	11	4	214	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Retrenchment, both stems diseased																		

											9					
287	American Sweetgum	10						10	23	9	491	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor sapsucker damage, good form and vigor										14 13 14						
288	Cook Pine	6						6	28	6	133	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										6 7 7						
289	Canary Island Pine	19.5						19.5	56	8	346	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										11 12 11						
290	Siberian Elm	13						13	26	13	415	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment, leaf tip burn										9 15 9						
291	Siberian Elm	6.5	8.5	7	9			31	25	16	754	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Moderate retrenchment, multi stemmed										17 17 12						
292	Siberian Elm	19						19	34	19	855	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, mild retrenchment										15 17 15						
293	Siberian Elm	16.5						16.5	36	11	962	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Advanced decay on primary limb										19 19 21						
294	Siberian Elm	19.5						19.5	35	13	491	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Advanced decay on primary limb, shelf fungal math noted										12 14 11						
295	Siberian Elm	17.5						17.5	34	18	531	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Leaf spots and discolored bark noted										11 14 9						
296	Lemon Scented Gum	22.5						22.5	67	23	1485	3	3	3	Remove	
Large decay, canker on primary limb, increased liability, exuding sap										23 18 23						
297	Lemon Scented Gum	27						27	78	45	3317	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										33 25 27						
298	Lemon Scented Gum	19.5						19.5	74	29	3317	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	
Unclosed branch upper canopy										43 26 32						
299	Blue Jacaranda	5	6	8	7			26	35	17	934	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, planted in a planter										18 16 18						
300	Blue Jacaranda	8.5						8.5	31	11	615	2-3	3	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, fair to poor form, planted in a planter										14 13 18						
301	American Sweetgum	9						9	32	12	397	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, decreased canopy										10 12 11						
302	American Sweetgum	15.5						15.5	47	7	551	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										11 17 18						
303	American Sweetgum	20.5						20.5	43	9	510	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										13 14 15						
304	Sawleaf Zelkova	18						18	37	17	615	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Indication of borrowers noted										16 13 10						
305	Silk Floss	21.5						21.5	32	13	434	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Diseased, decay at lower stem										13 16						

											5						
306	Silk Floss	18.5						18.5	27	7	380	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Advanced termite infestation in primary branch, included bark, minor retrenchment										15 9 13						
307	Sawleaf Zelkova	22.5						22.5	42	19	934	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Primary branch removed, moderate retrenchment										10 19 21						
308	Canary Island Pine	37.5						37.5	64	22	907	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, irregular scaffolding in canopy										14 18 14						
309	Canary Island Pine	19						19	63	10	491	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										12 13 15						
310	Canary Island Pine	20						20	51	12	683	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										14 17 16						
311	Canary Island Pine	28.5						28.5	56	18	754	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										15 21 8						
312	Canary Island Pine	15.5						15.5	53	13	551	3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, sapsucker damage										13 13 14						
313	Italian Stone Pine	35.5						35.5	47	29	1554	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, codominant stems, offset canopy										27 18 15						
314	Shamel Ash	27						27	63	31	1963	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Remove diseased limb
Stained bark, good vigor										24 23 22						
315	Chinese Juniper	8	6	4	9			27	31	13	240	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, multi stemmed										2 11 9						
316	Carob Tree	33						33	41	24	1320	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Multiple bodies of yellow fungus										21 19 18						
317	Canary Island Pine	25						25	43	19	804	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, codominant stems										15 14 16						
318	Canary Island Pine	24						24	72	18	907	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										17 16 17						
319	Canary Island Pine	25						25	74	12	855	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										17 18 19						
320	Sawleaf Zelkova	16						16	33	12	510	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Leaf tip burn, large branch cut										17 10 12						
321	Sawleaf Zelkova	18						18	36	24	1418	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor retrenchment, fair form and vigor										18 24 19						
322	Sawleaf Zelkova	16						16	36	18	804	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor retrenchment, fair form and vigor										15 14 17						
323	Sawleaf Zelkova	19						19	41	27	1352	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Internal decay noted										17 19 20						
324	Sawleaf Zelkova	17.5						17.5	46	24	1661	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good health and vigor, ground squirrel burrow minor retrenchment										27 21						

											20						
325	Sawleaf Zelkova	19						19	40	21	26	18	1225	2	2-3	3	Remove	
Indication of borers in upper limbs											14							
326	Sawleaf Zelkova	19.5						19.5	36	16	18	18	829	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Multiple areas of decay in root flare and crown											13							
327	Carrotwood	16						16	35	15	17	13	572	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Minor retrenchment, flare damage, diseased											9							
328	Carrotwood	15						15	30	15	16	16	754	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Minor retrenchment, decay and crotch											15							
329	Red Iron wood	37						37	66	20	27	23	1963	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good to fair form and vigor											30							
330	Red Iron Wood	35.5						35.5	54	20	23	22	1451	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Evaluate for risk and brace if needed
Good form and vigor, included bark											21							
331	Sawleaf Zelkova	12.5						12.5	32	18	18	18	1017	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Beef tip burn, good to fair vigor											18							
332	Shamel Ash	16						16	24	8	10	13	283	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	
Topped, good health and vigor											7							
333	Carrotwood	10.5						10.5	24	13	6	11	346	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, years of service left, long canker on lower stem											12							
334	Afghan Pine	19.5						19.5	41	12	19	21	989	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Exuding sap, lean, good vigor											19							
335	Brazilian Pepper	8						8	18	9	8	6	214	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
On fence line, poor location, lean											10							
336	Shamel Ash	2.5	3	1.5	2.5			9.5	18	9	10	12	269	2	2	2	Preserve	subordinate codominant stem
Multi stem, good vigor											6							
337	Brazilian Pepper	6	5					11	16	10	13	8	346	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Good vigor, four form with embedded tissue infants, multi stem, grows on both sides of fence											11							
338	Brazilian Pepper	3.5	4					7.5	12	8	7	3	123	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Codominant stems, on fence line, poor location											7							
339	Brazilian Pepper	4.5	3.5					8	13	7	10	3	154	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Codominant stems, grows on both sides of the fence, Tissue embeds fence											8							
340	Shamel Ash	3.5	3	2.5				9	15	5	5	4	64	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Stump sprouter, poor form, embeds fence and tissue											4							
341	Mexican Fan Palm	17						17	32	6	6	7	154	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											9							
342	Mexican Fan Palm	16						16	47	10	9	10	283	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
On fence line, good form and vigor											9							
343	Mexican Fan Palm	15						15	41		9		240	2	2	2	Preserve	

Good form and vigor										10 8 8							
344	Brazilian Pepper	7	5.5	5				17.5	21	13 10 6 10	298	2-3	3	2	Remove		
Poor form, tissue embeds fence																	
345	Mexican Fan Palm	15						15	42	11 10 10 11	346	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	Remove neighboring tree to keep	
Canopy is intertwined with Brazilian pepper, remove pepper to keep																	
346	Brazilian Pepper	5.5	9					14.5	16	11 14 6 13	380	2-3	3	2-3	Remove		
Poor form																	
347	Brazilian Pepper	13						13	21	17 13 17 11	660	3	3	3	Remove		
Topped canopy poor form																	
348	Red Ironbark	21	18					39	60	27 21 18 31	1847	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Codominant stems with included bark, increased liability, moderate retrenchment																	
349	Red Ironbark	24.5						24.5	63	21 27 25 30	2082	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Large stem canker with decay																	
350	Red Ironbark	27.5						27.5	48	24 21 14 22	1288	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Lean, good vigor																	
351	Brazilian Pepper	13.5						13.5	19	3 10 5 7	123	3	3	2-3	Remove		
Poor form, decreased vigor, grows beneath another canopy																	
352	Brazilian Pepper	12	13	13.5				38.5	8	13 22 19 13	881	3	3	2-3	Remove		
Poor form, decreased vigor, grows beneath another canopy																	
353	Mexican Fan Palm	19						19	42	6 5 7 5	104	2	2-3	2	Preserve		
On fence line																	
354	Mexican Fan Palm	13						13	31	6 5 6 5	95	2	2-3	2	Preserve		
On fence line																	
355	Mexican Fan Palm	17						17	33	5 6 3 5	71	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve		
On fence line, Reduced crown vigor																	
356	Shamel Ash	5	4.5					9.5	24	8 9 9 8	227	3	3	3	Remove		
Reduced vigor, disease																	
357	Red Ironbark	4	5	19.5				28.5	61	20 37 15 19	1625	3	3	3	Remove		
Failed branch, four form																	
358	Red Ironbark	16						16	60	24 25 29 30	2289	3	3	3	Remove		
Codominance stems with one failed stem																	
359	Red Ironbark	26	15					41	15	25 28 23 15	1625	3	3	3	Remove		
Indication of boars noted, termites, Codominant stems, retrenchment																	
360	Red Ironbark	19						19	47	13 20 7 15	594	3	3	3	Remove		
Failed stem, former predominant tree with included park																	
361	Red Ironbark	20						20	51	32 18 16 28	1734	3	3	3	Remove		
Branch, decreased vigor																	

362	Red Ironbark	15.5	18					33.5	53	23	1923	2-3	3	3	Remove	Re-evaluate embrace if needed
Competing canopy, lean, Co dominant stems with included bark, failed neighboring tree										14 32 30						
363	Myoporum	4.5	5					9.5	15	11	397	3	3	3	Remove	
Poor form, diseased										12 12 10						
364	Carrotwood	7.5	7	6.5				21	35	16	594	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Poor scaffolding, competing canopies										13 8 18						
365	Red Ironbark	12.5	13	13.5				39	44	19	1164	3	3	3	Remove	
Large failed branch, failed stem										13 29 16						
366	Red Ironbark	28						28	52	18	1590	3	3	3	Remove	
Large field stem, lean										21 28 23						
367	Paperbark	5.5	5	5.5				16	20	11	177	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Poor form, replace, multi stemmed										8 6 5						
368	Mexican Fan Palm	18.5						18.5	60	11	314	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, competes with adjacent Brazilian pepper tree										13 7 9						
369	Mexican Fan Palm	19						19	42	8	201	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, ice plant growing at base										7 9 8						
370	Mexican fan Palm	17						17	34	8	154	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, ice plant growing at base										8 6 6						
371	Mexican Fan Palm	13						13	23	4	71	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										5 5 5						
372	Mexican Fan Palm	10.5						10.5	14	5	87	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										5 6 5						
373	Brazilian Pepper	5.5	5	3.5				14	15	7	201	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Diseased, indication of termites in cavity										11 6 8						
374	Peruvian Pepper	14	17					31	30	18	934	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Increased internal DT, increased liability, beehive										15 24 12						
375	Mexican Fan Palm	18						18	33	7	189	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										8 8 8						
376	Mexican Fan Palm	16.5						16.5	21	3	44	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Disease										4 4 4						
377	Lemon Scented Gum	14	14					28	77	19	1046	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Failed branch minor, good form and vigor, codominant stems, competing canopy										18 16 20						
378	Lemon Scented Gum	8.5	8					16.5	63	14	594	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, codominant stems with good union, competing canopies										18 11 12						
379	Lemon Scented Gum	13						13	68	11	707	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, some upper canopy Deadwood, sweep lean with competing canopies										18 13 18						
380	Lemon Scented Gum	13.5	11.5					25	65	21	1385	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Codominant stems with poor union										27 16						

											20					
381	Lemon Scented Gum	11	7	15				33	66	31	3018	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	Remove sprouter to north
Multi stemmed										33 32 28						
382	Mexican Fan Palm	19						19	47	7	269	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										9 11 10						
383	Mexican Fan Palm	18						18	71	8	254	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										10 7 11						
384	Silk Floss Tree	12.5						12.5	14	8	201	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Diseased limbs, indication of termites										7 9 8						
385	Silk Floss Tree	10.5						10.5	24	11	227	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Cavity noted in flare										6 9 8						
386	African Fern Pine	18.5						18.5	50	30	1590	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Minor upper canopy Deadwood, large area of decay										18 25 17						
387	African Fern Pine	12.5						12.5	51	18	551	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Competing canopy, sleeping										13 14 8						
388	Brazilian Pepper	33						33	44	30	2418	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large specimen										28 27 26						
389	Mexican Fan Palm	16						16	71	5	133	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										7 7 7						
390	African Fern Pine	15.5						15.5	40	13	683	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, minor lean										15 13 18						
391	African Fern Pine	14.5						14.5	38	14	962	3	2	2-3	Preserve	Reevaluate post development if keeping
Good form and vigor, decreased canopy on north side, decayed structural roots, minor upper canopy Deadwood										17 23 16						
392	Shamel Ash	15						15	53	19	1046	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Moderate upper canopy Deadwood										18 18 18						
393	Mexican Fan Palm	18						18	58	6	143	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										7 6 8						
394	Mexican Fan Palm	20.5						20.5	56	6	189	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Aerial roots noted										8 8 9						
395	Silk Floss Tree	29.5						29.5	39	19	1225	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Ground squirrel burrow infested root crown, good form and vigor										21 19 20						
396	Silk Floss Tree	31						31	38	11	754	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Fair vigor, termite interested										15 18 18						
397	Silk Floss Tree	9.5						9.5	14	7	113	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Poorly developed canopy and indication of termites										7 4 6						
398	Indian Laurel Fig	28.5						28.5	57	18	1661	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large branch cut, fair vigor										30 24 20						
399	Indian Laurel Fig	28						28	45	18	1225	3	2-3	3	Remove	

Reduced canopy health with internal decay, ground squirrel burrows beneath red crown, compromised stability										17	22	22					
400	Indian Laurel Fig	22						22	44	18	19	19	1075	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large branch cut appears to be closing																		
401	Canary Island Pine	16						16	67	8	10	11	298	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
402	Canary Island Pine	18						18	66	8	10	11	314	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
403	Canary Island Pine	20						20	67	10	11	10	346	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
404	Canary Island Pine	19						19	51	10	13	12	434	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, Codominant stems																		
405	Canary Island Pine	18.5						18.5	54	11	12	14	531	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
406	Canary Island Pine	24.5						24.5	90	11	13	12	452	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
407	Canary Island Pine	18						18	62	13	10	12	452	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
408	Canary Island Pine	22.5						22.5	74	13	12	16	594	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
409	Canary Island Pine	16						16	64	11	11	11	415	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor, reduced canopy																		
410	Chinese Elm	22.5						22.5	40	20	22	21	1385	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Prune decayed branch
Flash cuts, exuding sap, decayed branch																		
411	Silk Oak Tree	36.5						36.5	68	21	15	22	1164	2	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Poor form, decreased liability, good health and vigor																		
412	Shamel Ash	3	2.5	2	2	2.5		12	15	5	3	4	64	2	3	2-3	Remove	
Poor form, vigor is fair, on fence line, growth compartmentalizing fence																		
413	Sawleaf Zelkova	15.5						15.5	32	14	5	3	240	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Steep decline, termites																		
414	South African Coral Tree	14.5	19.5	12	16.5	14.5		77	43	14	15	29	1194	2-3	3	3	Preserve	Reevaluate and brace if needed
Good vigor, included bark with codominant stems, poor form																		
415	Red Ironbark	33.5						33.5	86	25	31	30	2595	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
416	Red Ironbark	27.5						27.5	68	17	14	17	829	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
417	Red Ironbark	29.5						29.5	64	16	21	22	1134	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		

418	Red Ironbark	36.5						36.5	77	21	2641	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										32 31 32						
419	Red Ironbark	42						42	78	33	3577	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										35 34 33						
420	Silk Floss	27						27	48	25	2123	3	2-3	3	Remove	Memorial tree
Decline or retrenchment, decayed branches, Memorial tree										24 30 25						
421	Silk Floss	20						20	52	18	1046	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decline or retrenchment, poor prognosis										24 17 14						
422	Canary Island Pine	25.5						25.5	72	16	1104	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, possible minor borer damage										16 22 21						
423	Red Ironbark	35						35	71	27	2779	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										30 27 35						
424	Red Ironbark	35						35	69	27	2969	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, ground squirrel Burrows										34 30 32						
425	Red Ironbark	14.5						14.5	41	7	415	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay at lower stem with indication of termites, retrenchment										13 12 14						
426	Red Ironbark	40						40	80	28	3215	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Branch stubs at branch bark ridge, good vigor, some decay at stem										33 31 36						
427	Indian Laurel Fig	10.5	8	8	14			40.5	46	24	1771	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good health and vigor, large branch cut, included bark, low risk										20 21 30						
428	Indian Laurel Fig	10	9	9	4	9		41	45	27	1385	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Multiple unclosed branch cuts, decay, good vigor, low risk										18 20 19						
429	Blue Jacaranda	7						7	16	11	314	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good vigor, included bark, low risk										7 12 10						
430	Blue Jacaranda	4	5					9	14	6	283	3	2-3	2	Remove	
Minor retrenchment, decay at lower stem, poor form, young										6 13 13						
431	Shamel Ash	4	3.5					7.5	32	7	298	2	2	2	Preserve	Subordinate secondary stem and reevaluate
Codominant stems, good vigor										8 11 13						
432	Shamel Ash	5.5						5.5	32	10	283	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, some lean										5 18 5						
433	Shamel Ash	5.5						5.5	36	7	123	2	2-3	3	Remove	
Poor location, competing canopy										5 7 6						
434	Shamel Ash	3.5						3.5	34	6	227	2	2-3	3	Remove	
Poor location, competing canopy										8 11 9						
435	Chinese Juniper	19.5						19.5	33	16	434	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Planted too close to building, low risk										16 11 4						
436	Lemon Scented Gum	31						31	86	21	2595	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, sweep lean										33 28						

											33						
437	Red Ironbark	37.5						37.5	59	25		1352	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, bird nest noted										18	19						
										21							
438	Carrotwood	14						14	22	10		415	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment, indication of termites, included bark										13	12						
										11							
439	Carrotwood	14						14	27	14		683	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cuts										16	16						
										13							
440	Carrotwood	18						18	38	18		1046	3	3	3	Remove	
Sapsucker damage, decayed at branch union										22	14						
										19							
441	American Sweetgum	17						17	45	18		1017	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Decreased canopy development, minor borer damage, the form is good, mild to moderate retrenchment, decayed structural route										18	18						
										18							
442	Carrotwood	13.5						13.5	28	16		594	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Large canker, diseased										13	12						
										14							
443	Red Ironbark	49						49	68	18		1385	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Decreased crown development, good form										22	24						
										20							
444	Canary Island Pine	15.5						15.5	57	9		380	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										10	10						
										15							
445	Brazilian Pepper	16.5						16.5	28	16		397	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cuts										9	12						
										8							
446	Brazilian Pepper	14.5						14.5	23	13		346	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Good vigor, lean, 3 failed branches										10	11						
										8							
447	Indian Laurel Fig	36						36	55	25		2595	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, many unclosed branch cuts										29	31						
										30							
448	Brazilian Pepper	22						22	35	15		730	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, girdling roots										16	15						
										15							
449	Sawleaf Zelkova	11						11	18	11		177	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Advanced decay and retrenchment										7	5						
										7							
450	Shamel Ash	4						4	25	8		201	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Fence embedded in plant tissue, included bark										10	5						
										9							
451	Shamel Ash	5	6					11	27	13		283	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Fence embedded in plant tissue, included bark										11	5						
										9							
452	Red Flower Gum	8.5						8.5	33	13		638	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										18	8						
										18							
453	Brazilian Pepper	11.5	10.5	8				30	30	21		638	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Core flare development, included bark										18	5						
										13							
454	Mimosa	6.5	5	6.5	4	4.5		26.5	19	10		510	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Multiple fungal fruiting bodies										15	14						
										12							
455	Mimosa	4	3.5	3				10.5	24	10		254	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Minor to moderate decay and retrenchment, decay on primary stem, codominant stems										10	8						

										8						
456	Mimosa	6.5	9.5					16	23	11	638	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Mild to moderate retrenchment, decay flare										18 12 16						
457	Mimosa	5	4.5	3.5				13	15	5	330	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Decayed stem severe retrenchment										12 12 12						
458	Myoporum	5	3.5	4.5	3.5	5	6	27.5	19	18	346	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Retrenchment, embedded fence										11 4 9						
459	Silver Dollar Gum	13	13					26	51	18	907	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Increase liability, decay at branch union, good vigor, included bark										22 12 16						
460	Red Ironbark	22						22	57	24	1225	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										19 12 24						
461	Aleppo Pine	18.5						18.5	50	17	804	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Lean, good form and vigor, 2 needles per bundle										10 19 18						
462	Yew Pine	7.5	5.5					13	19	8	133	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Codominant stems, good to fair form and vigor										5 7 6						
463	Silk Oak Tree	28.5						28.5	48	16	779	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Moderate upper canopy Deadwood, internal decay noted										13 17 17						
464	Indian Laurel Fig	37						37	48	26	2289	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Access decay in structural roots, increased liability										31 24 27						
465	Indian Laurel Fig	31						31	47	25	1485	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Good vigor, severe decay in structural roots										23 18 21						
466	Indian Laurel Fig	28.5						28.5	50	25	2082	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large branch cut at the branch union, decay at structural roots										27 22 29						
467	Indian Laurel Fig	28.5						28.5	49	20	1590	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor										23 22 25						
468	Indian Laurel Fig	33						33	45	20	2002	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Remove diseased branch
Fair form and vigor, large branch cuts with included bark										28 25 28						
469	Indian Laurel Fig	34						34	47	14	1194	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large branch cut, included bark										19 18 27						
470	Indian Laurel Fig	39.5						39.5	49	25	1418	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large branch cut, included bark										19 19 22						
471	Silk Oak Tree	32						32	42	13	572	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment, opportunist Mexican fan palm in crotch										12 13 16						
472	Strawberry Tree	10						10		6	165	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Large canker in stem										9 5 9						
473	Red Ironbark	40						40	68	32	3116	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										31 30 33						
474	Red Ironbark	37						37	68	26	1225	3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Miner included bark, decreased canopy										12 17						

											24						
475	Red Ironbark	33.5						33.5	72	20		1451	3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Decreased canopy										18	20						
										28							
476	Red Ironbark	36						36	74	32		2826	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, some stained bark										33	28						
										27							
477	Red Ironbark	26.5						26.5	46	21		962	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large branch cut and fair form										17	20						
										12							
478	Canary Island Pine	17.5	16	19.5				53	50	15		779	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good vigor, multi-stemmed										14	16						
										18							
479	Canary Island Pine	22						22	70	17		779	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										12	17						
										17							
480	Red Ironbark	41						41	69	18		1451	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	
Included bark, increased liability										26	23						
										19							
481	Red Ironbark	29						29	72	17		1046	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										23	12						
										21							
482	Red Ironbark	28						28	52	19		1194	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Significant canker in upper stem, increased liability										19	21						
										19							
483	Carrotwood	9						9	15	11		346	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, decay at flair, flush cut branch unclosed										12	10						
										9							
484	Carrotwood	11						11	14	9		314	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Sapsucker damage, their form and vigor										10	11						
										10							
485	Guava	3	3	2.5	3	4 | 3	2 | 2	18.5	12	9		227	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Diseased										9	8						
										8							
486	Carrotwood	10.5						10.5	15	11		531	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor retrenchment										15	12						
										14							
487	Carrotwood	7						7	13	5		113	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Diseased										7	6						
										6							
488	Red Ironbark	36						36	85	30		2969	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										31	32						
										30							
489	White Mulberry	17.5						17.5	26	13		754	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment, decay at branch										18	16						
										15							
490	Carrotwood	12.5						12.5	16	16		510	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Lean, decay in union on stem										12	12						
										11							
491	Carrotwood	14						14	18	8		452	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay at flare moderate retrenchment										13	13						
										14							
492	Carrotwood	19						19	34	22		1075	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Good vigor, massive canker at site of former failed branch										17	17						
										18							
493	American Sweetgum	15.5						15.5	38	19		829	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Good vigor with minor retrenchment, termites in decayed branch cut, marginal										13	17						

											16					
494	Sawleaf Zelkova	21						21	28	10	240	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Indication of bores noted										8 8 9						
495	American Sweetgum	21						21	47	16	934	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Girdling roots, moderate retrenchment, stained bark with decayed stem										17 18 18						
496	American Sweetgum	9						9	27	14	572	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Minor retrenchment, decrease prognosis, longitudinal decay on stem										16 11 13						
497	American Sweetgum	20						20	28	14	779	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment										15 17 17						
498	American Sweetgum	10						10	21	13	380	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Diseased										11 8 12						
499	Guava	5	4	7				16	15	10	330	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Treat if keeping
Possible black sooty mold on leaves										12 8 11						
500	American Sweetgum	15						15	47	18	989	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Reevaluate if keeping post development
Good form and vigor, decreased canopy										19 18 16						
501	Weeping Bottlebrush	16						16	34	10	615	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										15 14 17						
502	Brisbane Box	17						17	39	17	660	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										14 14 13						
503	Brisbane Box	10.5						10.5	37	11	330	3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor, minor to moderate retrenchment										9 11 10						
504	Lemon Scented Gum	18						18	56	18	1554	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Decreased canopy vigor										26 20 25						
505	Mexican Fan Palm	19						19	60	8	380	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										12 11 13						
506	Southern Magnolia	5						5	15	9	177	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Decreased canopy health										8 7 6						
507	Southern Magnolia	13						13	27	11	363	3	2	2-3	Remove	
Decreased canopy health and decay in branch crotch										11 9 12						
508	Southern Magnolia	9						9	16	10	452	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Decreased canopy health										14 10 14						
509	Southern Magnolia	6						6	12	7	214	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Decreased canopy health minor with minor retrenchment										10 8 8						
510	European Olive	10	9	14				33	33	17	804	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Multiple points of decay, retrenchment										20 13 14						
511	European Olive	6	6	8.5				20.5	32	12	363	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Multi stemmed specimen										12 9 10						

512	Weeping Bottlebrush	14.5						14.5	36	8 10 18 17	551	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Unclosed branch cut																	
513	Brazilian Pepper	37						37	34	22 18 13 18	989	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment, epicormic sprouting, senescent																	
514	Brazilian Pepper	35						35	34	21 19 18 17	1104	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Water sprouting, cavity in flare																	
515	Brisbane Box	16.5						16.5	39	9 14 11 13	434	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
516	Peruvian Pepper	11.5	6	10.5				28	27	15 14 15 18	754	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, Codominant stems with poor crotch formation																	
517	Peruvian Pepper	10	14	8	7			39	16	18 12 22 23	1104	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Tissue embeds fence, increased liability, cavity and limb																	
518	Carrotwood	4	3.5	5.5	5			18	16	11 15 14 12	531	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Competing canopy, leans into property, poor location																	
519	Mexican Fan Palm	16						16	62	10 9 11 8	283	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
520	Golden Wattle	8.5	6	6.5				21	17	14 7 13 5	298	3-4	2-3	3-4	Remove	
Leans over fence, fungus on stem																	
521	Shamel Ash	38						38	63	25 31 31 32	2779	2-3	3	3	Preserve	
Good vigor, codominant stems with included bark																	
522	Shamel Ash	5	8	6				19	36	17 13 12 15	638	2-3	3	3	Preserve	
Good vigor, multi stem																	
523	Shamel Ash	28.5						28.5	71	20 27 21 17	1418	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Nest observed
Harvested codominant stem, minor retrenchment, nest observed																	
524	African Fern Pine	18						18	45	18 19 18 19	1075	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor retrenchment noted																	
525	Shamel Ash	19.5	13.5					33	59	30 24 28 27	2332	3	3	3-4	Remove	
Hazardous specimen, codominant stems, cavity and crotch in stem, termites																	
526	African Fern Pine	16						16	38	15 14 15 11	594	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Cankers in upper stem, good vigor, increased liability and poor prognosis																	
527	Shamel Ash	26						26	73	25 26 30 30	2418	2-3	2	3	Preserve	Prune and reevaluate if keeping
Decay in branch cut in upper canopy on the east side																	
528	Shamel Ash	34.5						34.5	67	32 21 26	1771	3	3	3	Remove	Nest observed
Moderate retrenchment, included Bark between codominant stems, nest observed																	

										16						
529	Shamel Ash	26						26	58	22	1697	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment, multiple points of decay with indications of termites										29 22 20						
530	Hong Kong Orchid Tree	10						10	22	15	510	3	2	3	Remove	
Diseased with indication of termites										16 9 11						
531	Hong Kong Orchid Tree	7.5						7.5	18	9	346	3	2	3	Remove	
Diseased with indication of termites										14 9 10						
532	Hong Kong Orchid Tree	7.5						7.5	21	11	227	2-3	2	3	Remove	
Multiple points of decay, poor prognosis										7 8 8						
533	Chinese Juniper	13	5.5					18.5	14	10	214	2-3	2-3	2	Remove	
Good health and vigor, topped										10 7 6						
534	Blue Jacaranda	15						15	33	18	934	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Mild retrenchment, good form and vigor										16 18 17						
535	Magenta Lilly Pilly	14						14	32	11	380	2-3	2	3	Remove	
Flare damage, increased liability										13 9 11						
536	Brazilian Pepper	33.5						33.5	34	18	1017	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Treat and reevaluate
Pest infested, decreased vigor										18 18 18						
537	Shamel Ash	2	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5 | 2.5	2 | 2	16.5	16	7	177	2-3	3-4	3	Remove	
Harvested stem with sprouters										8 7 8						
538	Shamel Ash	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	2	9	15	5	79	2-3	3-4	3	Remove	
Harvested stem with sprouters										7 5 3						
539	Blue Jacaranda	5						5	11	7	189	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Central stem decay										7 10 7						
540	Chinese Elm	9						9	25	22	1134	2	2	2	Preserve	
Flush cut pruning, good form and vigor										18 19 17						
541	Chinese Elm	12						12	27	27	1661	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										18 28 19						
542	Chinese Elm	5	4	6				15	13	12	638	2-3	2-3	3	FAILED and Removed	
FAILED and removed										16 15 14						
543	Queen Palm	10.5						10.5	27	14	346	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										7 9 12						
544	Queen Palm	12						12	21	11	227	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										6 8 9						
545	Queen Palm	10						10	21	11	201	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										6 7 8						
546	Queen Palm	12						12	19	10	177	2	2	2	Preserve	

Good form and vigor										4	9	7				
547	Queen Palm	12.5						12.5	22	9	4	10	12	240	2 2 2	Preserve
Good form and vigor																
548	Pear	4.5						4.5	14	5	6	7	6	113	2 2 2	Preserve
Good health and vigor, basal sprouts																
549	New Zealand Christmas Tree	9						9	15	0	8	13	10	189	3 3 3	Remove
Internal stem decay																
550	Chinese Pistache	10						10	24	5	8	15	14	346	2-3 2-3 2-3	Preserve
Good form and vigor, competing canopies																
551	Chinese Pistache	10						10	25	11	9	15	17	531	2-3 2-3 2-3	Preserve
Flush cut branch scars, competing canopy, diseased flush cuts																
552	New Zealand Christmas Tree	6	7					13	22	11	9	11	11	346	3 2-3 3	Remove
Failed central stem, fungal mass																
553	Chinese Pistache	11						11	25	15	11	17	11	572	2-3 3 2-3	Preserve
Good vigor, offset canopy																
554	Chinese Pistache	8.5						8.5	23	14	12	15	15	615	2 2 2	Preserve
Good form and vigor																
555	New Zealand Christmas Tree	10						10	15	10	7	6	9	201	3 2-3 3	Remove
Longitudinal canker																
556	Afghan Pine	21						21	28	16	12	10	10	452	2 2-3 2-3	Preserve
7.5 in needles, 2 per fascicle, 15 deg lean, 3.5 in cones, no structural roots on N side																
557	Afghan Pine	22						22	53	18	13	15	16	754	2 2-3 2	Preserve
Vigor good, minor sweep lean																
558	Afghan Pine	16	8.5					24.5	32	8	13	12	13	415	2 2 2	Preserve
Beneath utility line, goof form and vigor																Prune for safety
559	Ornamental Pear	13						13	21	5	4	7	7	104	3 2 3	Remove
Topped, fungal fruiting bodies on east side																
560	Brisbane Box	7.5						7.5	24	4	5	3	3	44	2 2 2	Preserve
Over trimmed																
561	Brisbane Box	`						0	23	5	3	7	6	87	2 2 2	Preserve
Good form and vigor, exfoliating bark, flare damage																
562	Canary Island Pine	14						14	57	7	5	7	7	133	2 2 2	Preserve
Good form and vigor																
563	Canary Island Pine	22						22	62	17	19	18	22	1134	2-3 2 2	Preserve
Borers with exudation, thinning canopy																

564	Canary Island Pine	17						17	72	14	531	2	2	2	Preserve	
Borers with exudation, thinning canopy										12 12 14						
565	Blue Jacaranda	10.5						10.5	24	11	397	3	2	2-3	Remove?	
Upper canopy deadwood, decline, lean, decayed at branch cut, poor prognosis										10 14 10						
566	Blue Jacaranda	13						13	23	16	934	2-3	2	3	Remove	Re-evaluate to save by root excavation
Possible decay in roots, fungal bodies in root zone										15 20 18						
567	Canary Island Pine	18						18	38	15	660	3	2	2	Remove?	
Decline, upper canopy deadwood										19 9 15						
568	Weeping Bottlebrush	5	4.5					9.5	27	7	143	2	2	2	Preserve	
Codominant stems, canker at flare and on stem										8 4 8						
569	Shamel Ash	2	2	2.5	0.5			7	14	3	50	2	3	1-2	Preserve	
Topped, poor form, on fence line										6 3 4						
570	Shamel Ash	23						23	39	10	314	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										10 10 10						
571	Chinese Elm	11.5						11.5	32	13	452	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, flush cuts										8 17 10						
572	Blue Jacaranda	7.5						7.5	16	8	201	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Long longitudinal canker, lean										8 8 8						
573	Canary Island Pine	10.5						10.5	23	7	214	2-3	3	3-4	Remove	
Inappropriate location, beneath utilities										5 10 11						
574	Canary Island Pine	7						7	24	7	104	2	2	3-4	Remove	
Inappropriate location, beneath utilities										5 6 5						
575	Lemon Scented Gum	3.5	4.5	4.5				12.5	29	7	143	2	2	3-4	Remove	
Codominant stems, inappropriate location, beneath utilities										7 7 6						
576	Green Ash	19.5						19.5	36	11	298	3	3	3	Remove	
Large decayed cavity, lean, asphalt over root zone										10 11 7						
577	Shamel Ash	5						5	22	6	133	2	3	2	Remove	
On fence line, poor growth habit										6 8 6						
578	Chinese Juniper	19						19	24	7	227	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Poor form, next to target, excess lean										10 8 9						
579	Silk Floss Tree	22						22	42	18	1320	2	3	3	Remove	
Hollow, failed branch, fair vigor										22 20 22						
580	Arborvitae	4.5	7.5					12	24	6	154	3	3	3	Remove	
Poor form, flare decay, codominant stem, next to target										5 8 9						
581	Chinese Juniper	11						11	25	7	177	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Next to target										5 7 11						
582	Mexican Fan Palm	17						17	33	8	201	1-2	3	3	Remove	
Next to foundation of building, poor location										8 8						

											8						
583	Canary Island Pine	23						23	39	20	20	14	907	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Beneath utilities, poor location											14							
584	Canary Island Pine	15						15	59	5	11	13	269	3	3	2	Remove	
Decline, parking beneath canopy, poor canopy form											8							
585	Lemon Scented Gum	20						20	58	15	16	21	907	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											16							
586	Red Ironbark	21						21	42	12	15	6	330	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good vigor, topped											8							
587	Red Ironbark	31						31	58	13	18	10	707	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good vigor, topped											19							
588	Chinese Pistache	12						12	19	13	7	11	314	3	2	3	Remove	
Good form and vigor, large canker with cavity											9							
589	Red Ironbark	40						40	57	21	14	20	1225	2-3		3	Remove	May be able to treat to save
Decline likely due to failed branch cuts, compressed soil, decreased canopy vigor, may be able to save if treated											24							
590	Coast Redwood	29						29	43	14	17	10	531	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											11							
591	Coast Redwood	36	22					58	60	20	16	15	730	2	3	3	Preserve	Subordinate secondary stem and brace to keep
Codominant stems											10							
592	Brazilian Pepper	7	8	8.5				23.5	27	9	6	11	269	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Spreading form, good vigor											11							
593	Brazilian Pepper	18.5	14					32.5	33	21	14	11	615	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Decay at flare, increased liability, codominant stems											10							
594	Coast Redwood	34						34		17	17	12	779	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	Can keep if target (structure) removed
Growing against target, elevated risk											17							
595	Shamel Ash	6						6	29	2	8	11	123	3	2	2	Remove	
Growing through shelving rack compartmentalizing the shelves.											4							
596	Guava	5.5	4.5					10	15	6	6	10	201	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Exfoliating bark, black sooty mold, vigor ok											10							
597	Brazilian Pepper	3	3					6	26	5	5	5	71	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Codominant stems, vigor ok											4							
598	Cherimoya	7	3.5	4	4			18.5	20	6	11	10	227	3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Prune to improve scaffolding
Diseased limbs, poor scaffolding											7							
599	Cherimoya	8.5	4.5	3	3			19	25	10	14	16	510	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, thinning canopy											11							
600	Brazilian Pepper	4.5	3.5	4.5				12.5	22	8	10	12	298	2	3	3	Remove	
Poor form, included bark, multi-stem											9							

601	Chinese Flame Tree	4	3					7	20	12	227	2	3	3	Remove	
Growing on fence line, good vigor, fence is embedded in tissue										6 10 6						
602	Brazilian Pepper	3	4	4	3	2 | 1.5	2 | 2	19.5	26	6	227	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
On fence line, invasive, multi-stem, poor form										5 11 12						
603	Brazilian Pepper	3	3	3	2.5	2 | 2	2.5 | 3 | 2.5	21.5	25	6	214	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
On fence line, invasive, multi-stem, poor form										5 12 10						
604	Chinese Flame Tree	8	3.5	3	6.5	2	9	32	32	15	594	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Near fence line, embedded gate in tissue										15 9 16						
605	Brazilian Pepper	3	2	3.5	3	3	4 | 7	25.5	30	11	510	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Near fence line, embedded gate in tissue										14 15 11						
606	Brazilian Pepper	4	4.5	3	3	4	3 | 2.5	24	23	7	298	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Near fence line, multiple volunteer sprouts										5 15 12						
607	Shamel Ash	11	9	6.5				26.5	39	7	254	2	2-3	3	Remove	
Good form and vigor, poor location, potential to damage structure nearby at flare										13 8 8						
608	Shamel Ash	7						7	33	8	201	2	3	3	Remove	
Good vigor, poor location										11 7 6						
609	Shamel Ash	9.5	6.5					16	41	18	434	2	3	3	Remove	
Good vigor, poor location										8 12 9						
610	Shamel Ash	24	6.5	8.5	7.5	4.5		51	53	28	1923	2	3	3	Remove	
Good vigor, poor location										24 25 22						
611	Shamel Ash	8.5	3	8	3			22.5	25	12	346	2	3	3	Remove	
Good vigor, poor location										10 10 10						
612	Blue Jacaranda	13						13	26	14	471	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										13 13 9						
613	Blue Jacaranda	11.5						11.5	28	6	380	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										7 15 16						
614	Ornamental Pear	8.5						8.5	19	5	79	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, topped, poor form										5 5 5						
615	Ornamental Pear	7.5						7.5	16	6	64	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Flare damage, topped over-pruned										5 4 3						
616	Ornamental Pear	9						9	15	5	95	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Flare damage, topped over-pruned										6 5 6						
617	Mini Date Palm	8.5	8.5					17	9	3	33	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Codominant stems, good health and vigor										3 3 4						
618	Mini Date Palm	10.5	9.5					20	9	3	28	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Codominant stems, good health and vigor										3 3 3						
619	Ornamental Pear	8.5						8.5	16	6	87	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Good vigor, topper										5 5						

											5						
620	Ornamental Pear	10.5						10.5	15	6	7	6	113	1-2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, flare damage											5							
621	Blue Jacaranda	10						10	28	7	14	10	330	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											10							
622	Blue Jacaranda	10						10	29	11	13	9	346	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											9							
623	Indian Laurel Fig	10	9	15				34	20	8	10	12	330	2	2	2-3	Preserve	Evaluate for safety if keeping
Codominant stems with included bark, topped											11							
624	Indian Laurel Fig	20.5						20.5	22	7	11	14	346	2	2	2	Preserve	
Topped, good form and vigor, some mechanical damage											10							
625	Indian Laurel Fig	19	13.5					32.5	22	10	12	14	434	2	2	2	Preserve	
Damage to structural roots, topped, included bark											11							
626	Indian Laurel Fig	19.5	20.5					40	27	12	4	13	330	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Failed branch											12							
627	Indian Laurel Fig	20						20	27	11	10	4	254	3	3	3	Remove	
Included bark, codominant stems, topped											11							
628	Italian Stone Pine	47						47	49	27	38	26	2418	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Failed branch, increased liability											20							
629	Italian Stone Pine	38						38	60	22	30	24	1771	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											19							
630	Italian Stone Pine	16.5	20.5	27				64	29	17	8	28	1134	2	3	3	Remove	
Poor form, decay at mid branch											23							
631	Brazilian Pepper	6						6	24	6	15	3	154	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor, next to block wall											4							
632	Brazilian pepper	5	6.5	3	4.5	4	5	28	24	5	14	9	201	2	2-3	2	Preserve	
Multi-stem, decay in open branch cut											4							
633	Silk Oak Tree	44						44	63	22	23	20	1451	2	1-2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large specimen											21							
634	Siberian Elm	25						25	43	10	21	19	881	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Burrows in structural root crown, cavity in structural root, unclosed branch cut and scar, topped											17							
635	Indian Laurel Fig	57.5						57.5	65	32	32	22	2375	2	2-3	3	Preserve	Prune decayed limb
Good health and vigor, decayed limb											24							
636	Silk Oak Tree	23						23	63	12	18	17	754	2-3	2	3	Remove	
Cavity in primary limb, increased liability											15							
637	Silk Oak Tree	26						26	61	9	19	17	638	3	2	3	Remove	
Two failed limbs											12							
638	American Sweetgum	12						12	34	6	6	5	269	3-4	3	3-4	Remove	
Diseased limbs, poor scaffolding																		

											20						
639	Glossy Privet	5	6.5	5	4.5	3.5	5 | 5	34.5	34	13	510	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Multiple decayed locations at old branch cuts, increased liability										12 14 12							
640	Glossy Privet	5	4.5	5	4	5		23.5	37	14	254	2-3	3	3	Remove		
Multiple decayed locations at old branch cuts, increased liability										8 9 5							
641	Glossy Privet	6	4	4				14	38	10	189	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Diseased										4 8 9							
642	Glossy Privet	4.5	4	3.5	3.5	2.5	6 | 4	28	38	16	177	3	3	2-3	Remove		
Diseased, multiple dead limbs										6 5 3							
643	Glossy Privet	4.5	2.5	5.5	4			16.5	37	16	177	2-3	3	2-3	Remove		
Diseased, multiple dead limbs, decay at old branch cuts										6 5 3							
644	Glossy Privet	4.5	3.5	2.5	5.5	5	4	25	41	14	346	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Advanced diseased, replacement will better serve project										7 14 7							
645	Glossy Privet	4.5	3	2.5	4	4.5		18.5	39	15	314	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Advanced diseased, replacement will better serve project										3 13 9							
646	Indian Laurel Fig	37						37	63	15	1104	2	2	2	Preserve		
Good form and vigor, minor deadwood in canopy										24 14 22							
647	Glossy Privet	4.5	6.5	3.5	3.5	4.5 | 6	5.5 | 6	40	44	15	615	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Epicormic shoots sprouting, multiple diseased limbs, decline										5 16 20							
648	Silk Floss Tree	11						11	14	13	254	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Leaf tip burn, vigor fair										9 7 7							
649	Silk Floss Tree	6						6	14	8	44	2-3	3	2-3	Remove		
Decreased aesthetics and canopy development										5 0 2							
650	White Mulberry	17						17	30	21	1046	2-3	2-3	3-4	Remove		
Decayed structural roots, increased liability, good vigor										16 22 14							
651	Silk Floss	11						11	24	12	314	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Decay in branch cut										12 10 6							
652	Ornamental Pear	16						16	29	19	1046	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve		
Moderate retrenchment, flush cuts										18 20 16							
653	Silk Floss Tree	16.5						16.5	21	11	434	2-3	2-3	3	Remove		
Significant decay in structural roots, decreased prognosis										14 10 12							
654	Chinese Juniper	6.5	6.5	6				19	16	18	363	2-3	3	3	Remove		
Sprawling canopy, multi-stem, decreased prognosis, flush cuts										9 10 6							
655	Chinese Juniper	8						8	11	10	165	3	3	3	Remove		
Offset canopy, competing canopy										9 6 4							
656	Chinese Juniper	7.5	7.5	8.5	5			28.5	17	15	298	2-3	3	3	Remove		
Internal decay in lower stem										9 9 6							
657	Chinese Juniper	5.5	3.5	5.5	4	7	5 | 6.5	37	24	16	330	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve		
Poor form, vigor OK , offset canopy										6 11							

											8						
658	Chinese Juniper	4.5	4.5					9	24	3	8	11	177	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Poor growth form and decreased aesthetics											8							
659	Chinese Juniper	5	5	7.5				17.5	22	6	10	11	201	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Competing canopy and decreased aesthetics											5							
660	Chinese Juniper	6.5						6.5	12	16	23	20	1046	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Competing canopy											14							
661	Shamel Ash	6.5						6.5	57	2	10	12	177	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	Can save if removing fence and re-evaluating
Embedded fence, good health and vigor											6							
662	Chinese Juniper	6.5	6.5					13	21	3	7	16	214	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Flush cut pruning observed, poor form											7							
663	Chinese Juniper	9	7					16	22	3	13	16	314	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Decreased aesthetics											8							
664	Shamel Ash	7.5	8.5	11	10	15		52	47	12	22	18	881	2	3	3	Remove	Reevaluate for safety embrace to keep
Included bark, increased liability, multi-stem, good vigor											15							
665	Silk Floss Tree	13						13	15	7	8	11	201	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Lean observed, shade-induced canopy deformation, diseased stem in upper part of tree											6							
666	American Sweetgum	14.5						14.5	43	17	19	13	779	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Exuding sap, decayed central leader											14							
667	Blue Jacaranda	6	6.5					12.5	16	13	9	16	531	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Codominant stems, upper canopy deadwood, flush cut noted, project may be better served if replaced											14							
668	Blue Jacaranda	5	5.5	5.5	5	6		27	22	15	9	16	572	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Re-evaluate post development
Upper canopy Deadwood noted											14							
669	Blue Jacaranda	14.5						14.5	31	12	11	15	594	1-2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good health and vigor noted, burrow in root crown, codominant stem removed											17							
670	Indian Laurel Fig	25						25	42	18	22	17	1418	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Unclosed flush cut, good health and vigor, decayed wood in unclosed branch cut											28							
671	Indian Laurel Fig	33						33	51	17	26	19	1385	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	Re-evaluate and brace for safety if keeping
Flush cuts noted, included bark											22							
672	Indian Laurel Fig	17	12	20	15			64	47	12	25	21	0	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large cavity in lower stem											21							
673	Silk Floss	21						21	31	15	16	16	0	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											16							
674	Senegal Date Palm	7	8	5.5				20.5	27	7	18	19	397	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Multiple basal sprouts, good vigor											1							
675	Senegal Date Palm	6	7.5	7.5	6	8.5	8.5	44	31		14		615	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	

Multiple basal sprouts, good vigor										10 15 17							
676	Scarlet Firethorn	4.5	3	4.5				12	10	6	79	2	2-3	2	Preserve		
Included bark in branch union, low liability										4 6 4							
677	Paperbark	6	7	7.5				20.5	30	3	44	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor, trim secondary branch										3 5 4							
678	Paperbark	17	5.5	7.5	4	5	10	49	16	10	214	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Decay noted at flare, over trimmed										7 8 8							
679	Indian Laurel Fig	20	17.5	21				58.5	60	30	1771	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor										16 19 30							
680	Indian Laurel Fig	57						57	62	30	1847	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor										27 16 24							
681	Indian Laurel Fig	40	20					60	62	24	1590	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Re-evaluate and monitor as needed	
Decay at two branch cuts noted, low risk										22 24 20							
682	Indian Laurel Fig	41						41	62	18	1963	3	3	3	Remove		
Internal cavity, good vigor, increased liability										26 31 25							
683	Brazilian Pepper	23						23	35	18	1963	3	3	3	Remove		
Large enclosed branch cut, good vigor but increased liability noted										26 31 25							
684	Canary Island Pine	25						25	66	12	471	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Lower limbs removed, good health and vigor										10 14 13							
685	Canary Island Pine	20						20	64	9	254	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Lower limbs removed, good health and vigor										9 9 9							
686	Brazilian Pepper	36						36	38	21	1256	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Large flush branch cut noted										14 19 26							
687	Indian Laurel Fig	45						45	57	27	1963	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Decay noted app flare and structural roots										17 28 28							
688	Indian Laurel Fig	43						43	62	25	1520	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor noted										16 20 27							
689	Silk Oak Tree	28						28	56	15	683	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
A few small broken limbs observed										16 14 14							
690	Canary Island Pine	27						27	58	14	452	2	2	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor										8 14 12							
691	Canary Island Pine	21	25.5	27				73.5	64	19	962	2-3	2-3	3	Remove		
Dead primary stem observed										16 18 17							
692	Canary Island Pine	21.5						21.5	50	16	510	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Girdled structural roots observed										10 13 12							
693	Canary Island Pine	31.5						31.5	45	22	962	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor										15 18 15							

694	Canary Island Pine	14						14	52	10	165	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										6 8 5						
695	Canary Island Pine	27						27	55	15	491	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	Remove electrical utility line
Good form and vigor, electrical utility line wrapped on tree										10 14 11						
696	Canary Island Pine	27						27	61	11	452	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										12 12 13						
697	Canary Island Pine	30						30	60	16	572	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										14 10 14						
698	Sago Palm	15	15					30	9	2	28	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										3 4 3						
699	Silk Oak Tree	37.5						37.5	48	15	594	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decreased canopy vigor and significant dieback										12 15 13						
700	Silk Oak Tree	21						21	51	13	707	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Flush cut, decay at mid stem										14 14 19						
701	Silk Oak Tree	20.5						20.5	49	12	962	2	2	3	Preserve	
Near foundation of building										22 19 17						
702	European Olive	9	12.5	8				29.5	31	13	397	2	3	3	Preserve	Re-evaluate and brace for safety, memorial tree
Significant tree due to name on plaque nearby, next to target, codominant stems, some decay noted										6 15 11						
703	Canary Island Pine	22						22	75	16	415	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, next to target										7 12 11						
704	South African Coral Tree	39						39	44	22	1352	3	2-3	3-4	Remove	
Hollowed stem, increased liability, red flowers,										21 19 21						
705	Siberian Elm	20						20	32	18	683	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Topped, good vigor, water sprouting										14 14 13						
706	Indian Laurel Fig	33						33	54	22	1554	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										24 24 19						
707	Indian Laurel Fig	41						41	56	19	1625	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	
Included bark in branch union with large limb										20 30 22						
708	Indian Laurel Fig	34						34	47	18	829	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Cavity under structural root and epicormic sprouts										19 12 16						
709	Sawleaf Zelkova	22.5						22.5	35	21	962	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Offset crown, frass noted large branch cuts										18 18 13						
710	Sawleaf Zelkova	16						16	30	16	452	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Top trimming, decreased aesthetics, water sprouting, decay at primary branch cut										12 11 9						
711	Sawleaf Zelkova	14						14	17	10	227	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Advanced decay, removed primary stem										8 12 4						
712	Crape Myrtle	6.5						6.5	21	6	87	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decay at flare, decline, needs irrigation and may be saved										5 5						

											5						
713	Canary Island Pine	25.5						25.5	46	13	8	15	510	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Primary stem removed; vigor is better											15							
714	American Sweetgum	17						17	40	12	13	19	754	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Multiple areas of decay at route crown, and decrease stability											18							
715	American Sweetgum	16						16	27	18	14	16	683	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Dead primary stem											11							
716	American Sweetgum	23.5						23.5	44	15	11	9	434	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Girdling roots, vigor OK, flush cuts and cankers, the decay is surficial in roots											12							
717	Canary Island Pine	25						25	54	10	12	14	510	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											15							
718	Japanese Red Pine	8.5						8.5	23	6	7	6	143	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor decline											8							
719	Japanese Red Pine	9						9	24	7	12	12	491	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Decline											19							
720	Japanese Red Pine	9.5						9.5	15	13	4	10	314	2-3	3	2	Preserve	
Poor form											13							
721	Japanese Red Pine	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.5			24	15	9	13	18	615	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	Memorial tree
Unusual form											16							
722	Japanese Red Pine	9						9	17	10	13	13	380	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor, low risk											8							
723	Japanese Red Pine	10						10	16	10	12	12	380	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Decline, 2 needles per bundle, 3 to 5-inch needles											10							
724	Sawleaf Zelkova	19.5						19.5	29	15	5	6	240	3-4	3	3	Remove	
Large area of decay on stem, topped											9							
725	Sawleaf Zelkova	23						23	25	9	12	14	434	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Diseased primary limb, poor prognosis											12							
726	Sawleaf Zelkova	13.5						13.5	26	10	15	12	471	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Multiple cankers noted											12							
727	Silk Oak Tree	32.5						32.5	54	16	17	19	855	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Possible decay at primary branch, re-evaluate to keep, good vigor, increased liability											14							
728	Canary Island Pine	30						30	69	10	11	9	283	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Brace to keep and re-eval
Included bark in codominant stem union, brace to keep											8							
729	Canary Island Pine	29.5						29.5	70	14	14	16	730	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor											17							
730	Italian Stone Pine	28.5						28.5	43	11	18	25	934	3	3	3	Remove	
Large cavity in stem											15							
731	Italian Stone Pine	26.5						26.5	42	30	15	12	989	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay in flare, sweep lean																		

											14						
732	Chinese Elm	17.5						17.5	48	15	18	14	16	779	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large branch cut noted																			
733	Chinese Elm	19						19	52	16	14	15	18	779	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large flush cut																			
734	Chinese Elm	14						14	41	14	12	12	14	531	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Lean, fair canopy development																			
735	Chinese Elm	18						18	44	22	18	9	17	855	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
736	Camphor	13						13	34	19	19	19	18	1104	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, ice plant at base																			
737	Chinese Elm	17						17	47	23	19	21	22	1418	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Prune branch and reevaluate
Good form and vigor, failed branch,																			
738	Chinese Elm	21						21	42	13	23	28	21	1418	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Exuding sap from branch kite, improper trimming, poor prognosis, canker at roots, fair vigor																			
739	Chinese Elm	18						18	47	25	21	28	25	1923	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Multiple cankers at flare, large branch cut, increased liability																			
740	Chinese Elm	18						18	43	25	21	20	18	1385	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large canker on east side of structure, exuding sap, canker on structural roots																			
741	Chinese Elm	15						15	43	21	10	12	18	730	3	3	3	Remove	
Cankers at flare and upper stem, competing canopies																			
742	Chinese Elm	15						15	32	21	25	19	12	1164	3	3	3	Remove	
Lean, multiple cankers on limbs																			
743	Camphor	5.5	7					12.5	22	11	16	8	10	397	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Improper location as it is next to a building, good health and vigor																			
744	Southern Mongolia	11						11	28	14	13	13	17	638	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor, some upper canopy deadwood																			
745	Brazilian Pepper	19						19	28	20	11	13	20	804	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Termites found in unclosed branch cut in crotch																			
746	Brazilian Pepper	25						25	34	15	21	16	17	934	3	3	3	Remove	
Indication of termites, retrenchment, cavity under tree																			
747	Canary Island Pine	36						36	63	17	18	22	20	1164	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
748	Yew Pine	8						8	27	9	7	6	2	113	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Next to building, dead branch																			
749	Blue Jacaranda	8	6	7				21	30	22	16	12	11	730	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	Re-evaluate to keep
Included bark, good vigor																			
750	Brazilian Pepper	33						33	48		14			1104	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Re-evaluate and brace to mitigate risk

Multiple stems with included bark, good health and vigor, increased risk										22	15	24					
751	Tulip Tree	19						19	30	12	11	11	15	471	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment, diseased primary stem																			
752	Blue Jacaranda	9	12	6				27	48	16	18	15	17	855	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
753	Blue Jacaranda	13						13	30	12	14	14	18	660	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
754	Canary Island Pine	22						22	36	11	5	10	9	240	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, epicormic sprouts																			
755	Canary Island Pine	38						38	25	16	11	18	19	804	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
756	American Sweetgum	22						22	44	16	13	18	13	707	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Some retrenchment, marginal tree health, better to replace																			
757	American Sweetgum	19						19	45	16	13	18	13	707	2	2	2	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor																			
758	Tulip Tree	16						16	45	12	13	13	13	510	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay and cavity at branch cut, increased liability																			
759	American Sweetgum	17						17	49	18	17	15	14	804	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Some upper canopy deadwood, stained bark, cankers																			
760	Chinese Elm	9						9	30	17	11	17	9	572	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, next to building																			
761	Pencil Tree	8						8	15	8	7	6	6	143	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
762	American Sweetgum	16						16	49	15	11	11	11	452	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, multiple cankers and stained bark locations																			
763	Brazilian Pepper	21						21	36	13	21	15	18	881	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Large specimen, good vigor																			
764	Brazilian pepper	17						17	23	10	13	12	13	452	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
765	Brazilian Pepper	24						24	32	15	18	18	15	855	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Good form and vigor, longitudinal fissure																			
766	Chinese Elm	17						17	43	27	20	22	22	1625	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor, monitor post development																			
767	Chinese Elm	17						17	36	22	20	18	19	1225	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Exuding sap from branch cut, unclosed branch cut																			
768	Chinese Elm	18						18	40	23	16	20	22	1288	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	
Multiple decayed structural roots																			
769	American Sweetgum	13						13	33	16				934	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	

Dead primary stem, upper canopy deadwood, retrenchment										19	17	17					
770	Southern Magnolia	17						17	36	15	907	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										18	15	20					
771	Chinese Pistache	12						12	26	9	363	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Flush cut, poorly trimmed in the past										10	12	12					
772	Chinese Pistache	12						12	29	10	434	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Epicormic sprouting										12	12	13					
773	Chinese Pistache	14.5						14.5	31	14	707	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										15	16	15					
774	Chinese Pistache	14						14	31	16	707	3	3	3	Remove	
Poor branch cut lead to large canker and termites										17	14	13					
775	Chinese Pistache	16						16	29	12	471	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Poorly trimmed and offset canopy mass										12	12	13					
776	Silk Oak Tree	29						29	59	16	881	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										17	13	21					
777	Silk Oak Tree	30						30	59	26	1520	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Shelf fungus at base, increased liability										17	19	26					
778	Canary Island Pine	28						28	84	14	962	2	2	3	Preserve	Trim and subordinate secondary stem
Codominant stems in upper canopy										16	18	22					
779	Chinese Elm	5	6	7				18	24	19	962	3	2-3		Remove	
Decay at primary stem, lean, poor form and location, near target										18	16	17					
780	Silk Oak Tree	33						33	61	19	1134	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Senescent specimen, increased risk liability										19	20	18					
781	Schefflera	6	8	9				23	24	10	227	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decay at primary stem, multi stemmed, next to building										10	7	7					
782	Canary Island Pine	25						25	80	14	707	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										11	16	19					
783	Canary Island Pine	17						17	56	12	471	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										12	13	12					
784	Chinese Elm	20						20	40	25	2205	3	3	3	Remove	
Poorly trimmed, lean, possible soil lift at root crown										28	25	28					
785	Chinese Elm	21						21	42	21	1520	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Cankers in structural roots										21	22	24					
786	Brazilian Pepper	39						39	46	22	1661	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay in crotch, increased liability										23	22	25					
787	Brazilian Pepper	61						61	45	15	1256	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay at old branch cut in mid stem										17	21	27					

788	Brazilian Pepper	25						25	42	20	13 19	13	829	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Poorly trimmed, decay at branch cut, multiple unclosed branch cuts with decay																		
789	Brazilian Pepper	34						34	43	24	18 26	19	1485	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair vigor and form																		
790	Victorian Box	8	6	6				20	25	9	13 6	9	269	3	3	3	Remove	
Decay in primary stem, codominant stems noted																		
791	Victorian Box	6	4					10	25	5	4 4	6	71	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Canopy retrenchment																		
792	Victorian Box	7	5					12	24	8	13 6	8	240	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Retrenchment noted decay, codominant stems and removed the primary stem noted																		
793	Coast Live Oak	22						22	43	32	21 32	19	2123	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, some sapsucker damage																		
794	Lemon Scented Gum	21						21	79	28	29 31	37	3066	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Multiple cankers																		
795	Silk Oak Tree	17						17	35	9	8 9	6	201	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor, indication of borers noted																		
796	Carrotwood	31.5						31.5	33	17	17 14	13	730	3	2	3	Remove	
Multiple large cankers with termites, increased liability																		
797	Green Ash	18						18	44	16	18 11	17	754	3	2	3	Remove	
Some upper canopy deadwood, multiple areas of decay with termites																		
798	Lemon Scented Gum	34						34	87	32	19 22	24	1847	2-3	2	2-3	Remove	
Some decayed upper canopy branches, flush cuts noted, decayed crotch																		
799	Lemon Scented Gum	24						24	87	27	17 22	15	1288	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																		
800	Lemon Scented Gum	21.5						21.5	85	18	12 18	16	804	3	2	2	Remove	
Poor prognosis and fit for future project																		
801	Lemon Scented Gum	21						21	84	23	12 20	14	934	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor																		
802	Canary Island Pine	26						26	51	7	18 13	15	551	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor, some exudation																		
803	Red River Gum	24.5						24.5	60	26	23 21	17	1485	3	2	3	Remove	
Large decay on south side of flare/stem, increased liability, red twig																		
804	Magenta Lilly Pilly	23						23	42	8	8 10	9	240	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Re-evaluate and brace to mitigate risk of failure
Good health and vigor, multi-stem,																		
805	Weeping Bottlebrush	19.5						19.5	32	12	8 11	13	380	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair vigor, good form																		
806	Weeping Bottlebrush	9	9					18	24	8	11	8	240	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Poor branch attachment																		

											8						
807	Weeping Bottlebrush	8	8.5	11.5				28	26	11	283	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Brace to mitigate failure
Fair vigor, poor scaffolding										8 9 10						
808	Weeping Bottlebrush	7	12.5					19.5	21	10	283	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair form and vigor										10 9 9						
809	Weeping Bottlebrush	12.5						12.5	32	12	380	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Some included bark at crotch, poor scaffolding										10 11 11						
810	Southern Magnolia	16						16	33	15	531	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, decay in lower crown, poor prognosis, neighboring trees are dead, fungal attack										12 11 14						
811	Blue Jacaranda	13.5						13.5	30	14	572	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Trim
Unclosed branch cut, good form and vigor										11 15 14						
812	Southern Magnolia	8.5						8.5	27	13	346	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Decay at branch and flare, increased liability										6 13 10						
813	Weeping Bottlebrush	10	7					17	28	10	330	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Reevaluate and brace for safety
Fair form and vigor, codominant stems with included bark, increase risk										12 10 9						
814	Weeping Bottlebrush	10.5	11					21.5	19	9	283	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	
Fair vigor, poor form with lean										8 11 10						
815	Weeping Bottlebrush	16.5						16.5	19	10	415	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Lean, fair form and vigor										11 16 9						
816	Green Ash	13.5						13.5	36	14	615	3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Treat infection
New leaves are diseased, fair vigor, infection noted										14 16 12						
817	Weeping Bottlebrush	11.5	8					19.5	39	5	346	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Failed branch, codominant stems, cavity and flare										12 12 13						
818	Weeping Bottlebrush	8.5	5.5	6.5				20.5	18	9	177	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Remove branch to north to keep
Topped, Leeds ranch removed										8 7 6						
819	Glossy Privet	8	5	4	6.5	6.5	6 | 7	37	30	10	240	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Fair form and vigor, multi stemmed, old with retrenchment										6 10 9						
820	Lemon Scented Gum	29.5						29.5	84	18	2042	2	2	2	Remove	
Good form and vigor, decay at unclosed branch cut, gummosis										33 18 33						
821	Blue Jacaranda	2	7	3	5	3		20	20	10	298	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Some retrenchment, decay in branch cut										8 11 10						
822	Blue Jacaranda	6.5						6.5	17	3	133	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	
Vigor is fair, stem has lean										8 10 5						
823	Mimosa	8	5.5	7	5.5	5.5		31.5	34	21	829	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	Treat and reevaluate
Indication of borers noted, vigor is good, included bark noted, needs treatment										9 18 17						
824	Blue Jacaranda	11	7.5	4.5	7			30	34	10	594	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										19 13 13						

825	Green Ash	40						40	58	14 23 20 27	1385	2-3	2	3	Preserve	Brace codominant stem and subordinate
Good form but fair vigor																	
826	Chinese Juniper	12	10.5					22.5	23	11 6 11 9	269	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
827	Lemon Scented Gum	18.5						18.5	63	11 13 25 21	962	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cut in upper canopy, gummosis noted																	
828	Lemon Scented Gum	7						7	35	10 8 10 8	254	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
829	Lemon Scented Gum	18.5						18.5	66	13 14 15 18	707	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
830	Red Flowering Gum	15.5						15.5	15	16 10 10 12	452	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, diseased limb																	
831	Lemon Scented Gum	20						20	71	22 17 22 18	1225	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good health and vigor																	
832	Lemon Scented Gum	12						12	68	11 17 16 17	730	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good health and vigor with some canopy retrenchment																	
833	Lemon Scented Gum	20.5						20.5	67	15 13 8 13	471	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Reevaluate for safety
Large fissure in lower stem																	
834	Lemon Scented Gum	13						13	42	18 14 13 13	660	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Unclosed branch cut, retrenchment, decay and upper crotch of branch																	
835	Silk Oak Tree	28						28	57	11 15 14 18	660	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	Reevaluate post project embrace if needed
Fair form and vigor, codominant stems																	
836	Lemon Scented Gum	30.5						30.5	86	18 16 16 21	989	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, minor gummosis																	
837	Brazilian Pepper	23.5						23.5	40	15 18 10 9	531	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Poor scaffolding, decay with cavity mid stem																	
838	Brazilian Pepper	36						36	39	15 14 10 18	638	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Topped with water sprouting, good form and vigor, large unclosed branch cut																	
839	Brazilian Pepper	16.5						16.5	26	12 12 13 14	510	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
840	Lemon Scented Gum	29.5						29.5	80	19 36 42 24	2873	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																	
841	Lemon Scented Gum	32.5						32.5	68	18 18 21 30	1485	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay at branch cut, codominant stems, some upper canopy deadwood or retrenchment																	
842	Lemon Scented Gum	16						16	81	18 17 18 18	989	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Minor upper canopy Deadwood, decreased canopy development																	

843	African Fern Pine	35						35	73	18	1046	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Reevaluate and brace post development
Codominant stems with included bark										13 20 22						
844	Silk Oak Tree	18						18	45	7	380	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Increased liability, decay at branch cut in mid stem										11 13 13						
845	Lemon Scented Gum	16						16	45	15	779	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large unclosed branch cut, increased liability with poor or prognosis										16 16 16						
846	Lemon Scented Gum	20.5						20.5	87	19	1194	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor, unclosed branch cut										20 19 20						
847	Lemon Scented Gum	23	25.5					48.5	89	28	1697	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	
Multi-stemmed, fair crotch formation										25 18 22						
848	Chinese Juniper	6	7					13	15	7	104	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Codominant stems with weak attachment										4 8 4						
849	Lemon Scented Gun	19.5						19.5	78	18	1734	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										25 27 24						
850	Chinese Juniper	12	7.5	7				26.5	16	11	240	2	3	2-3	Preserve	
Codominant stems, low liability, Bush like in form										9 8 7						
851	Lemon Scented Gum	18.5						18.5	75	18	1418	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, some decay at stem exposed structural roots										24 19 24						
852	Lemon Scented Gum	19						19	78	20	1590	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	remove branch with decay and reevaluate
Decay at branch cut										30 22 18						
853	Lemon Scented Gum	19						19	58	10	1225	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, lean, multiple branch cuts closing										24 22 23						
854	Red River Gum	38						38	77	17	962	3	2-3	3	Remove	
History of taught pruning, extensive decay at lower stem, decay at flare										18 17 18						
855	Brazilian Pepper	23						23	14	12	434	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Senescent										13 10 12						
856	Lemon Scented Gum	22.5						22.5	74	21	2462	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, minor gummosis, reduced canopy growth										28 30 33						
857	Brazilian Pepper	16						16	15	10	201	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Retrenchment, decayed flare										4 8 10						
858	Lemon Scented Gum	21						21	75	16	934	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										18 17 18						
859	Lemon Scented Gum	21						21		18	1288	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Bark split at stem, closing branch cuts										14 25 24						
860	Lemon Scented Gum	15						15	44	9	346	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large area of decay at flare, increased liability										8 14 11						
861	Red River Gum	21						21	66	18	1418	2	2	2-3	Preserve	

Good health and vigor, good form										25	22	20					
862	Lemon Scented Gum	23						23	77	24	31	30	30	2595	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
863	Shamel Ash	18						18	41	19	15	14	18	855	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
864	Shamel Ash	2.5	4.5	2.5				9.5	24	7	5	6	4	95	2	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Near a well, good vigor, poor placement, volunteer sprouts, May be able to keep if subordinating codominant stems and reevaluating																			
865	Lemon Scented Gum	19						19	89	19	19	23	25	1451	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
866	African Fern Pine	32.5						32.5	62	23	19	22	28	1661	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large branch cut																			
867	Lemon Scented Gum	21.5						21.5	57	8	10	20	20	660	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large area of decay on limb, increase liability																			
868	Lemon Scented Gum	20						20	66	9	16	16	19	707	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, bark has pinkish tone																			
869	Lemon Scented Gum	22.5						22.5	64	15	19	17	15	855	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good health and vigor, unclosed branch cut																			
870	Lemon Scented Gum	36						36	74	18	27	33	20	1885	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
871	Lemon Scented Gum	35.5						35.5	73	20	22	25	19	1451	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
872	Brazilian Pepper	25.5						25.5	24	11	14	12	18	594	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Retrenchment, codominant stems, termites																			
873	Shamel Ash	28						28	41	19	17	20	19	1104	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Indication of termites noted, unclosed branch cut																			
874	Shamel Ash	23						23	50	24	27	18	20	1554	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, unclosed branch cuts																			
875	California Fan Palm	25						25	43	8	8	8	8	201	3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Treat for disease
Good form, vigor fair to poor with indication of disease																			
876	Shamel Ash	22						22	50	19	15	18	22	1075	3	3	3	Remove	
Indication of termites, topped pruning, increased decay																			
877	Shamel Ash	27						27	49	15	19	18	23	1104	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Multiple areas of decay, decay at root crown, increased liability																			
878	Shamel Ash	34						34	50	14	17	16	15	754	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decay on multiple branch cuts																			
879	Shamel Ash	27.5						27.5	51	16	18	16	27	1164	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Decay at upper canopy branch cuts																			

880	Shamel Ash	39						39	52	29	2332	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Reevaluate embrace if keeping
Multiple areas of included bark, good health and vigor										30 32 18						
881	Mexican Fan Palm	18.5						18.5	27	8	201	1-2	1-2	1-2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor										8 8 8						
882	Brisbane Box	17						17	38	16	531	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor										11 13 12						
883	Brisbane Box	20.5						20.5	36	12	415	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Lean but balanced										14 9 11						
884	Indian Laurel Fig	38						38	43	16	707	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	remove ivy treat
Epiphytic growth of English ivy, infested with possible tent camp caterpillars,										16 15 13						
885	Southern Magnolia	10.5						10.5	13	11	380	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Retrenchment										11 11 11						
886	Southern Magnolia	9						9	13	6	177	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	irrigate
Retrenchment, needs irrigation										8 8 8						
887	Queen Palm	11						11	13	12	227	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Offset canopy, vigor is fair										4 13 5						
888	Indian Laurel Fig	33.5						33.5	38	19	683	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Fungus at flair, vigor fair										14 12 14						
889	Indian Laurel Fig	37						37	38	16	730	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Fungus at flair, vigor fair										14 12 19						
890	Indian Laurel Fig	53.5						53.5	37	13	660	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Senescent specimen, week										12 14 19						
891	Indian Laurel Fig	37.5						37.5	38	16	855	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Senescent specimen with decay, fungus at flare										13 18 19						
892	Shamel Ash	10						10	30	10	380	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good health and vigor										11 10 13						
893	Magenta Milli Pilli	8	8	8.5				24.5	31	11	380	2-3	3	3	Preserve	Reevaluate and brace that's needed
Good form and vigor, next to building, multi stem										12 11 10						
894	Brazilian Pepper	43.5						43.5	31	18	855	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Senescent specimen with fair vigor										13 18 17						
895	South African Plum	15						15	15	8	283	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good reform and vigor										10 11 9						
896	Red River Gum	12						12	45	16	330	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, mean										11 8 6						
897	Peppermint Tree	17						17	31	14	452	3	3	3	Remove	
Lean, large tinker in stem										13 11 10						
898	Lemon Scented Gum	18						18	78	23	1923	2	2	2	Preserve	

Good form and vigor										26	30	20					
899	Red River Gum	19.5						19.5	51	18	16	14	15	779	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Decreased canopy development, included bark, decay																			
900	Chinese Elm	15						15	28	29	19	16	20	1385	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Some dieback noted																			
901	Western Sycamore	19.5						19.5	44	20	24	15	23	1320	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Indications of borders noted, multiple small canker on stem, vigor fair to poor, exit hole 1-2mm																			
902	African Fern Pine	33						33	63	27	23	12	14	1134	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, multi stem with good branch union																			
903	African Fern Pine	41						41	52	24	17	16	24	1288	2	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Multi stemmed, near building, good vigor with good branch unions																			
904	Peppermint Tree	17.5						17.5	25	13	6	7	10	254	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Retrenchment, decreased aesthetics, lean with poor scaffolding																			
905	Peppermint Tree	17						17	24	8	8	13	11	314	3	3	3-4	Remove	
Lean with possible internal decay, increased liability																			
906	Brazilian Pepper	14	13					27	21	9	11	10	9	298	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Chlorosis in foliage, senescent, multiple areas of decay with indications of termites																			
907	Weeping Bottlebrush	19						19	21	5	12	14	11	346	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Fair vigor, codominant stems are fused																			
908	Rubber Fig	11	10.5	8				29.5	31	16	16	19	20	989	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Re-evaluate for bracing if keeping
Good vigor formal Co dominant stems with poor union																			
909	Chinese Juniper	12						12	21	4	8	11	9	201	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Cavity in stem, poor form																			
910	Brazilian Pepper	34.5						34.5	35	18	16	11	18	779	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large area of decay at flare																			
911	Lemon Scented Gum	18.5						18.5	90	24	10	18	42	1734	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
912	Lemon Scented Gum	29						29	88	30	25	21	24	1963	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor																			
913	Indian Laurel Fig	35						35	47	24	20	21	28	1697	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Fair health and vigor, senescent specimen, large unclosed branch cuts, decay at flare																			
914	Indian Laurel Fig	35.5						35.5	46	16	21	17	18	1017	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Senescent specimen, decay at flare, vigor OK																			
915	Indian Laurel Fig	28.5						28.5	43	15	12	13	18	660	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Perform nest survey if removing
Senescent specimen, fair form and vigor, nest in tree																			
916	Indian Laurel Fig	36.5						36.5	46	30	23	16		1520	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Senescent specimen, large branch cut on lower stem																			

											19						
917	Brazilian Pepper	28						28	32		16		551	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Large codominant limb removed with decay present, water sprouting, senescent specimen with poor branch attachment										8	13	16						
918	Brazilian Pepper	12	9	5.5	12			38.5	29		18		962	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Included bark, increased liability, multi stem with good vigor, may keep it braced and reevaluated										20	14	18						
919	Shamel Ash	5.5	3.5	6				15	43		12		363	2	3	2-3	Preserve	Trim to subordinate codominant stem
Good vigor, young with included bark										7	14	10						
920	Brazilian Pepper	24.5						24.5	36		14		434	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Broken branch, cavity in stem with indication of termites, large branch cut										13	9	11						
921	Brazilian Pepper	39						39	39		18		855	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Poor branch union, increased liability										12	19	17						
922	Brazilian Pepper	31						31	43		16		615	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Multiple large branch cuts, indication of termites, poor prognosis										12	10	18						
923	Brazilian Pepper	33						33	44		16		881	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Internal decay with indication of termites, increased liability										15	21	15						
924	Shamel Ash	28						28	48		33		2506	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Multiple areas of decay at branch cuts in upper canopy, poor prognosis										29	27	24						
925	Southern Magnolia	6						6	13		8		143	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment, large longitudinal stem canker										6	6	7						
926	Southern Magnolia	12						12	16		11		346	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Moderate to severe retrenchment, blooming										12	9	10						
927	Edible Fig	7	6	7				20	17		9		227	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
For scaffolding, senescent										5	8	12						
928	Brisbane Box	20						20	44		17		934	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, minor tinker nodded										16	19	17						
929	Indian Laurel Fig	46.5						46.5	48		15		1661	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Reevaluate and brace if keeping
Good form and vigor, included bark										30	31	16						
930	Mayten Tree	11.5						11.5	29		10		298	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, computing canopies										7	13	9						
931	Mayten Tree	11.5						11.5	29		12		363	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, computing canopies										13	13	5						
932	Mayten Tree	12						12	32		16		452	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, competing canopies										7	16	9						
933	Mayten Tree	11.5						11.5	32		14		363	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, competing canopies, termites										11	11	7						
934	Mayten Tree	10.5						10.5	31		7		254	3	3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, termites										7	13	9						

935	Indian Laurel Fig	37						37	49	22	2375	2-3	2-3	3	Preserve	Reevaluate and brace if keeping
Included bark, good form and vigor										30 30 28						
936	Narrow Leaved Ash	9						9	25	13	415	2	1-2	1-2	Preserve	Treat infection if keeping
Good form and vigor with indication of bacterial infection										12 12 9						
937	African Fern Pine	21						21	52	18	1225	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, near building										19 21 21						
938	Indian Laurel Fig	37.5						37.5	51	22	2205	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large branch cuts										24 30 30						
939	Indian Laurel Fig	36						36	51	25	2289	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, large branch cuts, marginal specimen										28 26 29						
940	Blue Jacaranda	9	7					16	28	13	707	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Mild to moderate retrenchment, needs water										16 17 14						
941	Blue Jacaranda	11.5						11.5	21	13	754	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Mild to moderate retrenchment, needs water, significant lean										13 16 20						
942	Lemon Scented Gum	20						20	33	7	397	3	1-3	3	Remove	
Diseased with poorly developed canopy, codominant stems										16 11 11						
943	Lemon Scented Gum	26						26	95	32	2462	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, obscured crotch										24 23 33						
944	Tulip Tree	19						19	49	17	855	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	
Fair vigor, termite infested, poor prognosis										19 17 13						
945	Shamel Ash	8						8	26	8	491	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	Prune internal branch with cavity
Poor scaffolding										14 10 18						
946	Siberian Elm	18						18	32	14	683	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Internal decay, minor retrenchment, stained bark										17 13 15						
947	Siberian Elm	22.5						22.5	33	11	415	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Retrenchment noted, decline, decay at flare										15 9 11						
948	Peruvian Pepper	18.5						18.5	35	19	989	2-3	3	3	Preserve	Prune branch with included bark in crotch
Good form and vigor, included bark on SE branch										17 17 18						
949	Weeping Fig	28.5						28.5	29	19	907	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Clean canopy
Dense canopy, lean, good vigor										18 17 14						
950	American Sweetgum	23						23	51	26	1385	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Disease, retrenchment noted, girdling roots										19 17 22						
951	Camphor	15						15	35	23	1134	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decline, moderate retrenchment, decay that flare										18 21 14						
952	Chinese Juniper	10.5						10.5	17	8	189	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, included bark, low liability										7 4 12						

953	Chinese Juniper	7	6	7.5	7.5			28	17	17	314	2	2-3	2-3	Preserve	
Good vigor, included bark, low liability										11 3 9						
954	American Sweetgum	16						16	44	19	829	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Treat infections
Diseased leaves, minor retrenchment, treat infection										14 16 16						
955	American Sweetgum	16						16	51	18	660	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Multiple points of decay, disease										14 15 11						
956	Shamel Ash	19						19	46	27	1809	2	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor										23 27 19						
957	Shamel Ash	30.5						30.5	64	23	2082	2-3	2	2	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, minor decay in upper canopy										25 27 28						
958	Shamel Ash	20.5						20.5	65	17	1075	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Diseased, sweep lean, minimal to moderate retrenchment										18 25 14						
959	Green Ash	27						27	57	14	452	3	2-3	3-4	Remove	
Decay in red crown, borers										12 8 14						
960	Shamel Ash	33.5						33.5	31	30	3630	3	2-3	3-4	Remove	
Multiple areas of decay, hazardous										39 36 31						
961	Brisbane Box	8.5						8.5	59	9	283	3	2-3	3	Remove	
Significant retrenchment, exfoliation										9 10 10						
962	Brisbane Box	9.5						9.5	21	7	177	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment										7 8 8						
963	Brisbane Box	10						10	15	10	363	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Moderate retrenchment										11 10 12						
964	Brisbane Box	12.5						12.5	22	15	531	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Poor vigor and moderate retrenchment										12 12 13						
965	Strawberry Tree	8.5						8.5	24	9	165	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Decline with severe retrenchment, large canker										6 9 5						
966	Brisbane Box	5.5						5.5	13	5	143	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	
Severe retrenchment										7 7 8						
967	Silk Floss	5	5	3.5	3.5			17	30	14	415	3-4	3	3-4	Remove	
Severe retrenchment, almost dead										17 8 7						
968	China Doll Tree	7.5						7.5	38	14	452	2-3	3	3	Remove	
Inappropriate location, near building, poor growth form										18 12 4						
969	Brazilian Pepper	27						27	39	13	855	2-3	2-3	3	Remove	Trim to remove hazardous branch
Lean with decay at flare on opposing side, increased liability										12 19 22						
970	Lemon Scented Gum	25						25	86	36	3792	2	2	2-3	Preserve	
Good form and vigor, history of branch breakage, hazardous										31 39 33						
971	Lemon Scented Gum	18.5						18.5	75	20	1885	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Unclosed ranch cut, good form and vigor										31 24						

											23						
972	Lemon Scented Gum	18.5						18.5	74	28	2082	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Unclosed ranch cut, good form and vigor										19 24 32							
973	Lemon Scented Gum	22.5						22.5	84	14	1554	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve	
Unclosed ranch cut, good form and vigor, water sprouting										30 16 29							
974	Chinese Juniper	10	10.5					20.5	21	18	434	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	
Next to building, lean										7 17 5							
975	Green Ash	20						20	43	21	1046	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Minor retrenchment, stained bark, decay on central stem, included bark with codominant stems										18 16 18							
976	Blue Jacaranda	13.5						13.5	31	18	907	2-3	2	2	Preserve		
Good form and vigor, decayed structural root										13 21 16							
977	Shamel Ash	21						21	54	21	1697	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor, poorly trimmed										17 29 26							
978	Green Ash	19						19	37	16	638	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Severe retrenchment, decline, indication of termites in cavities on stem										10 16 15							
979	Brazilian Pepper	12						12	27	16	615	2	2	2	Preserve	Trim to mitigate hazard	
Good form and vigor, field branch										15 13 12							
980	Lemon Scented Gum	24						24	73	16	1697	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Decay at branch union, large canker in upper canopy										30 17 30							
981	Shiny Xylosma	10.5	10					20.5		8	491	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Stained wood, indication of termites, codominant stem										9 15 18							
982	Carrotwood	6.5	13	5				24.5	30	9	572	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	Reevaluate post development if keeping	
Unclosed branch cut, included bark										13 15 17							
983	Lemon Scented Gum	28						28	80	22	1418	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	trim off cankerous limb	
Marginal specimen but still has years of service,										21 19 23							
984	Western Sycamore	21.5						21.5	44	18	683	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Refined bark, lean, indication of borer infestation, multiple border holes										13 16 12							
985	Japanese Cheesewood	11						11	25	12	240	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Indications of termites in Deadwood of crotch, decreased prognosis										13 4 6							
986	Western Sycamore	22						22	64	24	1046	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Borer exit holes and small cankers noted on stem and flare										12 21 16							
987	Western Sycamore	22						22	63	18	1385	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Borer exit holes and small cankers noted on stem and flare										13 31 22							
988	Magenta Lilli Pilli	14						14	36	11	254	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Multiple cankers noted										13 6 6							
989	Shiny Xylosma	12						12	37	12	363	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Multiple cankers noted										9 12 10							
990	Shiny Xylosma	12.5	8					20.5	37	11	572	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		

Decline or retrenchment noted, discolored										13 15 15							
991	Shiny Xylosma	9.5	8.5	9.5				27.5	36	18 17 8	707	3	2-3	3	Remove		
Large canker in primary branch																	
992	Shiny Xylosma	11	9.5					20.5	37	15 13 10	531	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Multiple areas of small cankers, flush cuts, large canker on primary branch										14							
993	Shiny Xylosma	8.5	12.5					21	36	6 18 16	638	2-3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Termites, vigor is ok										17							
994	Red Flowering Gum	19.5						19.5	45	13 13 19	1046	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Mean, good vigor, termites, trimmed lower canopy										28							
995	Canary Island Pine	20						20	81	6 9 11	314	2-3	2	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor										14							
996	Canary Island Pine	17						17	68	8 10 13	346	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Epicormic branches at lower canopy										11							
997	Canary Island Pine	22.5						22.5	68	8 11 12	346	2	2	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor										11							
998	Canary Island Pine	20						20	61	10 14 13	415	2	2	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor										9							
999	Canary Island Pine	17						17	58	12 11 13	434	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve		
Good form and vigor										11							
1000	Canary Island Pine	13.5						13.5	58	7 7 7	165	3	2-3	2-3	Remove		
Indication of borrowers noted, exudation observed										8							

APPENDIX B –TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity near trees pose a great risk due to many factors. It is very important to reduce disturbance impacts to existing trees during construction activity associated with a development project. Older trees are less tolerant to root crown disturbance, either from damaged roots or compacted soils. Damage to structural roots can greatly cause harm and structural instability to trees and cause them to fail. The main stresses and risks of construction include:

- Soil compaction
- Lack of water or changes in the site hydrology
- Change of grade in the root zone
- Physical damage to tree roots and stem structure
- Dumping of potentially toxic construction wastes
- Dust
- Human error

Given this, the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) are recommended to mitigate adverse effects stemming from construction and to preserve the health and vigor of the trees onsite.

The successful implementation of a project requires effective communication regarding protective measures in place and a willingness by everyone involved to follow the guidelines presented. Prior to groundbreaking activity, a pre-construction meeting should be held with the project arborist, supervisor, work crew, and other parties associated with the project that may be involved in the various stages of the project. The guidelines and BMPs can be presented at this time and handouts given to the work crews.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

A tree protection zone should be established and clearly marked for all trees. A TPZ is meant to protect the tree's limbs, trunk and roots from construction damage by discouraging the storage of materials beneath the tree's canopy, accidental releases of chemicals, and the accidental breakage or damage of tree structures. The TPZ should extend one foot from the face of the trunk for each inch in trunk diameter (measured at a height of 4.5 feet), with a minimum of 2 feet. The TPZ should be extended to 1.5 feet per inches DBH for sensitive or overmature trees. A tree's Critical Root Zone (CRZ) includes the area in which the significant structural roots, critical to the tree's structural integrity, are located. To the extent feasible, it is advisable for the construction crew to refrain from working within the CRZ.

In areas where feasible, the following measures are recommended to protect the trees.

1. Protective fencing should be placed at the outer edge of the TPZ.
2. Protective fencing must be erected so that it is visible and structurally sound enough to deter construction equipment, foot traffic, and the storing of equipment under tree canopies.
3. Signs should be posted on the fencing around trees notifying contractors of the fines for dumping. Oil from construction equipment, cement, concrete washout, acid washes, paint, and solvents are toxic to tree roots.

4. If it is not feasible to operate outside of the TPZ and CRZ, an arborist or biological monitor should be consulted to assess the situation and explore methods that will result in minimal adverse impact to the nearby tree.
5. If work must be performed within or near the TPZ, soil compaction must be mitigated by the addition of 4" of mulch or other similar material in the immediate vicinity of the work being performed.
6. Construction creates large amounts of dust. Trees to be preserved will need to be kept clean. Dust reduces photosynthesis within the leaves of trees. During periods of extended drought, wind or grading, trunks, limbs and foliage should be sprayed with water to remove accumulated construction dust. Strict dust control measures must be implemented during construction to minimize this impact, and an occasional rinsing with a solution of water and insecticidal soap will help control pests.
7. Many trees in the appendix are noted to have poor health or structural issues. Strategic pruning may be required to limit hazardous conditions to the construction crew; this is at the discretion of the project arborist or supervisor. All pruning should be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist or ASCA Consulting Arborist.
8. Supplemental irrigation is recommended if a tree appears stressed or under irrigated. Irrigation should be designed to wet the soil within the Tree Protection Zone to the depth of the root zone and to replace that water once it is depleted. Light, frequent irrigation should be avoided.