# APPENDIX C.2:
# Tree Survey and Arborist Report
# 2026



# Tree Survey and Arborist Report

*for an approximate 141-acre Survey Area within the Proposed Fairview Specific Plan*
*Located within the City of Costa Mesa, California, County of Orange*



**Project Overview**

- Includes FDC and Costa Mesa Country Club Properties
- 1152 trees surveyed comprised of 86 distinct species
- 27 native trees (2.3%) comprised of 7 species
- 285 Cal-IPC Invasive trees within 13 species
- 529 trees to consider for removal
- 127 trees to consider for treatment
- 21 dead trees


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| Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| ASCA | American Society of Consulting Arborists |
| Cal-IPC | California Invasive Plant Council |
| CDFG | California Department of Fish and Game (legacy name referenced in MBTA section) |
| CMCC | Costa Mesa Country Club |
| CPS | CalPacific Sciences |
| DBH | Diameter at Breast Height |
| FDC | Fairview Development Center |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GPX | GPS Exchange Format (file format for GPS waypoint data) |
| H1 / H2 | Sunset Climate Zone designations (as used in species descriptions) |
| ISA | International Society of Arboriculture |
| KMZ | Keyhole Markup Zip (Google Earth file format) |
| MBTA | Migratory Bird Treaty Act |
| MC | Municipal Code (City of Costa Mesa) |
| RCA | Registered Consulting Arborist |
| TRAQ | Tree Risk Assessment Qualification |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |

## SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This arborist survey has been performed at the request of PlaceWorks for the proposed Fairview Specific Plan (Plan) development in the City of Costa Mesa, California, within the County of Orange. The proposed project includes the integration of California State-owned and City-owned property into the Plan and the subsequent municipal and residential development with associated buildings, dwellings, infrastructure, streets, parking and landscaping.

This tree survey includes an update to trees previously assessed at the Fairview Development Center in a previous arborist report (dated March 2024) and includes those within the Costa Mesa Country Club Golf Course (Golf Course) that will be included in the Plan's design. The field surveys associated with this report were performed November 12 through December 21, 2025. Trees were tagged with aluminum tags (if not previously done so), 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, indication of disease, local environment as well as conditions in which they occur. In all, 1,152 trees were assessed, comprised of 86 distinct species. The four most prominent species surveyed were Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), Indian laurel fig *(Ficus microcarpa*), River she-oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*), and lemon scented gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), composing 26.4% of the total tree population. The native species observed during the surveys include western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa)*, Port Orford cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens)*, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia)*, Gooding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and California fan (*Washingtonia filifera)* palm, totaling 27 trees and comprising 2.3% of the total species onsite. In addition, as many as 15 trees within the property were planted in memory of individuals (Fairview Development Center (FDC) or the Golf Course). No other trees within the property are anticipated to qualify as a special status tree based on the City's Municipal Code. As many as 21 trees within the project boundary were dead.

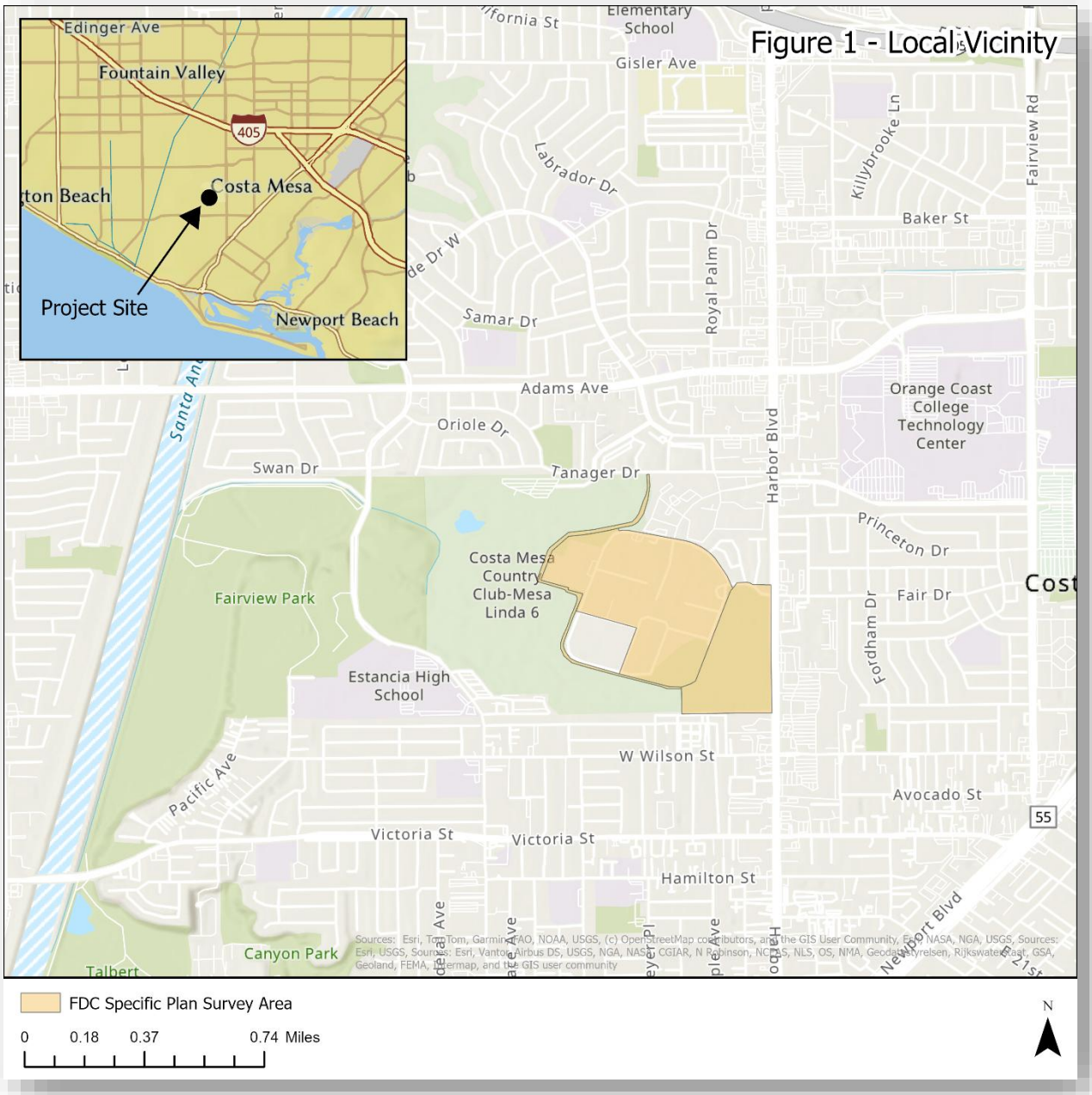
Within both sites, the subject trees appear to be regularly maintained. However, many of the trees are senescent, irrigation appears to have been sporadic within the FDC after its 2025 closure, and historic trimming techniques were not performed in accordance with current industry (ANSI A300) standards (see Section 3.2 below); these factors and others likely contributed to increased incidence of disease and decline. In addition, the project site as a whole has a dense population of burrows from ground squirrels (many within the root crowns) that have adversely impacted the tree population, especially within the FDC. Due to advanced disease, increased risk of significant failure, and decline, 529 trees (45.9%) are poor candidates for preservation necessitating their removal (dead trees not included). The remaining 623 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 2.8 below) outlines provisions and guidelines for parkway 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 Economic and Development Director. The Planning Department 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 comprised of portions of the Fairview Development Center Specific Plan (see Figure 1 below). It includes approximately 141.1-acres in total; approximately 92-acres of the Fairview Development Center (2501 Harbor Blvd.), and 48-acres of the adjacent Costa Mesa Country Club (1701 Golf Course Dr.). The project location 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.



### 2.2 - Proposed Project

The Fairview Development Center Specific Plan proposes the development of a mixed-use, mixed-income community. Initiated in September 2023, the plan is being prepared concurrently with an Environmental Impact Report and is anticipated to be completed by late 2026. With an estimated capacity of approximately 4,000 residential units, the residential program is intended to accommodate a range of income levels, including affordable and supportive housing. The plan also includes approximately 12 to 14 acres of publicly accessible open space within the overall site design, consisting primarily of parks, landscaped paseos, trails, plazas, and green buffers. In addition, the plan incorporates supporting infrastructure such as internal roadways, pedestrian and bicycle circulation networks, parking areas, stormwater management facilities, and utility improvements.

### 2.3 - Current Conditions

As previously indicated, the project area includes a portion of the Costa Mesa Country Club (CMCC), an active and busy public facility that includes two golf courses. The survey area within CMCC includes holes 6 through 15 of the Mesa Linda Course with an extended area along the proposed Shelly Circle Trail. The area is landscaped, irrigated, and well maintained.

The FDC was officially shut down at the end of 2025, and only minimal landscaping and irrigation is currently occurring. Since the original tree survey was performed, a number of trees have been removed from the property.

### 2.4 - Site and Vicinity Characteristics

The elevation of the project 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Myford sandy loam**<br>**0 to 2 percent slopes**<br>NRCS # 172 | **Setting**<br>• *Landform: Terraces*<br>• *Parent material: Alluvium derived from mixed*<br>**Typical profile**<br>• *H1 - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam*<br>• *H2 - 12 to 18 inches: sandy clay*<br>• *H3 - 18 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam*<br>• *H4 - 28 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam*<br>• *H5 - 71 to 79 inches: sandy loam* | 90.3 | 64.0% |
| **Myford sandy loam**<br>**9 to 15 percent slopes**<br>NRCS # 175 | **Setting**<br>• *Landform: Terraces*<br>• *Parent material: Alluvium derived from mixed*<br>**Typical profile**<br>• *H1 - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam*<br>• *H2 - 12 to 18 inches: sandy clay*<br>• *H3 - 18 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam*<br>• *H4 - 28 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam*<br>• *H5 - 71 to 79 inches: sandy loam* | 47.6 | 33.7% |
| **Omni clay**<br>**drained**<br>NRCS # 184 | **Setting**<br>• *Landform: Depressions*<br>• *Parent material: Mixed alluvium*<br>**Typical profile**<br>• *H1 - 0 to 17 inches: clay*<br>• *H2 - 17 to 60 inches: silty clay* | 3.2 | 2.3% |
| **Totals for Area of Interest** | | **141.1** | **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 within the urban space 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 area is a significant component of the urban forest that makes up the coastal community within Southern California. The FDC and the adjacent CMCC have 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 86 distinct species that provide a range of heights and canopy shapes and sizes. However, only 2.3% (27) of the trees are California natives. A greater proportion of native trees would likely better contribute to the local ecology served by this site. Finally, the site's tree density is approximately 8.2 trees/acre. Of the population of trees surveyed, the average tree stem diameter, height, and canopy cover are 19.8-inches, 40.1-ft., and 798 sq. ft. respectively. Total tree canopy coverage of within the project area is approximately 21.1 acres, or 15.0%.

**2.5 - Assignment and Scope of Survey**

CalPacific Sciences (CPS) was assigned to perform a follow-on tree survey and health assessment of all remaining trees within the FDC in addition those trees within the proposed FDC Specific Plan boundary. The survey was performed to update the current condition of the FDC trees as well as identify the various tree species found within the project boundary; this included assessing 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 overview of trees that are diseased, hazardous, or possess poor form so appropriate and effective treatment can be performed.

Documentation in this report is designed to meet 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 reviewed to confirm the status of the proposed Specific Plan and to determine whether any updates had occurred to applicable tree protection guidelines. The complete appendix from the previous tree survey (January 2024) was printed and used as a reference during the Fairview Development Center (FDC) portion of the current survey. FDC Administration provided tree tags that had been removed from trees due to past construction activities or safety-related removals. These tags were cross-referenced with the 2024 report's appendix and prior GPS waypoint (GPX) data to help ensure that all trees currently located within the FDC campus were located, identified, and assessed.

Aerial photographs were used as a visual guide during the assessment as well as imported KMZ files from Google Earth. 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.

Aluminum numeric tags were affixed to all trees (typically on the north side) at BH for later reference. If present, existing tags were left in place and their associated numbers were used in data collection. 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.

Unless otherwise mandated by the local regulation, trees with a DBH of $\geq$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 did not include any tools or methods 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 - Parkway Tree Replacement Ratio (Section 15-131)**

The MC states that a property owner or applicant shall pay for parkway tree replacement costs at 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". According to the MC, "*Parkway means the area lying between the back of the curb and the public right-of-way property line, or area contained within a landscape or tree easement."*

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 on site and the scope of the assignment, the primary objective of this assessment was to evaluate each tree's overall condition and its potential to contribute to the local environment and community over the long term. The intent was not to provide an exhaustive list of treatments or detailed prescriptions for each individual tree, but rather to identify and prioritize trees that may be suitable candidates for preservation. Secondarily, the assessment offers a general characterization of trees exhibiting disease, structural defects, hazardous conditions, or poor form so that appropriate and effective mitigation measures can be considered. This report is intended to support planning-level decision-making and environmental review and should not be used as a substitute for site-specific construction-phase tree protection planning or detailed risk assessments. Although a limited tree risk assessment was performed as part of this effort, it was conducted from a broad, screening-level perspective. A more detailed, site-specific risk assessment is recommended to fully evaluate potential hazards and better ensure public safety.

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's Mediterranean climate, along with the coastal environment, provides favorable conditions for a wide range of tree species from around the world. Many trees reveal key identification features, such as flowers and fruit, primarily during spring and fall. However, not all exhibit these characteristics consistently due to factors like health, vigor, reproductive strategy, or seasonal timing. Consequently, there is an unlikely potential for misidentification, particularly for dormant trees in or in their final stages of decline. Identification efforts relied on observable traits including leaf shape/arrangement, bark texture, overall tree morphology, and especially reproductive structures (such as inflorescences or fruit). Every effort was made to determine the correct species, and supplemental research and reference materials were used in addition to ensure accurate identification to the greatest degree feasible. No invasive diagnostic testing was conducted as part of 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. CPS 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, greater weight was placed on public safety considerations given the presence of frequent targets within the proposed development.

Consulting arborists 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 (NOT A RECOMMENDATION)*.

## 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.

### 3.1 - Tree Location

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 within the project area (see Figure 2 below). An aluminum numerical tag was attached to each tree. Figures 2a-c show the location of the various species within the project area with each tree labeled according to its tag number.



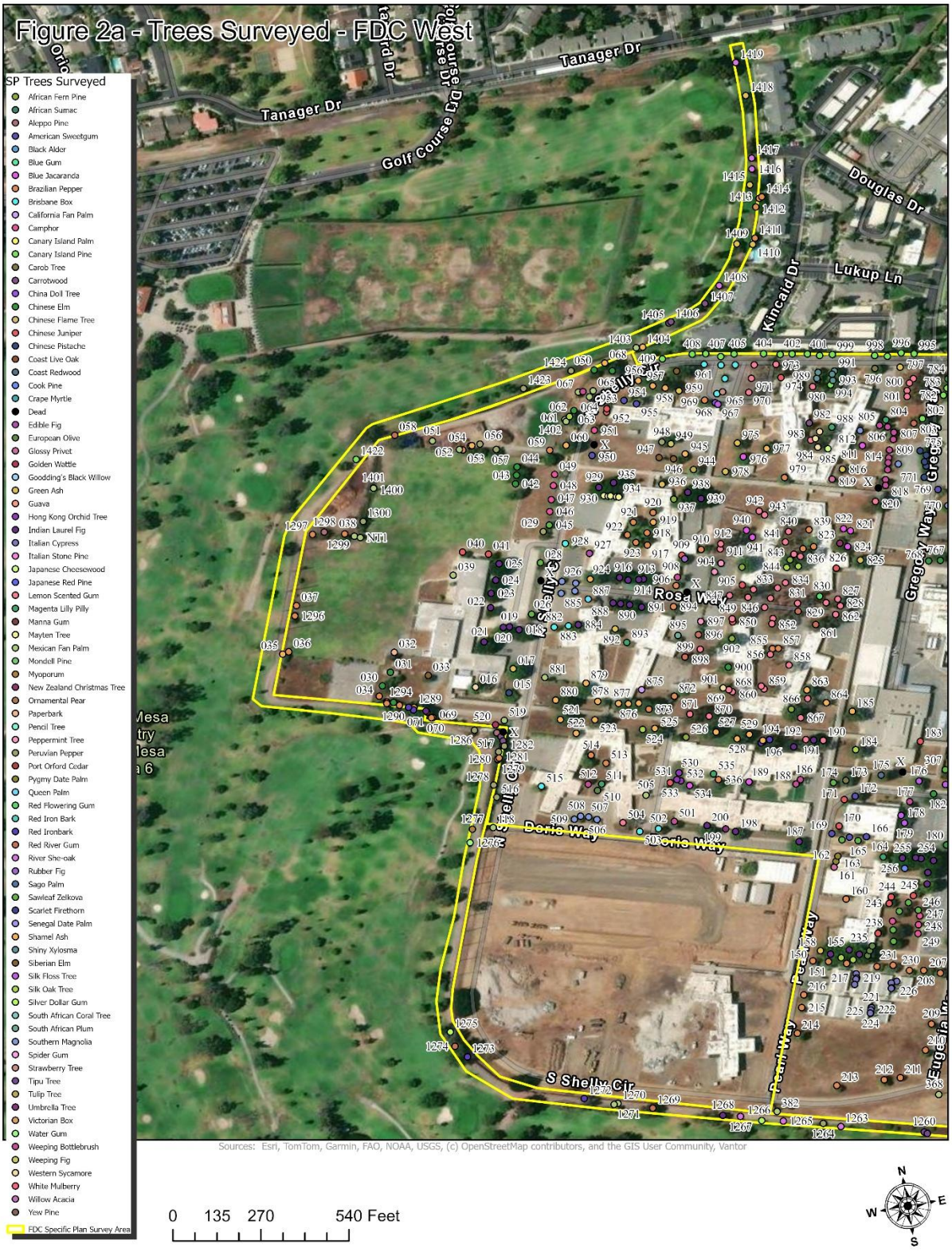


Figure 2a - Trees Surveyed - FDC West
SP Trees Surveyed
African Fern Pine
African Sumac
Aleppo Pine
American Sweetgum
Black Alder
Blue Gum
Blue Jacaranda
Brazilian Pepper
Brisbane Box
California Fan Palm
Camphor
Canary Island Palm
Canary Island Pine
Carob Tree
Carrotwood
China Doll Tree
Chinese Elm
Chinese Flame Tree
Chinese Juniper
Chinese Pistache
Coast Live Oak
Coast Redwood
Cook Pine
Crape Myrtle
Dead
Edible Fig
European Olive
Glossy Privet
Golden Wattle
Goodding's Black Willow
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
Manna Gum
Mayten Tree
Mexican Fan Palm
Mondell Pine
Myoporum
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Ornamental Pear
Paperbark
Pencil Tree
Peppermint Tree
Peruvian Pepper
Port Orford Cedar
Pygmy Date Palm
Queen Palm
Red Flowering Gum
Red Iron Bark
Red Ironbark
Red River Gum
River She-oak
Rubber Fig
Sago Palm
Sawleaf Zelkova
Scarlet Firethorn
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
Spider Gum
Strawberry Tree
Tipu Tree
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Tree
Victorian Box
Water Gum
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Fig
Western Sycamore
White Mulberry
Willow Acacia
Yew Pine
FDC Specific Plan Survey Area
Tanager Dr
Golf Course Dr
Douglas Dr
Lukup Ln
Kincaid Dr
Rosa Way
Gregory Way
Doris Way
Pearl Way
S Shelly Cir
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Vantor
0 135 270 540 Feet
N
E
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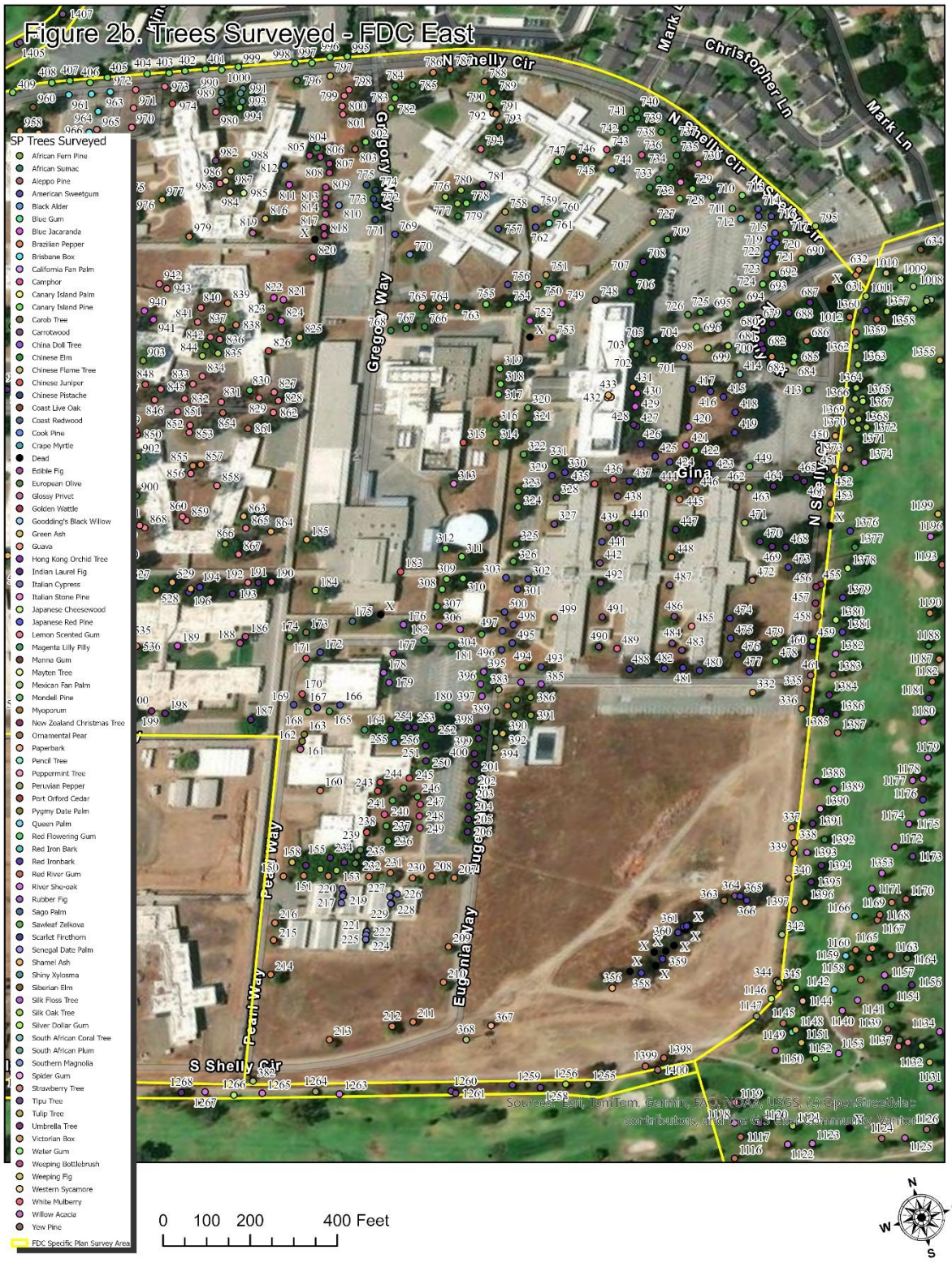
Figure 2b. Trees Surveyed - FDC East
SP Trees Surveyed
African Fern Pine
African Sumac
Aleppo Pine
American Sweetgum
Black Alder
Blue Gum
Blue Jacaranda
Brazilian Pepper
Brisbane Box
California Fan Palm
Camphor
Canary Island Palm
Canary Island Pine
Carob Tree
Carrotwood
China Doll Tree
Chinese Elm
Chinese Flame Tree
Chinese Juniper
Chinese Pistache
Coast Live Oak
Coast Redwood
Cook Pine
Crape Myrtle
Dead
Edible Fig
European Olive
Glossy Privet
Golden Wattle
Goodding's Black Willow
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
Manna Gum
Mayten Tree
Mexican Fan Palm
Mondell Pine
Myoporum
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Ornamental Pear
Paperbark
Pencil Tree
Peppermint Tree
Peruvian Pepper
Port Orford Cedar
Pygmy Date Palm
Queen Palm
Red Flowering Gum
Red Iron Bark
Red Ironbark
Red River Gum
River She-oak
Rubber Fig
Sago Palm
Sawleaf Zelkova
Scarlet Firethorn
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
Spider Gum
Strawberry Tree
Tipu Tree
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Tree
Victorian Box
Water Gum
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Fig
Western Sycamore
White Mulberry
Willow Acacia
Yew Pine
FDC Specific Plan Survey Area
N Shelly Cir
Christopher Ln
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Gregory Way
Pearl Way
Eugenia Way
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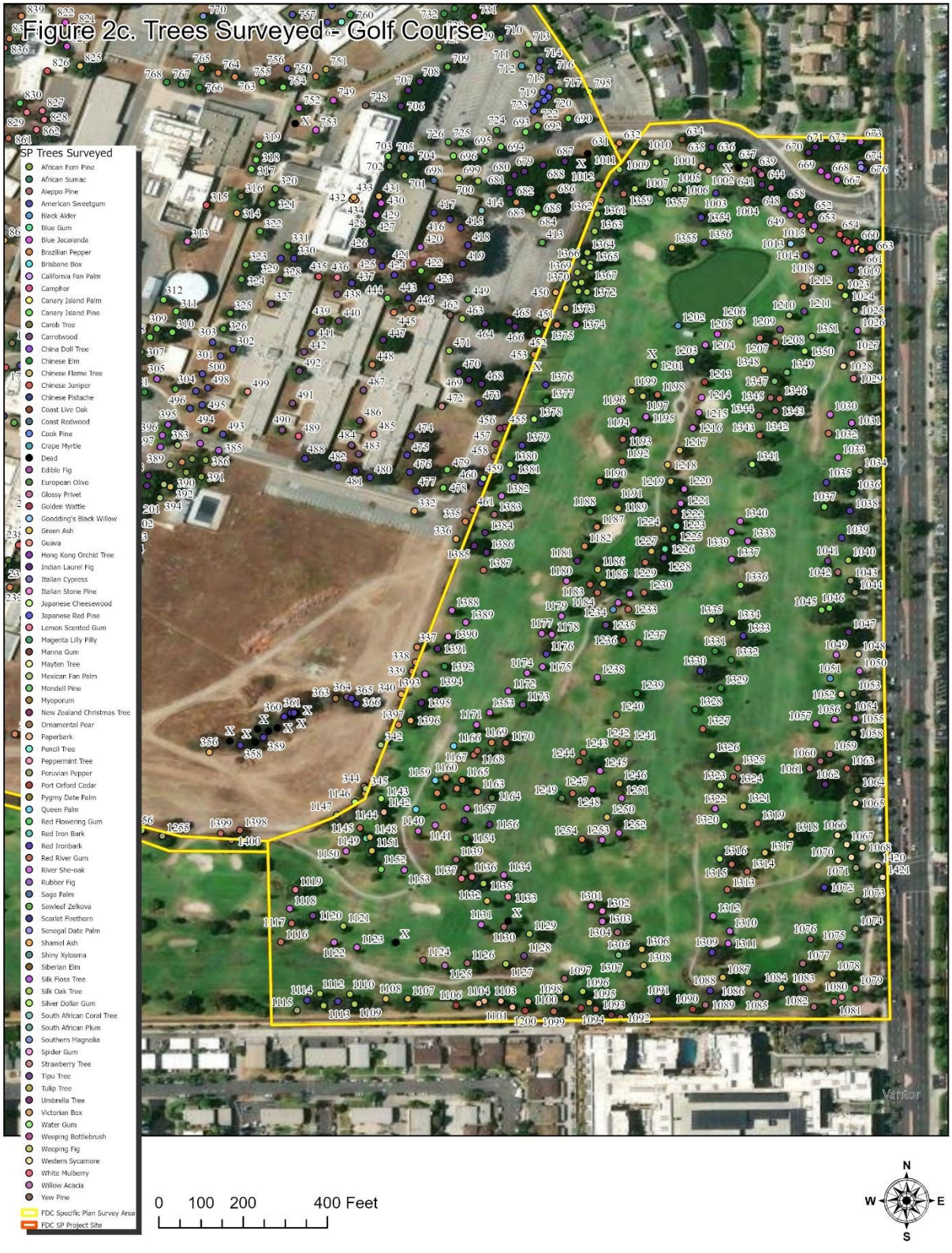
Figure 2c. Trees Surveyed - Golf Course
SP Trees Surveyed
African Fern Pine
African Sumac
Aleppo Pine
American Sweetgum
Black Alder
Blue Gum
Blue Jacaranda
Brazilian Pepper
Brisbane Box
California Fan Palm
Camphor
Canary Island Palm
Canary Island Pine
Carob Tree
Carrotwood
China Doll Tree
Chinese Elm
Chinese Flame Tree
Chinese Juniper
Chinese Pistache
Coast Live Oak
Coast Redwood
Cook Pine
Crape Myrtle
Dead
Edible Fig
European Olive
Glossy Privet
Golden Wattle
Goodding's Black Willow
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
Manna Gum
Mayten Tree
Mexican Fan Palm
Mondell Pine
Myoporum
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Ornamental Pear
Paperbark
Pencil Tree
Peppermint Tree
Peruvian Pepper
Port Orford Cedar
Pygmy Date Palm
Queen Palm
Red Flowering Gum
Red Iron Bark
Red Ironbark
Red River Gum
River She-oak
Rubber Fig
Sago Palm
Sawleaf Zelkova
Scarlet Firethorn
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
Spider Gum
Strawberry Tree
Tipu Tree
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Tree
Victorian Box
Water Gum
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Fig
Western Sycamore
White Mulberry
Willow Acacia
Yew Pine
FDC Specific Plan Survey Area
FDC SP Project Site
0 100 200 400 Feet
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### 3.2 - Resident Tree Species Profiles

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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| African Fern Pine<br>*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. | 10 | 0.9% |
| African Sumac<br>*Searsia lancea* | The African Sumac is a dense shade tree belonging to the cashew family, Anacardiaceae. Known for its resilience in dry conditions, it thrives with minimal water but maintains its best appearance when provided with regular, deep irrigation. Adapted to Sunset Climate Zones 8–9 and 12–24, this tree does not tolerate shade and flourishes in USDA Hardiness Zones 9, 10, and 11. It can grow in various soil textures, including loam, sand, and clay, and is tolerant of pH levels ranging from slightly acidic to very alkaline. With a moderate tolerance to salt, the African Sumac reaches a maximum height of 30 feet, with a canopy spread between 20 and 35 feet. It grows at an approximate rate of 24 inches per year, has medium-strength branches, and presents a low potential for root damage. There are no known hazards associated with this tree, and its biogenic emissions are low. Additionally, it attracts birds, enhancing local wildlife interactions. While generally hardy, it is susceptible to diseases such as root rot and verticillium. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Aleppo Pine<br>*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.<br>Height: 30 - 60 feet. Width: 20 - 40 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Season.<br>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).* | 24 | 2.1% |
| The Aleppo pine was a dominant species within the golf course portion of the project area well suited for the conditions present as evidenced by the general health and vigor of the stand. | | | |
| American Sweetgum<br>*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.<br>Height: 80 feet. Width: 40 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Season.<br>Longevity Greater than 150 years.<br>This tree grows in full sun to partial shade.<br>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. | 25 | 2.2% |
| Black Alder<br>*Alnus glutinosa* | Alnus glutinosa, commonly known as black alder, is a member of the *Betulaceae* (birch) family and is native to Europe and North Africa. It is a fast-growing but relatively short-lived tree that has become naturalized in parts of North America. In several Midwestern states, it is classified as a noxious weed due to its aggressive growth habit and ability to outcompete native vegetation. Black alder has a high water-use requirement and is adaptable to a wide range of Sunset Climate Zones, including Zones 1–10 and 14–24. It tolerates loam, sand, or clay soils, with soil pH ranging from very acidic to slightly alkaline, and exhibits moderate salt tolerance. At maturity, the species can reach approximately 80 feet in height with a canopy spread of about 30 feet and a rapid growth rate of roughly 36 inches per year. Branch strength is considered medium to weak, and the species has a high potential for root-related damage. Potential health concerns include allergenic effects. Ecologically, black alder is deer resistant and provides habitat value by attracting birds. It is susceptible to several diseases and pests, including powdery mildew, *Armillaria*, root rot, and aphids, but it is considered resistant to *Phytophthora ramorum*, the pathogen responsible for Sudden Oak Death. | 4 | 0.3% |
| Blue Gum **<br>*Eucalyptus globulus* | This evergreen species in the Myrtaceae (myrtle) family. It has a compact and erect or spreading growth habit and requires ample growing space. Its SelecTree water use | 3 | .3% |

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| | rating is medium. It grows in Sunset zones 5 – 6, 8 – 24 and USDA zones 9 – 10. Its maximum tree height is 120 feet, and it can have a canopy spread of 30-80 feet.<br>Growth rate: 36+ inches per season.<br>Its longevity is typically 50 to 150 years. This species tolerates full sun to partial shade.<br>It tolerates moist to dry soil and is drought tolerant. It tolerates clay, loam or sand texture. Susceptible to beetle borers and thrip, oak root rot, phytophthora and root rot. Its branch strength rated as medium-weak and its root damage potential rated as moderate. | | |
| Blue Jacaranda<br>*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.<br>It grows to a heigh of 40 - 50 feet. Width: 20 - 30 feet.<br>Its growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season with a longevity 40 to 150 years.<br>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. | 20 | 1.7% |
| Brazilian Pepper Tree **<br>*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<br>Height: 15 - 30 feet. Width: 15 - 30 feet. Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years. It prefers full sun to partial shade.<br>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. | 98 | 8.5% |
| This large tree was often planted in courtyards of buildings of the FDC and less represented in the golf course. Many of the specimens were senescent with advanced age showing signs of weakness. Within the FDC, 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<br>*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.<br>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.<br>It tolerates exposure from full sun to partial shade.<br>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. | 11 | 1.0% |
| California Fan Palm *<br>*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% |
| Camphor Tree<br>*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.<br>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.<br>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 | 1.0% |
| Canary Island Palm**<br>*Phoenix canariensis* | This palm has evergreen foliage and has a feather palm shape. It is a species of flowering plant in the palm family Aceraceae, and is native to the Canary Islands. This species is one of the most common palms planted in California as it is heat tolerant and hearty. The Cal-IPC classifies this plant as having a limited invasive potential. The typical stature of this species is erect and requires ample growing space.<br>Height: 50 - 60 feet. Width: 40 feet. Growth rate: 12 to 24 inches per year.<br>This species can live for 50 to 150 years.<br>Sunset zones 8, 9 and 12 - 24; H1, H2. USDA hardiness zones 9 - 11.<br>This tree tolerate exposure to full sun. It prefers moist to dry soil composed of loam or sand texture. It can tolerate slightly acidic to highly alkaline soil pH. | 1 | 0.1% |

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| | It is susceptible to Texas root rot, but this tree is susceptible to fusarium and root rot. Its branch strength rated as strong, and its root damage potential rated as moderate. | | |
| Canary Island Pine<br>*Pinus canariensis* | Native to the Canary Islands of Spain in the Atlantic Ocean, the Canary Island pine (Pinus canariensis) is a gymnosperm in the conifer family Pinaceae and is the most widely cultivated pine species in California. It has a medium water use rating and is well adapted to Sunset Climate Zones 8–9 and 12–24. This species tolerates a wide range of soil pH conditions, from very acidic to very alkaline, and prefers loam or sandy soils. It exhibits high salt tolerance and can reach a mature height of up to 80 feet with a canopy spread of approximately 20 to 35 feet. The Canary Island pine has a relatively fast growth rate of about 36 inches per year, medium branch strength, and a moderate potential for root-related damage. Potential health considerations include allergenic effects, and it produces moderate levels of biogenic emissions. The tree provides habitat and food for wildlife, particularly birds and squirrels. While it is susceptible to several diseases and pests—including Armillaria, *Phytophthora*, root rot, sooty mold, aphids, beetle borers, and spider mites—it shows resistance to *Verticillium* wilt. | 54 | 4.7% |
| The Canary Island pine was a dominant species within both portions of the project area well suited for the conditions present as evidenced by the general health and vigor of the stand. | | | |
| Carob<br>*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 include 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<br>*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.<br>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.<br>Its branch strength is rated as medium weak. Its Root damage potential is rated as moderate. | 21 | 1.8% |
| China Doll Tree<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 50 feet<br>Canopy width: 16-20 feet<br>Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year<br>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<br>*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.<br>Height: 40 - 60 feet. Width: 50 - 70 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 or more inches per season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It tolerates full Sun to Partial Shade and prefers moist Soil.<br>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. | 42 | 3.6% |
| Chinese Flame Tree<br>*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.<br>Height: 20 - 40 feet. Width: 15 - 30 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Season.<br>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. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Chinese Juniper<br>*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.<br>Trees may be referred to as male or female (dioecious), and it is part of the family, *Cupressaceae.*<br>Height: 10 - 15 feet. Width: 6 - 10 feet.<br>This tree has a growth rate of 24 inches per year and can live 40 to 150 years. | 29 | 2.5% |

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| | 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.<br>Highly Acidic to Highly Alkaline Soil pH.<br>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. | | |
| Chinese Pistache<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 40 feet<br>Canopy width: 25-35 feet<br>Growth rate: ~24 in/year<br>Its branch strength is rated as strong, and its root damage potential is low. Its potential health issues include allergies.<br>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). | 6 | 0.5% |
| Coast Live Oak*<br>*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.<br>Height: 20 - 70 feet. Width: 110 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season.<br>Longevity Greater than 150 years.<br>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*<br>*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. | 1 | 0.1% |
| 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. | | | |
| Cook Pine<br>*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.<br>Height: 100 - 160 feet. Width: 10 - 20 feet.<br>Its growth Rate is 12 to 24 inches per Year.<br>The flowers of this tree are Inconspicuous, and it is monoecious having separate male and female flowers on the same tree.<br>This tree has very large cones of 1.5 to 3.0 inches.<br>It does the best in USDA Hardiness Zones 10 – 11 in clay, loam or sand textured soils. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Crape Myrtle<br>*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.<br>Has Deciduous foliage.<br>Height: 25 feet. Width: 25 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years. This tree prefers full sun with soil is moist to dry and composed of clay, loam or sand texture.<br>Branch strength rated as medium.<br>Root damage potential rated as low.<br>Susceptible to aphids, powdery mildew and sooty mold. This species is drought tolerant. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Edible Fig**<br>*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.<br>Height: 20 - 30 feet. Width: 10 - 20 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years.<br>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**<br>*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 | 8 | 0.7% |

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| | council) classifies the invasiveness of this plant as limited. Erect or spreading with a low canopy.<br>Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.<br>Has Evergreen foliage.<br>Height: 25 - 30 feet. Width: 25 - 30 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Season.<br>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.<br>Its branch strength is rated as strong. Its root damage potential is rated as moderate. | | |
| Glossy Privet<br>*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.<br>Height: 35 - 50 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year. Longevity 50 to 150 years.<br>Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade. Moist to Dry Soil. Drought tolerant. Clay, Loam or Sand Texture.<br>Branch Strength Rated as Medium. Root Damage Potential Rated as Moderate.<br>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. | 9 | 0.8% |
| Golden Wattle**<br>*Acacia pycnantha* | This tree is an evergreen shrub or small tree to 25 feet. Needs sun. Known to be moderately drought tolerant.<br>Has fragrant Flower. Native to Southeastern Australia. Has Evergreen foliage.<br>Height: 25 feet. Width: 12 - 15 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Year.<br>Longevity Less than 50 years. Exposure Full Sun.<br>Moist to Dry and Well Drained Soil.<br>Drought tolerant.<br>Loam or Sand Texture.<br>Branch Strength Rated as Medium. Root Damage Potential Rated as Low. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Goodding's black willow*<br>*Salix gooddingii* | This deciduous tree is a member of the Salicaceae (willow) family and is native to the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. It commonly occurs in moist to wet environments and occupies a wide range of habitats, from mountainous regions to desert landscapes, where it is a characteristic riparian species. The tree requires ample water and is dioecious, with individual trees being either male or female. At maturity, it can reach approximately 80 feet in height with a canopy spread of about 30 feet, exhibiting a rapid growth rate of roughly 24 to 36 inches per year and a relatively short lifespan of less than 50 years. It is adapted to Sunset Climate Zones 7–9 and 14–17 (with broader tolerance noted in Zones 1–10 and 14–24) and USDA Hardiness Zones 6–10. Optimal growing conditions include full sun to partial shade and wet to moist soils of clay, loam, or sand texture, with soil pH ranging from very acidic to slightly alkaline and moderate salt tolerance. Water use requirements are high. Branch strength is rated as weak to medium-weak, and root damage potential ranges from moderate to high. Potential health concerns include allergenic effects. Ecologically, the species is deer resistant and provides value by attracting birds. It is susceptible to a wide range of pests and diseases, including aphids, beetle borers, caterpillars, spider mites, powdery mildew, *Anthracnose*, willow blight, rust, sooty mold, *Armillaria, Phytophthora*, and other root rots, but it is considered resistant to *Phytophthora ramorum*, the pathogen responsible for Sudden Oak Death. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Green Ash<br>*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.<br>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 are opposite, pinnately compound.<br>Its branch strength is medium strong, and its root damage potential is moderate<br>This tree is susceptible to anthracnose, root rot, rust, sooty mold and beetle borers, scales, and white fly. | 47 | 4.1% |
| Guava<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 25 feet<br>Canopy width: 20-25 feet<br>Growth rate: ~24 in/year<br>Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is low. This tree is deer resistant and attracts birds | 2 | 0.2% |
| Hong Kong Orchid Tree<br>*Bauhinia blakeana* | The tree is from the Fabaceae (Pea) family and is Native to India and China.<br>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. | 3 | 0.3% |

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| | 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.<br>Maximum tree height: 40 feet<br>Canopy width: 20-25 feet<br>Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year<br>Its branch strength is medium weak, and its root damage potential is low. This tree is deer resistant and it attracts birds. | | |
| Indian Laurel Fig<br>*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.<br>Height: 25 - 35 feet. Width: 35 - 40 feet.<br>Growth rate: 24 inches per year. Longevity 50 to 150 years.<br>Sunset zones 9, 13 and 16 - 24; USDA hardiness zones 9 - 12.<br>Exposure full sun to partial shade.<br>This tree thrives in moist soil composed of loam or sand texture.<br>It thrives in slightly acidic to highly alkaline soil pH.<br>Its branch strength rated as weak and root damage potential is rated as moderate.<br>Susceptible to thrip. | 81 | 7.0% |
| This large tree was often planted in parking lots and along streets within the campus. As previously noted, 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<br>*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.<br>Height: 60 - 70 feet. Width: 10 - 20 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.<br>The longevity of this species is 50 to 150 years. Sunset Zones 4 - 24; H1, H2.<br>USDA Hardiness Zones 8 - 10.<br>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.<br>Highly Acidic to Highly Alkaline Soil pH.<br>Susceptible to spider mites, gummosis, *Phytophthora* and root rot.<br>Its branch strength rated as medium, and its root damage potential rated as moderate. It is a desirable plant to wildlife. | 13 | 1.1% |
| Italian Stone Pine<br>*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.<br>Height: 40 - 80 feet. Width: 40 - 60 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade.<br>Moist to Dry Soil. Drought tolerant.<br>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. | 5 | 0.4% |
| Japanese Cheesewood<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 25 feet<br>Canopy width: 5-15 feet<br>Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year<br>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.<br>It is susceptibility to phytophthora, root rot, sooty mold and aphids, and scales. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Japanese Red Pine<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 50 feet<br>Canopy width: 30-50 feet<br>Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year<br>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<br>It is susceptible to A*rmillaria* and aphids and is resistant to V*erticillium.* | 6 | 0.5% |
| Lemon-scented gum<br>*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.<br>Height: 80 - 160 feet. Width: 50 - 100 feet.<br>Growth rate: 36 or more inches per season.<br>Longevity 50 to wet to dry soil. 150 years. | 59 | 5.1% |

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| | 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. | | |
| This large tree was often planted in parking lots and in courtyards of buildings. As noted earlier, many were historically pruned with flush cuts with the FDC, which compromised the tree's ability to close the wound resulting in advanced decay and increased risk of failure. | | | |
| Magenta Lilli Pilli (Brush Cherry)<br>*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 | 0.5% |
| Manna Gum<br>*Eucalyptus viminalis* | This evergreen tree is a member of the Myrtaceae (myrtle) family and is commonly known as manna gum. It is a relatively fast-growing species that can attain substantial size, contributing to its popularity as an ornamental tree. Manna gum has a medium water-use requirement and is well adapted to Sunset Climate Zones 5–6 and 8–24. It performs best in loam or sand soils and tolerates a wide range of soil pH conditions, from slightly acidic to very alkaline. At maturity, the species can reach approximately 80 feet in height with a canopy spread ranging from 25 to 50 feet and a growth rate of about 36 inches per year. Branch strength is considered medium, and root damage potential is moderate. No known health issues are associated with this species, and it produces moderate levels of biogenic emissions. Ecologically, manna gum provides habitat value by attracting bees and birds. It is susceptible to several diseases and pests, including chlorosis, Armillaria, Phytophthora, root rot, beetle borers, and the eucalyptus snout beetle (*Gonipterus platensis*). | 1 | 0.1% |
| Mayten Tree**<br>*Maytenus boaria* | This tree species is native to Chile and is a member of the Celastraceae (staff-vine) family. It is particularly valued for its distinctive weeping form, characterized by slender, flexible branches that droop gracefully under the weight of the foliage. The California Invasive Plant Council classifies this species as potentially invasive in certain regions of California. At maturity, the tree can reach approximately 50 feet in height with a canopy spread of about 20 to 30 feet and exhibits a moderate growth rate of roughly 24 inches per year. Branch strength is rated as medium, and root damage potential is moderate. No known health issues are associated with this species. Ecologically, it provides habitat value by attracting birds and bees and is considered resistant to Armillaria. The tree has a medium water-use requirement and is well suited to Sunset Climate Zones 8–9 and 14–24. It tolerates loam, sand, or clay soils, a wide soil pH ranges from slightly acidic to very alkaline, and moderate soil salinity. | 5 | 0.4% |
| This tree was located within the grassy areas and along streets within the FDC. Many within the stand 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 **<br>*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.<br>Height: 80 - 100 feet. Width: 10 - 15 feet. Growth Rate: 36 - 127 inches per Season.<br>This species grows well in Sunset Zones: 8 - 24, H1, H2 and USDA zones: 9 – 11.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years.<br>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. | 35 | 3.0% |
| Mimosa<br>*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.<br>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.<br>Maximum tree height: 35 feet<br>Canopy width: 20 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>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<br>It is susceptible to *Armillaria*, *Fusarium*, root rot and invasive shot hole borer and caterpillars. | 4 | 0.3% |
| Mondell Pine<br>*Pinus eldarica* | Also known as an Afghan pine, 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.<br>Height: 30 - 80 feet. Width: 15 - 25 feet.<br>Growth rate: 36 inches per season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure full sun to partial shade.<br>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. | 3 | 0.3% |
| Myoporum** | The myoporum or ngaio 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 | 6 | 0.5% |

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| *Myoporum laetum* | and is poisonous. *Myoporum* Thrip is causing severe damage to these trees in Southern California landscapes.<br>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.<br>Maximum tree height: 30 feet<br>Canopy width: 10-20 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>Its branch strength is rated as medium weak, and its root damage potential is rated as moderate.<br>This tree is known to be poisonous. It is deer resistant and is susceptible to sooty mold and aphids. It is resistant to thrips. | | |
| Narrow Leaved Ash<br>*Fraxinus augustifolia* | This medium-sized tree is a member of the *Fraxinus* genus and is native to the eastern United States. It has a medium water-use requirement according to SelecTree and is adaptable to a wide range of climates, growing in Sunset Climate Zones 2–9 and 14–24, as well as USDA Hardiness Zones 5 through 8. The species performs well in partial sun to full sun and tolerates loam, sand, or clay soils with soil pH ranging from very acidic to very alkaline, along with moderate tolerance to salt spray. At maturity, it typically reaches approximately 50 feet in height with a canopy spread of about 20 to 30 feet and exhibits a moderate growth rate of roughly 24 inches per year. Branch strength is rated as medium, and root damage potential is moderate. Potential health concerns include allergenic effects. Ecologically, the tree is deer resistant. It is susceptible to several diseases and pests, including root rot, sooty mold, *Verticillium*, beetle borers, scale insects, and whiteflies, but it is considered resistant to Armillaria. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Ornamental (Callery) Pear<br>*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.<br>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. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Paperbark<br>*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*<br>This evergreen tree is rounded in shape with a n erect or spreading with a low canopy.<br>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.<br>Sunset Zones 9, 12, 13, 15 -17 and 20 - 24; H1, H2. USDA Hardiness Zones 10 - 12.<br>This species can tolerate exposure from full sun to partial shade.<br>It can also tolerate wet to dry soil consisting of clay, loam or sand texture with slightly acidic to slightly alkaline soil pH.<br>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. | 11 | 1.0% |
| Pencil Tree<br>*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% |
| Peppermint Tree<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 35 feet<br>Canopy width: 15-30 feet<br>Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year<br>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**<br>*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.<br>Height: 25 - 50 feet. Width: 25 - 40 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years.<br>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. | 28 | 2.4% |

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| Port Orford Cedar*<br>*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* | This tall evergreen tree is a member of the Cupressaceae (cypress) family and is native to California and Oregon. It has a medium water-use requirement and is best suited to Sunset Climate Zones 3–6 and 15–17. The species performs well in loam or sandy soils with very acidic to neutral pH and exhibits moderate salt tolerance. Growth is moderate, and in natural settings the tree can attain heights of approximately 60 to 120 feet with a relatively narrow canopy, while cultivated specimens are typically smaller. It prefers cool, moist conditions and well-drained soils, and is generally intolerant of prolonged drought, excessive heat, or poorly drained sites. Branch strength is considered strong, and root damage potential is moderate. Potential health concerns include allergenic effects, and biogenic emissions are low. Ecologically, the tree provides wildlife value by attracting squirrels. It is susceptible to several diseases and pests, including Phytophthora, root rot, Armillaria, and spider mites, but is considered resistant to *Phytophthora kernoviae* and *Phytophthora ramorum*, the pathogens associated with Sudden Oak Death. | 6 | 0.5% |
| Pygmy Date Palm<br>*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. | 2 | 0.2% |
| Queen Palm<br>*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.<br>The longevity of this species is 50 to 150 years. Leaves are referred to as fronds and remain green throughout the year.<br>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. | 4 | 0.3% |
| Red Flowering Gum<br>*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.<br>Rounded Shape and has evergreen foliage.<br>Height: 18 - 45 feet. Width: 15 - 60 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years.<br>It prefers moist to dry soil and is drought tolerant.<br>It prefers loam or sand texture soil. Its branch strength rated as medium and root damage potential rated as moderate. | 3 | 0.3% |
| Red Ironbark<br>*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.<br>Height: 30 - 90 feet. Width: 30 - 60 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade.<br>It tolerates moist to Dry Soil and is drought tolerant.<br>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. | 57 | 4.9% |
| Red River Gum**<br>*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.<br>Height: 45 - 150 feet. Width: 45 - 105 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade.<br>This species prefers wet to dry soil and is drought tolerant.<br>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. | 52 | 4.5% |
| River She-Oak<br>*Casuarina cunninghamiana* | This evergreen tree species belongs to the Casuarinaceae (beefwood) family and is native to Australia. It is distinguished by slender, wispy branchlets that resemble pine needles, giving the tree a fine-textured, feathery appearance. The species is adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions, performing well in loam or sandy soils with pH levels ranging from slightly acidic to very alkaline, and it is particularly well suited to coastal environments due to its moderate tolerance of salt spray and salty winds. It has low water requirements and grows best in Sunset Climate Zones 8–9, 12–24, and H1–H2. At maturity, the tree typically reaches about 25 feet in height with a canopy spread of approximately 30 feet, and it exhibits a moderate to fast growth rate of roughly 24 to 36 inches per year. Branch strength is considered medium, while root damage potential is low, making it suitable for use near developed areas. The tree may cause allergic reactions in some individuals, attracts birds, and can be susceptible to diseases such as *Phytophthora* and other root rot pathogens. | 66 | 5.7% |

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| This species was only found along the links of the golf course and not within the FDC. In general, the species persisted well in its environment as evidenced by its general health and vigor. | | | |
| Rubber Fig<br>*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.<br>It has a Rounded Shape with evergreen foliage.<br>Height: 30 - 45 feet. Width: 25 - 30 feet. It can grow 24 or More Inches per Year.<br>Sunset Zones 13, 16 - 17 and 19 - 24; H1, H2.<br>USDA Hardiness Zones 10 - 12.<br>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% |
| Sago Palm<br>*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 |
| Sawleaf Zelkova<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 70 feet<br>Canopy width: 50-65 feet<br>Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year<br>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. | 30 | 2.6% |
| Scarlet Firethorn<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 20 feet<br>Canopy width: 10-20 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is low. This species is known to be an irritant.<br>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, *Verticillium*. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Senegal Date Palm<br>*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.<br>Maximum tree height: 40 feet<br>Canopy width: 12-20 feet<br>Growth rate: ~12-36 in/year<br>Its root damage potential is low. It is deer resistant. This species is susceptible to leaf spot and scales. | 2 | 0.2% |
| Shamel Ash<br>*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.<br>Oval Shape. Has Evergreen to Partly Deciduous foliage.<br>Height: 80 feet. Width: 60 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season.<br>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 | 42 | 3.6% |
| Shiny Xylosma<br>*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. | 6 | 0.5% |
| Siberian Elm<br>*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 | 6 | 0.5% |

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| | 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.<br>Maximum tree height: 70 feet<br>Canopy width: 40 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>Its branch strength is weak, and its root damage potential is high. This species is known to cause allergies.<br>It is deer resistant and susceptible to Dutch elm disease, *Armillaria, Phytophthora*, root rot and aphids, beetle borers, beetle leaves, scales. | | |
| Silk Floss Tree<br>*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. | 18 | 1.6% |
| Silk Oak Tree**<br>*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.<br>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.<br>Maximum tree height: 70 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>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. | 45 | 3.9% |
| Silver Dollar Gum<br>*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.<br>Height: 30 - 75 feet. Width: 15 - 45 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years.<br>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. | 19 | 1.6% |
| South African Wild Plum<br>*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.<br>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.<br>Maximum tree height: 50 feet<br>Canopy width: 40-50 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is rated as high. This species is deer resistant. | 1 | 0.1% |
| South Africa Orchid Tree<br>*Erythrina caffra* | The tree is from the *Fabaceae* (Pea) family, and it is native to South Africa.<br>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.<br>Maximum tree height: 40 feet<br>Canopy width: 40-60 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>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. | 2 | 0.2% |
| Southern Magnolia<br>*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.<br>Height: 60 - 80 feet.<br>Width: 50 - 60 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.<br>Longevity Greater than 150 years.<br>Sunset Zones 4 - 12 and 14 - 24; H1, H2.<br>USDA Hardiness Zones 7 - 9.<br>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. | 11 | 1.0% |
| Spider Gum<br>*Eucalyptus conferruminata* | Also known as bushy yate, this evergreen tree is a member of the Myrtaceae (myrtle) family and is noted for its drought resistance and tolerance of smog, making it well suited to urban and arid landscapes. The species has a low water-use requirement and is adaptable to a wide range of Sunset Climate Zones, including Zones 5–6, 8–24, | 1 | 0.1% |

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| | and H1 and H2. It tolerates loam, sand, or clay soils and a broad soil pH range from slightly acidic to very alkaline, as well as high soil salinity. At maturity, bushy yate typically reaches about 25 feet in height with a canopy spread of approximately 15 to 30 feet and exhibits a moderate to fast growth rate of roughly 24 to 36 inches per year. Branch strength is rated as medium, while root damage potential is low. No known health issues are associated with this species. Ecologically, it provides value by attracting bees and birds. It is susceptible to several diseases and pests, including *Armillaria*, *Phytophthora*, root rot, and beetle borers, but it is considered resistant to Texas root rot and *Verticillium*. | | |
| Strawberry Tree 'Marina'<br>*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.<br>Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium. It grows in Sunset Zones: 8 - 9, 14 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 9 – 11.<br>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.<br>Maximum tree height: 40 feet<br>Canopy width: 30 feet<br>Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year<br>Branch strength: strong<br>Root damage potential: low<br>This tree is deer resistant and it attracts birds<br>It is susceptible to *Anthracnose, Phytophthora*, root rot, rust and scales, thrip, but is resistant to *Armillaria*. | 2 | 0.2% |
| Tipu Tree<br>*Tipuana tipu* | This medium sized tree is from the Fabaceae (pea) family and is native to Bolivia and Southern Brazil. Its SelecTree Water Use Rating is Medium, and it thrives in Sunset zones: 12 - 16, 18 – 24 as well as USDA zones: 9, 10, 11. It prefers Partial Shade to Full Sun in soil composed of Loam or Sand or Clay with a pH from Very Acidic to Slightly Alkaline. With a growth rate of 24-36 per year, it can attain a Maximum tree height of up to 50 feet with a canopy width of 25-50 feet. Its Branch strength is rated as Medium Weak, and its root damage potential is rated as Moderate. This tree has very showy yellow blossoms. | 12 | 1.0% |
| Toyon*<br>*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.<br>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<br>Its salt spray tolerance is rated as moderate.<br>Maximum tree height: 25 feet<br>Canopy width: 8-15 feet<br>Growth rate: ~12-24 in/year<br>Its branch strength is rated as medium and its root damage potential is low.<br>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<br>*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.<br>Salt spray tolerance: moderate<br>Maximum tree height: 80 feet<br>Canopy width: 40 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>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 | 0.3% |
| Umbrella Tree<br>*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.<br>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**<br>*Pittosporum undulatum* | This tree is from the *Pittosporaceae* (Pittosporum) family and is native to Australia. It is fairly drought resistant.<br>Potential invasiveness: This plant is classified as potentially invasive in specific areas of California by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC).<br>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.<br>Maximum tree height: 40 feet<br>Canopy width: 30-40 feet<br>Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year<br>Its branch strength is medium, and its root damage potential: low. This tree is known to cause allergies. | 2 | 0.2% |

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| | it is deer resistant but attracts birds. This species is susceptible to sooty mold, aphids, and scales. | | |
| Water Gum<br>*Tristaniopsis laurina* | This evergreen tree species is native to Australia and belongs to the *Myrtaceae* (myrtle) family. It has moderate water requirements and is well adapted to Sunset Climate Zones 15 through 24. The species tolerates a wide range of soil textures, including loam, sand, and clay, and prefers soils that are neutral to slightly alkaline. It exhibits high tolerance to salt, making it suitable for coastal and near-coastal environments. At maturity, the tree can reach approximately 40 feet in height with a canopy spread ranging from about 15 to 30 feet, and it has a relatively slow to moderate growth rate of roughly 12 inches per year. Branch strength is considered medium to weak, while root damage potential is low, allowing for use in developed landscapes. No significant health issues are known, the tree provides some wildlife value, and it may be susceptible to scale insect infestations. | 1 | 0.1% |
| Weeping Bottlebrush<br>*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.<br>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.<br>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".<br>Maximum tree height: 20 feet<br>Canopy width: 15-20 feet<br>Growth rate: ~36 in/year<br>Its branch strength is rated as medium, and its root damage potential is low. This species is known to cause allergies.<br>It is deer resistant, but attracts bees as well as birds.<br>This tree is susceptible to *Armillaria*, root rot. | 17 | 1.5% |
| Weeping Fig<br>*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, 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.<br>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.<br><br>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. | 3 | 0.3% |
| Western Sycamore *<br>*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.<br>Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Season.<br>Longevity Greater than 150 years.<br>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. | 16 | 1.4% |
| This California native was sparsely located within the campus of the FDC, found typically around the courtyards. This species was better represented within the golf course portion of the project area. Within the FDC, there was a high incidence of borers on their lower stems; this often resulted in decreased vigor and advanced disease. | | | |
| White Mulberry<br>*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.<br>Height: 30 - 50 feet. Width: 30 - 50 feet.<br>Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season.<br>Longevity 50 to 150 years. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade.<br>Moist to Dry Soil.<br>Clay, Loam or Sand Texture.<br>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% |
| Willow acacia<br>*Acacia salicina* | This small evergreen tree belongs to the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*) and is native to Australia. It performs best in Sunset Climate Zones 8–9 and 12–24 and is adaptable to a wide range of soil textures, including loam, sand, and clay, as well as soil pH conditions from slightly acidic to very alkaline. The species has low water requirements and moderate tolerance to salt. At maturity, it typically reaches about 40 feet in height with a canopy spread of approximately 15 feet, and it grows at a relatively fast rate of roughly 36 inches per year. Branch strength is considered weak, though its potential to cause root-related damage is low. From a biological and management perspective, this species may pose health concerns due to allergenic and toxic properties. It provides ecological value by attracting birds, butterflies, and bees. However, it is susceptible to certain pests and diseases, including root rot and invasive shot hole borer, while demonstrating resistance to Armillaria and some forms of root rot. | 1 | 0.1 |

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| Yew Pine<br>*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.<br>With a growth rate of approximately 24 in/year, this tree can attain heights of 30 feet and a canopy width of 20 feet<br>Its branch strength is rates as medium, and its root damage potential is low<br>It is susceptible to sooty mold and mites, scales. | 2 | 0.2% |
| * California native tree species<br>** Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) invasive tree species | | | |

Source: UFEI 2023

### 3.3 - Observations and Site Photographs

During the field surveys, observations were documented regarding tree health, disease, structural defects, and other notable conditions. These also included potential hazards, indicators of decline, poor growth form as well as inappropriate location. The plates below illustrate a number of the conditions observed and are representative examples of what was noted during the site assessments.

#### 3.3.1 - Canopy Crowding and Inappropriate Location

Plants and trees compete for essential resources such as light, water, and nutrients, with these interactions occurring both above and below ground. When adequate spacing is not provided, competition can lead to offset canopies, poor structure, reduced nutrient uptake, and overall stress, often expressed as reduced vigor and canopy dieback. Overcrowding intensifies competition for limited soil nutrients, which may increase the need for supplemental fertilization. Because soil contains a finite supply of nitrogen and other essential elements, densely planted areas deplete available nutrients more rapidly. In addition, restricted air circulation in overcrowded plantings can promote fungal diseases such as powdery mildew. Pests, including aphids and mites, can also spread more readily when plants are in close contact.



Plate 1. This is another view of multiple trees with competing canopies along a fence line (#1292-95).



Plate 2. This is a view of a tree located inappropriately next to a fence, likely growing from volunteer sprouting (#341).



Plate 3. This is a view of a tree with another tree of a different species growing in the cavity of a decayed prune cut (#1107).



Plate 4. This is a view of a tree with a failed stem that has decayed (#1013).

### 3.3.2 - Poor Growth Form



Plate 6. This is a view of a poorly formed flare at the base of a tree (#722).

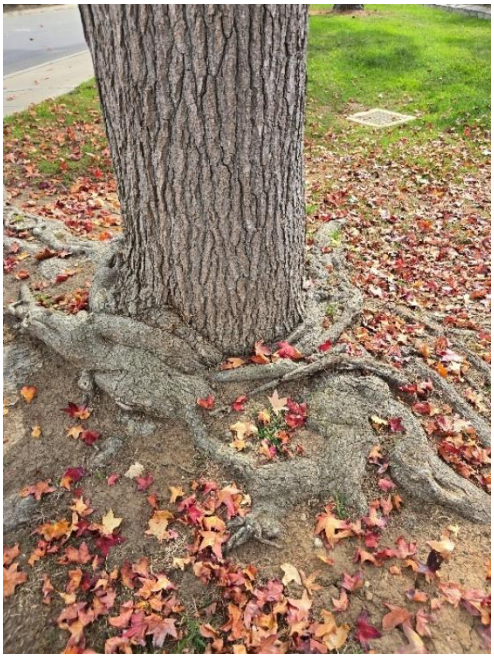

Plate 7. This is a view of girdling roots at the flare of a tree (#716).



Plate 8. This is a view of a poor canopy development of a tree (#1342).

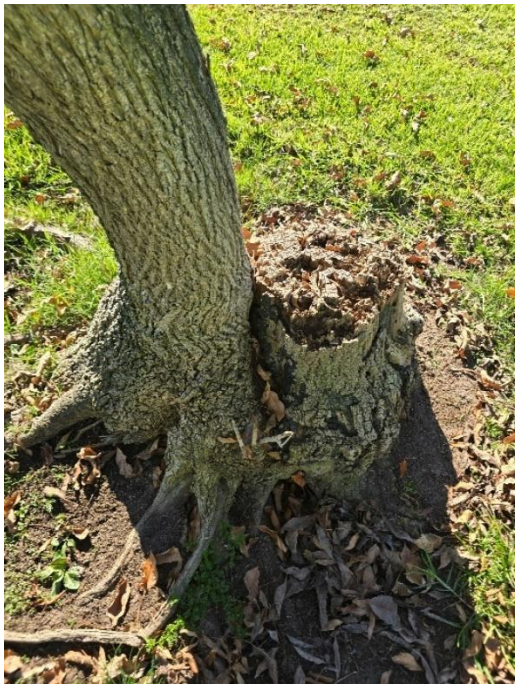

Plate 9. This is a view of a tree with a stem removed where decay has set in at the prune cut (#1317).



Plate 10. This is a view of a tree with significant lean (#1060).



Plate 11. This is a view of a tree with a fence embedded in its tissue (#661).

### 3.3.3 - Inadequate Maintenance and Irrigation

Pruning practices have evolved as arboricultural research has advanced. Flush cuts are no longer considered acceptable because they damage the branch collar and branch bark ridge, impairing the tree's natural ability to compartmentalize wounds and resist decay. Large-diameter branch cuts should also be avoided except when necessary to mitigate hazards or remove diseased or structurally compromised limbs. These outdated practices increase the risk of infection and can contribute to premature decline, as the branch collar contains specialized tissues that promote effective wound closure and defense.

Similarly, topping is a harmful practice that compromises a tree's natural defenses, stimulates weakly attached regrowth, and often results in poor aesthetics.

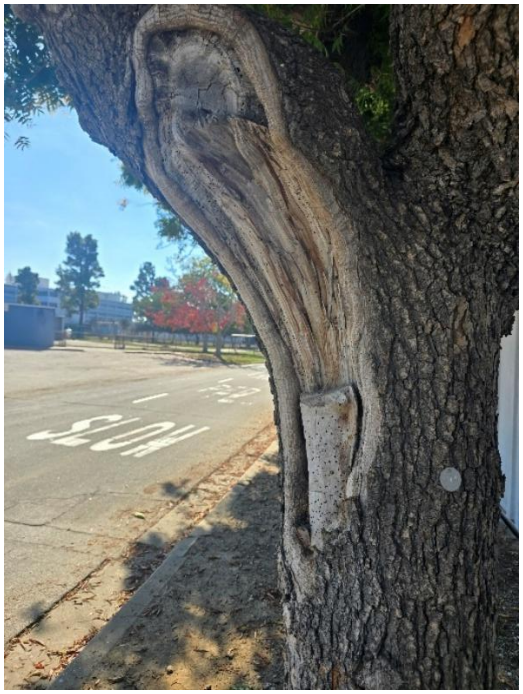

Plate 12. This is a view of a wound, a result of an improper pruning cut that resulted in excessive tissue tear, advanced decay, and termite infestation (#774).

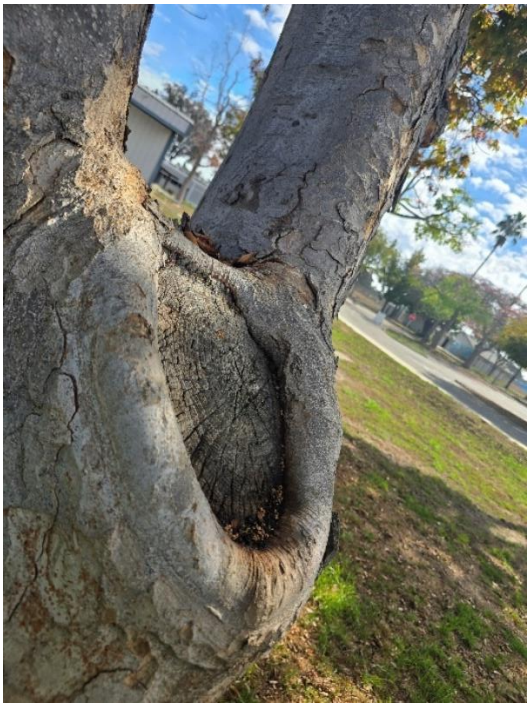

Plate 13. This is a view of a large flush cut that damaged the branch collar creating a large wound (#307).



Plate 14. This is another tree with a large wound as a result of an improper prune cut (#1394).



Plate 15. This is a view of a likely weed wacker damage that provided an entry point for decay (#1243).



Plate 16. This is a view of possible leaf tip scorching from potential irrigation mismatch with the species (#1338).

### 3.3.4 - Failing and Senescent Trees in Decline

Many of the trees within the FDC campus and golf course are senescent or over-mature. These trees have a reduced capacity to tolerate pests, disease, and environmental stressors, including impacts from nearby construction activities. As trees age, their physiological efficiency declines, limiting their ability to allocate resources to defense and maintenance tissues. As a result, they often shed weaker or more vulnerable portions of the canopy.



Plate 17. This is a view of a diseased canopy (#1066).



Plate 18. This is a view of a tree with advanced structural decay and diminished canopy (#1081).

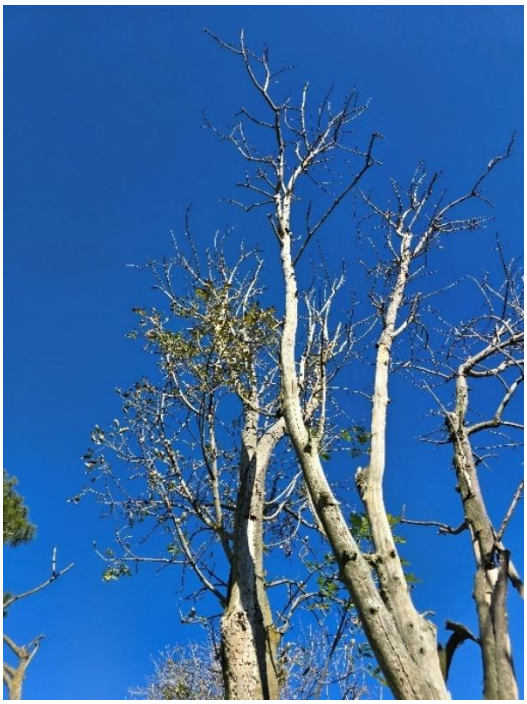

Plate 19. This is a view the canopy of a tree in steep decline (#1307).

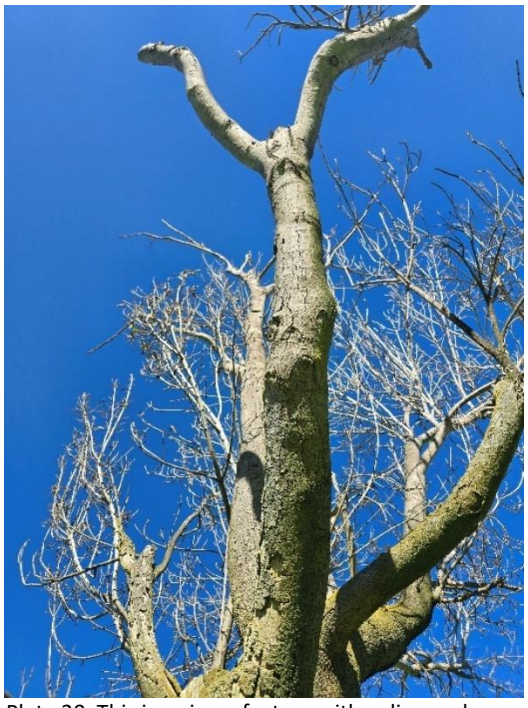

Plate 20. This is a view of a tree with a diseased upper stem (#1321).

### 3.3.5 - Pest and Disease



Plate 21. This is a view of a large longitudinal canker along the stem of a tree (#724).



Plate 22. This is a view of a deep cavity within a former prune cut of a stem removed (#704).



Plate 23. This is a view of frass caused by termite infestation (#683).



Plate 24. This is a view of advanced decay along the stem of a tree (#442).



Plate 25. This is a view of cavity excavated by an animal (#249).



Plate 26. This is a view of shelf fungus indicating dead tissue within the stem (#482).



Plate 27. This is a view a ground squirrel burrow within the root crown of a tree (#399).



Plate 28. This is a view of a severely decayed lower stem of a tree (#305).




Plate 29. This is a view of possible orange Lichen (*Xanthoria parietina*) on the stem of a tree (#1199).



Plate 30. This is a view of a large canker on the lower stem of a tree (#1083).



Plate 31. This is a view of excessive gummosis (#362).



Plate 32. This is a view of longitudinal stem decay (#767).



Plate 33. This is a view of evidence of borer infestation resulting in multiple entries and stained bark (#823).



Plate 34. This is a view of diseased tissue possibly caused by borers (#1333).



Plate 35. This is a view of a foliar condition (galls) likely caused by a wasp (#1100).



Plate 36. This is a view of exfoliating tissue exposing decay (#1371).



Plate 37. This is a view of stained bark on the lower limb of a tree (#1173).

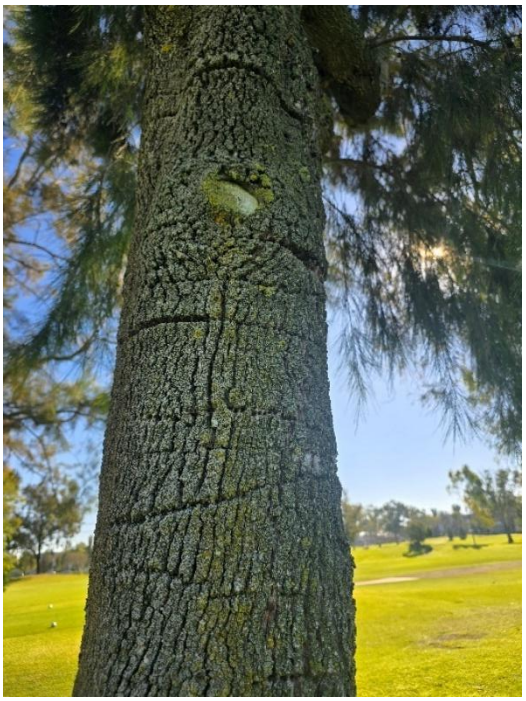

Plate 38. This is a view of sapsucker damage on the stem of a tree (#1177).



Plate 39. This is a view of a large canker on the lower stem of a tree (#1393).



Plate 40. This is a view of severe decayed tissue on the lower stem of a tree (#1398).

### 3.3.6 - Mechanical Damage

Mechanical damage may result from environmental forces such as wind, or from human activities including landscaping operations and recreational use. Injury to tree tissues or structural components can create entry points for pathogens and weaken structural integrity.




Plate 41. This is a view of significant tissue damage caused by golf ball impacts (#1030).



Plate 42. This is a view of a large canker from the site of a failed branch (#1097).



Plate 43. This is a view of a tree with mechanical damage likely cased from climbing spikes (#1142).

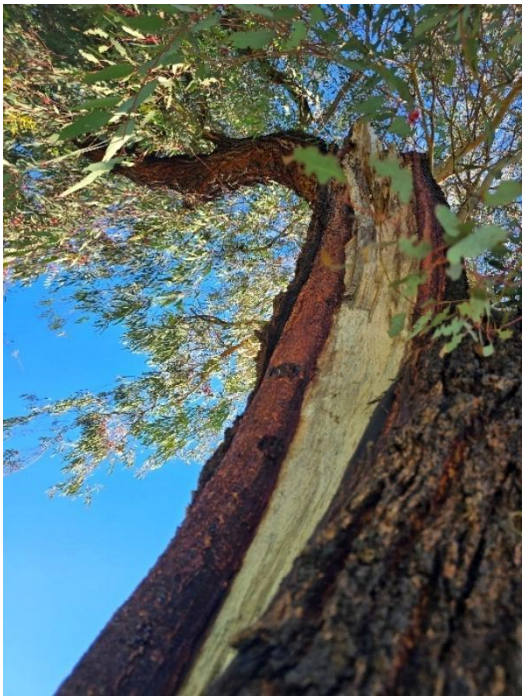

Plate 44. This is a view of a failed branch likely caused by wind damage or poor vigor (#1330).



Plate 45. This is a view of significant tissue damage from golf balls striking the stem (#1338).



Plate 46. This is a view of cord that has girdled the stem (#1157).

### 3.3.8 - Potential or Imminent Hazard

Environmental stressors or compromised structure, combined with the presence of nearby targets, can create a significant risk of failure. The trees below exhibit conditions such as structural cracking or advanced decay that may result in hazardous conditions.



Plate 47. This is a view of a codominant stem configuration with included bark (#428).



Plate 48. This is a view of an unclosed pruning cut where decay has set in creating a weak union (#440).



Plate 49. This is a view of large structural roots within the critical root zone that have been cut to allow for a sidewalk improvement (#741).



Plate 50. This is a view of a tree with significant lean and strained structural roots presenting a potential hazard (#1347).



Plate 51. This is a view of the location of a failed stem exposing included bark (#1091).

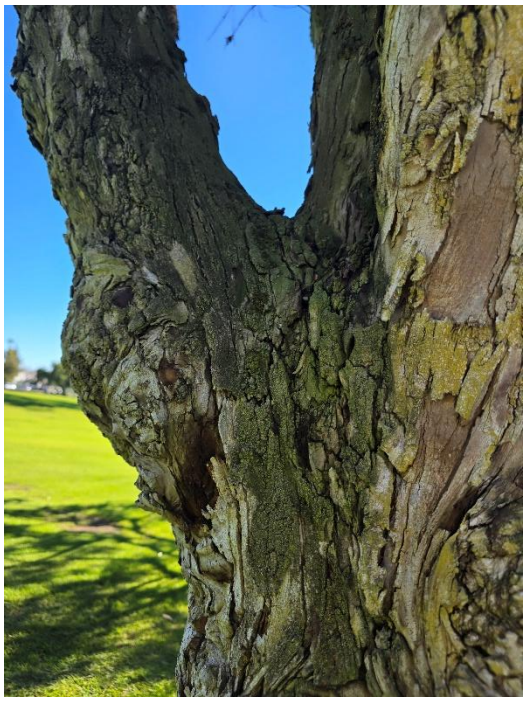

Plate 52. This is a view of diseased tissue within the attachment of a large branch (#1226).



Plate 53. This is a view of codominant stems with a weak union due to included bark (#1398).



Plate 54. This is a view of a palm growing in a crotch of a tree placing excess strain on the union (#471).

### 3.3.9 - Other Significant Specimens

As with the commemorative trees planted in the memory of past loved ones at the FDC, a commemorative tree was also noted at the Golf Course.




Plate 55. This is a view of a plaque at the base of a tree planted as a memorial to an individual associated with the Costa Mesa Country Club (#1064).

## SECTION 4: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 - Discussion

The fieldwork associated with this tree survey was conducted over multiple days. This effort included the inspection of every tree within the FDC campus (minus those in the southwest quadrant), as well as trees located within the eastern portion of the Mesa Linda Golf Course at the Costa Mesa Country Club.

This tree survey includes an update to trees previously assessed at the Fairview Development Center in a CPS report dated March 2024. Of the original 970 FDC trees, 729 were re-evaluated and are included in this survey. Of the 241 trees not included, seven have died, 123 were omitted due to a separate development area, and the remaining 111 fall outside the Specific Plan tree survey boundary. The currently remaining trees consist primarily of Brazilian pepper, Indian laurel fig, and lemon scented gum. Together, these three species comprise 16.2% of the remaining tree population within the FDC.

There are 423 trees within the survey area of the Mesa Linda Golf Course (holes 6–15) at the Costa Mesa Country Club. Within this area, 38 distinct species were identified, which is substantially lower than the species diversity documented within the FDC (73 species). The golf course tree population is composed primarily of river she-oak, red river gum, and green ash; these three species collectively comprise 12.8% of the total tree population within the golf course survey area.

The trees onsite ranged in age from immature to senescent, with health conditions varying from vigorous to declining. Several dead specimens were also documented. Due to the age of the existing trees and the current operational status of the FDC (warm shutdown with limited maintenance and landscaping), many trees on the property have continued to decline, been removed, or simply died. Others have persisted, though often under stress, while some have maintained good health and vigor. Trees surveyed within the Mesa Linda Golf Course are generally well-maintained, but are subject to ongoing impacts from golf balls other environmental stressors.

As noted in the 2024 report, trees within the FDC project area are predominantly mature to senescent, reflecting the Fairview Development Center's more than 60 years of operation. Many exhibit large, well-developed canopies and appear to be original plantings associated with the site's early development, while others show evidence of long-term exposure to drought and additional environmental stressors.

Within both properties, evidence was observed suggesting infestations by boring beetles, wasps, and termites. Tissue decay was documented in the form of cankers, stained wood, gummosis, and internal cavities. Many trees were structurally compromised due to infection, poor growth form, and past wind damage, resulting in an elevated risk of failure. Historic flush-cut pruning practices and the presence of extensive ground squirrel burrowing throughout the properties have further challenged tree health (mostly associated with the FDC). With particular regard to the historic use of flush-cut pruning practices

within the FDC campus, such cuts are now recognized as detrimental to tree health and are not recommended by the ISA (ANSI A300 Tree Care Standards). This practice, combined with inadequate irrigation and extensive ground squirrel burrowing around root crowns, has contributed to a decline in overall tree condition within the survey area. Similar conditions were observed within the golf course, though generally to a lesser degree and without the same drought-related impacts.

These observations were documented and analyzed to determine which trees may be suitable for retention as part of the proposed project. In numerous cases across both the golf course and FDC properties, replacement with appropriately selected native and non-native species would better support the proposed development, reduce the potential risk of failure, and enhance long-term benefits to the surrounding environment and community.

**4.2 - Conclusion**

The field surveys associated with this report were performed November 12 through December 21, 2025. Trees were tagged with aluminum tags (if not previously done so), containing a unique number, and an assessment was conducted. In all, 1,152 trees were assessed, comprised of 86 distinct species. The four most prominent species surveyed were Brazilian pepper (*S. terebinthifolia*), Indian laurel fig (*F. microcarpa*), river she-oak (*C. cunninghamiana*), and lemon scented gum (*C. citriodora*) composing 26.4% of the total tree population. The native species observed during the surveys include western sycamore (*P. racemosa*), Port Orford cedar (*C. lawsoniana*), coast redwood (*S. sempervirens*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), Gooding's willow (*S. gooddingii*), Toyon (*H. arbutifolia*), and California fan (*W. filifera*) palm, totaling 27 trees and comprising 2.3% of the total species onsite. In addition, as many as 15 trees (within the both sites) were planted in memory of individuals. As many as 21 trees within the project boundary were dead.

Due to advanced disease, increased risk of significant failure, and decline, 529 trees (45.9%) are poor candidates for preservation, necessitating their removal (dead trees not included in sum). The remaining 623 trees are relatively healthy or potentially treatable and can be preserved as part of the proposed project. With a number of trees, a post-development assessment is necessary to determine the need for structural bracing and treatment for pests or other environmental factors.

**4.3 - Recommendations**

The recommendations provided below are meant to satisfy the applicable requirements of City and industry standards. Tree replacement and mitigations stated herein are merely recommendations, and 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 as directed by City Planning. Given the scope and magnitude of the project, the City has preliminarily approved a modification of this requirement to a 2:1 ratio; this recommendation is at the discretion of City Economic and Development Director. It is highly recommended that tree replacement 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. 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 trees preserved within the site (or adjacent to) will be adequately protected during construction activity (see Appendix B below). Strategic pruning compliant with ISA ANSI A300 standards must be performed to subordinate non-primary, codominant stems, remove large limbs, or prune within the canopy. Regular care and maintenance are recommended according to ISA standards.

Tree preservation may include subject tree extraction, staging, and relocation to adjacent sites within the proposed development. Subject trees must be carefully extracted and relocated to an approved staging area elsewhere within the property. Trees must be placed in appropriately sized, boxed containers to preserve root integrity and minimize transplant shock. Relocation must also be performed by qualified personnel following recognized ISA Best Management Practices, including proper root pruning, secure anchoring, supplemental irrigation, and soil preparation. Following relocation, trees must be monitored, irrigated, maintained and inspected according to a program that includes corrective actions to promote establishment and long-term survival.

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

The proposed project is anticipated to experience high levels of pedestrian activity. If trees are preserved on site, a post-development tree survey conducted by a qualified arborist is recommended within one

year of project completion. The purpose of the survey is to evaluate post-construction tree condition, identify any adverse or delayed effects associated with construction activities, and determine whether any trees exhibit decline or structural defects that could present an elevated risk of failure in areas of pedestrian use. Appropriate management or removal recommendations must be provided as necessary to address public safety and tree health concerns.

### 4.3.4 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CDFW 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. Preconstruction nesting surveys should be conducted by a qualified biologist when tree removal cannot be avoided during the breeding season.

## 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 980 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/Imminent 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 Type and Location | | | DBH (inches) | | | | | | | | North on Top | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Location** | **Tree Tag #** | **Species** | **1st Stem** | **2nd Stem** | **3rd Stem** | **4th Stem** | **5th Stem** | **6th Stem** | **Total** | **Height (feet)** | **Canopy Width (feet)** | **Canopy Cover (sq ft)** | **Health** | **Structure** | **Risk** | **Conclusion** | **Additional Comments** |
| FDC | 15 | Chinese Pistache | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 26 | 23 / 17 / 23 / 17 | 1256 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Sprawling canopy, good vigor, minor flare decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 16 | Western Sycamore | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 54 | 20 / 22 / 43 / 22 | 2247 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Infested with borers, vigor is fair, fungal growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 17 | Green Ash | 40 | | | | | | 40 | 56 | 32 / 21 / 32 / 32 | 2686 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, large specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 18 | Indian Laurel Fig | 31.5 | | | | | | 31.5 | 55 | 30 / 22 / 33 / 31 | 2641 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 19 | Indian Laurel Fig | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 48 | 20 / 17 / 17 / 18 | 1017 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Fair form and vigor, structural root decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 20 | Indian Laurel Fig | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 53 | 28 / 32 / 20 / 29 | 2332 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Fair form and vigor, structural root decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 21 | Indian Laurel Fig | 34 | | | | | | 34 | 55 | 32 / 22 / 30 / 30 | 2550 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, multiple structural roots with decay, large branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 22 | Indian Laurel Fig | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 32 | 17 / 17 / 21 / 19 | 1075 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and fair vigor multiple structural roots with decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 23 | Indian Laurel Fig | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 47 | 19 / 24 / 21 / 22 | 1451 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and big art, large branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 24 | Indian Laurel Fig | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 35 | 19 / 24 / 22 / 19 | 1385 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor decay in branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 25 | Indian Laurel Fig | 27.5 | | | | | | 27.5 | 54 | 24 / 27 / 29 / 30 | 2375 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, surficial structural root decay noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 26 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 24 | 14 / 11 / 9 / 12 | 415 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Topped, diseased primary limb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 28 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 31 | 17 / 15 / 14 / 8 | 572 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate retrenchment, fungal mass on root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 29 | Peruvian Pepper | 4.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 9 | | | 26.5 | 24 | 12 | 660 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 13 16 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 22 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 30 36 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 32 | Paperbark | 9.5 | 11 | 6.5 | | | | 27 | 30 | 14 | 471 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good vigor, poor crotch development | | | | | | | | | | 10 11 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 33 | Siberian Elm | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 33 | 18 | 754 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline, moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 13 13 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 16 12 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 35 | Shamel Ash | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | 11 | 22 | 6 | 201 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor, competing canopy, remove #36 to keep | | | | | | | | | | 6 8 12 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 36 | Brazilian Pepper | 6 | 5 | 1.5 | 1 | | | 13.5 | 22 | 15 | 415 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Embedded fence in tissue | | | | | | | | | | 7 11 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 37 | Brazilian Pepper | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | | 10 | 12 | 7 | 133 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Multi stemmed specimen, subordinate codominant leaders | | | | | | | | | | 6 6 7 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 38 | Brazilian Pepper | 5 | 8.5 | 4 | | | | 17.5 | 27 | 16 | 707 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Embedded fence and tissue, termite infested | | | | | | | | | | 13 14 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 39 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 19 | 7 | 165 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 7 8 7 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 4 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 41 | Chinese Juniper | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 23 | 20 | 594 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, lean, minorly topped | | | | | | | | | | 10 6 19 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 42 | Chinese Elm | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 43 | 27 | 2506 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, large split in branch | | | | | | | | | | 29 32 25 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 15 23 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 44 | Chinese Elm | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 33 | 31 | 2123 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 29 18 26 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 45 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 37 | 19 | 660 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Longitudinal canker in stem | | | | | | | | | | 16 8 15 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 46 | Camphor | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 33 | 14 | 638 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 12 14 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 47 | Camphor | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 40 | 19 | 989 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Mild to moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 13 17 22 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FDC | 48 | Camphor | 9.5 | | | | | | 9.5 | 19 | 10<br>0 0<br>0 | 20 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 49 | Camphor | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 30 | 19<br>18 0<br>4 | 330 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 50 | Chinese Elm | 10 | 12 | | | | | 22 | 30 | 13<br>17 17<br>20 | 881 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Fair to good vigor codominant stem, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 51 | Mexican Fan Palm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 12 | 5<br>6 6<br>5 | 95 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 52 | Mexican Fan Palm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 13 | 5<br>5 6<br>5 | 87 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 53 | Brazilian Pepper | 6 | 5 | | | | | 11 | 24 | 12<br>9 8<br>14 | 363 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Fence embedded in tissue, cankers noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 54 | Peruvian Pepper | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 26 | 12<br>7 16<br>12 | 434 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Specimen on fence line, remove specimen or remove fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 55 | Shamel Ash | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 28 | 15<br>6 14<br>14 | 471 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Poor location | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 56 | Peruvian Pepper | 15 | 6 | 4 | | | | 25 | 27 | 16<br>14 17<br>15 | 754 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Pruning needed |
| | Good vigor, fair form, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 57 | Peruvian Pepper | 7 | 14 | 11 | | | | 32 | 27 | 19<br>18 16<br>15 | 907 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Pruning needed |
| | Near fence line, fence embedded in tissue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 58 | Red River Gum | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 67 | 18<br>30 27<br>20 | 1771 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Large specimen, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 59 | Brazilian Pepper | 11.5 | 15 | 13 | 12.5 | | | 52 | 33 | 19<br>17 16<br>16 | 907 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multi stem specimen, congested multi stemmed canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 60 | Shamel Ash | 29.5 | | | | | | 29.5 | 59 | 35<br>23 38<br>33 | 3266 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, large specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 61 | Mexican Fan Palm | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 45 | 9<br>11 10<br>11 | 330 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 62 | Silk Oak Tree | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 45 | 14<br>11 20<br>22 | 881 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate retrenchment with indication of termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 63 | Chinese Elm | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 28 | 16<br>14 16<br>16 | 754 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 64 | Mexican Fan Palm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 16 | 6<br>5 7<br>6 | 113 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 65 | Mexican Fan Palm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 15 | 6 | 113 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 6 6 6 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 66 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 9.5 | | | | | | 9.5 | 14 | 8 12 0 | 79 | 2 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Lean, poor form | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 67 | Mexican Fan Palm | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 22 | 7 7 8 | 177 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 68 | Shamel Ash | 8 | 8 | 9.5 | | | | 25.5 | 38 | 17 13 17 | 779 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Embedded into tissue | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 69 | Brazilian Pepper | 6.5 | 6 | | | | | 12.5 | 31 | 15 7 14 | 363 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | Evaluate risk to preserve |
| | Multi stem, poor form, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 70 | Brazilian Pepper | 7 | 5 | 6.5 | | | | 18.5 | 32 | 16 11 13 | 434 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multi stem, poor form, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 71 | Brazilian Pepper | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7.5 | | | 23.5 | 50 | 21 10 24 | 907 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multi stem, poor form, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 118 | Mexican Fan Palm | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 21 | 8 8 7 | 189 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor yellowing palm fronds | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 150 | Brazilian Pepper | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 28 | 14 12 17 | 683 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Flush cut branch scars, minor retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 151 | Brazilian Pepper | 29.5 | | | | | | 29.5 | 34 | 10 17 14 | 638 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker on N side of stem, evidence of termites noted | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 152 | Brazilian Pepper | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 27 | 19 18 16 | 855 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 153 | Silk Oak Tree | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 57 | 18 21 21 | 1320 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Some retrenchment noted, minor cavities | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 154 | Indian Laurel Fig | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 53 | 22 28 22 | 2164 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, flush cut branch scars | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 156 | Silk Oak Tree | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 56 | 18 14 23 | 989 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, cankers in mid stem but are small | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 157 | Indian Laurel Fig | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 58 | 29 30 24 | 2595 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Exuding sap | | | | | | | | | | 32 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 158 | Green Ash | 17.5 | | | | | | 17.5 | 57 | 21 20 18 | 1164 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Cankers hat flare, indication of termites | | | | | | | | | | 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 160 | Toyon | 8 | 10.5 | | | | | 18.5 | 25 | 6 13 12 | 346 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FDC | 161 | Glossy Privet | 3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5 | 2.5 \| 3.5 | 4.5 \| 4.5 | 30 | 24 | 14<br>12 12<br>10 | 452 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Good bigger, sprawling canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 162 | Pygmy Date Palm | 5.5 | | | | | | 5.5 | 10 | 4<br>4 4<br>4 | 50 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Two dead meristems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 163 | Pygmy Date Palm | 6 | 6 | | | | | 12 | 11 | 5<br>6 4<br>6 | 87 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Two dead meristems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 164 | Magenta Lilly Pilly | 7.5 | 5.5 | 11 | 9 | 8.5 | | 41.5 | 39 | 19<br>19 13<br>15 | 855 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune codominant stem for safety |
| | Good form and vigor, minor retrenchment, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 165 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 12.5 | | | | | | 12.5 | 19 | 11<br>8 13<br>9 | 330 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment, diseased limb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 166 | American Sweetgum | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 37 | 9<br>16 15<br>14 | 572 | 3 | 2-3 | 1-3 | Remove | |
| | Minor retrenchment, diseased structural roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 167 | American Sweetgum | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 41 | 8<br>18 18<br>14 | 660 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Minor retrenchment, diseased structural roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 168 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 12.5 | | | | | | 12.5 | 12 | 5<br>7 0<br>0 | 28 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Fungal infested Deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 169 | American Sweetgum | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 41 | 18<br>17 17<br>17 | 934 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Fungus on roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 170 | Chinese Juniper | 6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5 | 8 | 3.5 | 31.5 | 30 | 13<br>11 5<br>9 | 283 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Sprawling, good form and vigor, epiphytic English ivy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 171 | Chinese Juniper | 4.5 | 6 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 8 | 9 | 43.5 | 27 | 17<br>12 11<br>7 | 434 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Multi stemmed, epiphytic English Ivy covering plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 172 | American Sweetgum | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 43 | 14<br>19 13<br>20 | 855 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, small canker on flare, minor stained bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 173 | Carob Tree | 31 | | | | | | 31 | 39 | 30<br>17 29<br>31 | 2247 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | Can keep if reevaluated for risk |
| | Senescent specimen, some termite damage, vigor is good, increased liability, cavity and included bark on stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 174 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 41 | 18<br>13 18<br>13 | 754 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Leaf tip burn, termites in two open branch cuts, decayed flush cut in crotch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 175 | Coast Redwood | 44 | | | | | | 44 | 58 | 14<br>20 23<br>19 | 1134 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Reevaluate for risk if keeping |
| | Good vigor, codominant stems, epicormic sprouting at base | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 176 | Silk Floss Tree | 31 | | | | | | 31 | 38 | 20<br>21 18<br>27 | 1451 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Senescent specimen, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 178 | Silk Floss Tree | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 31 | 17 / 15 / 22 / 18 | 1017 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 179 | Silk Floss Tree | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 31 | 8 / 15 / 12 / 18 | 551 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor, some retrenchment noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 180 | Chinese Elm | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 21 | 11 / 12 / 13 / 11 | 434 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 181 | Chinese Elm | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 26 | 15 / 15 / 14 / 14 | 660 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 182 | Chinese Elm | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 30 | 17 / 18 / 17 / 18 | 962 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 189 | Blue Jacaranda | 10 | 11 | | | | | 21 | 25 | 16 / 12 / 12 / 17 | 638 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Canker on root flare, decayed structural root | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 191 | Indian Laurel Fig | 24.5 | 21 | | | | | 45.5 | 46 | 23 / 22 / 24 / 30 | 1923 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | Brace codominant stems and re-evaluate to keep |
| | Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cuts, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 192 | Lemon Scented Gum | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 73 | 21 / 23 / 17 / 23 | 1385 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Sparse canopy, girdling roots, severe damage to flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 193 | Indian Laurel Fig | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 36 | 19 / 20 / 19 / 18 | 1134 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, large unclosed branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 194 | Red Iron Bark | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 66 | 30 | 1451 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reduced vigor, epiphytic English Ivy on stem | | | | | | | | | | 17 21 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 195 | Shamel Ash | 5 | 5 | | | | | 10 | 43 | 20 7 12 2 | 330 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Inappropriate location | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 196 | Red Iron Bark | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 39 | 12 15 13 10 | 491 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Specimen strangled by English Ivy, decreased vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 197 | Indian Laurel Fig | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 47 | 17 17 30 20 | 1385 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Remove ivy |
| | Epiphytic English Ivy on stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 198 | Indian Laurel Fig | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 44 | 15 18 24 30 | 1485 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | Reevaluate to keep |
| | Detritus obscuring crotch, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 199 | Umbrella Tree | 5.5 | 4.5 | | | | | 10 | 13 | 2 5 8 8 | 104 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Codominant stems, decline, possible black soot mold, decayed wood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 200 | Indian Laurel Fig | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 44 | 21 22 22 25 | 1590 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor with some upper canopy Deadwood, large branch cuts, small exuding cankers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 201 | Indian Laurel Fig | 25.5 | | | | | | 25.5 | 40 | 19 19 18 17 | 1046 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Fungal fruiting bodies on roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 202 | Indian Laurel Fig | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 31 | 15 13 17 14 | 683 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Fresh cut branch scars hand indication of termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 203 | Indian Laurel Fig | 24.5 | | | | | | 24.5 | 41 | 18 14 18 17 | 881 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | For branch union, flush cut failure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 204 | Indian Laurel Fig | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 37 | 20 17 24 15 | 1134 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple structural roots with decay, included bark with codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 205 | Indian Laurel Fig | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 49 | 20 15 27 18 | 1256 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Cavity and root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 206 | Indian Laurel Fig | 33.5 | | | | | | 33.5 | 52 | 18 19 24 24 | 1418 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Indication of termites, large flush cut branch scars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 207 | Brazilian Pepper | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 28 | 18 16 16 13 | 779 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Minimal retrenchment, small cavity, evidence of termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 208 | Brazilian Pepper | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 29 | 17 19 21 18 | 1104 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 209 | Brazilian Pepper | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 23 | 12 11 12 11 | 415 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Mild to moderate retrenchment, termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 210 | Brazilian Pepper | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 26 | 10 12 11 13 | 415 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Exuding sap on stem, poor prognosis, good vigor, termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 211 | Brazilian Pepper | 14.5 | | | | | | 14.5 | 23 | 12 8 10 7 | 269 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Indication of termites at multiple locations, minor retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 212 | Brazilian Pepper | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 28 | 18 14 9 14 | 594 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker on major branch, bigger is good | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 213 | Brazilian Pepper | 13 | 12 | | | | | 25 | 24 | 11 | 415 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Decay in crotch, minor retrenchment, lean, indication of termites | | | | | | | | | | 9 14 12 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 214 | Brazilian Pepper | 23.5 | | | | | | 23.5 | 36 | 15 15 18 15 | 779 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Two failed branches, ground squirrel burrows, minor termite damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 215 | Brazilian Pepper | 17.5 | | | | | | 17.5 | 20 | 10 10 8 8 | 254 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Topped pruning, decay at flare, major decay and poorly trimmed, termites on large branch cut, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 216 | Brazilian Pepper | 18 | | | | | | 18 | | 12 10 11 13 | 415 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay at lower stem and flare, failed branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 217 | Italian Cypress | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 23 | 2 2 2 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 218 | Italian Cypress | 6.5 | 6 | | | | | 12.5 | 24 | 2 2 2 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 219 | Italian Cypress | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 24 | 2 2 2 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 220 | Italian Cypress | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 22 | 2 2 2 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 221 | Italian Cypress | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 39 | 3 3 3 3 | 28 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, codominant stems, exuding sap | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 222 | Italian Cypress | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 28 | 3 3 3 3 | 28 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, codominant stems, exuding sap | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 223 | Italian Cypress | 4.5 | 8 | 4 | 5.5 | | | 22 | 28 | 2 2 2 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Form and bigger, multi stemmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 224 | Italian Cypress | 8 | 5 | 3 | | | | 16 | 27 | 3 3 3 3 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 225 | Italian Cypress | 8.5 | 7 | 4 | | | | 19.5 | 28 | 2 2 2 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 226 | Italian Cypress | 4.5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | | 15.5 | 31 | 2 2 2 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, tag removed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 227 | Italian Cypress | 7 | 3 | | | | | 10 | 32 | 3 3 3 3 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, tag removed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 228 | Italian Cypress | 8 | 8 | | | | | 16 | 32 | 3 3 3 3 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, tag removed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 229 | Italian Cypress | 8 | 3.5 | 5 | 3 | | | 19.5 | 30 | 3 3 3 3 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, tag removed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 230 | Brazilian Pepper | 17.5 | | | | | | 17.5 | 24 | 7 5 11 13 | 254 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Falling tree, compromised footing due to ground squirrel Burrows | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 231 | Brazilian Pepper | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 37 | 17 20 14 14 | 829 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, ground squirrel burrows, bracket fungus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 232 | Brazilian Pepper | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 27 | 12 | 572 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indication of termites on flush cut scar, retrenchment, good bigger and form, flush cut at branch union | | | | | | | | | | 11 17 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 233 | European Olive | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 31 | 10 8 15 17 | 491 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | |
| | Vigor fair, multiple unclosed branch cuts, ground squirrel burrows, active bee hive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 234 | European Olive | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 32 | 13 6 18 13 | 491 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Vigor fair, multiple unclosed branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 235 | European Olive | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 31 | 10 6 15 13 | 380 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Vigor fair, multiple unclosed branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 236 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 39 | 19 19 19 | 1134 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Minor retrenchment, minimum retrenchment, decay nutted and unclosed branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 237 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 43 | 27 22 29 21 | 1923 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large flush cut with branch tear, indication of termites, good vigor, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 238 | Chinese Juniper | 14.5 | 7 | 5 | | | | 26.5 | 25 | 9 7 14 11 | 330 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor touches building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 239 | Chinese Juniper | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | | | 28 | 25 | 17 7 15 7 | 415 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor touches building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 240 | Camphor | 9.5 | | | | | | 9.5 | 28 | 10 8 9 9 | 254 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 241 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 35 | 19 17 17 17 | 962 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 242 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 19.5 | | | | | | 19.5 | 38 | 14 12 13 9 | 452 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate to severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 243 | Chinese Juniper | 8.5 | 8.5 | 7 | 7 | 7 \| 6 | 7.5 \| 9 | 53.5 | 30 | 22 12 19 11 | 804 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 244 | Chinese Juniper | 6 | 11 | 6.5 | 4 | | | 27.5 | 30 | 9 4 16 18 | 434 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 245 | Chinese Juniper | 11 | 6.5 | 6.5 | | | | 24 | 30 | 12 9 17 11 | 471 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 246 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 22 | 16 12 17 10 | 594 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 247 | Camphor | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 28 | 11 14 14 11 | 491 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Minor retrenchment, decay at Ric Flair, indication of termites and poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 248 | Camphor | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 26 | 10 5 10 9 | 227 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe flare damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 249 | Camphor | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 30 | 11 8 13 12 | 380 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Cavity in flare, flare damage, moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 251 | Indian Laurel Fig | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 52 | 18 | 1734 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |

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| | Unclosed branch cuts with decay, multiple structural root cankers | | | | | | | | | | 28 20 28 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 253 | Indian Laurel Fig | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 56 | 31 18 17 0 | 855 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Root collar damage, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 255 | Indian Laurel Fig | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 61 | 30 32 20 30 | 2462 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Root collar damage, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 256 | Cook Pine | 9 | | | | | | 9 | | 7 9 8 13 | 269 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Lean, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 301 | American Sweetgum | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 32 | 12 10 12 11 | 397 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor, decreased canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 302 | American Sweetgum | 15.5 | | | | | | 15.5 | 47 | 7 11 17 18 | 551 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 303 | American Sweetgum | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 43 | 9 13 14 15 | 510 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Good form and vigor, structural root decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 304 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 37 | 17 16 13 10 | 615 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Indication of borrowers noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 305 | Silk Floss | 21.5 | | | | | | 21.5 | 32 | 13 13 16 5 | 434 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Diseased, decay at lower stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 306 | Silk Floss | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 27 | 7 15 9 13 | 380 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Advanced termite infestation in primary branch, included bark, minor retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 307 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 22.5 | | | | | | 22.5 | 42 | 19 10 19 21 | 934 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Primary branch removed, moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 308 | Canary Island Pine | 37.5 | | | | | | 37.5 | 64 | 22 14 18 14 | 907 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor, irregular scaffolding in canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 309 | Canary Island Pine | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 63 | 10 12 13 15 | 491 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 310 | Canary Island Pine | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 51 | 12 14 17 16 | 683 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 311 | Canary Island Pine | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 56 | 18 15 21 8 | 754 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 312 | Canary Island Pine | 15.5 | | | | | | 15.5 | 53 | 13 / 13 / 13 / 14 | 551 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor, sapsucker damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 313 | Italian Stone Pine | 35.5 | | | | | | 35.5 | 47 | 29 / 27 / 18 / 15 | 1554 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor, codominant stems, offset canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 314 | Shamel Ash | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 63 | 31 / 24 / 23 / 22 | 1963 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Remove diseased limb | |
| | Stained bark, good vigor trim primary branch to keep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 315 | Chinese Juniper | 8 | 6 | 4 | 9 | | | 27 | 31 | 13 / 2 / 11 / 9 | 240 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor, multi stemmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 316 | Carob Tree | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 41 | 24 / 21 / 19 / 18 | 1320 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Multiple bodies of yellow fungus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 317 | Canary Island Pine | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 43 | 19 / 15 / 14 / 16 | 804 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 318 | Canary Island Pine | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 72 | 18 / 17 / 16 / 17 | 907 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 319 | Canary Island Pine | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 74 | 12 / 17 / 18 / 19 | 855 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 320 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 33 | 12 / 17 / 10 / 12 | 510 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Leaf tip burn, large branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 321 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 36 | 24 / 18 / 24 / 19 | 1418 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Minor retrenchment, fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 322 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 36 | 18 / 15 / 14 / 17 | 804 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Minor retrenchment, fair form and vigor, decayed structural root | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 323 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 41 | 27 / 17 / 19 / 20 | 1352 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Internal decay noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 324 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 17.5 | | | | | | 17.5 | 46 | 24 / 27 / 21 / 20 | 1661 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good health and vigor, ground squirrel burrow minor retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 325 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 40 | 26 / 21 / 18 / 14 | 1225 | 2 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Indication of borers in upper limbs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 326 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 19.5 | | | | | | 19.5 | 36 | 18 / 16 / 18 / 13 | 829 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Multiple areas of decay in root flare and crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 327 | Carrotwood | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 35 | 17 / 15 / 13 / 9 | 572 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Minor retrenchment, flare damage, diseased | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 328 | Carrotwood | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 30 | 16 / 15 / 16 / 15 | 754 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Minor retrenchment, decay and crotch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 329 | Red Iron wood | 37 | | | | | | 37 | 66 | 27 / 20 / 23 | 1963 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Good to fair form and vigor, bracket fungus noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | | | | | |
| FDC | 330 | Red Iron Wood | 35.5 | | | | | | 35.5 | 54 | 23 | 1451 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Evaluate for risk and brace if needed |
| | Good form and vigor, included bark | | | | | | | | | | 20 22 21 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 331 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 12.5 | | | | | | 12.5 | 32 | 18 | 1017 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Beef tip burn, good to fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | 18 18 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 332 | Shamel Ash | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 24 | 10 | 283 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Topped, good health and vigor, hollowed cavity in crotch | | | | | | | | | | 8 13 7 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 335 | Brazilian Pepper | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 18 | 8 | 214 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, poor location, lean | | | | | | | | | | 9 6 10 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 336 | Shamel Ash | 2.5 | 3 | 1.5 | 2.5 | | | 9.5 | 18 | 10 | 269 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | subordinate codominant stem |
| | Multi stem, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | 9 12 6 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 337 | Brazilian Pepper | 6 | 5 | | | | | 11 | 16 | 13 | 346 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Good vigor, four form with embedded tissue infants, multi stem, grows on both sides of fence | | | | | | | | | | 10 8 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 338 | Brazilian Pepper | 3.5 | 4 | | | | | 7.5 | 12 | 7 | 123 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Codominant stems, on fence line, poor location | | | | | | | | | | 8 3 7 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 339 | Brazilian Pepper | 4.5 | 3.5 | | | | | 8 | 13 | 10 | 154 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Codominant stems, grows on both sides of the fence, Tissue embeds fence | | | | | | | | | | 7 3 8 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 340 | Shamel Ash | 3.5 | 3 | 2.5 | | | | 9 | 15 | 5 | 64 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Stump sprouter, poor form, embeds fence and tissue | | | | | | | | | | 5 4 4 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 342 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 47 | 9 | 283 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | On fence line, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 10 10 9 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 344 | Brazilian Pepper | 7 | 5.5 | 5 | | | | 17.5 | 21 | 13 | 298 | 2-3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Poor form, tissue embeds fence | | | | | | | | | | 10 6 10 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 345 | Mexican Fan Palm | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 42 | 11 | 346 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | Remove neighboring tree to keep |
| | Canopy is intertwined with Brazilian pepper, remove pepper to keep | | | | | | | | | | 10 10 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 346 | Brazilian Pepper | 5.5 | 9 | | | | | 14.5 | 16 | 11 | 380 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Poor form | | | | | | | | | | 14 6 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 356 | Shamel Ash | 5 | 4.5 | | | | | 9.5 | 24 | 8 | 227 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Reduced vigor, disease | | | | | | | | | | 9 9 8 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 358 | Red Iron Bark | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 60 | 24 | 2289 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Codominance stems with one failed stem | | | | | | | | | | 25 29 30 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 359 | Red Iron Bark | 26 | 15 | | | | | 41 | 15 | 25 | 1625 | 3-4 | 3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Indication of boars noted, termites, Codominant stems, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 28 23 15 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 360 | Red Iron Bark | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 47 | 13 | 594 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Failed stem, former predominant tree with included park | | | | | | | | | | 20 7 15 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 361 | Red Iron Bark | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 51 | 32 | 1734 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Branch, decreased vigor | | | | | | | | | | 18 16 28 | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 362 | Red Iron Bark | 15.5 | 18 | | | | | 33.5 | 53 | 23<br>14 32<br>30 | 1923 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | Read evaluate embrace if needed |
| | Competing canopy, lean, Co dominant stems with included bark, failed neighboring tree | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 363 | Myoporum | 4.5 | 5 | | | | | 9.5 | 15 | 11<br>12 12<br>10 | 397 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor form, diseased | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 364 | Carrotwood | 7.5 | 7 | 6.5 | | | | 21 | 35 | 16<br>13 8<br>18 | 594 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Poor scaffolding, competing canopies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 365 | Red Iron Bark | 12.5 | 13 | 13.5 | | | | 39 | 44 | 19<br>13 29<br>16 | 1164 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large failed branch, failed stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 366 | Red Iron Bark | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 52 | 18<br>21 28<br>23 | 1590 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large failed stem and branch, lean, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 367 | Paperbark | 5.5 | 5 | 5.5 | | | | 16 | 20 | 11<br>8 6<br>5 | 177 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Poor form, replace, multi stemmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 368 | Mexican Fan Palm | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 60 | 11<br>13 7<br>9 | 314 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, competes with adjacent Brazilian pepper tree | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 382 | Mexican Fan Palm | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 47 | 7<br>9 11<br>10 | 269 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 383 | Mexican Fan Palm | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 71 | 8<br>10 7<br>11 | 254 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 384 | Silk Floss Tree | 12.5 | | | | | | 12.5 | 14 | 8<br>7 9<br>8 | 201 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased limbs, indication of termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 385 | Silk Floss Tree | 10.5 | | | | | | 10.5 | 24 | 11<br>6 9<br>8 | 227 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Cavity noted in flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 386 | African Fern Pine | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 50 | 30<br>18 25<br>17 | 1590 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Minor upper canopy Deadwood, large area of decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 387 | African Fern Pine | 12.5 | | | | | | 12.5 | 51 | 18<br>13 14<br>8 | 551 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Competing canopy, sleeping, lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 388 | Brazilian Pepper | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 44 | 30<br>28 27<br>26 | 2418 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, large specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 389 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 71 | 5<br>7 7<br>7 | 133 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 390 | African Fern Pine | 15.5 | | | | | | 15.5 | 40 | 13<br>15 13<br>18 | 683 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 391 | African Fern Pine | 14.5 | | | | | | 14.5 | 38 | 14<br>17 23<br>16 | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 392 | Green Ash | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 53 | 19<br>18 18<br>18 | 1046 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate upper canopy Deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 393 | Mexican Fan Palm | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 58 | 6<br>7 6<br>8 | 143 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 394 | Mexican Fan Palm | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 56 | 6<br>8 8<br>9 | 189 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Aerial roots noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 395 | Silk Floss Tree | 29.5 | | | | | | 29.5 | 39 | 19<br>21 19<br>20 | 1225 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Ground squirrel burrow infested root crown, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 396 | Silk Floss Tree | 31 | | | | | | 31 | 38 | 11<br>15 18<br>18 | 754 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Fair vigor, termite interested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 397 | Silk Floss Tree | 9.5 | | | | | | 9.5 | 14 | 7<br>7 4<br>6 | 113 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Poorly developed canopy and indication of termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 398 | Indian Laurel Fig | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 57 | 18<br>30 24<br>20 | 1661 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Large branch cut, fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 399 | Indian Laurel Fig | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 45 | 18<br>17 22<br>22 | 1225 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Reduced canopy health with internal decay, ground squirrel curls beneath red crown, compromised stability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 400 | Indian Laurel Fig | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 44 | 19<br>18 19<br>18 | 1075 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Large branch cut appears to be closing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 401 | Canary Island Pine | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 67 | 10<br>8 10<br>11 | 298 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 402 | Canary Island Pine | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 66 | 11<br>8 10<br>11 | 314 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 403 | Canary Island Pine | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 67 | 11<br>10 11<br>10 | 346 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 404 | Canary Island Pine | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 51 | 12<br>10 13<br>12 | 434 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Good form and vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 405 | Canary Island Pine | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 54 | 15<br>11 12<br>14 | 531 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 406 | Canary Island Pine | 24.5 | | | | | | 24.5 | 90 | 12<br>11 13<br>12 | 452 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 407 | Canary Island Pine | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 62 | 13<br>13 10<br>12 | 452 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 408 | Canary Island Pine | 22.5 | | | | | | 22.5 | 74 | 14<br>13 12<br>16 | 594 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 409 | Canary Island Pine | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 64 | 13<br>11 11<br>11 | 415 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor, reduced canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 410 | Chinese Elm | 22.5 | | | | | | 22.5 | 40 | 21<br>20 22<br>21 | 1385 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune decayed branch |
| | Flash cuts, exuding sap, decayed branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 413 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 15.5 | | | | | | 15.5 | 32 | 13<br>14 5<br>3 | 240 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Steep decline, termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 414 | South African Coral Tree | 14.5 | 19.5 | 12 | 16.5 | 14.5 | | 77 | 43 | 20<br>14 15<br>29 | 1194 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate and brace if needed |
| | Good vigor, included bark with codominant stems, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 415 | Red Iron Bark | 33.5 | | | | | | 33.5 | 86 | 29<br>25 31<br>30 | 2595 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 416 | Red Iron Bark | 27.5 | | | | | | 27.5 | 68 | 17<br>17 14<br>17 | 829 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 417 | Red Iron Bark | 29.5 | | | | | | 29.5 | 64 | 17<br>16 21<br>22 | 1134 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor decay in structural root | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 418 | Red Iron Bark | 36.5 | | | | | | 36.5 | 77 | 21<br>32 31<br>32 | 2641 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 419 | Red Iron Bark | 42 | | | | | | 42 | 78 | 33<br>35 34<br>33 | 3577 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 420 | Silk Floss | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 48 | 25<br>24 30<br>25 | 2123 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | Potential heritage tree |
| | Severe decline or retrenchment, decayed branches, heritage tree | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 421 | Silk Floss | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 52 | 18<br>24 17<br>14 | 1046 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline or retrenchment, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 422 | Canary Island Pine | 25.5 | | | | | | 25.5 | 72 | 16<br>16 22<br>21 | 1104 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, possible minor borer damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 423 | Red Iron Bark | 35 | | | | | | 35 | 71 | 27<br>30 27<br>35 | 2779 | 3-4 | 2-3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, shelf fungus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 424 | Red Iron Bark | 35 | | | | | | 35 | 69 | 27<br>34 30<br>32 | 2969 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, ground squirrel Burrows | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 425 | Red Iron Bark | 14.5 | | | | | | 14.5 | 41 | 7<br>13 12<br>14 | 415 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay at lower stem with indication of termites, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 426 | Red Iron Bark | 40 | | | | | | 40 | 80 | 28<br>33 31<br>36 | 3215 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Branch stubs at branch bark ridge, fair vigor, some decay at stem, bracket fungus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 427 | Weeping Fig | 10.5 | 8 | 8 | 14 | | | 40.5 | 46 | 24<br>20 21 | 1771 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor, large branch cut, included bark, low risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 429 | Blue Jacaranda | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 16 | 11 | 314 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, included bark, low risk | | | | | | | | | | 7 12 10 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 431 | Shamel Ash | 4 | 3.5 | | | | | 7.5 | 32 | 7 | 298 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Codominant stems, good vigor, poor location | | | | | | | | | | 8 11 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 432 | Shamel Ash | 5.5 | | | | | | 5.5 | 32 | 10 | 283 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, some lean, poor location | | | | | | | | | | 5 18 5 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 433 | Shamel Ash | 5.5 | | | | | | 5.5 | 36 | 7 | 123 | 2 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor location, competing canopy | | | | | | | | | | 5 7 6 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 434 | Shamel Ash | 3.5 | | | | | | 3.5 | 34 | 6 | 227 | 2 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor location, competing canopy | | | | | | | | | | 8 11 9 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 435 | Chinese Juniper | 19.5 | | | | | | 19.5 | 33 | 16 | 434 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Planted too close to building, low risk, fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | 16 11 4 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 436 | Lemon Scented Gum | 31 | | | | | | 31 | 86 | 21 | 2595 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, sweep lean | | | | | | | | | | 33 28 33 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 437 | Red Iron Bark | 37.5 | | | | | | 37.5 | 59 | 25 | 1352 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, bird nest noted | | | | | | | | | | 18 19 21 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 438 | Carrotwood | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 22 | 10 | 415 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate retrenchment, indication of termites, included bark | | | | | | | | | | 13 12 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 439 | Carrotwood | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 27 | 14 | 683 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | 16 16 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 440 | Carrotwood | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 38 | 18 | 1046 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Sapsucker damage, decayed at branch union | | | | | | | | | | 22 14 19 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 441 | American Sweetgum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 45 | 18 | 1017 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Decreased canopy development, minor border damage, the form is good, mild to moderate retrenchment, decayed structural route | | | | | | | | | | 18 18 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 442 | Carrotwood | 13.5 | | | | | | 13.5 | 28 | 16 | 594 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker, diseased | | | | | | | | | | 13 12 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 443 | Red Iron Bark | 49 | | | | | | 49 | 68 | 18 | 1385 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Decreased crown development, good form | | | | | | | | | | 22 24 20 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 444 | Canary Island Pine | 15.5 | | | | | | 15.5 | 57 | 9 | 380 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 10 10 15 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 446 | Brazilian Pepper | 14.5 | | | | | | 14.5 | 23 | 10 | 13 / 8 | 11 | 346 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove |
| | Good vigor, lean, 3 failed branches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 447 | Indian Laurel Fig | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 55 | 29 | 25 / 30 | 31 | 2595 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor, many unclosed branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 448 | Brazilian Pepper | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 35 | 16 | 15 / 15 | 15 | 730 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor, girdling roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 449 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 18 | 7 | 11 / 7 | 5 | 177 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Advanced decay and retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 450 | Shamel Ash | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 25 | 10 | 8 / 9 | 5 | 201 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove |
| | Fence embedded in plant tissue, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 451 | Shamel Ash | 5 | 6 | | | | | 11 | 27 | 11 | 13 / 9 | 5 | 283 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove |
| | Fence embedded in plant tissue, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 452 | Red Flower Gum | 8.5 | | | | | | 8.5 | 33 | 18 | 13 / 18 | 8 | 638 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 453 | Brazilian Pepper | 11.5 | 10.5 | 8 | | | | 30 | 30 | 18 | 21 / 13 | 5 | 638 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Core flare development, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 455 | Mimosa | 4 | 3.5 | 3 | | | | 10.5 | 24 | 10 | 10 / 8 | 8 | 254 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove |
| | Minor to moderate decay and retrenchment, decay on primary stem, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 456 | Mimosa | 6.5 | 9.5 | | | | | 16 | 23 | 18 | 11 / 16 | 12 | 638 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Mild to moderate retrenchment, decay flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 457 | Mimosa | 5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | | | | 13 | 15 | 12 | 5 / 12 | 12 | 330 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove |
| | Decayed stem severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 458 | Myoporum | 5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5 | 6 | 27.5 | 19 | 11 | 18 / 9 | 4 | 346 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove |
| | Retrenchment, embedded fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 459 | Silver Dollar Gum | 13 | 13 | | | | | 26 | 51 | 22 | 18 / 16 | 12 | 907 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Increase liability, decay at branch union, good vigor, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 460 | Red Iron Bark | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 57 | 19 | 24 / 24 | 12 | 1225 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 461 | Aleppo Pine | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 50 | 10 | 17 / 18 | 19 | 804 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Lean, good form and fair vigor, 2 needles per bundle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 462 | Yew Pine | 7.5 | 5.5 | | | | | 13 | 19 | 5 | 8 / 6 | 7 | 133 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Codominant stems, good to fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 463 | Silk Oak Tree | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 48 | 13 | 16 / 17 | 17 | 779 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Moderate upper canopy Deadwood, internal decay noted, active bee hive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 464 | Indian Laurel Fig | 37 | | | | | | 37 | 48 | 31 | 26 / 27 | 24 | 2289 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Access decay in structural roots, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 465 | Indian Laurel Fig | 31 | | | | | | 31 | 47 | | 25 | | 1485 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |

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| | Good vigor, severe decay in structural roots | | | | | | | | | | 23 21 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 466 | Indian Laurel Fig | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 50 | 25 27 22 29 | 2082 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large branch cut at the branch union, decay at structural roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 468 | Indian Laurel Fig | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 45 | 20 28 25 28 | 2002 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Remove diseased branch |
| | Fair form and vigor, large branch cuts with included bark, damaging hardscape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 469 | Indian Laurel Fig | 34 | | | | | | 34 | 47 | 14 19 18 27 | 1194 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Large branch cut, included bark, damaging hardscape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 470 | Indian Laurel Fig | 39.5 | | | | | | 39.5 | 49 | 25 19 19 22 | 1418 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Large branch cut, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 471 | Silk Oak Tree | 32 | | | | | | 32 | 42 | 13 12 13 16 | 572 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate retrenchment, opportunist Mexican fan palm in crotch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 472 | Strawberry Tree | 10 | | | | | | 10 | | 6 9 5 9 | 165 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker in stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 473 | Red Iron Bark | 40 | | | | | | 40 | 68 | 32 31 30 33 | 3116 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and fair vigor, bracket fungus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 474 | Red Iron Bark | 37 | | | | | | 37 | 68 | 26 12 17 24 | 1225 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Minor included bark, decreased canopy, bracket fungus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 475 | Red Iron Bark | 33.5 | | | | | | 33.5 | 72 | 20 18 20 28 | 1451 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Decreased canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 476 | Red Iron Bark | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 74 | 32 33 28 27 | 2826 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, some stained bark, bracket fungus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 477 | Red Iron Bark | 26.5 | | | | | | 26.5 | 46 | 21 17 20 12 | 962 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Large branch cut and fair form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 478 | Canary Island Pine | 17.5 | 16 | 19.5 | | | | 53 | 50 | 15 14 16 18 | 779 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, multi-stemmed, gummosis noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 479 | Canary Island Pine | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 70 | 17 12 17 17 | 779 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 480 | Red Iron Bark | 41 | | | | | | 41 | 69 | 18 26 23 19 | 1451 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Included bark, increased liability, brace and re-evaluate to keep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 481 | Red Iron Bark | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 72 | 17 23 12 21 | 1046 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 482 | Red Iron Bark | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 52 | 19 19 21 19 | 1194 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Significant canker in upper stem, increased liability, bracket fungus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 483 | Carrotwood | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 15 | 11 12 10 9 | 346 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, decay at flair, flush cut branch unclosed, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 484 | Carrotwood | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 14 | 9 10 11 | 314 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Sapsucker damage, their form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 486 | Carrotwood | 10.5 | | | | | | 10.5 | 15 | 11 | 531 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Minor retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 15 12 14 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 487 | Carrotwood | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 13 | 5 | 113 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased | | | | | | | | | | 7 6 6 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 488 | Red Iron Bark | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 85 | 30 | 2969 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 31 32 30 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 489 | White Mulberry | 17.5 | | | | | | 17.5 | 26 | 13 | 754 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate retrenchment, decay at branch | | | | | | | | | | 18 16 15 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 491 | Carrotwood | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 18 | 8 | 452 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay at flare moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 13 13 14 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 492 | Carrotwood | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 34 | 22 | 1075 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Get bigger, massive canker at site of former failed branch | | | | | | | | | | 17 17 18 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 494 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 28 | 10 | 240 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Indication of bores noted | | | | | | | | | | 8 8 9 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 497 | American Sweetgum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 28 | 14 | 779 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 15 17 17 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 498 | American Sweetgum | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 21 | 13 | 380 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased | | | | | | | | | | 11 8 12 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 499 | Guava | 5 | 4 | 7 | | | | 16 | 15 | 10 | 330 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Treat mold if keeping |
| | Possible black sooty mold on leaves | | | | | | | | | | 12 8 11 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 501 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 34 | 10 | 615 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |

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| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 14 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 502 | Brisbane Box | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 39 | 14 | 17 14 13 | 660 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| FDC | 503 | Brisbane Box | 10.5 | | | | | | 10.5 | 37 | 9 | 11 11 10 | 330 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor, minor to moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 504 | Lemon Scented Gum | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 56 | 26 | 18 20 25 | 1554 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Decreased canopy vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 505 | Mexican Fan Palm | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 60 | 12 | 8 11 13 | 380 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 506 | Southern Magnolia | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 15 | 8 | 9 7 6 | 177 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Decreased canopy health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 507 | Southern Magnolia | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 27 | 11 | 11 9 12 | 363 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decreased canopy health and decay in branch crotch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 508 | Southern Magnolia | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 16 | 14 | 10 10 14 | 452 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decreased canopy health, decay on stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 509 | Southern Magnolia | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 12 | 10 | 7 8 8 | 214 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Decreased canopy health minor with minor retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 510 | European Olive | 10 | 9 | 14 | | | | 33 | 33 | 20 | 17 13 14 | 804 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple points of decay, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 511 | Magenta Lilly Pilly | 6 | 6 | 8.5 | | | | 20.5 | 32 | 12 | 12 9 10 | 363 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Multi stemmed specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 512 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 14.5 | | | | | | 14.5 | 36 | 10 | 8 18 17 | 551 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Unclosed branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 513 | Brazilian Pepper | 37 | | | | | | 37 | 34 | 18 | 22 13 18 | 989 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate retrenchment, epicormic sprouting, senescent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 514 | Brazilian Pepper | 35 | | | | | | 35 | 34 | 19 | 21 18 17 | 1104 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Water sprouting, cavity in flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 515 | Brisbane Box | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 39 | 14 | 9 11 13 | 434 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 516 | Peruvian Pepper | 11.5 | 6 | 10.5 | | | | 28 | 27 | 14 | 15 15 18 | 754 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, Codominant stems with poor crotch formation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 517 | Peruvian Pepper | 10 | 14 | 8 | 7 | | | 39 | 16 | 12 | 18 22 | 1104 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Tissue embeds fence, increased liability, cavity and limb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 518 | Carrotwood | 4 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 5 | | | 18 | 16 | 11 | 531 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Competing canopy, leans into property, poor location | | | | | | | | | | 15 14 12 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 519 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 62 | 10 | 283 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 9 11 8 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 520 | Golden Wattle | 8.5 | 6 | 6.5 | | | | 21 | 17 | 14 | 298 | 3-4 | 2-3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Leans over fence, fungus on stem | | | | | | | | | | 7 13 5 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 521 | Shamel Ash | 38 | | | | | | 38 | 63 | 25 | 2779 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Brace and re-evaluate to keep |
| | Good vigor, codominant stems with included bark | | | | | | | | | | 31 31 32 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 522 | Shamel Ash | 5 | 8 | 6 | | | | 19 | 36 | 17 | 638 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Good vigor, multi stem | | | | | | | | | | 13 12 15 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 523 | Shamel Ash | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 71 | 20 | 1418 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Nest observed |
| | Harvested codominant stem, minor retrenchment, nest observed | | | | | | | | | | 27 21 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 524 | Silk oak | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 45 | 18 | 1075 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Minor retrenchment noted | | | | | | | | | | 19 18 19 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 525 | Shamel Ash | 19.5 | 13.5 | | | | | 33 | 59 | 30 | 2332 | 3 | 3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Hazardous specimen, codominant stems, cavity and crotch in stem, termites | | | | | | | | | | 24 28 27 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 526 | African Fern Pine | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 38 | 15 | 594 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Cankers in upper stem, good vigor, increased liability and poor prognosis, severed structural root | | | | | | | | | | 14 15 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 527 | Shamel Ash | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 73 | 25 | 2418 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | Prune and reevaluate if keeping |
| | Decay in branch cut in upper canopy on the east side | | | | | | | | | | 26 30 30 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 528 | Shamel Ash | 34.5 | | | | | | 34.5 | 67 | 32 | 1771 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | Nest observed |
| | Moderate retrenchment, included Bark between codominant stems, nest observed | | | | | | | | | | 21 26 16 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 530 | Hong Kong Orchid Tree | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 22 | 15 | 510 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased with indication of termites | | | | | | | | | | 16 9 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 531 | Hong Kong Orchid Tree | 7.5 | | | | | | 7.5 | 18 | 9 | 346 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased with indication of termites | | | | | | | | | | 14 9 10 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 534 | Blue Jacaranda | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 33 | 18 | 934 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Mild retrenchment, fair form and vigor, decayed structural roots | | | | | | | | | | 16 18 17 | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FDC | 535 | Magenta Lilly Pilly | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 32 | 11<br>13 9<br>11 | 380 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Flare damage, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 536 | Brazilian Pepper | 33.5 | | | | | | 33.5 | 34 | 18<br>18 18<br>18 | 1017 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Treat and reevaluate |
| | Pest infested, decreased vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 632 | Brazilian pepper | 5 | 6.5 | 3 | 4.5 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 24 | 14<br>5 9<br>4 | 201 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Multi-stem, decay in open branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 634 | Siberian Elm | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 43 | 21<br>10 19<br>17 | 881 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Burrows in structural root crown, cavity in structural root, unclosed branch cut and scar, topped, cavity in mainstem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 635 | Indian Laurel Fig | 57.5 | | | | | | 57.5 | 65 | 32<br>32 22<br>24 | 2375 | 2 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Prune decayed limb |
| | Good health and vigor, decayed limb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 636 | Silk Oak Tree | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 63 | 18<br>12 17<br>15 | 754 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Cavity in primary limb, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 637 | Silk Oak Tree | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 61 | 19<br>9 17<br>12 | 638 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Two failed limbs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 639 | Glossy Privet | 5 | 6.5 | 5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5 \| 5 | 34.5 | 34 | 13<br>12 14<br>12 | 510 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple decayed locations at old branch cuts, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 640 | Glossy Privet | 5 | 4.5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | | 23.5 | 37 | 14<br>8 9<br>5 | 254 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple decayed locations at old branch cuts, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 641 | Glossy Privet | 6 | 4 | 4 | | | | 14 | 38 | 10<br>4 8<br>9 | 189 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 642 | Glossy Privet | 4.5 | 4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 6 \| 4 | 28 | 38 | 16<br>6 5<br>3 | 177 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased, multiple dead limbs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 643 | Glossy Privet | 4.5 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 4 | | | 16.5 | 37 | 16<br>6 5<br>3 | 177 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased, multiple dead limbs, decay at old branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 644 | Glossy Privet | 4.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 5 | 4 | 25 | 41 | 14<br>7 14<br>7 | 346 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Advanced diseased, replacement will better serve project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 646 | Indian Laurel Fig | 37 | | | | | | 37 | 63 | 15<br>24 14<br>22 | 1104 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor deadwood in canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 647 | Glossy Privet | 4.5 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 \| 6 | 5.5 \| 6 | 40 | 44 | 15<br>5 16<br>20 | 615 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Epicormic shoots sprouting, multiple diseased limbs, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 648 | Swiss Floss Tree | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 14 | 13<br>9 7<br>7 | 254 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Leaf tip burn, vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 649 | Swiss Floss Tree | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 14 | 8<br>5 0<br>2 | 44 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decreased aesthetics and canopy development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 650 | White Mulberry | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 30 | 21<br>16 22<br>14 | 1046 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Decayed structural roots, increased liability, good vigor, fungal fruiting body | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 651 | Swiss Floss | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 24 | 12<br>12 10 | 314 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Decay in branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| FDC | 652 | Ornamental Pear | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 29 | 19<br>18 20<br>16 | 1046 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Moderate retrenchment, flush cuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 653 | Swiss Floss Tree | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 21 | 11<br>14 10<br>12 | 434 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Significant decay in structural roots, decreased prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 654 | Chinese Juniper | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6 | | | | 19 | 16 | 18<br>9 10<br>6 | 363 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Sprawling canopy, multi-stem, decreased prognosis, flush cuts, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 655 | Chinese Juniper | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 11 | 10<br>9 6<br>4 | 165 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Offset canopy, competing canopy, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 656 | Chinese Juniper | 7.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 5 | | | 28.5 | 17 | 15<br>9 9<br>6 | 298 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Internal decay in lower stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 657 | Chinese Juniper | 5.5 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4 | 7 | 5 \| 6.5 | 37 | 24 | 16<br>6 11<br>8 | 330 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Poor form, vigor OK, offset canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 658 | Chinese Juniper | 4.5 | 4.5 | | | | | 9 | 24 | 8<br>3 11<br>8 | 177 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Poor growth form and decreased aesthetics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 659 | Chinese Juniper | 5 | 5 | 7.5 | | | | 17.5 | 22 | 10<br>6 11<br>5 | 201 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Competing canopy and decreased aesthetics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 660 | Chinese Juniper | 6.5 | | | | | | 6.5 | 12 | 23<br>16 20<br>14 | 1046 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Competing canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 661 | Shamel Ash | 6.5 | | | | | | 6.5 | 57 | 10<br>2 12<br>6 | 177 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | Can save if removing fence and re-evaluating |
| | Embedded fence, good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 662 | Chinese Juniper | 6.5 | 6.5 | | | | | 13 | 21 | 7<br>3 16<br>7 | 214 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Flush cut pruning observed, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 663 | Chinese Juniper | 6.5 | 6.5 | | | | | 13 | 21 | 7<br>3 16<br>7 | 214 | 2-4 | 4 | 2-4 | Remove | |
| | Decreased aesthetics and canopy development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 667 | Blue Jacaranda | 6 | 6.5 | | | | | 12.5 | 16 | 9<br>13 16<br>14 | 531 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Codominant stems, upper canopy deadwood, flush cut noted, project may be better served if replaced | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 668 | Blue Jacaranda | 5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5 | 6 | | 27 | 22 | 9<br>15 16<br>14 | 572 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate post development |
| | Upper canopy Deadwood noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 669 | Blue Jacaranda | 14.5 | | | | | | 14.5 | 31 | 11<br>12 15<br>17 | 594 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor noted, burrows in root crown, codominant stem removed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 670 | Indian Laurel Fig | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 42 | 22<br>18 17<br>28 | 1418 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune for safety |
| | Unclosed flush cut, good health and vigor, decayed wood in unclosed branch cut girdling roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 671 | Indian Laurel Fig | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 51 | 26<br>17 19<br>22 | 1385 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate and brace for safety if keeping |
| | Flush cuts noted, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 672 | Indian Laurel Fig | 17 | 12 | 20 | 15 | | | 64 | 47 | 25<br>12 21<br>21 | 0 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large cavity in lower stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 673 | Swiss Floss | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 31 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 15 16 16 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 674 | Senegal Date Palm | 7 | 8 | 5.5 | | | | 20.5 | 27 | 18 7 19 1 | 397 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Multiple basal sprouts, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 675 | Senegal Date Palm | 6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 44 | 31 | 14 10 15 17 | 615 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Multiple basal sprouts, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 676 | Scarlet Firethorn | 4.5 | 3 | 4.5 | | | | 12 | 10 | 6 4 6 4 | 79 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Included bark in branch union, low liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 679 | Indian Laurel Fig | 20 | 17.5 | 21 | | | | 58.5 | 60 | 30 16 19 30 | 1771 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 680 | Indian Laurel Fig | 57 | | | | | | 57 | 62 | 30 27 16 24 | 1847 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 681 | Indian Laurel Fig | 40 | 20 | | | | | 60 | 62 | 24 22 24 20 | 1590 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate and monitor as needed | |
| | Decay at two branch cuts noted, low risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 682 | Indian Laurel Fig | 41 | | | | | | 41 | 62 | 18 26 31 25 | 1963 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Internal cavity, good vigor, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 683 | Brazilian Pepper | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 35 | 18 26 31 25 | 1963 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Large enclosed branch cut, good vigor but increased liability noted, termite frass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 684 | Canary Island Pine | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 66 | 12 10 14 13 | 471 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Lower limbs removed, good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 685 | Canary Island Pine | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 64 | 9 9 9 9 | 254 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Lower limbs removed, good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 686 | Brazilian Pepper | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 38 | 21 14 19 26 | 1256 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Large flush branch cut noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 687 | Indian Laurel Fig | 45 | | | | | | 45 | 57 | 27 17 28 | 1963 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Decay noted app flare and structural roots | | | | | | | | | | 28 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 688 | Indian Laurel Fig | 43 | | | | | | 43 | 62 | 25 16 20 27 | 1520 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 690 | Canary Island Pine | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 58 | 14 8 14 12 | 452 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 692 | Canary Island Pine | 21.5 | | | | | | 21.5 | 50 | 16 10 13 12 | 510 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Girdled structural roots observed, epicormic sprouting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 693 | Canary Island Pine | 31.5 | | | | | | 31.5 | 45 | 22 15 18 | 962 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 694 | Canary Island Pine | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 52 | | 10 | | 165 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 696 | Canary Island Pine | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 61 | | 11 | | 452 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | 12 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 698 | Sago Palm | 15 | 15 | | | | | 30 | 9 | | 2 | | 28 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 700 | Silk Oak Tree | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 51 | | 13 | | 707 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Flush cut, decay at mid stem | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | 14 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 701 | Silk Oak Tree | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 49 | | 12 | | 962 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | |
| | Near foundation of building | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | 19 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 702 | European Olive | 9 | 12.5 | 8 | | | | 29.5 | 31 | | 13 | | 397 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate and brace for safety, potential heritage tree |
| | Significant tree due to name on plaque nearby, next to target, codominant stems, some decay noted | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 15 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 705 | Siberian Elm | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 32 | | 18 | | 683 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Topped, good vigor, water sprouting | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | 14 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 706 | Indian Laurel Fig | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 54 | | 22 | | 1554 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 24 | | 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 711 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 17 | | 10 | | 227 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Advanced decay, removed primary stem, evidence of termites | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | 12 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 712 | Crape Myrtle | 6.5 | | | | | | 6.5 | 21 | 5 | 6<br>5 | 5 | 87 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decay at flare, decline, needs irrigation and may be saved | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 713 | Canary Island Pine | 25.5 | | | | | | 25.5 | 46 | 13 | 8<br>15 | 15 | 510 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Primary stem removed, vigor is reduced, epicormic sprouting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 714 | American Sweetgum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 40 | 12 | 13<br>18 | 19 | 754 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple areas of decay at route crown, and decrease stability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 715 | American Sweetgum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 27 | 18 | 14<br>11 | 16 | 683 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Dead primary stem, severe decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 716 | American Sweetgum | 23.5 | | | | | | 23.5 | 44 | 15 | 11<br>12 | 9 | 434 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Girdling roots, vigor OK, flush cuts and cankers, the decay is surficial in roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 717 | Canary Island Pine | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 54 | 10 | 12<br>15 | 14 | 510 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 718 | Japanese Red Pine | 8.5 | | | | | | 8.5 | 23 | 6 | 7<br>8 | 6 | 143 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Minor decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 719 | Japanese Red Pine | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 24 | 7 | 12<br>19 | 12 | 491 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 720 | Japanese Red Pine | 9.5 | | | | | | 9.5 | 15 | 13 | 4<br>13 | 10 | 314 | 2-3 | 3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 721 | Japanese Red Pine | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | | | 24 | 15 | 9 | 13<br>16 | 18 | 615 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Unusual form, memorial tree | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 722 | Japanese Red Pine | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 17 | 10 | 13<br>8 | 13 | 380 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor, low risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 723 | Japanese Red Pine | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 16 | 10 | 12<br>10 | 12 | 380 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Decline, 2 needles per bundle, 3-to-5-inch needles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 724 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 19.5 | | | | | | 19.5 | 29 | 15 | 5<br>9 | 6 | 240 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large area of decay on stem, topped, tag removed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 725 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 25 | 9 | 12<br>12 | 14 | 434 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased primary limb, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 726 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 13.5 | | | | | | 13.5 | 26 | 10 | 15<br>12 | 12 | 471 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple cankers noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 727 | Silk Oak Tree | 32.5 | | | | | | 32.5 | 54 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 855 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate to keep |
| | Possible decay at primary branch, reevaluate to keep, good vigor, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 728 | Canary Island Pine | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 69 | 11 | 283 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Brace to keep and re-evaluate |
| | Included bark in codominant stem union, brace to keep | | | | | | | | | | 10 9 8 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 729 | Canary Island Pine | 29.5 | | | | | | 29.5 | 70 | 14 | 730 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 14 16 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 730 | Italian Stone Pine | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 43 | 18 | 934 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large cavity in stem | | | | | | | | | | 11 25 15 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 731 | Italian Stone Pine | 26.5 | | | | | | 26.5 | 42 | 15 | 989 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay in flare, sweep lean | | | | | | | | | | 30 12 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 732 | Chinese Elm | 17.5 | | | | | | 17.5 | 48 | 18 | 779 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Large branch cut noted | | | | | | | | | | 15 14 16 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 733 | Chinese Elm | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 52 | 14 | 779 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Large flush cut | | | | | | | | | | 16 15 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 734 | Chinese Elm | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 41 | 12 | 531 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Significant lean, fair canopy development, decay at flare | | | | | | | | | | 14 12 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 735 | Chinese Elm | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 44 | 18 | 855 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, offset canopy, girdling roots | | | | | | | | | | 22 9 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 736 | Camphor | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 34 | 19 | 1104 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, ice plant at base | | | | | | | | | | 19 19 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 737 | Chinese Elm | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 47 | 19 | 1418 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Prune branch and re-evaluate |
| | Good form and vigor, failed branch, | | | | | | | | | | 23 21 22 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 738 | Chinese Elm | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 42 | 23 | 1418 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Exuding sap from branch kite, improper trimming, poor prognosis, canker at roots, fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | 13 28 21 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 739 | Chinese Elm | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 47 | 21 | 1923 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple cankers at flare, large branch cut, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | 25 28 25 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 740 | Chinese Elm | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 43 | 21 | 1385 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker on east side of structure, exuding sap, canker on structural roots | | | | | | | | | | 25 20 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 741 | Chinese Elm | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 43 | 10 | 730 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Cankers at flare and upper stem, competing canopies | | | | | | | | | | 21 12 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 742 | Chinese Elm | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 32 | 25 | 1164 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Lean, multiple cankers on limbs | | | | | | | | | | 21 19 12 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 743 | Camphor | 5.5 | 7 | | | | | 12.5 | 22 | 16 | 397 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Improper location as it is next to a building, good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 11 8 10 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 744 | Southern Mongolia | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 28 | 13 | 638 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor, some upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | 14 13 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 745 | Brazilian Pepper | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 28 | 11 | 804 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Termites found in unclosed branch cut in crotch | | | | | | | | | | 20 13 | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 746 | Brazilian Pepper | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 34 | 21 | 934 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Indication of termites, retrenchment, cavity under tree | | | | | | | | | | 15 16 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 747 | Canary Island Pine | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 63 | 18 | 1164 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, next to building | | | | | | | | | | 17 22 20 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 748 | Yew Pine | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 27 | 7 | 113 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Next to building, dead branch, offset canopy | | | | | | | | | | 9 6 2 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 749 | Blue Jacaranda | 8 | 6 | 7 | | | | 21 | 30 | 16 | 730 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate to keep |
| | Included bark, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | 22 12 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 751 | Tulip Tree | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 30 | 12 | 471 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment, diseased primary stem | | | | | | | | | | 11 11 15 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 752 | Blue Jacaranda | 9 | 12 | 6 | | | | 27 | 48 | 16 | 855 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 18 15 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 753 | Blue Jacaranda | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 30 | 12 | 660 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 14 14 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 754 | Canary Island Pine | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 36 | 11 | 240 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline, epicormic sprouts | | | | | | | | | | 5 10 9 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 755 | Canary Island Pine | 38 | | | | | | 38 | 25 | 16 | 804 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 11 18 19 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 756 | American Sweetgum | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 44 | 16 | 707 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Some retrenchment, marginal tree health, better to replace | | | | | | | | | | 13 18 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 757 | American Sweetgum | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 45 | 16 | 707 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 13 18 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 758 | Tulip Tree | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 45 | 12 | 510 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay and cavity at branch cut, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | 13 13 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 759 | American Sweetgum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 49 | 18 | 804 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Some upper canopy deadwood, stained bark, cankers | | | | | | | | | | 17 15 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 760 | Chinese Elm | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 30 | 17 | 572 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, next to building | | | | | | | | | | 11 17 9 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 761 | Pencil Tree | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 15 | 8 | 143 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, decay on stem | | | | | | | | | | 7 6 6 | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 762 | American Sweetgum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 49 | 15<br>11 11<br>11 | 452 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Decline, multiple cankers and stained bark locations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 763 | Brazilian Pepper | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 36 | 13<br>21 15<br>18 | 881 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Large specimen, good vigor, decay at crotch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 764 | Brazilian pepper | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 23 | 10<br>13 12<br>13 | 452 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 765 | Brazilian Pepper | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 32 | 15<br>18 18<br>15 | 855 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Good form and vigor, longitudinal fissure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 766 | Chinese Elm | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 43 | 27<br>20 22<br>22 | 1625 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Fair form and vigor, monitor post development, decay at flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 767 | Chinese Elm | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 36 | 22<br>20 18<br>19 | 1225 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Exuding sap from branch cut, unclosed branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 768 | Chinese Elm | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 40 | 23<br>16 20<br>22 | 1288 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Multiple decayed structural roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 769 | American Sweetgum | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 33 | 16<br>19 17<br>17 | 934 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Dead primary stem, upper canopy deadwood, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 770 | Southern Magnolia | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 36 | 15<br>18 15<br>20 | 907 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 771 | Chinese Pistache | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 26 | 9<br>10 12<br>12 | 363 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Flush cut, poorly trimmed in the past | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 772 | Chinese Pistache | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 29 | 10<br>12 12<br>13 | 434 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Epicormic sprouting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 773 | Chinese Pistache | 14.5 | | | | | | 14.5 | 31 | 14<br>15 16<br>15 | 707 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Good form and vigor, decay at primary branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 774 | Chinese Pistache | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 31 | 16<br>17 14<br>13 | 707 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Poor branch cut lead to large canker and termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 775 | Chinese Pistache | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 29 | 12<br>12 12<br>13 | 471 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Poorly trimmed and offset canopy mass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 776 | Silk Oak Tree | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 59 | 16<br>17 13<br>21 | 881 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 777 | Silk Oak Tree | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 59 | 26<br>17 19<br>26 | 1520 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Shelf fungus at base, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 778 | Canary Island Pine | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 84 | 14<br>16 18<br>22 | 962 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | Trim and subordinate secondary stem | |
| | Codominant stems in upper canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 779 | Chinese Elm | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | 18 | 24 | 19<br>18 16 | 962 | 3 | 2-3 | | Remove | | |
| | Decay at primary stem, lean, poor form and location, near target | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 780 | Silk Oak Tree | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 61 | 19 19 20 18 | | 1134 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Senescent specimen, increased risk liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 781 | Umbrella Tree | 6 | 8 | 9 | | | | 23 | 24 | 10 10 7 7 | | 227 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decay at primary stem, multi stemmed, next to building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 782 | Canary Island Pine | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 80 | 11 14 16 19 | | 707 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 783 | Canary Island Pine | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 56 | 12 12 13 12 | | 471 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 784 | Chinese Elm | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 40 | 28 25 28 | | 2205 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poorly trimmed, lean, possible soil lift at root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 785 | Chinese Elm | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 42 | 21 21 22 24 | | 1520 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Cankers in structural roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 786 | Brazilian Pepper | 39 | | | | | | 39 | 46 | 23 22 22 25 | | 1661 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay in crotch, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 787 | Brazilian Pepper | 61 | | | | | | 61 | 45 | 17 15 21 27 | | 1256 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay at old branch cut in mid stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 788 | Brazilian Pepper | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 42 | 20 13 13 19 | | 829 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poorly trimmed, decay at branch cut, multiple unclosed branch cut with decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 789 | Brazilian Pepper | 34 | | | | | | 34 | 43 | 24 18 19 26 | | 1485 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair vigor and form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 790 | Victorian Box | 8 | 6 | 6 | | | | 20 | 25 | 9 13 9 6 | | 269 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay in primary stem, codominant stems noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 792 | Victorian Box | 7 | 5 | | | | | 12 | 24 | 8 13 8 6 | | 240 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment noted decay, codominant stems and removed the primary stem noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 793 | Coast Live Oak | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 43 | 32 21 19 32 | | 2123 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, some sapsucker damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 794 | Lemon Scented Gum | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 79 | 28 29 37 31 | | 3066 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune limb over building |
| | Multiple cankers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 795 | Silk Oak Tree | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 35 | 9 8 6 9 | | 201 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good health and vigor, indication of borers noted, failed branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 796 | Carob Tree | 31.5 | | | | | | 31.5 | 33 | 17 17 13 14 | | 730 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple large cankers with termites, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 797 | Green Ash | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 44 | 16 18 17 11 | | 754 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Some upper canopy deadwood, multiple areas of decay with termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 798 | Lemon Scented Gum | 34 | | | | | | 34 | 87 | | 19 | 1847 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |

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| | Some decayed upper canopy branches, flush cuts noted, decayed crotch | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 24 | 22 | | | | | |
| FDC | 799 | Lemon Scented Gum | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 87 | 17 | | | 1288 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 15 | 22 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 800 | Lemon Scented Gum | 21.5 | | | | | | 21.5 | 85 | 12 | | | 804 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Poor prognosis and fit for future project | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 16 | 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 801 | Lemon Scented Gum | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 84 | 12 | | | 934 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 14 | 20 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 802 | Canary Island Pine | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 51 | 18 | | | 551 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor, some exudation | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 15 | 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 803 | Red River Gum | 24.5 | | | | | | 24.5 | 60 | 23 | | | 1485 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large decay on south side of flare/stem, increased liability, red twig | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 17 | 21 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 804 | Magenta Lilly Pilly | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 42 | 8 | | | 240 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate and brace to mitigate risk of failure |
| | Good health and vigor, multi-stem, | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 805 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 19.5 | | | | | | 19.5 | 32 | 8 | | | 380 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair vigor, good form | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13 | 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 806 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 9 | 9 | | | | | 18 | 24 | 11 | | | 240 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor branch attachment | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 809 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 12.5 | | | | | | 12.5 | 32 | 12 | | | 380 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Some included bark at crotch, poor scaffolding, offset canopy | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 811 | Blue Jacaranda | 13.5 | | | | | | 13.5 | 30 | 14 | | | 572 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune for safety |
| | Unclosed branch cut, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 15 | 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 813 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 10 | 7 | | | | | 17 | 28 | 10 | | | 330 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate and brace for safety |
| | Fair form and vigor, codominant stems with included bark, increase risk | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 814 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 10.5 | 11 | | | | | 21.5 | 19 | 9 | | | 283 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |

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| | Fair vigor, poor form with lean | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 11 | 10 | | | | |
| FDC | 815 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 415 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Lean, fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 816 | Green Ash | 13.5 | | | | | | 13.5 | 36 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 615 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | New leaves are diseased, fair vigor, infection noted, lower canopy deadwood, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 817 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 11.5 | 8 | | | | | 19.5 | 39 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 346 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Failed branch, codominant stems, cavity and flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 818 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 8.5 | 5.5 | 6.5 | | | | 20.5 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 177 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Remove branch to north to keep |
| | Topped, needs branch removed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 819 | Glossy Privet | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6 \| 7 | 37 | 30 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 240 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Fair form and vigor, multi stemmed, old with retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 820 | Lemon Scented Gum | 29.5 | | | | | | 29.5 | 84 | 33 | 18 | 33 | 18 | 2042 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, decay at unclosed branch cut, gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 821 | Blue Jacaranda | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | | 20 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 298 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Some retrenchment, decay in branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 822 | Blue Jacaranda | 6.5 | | | | | | 6.5 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 133 | 3 | 2-3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Vigor is fair, stem has lean, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 823 | Mimosa | 8 | 5.5 | 7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | | 31.5 | 34 | 9 | 21 | 17 | 18 | 829 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Indication of borers noted, vigor is good, included bark noted, needs treatment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 824 | Blue Jacaranda | 11 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 7 | | | 30 | 34 | 19 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 594 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 825 | Green Ash | 40 | | | | | | 40 | 58 | 23 | 14 | 27 | 20 | 1385 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | Brace codominant stem and subordinate |
| | Good form but fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 826 | Chinese Juniper | 12 | 10.5 | | | | | 22.5 | 23 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 269 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 827 | Lemon Scented Gum | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 63 | 13 | 11 | 21 | 25 | 962 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cut in upper canopy, gummosis noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 828 | Lemon Scented Gum | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 35 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 254 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 829 | Lemon Scented Gum | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 66 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 707 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 830 | Red Flowering Gum | 15.5 | | | | | | 15.5 | 15 | 10 | 16 | | 10 | 452 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, diseased limb, retrenchment, evidence of termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 831 | Lemon Scented Gum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 71 | 22 | 1225 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 17 22 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 832 | Lemon Scented Gum | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 68 | 11 | 730 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor with some canopy retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 17 16 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 833 | Lemon Scented Gum | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 67 | 15 | 471 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate for safety |
| | Large fissure in lower stem | | | | | | | | | | 13 8 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 834 | Lemon Scented Gum | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 42 | 18 | 660 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Unclosed branch cut, retrenchment, decay and upper crotch of branch | | | | | | | | | | 14 13 13 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 835 | Silk Oak Tree | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 57 | 11 | 660 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Fair form and vigor, codominant stems, large canker, fungus on root crown | | | | | | | | | | 15 14 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 836 | Lemon Scented Gum | 30.5 | | | | | | 30.5 | 86 | 18 | 989 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor gummosis | | | | | | | | | | 16 16 21 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 837 | Brazilian Pepper | 23.5 | | | | | | 23.5 | 40 | 15 | 531 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor scaffolding, decay with cavity mid stem | | | | | | | | | | 18 10 9 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 838 | Brazilian Pepper | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 39 | 15 | 638 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Topped with water sprouting, good form and vigor, large unclosed branch cut | | | | | | | | | | 14 10 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 839 | Brazilian Pepper | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 26 | 12 | 510 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 12 13 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 840 | Lemon Scented Gum | 29.5 | | | | | | 29.5 | 80 | 19 | 2873 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 36 42 24 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 841 | Lemon Scented Gum | 32.5 | | | | | | 32.5 | 68 | 18 | 1485 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay at branch cut, codominant stems, some upper canopy deadwood or retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | 18 21 30 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 842 | Lemon Scented Gum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 81 | 18 | 989 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Minor upper canopy Deadwood, decreased canopy development | | | | | | | | | | 17 18 18 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 846 | Lemon Scented Gum | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 87 | 19 | 1194 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |

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| | Good health and vigor, unclosed branch cut | | | | | | | | | | 20 19 20 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 847 | Lemon Scented Gum | 23 | 25.5 | | | | | 48.5 | 89 | 25 28 22 | 18 | 1697 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve |
| | Multi stemmed, fair crotch formation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 848 | Chinese Juniper | 6 | 7 | | | | | 13 | 15 | 4 7 4 | 8 | 104 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Codominant stems with weak attachment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 849 | Lemon Scented Gun | 19.5 | | | | | | 19.5 | 78 | 25 18 24 | 27 | 1734 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 850 | Chinese Juniper | 12 | 7.5 | 7 | | | | 26.5 | 16 | 9 11 7 | 8 | 240 | 2 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Codominant stems, low liability, bush like in form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 851 | Lemon Scented Gum | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 75 | 24 18 24 | 19 | 1418 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor, some decay at stem exposed structural roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 852 | Lemon Scented Gum | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 78 | 30 20 18 | 22 | 1590 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Decay at branch cut and structural roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 853 | Lemon Scented Gum | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 58 | 24 10 23 | 22 | 1225 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor, lean, multiple branch cuts closing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 854 | Red River Gum | 38 | | | | | | 38 | 77 | 18 17 18 | 17 | 962 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |
| | History of topped pruning, extensive decay at lower stem, decay at flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 855 | Brazilian Pepper | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 14 | 13 12 12 | 10 | 434 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Senescent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 856 | Lemon Scented Gum | 22.5 | | | | | | 22.5 | 74 | 28 21 33 | 30 | 2462 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor, minor gummosis, reduced canopy growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 857 | Brazilian Pepper | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 15 | 4 10 10 | 8 | 201 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Retrenchment, decayed flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 858 | Lemon Scented Gum | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 75 | 18 16 18 | 17 | 934 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 859 | Lemon Scented Gum | 21 | | | | | | 21 | | 14 18 24 | 25 | 1288 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Bark split at stem, unclosed branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 860 | Lemon Scented Gum | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 44 | 8 9 11 | 14 | 346 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove |
| | Large area of decay at flare, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 861 | Red River Gum | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 66 | 25 18 20 | 22 | 1418 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve |
| | Good health and vigor, good form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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| | Decay on multiple branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 16 | 15 | | | | | |
| FDC | 879 | Shamel Ash | 27.5 | | | | | | 27.5 | 51 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 27 | 1164 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune deadwood and re-evaluate |
| | Decay at upper canopy branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 880 | Shamel Ash | 39 | | | | | | 39 | 52 | 30 | 29 | 32 | 18 | 2332 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Reevaluate embrace if keeping |
| | Multiple areas of included bark, good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 881 | Mexican Fan Palm | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 27 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 201 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 1-2 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 882 | Brisbane Box | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 38 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 531 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 883 | Brisbane Box | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 36 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 415 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune to rebalance canopy |
| | Lean but balanced | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 884 | Indian Laurel Fig | 38 | | | | | | 38 | 43 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 707 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Remove ivy and re-evaluate branch union for risk |
| | Epiphytic growth of English Ivy, infested with possible tent camp caterpillars, possible included bark at stem union | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 885 | Southern Magnolia | 10.5 | | | | | | 10.5 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 380 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 886 | Southern Magnolia | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 177 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment, needs irrigation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 887 | Queen Palm | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 227 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Offset canopy, bigger is fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 888 | Indian Laurel Fig | 33.5 | | | | | | 33.5 | 38 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 14 | 683 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Fungus at flair, vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 889 | Indian Laurel Fig | 37 | | | | | | 37 | 38 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 730 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Fungus at flair, vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 890 | Indian Laurel Fig | 53.5 | | | | | | 53.5 | 37 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 660 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Senescent specimen, week | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 891 | Indian Laurel Fig | 37.5 | | | | | | 37.5 | 38 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 855 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Senescent specimen with decay, fungus at flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 892 | Green Ash | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 30 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 380 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good health and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 893 | Magenta Milli Pilli | 8 | 8 | 8.5 | | | | 24.5 | 31 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 380 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate and brace that's needed |
| | Good form and vigor, next to building, multi stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 894 | Brazilian Pepper | 43.5 | | | | | | 43.5 | 31 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 855 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Senescent specimen with fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 895 | South African Plum | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 11 | | 283 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good reform and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 896 | Red River Gum | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 45 | 11 | 16 8 6 | 330 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, mean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 897 | Peppermint Tree | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 31 | 13 | 14 11 10 | 452 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Lean, large tinker in stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 898 | Lemon Scented Gum | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 78 | 26 | 23 30 20 | 1923 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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, failed branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 900 | Chinese Elm | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 28 | 29 | 19 16 20 | 1385 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Some dieback noted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 903 | African Fern Pine | 41 | | | | | | 41 | 52 | 24 | 17 16 24 | 1288 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multi stemmed, near building, fair vigor with fair to poor branch unions with included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 905 | Peppermint Tree | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 24 | 8 | 8 13 11 | 314 | 3 | 3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Lean with possible internal decay, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 907 | Weeping Bottlebrush | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 21 | 5 | 12 14 11 | 346 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair vigor, codominant stems are fused | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 909 | Chinese Juniper | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 21 | 4 | 8 11 9 | 201 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Cavity in stem, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 911 | Lemon Scented Gum | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 90 | 24 | 10 18 42 | 1734 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 912 | Lemon Scented Gum | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 88 | 30 | 25 21 24 | 1963 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 913 | Indian Laurel Fig | 35 | | | | | | 35 | 47 | 20<br>24 21<br>28 | 1697 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair health and vigor, senescent specimen, large unclosed branch cuts, decay at flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 914 | Indian Laurel Fig | 35.5 | | | | | | 35.5 | 46 | 21<br>16 17<br>18 | 1017 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Senescent specimen, decay at flare, vigor OK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 915 | Indian Laurel Fig | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 43 | 12<br>15 13<br>18 | 660 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Perform nest survey if removing |
| | Senescent specimen, fair form and vigor, nest in tree | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 916 | Indian Laurel Fig | 36.5 | | | | | | 36.5 | 46 | 23<br>30 16<br>19 | 1520 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Senescent specimen, large branch cut on lower stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 917 | Brazilian Pepper | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 32 | 16<br>8 16<br>13 | 551 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large codominant limb removed with decay present, water sprouting, senescent specimen with poor branch attachment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 918 | Brazilian Pepper | 12 | 9 | 5.5 | 12 | | | 38.5 | 29 | 18<br>20 18<br>14 | 962 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Included bark, increased liability, multi stem with good vigor, may keep it braced and reevaluated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 919 | Shamel Ash | 5.5 | 3.5 | 6 | | | | 15 | 43 | 12<br>7 10<br>14 | 363 | 2 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Trim to subordinate codominant stem |
| | Good vigor, young with included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 920 | Brazilian Pepper | 24.5 | | | | | | 24.5 | 36 | 14<br>13 11<br>9 | 434 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Broken branch, cavity in stem with indication of termites, large branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 921 | Brazilian Pepper | 39 | | | | | | 39 | 39 | 18<br>12 17<br>19 | 855 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor branch union, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 922 | Brazilian Pepper | 31 | | | | | | 31 | 43 | 16<br>12 18<br>10 | 615 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple large branch cuts, indication of termites, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 923 | Brazilian Pepper | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 44 | 16<br>15 15<br>21 | 881 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Internal decay with indication of termites, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 924 | Shamel Ash | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 48 | 33<br>29 24<br>27 | 2506 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple areas of decay at branch cuts in upper canopy, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 925 | Southern Magnolia | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 13 | 8<br>6 7<br>6 | 143 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment, large longitudinal stem canker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 926 | Southern Magnolia | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 16 | 11<br>12 10<br>9 | 346 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate to severe retrenchment, blooming | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 927 | Edible Fig | 7 | 6 | 7 | | | | 20 | 17 | 9<br>5 12<br>8 | 227 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | For scaffolding, senescent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 928 | Brisbane Box | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 44 | 17<br>16 17<br>19 | 934 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor tinker nodded | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 929 | Indian Laurel Fig | 46.5 | | | | | | 46.5 | 48 | 15<br>30 16<br>31 | 1661 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Reevaluate and brace if keeping |
| | Good form and vigor, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 930 | Mayten Tree | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 29 | 10<br>7 9<br>13 | 298 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, computing canopies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 931 | Mayten Tree | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 29 | 12<br>13 5<br>13 | 363 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, computing canopies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 932 | Mayten Tree | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 32 | 16<br>7 9<br>16 | 452 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, competing canopies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 933 | Mayten Tree | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 32 | 14<br>11 7<br>11 | 363 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, competing canopies, termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 934 | Mayten Tree | 10.5 | | | | | | 10.5 | 31 | 7<br>7 9<br>13 | 254 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline, internal decay, alternating branching, termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 935 | Indian Laurel Fig | 37 | | | | | | 37 | 49 | 22<br>30 30<br>28 | 2375 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Reevaluate and brace if keeping |
| | Included bark, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 936 | Narrow Leaved Ash | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 25 | 13<br>12 12<br>9 | 415 | 2 | 1-2 | 1-2 | Preserve | Treat infection if keeping |
| | Good form and vigor with indication of bacterial infection, possible black soot mold | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 937 | African Fern Pine | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 52 | 18<br>19 21<br>21 | 1225 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, near building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 938 | Indian Laurel Fig | 37.5 | | | | | | 37.5 | 51 | 22<br>24 30<br>30 | 2205 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, large branch cuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 939 | Indian Laurel Fig | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 51 | 25<br>28 26<br>29 | 2289 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, large branch cuts, marginal specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 940 | Blue Jacaranda | 9 | 7 | | | | | 16 | 28 | 13<br>16 17<br>14 | 707 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Mild to moderate retrenchment, needs water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 941 | Blue Jacaranda | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 21 | 13<br>13 16<br>20 | 754 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Mild to moderate retrenchment, needs water, significant lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 942 | Lemon Scented Gum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 33 | 7<br>16 11<br>11 | 397 | 3 | 1-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased with poorly developed canopy, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 943 | Lemon Scented Gum | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 95 | 32<br>24 23<br>33 | 2462 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, obscured crotch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 944 | Tulip Tree | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 49 | 17<br>19 17<br>13 | 855 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Fair vigor, termite infested, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 945 | Shamel Ash | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 26 | 8<br>14 10<br>18 | 491 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune internal branch with cavity |
| | Poor scaffolding | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 946 | Siberian Elm | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 32 | 14<br>17 13<br>15 | 683 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Internal decay, minor retrenchment, stained bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 947 | Siberian Elm | 22.5 | | | | | | 22.5 | 33 | 11<br>15 9<br>11 | 415 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment noted, decline, decay at flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 948 | Peruvian Pepper | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 35 | 19<br>17 17<br>18 | 989 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Prune branch with included bark in crotch |
| | Good form and vigor, included bark on SE branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 949 | Weeping Fig | 28.5 | | | | | | 28.5 | 29 | 19<br>18 17<br>14 | 907 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Clean canopy |
| | Dense canopy, lean, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 950 | American Sweetgum | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 51 | 26<br>19 17<br>22 | 1385 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Disease, retrenchment noted, girdling roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 951 | Camphor | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 35 | 23<br>18 21<br>14 | 1134 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline, moderate retrenchment, decay that flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 952 | Chinese Juniper | 10.5 | | | | | | 10.5 | 17 | 8<br>7 4<br>12 | 189 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, included bark, low liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 953 | Chinese Juniper | 7 | 6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | | | 28 | 17 | 17<br>11 3<br>9 | 314 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, included bark, low liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 954 | American Sweetgum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 44 | 19<br>14 16<br>16 | 829 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased leaves, minor retrenchment, treat infection, deep cavity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 955 | American Sweetgum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 51 | 18<br>14 15<br>11 | 660 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple points of decay, disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 956 | Shamel Ash | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 46 | 27<br>23 27<br>19 | 1809 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, leaf tip burn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 957 | Shamel Ash | 30.5 | | | | | | 30.5 | 64 | 23<br>25 27<br>28 | 2082 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor decay in upper canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 958 | Shamel Ash | 20.5 | | | | | | 20.5 | 65 | 17<br>18 25<br>14 | 1075 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Diseased, sweep lean, minimal to moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 959 | Green Ash | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 57 | 14<br>12 8<br>14 | 452 | 3 | 2-3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Decay in red crown, borers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 960 | Siberian Elm | 33.5 | | | | | | 33.5 | 31 | 30<br>39 36<br>31 | 3630 | 3 | 2-3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Multiple areas of decay, hazardous, borer holes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 961 | Brisbane Box | 8.5 | | | | | | 8.5 | 59 | 9<br>9 10<br>10 | 283 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Significant retrenchment, exfoliation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 962 | Brisbane Box | 9.5 | | | | | | 9.5 | 21 | 7<br>7 8<br>8 | 177 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 963 | Brisbane Box | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 15 | 10<br>11 10<br>12 | 363 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Moderate retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 964 | Brisbane Box | 12.5 | | | | | | 12.5 | 22 | 15<br>12 12<br>13 | 531 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Poor vigor and moderate retrenchment, lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 965 | Strawberry Tree | 8.5 | | | | | | 8.5 | 24 | 9<br>6 9<br>5 | 165 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decline with severe retrenchment, large tanker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 966 | Brisbane Box | 5.5 | | | | | | 5.5 | 13 | 5<br>7 7<br>8 | 143 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FDC | 967 | Swiss Floss | 5 | 5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | | | 17 | 30 | 14<br>17 8<br>7 | 415 | 3-4 | 3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment, almost dead | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 968 | China Doll Tree | 7.5 | | | | | | 7.5 | 38 | 14<br>18 12<br>4 | 452 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Inappropriate location, near building, poor growth form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 969 | Brazilian Pepper | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 39 | 13<br>12 19<br>22 | 855 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | Trim to remove hazardous branch |
| | Lean with decay at flare on opposing side, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 970 | Lemon Scented Gum | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 86 | 36<br>31 39<br>33 | 3792 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, history of branch breakage, hazardous | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 971 | Lemon Scented Gum | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 75 | 20<br>31 24<br>23 | 1885 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Unclosed branch cut, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 972 | Lemon Scented Gum | 18.5 | | | | | | 18.5 | 74 | 28<br>19 24<br>32 | 2082 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Unclosed branch cut, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 973 | Lemon Scented Gum | 22.5 | | | | | | 22.5 | 84 | 14<br>30 16<br>29 | 1554 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Unclosed branch cut, good form and vigor, water sprouting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 974 | Chinese Juniper | 10 | 10.5 | | | | | 20.5 | 21 | 18<br>7 17<br>5 | 434 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Next to building, lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 975 | Green Ash | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 43 | 21<br>18 16<br>18 | 1046 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Minor retrenchment, stained bark, decay on central stem, included bark with codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 976 | Blue Jacaranda | 13.5 | | | | | | 13.5 | 31 | 18<br>13 21<br>16 | 907 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, decayed structural root | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 977 | Shamel Ash | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 54 | 21<br>17 29<br>26 | 1697 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, poorly trimmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 978 | Green Ash | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 37 | 16<br>10 16<br>15 | 638 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment, decline, indication of termites in cavities on stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 979 | Brazilian Pepper | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 27 | 16<br>15 13<br>12 | 615 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Trim to mitigate hazard |
| | Good form and bigger, field branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 980 | Lemon Scented Gum | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 73 | 16<br>30 17<br>30 | 1697 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Decay at branch union, large canker in upper canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 981 | Shiny Xylosma | 10.5 | 10 | | | | | 20.5 | | 8<br>9 15<br>18 | 491 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Stained wood, indication of termites, codominant stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 982 | Carrotwood | 6.5 | 13 | 5 | | | | 24.5 | 30 | 9<br>13 15<br>17 | 572 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Reevaluate post development if keeping |
| | Unclosed branch cut, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 983 | Lemon Scented Gum | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 80 | 22<br>21 19 | 1418 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | trim off cankerous limb |
| | Marginal specimen but still has years of service | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 12 16 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 985 | Japanese Cheesewood | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 25 | 12 | 240 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Indications of termites in deadwood of crotch, decreased prognosis | | | | | | | | | | 13 6 4 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 16 21 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 22 31 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 988 | Magenta Lilli Pilli | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 36 | 11 | 254 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple cankers noted | | | | | | | | | | 13 6 6 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 989 | Shiny Xylosma | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 37 | 12 | 363 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple cankers noted | | | | | | | | | | 9 10 12 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 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 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 991 | Shiny Xylosma | 9.5 | 8.5 | 9.5 | | | | 27.5 | 36 | 18 | 707 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker in primary branch | | | | | | | | | | 17 8 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 992 | Shiny Xylosma | 11 | 9.5 | | | | | 20.5 | 37 | 15 | 531 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple areas of small cankers, flush cuts, large canker on primary branch | | | | | | | | | | 13 10 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 993 | Shiny Xylosma | 8.5 | 12.5 | | | | | 21 | 36 | 6 | 638 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Termites, vigor is ok | | | | | | | | | | 18 16 17 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 994 | Red Flowering Gum | 19.5 | | | | | | 19.5 | 45 | 13 | 1046 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Mean, good bigger, termites, trimmed lower canopy | | | | | | | | | | 13 19 28 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 995 | Canary Island Pine | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 81 | 6 | 314 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 9 11 14 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 996 | Canary Island Pine | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 68 | 8 | 346 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Epicormic branches at lower canopy | | | | | | | | | | 10 13 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 997 | Canary Island Pine | 22.5 | | | | | | 22.5 | 68 | 8 | 346 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 11 12 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 998 | Canary Island Pine | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 61 | 10 | 415 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 14 13 9 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 999 | Canary Island Pine | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 58 | 12 | 434 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | 11 13 11 | | | | | | |
| FDC | 1000 | Canary Island Pine | 13.5 | | | | | | 13.5 | 58 | 7 7 8 7 | 165 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Indication of borrowers noted, exudation observed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 3003 | Red River Gum | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 42 | 10 25 27 22 | 1385 | 1-2 | 1-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Lean, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 3004 | Myoporum | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 21 | 9 7 2 2 | 79 | 2-3 | 1-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Poor form, Vigor ok, upper canopy deadwood mild to moderate, decreased aesthetics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 3005 | Myoporum | 4 | 3 | 4.5 | | | | 11.5 | 21 | 6 5 5 4 | 79 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Upper canopy deadwood mild to moderate, decreased aesthetics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 3006 | Mexican Fan Palm | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 14 | 5 5 5 5 | 79 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, poor location | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDC | 3007 | Mexican Fan Palm | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 14 | 5 5 5 5 | 79 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, good vigor, can preserve if fence is removed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1001 | Paperbark | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 39 | 13 13 9 11 | 415 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Squirrel burrows, good form and vigor, tent caterpillars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1002 | Paperbark | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 37 | 10 10 12 15 | 434 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1003 | Red Ironbark | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 43 | 13 10 14 12 | 471 | 3-4 | 3-4 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment, elevated failure risk, lean, moderate to severe upper canopy deadwood, soil lift | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1004 | Lemon Scented Gum | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 87 | 14 23 14 21 | 1017 | 3 | 2 | 3-4 | Remove | Re-evaluate to keep |
| | Memorial tree, canker at flare, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1005 | Mexican Fan Palm | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 64 | 2 3 2 3 | 20 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Clustered stems, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1006 | Mexican Fan Palm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 48 | 2 3 2 3 | 20 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Clustered stems, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1007 | Mexican Fan Palm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 46 | 5 5 5 5 | 79 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Clustered stems, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1008 | Mexican Fan Palm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 47 | 2 2 3 3 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1009 | Silver Dollar Gum | 15 | | | | | | 15 | | 15 8 12 12 | 434 | 4 | 3 | 3-4 | Remove | |
| | Moderate dieback, decreased aesthetics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1010 | Chinese Flame Tree | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 27 | 13 15 11 13 | 531 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate to keep |
| | Cankers at root crown, leaf tip burn, gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1011 | Silk Oak Tree | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 66 | 7 9 13 13 | 346 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1012 | Red River Gum | 10 | | | | | | 10 | | 7<br>4 5<br>6 | 95 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Trim deadwood, treat soil |
| | Retrenchment, soil compaction likely | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1013 | Goodding's Willow | 10 | 10 | | | | | 20 | 35 | 21<br>14 27<br>16 | 1194 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Fallen tree, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1014 | Red Ironbark | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 33 | 10<br>8 9<br>9 | 254 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Topped, decreased aesthetics, Vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1015 | Shamel Ash | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 24 | 7<br>5 6<br>5 | 104 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Leaf tip burn, central longitudinal canker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1016 | Blue Jacaranda | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 21 | 6<br>4 4<br>6 | 79 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Weed wacker damage, moderate to severe dieback | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1017 | River She-oak | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 24 | 8<br>12 11<br>11 | 346 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1018 | African Sumac | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 29 | 14<br>11 6<br>12 | 363 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1019 | Red Ironbark | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 47 | 20<br>25 19<br>26 | 1590 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Good form and vigor, minor dieback | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1020 | Blue Jacaranda | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 30 | 7<br>11 15<br>14 | 434 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Root crown cankers, competing canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1022 | Canary Island Palm | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 2 | 6<br>10 6<br>10 | 201 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, on fence line | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1023 | Green Ash | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 57 | 16<br>19 17<br>16 | 907 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Leaf tip burn, Canker on flare, moderate dieback | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1024 | Silver Dollar Gum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 65 | 16<br>20 22<br>24 | 1320 | ,2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Lean with flare canker, multiple failed branches, elevated risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1025 | Mexican Fan Palm | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 48 | 3<br>5 4<br>4 | 50 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1026 | River She-oak | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 57 | 8<br>7 7<br>8 | 177 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor, severe flare canker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1027 | Red River Gum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 38 | 7<br>12 10<br>14 | 363 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Codominant stems with split at crotch, epicormic sprouts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1028 | Western Sycamore | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 21 | 10<br>8 10<br>7 | 240 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Severe upper canopy deadwood, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1029 | Lemon Scented Gum | 7 | | | | | | 7 | | 17<br>6 16<br>12 | 510 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Unbalanced canopy, decreased aesthetics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1030 | River She-oak | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 14 | 5<br>3 3<br>3 | 38 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Ball damage, immature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1031 | River She-oak | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 41 | 6<br>15 6<br>12 | 298 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Split in bark, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1032 | Red River Gum | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 39 | 18 | 5<br>11<br>15 | 471 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1033 | River She-oak | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 18 | 5 | 5<br>5<br>5 | 79 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| Golf Course | 1034 | Peruvian Pepper | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 33 | 14 | 14<br>13<br>16 | 638 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, irregular form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1035 | Red Ironbark | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 78 | 11 | 16<br>15<br>17 | 683 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Included bark, increased failure risk, sapling growing in crotch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1036 | Chinese Elm | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 20 | 18 | 15<br>18<br>10 | 730 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1037 | Canary Island Pine | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 64 | 22 | 20<br>19<br>26 | 1485 | 2 | 1-2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1038 | Red Ironbark | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 59 | 28 | 21<br>16<br>25 | 1590 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune for safety |
| | Broken limb, moss | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1039 | Red Ironbark | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 60 | 14 | 12<br>25<br>20 | 989 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| Golf Course | 1040 | Silk Oak Tree | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 38 | 15 | 14<br>15<br>10 | 572 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Failed branch at mid-stem, large scar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1041 | Tipu Tree | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 23 | 12 | 15<br>13<br>13 | 551 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Canker at flare, good vigor, gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1042 | Aleppo Pine | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 17 | 7 | 6<br>10<br>6 | 165 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Needles in pairs, lean, large canker at flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1043 | Peruvian Pepper | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 38 | 17 | 21<br>20<br>23 | 1288 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1044 | Peruvian Pepper | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 38 | 15 | 9<br>18<br>22 | 804 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Strategic prune for safety |
| | Cavity in limb to east | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1045 | Canary Island Pine | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 52 | 10 | 10<br>8<br>16 | 380 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1046 | Canary Island Pine | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 66 | 13 | 20<br>24<br>20 | 1164 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1047 | Indian Laurel Fig | 48 | | | | | | 48 | 63 | 27 | 24<br>31<br>34 | 2641 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat mold |
| | Black soot mold, good form and fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1048 | Western Sycamore | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 15 | 1 | 1<br>4<br>3 | 16 | 3-4 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1049 | River She-oak | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 36 | 9 | 6<br>8<br>8 | 189 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1050 | River She-oak | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 44 | 5 | 11<br>7<br>12 | 240 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | Can keep if braced and re-evaluated |
| | Codominant stems, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1051 | Black Alder | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 25 | 8 | 7 5 7 | 143 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Failed branch, severe cavity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1052 | Western Sycamore | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 27 | 6 | 7 6 8 | 143 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe dieback, canker covers half the stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1053 | Peruvian Pepper | 38 | | | | | | 38 | 36 | 16 | 23 27 28 | 1734 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Patches of fungal bodies (poss. ink capped mushrooms) at root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1054 | Peruvian Pepper | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 32 | 15 | 9 11 15 | 491 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Epicormic sprouters at base. Fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1055 | River She-oak | 6 | 4 | | | | | 10 | 36 | 8 | 6 8 5 | 143 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Codominant stems, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1056 | River She-oak | 5 | 3 | | | | | 8 | 35 | 6 | 2 5 4 | 57 | 1-2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Codominant stems, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1057 | River She-oak | 7 | 8 | | | | | 15 | 36 | 9 | 8 10 13 | 314 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Codominant stems, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1058 | Peruvian Pepper | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 45 | 16 | 25 14 25 | 1256 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1059 | Aleppo Pine | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 29 | 2 | 20 17 7 | 415 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Competing canopy, lean, termites, large longitudinal canker on stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1060 | Aleppo Pine | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 39 | 14 | 28 18 2 | 754 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe lean, raised root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1061 | Aleppo Pine | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 20 | 22 | 20 8 11 | 730 | 2 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe lean, raised root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1062 | Indian Laurel Fig | 26 | 20 | | | | | 46 | 66 | 36 | 35 30 32 | 3471 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Prune: rebalance canopy |
| | Offset canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1063 | Red River Gum | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 59 | 15 | 27 32 31 | 2164 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1064 | Peruvian Pepper | 24 | 14 | | | | | 38 | 51 | 15 | 17 18 28 | 1194 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Remove | **Urgent removal of main limb to south for safety** |
| | Marginal tree, good vigor, large cavity in limb to south, urgent removal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1065 | Western Sycamore | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 46 | 18 | 8 16 13 | 594 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1066 | Western Sycamore | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 50 | 13 | 17 13 20 | 779 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1067 | Western Sycamore | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 48 | 17 | 12 9 14 | 531 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Deep cavity at branch union | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1068 | Western Sycamore | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 23 | 5 | 7 8 11 | 189 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2 | Remove | Can preserve if re-evaluated |
| | Fair form and vigor, weed wacker damage, cavity in stem - colony | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1069 | Western Sycamore | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 28 | 13 | 7 10 16 | 415 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1070 | Western Sycamore | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 37 | 9<br>12 13<br>18 | 531 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1071 | Peruvian Pepper | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 32 | 14<br>13 15<br>15 | 638 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1072 | Red Ironbark | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 55 | 22<br>19 17<br>21 | 1225 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Failed major stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1073 | Peruvian Pepper | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 37 | 12<br>14 15<br>16 | 638 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Large cavity in main stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1074 | Peruvian Pepper | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 28 | 13<br>12 12<br>15 | 531 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good vigor, small cavity in flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1075 | Red Ironbark | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 44 | 22<br>9 27<br>15 | 1046 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Prune: structural pruning to rebalance canopy | |
| | Fair vigor, couple of failed branches, offset canopy balance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1076 | Aleppo Pine | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 25 | 10<br>6 20<br>10 | 415 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Poor flare development, sparse canopy, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1077 | Aleppo Pine | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 43 | 18<br>21 23<br>20 | 1320 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1078 | Green Ash | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 61 | 16<br>23 22<br>22 | 1352 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor, slight lean, limited root crown decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1079 | Lemon Scented Gum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 55 | 4<br>16 22<br>30 | 1017 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | Prune: rebalance canopy | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor weed wacker damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1080 | Lemon Scented Gum | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 35 | 1<br>11 6<br>11 | 165 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Trim deadwood | |
| | Fair form and vigor, failed branch, dead branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1081 | Lemon Scented Gum | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 33 | 3<br>14 11<br>19 | 434 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Large canker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1082 | Aleppo Pine | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 38 | 18<br>14 20<br>12 | 804 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune and treat | |
| | Good form and vigor, dieback | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1083 | Aleppo Pine | 36 | | | | | | 36 | 75 | 23<br>20 18<br>18 | 1225 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | | |
| | Severe decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1084 | Green Ash | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 59 | 23<br>22 22<br>25 | 1661 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | | |
| | Decline, fungal fruiting bodies, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1085 | Aleppo Pine | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 62 | 14<br>20 22<br>16 | 1017 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | | |
| | Sparse canopy, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1086 | Green Ash | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 60 | 23<br>15 13<br>13 | 804 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | | |
| | Severe decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1087 | Green Ash | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 39 | 16<br>20 18<br>17 | 989 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good to fair form and vigor, leaf tip burn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1088 | Red Ironbark | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 70 | 17<br>25 16<br>30 | 1520 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1089 | Aleppo Pine | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 36 | 9 | 8<br>12 | 11 | 314 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | re-evaluate and treat |
| | Gummosis, browning canopy, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1090 | Port Orford Cedar | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 31 | 9 | 8<br>11 | 9 | 269 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1091 | Red Ironbark | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 66 | 14.5 | 33<br>33 | 23.5 | 2123 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Major failed branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1092 | Aleppo Pine | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 43 | 12 | 19<br>17.5 | 23 | 1003 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Hollowed stem, failed branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1093 | Manna Gum | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 33 | 6 | 4<br>9 | 7.5 | 138 | 4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1094 | Red River Gum | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 62 | 20.5 | 12<br>17 | 14.5 | 804 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune: Clean canopy |
| | Topped, water sprouting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1095 | Green Ash | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 43 | 20.5 | 19.5<br>14.5 | 8.5 | 779 | 4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe decline, termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1096 | Silk Oak Tree | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 47 | 10.5 | 10.5<br>14 | 9.5 | 389 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1097 | Aleppo Pine | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 43 | 5.5 | 17<br>12 | 26 | 718 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Hollowed stem, failed branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1098 | Green Ash | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 51 | 10 | 14<br>11.5 | 16.5 | 531 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Hollowed stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1099 | Red River Gum | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 52 | 20 | 18<br>11.5 | 20 | 948 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Excess lean, vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1100 | Paperbark | 7 | 6 | | | | | 13 | 14 | 8 | 8<br>5 | 8 | 165 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Minor distress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1101 | Paperbark | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 34 | 12.5 | 9<br>9.5 | 9.5 | 322 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1102 | Paperbark | 9 | 7 | 11 | | | | 27 | 35 | 8 | 6.5<br>11.5 | 11.5 | 276 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1103 | Paperbark | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 32 | 9 | 7<br>9.5 | 8.5 | 227 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1104 | Paperbark | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | 29 | 35 | 12 | 8<br>15 | 7 | 346 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Codominant stems with included bark. Low risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1105 | Paperbark | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 35 | 9 | 7.5<br>8.5 | 11 | 254 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Goof form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1106 | Port Orford Cedar | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | | | 22 | 19 | 7.5 | 5.5<br>8.5 | 11 | 207 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | Prune: rebalance |
| | Lean, low risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1107 | Green Ash | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 54 | 26 | 17.5<br>22.5 | 18.5 | 1401 | 2 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Large cavity in crotch, small fig seedling, moderate upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1108 | Green Ash | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 45 | 17.5 | 6.5<br>18 | 17 | 683 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple failed branches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1109 | Silk Oak Tree | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 33 | 7 | 8<br>8 | 9.5 | 207 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Failed codominant stem. Gummosis, fair vigor, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1110 | Silk Oak Tree | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 37 | 10.5 | 6<br>9 | 5.5 | 189 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Diseased, multiple cankers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1111 | Red Ironbark | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 73 | 18.5 | 19.5<br>21 | 23.5 | 1336 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Senescent, gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1112 | Silk Oak Tree | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 44 | 13 | 6.5<br>11 | 4.5 | 240 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1113 | Silk Oak Tree | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 30 | 7.5 | 8<br>7.5 | 9 | 201 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cut with minor decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1114 | Red Ironbark | 15 | | | | | | 15 | | 13 | 19.5<br>24 | 18 | 1089 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1115 | Peruvian Pepper | 4 | 5 | | | | | 9 | 14 | 7.5 | 6<br>9 | 9.5 | 201 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1116 | Red River Gum | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 58 | 7.5 | 4.5<br>9 | 9.5 | 183 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Large stem canker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1117 | Red River Gum | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 62 | 6.5 | 4.5<br>6.5 | 9.5 | 143 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Weed wacker damage, mild upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1118 | River She-oak | 5 | 3 | | | | | 8 | 29 | 7.5 | 7<br>6 | 7 | 148 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1119 | Lemon Scented Gum | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 70 | 29 | 26<br>22.5 | 15 | 1679 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Re-evaluate to keep for risk failure |
| | Good form and vigor, weed wacker damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1120 | Tipu Tree | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 36 | 17.5 | 12<br>12.5 | 15 | 638 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Girdling root, large area stem decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1121 | Silk Oak Tree | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 32 | 14 | 10<br>13.5 | 13.5 | 510 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Squirrel burrows, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1122 | River She-oak | 4 | 5 | 5 | | | | 14 | 37 | 8 | 6<br>8 | 8.5 | 183 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Good vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1123 | River She-oak | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 33 | 8 | 7<br>8.5 | 6 | 171 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1124 | Aleppo pine | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 46 | 13 | 5<br>18 | 16.5 | 541 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | Prune and treat |
| | Poor flare development, decreased aesthetics, fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1125 | Willow Acacia | 7 | 5 | | | | | 12 | 32 | 14 | 6<br>15 | 7 | 346 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, squirrel burrows in root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1126 | Aleppo Pine | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 37 | 15 | 18<br>25 | 19 | 1164 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Excess lean, squirrel burrows in root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1127 | Silk Oak Tree | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 36 | 10.5 | 10<br>9<br>9 | 291 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1128 | Tipu Tree | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 48 | 20 | 8<br>19.5<br>24 | 1003 | 2-3 | 3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Sapsucker damage, decay at flare, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1129 | Silk Oak Tree | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 65 | 18 | 16.5<br>12<br>24.5 | 989 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | **Urgent - remove hanging branch** |
| | Multiple failed branches, hanging branch - hazard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1130 | Aleppo Pine | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 49 | 7 | 17.5<br>19.5<br>8 | 531 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Lean, fair form, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1131 | River She-oak | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 24 | 19 | 12.5<br>12<br>15 | 672 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, fair form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1132 | Green Ash | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 49 | 9.5 | 12<br>12.5<br>6 | 314 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Severe decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1133 | Lemon Scented Gum | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 34 | 15 | 14<br>11<br>17 | 638 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, weed wacker damage, small cankers, squirrel burrows in root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1134 | River She-oak | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 35 | 4.5 | 8<br>10.5<br>4 | 143 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, sweep lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1135 | Silk Oak Tree | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 36 | 8.5 | 7<br>10<br>10 | 247 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1136 | Lemon scented Gum | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 51 | 8 | 18<br>17<br>12 | 594 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1137 | Lemon Scented Gum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 68 | 28 | 19<br>26<br>28 | 2002 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker on structural root, severe gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1138 | European Olive | 7 | 7 | 6 | | | | 20 | 18 | 20 | 10<br>11<br>10 | 510 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1139 | Aleppo pine | 12 | 12 | | | | | 24 | 45 | 19 | 12.5<br>19.5<br>21 | 1017 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Moderate dieback, lower canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1140 | River She-oak | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 42 | 10.5 | 8.5<br>11<br>10 | 314 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, canker at lower stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1141 | River She-oak | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 23 | 7 | 6<br>6.5<br>7 | 138 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, squirrel burrows in root crown, mild upper canopy deadwood, weed wacker damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1142 | Queen Palm | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 32 | 7.5 | 5.5<br>8<br>5.5 | 138 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Spike holes, decreased aesthetics, retrenchment, ground squirrel burrows | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1143 | Silver Dollar Gum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 45 | 13 | 19<br>18<br>12.5 | 767 | 2 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multiple failed branches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1144 | Paperbark | 19 | 12 | 12 | | | | 43 | 38 | 14.5 | 16<br>21.5<br>14.5 | 868 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1145 | Red River Gum | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 52 | 17 | 12<br>11<br>14 | 572 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, some gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golf Course | 1146 | Silver Dollar Gum | 8 | 10 | 9 | | | | 27 | 40 | 24<br>18 12<br>17 | 989 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Prune codominant stems for safety |
| | Good vigor, multi-stemmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1147 | Peruvian Pepper | 20 | 12 | | | | | 32 | 39 | 17<br>23 27.5<br>19 | 1468 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe internal stem decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1148 | Green Ash | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 46 | 22.5<br>17 20<br>21 | 1272 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | May keep if re-evaluated with Level 3 Risk assessment |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1149 | Blue Gum | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 26 | 9.5<br>13.5 14<br>16 | 551 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Decayed lower stem, upper canopy deadwood, insect herbivory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1150 | River She-oak | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 28 | 8<br>13 10.5<br>14 | 406 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1151 | Green Ash | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 45 | 17<br>21.5 20<br>21 | 1240 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Termites, failed branch, diseased upper limbs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1152 | Canary Island Pine | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 24 | 10<br>13 12<br>11 | 415 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | 3-needle pine, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1153 | River She-oak | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 24 | 5<br>5 5<br>5 | 79 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1154 | Chinese Elm | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 28 | 12<br>12 20<br>15 | 683 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair vigor, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1155 | Indian Laurel Fig | 8 | 5 | 7 | | | | 20 | 36 | 12<br>11 17<br>13.5 | 562 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat infection |
| | Galls, possible gall wasp infection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1156 | Indian Laurel Fig | 4 | 4 | 3 | | | | 11 | 12 | 4<br>3.5 7<br>4 | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair vigor, decreased canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1157 | River She-oak | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 26 | 3.5<br>6 10<br>11 | 183 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat by removing rope |
| | Girdling rope, decreased canopy, Strangled, but is embedding rope in tissue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1158 | Brazilian Pepper | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 43 | 14.5<br>20 13<br>20 | 894 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | Re-evaluate to keep |
| | Good vigor, failed upper branch, senescent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1159 | Queen Palm | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 36 | 8.5<br>8 9<br>7 | 207 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good to fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1160 | Brazilian Pepper | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 29 | 11<br>12 15.5<br>14 | 541 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Epicormic sprouting from branch cuts, squirrel burrows at root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1161 | Red River Gum | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 32 | 5<br>3 4<br>6 | 64 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Diseased | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1162 | Brazilian Pepper | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 33 | 13.5<br>12 18<br>15.5 | 683 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Failed upper limb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1163 | Brazilian Pepper | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 27 | 8.5<br>14 14<br>17 | 562 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune for structure |
| | Good form and vigor, epicormic basal sprouting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1164 | European Olive | 7 | 8 | 11 | | | | 26 | 37 | 9.5<br>12.5 18<br>17 | 638 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Multi-stemmed, epicormic sprouting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golf Course | 1165 | Brazilian Pepper | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 25 | 12<br>12 12<br>12 | 452 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1166 | Queen Palm | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 31 | 5.5<br>6 8.5<br>5.8 | 131 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, spike holes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1167 | Red River Gum | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 32 | 12.5<br>11 11.5<br>8.5 | 371 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1168 | Red River Gum | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 52 | 16<br>16.5 16<br>19 | 894 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Distressed and weak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1169 | Brazilian Pepper | 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 | | | 35 | 38 | 13<br>19 14<br>18.5 | 816 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Multi-stemmed, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1170 | Red River Gum | 12 | 12 | 9 | 11 | | | 44 | 58 | 25.5<br>32 13<br>28 | 1904 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1171 | River She-oak | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 40 | 11<br>15 11.5<br>13.5 | 510 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1172 | River She-oak | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 39 | 4.5<br>11.5 6<br>11 | 214 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1173 | Tipu Tree | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 37 | 21.5<br>28 22<br>24.5 | 1809 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Lean, minor structural root decay, vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1174 | River She-oak | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 29 | 7<br>7 9<br>10 | 214 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1175 | River She-oak | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 27 | 10.5<br>11 10.5<br>10.5 | 354 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1176 | Red Ironbark | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 56 | 16<br>22.5 17<br>18 | 1060 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Re-evaluate to keep |
| | Fungal bodies near root crown, vigor fair, squirrel burrows in root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1177 | River She-oak | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 48 | 9.5<br>17 11.5<br>15.5 | 562 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Sapsucker damage, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1178 | River She-oak | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 41 | 14.5<br>15 11.5<br>12 | 551 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Gummosis, vigor fair, weed wacker damage, decay at flare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1179 | River She-oak | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 47 | 10<br>12 13<br>13 | 452 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1180 | River She-oak | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 40 | 8<br>9.5 9.5<br>8 | 240 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1181 | Indian Laurel Fig | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 20 | 7<br>10 11<br>9 | 269 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat infection |
| | Wasp galls - possible, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1182 | Brazilian Pepper | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 32 | 17<br>15 11.5<br>18 | 742 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat termites |
| | Termites, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1183 | Red River Gum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 80 | 19.5<br>40.5 16.5<br>13 | 1572 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1184 | Red River Gum | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 77 | 20 | 12<br>17<br>26 | 1104 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| Golf Course | 1185 | Green Ash | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 76 | 16 | 18<br>17.5<br>20.5 | 1017 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Trim dead limb |
| | Fair form and vigor, gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1186 | Green Ash | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 45 | 18.5 | 21.5<br>18<br>17.5 | 1119 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Significant lower stem decay with cavity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1187 | Brazilian Pepper | 12 | 13 | | | | | 25 | 25 | 15.5 | 11<br>9.5<br>16 | 531 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1188 | Chinese Elm | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 27 | 11.5 | 12<br>13<br>11.5 | 452 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good to fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1189 | Green Ash | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 58 | 19.5 | 21.5<br>22.5<br>27 | 1607 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Remove | Re-evaluate to keep |
| | Moderate upper canopy deadwood, deep cavity in stem, brown leaf tips | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1190 | Brazilian Pepper | 10 | 11 | | | | | 21 | 29 | 16.5 | 15.5<br>15<br>16.5 | 791 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1191 | Indian Laurel Fig | 5 | 4 | | | | | 9 | 22 | 8.5 | 8.5<br>6<br>8.5 | 195 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| Golf Course | 1192 | Red River Gum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 43 | 20.5 | 14<br>20<br>25 | 1240 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment - moderate to severe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1193 | Red River Gum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 63 | 30.5 | 14<br>16.5<br>31 | 1661 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Multiple stem cankers, fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1194 | River She-oak | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 45 | 12 | 10<br>12.5<br>13.5 | 452 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1195 | River She-oak | 4 | 8 | | | | | 12 | 34 | 10 | 7.5<br>7<br>10 | 234 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Good form and vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1196 | River She-oak | 5 | 4 | 5 | | | | 14 | 32 | 8 | 7<br>8.5<br>8.5 | 201 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| Golf Course | 1197 | Weeping Fig | 8 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 48 | 30 | 18 | 25<br>20.5<br>16.5 | 1256 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Prune canopy |
| | Stem canker - mild to moderate, limited failure risk, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1198 | Red River Gum | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 44 | 10 | 10<br>9<br>17 | 415 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Tree borers, retrenchment/decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1199 | Green Ash | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 26 | 11 | 13.5<br>9<br>5 | 291 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Steep decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1200 | Port Orford Cedar | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 35 | 12.5 | 9<br>9.5<br>9.5 | 322 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Goof form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1201 | Silk Oak Tree | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 22 | 7.5 | 6<br>7.5<br>8.5 | 171 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1202 | Black Alder | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 31 | 14.5 | 4<br>9<br>11 | 291 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Steep decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1203 | Silver Dollar Gum | 32 | | | | | | 32 | 70 | 31 | 26.5 | 38 | 3140 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, good specimen | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1204 | River She-oak | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 52 | 8 | 5.5 | 7 | 171 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1205 | Blue Jacaranda | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 33 | 8 | 8 | 10.5 | 322 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1206 | Silk Oak Tree | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 32 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 11 | 330 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1207 | Red River Gum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 52 | 24 | 28 | 19 | 1485 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1208 | Red River Gum | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 56 | 12.5 | 19 | 26 | 1089 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Sever limb failure, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1209 | Tipu Tree | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 24 | 6 | 8 | 8.5 | 195 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Decline | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1210 | Mexican Fan Palm | 10 | 12 | | | | | 22 | 40 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Codominant stems, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1211 | Tipu Tree | 6 | | | | | | 6 | | 8 | 7.5 | 11 | 234 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Cankers in stem, vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1212 | Brazilian Pepper | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 25 | 10.5 | 13 | 15.5 | 638 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1213 | Port Orford Cedar | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 27 | 10 | 9 | 8.5 | 276 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, flare canker | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1214 | River She-oak | 5 | 3 | | | | | 8 | 22 | 6 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 143 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Topped, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1215 | River She-oak | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 39 | 7 | 7 | 8.5 | 220 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1216 | River She-oak | 7 | 5 | | | | | 12 | 37 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 10 | 314 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1217 | Green Ash | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 41 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 881 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune upper canopy deadwood |
| | Flare canker | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1218 | Green Ash | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 36 | 5.5 | 8 | 16 | 314 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment, severe stem canker | | | | | | | | | | | 10.5 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1219 | Green Ash | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 41 | 16.5 | 20.5 | 27.5 | 1468 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Exposed structural roots | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1220 | River She-oak | 7 | 5 | 4 | | | | 16 | 34 | 11.5 | 8 | 12 | 346 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Codominant stems, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 10.5 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1221 | River She-oak | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 43 | 10.5 | 9 | 8 | 291 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1222 | Red River Gum | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 62 | 23 | 17.5 | 28 | 1679 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat beetle infestation |
| | Possible Australian tortoise beetle infestation, vigor ok | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1223 | Blue Gum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 36 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 254 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Beetle infested, decline | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1224 | Green Ash | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 52 | 13 | 27 | 27.5 | 1503 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Fungus at root crown, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1225 | Chinese Elm | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 26 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 594 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Root crown water puddling, fair vigor, stem cankers, minor retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1226 | Blue Gum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 38 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 12 | 234 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Possible beetle infestation, stained bark, poor canopy development | | | | | | | | | | | 11.5 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1227 | Green Ash | 25 | 19 | | | | | 44 | 74 | 17.5 | 29 | 24 | 1679 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Deep cavity in stem, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1228 | Tipu Tree | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 452 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Increased mechanical damage, vigor fair to poor | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1229 | Red River Gum | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 76 | 23 | 12 | 24.5 | 1368 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1230 | Red River Gum | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 54 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 730 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Preserve | **Urgent - prune deadwood and remove dead limb** |
| | Good form and fair vigor, upper canopy deadwood, dead limb - remove | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1231 | River She-oak | 6 | 4 | | | | | 10 | 33 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 330 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1232 | River She-oak | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 33 | 7 | 8 | 9.5 | 247 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | subordinate codominant stem |
| | Codominant stems with included bark | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1233 | Red River Gum | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 43 | 10 | 6.5 | 7 | 276 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1234 | Black Alder | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 33 | 5 | 7 | 9.5 | 183 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Multiple cankers, dieback, flare canker | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1235 | Tipu Tree | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 52 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 1625 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Distressed, upper canopy deadwood, gummosis, stem cankers | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1236 | Port Orford Cedar | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 95 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Lean, flare canker, goof vigor, yellowing, squirrel burrows | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1237 | Red River Gum | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 49 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 138 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 9.5 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1238 | River She-oak | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 31 | 8 | 6.5 | 10 | 247 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Canker on stem | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1239 | Chinese Elm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 37 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 660 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1240 | Myoporum | 13 | 4 | 4 | 10 | | | 31 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 64 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Split stem, large cavity | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1241 | Chinese Elm | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 18 | 9<br>6.5 9.5<br>8.5 | 220 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Very little canopy development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1242 | Red River Gum | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 52 | 12<br>11.5 9.5<br>12 | 397 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Multiple areas with gummosis, vigor fair, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1243 | Red River Gum | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 65 | 4<br>4 36<br>28 | 1017 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Excess mechanical damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1244 | Red River Gum | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 66 | 17.5<br>16 23.5<br>20 | 1164 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Cankers, vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1245 | River She-oak | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 26 | 6<br>7 5.5<br>7.5 | 133 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Vigor fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1246 | Green Ash | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 63 | 20<br>17.5 22<br>25 | 1401 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Lower stem cankers, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1247 | River She-oak | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 24 | 5<br>6.5 3<br>6.5 | 87 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1248 | Red River Gum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 63 | 17<br>17 33<br>16 | 1352 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Weed wacker damage, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1249 | European Olive | 7 | 7 | 16 | | | | 30 | 31 | 10<br>11 10.5<br>12 | 371 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1250 | Green Ash | 30 | | | | | | 30 | 74 | 13<br>19 19<br>23 | 1075 | 3-4 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1251 | River She-oak | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 35 | 8<br>6 6<br>5 | 123 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1252 | River She-oak | 7 | 6 | | | | | 13 | 38 | 8<br>11.5 10<br>11 | 322 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1253 | River She-oak | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 40 | 10<br>11.5 8<br>10.5 | 314 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1254 | Brazilian Pepper | 38 | | | | | | 38 | 38 | 14<br>16 20<br>22 | 1017 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Brace for safety |
| | Codominant stems with included bark, good specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1255 | Peruvian Pepper | 32 | | | | | | 32 | 27 | 13<br>22 17<br>21 | 1046 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Large cavity in lower stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1256 | Silk Oak Tree | 4 | 5 | | | | | 9 | 25 | 9<br>9 10<br>9 | 269 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Subordinate codominant stem |
| | Good form and vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1258 | Tipu Tree | 3.5 | 6 | | | | | 9.5 | 15 | 24<br>11 12<br>13 | 707 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1259 | Tipu Tree | 5.5 | 4 | 4 | | | | 13.5 | 14 | 13<br>14 16<br>13 | 615 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, small cankers with gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1260 | Tipu Tree | 6.5 | 4.5 | | | | | 11 | 17 | 15<br>16 14<br>15 | 707 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, small cankers with gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1261 | Tipu Tree | 6.5 | | | | | | 6.5 | 17 | 15 | 11<br>14 | 15 | 594 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, small cankers with gummosis, mechanical damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1262 | Peruvian Pepper | 13.5 | | | | | | 13.5 | 24 | 10 | 14<br>6 | 7 | 269 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment, poor vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1263 | River She-oak | 5.5 | | | | | | 5.5 | 26 | 11 | 10<br>10 | 12 | 363 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, ball damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1264 | Peruvian Pepper | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 29 | 15 | 15<br>15 | 14 | 683 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | **Urgent: prune for safety** |
| | Good vigor, fair form, hazardous failing limb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1265 | River She-oak | 6.5 | | | | | | 6.5 | 34 | 13 | 10<br>12 | 14 | 471 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, ball damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1266 | Silver Dollar Gum | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 25 | 12 | 12<br>10 | 15 | 471 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Borers, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1267 | River She-oak | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 24 | 8 | 8<br>7 | 8 | 189 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Ball damage, fair to poor vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1268 | Indian Laurel Fig | 12 | 7 | 6 | 8 | | | 33 | 34 | 18 | 22<br>15 | 21 | 1134 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Ball damage, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1269 | Red River Gum | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 53 | 31 | 25<br>25 | 26 | 2247 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Ball damage, cankers with gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1270 | Mexican Fan Palm | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 30 | 9 | 8<br>8 | 7 | 201 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1271 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 17 | 7 | 6<br>6 | 6 | 123 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 1-2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1272 | Red Ironbark | 32 | | | | | | 32 | 31 | 17 | 14<br>23 | 15 | 934 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1273 | Red Ironbark | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 37 | 13 | 11<br>14 | 11 | 471 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1274 | Red River Gum | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 90 | 27 | 23<br>32 | 26 | 2289 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Treat for borers |
| | Good vigor, ball damage, stained bark, borers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1275 | Silver Dollar Gum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 52 | 31 | 15<br>29 | 17 | 1661 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune for safety |
| | Ball damage, stained bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1276 | Water Gum | 4.5 | | | | | | 4.5 | 22 | 4 | 5<br>6 | 5 | 79 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Weed wacker damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1277 | Myoporum | 5.5 | | | | | | 5.5 | 10 | 5 | 5<br>4 | 4 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, unclosed branch cut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1278 | Peruvian Pepper | 4.5 | | | | | | 4.5 | 22 | 10 | 3<br>9 | 5 | 143 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Multi-stemmed, on fence line, competing canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1279 | Brazilian Pepper | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 26 | 24 | 12 | 10<br>13 | 10 | 397 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune form |
| | On fence line, multi-stemmed, competing canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golf Course | 1280 | Brazilian Pepper | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 22 | 2<br>5 10<br>6 | 104 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Very poor form, competing canopy, decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1281 | Brazilian Pepper | 5 | 6.5 | 5.5 | | | | 17 | 24 | 10<br>9 10<br>11 | 314 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, embedded fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1282 | Peruvian Pepper | 6 | 13 | 9 | | | | 28 | 23 | 12<br>11 15<br>18 | 615 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Good form and Vigor, embedded in fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1283 | Carrotwood | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 31 | 15<br>14 10<br>11 | 491 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat for health |
| | Good form, extensive leaf drop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1284 | Carrotwood | 6 | 4.5 | 4 | 5 | | | 19.5 | 32 | 8<br>11 10<br>11 | 314 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Large cankers on stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1285 | Aleppo Pine | 21.5 | | | | | | 21.5 | 45 | 22<br>17 19<br>29 | 1485 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Large dead limb, canker on upper stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1286 | Peruvian Pepper | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 26 | 14<br>12 10<br>9 | 397 | 2-3 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor, reduced canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1287 | Indian Laurel Fig | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 19 | | 70 | 50 | 28<br>25 27<br>29 | 2332 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, well-maintained | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1288 | Red Ironbark | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 38 | 7<br>17 5<br>11 | 314 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Lean, poor canopy development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1289 | Brazilian Pepper | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | | 47 | 42 | 15<br>18 14<br>16 | 779 | 2-3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Good vigor, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1290 | Red Ironbark | 10 | 12.5 | | | | | 22.5 | 48 | 15<br>20 10<br>23 | 907 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Prune codominant stem for safety |
| | Fair form and vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1291 | Brazilian Pepper | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | | 36 | 42 | 15<br>11 14<br>18 | 660 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Embedded in fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1292 | Chinese Elm | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 44 | 17<br>12 21<br>29 | 1225 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Codominant stems, failed branch, large cavity in lower stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1293 | Brazilian Pepper | 7.5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | | 31.5 | 42 | 15<br>10 13<br>17 | 594 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Multi-stemmed, along fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1294 | Brazilian Pepper | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6.5 | | | 22.5 | 42 | 17<br>10 8<br>19 | 572 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Multi-stemmed, along fence line, embedded fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1295 | Brazilian Pepper | 6.5 | 5 | 7.5 | 7 | | | 26 | 40 | 16<br>12 7<br>21 | 615 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Multi-stemmed, along fence line, embedded fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1296 | Brazilian Pepper | 6 | 8.5 | | | | | 14.5 | 21 | 5<br>4 15<br>13 | 269 | 2-3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Poor form, embedded in fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1297 | Brazilian Pepper | 7 | 8.5 | | | | | 15.5 | 23 | 9<br>9 10<br>12 | 314 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune codominant stems |
| | Good vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1298 | Aleppo Pine | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 36 | 14<br>17 17<br>16 | 804 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1299 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 53 | 6<br>6 6<br>6 | 113 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1300 | Peruvian Pepper | 11 | 16 | | | | | 27 | 30 | 16<br>18 13<br>11 | 660 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1301 | Italian Stone Pine | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 39 | 12<br>18 21<br>24 | 1104 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Codominant stems, good vigor, minor lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1302 | Italian Stone Pine | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 30 | 17<br>8 19<br>13 | 638 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1303 | River She-oak | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 41 | 10<br>12 7<br>16 | 397 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1304 | Aleppo Pine | 18 | | | | | | 18 | 33 | 23<br>19 24<br>15 | 1288 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, golf ball damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1305 | Mondell Pine | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 59 | 19<br>20 20<br>22 | 1288 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, small longitudinal canker on stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1306 | Green Ash | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 39 | 13<br>15 13<br>14 | 594 | 3-4 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Very steep decline, termites, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1307 | Green Ash | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 37 | 9<br>6 11<br>11 | 269 | 3 | 2-3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Very steep decline, termites, retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1308 | Green Ash | 9 | 14 | | | | | 23 | 46 | 9<br>11 19<br>11 | 491 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Retrenchment and termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1309 | Red Ironbark | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 56 | 24<br>25 19<br>26 | 1734 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Major failed branch, increased liability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1310 | River She-oak | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 24 | 8<br>10 8<br>8 | 227 | 2-3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Topped, decreased aesthetics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1311 | River She-oak | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 34 | 6<br>6 3<br>6 | 87 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Golf ball damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1312 | River She-oak | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 41 | 8<br>10 7<br>12 | 269 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1313 | Red River Gum | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 56 | 16<br>17 11<br>16 | 707 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1314 | Red River Gum | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 44 | 18<br>9 8<br>16 | 510 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Moderate to severe retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1315 | Red River Gum | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 36 | 6<br>5 9<br>9 | 165 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair vigor, poor form, competing canopy, small specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1316 | Silver Dollar Gum | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 62 | 29<br>21 26<br>29 | 2164 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune deadwood for safety |
| | Good vigor, small failed limbs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1317 | Green Ash | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 31 | 15<br>11 13<br>10 | 471 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor form, mature epicormic sprouters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1318 | Green Ash | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 45 | 21 | 27 | 31 | 22 | 2002 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Minor deadwood, girdled roots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1319 | Red River Gum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 64 | 16 | 25 | 18 | 27 | 1451 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1320 | Silver Dollar Gum | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 73 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 28 | 1809 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, squirrel burrows at base | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1321 | Green Ash | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 33 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 452 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Steep retrenchment, termites, fungal bodies at root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1322 | River She-oak | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 113 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, lichens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1323 | Silver Dollar Gum | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 50 | 36 | 13 | 12 | 22 | 1352 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | Prune deadwood and re-evaluate to keep |
| | Multiple broken limbs, senescent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1324 | Red River Gum | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 51 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 962 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Minor upper canopy deadwood, fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1325 | Red River Gum | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 58 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 962 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Flush cut pruning, minor to moderate upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1326 | Silver Dollar Gum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 71 | 35 | 22 | 16 | 27 | 1963 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1327 | Red River Gum | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 44 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 434 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Heavy fungal infection on stem with cankers, good canopy development, poor prognosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1328 | Chinese Elm | 5 | 4 | | | | | 9 | 24 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 397 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune and monitor |
| | Heavy ball damage, distressed, marginal health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1329 | Chinese Elm | 5 | 4 | | | | | 9 | 24 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 330 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Ball damage, lean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1330 | Red Ironbark | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 63 | 24 | 19 | 25 | 22 | 1590 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Borers, weak, failed major limb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1331 | Chinese Elm | 5 | 2.5 | | | | | 7.5 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 346 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Lean, small specimen, small flare canker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1332 | Chinese Elm | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 24 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 298 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Ball damage, small specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1333 | Red Ironbark | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 44 | 21 | 16 | 26 | 20 | 1352 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Borers, branch failure, weak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1334 | Silver Dollar Gum | 14 | 17 | | | | | 31 | 47 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 19 | 989 | 3-4 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Moderate to severe retrenchment, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1335 | Silver Dollar Gum | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 59 | 32 | 16 | 13 | 26 | 1485 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Minor to moderate dieback, fair form, gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1336 | Canary Island Pine | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 49 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 707 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1337 | River She-oak | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 31 | 10 | 11<br>15 | 11 | 434 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat infection |
| | Cankers, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1338 | Black Alder | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 22 | 5 | 28<br>5 | 8 | 415 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Poor vigor, decline, ball damage, leaf tip burn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1339 | River She-oak | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 40 | 7 | 8<br>9 | 7 | 189 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Ball damage, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1340 | River She-oak | 7 | | | | | | 7 | 31 | 6 | 8<br>9 | 6 | 165 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Healing flare canker, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1341 | Silver Dollar Gum | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 29 | 23 | 24<br>23 | 29 | 1923 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | Can keep if pruned for safety and re-evaluated |
| | Multiple broken limbs, senescent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1342 | Canary Island Pine | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 56 | 19 | 11<br>22 | 12 | 804 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Diminished crown, increased retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1343 | Red River Gum | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 81 | 25 | 17<br>28 | 31 | 2002 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, minor cankers at root crown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1344 | Aleppo Pine | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 56 | 14 | 14<br>21 | 9 | 660 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair to good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1345 | Aleppo Pine | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 47 | 25 | 23<br>13 | 12 | 1046 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Lean, fair to good form and vigor, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1346 | Red River Gum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 80 | 28 | 23<br>13 | 13 | 1164 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Ball damage, good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1347 | Mondell Pine | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 19 | 21 | 23<br>10 | 16 | 962 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Significant lean with soil lift, failure risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1348 | Green Ash | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 45 | 10 | 16<br>12 | 19 | 638 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Severe decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1349 | Mondell Pine | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 13 | 10 | 18<br>0 | 12 | 314 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Lean, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1350 | Silver Dollar Gum | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 31 | 14 | 13<br>9 | 14 | 491 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Termites, significant retrenchment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1351 | Mexican Fan Palm | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 41 | 8 | 6<br>10 | 7 | 189 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1352 | Port Orford Cedar | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 23 | 9 | 5<br>9 | 9 | 201 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Lean, low risk of failure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1353 | River She-oak | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 44 | 12 | 8<br>10 | 8 | 283 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1354 | Red Ironbark | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 73 | 39 | 25<br>16 | 22 | 2042 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Re-evaluate if keeping |
| | Good form and vigor, evidence of borers, large specimen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1355 | Green Ash | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 54 | 24 | 26<br>33 | 27 | 2375 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1356 | Red Ironbark | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 43 | 16<br>20 20<br>18 | 1075 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good to fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1357 | Silk Oak Tree | 23 | | | | | | 23 | 64 | 16<br>14 17<br>20 | 881 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Termite frass at crotch, multiple failed branches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1358 | Silk Oak Tree | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 47 | 11<br>6 13<br>7 | 269 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker at mid-stem. Gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1359 | Red River Gum | 27 | | | | | | 27 | 71 | 32<br>26 28<br>24 | 2375 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Small failed branches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1360 | Red Ironbark | 29 | | | | | | 29 | 71 | 31<br>27 18<br>23 | 1923 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune for safety |
| | Hangs over cart path, competing canopy, good vigor, gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1361 | Brazilian Pepper | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 21 | 7<br>7 9<br>10 | 214 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Termites, large flare canker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1362 | Silk Oak Tree | 25 | | | | | | 25 | 73 | 13<br>26 24<br>29 | 1661 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune for safety |
| | Good form and vigor, included bark, near cart path | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1363 | Silk Oak Tree | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 65 | 19<br>14 20<br>20 | 1046 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune for safety |
| | Good form and vigor, near cart path | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1364 | Silk Oak Tree | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 47 | 12<br>9 12<br>17 | 491 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large flare canker, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1365 | Silk Oak Tree | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 60 | 17<br>12 14<br>6 | 471 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Failed branch at crotch, small cankers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1366 | Silk Oak Tree | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 44 | 8<br>5 9<br>13 | 240 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Small cankers, internal decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1367 | Silver Dollar Gum | 24 | | | | | | 24 | 66 | 24<br>21 18<br>19 | 1320 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large canker at former branch cut, fig growing in decayed wood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1368 | Silk Oak Tree | 15 | | | | | | 15 | 48 | 10<br>12 11<br>17 | 491 | 2-3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | Re-evaluate for safety to keep |
| | Poor structure, minor upper canopy deadwood, failed stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1369 | Silk Oak Tree | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 38 | 10<br>10 10<br>9 | 298 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Treat for borers |
| | Evidence of borers, gummosis, fair vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1370 | Silk Oak Tree | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 47 | 11<br>12 11<br>11 | 397 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Internal decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1371 | Silk Oak Tree | 13 | | | | | | 13 | 48 | 9<br>11 19<br>12 | 510 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Internal decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1372 | Silk Oak Tree | 19 | | | | | | 19 | 52 | 16<br>17 20<br>19 | 1017 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Borers, multiple cankers, internal decay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1373 | Green Ash | 37 | | | | | | 37 | 70 | 29<br>19 24<br>34 | 2205 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Large internal decay with cavity, moderate upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1374 | River She-oak | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 44 | 10<br>12 6<br>10 | 283 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Golf Course | 1375 | Brazilian Pepper | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 25 | 5 | 11 / 7 | 12 | 240 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Unusual form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1376 | Red Ironbark | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 29 | 13 | 15 / 7 | 11 | 415 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Small cankers, ball damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1377 | Chinese Elm | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4 | | | | 12 | 27 | 13 | 14 / 13 | 12 | 531 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Ball damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1378 | Silver Dollar Gum | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 57 | 24 | 24 / 32 | 28 | 2289 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Brace codominant stems for safety |
| | Codominant stems with included bark, good health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1379 | Red Ironbark | 28 | | | | | | 28 | 50 | 30 | 29 / 19 | 19 | 1847 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune deadwood |
| | Good form and vigor, minor upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1380 | Silver Dollar Gum | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 51 | 24 | 27 / 19 | 17 | 1485 | 2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Preserve | Prune to rebalance crown |
| | Lean, small failed branch, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1381 | Red Ironbark | 26 | | | | | | 26 | 62 | 23 | 19 / 29 | 14 | 1418 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Lean, good vigor, large canker on east side | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1382 | River She-oak | 10.5 | | | | | | 10.5 | 40 | 13 | 13 / 12 | 12 | 491 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1383 | Aleppo Pine | 42 | | | | | | 42 | 46 | 20 | 24 / 16 | 34 | 1734 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Fig growing in crotch, codominant stems with included bark, severe gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1384 | Indian Laurel Fig | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 24 | 14 | 20 / 11 | 13 | 660 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Extensive ball damage, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1385 | Indian Laurel Fig | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 34 | 19 | 26 / 21 | 19 | 1418 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, ball damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1386 | Indian Laurel Fig | 9.5 | | | | | | 9.5 | 24 | 13 | 14 / 14 | 12 | 551 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Leaf galls, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1387 | Red River Gum | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 76 | 33 | 32 / 27 | 32 | 3018 | 2-3 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Extensive ball damage, fair form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1388 | River She-oak | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 38 | 15 | 12 / 15 | 14 | 615 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, sapsucker damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1389 | River She-oak | 4.5 | 1 | 1 | 3.5 | | | 10 | 20 | 7 | 8 / 6 | 7 | 154 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1390 | Spider Gum | 15 | 12 | | | | | 27 | 31 | 15 | 13 / 13 | 18 | 683 | 3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Bracket fungus at flare, senescent, abundant fruit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1391 | Indian Laurel Fig | 10 | | | | | | 10 | 32 | 18 | 21 / 22 | 21 | 1320 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, leaf gall infection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1392 | Chinese Elm | 6.5 | | | | | | 6.5 | 26 | 17 | 14 / 14 | 13 | 660 | 2-3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Excess lean, fair vigor, poor form | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1393 | River She-oak | 6.58 | | | | | | 6.58 | 31 | 10 | 8 / 11 | 10 | 298 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Fair form and vigor, large canker with gummosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golf Course | 1394 | Indian Laurel Fig | 14 | | | | | | 14 | 34 | 17<br>19 18<br>21 | 1104 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Large failed limb, lean, ball damage, frass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1395 | Indian Laurel Fig | 17 | | | | | | 17 | 31 | 22<br>17 21<br>22 | 1320 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 3 | Preserve | Prune for safety and re-evaluate |
| | Good form and vigor, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1396 | Shamel Ash | 11 | 11 | 8.5 | 9 | | | 39.5 | 36 | 31<br>15 27<br>22 | 1771 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | Prune for safety and re-evaluate |
| | Leaf tip burn, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1397 | Brazilian Pepper | 25.5 | | | | | | 25.5 | 36 | 18<br>13 21<br>21 | 1046 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Flare canker, termites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1398 | Red River Gum | 8.5 | | | | | | 8.5 | 22 | 21<br>14 12<br>14 | 730 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | External canker at lower stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1399 | Red River Gum | 12.5 | | | | | | 12.5 | 52 | 12<br>17 17<br>18 | 804 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1400 | Aleppo Pine | 26.5 | | | | | | 26.5 | 47 | 19<br>28 36<br>29 | 2462 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Preserve | Brace for safety |
| | Codominant stems with included bark, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1401 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16.5 | | | | | | 16.5 | 54 | 6<br>6 6<br>6 | 113 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1402 | Mexican Fan Palm | 11.5 | | | | | | 11.5 | 15 | 6<br>6 6<br>6 | 113 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Poor location, along fence line | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1403 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 33 | 6<br>6 6<br>6 | 113 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, poor location | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1404 | Shamel Ash | 6 | 6 | | | | | 12 | 22 | 8<br>8 6<br>7 | 165 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Termites, frass, poor form, embedded in fence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1405 | Carrotwood | 12 | | | | | | 12 | 27 | 10<br>8 10<br>15 | 363 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Extensive sapsucker damage, failed branch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1406 | Carrotwood | 14.5 | | | | | | 14.5 | 28 | 14<br>13 16<br>18 | 730 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Sapsucker damage, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1407 | Carrotwood | 5.5 | | | | | | 5.5 | 27 | 5<br>10 10<br>15 | 314 | 3 | 2-3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Sapsucker damage, decline, competing canopy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1408 | River She-oak | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 30 | 7<br>9 8<br>14 | 283 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good vigor, codominant stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1409 | Green Ash | 21 | | | | | | 21 | 45 | 20<br>23 17<br>23 | 1352 | 3 | 2-3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Termites in stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1410 | Green Ash | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 39 | 12<br>19 9<br>19 | 683 | 2 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Topped, on fence line, poor canopy, water sprouting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1411 | Brazilian Pepper | 12 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 12 | 9 | | 49 | 38 | 21<br>26 12<br>14 | 1046 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, good vigor, multi-stemmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1412 | Brazilian Pepper | 11 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 11.5 | | 47.5 | 47 | 15<br>26 18<br>25 | 1385 | 2 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, good vigor, multi-stemmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golf Course | 1413 | Brazilian Pepper | 13 | 7.5 | 9 | 11 | 9 | | 49.5 | 46 | 15<br>27 18<br>21 | 1288 | 2 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, good vigor, multi-stemmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1414 | Brazilian Pepper | 11 | 8.5 | 8 | | | | 27.5 | 45 | 20<br>24 18<br>15 | 1164 | 2 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | On fence line, good vigor, multi-stemmed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1415 | Green Ash | 22 | | | | | | 22 | 75 | 30<br>23 31<br>25 | 2332 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Surficial root canker, increased risk, included bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1416 | River She-oak | 7 | 6 | | | | | 13 | 40 | 12<br>13 11<br>19 | 594 | 2 | 2-3 | 2 | Preserve | Prune codominant stem |
| | Codominant stems, good vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1417 | River She-oak | 7.5 | | | | | | 7.5 | 35 | 8<br>11 12<br>15 | 415 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1418 | Green Ash | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 62 | 20<br>15 17<br>23 | 1104 | 2-3 | 2 | 3 | Remove | |
| | Cankers at crotch, fair form and vigor, sapsucker damage, leaf tip burn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1419 | River She-oak | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 31 | 6<br>7 7<br>8 | 154 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Remove | |
| | Good form and vigor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1420 | Western Sycamore | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 49 | 12<br>14 13<br>14 | 551 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, upper canopy deadwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1421 | Western Sycamore | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 38 | 10<br>15 11<br>21 | 638 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, small canker on stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1422 | Canary island Pine | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 36 | 8<br>5 12<br>11 | 254 | 2 | 2 | 2-3 | Preserve | |
| | Sweep lean, good vigor, large mechanical damaged area, canker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1423 | Peruvian Pepper | 9 | 6 | | | | | 15 | 23 | 2<br>11 7<br>8 | 154 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Inner stem decay, decline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | 1424 | Peruvian Pepper | 11 | 7 | | | | | 18 | 28 | 9<br>8 13<br>15 | 397 | 3 | 3 | 2-3 | Remove | |
| | Cavity in flare, small cavities in limb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf Course | NT1 | Mexican Fan Palm | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 51 | 6<br>6 6<br>6 | 113 | 1-2 | 2 | 2 | Preserve | |
| | Good form and vigor, not able to get to tree due to debris pile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## APPENDIX B –TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity near trees poses 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.