



June 29, 2021

Abbie Wertheim, Development Manager
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 Via Email: awertheim@panattoni.com

PRELIMINARY ARBORIST REPORT AND TREE INVENTORY

RE: 6382 Phillip Road, APN 017-101-008, City of Roseville Jurisdiction

Executive Summary

PDC Sacramento LPIV, LLC contacted California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. to inventory and evaluate the trees on the site for purposes of providing preliminary tree information for planning for development of the parcel. The property is located at 6382 Phillip Road, in the City of Roseville, California, and is subject to the jurisdiction of Roseville. See Supporting Information Appendix 1 – Tree Inventory Maps.

Dave Mercado, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-7311A, and Tyler Thomson, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-12751A, were on the site between June 9 and 17, 2021, to provide species identification, measurements of diameter and canopy, field condition notes, and arborist ratings. A total of 360 trees were included in the inventory, 324 of which are protected by the City of Roseville Tree Preservation Municipal Code 19.66.

Tree Species	Trees Invented	Trees on the Site ¹	Protected Trees	Trees Proposed for Removal	Trees impacted by the proposed development and requiring special protection measures	Predicted Impact	Diameter Inches Proposed for Removal or Impact
Blue Oak	18	18	18	0	TBD	TBD	TBD
Interior Live Oak	30	30	30	1	TBD	TBD	TBD
Valley Oak	276	274	276	7	TBD	TBD	TBD
Non-Protected: Almond, Arizona Ash, Cottonwood, Oregon Ash and Pacific Willow	36	36	0	6	TBD	TBD	TBD
Totals	360	358	324	14	TBD	TBD	TBD

See Appendices for specific information on each tree and preservation requirements and/or restrictions.

¹ CalTLC is not a licensed land surveyor. Tree locations are approximate and we do not determine tree ownership. Trees which appear to be on another parcel are listed as off-site and treated as the property of that parcel.

Methods

Appendix 2 in this report is the detailed inventory of the trees. The following terms will further explain our methods and findings.

The protected trees evaluated as part of this report have a numbered tag that was placed on each one that is 1-1/8" x 1-3/8", green anodized aluminum, "acorn" shaped, and labeled: CalTLC, Auburn, CA with 1/4" pre-stamped tree number and Tree Tag. They are attached with a natural-colored aluminum 10d nail, installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the approximate north side of the tree. The tag should last ~10-20+ years depending on the species, before it is enveloped by the trees' normal growth cycle.

A Level 2 – Basic Visual Assessment was performed in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture's best management practices. This assessment level is limited to the observation of conditions and defects which are readily visible. Additional limiting factors, such as blackberries, poison oak, and/or debris piled at the base of a tree can inhibit the visual assessment.

Tree Location: The GPS location of each tree was collected using the ESRI's ArcGIS collector application on an Apple iPhone or Samsung. The data was then processed in ESRI's ArcMap by Julie McNamara, M.S. GISci, to produce the Tree Location Map.

Tree Measurements: DBH (diameter breast high) is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted. A steel diameter tape was used to measure the diameter. A Stanley laser distance meter was used to measure distances. Canopy radius measurements may also have been estimated due to obstructions, such as steep slopes, fences, or other trees.

Terms

Field Tag #	The pre-stamped tree number on the tag which is installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the north side of the tree.
Old Tag #	If additional field tags are found on the trees and are legible, they are listed here.
Species	The species of a tree is listed by our local and correct common name and botanical name by genus (capitalized) and species (lower case). Oaks frequently cross-pollinate and hybridize, but the identification is towards the strongest characteristics.
DBH	Diameter breast high' is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted in the next column "measured at"
Measured at	Height above average ground level where the measurement of DBH was taken.
Canopy Radius	The farthest extent of the crown composed of leaves and small twigs. Most trees are not evenly balanced. This measurement represents the longest extension from the trunk to the outer canopy. The dripline measurement is from the center point of the tree and is shown on the Tree Location Map as a circle. This measurement further defines the protection zone if specified in the local ordinance as such or can indicate if pruning may be required for development
Protected Root Zone	The radius of the protected root zone is a circle equal to the trunk diameter inches converted to feet and factored by tree age, condition and health pursuant to the industry standard. Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction, the companion publication to the Approved American National Standard, provides guidance regarding minimum tree root protection zones for long term survival. In instances where a tree is multi-stemmed, the protected root zone is equal to the extrapolated diameter (sum of the area of each stem converted to a single stem) factored by tree age, condition and health.

Arborist Rating Subjective to condition and is based on both the health and structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead) as in Chart A. The rating was done in the field at the time of the measuring and inspection.

No problem(s)	Excellent	5	No problems found from a visual ground inspection. Structurally, these trees have properly spaced branches and near perfect
No apparent problem(s)	Good or Fair to Good	4	The tree is in good condition and there are no apparent problems that a Certified Arborist can see from a visual ground inspection. If potential structural or health problems are tended to at this stage future hazard can be reduced and more serious health problems can be averted.
Minor problem(s)	Fair	3	The tree is in fair condition. There are some minor structural or health problems that pose no immediate danger. When the recommended actions in an arborist report are completed correctly the defect(s) can be minimized or eliminated and/or health can be improved.
Major or uncorrectable problems (2)	Fair to Poor	2	The tree has major problems. If the option is taken to preserve the tree, additional evaluation to identify if health or structure can be improved with correct arboricultural work including, but not limited to: pruning, cabling, bracing, bolting, guying, spraying, mistletoe removal, vertical mulching, fertilization, etc. Additionally, risk should be evaluated as a tree rated 2 may have structural conditions which indicate there is a high likelihood of some type of failure. Tree rated 2 should be removed if these additional evaluations will not be performed.
Extreme problem(s)	Poor	1	The problems are extreme. This rating is assigned to a tree that has structural and/or health problems that no amount of work or effort can change. The issues may or may not be considered a dangerous situation.
Dead	Dead	0	This indicates the tree has no significant sign of life.

Notes: Provide notable details about each tree which are factors considered in the determination of the tree rating including: (a) condition of root crown and/or roots; (b) condition of trunk; (c) condition of limbs and structure; (d) growth history and twig condition; (e) leaf appearance; and (f) dripline environment. Notes also indicate if the standard tree evaluation procedure was not followed (for example - why DBH may have been measured at a location other than the standard 54"). Additionally, notes will list any evaluation limiting factors such as debris at the base of a tree.

Actions Development Impacts Recommended actions to increase health and longevity. Projected development impacts are based solely on distance relationships between tree location and grading. Field inspections and findings during the project at the time of grading and trenching can change relative impacts. Closely followed guidelines and requirements can result in a higher chance of survival, while requirements that are overlooked can result in a dramatically lower chance of survival. Impacts are measured as follows:

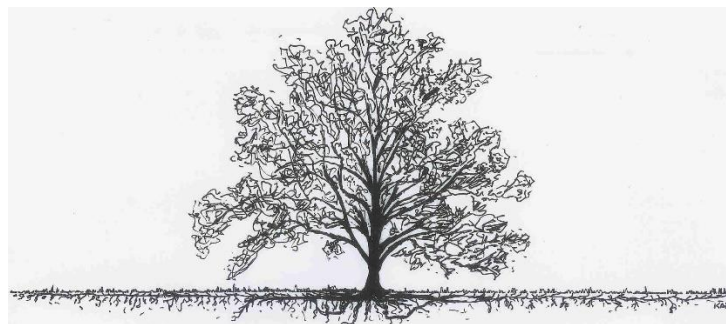
Impact Term:	Long Term Result of Impact:
Negligible	Tree is unlikely to show any symptoms. Chance of survival post development is excellent. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 5%.
Minor	Tree is likely to show minor symptoms. Chance of survival post development is good. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 15% and species tolerance is good.
Moderate	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms. Chance of survival post development is fair. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 35% and species tolerance is good or moderate.
Severe	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long-term survival post development is low. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 50% and species tolerance is moderate to poor.
Critical	Tree is likely to show moderate to severe symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long-term survival post development is negligible. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 80%.

Discussion

Trees need to be protected from normal construction practices if they are to remain on the site and are expected to survive long term. While construction damage in the root zone is often the death of a tree, the time from when the damage occurs to when the symptoms begin and/or the tree dies can be years. Our recommendations are based on experience and the local ordinance requirements to enhance tree longevity. It requires the calculated root zone must remain intact as an underground ecosystem despite the use of heavy equipment to install foundations, driveways, underground utilities, and landscape irrigation systems. Simply walking and driving on soil can have serious consequences to tree health. The Tree Preservation Requirements and General Development Guidelines should be incorporated into the site plans and enforced onsite. The project arborist should be included in the development team during construction to provide expertise and make additional recommendations if additional impacts occur or tree response is poor.

Root Structure

The majority of a tree’s roots are contained in a radius from the main trunk outward approximately two to three times the canopy of the tree. These roots are located in the top 6” to 3’ of soil. It is a common misconception that a tree underground resembles the canopy. The correct root structure of a tree is in the drawing below. All plants’ roots need both water and air for survival. Poor canopy development or canopy decline in mature trees after development is often the result of inadequate root space and/or soil compaction.



The reality of where roots are generally located

Pruning Mature Trees for Risk Reduction and/or Development Clearance

There are few good reasons to prune mature trees. Removal of deadwood, directional pruning, removal of decayed or damaged wood, and end-weight reduction as a method of mitigation for structural faults are the only reasons a mature tree should be pruned. Live wood over 3" should not be pruned unless absolutely necessary. Pruning cuts should be clean and correctly placed. Pruning should be done in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards.

Pruning causes an open wound in the tree. Trees do not "heal" they compartmentalize. It is far better to use more small cuts than a few large cuts as small pruning wounds reduce risk while large wounds increase risk. Any wound made today will always remain, but a healthy tree, in the absence of decay in the wound, will 'cover it' with callus tissue. Large, old pruning wounds which did not close with callous tissue often have advanced decay. These wounds are a likely failure point. Mature trees with large wounds have a high risk of failure.

Overweight limbs are a common structural fault in suppressed trees. There are two remedial actions for over-weight limbs (1) prune the limb to reduce the extension of the canopy, or (2) cable the limb to reduce movement. Cables do not hold weight they only stabilize the limb and additionally require annual inspection.

Arborist Classifications

There are different types of Arborists:

Tree Removal and/or Pruning Companies: These companies may be licensed by the State of California to do business as a tree removal company, but they do not necessarily know anything about trees biology.

Arborists: Arborist is a broad term intended to mean someone with specialized knowledge of trees, but it is often used to imply knowledge that is not there.

ISA Certified Arborist: An International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist is someone who has trained, met the qualifications for application, and been tested to have specialized knowledge of trees. You can look up certified arborists at the International Society of Arboriculture website: isa-arbor.org.

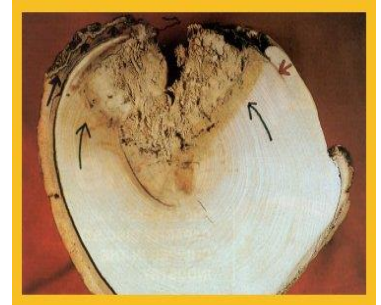
Consulting Arborist: An American Society of Consulting Arborists Registered Consulting Arborist is someone who has been trained and then tested to have specialized knowledge of trees; and trained and tested to provide high quality reports and documentation. You can look up registered consulting arborists at the American Society of Consulting Arborists website: ASCA-consultants.org.

Decay in Trees

Decay (in General): Fungi cause all decay of living trees. Decay is considered a disease because cell walls are altered, wood strength is affected, and living sapwood cells may be killed. Fungi decay wood by secreting enzymes. Different types of fungi cause different types of decay through the secretion of different chemical enzymes. Some decays, such as white rot, cause less wood strength loss than others because they first attack the lignin (causes cell walls to thicken and reduces susceptibility to decay and pest damage) secondarily the cellulose (another structural component in a cell walls). Others, such as soft rot, attack the cellulose chain and cause substantial losses in wood strength even in the initial stages of decay. Brown rot causes wood to become brittle and fractures easily with tension. Identification of internal decay in a tree is difficult because visible evidence may not be present.



According to Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas (Matheny, 1994) decay is a critical factor in the stability of the tree. As decay progresses in the trunk, the stem becomes a hollow tube or cylinder rather than a solid rod. This change is not readily apparent to the casual observer. Trees require only a small amount of bark and wood to transport water, minerals and sugars. Interior heartwood can be eliminated (or degraded) to a great degree without compromising the transport process. Therefore, trees can contain significant amounts of decay without showing decline symptoms in the crown. Compartmentalization of decay in trees is a biological process in which the cellular tissue around wounds is changed to inhibit fungal growth and provide a barrier against the spread of decay agents into additional cells. The weakest of the barrier zones is the formation of the vertical wall. Accordingly, while a tree may be able to limit decay progression inward at large pruning cuts, in the event that there are more than one pruning cut located vertically along the main trunk of the tree, the likelihood of decay progression and the associated structural loss of integrity of the internal wood is high.



Oak Tree Impacts

Our native oak trees are easily damaged or killed by having the soil within the Protected Root Zone (PRZ) disturbed or compacted. All of the work initially performed around protected trees that will be saved should be done by people rather than by wheeled or track type tractors. Oaks are fragile giants that can take little change in soil grade, compaction, or warm season watering. Don't be fooled into believing that warm season watering has no adverse effects on native oaks. Decline and eventual death can take as long as 5-20 years with poor care and inappropriate watering. Oaks can live hundreds of years if treated properly during construction, as well as later with proper pruning, and the appropriate landscape/irrigation design.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Summary of Tree Protection Measures

The Owner and/or Developer should ensure the project arborist's protection measures are incorporated into the site plans and followed. Tree specific protection measures can be found in Appendix 2 – Tree Data.

- The project arborist should inspect the fencing prior to grading and/or grubbing for compliance with the recommended protection zones.
- All stumps within the root zone of trees to be preserved shall be ground out using a stump router or left in place. **No trunk within the root zone of other trees shall be removed using a backhoe or other piece of grading equipment.**
- Prior to any grading, or other work on the site that will come within 50' of any tree to be preserved, irrigation will be required from April through September and placement of a 4-6" layer of chip mulch over the protected root zone of all trees that will be impacted. Chips should be obtained from onsite materials and trees to be removed.
- Clearance pruning should include removal of all the lower foliage that may interfere with equipment PRIOR to having grading or other equipment on site. The Project Arborist should approve the extent of foliage elevation and oversee the pruning to be performed by a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist.

- Clearly designate an area on the site outside the drip line of all trees where construction materials may be stored, and parking can take place. No materials or parking shall take place within the root zones of protected trees.
- Any and all work to be performed inside the protected root zone fencing shall be supervised by the project arborist.
- Trenching inside the protected root zone shall be by a hydraulic or air spade, placing pipes underneath the roots, or boring deeper trenches underneath the roots.
- Follow all of the General Development Guidelines, Appendix 3, for all trees.

Report Prepared by:



Edwin E. Stirtz, Consulting Arborist
International Society of Arboriculture
Certified Arborist WE-0510A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified
Member, American Society of Consulting Arborists

Enc.: Appendix 1 – Tree Inventory Maps
Appendix 2 – Tree Data
Appendix 3 – General Development Guidelines

Bibliography

- International Society of Arboriculture. (2015). *Glossary of Arboricultural Terms*. Champaign: International Society of Arboriculture.
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California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.

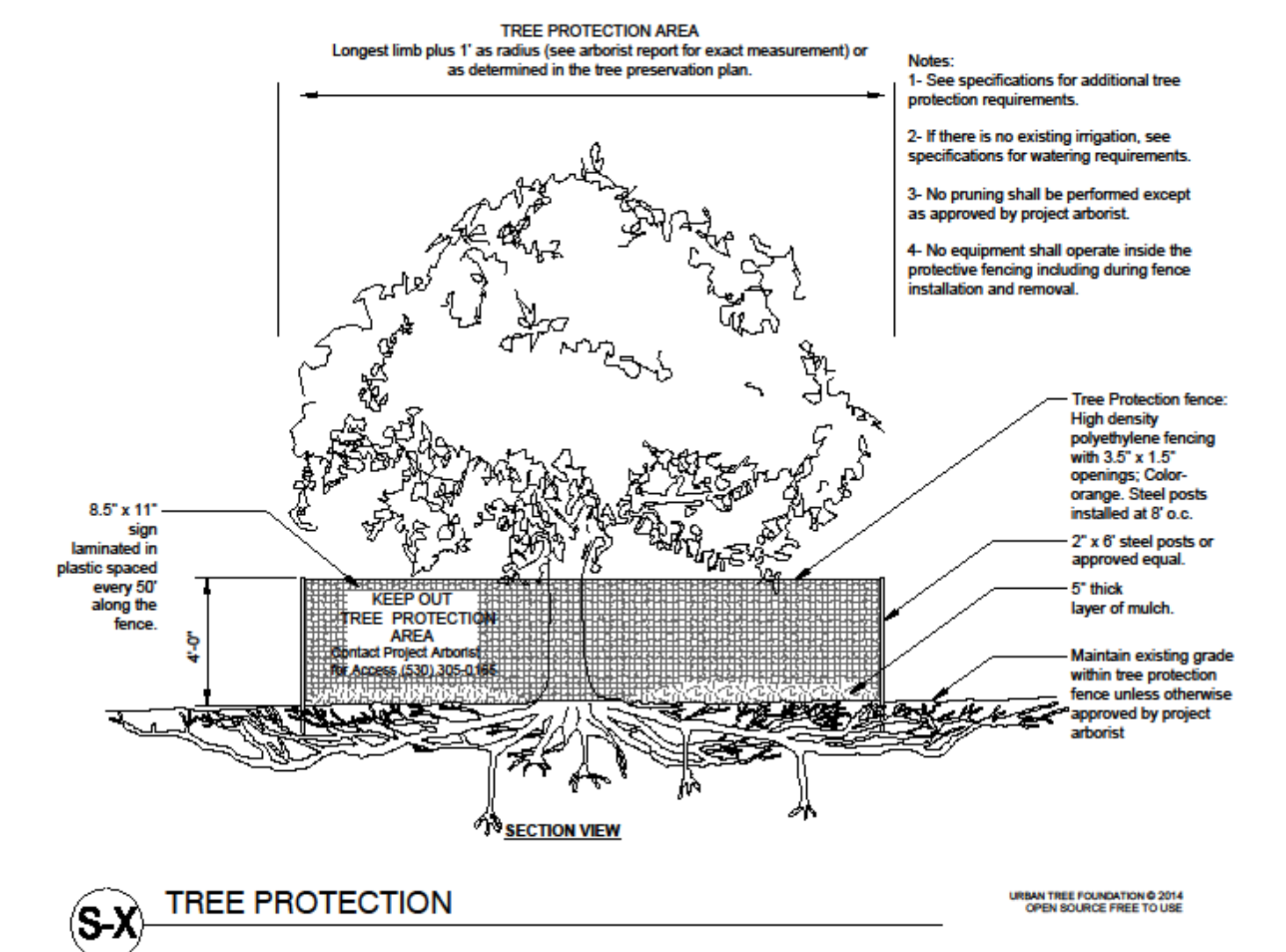
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TREE PROTECTION GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

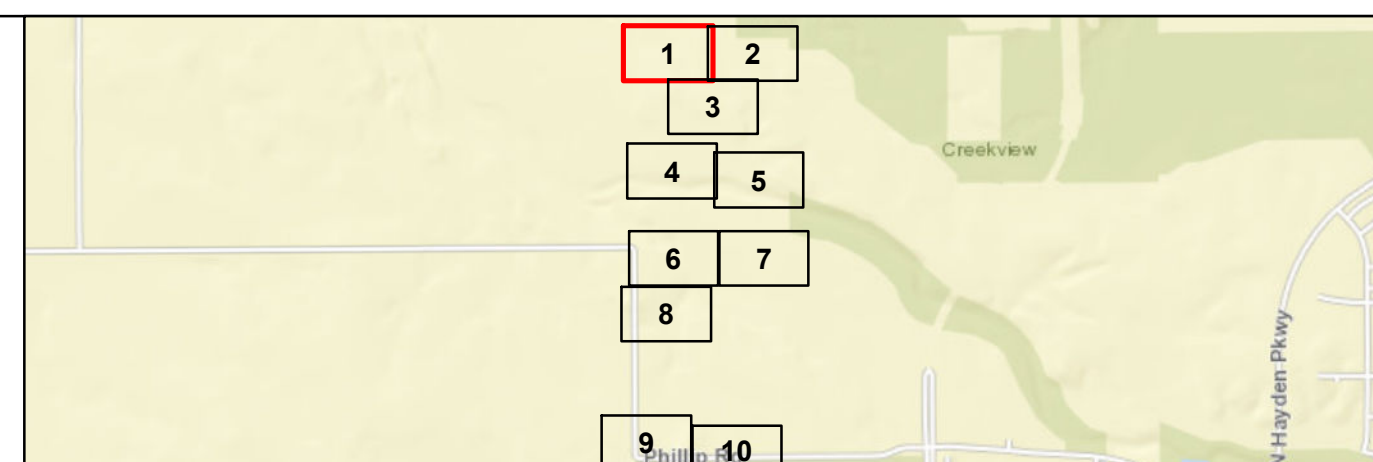
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TREE INVENTORY MAP



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>Property line information was downloaded from Placer County on 06/28/2021.

Property Line	Arborist Rating
Measured Tree Canopy	0 Dead
	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
	2 Major Structure or Health Problems
	3 Fair - Minor Problems
	4 Good - No Apparent Problems
	5 Excellent



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TPP 1.0

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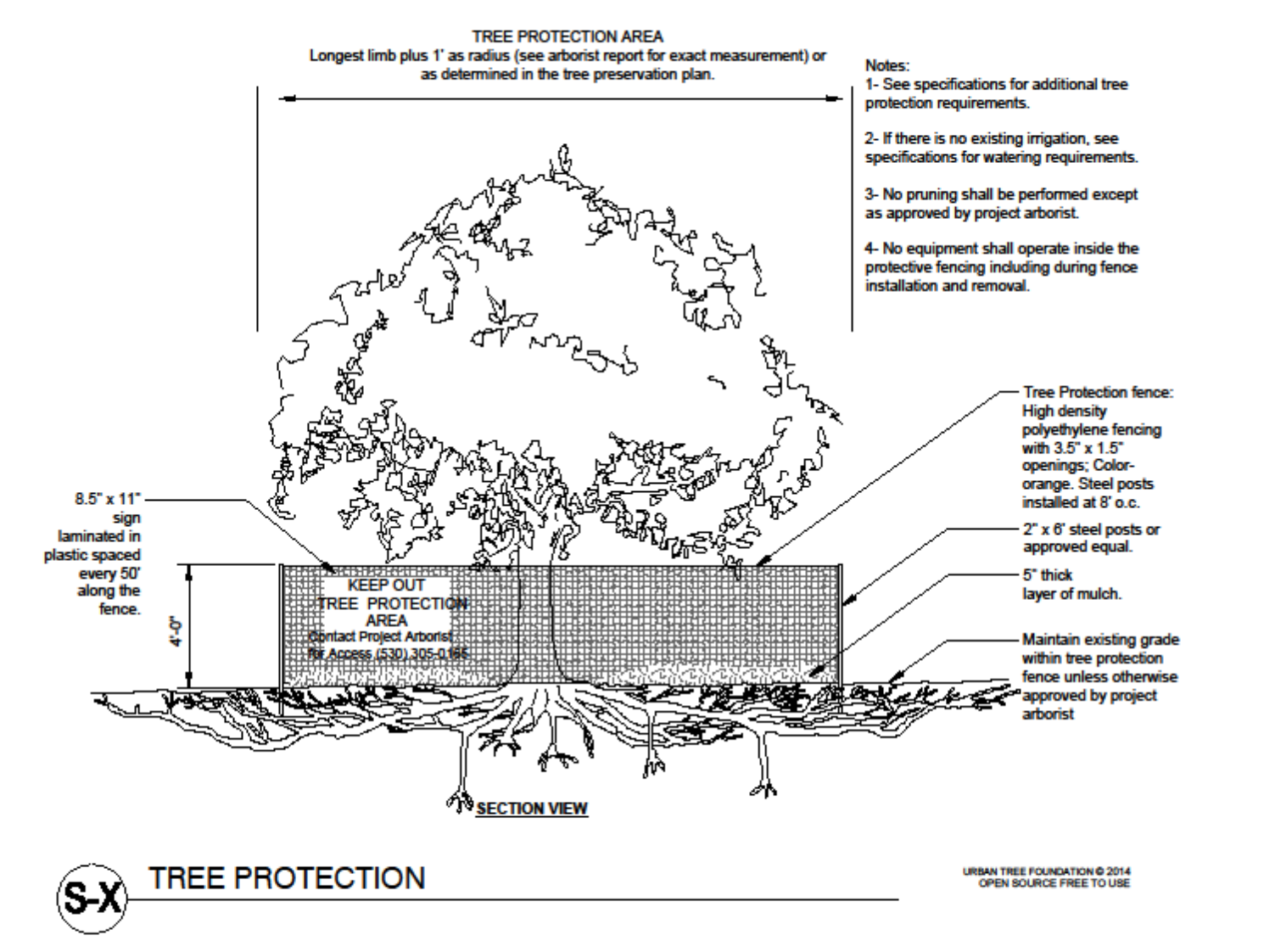


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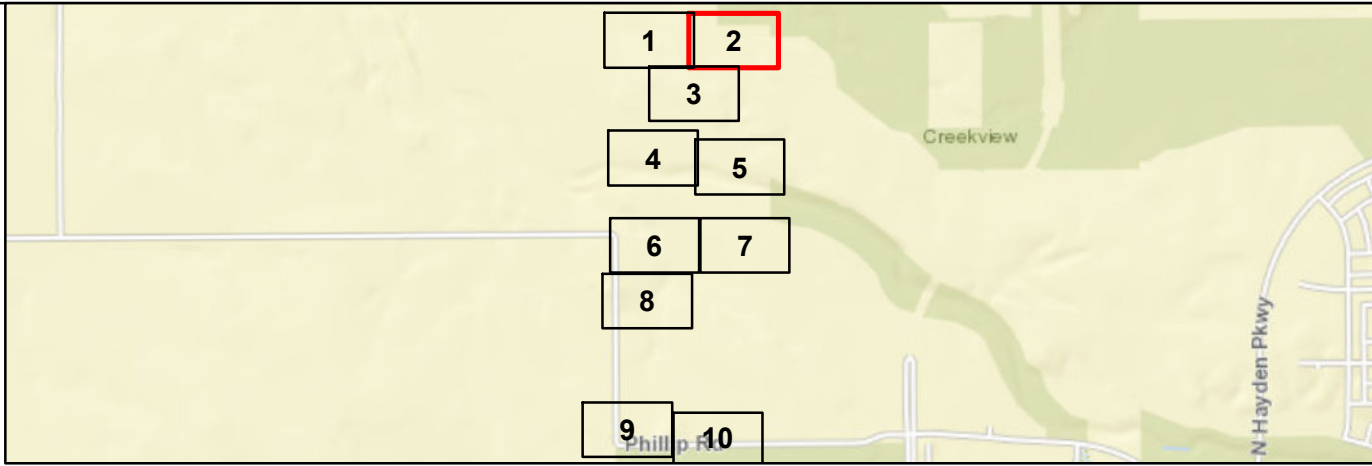
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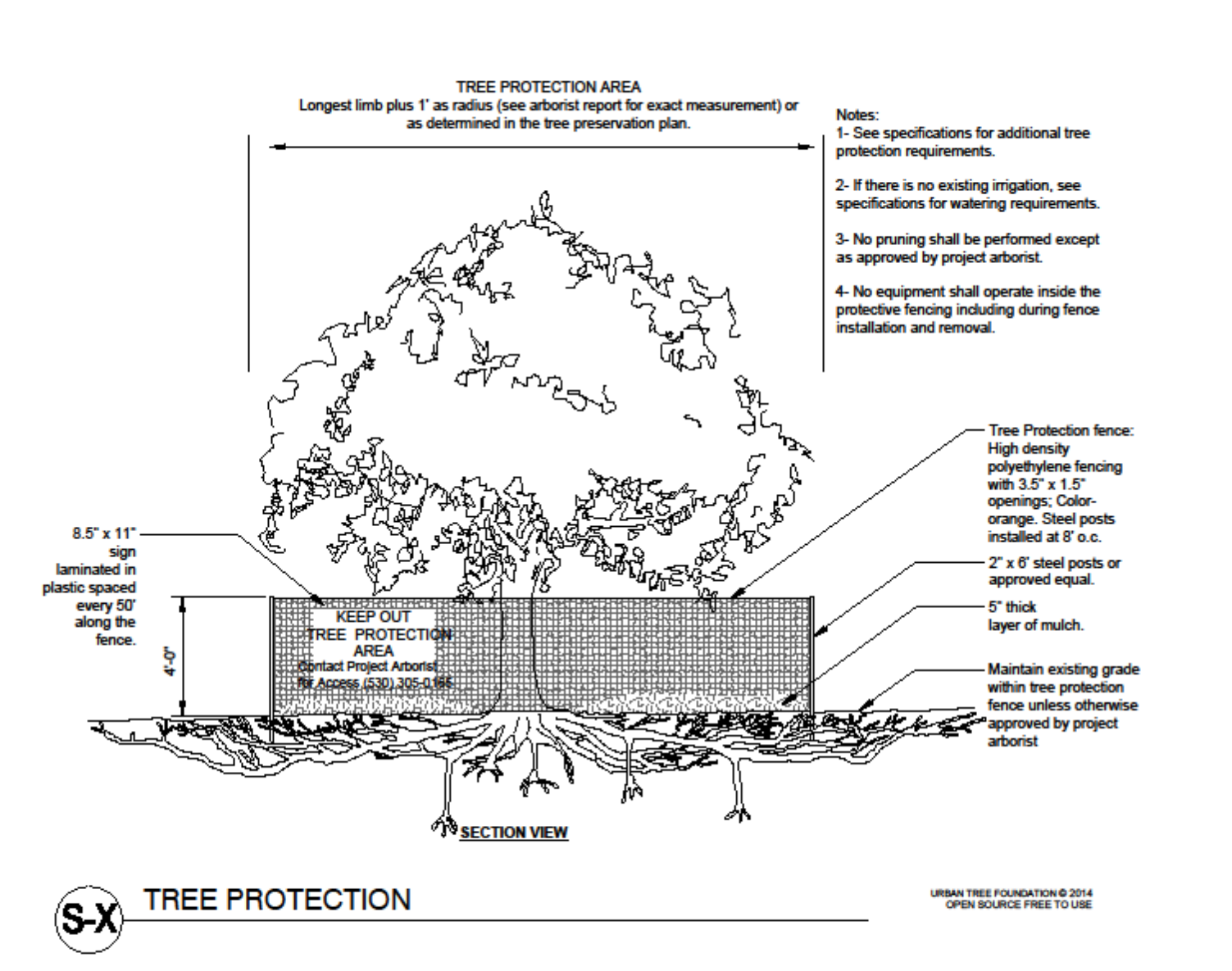
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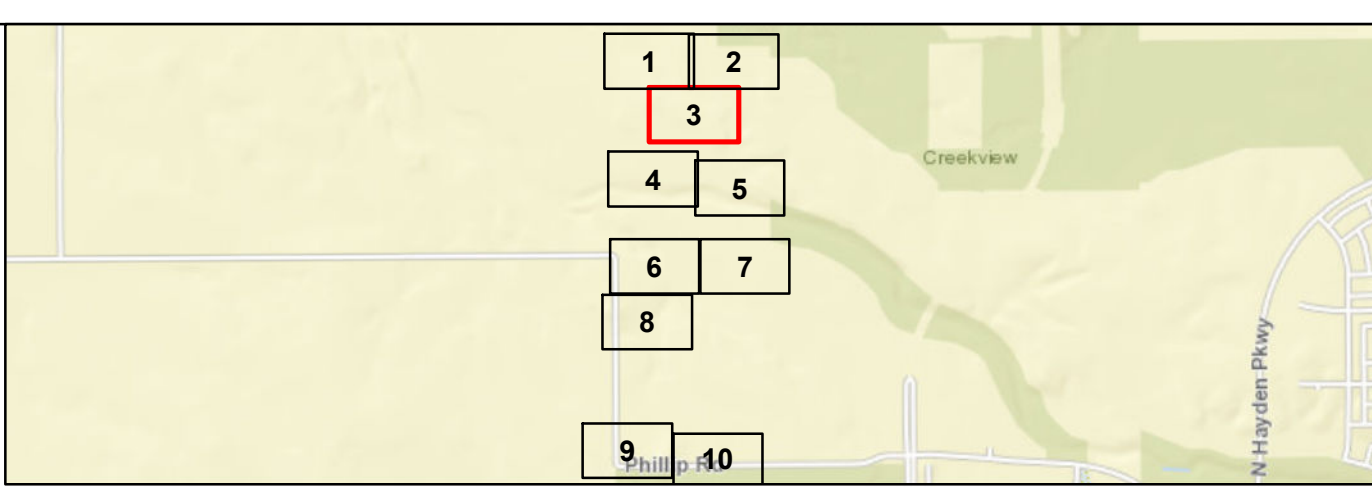
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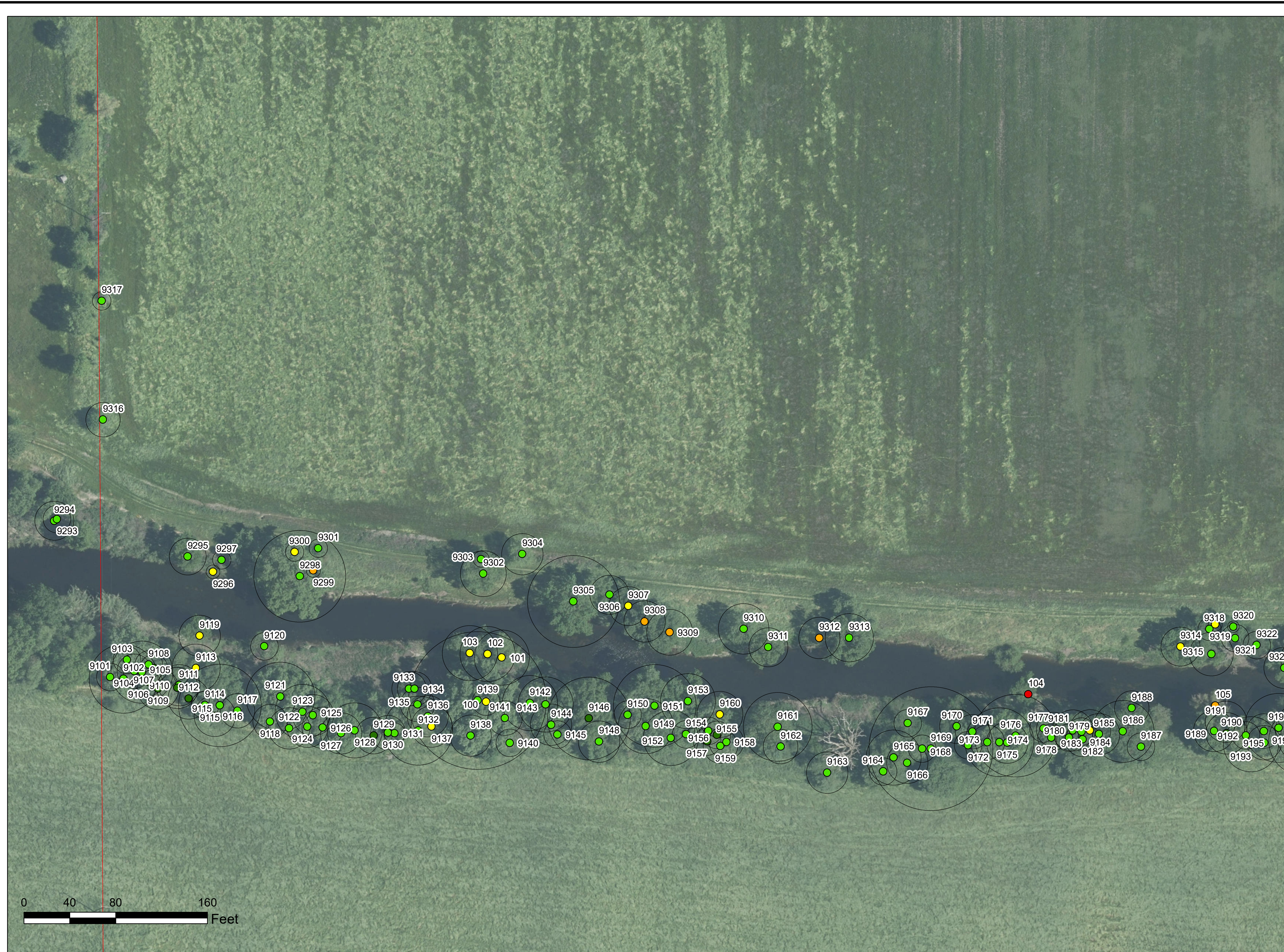


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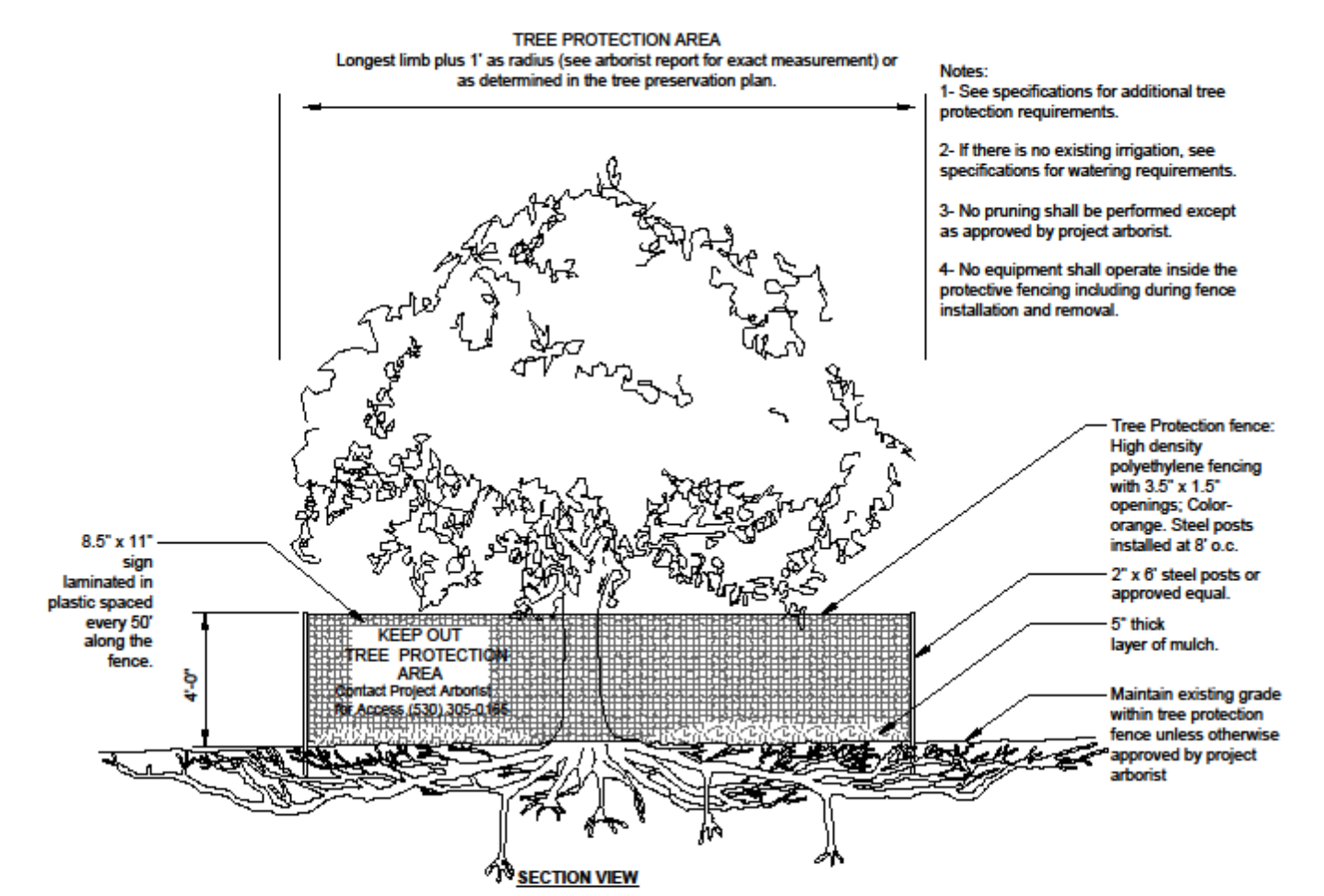
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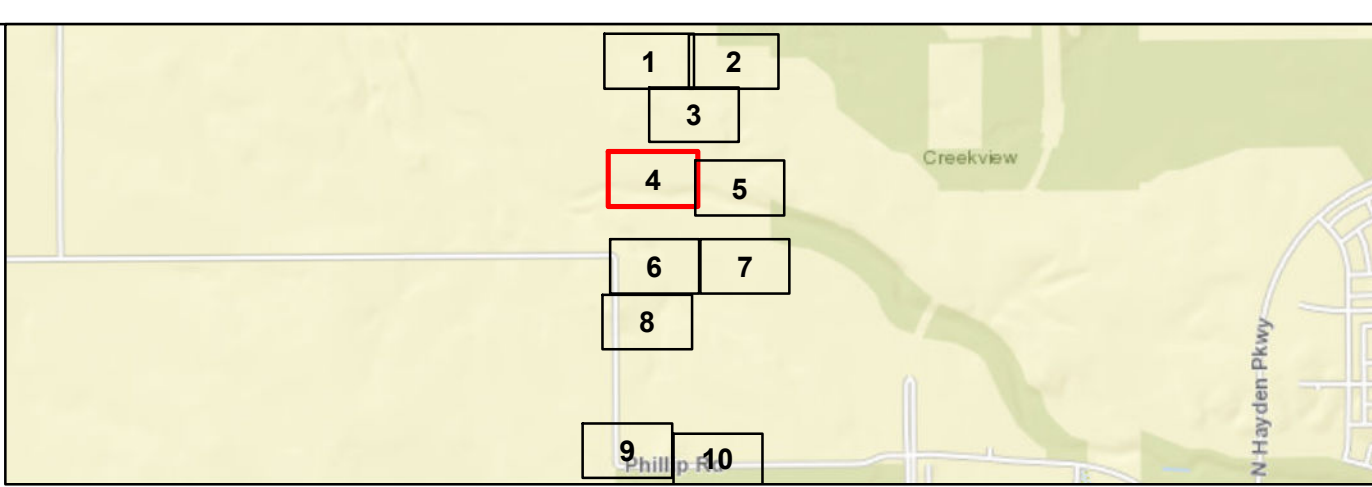


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TX TREE PROTECTION URBAN TREE FOUNDATION © 2014 OPEN SOURCE FREE TO USE

TREE INVENTORY MAP



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Property Line	Arborist Rating
	0 Dead
	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
	2 Major Structure or Health Problems
	3 Fair - Minor Problems
	4 Good - No Apparent Problems
	5 Excellent

Sheet No.
TPP 1.0

PDC Sacramento LPV, LLC	
6382 Phillip Road Roseville, Placer County, CA	
APN: 017-101-008	
Date: 6/28/2021	



California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.

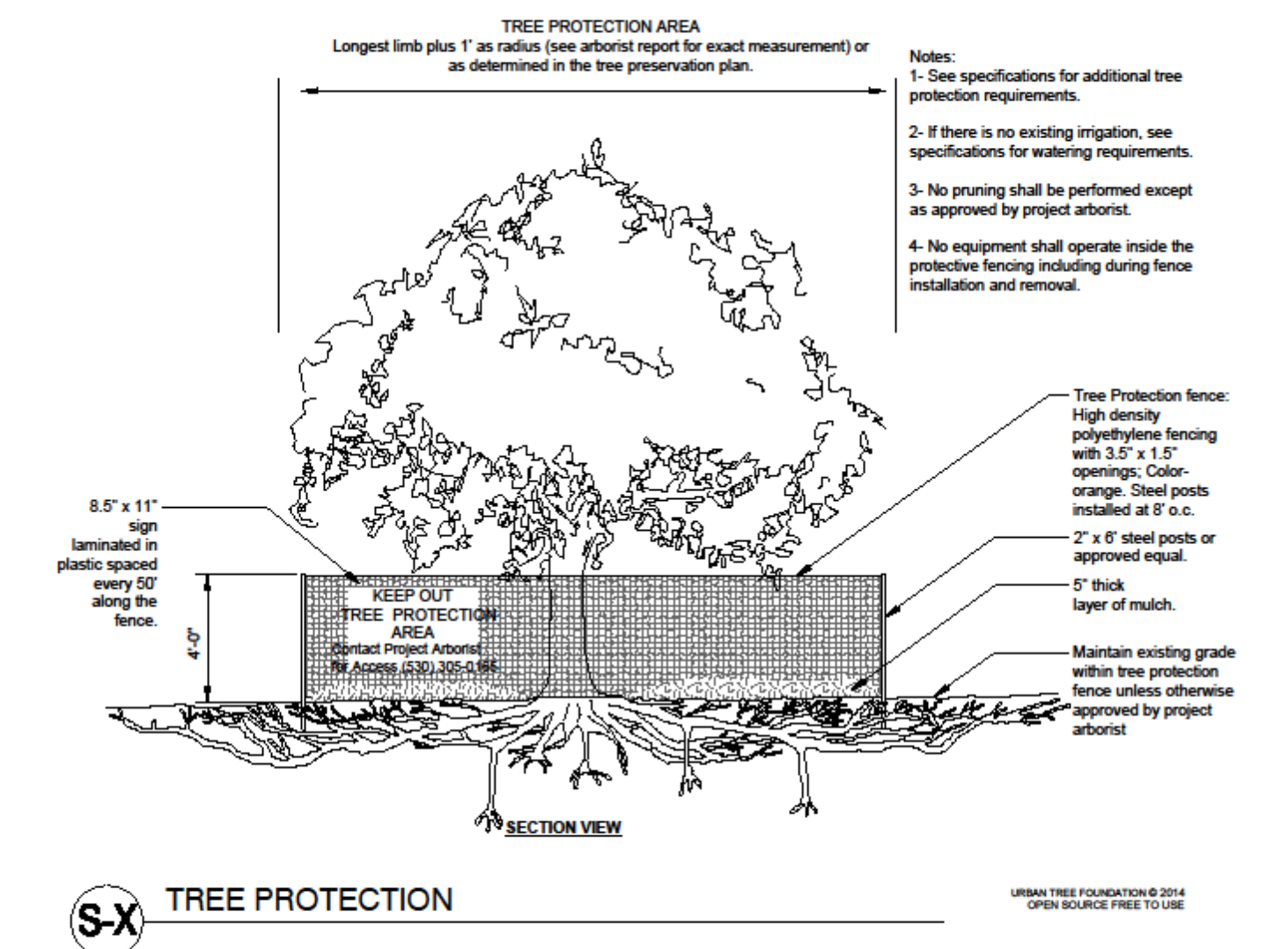
1243 High Street
Auburn, CA 95603

TREE PROTECTION GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

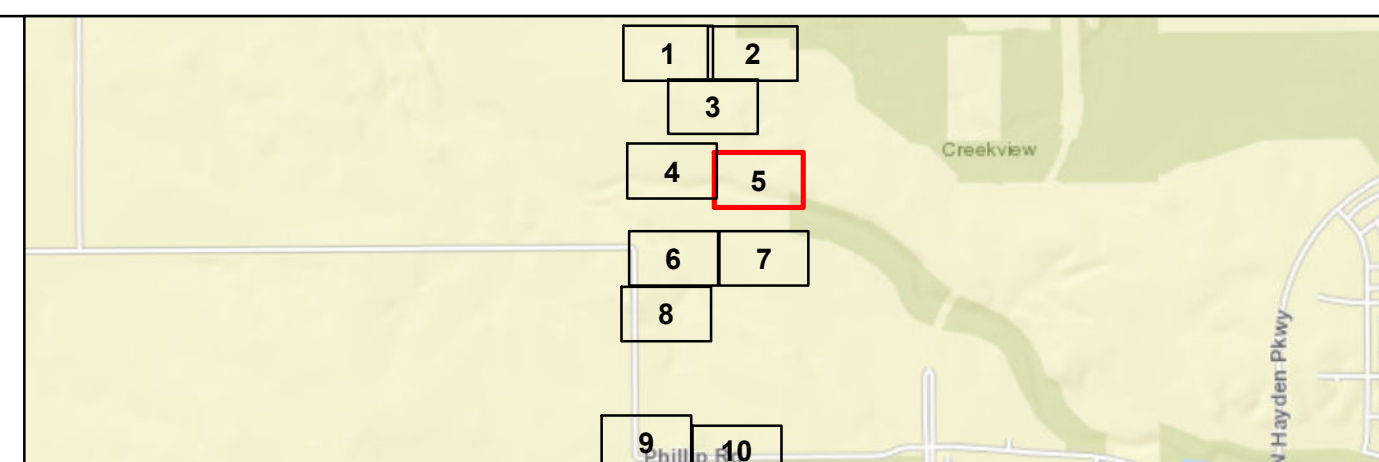
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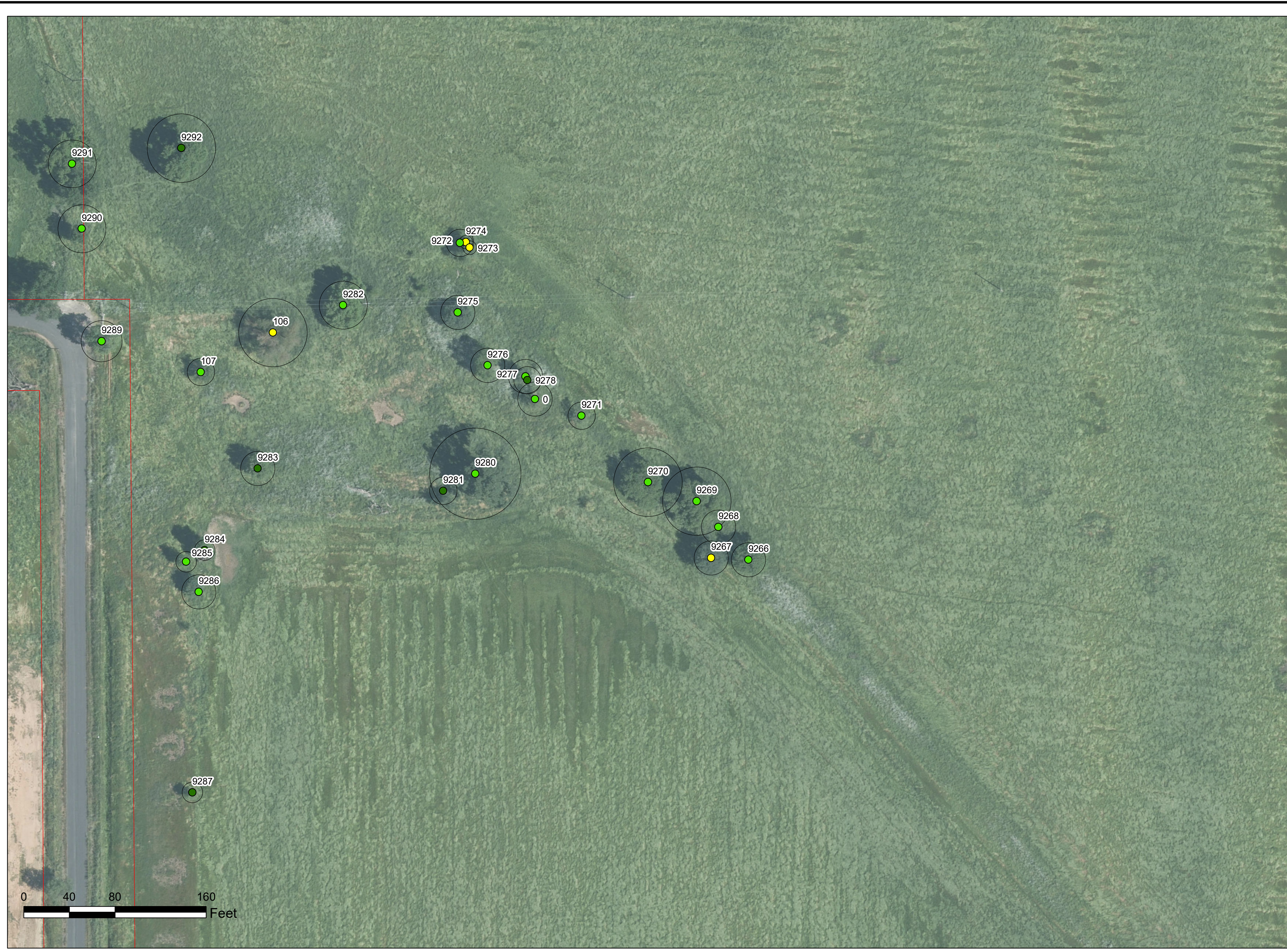
Sheet No.
TPP 1.0

PDC Sacramento LPV, LLC

6382 Phillip Road
Roseville, Placer County, CA

APN: 017-101-008

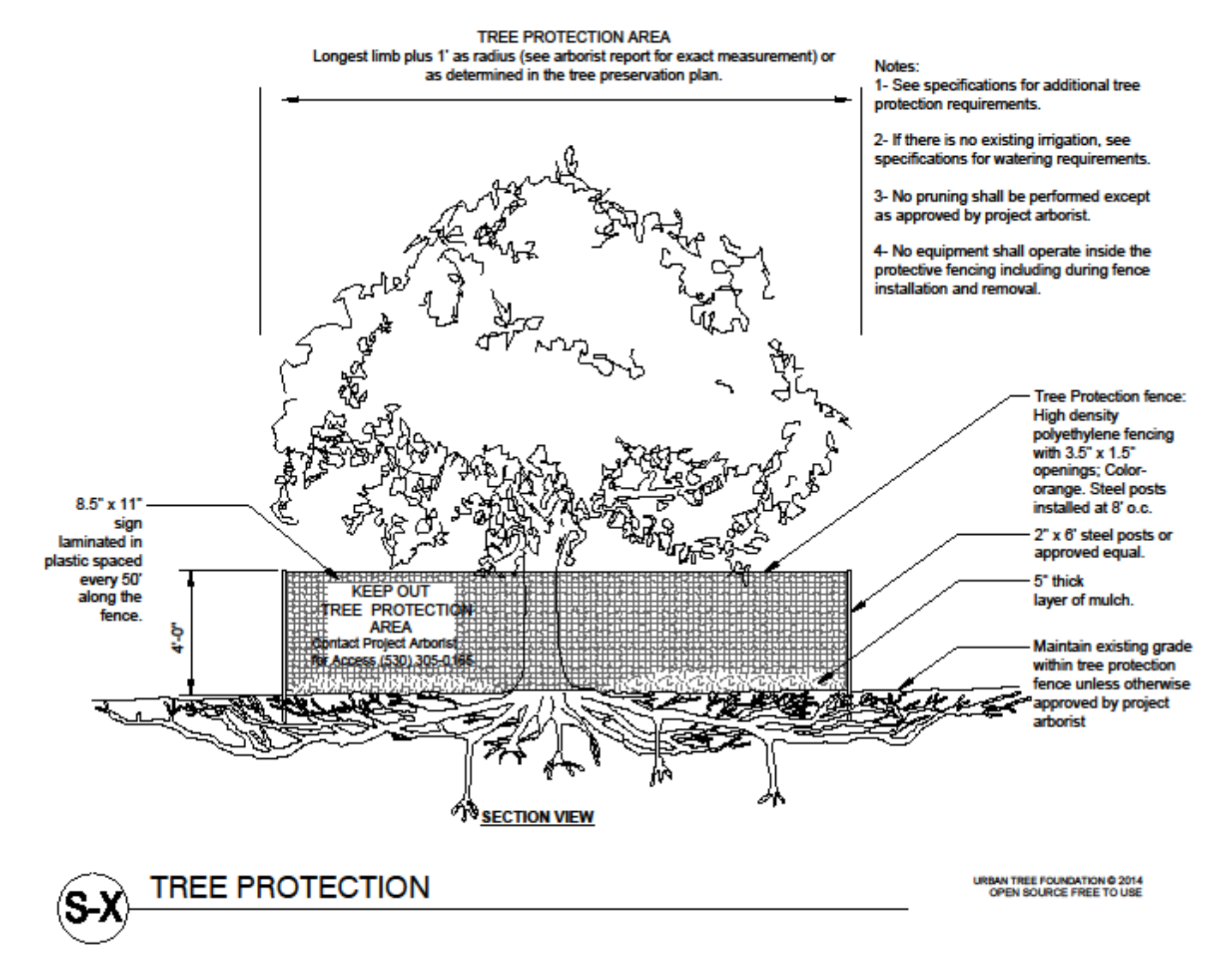
Date: 6/28/2021



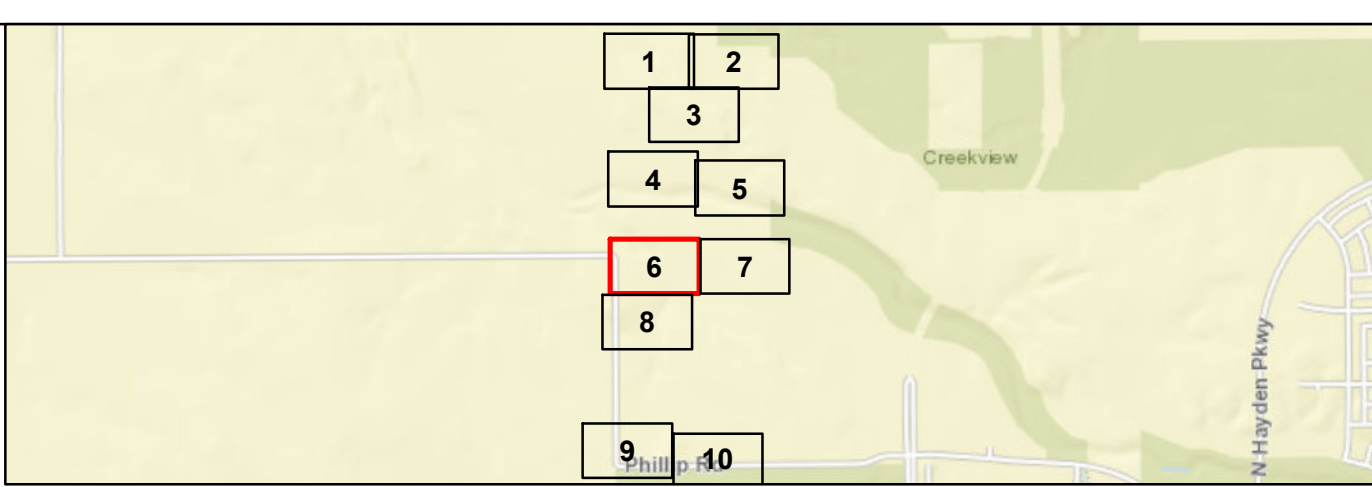
California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.
 1243 High Street
 Auburn, CA 95603

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Sheet No.
TPP 1.0

PDC Sacramento LPV, LLC
 6382 Phillip Road
 Roseville, Placer County, CA
 APN: 017-101-008
 Date: 6/28/2021

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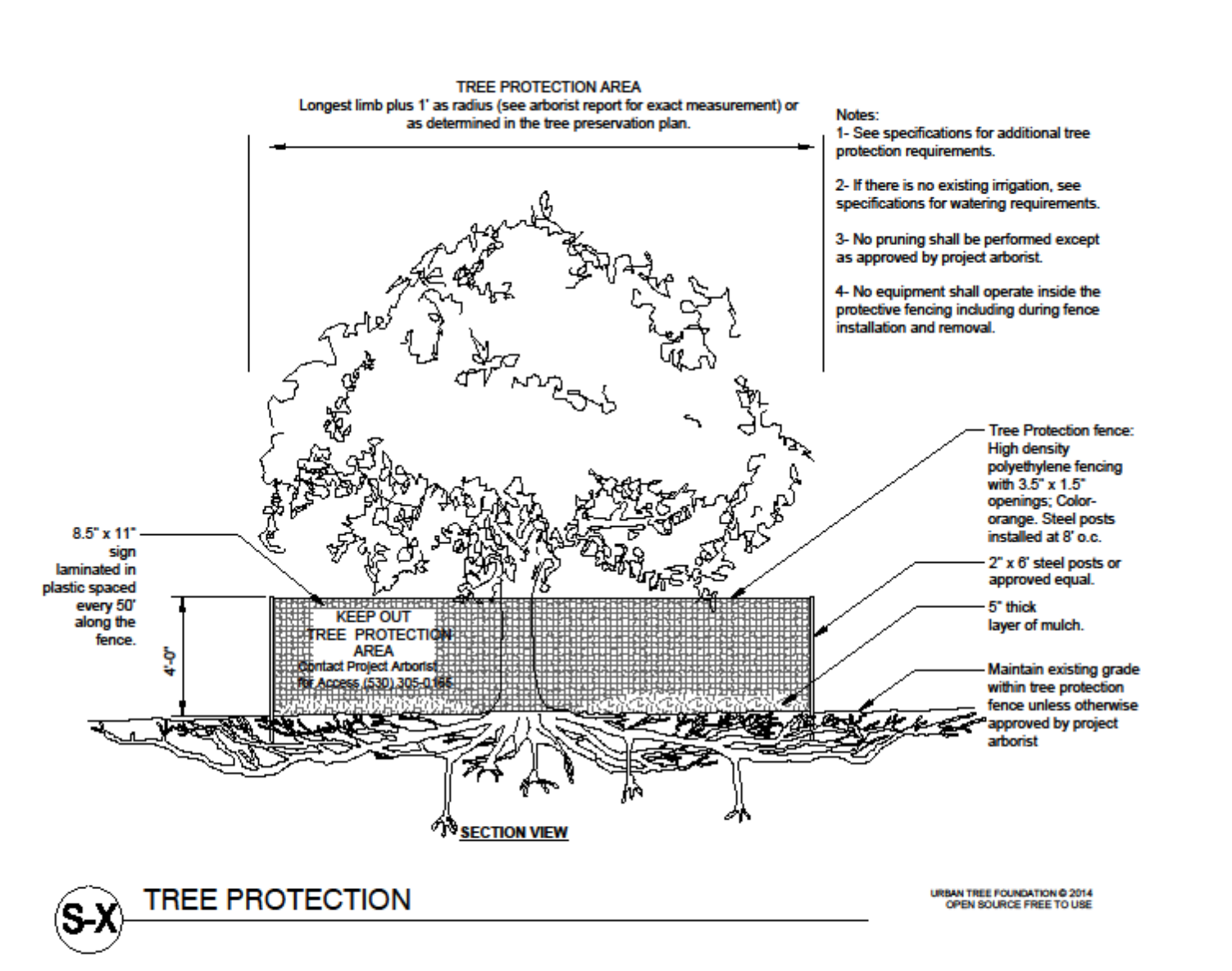
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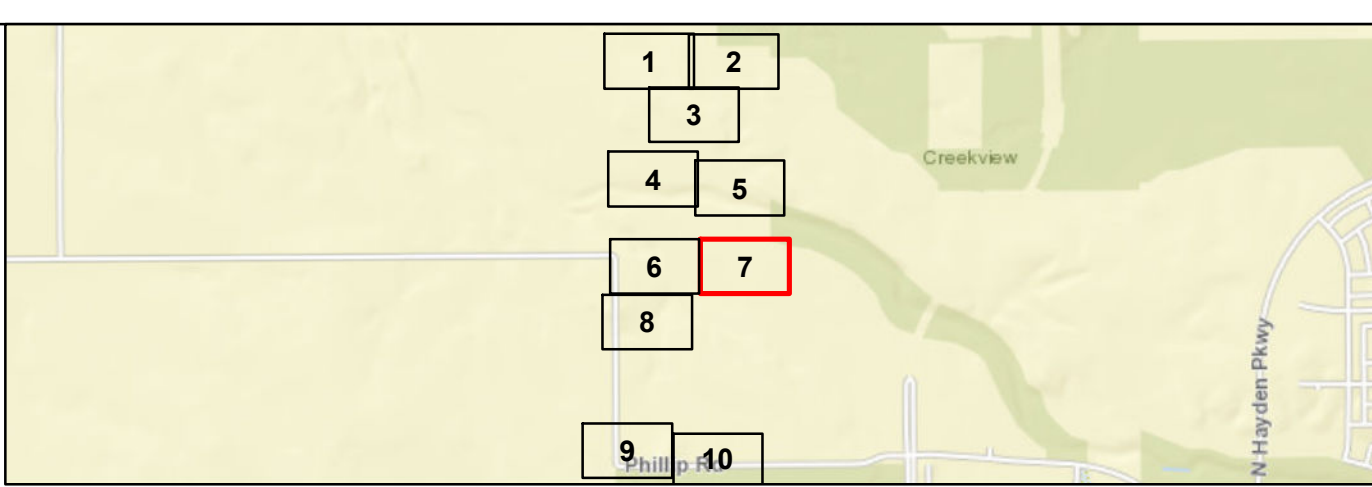
California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.
 1243 High Street
 Auburn, CA 95603

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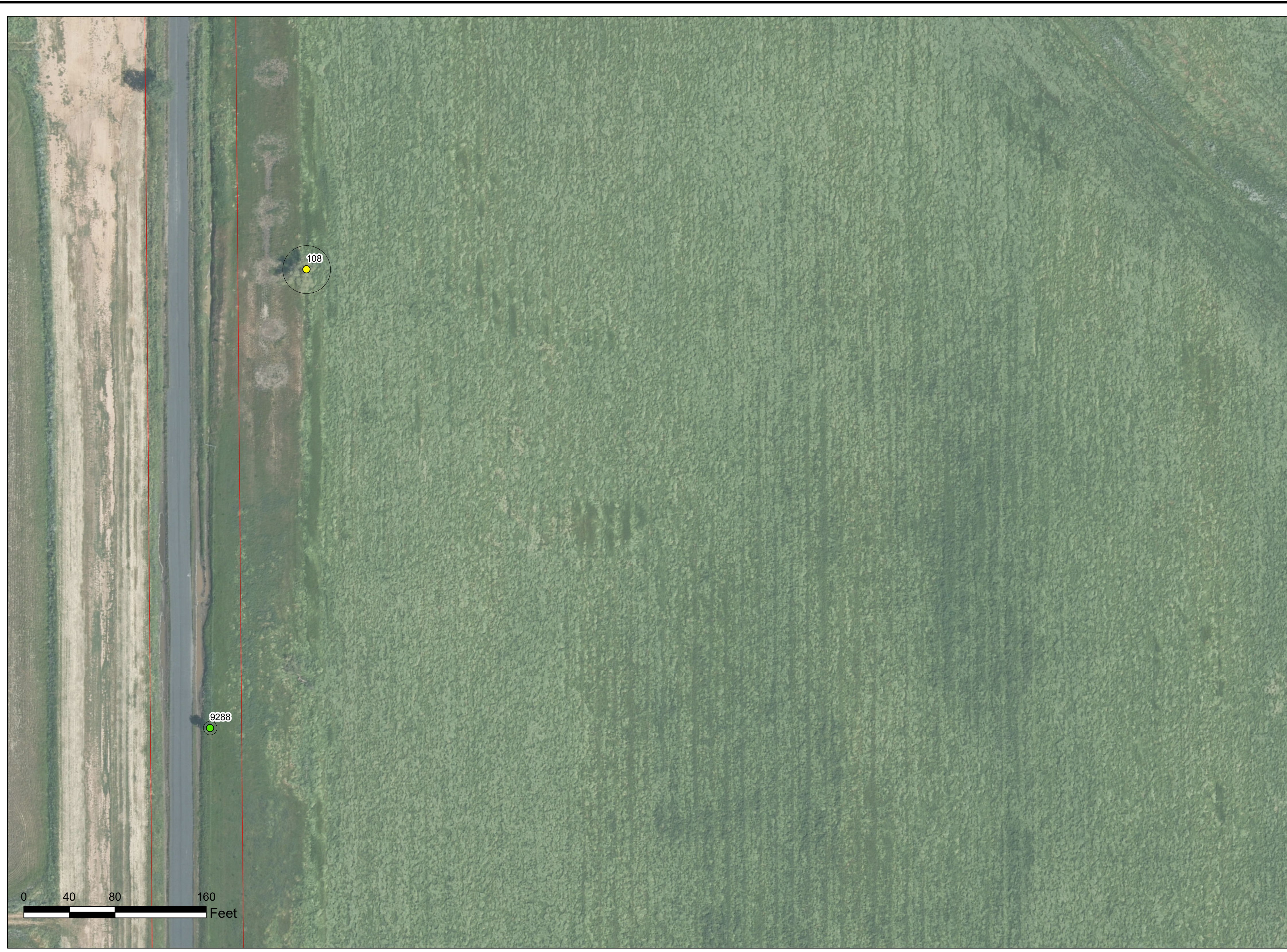
PDC Sacramento LPV, LLC	
6382 Phillip Road Roseville, Placer County, CA	
APN: 017-101-008	Date: 6/28/2021

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TREE PROTECTION

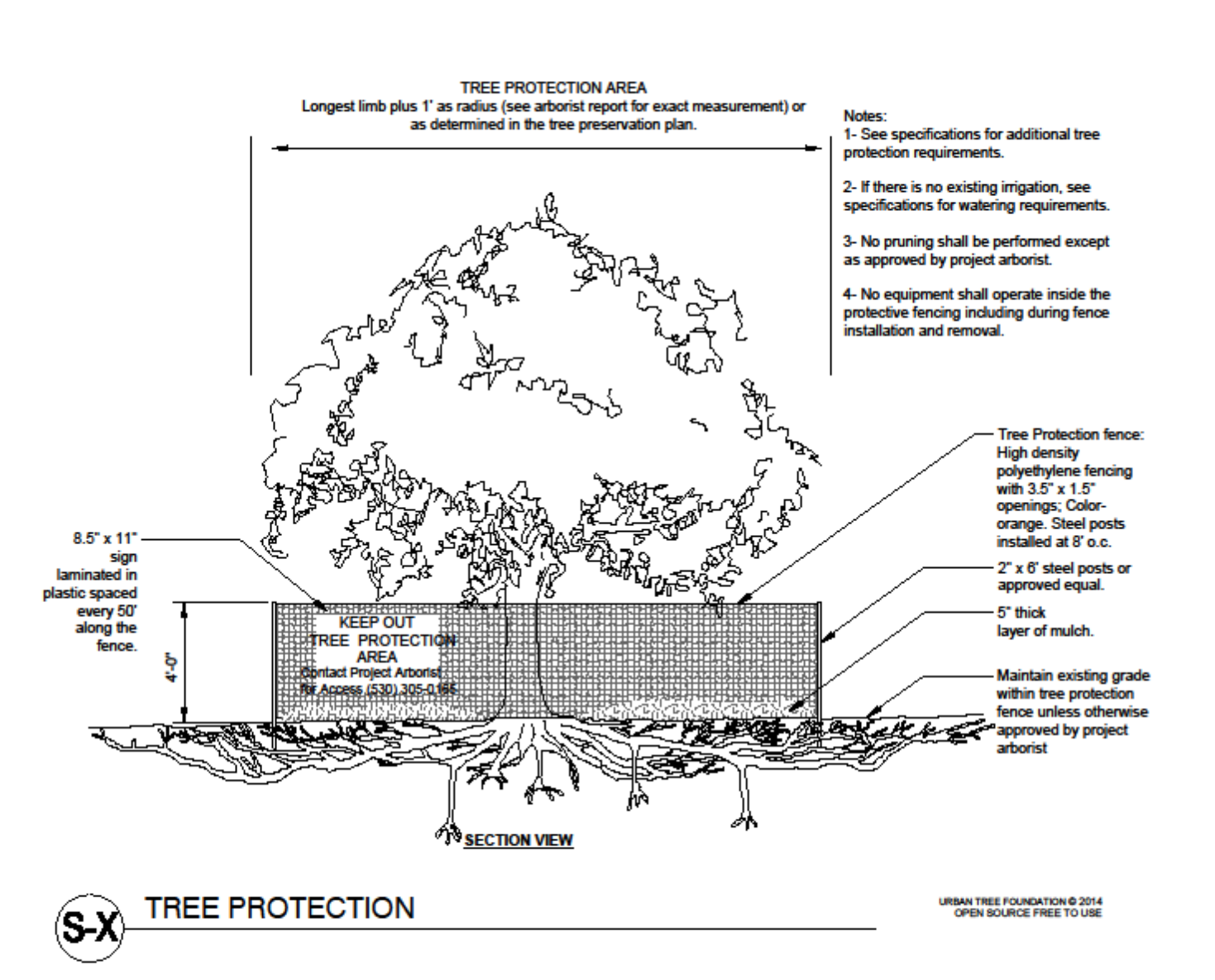
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California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.
 1243 High Street
 Auburn, CA 95603

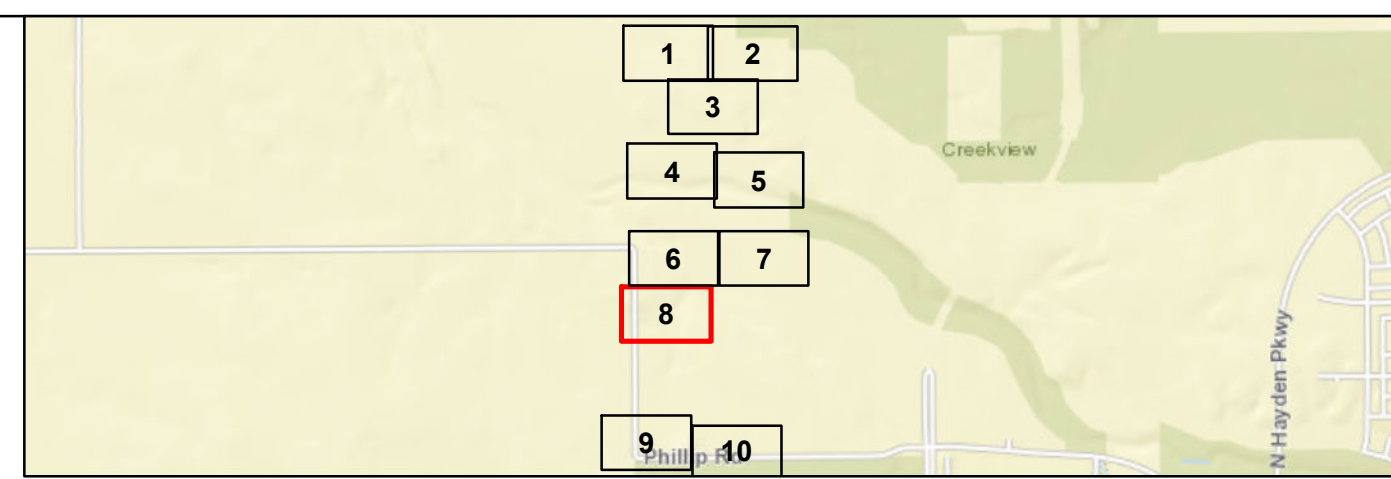
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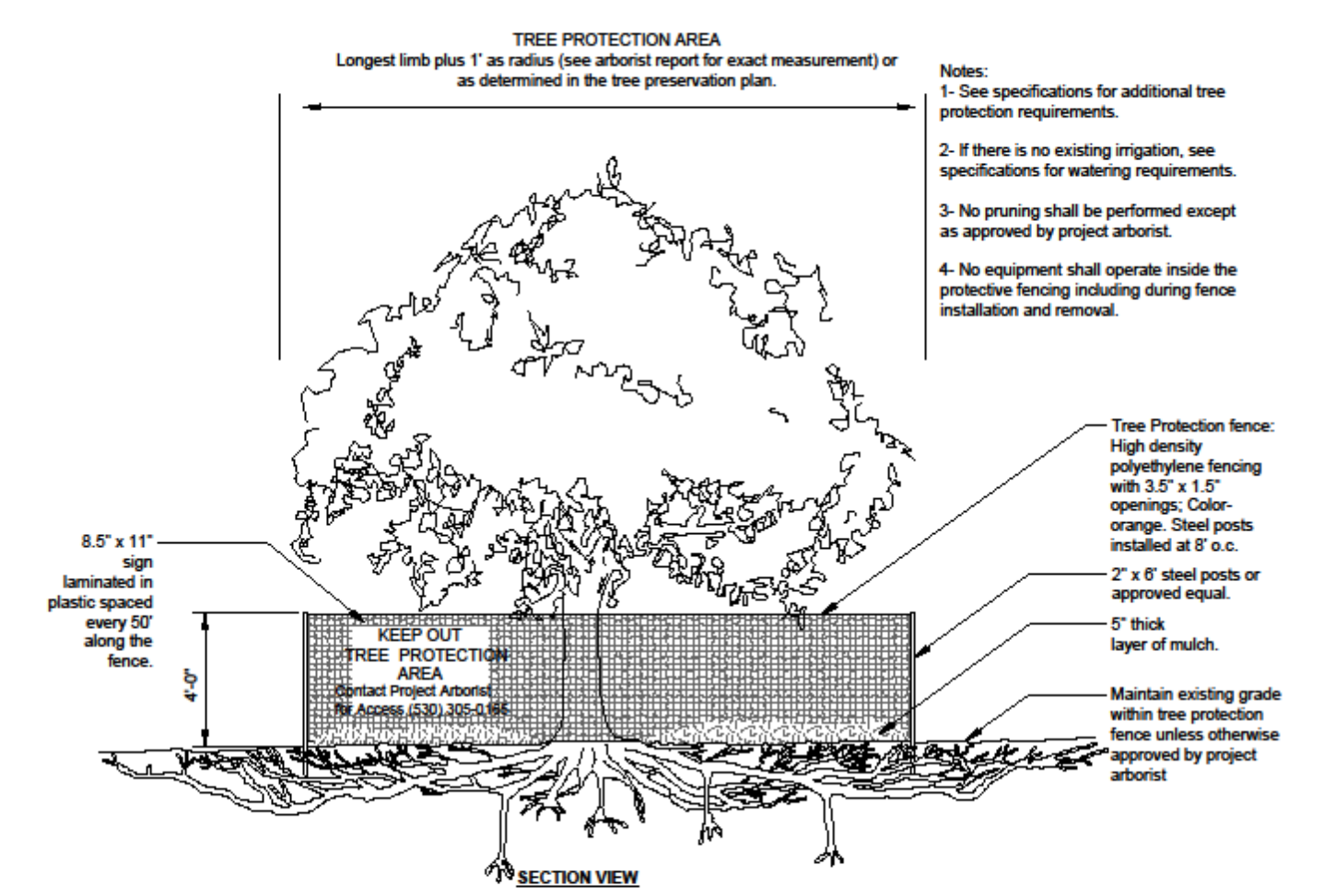
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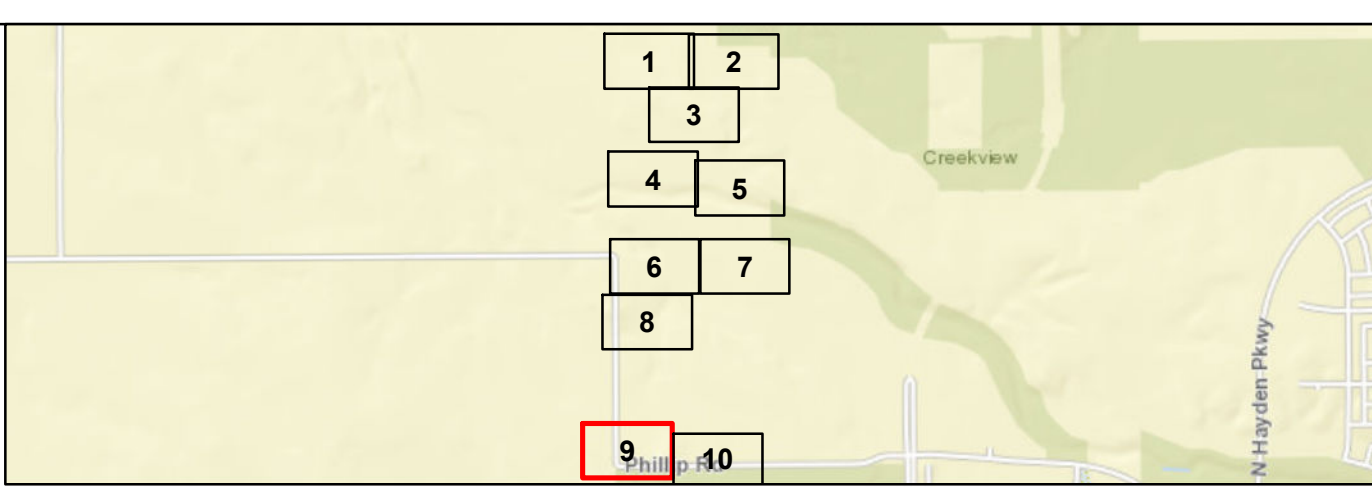
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Tree Protection
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TREE INVENTORY MAP



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Property Line	0 Dead
Measured Tree Canopy	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
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Sheet No.
TPP 1.0

PDC Sacramento LPV, LLC
 6382 Phillip Road
 Roseville, Placer County, CA
 APN: 017-101-008
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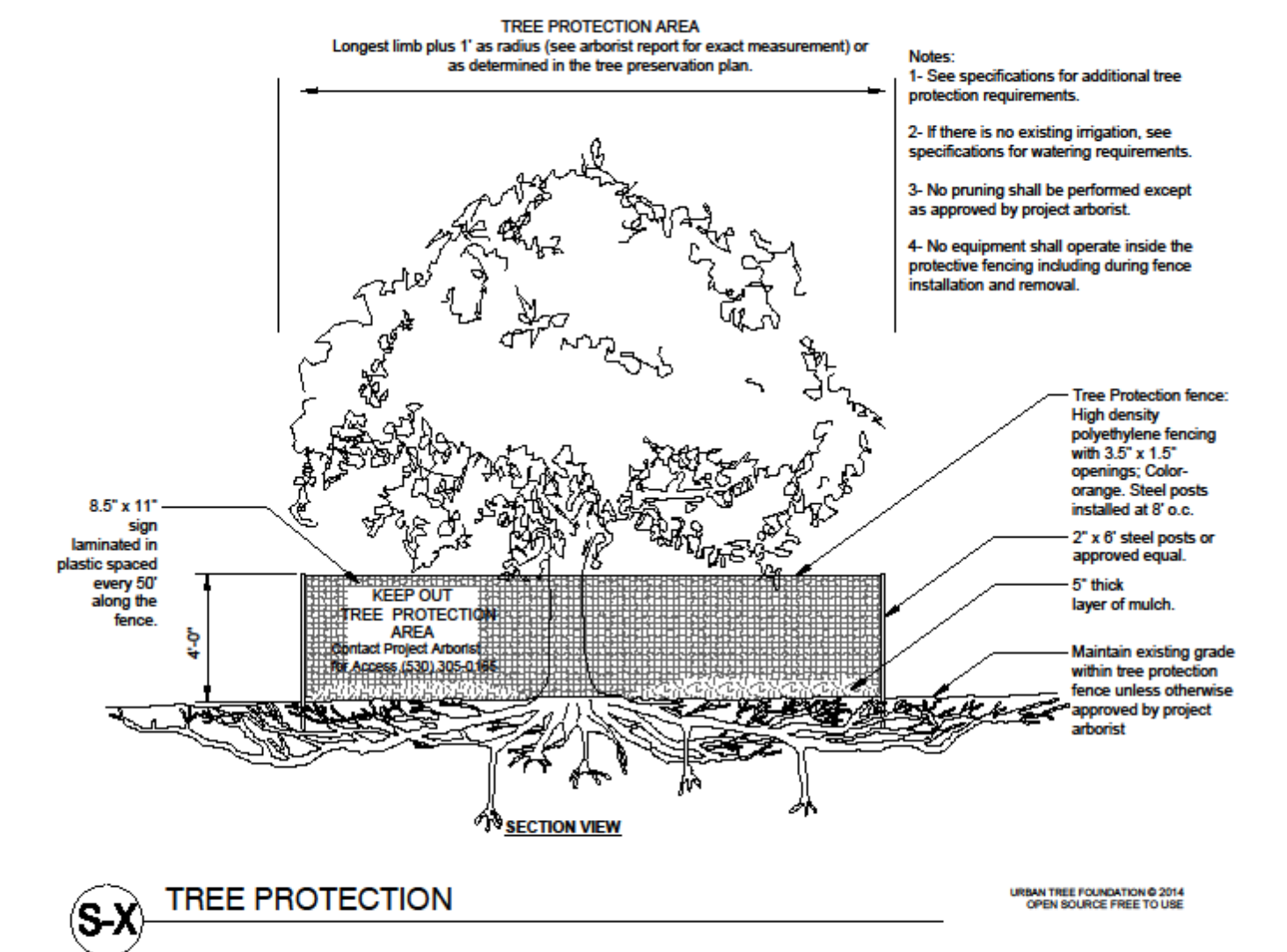
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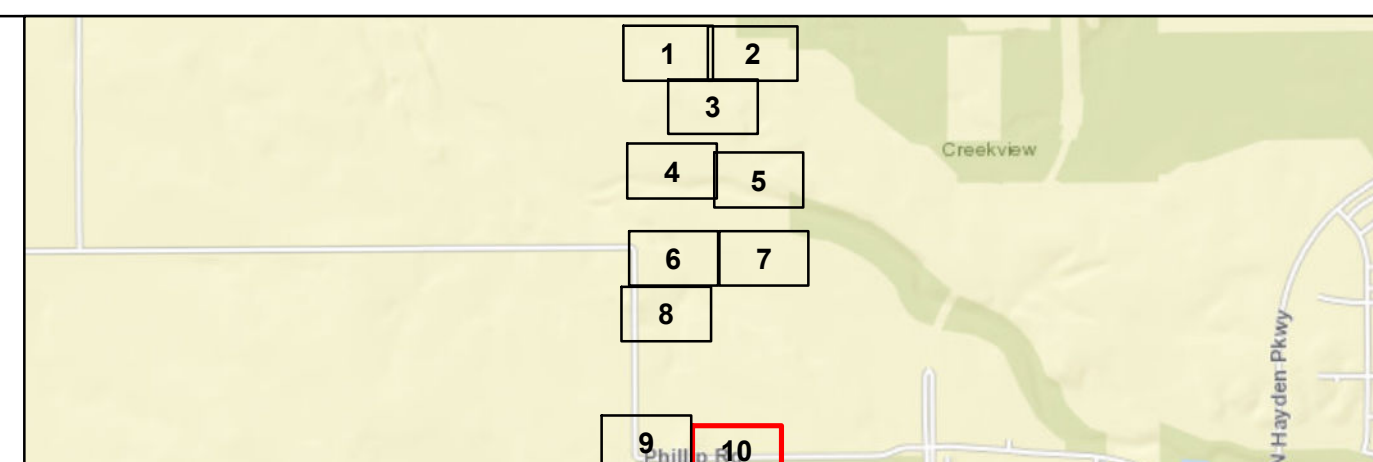
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Sheet No.
TPP 1.0

PDC Sacramento LPV, LLC

6382 Phillip Road
Roseville, Placer County, CA

APN: 017-101-008

Date: 6/28/2021

APPENDIX 2 – TREE DATA

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
100		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Understory, severe lean and lack of sun light, poor crown ratio.	
101		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		24	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
102		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		12	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
103		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		20	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
104		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		16	54	20	0 Dead		Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
105		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		30	54	26	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Ultra failure laying in the stream	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
106		No		Arizona ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	13,14,15,16,16	74	54	30	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Poor crown ratio, multiple inclusion at base, whole stems dead.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
107		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
108		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		20	54	21	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, decay at base.	
109		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade	
110		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, foliage	
111		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, foliage	
112		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
113		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead top from neighboring dead tree in canopy.	
114		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead foliage.	
115		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		14	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead foliage. Dead top	
116		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip die back	
117		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip die back	
118		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		17	54	213	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
119		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	
120		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
121		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
122		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
123		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
124		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		24	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare.	
125		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		12	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
126		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		18	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
126A		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
127		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
127A		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Growing on steep bank of dry creek bed	
128		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		30	54	28	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	In dry creek bed, poor attachments and failed limbs at base	
129		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		30	54	30	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	In dry creek bed, poor attachments and failed limbs at base	
500		No		N/A	N/A		6.5	54	2	0 Dead	Dead. Intact.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9101		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, included bark at 6 feet above grade.	
9102		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	24	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 4.5 feet above grade.	
9103		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, debris build up around tree.	
9104		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
9105		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 7 and 16 feet above grade.	
9106		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory	

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9107		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory	
9108		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, poor crown ratio	
9109		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9110		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory, leans south	
9111		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		14	36	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low branching at 48 inches above grade. Fair vigor	
9112		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Tall vertical growth	
9113		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	21	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Buried root flare, split inclusion at 12 feet above grade	
9114		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9115		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 48 inches.	
9116		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory leans south	
9117		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 54 inches.	
9118		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory. Leans south.	
9119		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Severe beaver damage to trunk.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9120		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood	
9121		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	36	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 54 inches above grade	
9122		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood	
9123		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood, lack of light	
9124		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	
9125		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	
9126		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9127		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Vertical branches. Narrow branch angles.	
9128		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory.	
9129		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	16	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9130		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, leans west.	
9131		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, leans west.	
9132		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		30	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stems at 54 inches above grade with inclusion, exposed split.	
9133		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank water line	
9134		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank water line	
9135		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9136		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9137		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at grade.	
9138		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9139		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		54	54	60	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Cavity west side at 54 inches above grade. Bole height 16-18 feet. Vigor good, overextended branches.	
9140		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9141		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Recovering from recent defoliation.	
9142		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	12,15	27	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Multi-stem crossing at 54 inches above grade. Starting to graft.	
9143		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		23	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet.	
9144		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9145		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9146		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		28	54	36	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Average amount of deadwood	

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9147		# Not Used										
9148		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9149		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9150		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	12	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 24 inches above grade.	
9151		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		31	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean east, slightly buried root flare.	
9152		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9153		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9154		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9155		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet	
9156		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Slight lean east	
9157		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Slight lean east	
9158		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 8 feet	
9159		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade	
9160		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		26	18	20	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	4 stem inclusion at 24 inches above grade. At water erosion under root flare.	
9161		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood.	
9162		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood.	
9163		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south. Dominant tree died.	
9164		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory to dead tree	
9165		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	16	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade.	
9166		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead branches below bole height at 12	

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9167		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 54 inches above grade. Surrounded by blackberry.	
9168		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9169		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	54	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead branches west side due to shading	
9170		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 54 inches.	
9171		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low dead branches	
9172		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	
9173		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans west	
9174		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9175		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Vertical growth with narrow branch angles	
9176		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean north	
9177		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank, debris around trunk	
9178		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood	
9179		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9180		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet narrow branch angles	
9181		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stem at 6 feet above grade	
9182		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		25	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood in a crown. Decay at 54 inches.	
9183		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans east understory	
9184		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half axed down, mechanical damage	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9185		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Side bank.	
9186		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		27	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Side bank, crown is thinning,	

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9187		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9188		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans north over stream	
9189		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	24	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory narrow branch angles	
9190		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Canopy leans south	
9191		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Canopy leans north	
9192		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9193		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals to the south	
9194		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9195		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans north	
9196		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	16	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 24 inches above grade	
9197		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	16	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 5 feet, canopy leans south	
9198		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	9,13,14	38	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade.	
9199		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 9 feet above grade.	
9200		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory leans south	
9201		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9202		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare	
9203		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		17	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Buried root flare, poor crow ratio	
9204		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		14	36	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans north west over water, low lateral at 48 inches above grade.	
9205		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Single stem	
9206		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	12	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals and codominant at 36 inches above grade.	

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9207		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	9,24	33	16	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant 9-inch stem at 36 inches above grade.	
9208		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans south, slightly buried root flare	
9209		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans south, slightly buried root flare	
9210		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		20	18	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans north over water, slightly buried root flare.	
9211		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem	
9212		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Single stem severe lean over water, soil erosion at flare	
9213		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Single stem severe lean over water, soil erosion at flare	
9214		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		16	12	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stem at 16 inches above grade.	
9215		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade. Poor crown ratio.	
9216		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		10	24	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade. Understory	
9217		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		48	54	45	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, bark reduction lower 24 inches above grade.	
9218		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory lack of light and space canopy under large lateral of valley oak	
9219		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	6	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral and inclusion at 16 inches above grade.	
9220		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem on bank, failed oak leaning on trunk	
9221		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		26	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Approximate DBH trunk in blackberry. On water level soil erosion at root flare.	
9222		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral at 12	
9223		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	16	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade	
9224		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		50	54	45	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Poor crown ratio, 40% foliage loss, stem dead, bark loss south side, top declining.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9225		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 10 feet above grade	
9226		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	

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9227		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem leans northwest, blackberry	
9228		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 16 feet above grade. Blackberry.	
9229		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 72 inches above grade. Slightly buried root flare	
9230		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	
9231		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Inclusion at 7 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles vertical growth	
9232		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9233		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. North side foliage thinning.	
9234		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9235		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9236		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank	
9237		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		11	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Exposed cavity north side at base. Inclusion at 6 feet above grade.	
9238		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 16 feet	
9239		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9240		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9241		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Canopy leans south	
9242		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 6 feet.	
9243		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans southeast	
9244		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9245		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip dieback on 4-inch codominant stem to south.	
9246		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory, low laterals dead	

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9247		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans over water side bank.	
9248		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean south	
9249		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean south	
9250		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean north, codominant at 7 feet above grade.	
9251		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem severe lean north over water, soil erosion at root flare. Blackberry at base	
9252		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare codominant with inclusion at 18 inches above grade.	
9253		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, cavity at 12 inches above grade.	
9254		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant at 10 feet	
9255		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant at 12 feet	
9256		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, single stem leans north.	
9257		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	36	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant with inclusion at 60 inches above grade.	
9258		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	
9259		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	
9260		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	
9261		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base, lower canopy dead	
9262		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, single stem leans east, small cavity at 6 feet above grade.	
9263		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		28	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, low lateral, 20 feet from power pole and lines	
9264		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>		17	12	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals at 36 inches above grade	
9265		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>		12	24	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 36	

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9266		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Crossing codominants at 6 feet.	
9267		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		26	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at 6 feet crack exposed to 12 inches above grade.	
9268		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare	
9269		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		37	12	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	3 stems codominant at 36 inches, overextended branches with stress fractures.	
9270		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	12	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Crown thinning above average amount of deadwood.	
9271		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	36	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant crossing at 48 inches.	
9272		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Absent of root flare north side, animal burrowing at flare- minor damage	
9273		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Vertical column of decay lower 5 feet of trunk.	
9274		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		8	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Vertical column of decay lower 7 feet of trunk.	
9275		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		18	12	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade. Narrow branch angles with splits, bark reduction lower 16 inch of trunk	
9276		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, poor crown ratio, above average amount of deadwood.	
9277		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean south, side hill.	
9278		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		7	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9279		# Not Used										
9280		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		42	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Cavity at base, vertical column of decay, south side, 16-inch branch failure upper canopy at 35 feet above grade. Above average amount of deadwood.	
9281		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9282		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		21	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Absent of root flare on 50 percent, 2 out of four buttress roots. Topped at 18 feet	
9283		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Low laterals	

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9284		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	9	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9285		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 24 inches above grade.	
9286		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		14	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals, codominant stems at 5 feet.	
9287		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		8	54	9	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9288		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	6	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade,	
9289		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean lower inner canopy dead	
9290		Yes	Yes	Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Under power line, topped 6 feet from old access road. Low lateral removed.	
9291		Yes	Yes	Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	15,15,17	47	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Under power line, topped 6 feet from old access road. Low lateral removed. Inclusion at base	
9292		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		28	54	30	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Low laterals	
9293		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12.5	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9294		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	No tag placed. Surrounded by blackberry. Good base and trunk. Good branch structure and vigor.	
9295		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9296		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Trunk has long mostly closed inclusions all around and up it. High small limb dead wood. Suppressed. Low vigor.	
9297		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Small limb deadwood. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9298	515	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		48	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 8'. Good canopy and branch structure. Good vigor.	
9299		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	95% Base decay. Only foliage that remains is epicormic growth in canopy. Mostly dead. Low vigor.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9300		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	4,7	11	54	8	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at grade. Suppressed by large south tree. Poor branch structure. High dead wood. Medium vigor.	

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9301		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9302		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Codominant at 9 feet oak galls. Good vigor.	
9303		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6.5	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Small deadwood. Crowded branch structure. Good vigor.	
9304		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15.5	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Tag placed South. Small limb deadwood. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9305		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	9,11,16,17	53	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. South stem splits at grade. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9306		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Medium closed wound on east base. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9307		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		25	54	17	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Rotten base. High deadwood.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9308	511	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	18	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Beaver damage at base north. Halfway chewed through. Epicormic growth. Exposed trunk north.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9309	510	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22.5	54	20	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Extensive beaver damage at base north. Low branches. Low vigor.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9310	509	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	22	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9311		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Base on slope. Small deadwood. Leans south over creek.	
9312		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		21	54	18	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Extensive beaver damage at base north. One-sided south. Epicormic growth.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9313	506	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 9 feet. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9314	74	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Partially closed large wound on north base. Medium vigor. Epicormic growth.	
9315	75	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	7,17	22	54	19	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Medium branch at 2 feet north. Low branches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9316		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9317		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 4 feet. oak galls. Good vigor.	
9318		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Epicormic growth. Good vigor	

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9319		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	large closed wound north trunk 3 feet. Shrunken foliage. Sparse foliage. Dead wood.	
9320		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. One sided north. Good vigor.	
9321		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9322		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	10,11	21	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at base. Codominant union cracked. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9323		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Poor trunk taper. Good vigor.	
9324		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood. One sided and leans north.good vigor.	
9325	81	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Good base. Epicormic growth up trunk. One-sided south. Suppressed by surrounding trees. Exposed north side. Medium vigor.	
9326	82	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Leans south over creek. One-sided south. Good vigor.	
9327		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Medium open wound on base northeast. Dead tree leaning on trunk. Root crown exposed. Swollen base. One-sided south.	
9328	85	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. One-sided south. Oak galls. Medium vigor.	
9329	83	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	6,10	16	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant, splits at 10 inches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9330		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	5	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	High epicormic growth and oak galls. Foliage primarily at canopy tips. Low vigor.	
9331	86	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Small dead branches. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9332	87	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16.5	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Some epicormic growth. Good branch and canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9333	88	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	10,18	28	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Splits at base 2 feet. Medium dead wood. Good vigor.	
9334		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7.5	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Suppressed.	

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9335	91	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29.5	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Oak galls. Good canopy structure and vigor	
9336	90	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Base on slope next to water. one sided south. Leans south. Good vigor.	
9337		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Grows on creek bank. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9338	69	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		27	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 10 feet. Good vigor.	
9339		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Good branch structure. Good vigor.	
9340	94	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Codominant at 5 feet. Oak galls. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9341	95	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Some epicormic growth. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9342	96	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Base growing on creek Bank. Medium breaks up trunk. Good canopy structure.	
9343		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood. Good vigor.	
9344		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	9	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	decay at base and up trunk. Oak galls. Low vigor.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9345		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Small dead wood on trunk. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9346	97	Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		32	54	32	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 5 feet. Low branches. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9347	98	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		33	54	31	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Base on creek bank. unusual bark. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9348		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	tag on south side. good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9349		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	4,5,6	15	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 2 feet. Low dead branches. Good vigor.	
9350		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Good branch and canopy structure.	
9351		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	4	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Epicormic growth. Good vigor.	

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9352		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		6	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Small inclusions on base. Good vigor.	
9353		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 2 feet. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9354		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Good structure. Pruning cuts for road.	
9355		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Some oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9356	101	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		31	54	32	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Great tree by the creek.	
9357		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Leans north. Good vigor.	
9358		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Leans north. Tag placed south. Good vigor.	
9359		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	15,20	35	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant split at grade. Oak galls. Epicormic growth. Good structure and vigor.	
9360		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base and vigor.	
9361	104	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Base on slope. Low branches. Good structure and vigor.	
9362		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood, low branches. Good structure and vigor.	
9363	103	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		54	54	35	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base and base flare. multiple medium to large limb breaks. Good canopy. Good vigor.	
9364		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Good structure and vigor. Oak galls.	
9365	108	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Closed inclusion on base. Oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9366	109	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	8,12	20	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 2 feet. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9367		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Swollen base, included bark. Sparse foliage in canopy. Low vigor.	
9368		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small tree growing right next to it. Good structure and vigor.	
9369	110	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 5 feet. Oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9370		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15.5	54	13	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 5 feet. One sided southwest.	

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9371	111	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood. Good vigor.	
9372		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good vigor.	
9373		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good vigor.	
9374		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	5,7	12	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 1 foot. Good structure and vigor.	
9375		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	14	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9376	112	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		34	54	32	3 Fair - Minor Problems	open wound with good wound wood at east base. Good structure and vigor.	
9377	113	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		25	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	old wire fence wrapped around base. Over extended branches still intact. Good vigor.	
9378		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base and vigor.	
9379		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base and vigor.	
9380		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 7 feet above grade	
9381		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 7 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles,	
9382		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral limb damage on access road	
9383		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral limb damage on access road	
9384		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	4 stems codominant at bole height of 10 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles.	
9385		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Poor vigor above average amount of deadwood	
9386		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Narrow upright branching.	
9387		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Narrow upright branching.	
9388		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching.	
9389		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching. Inclusion at 10 feet above grade	

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9390		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching.	
9391		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9392		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9393		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 54 inches above grade	
9394		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9395		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9396		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9397		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9398		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9399		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed	
9400		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Narrow branch angles	
9401		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9402		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9403		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9404		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9405		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank. Inclusion at 24 inches above grade	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9406		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9407		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9408		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9409		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9410		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9411		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9412		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	
9413		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	
9414		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 12 feet above grade. Low lateral to the south	
9415		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 54 inches above grade.	
9416		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 6 feet above grade	
9417		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 8 feet above grade	
9418		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Codominant at 10 feet above grade.	
9419		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. 3 stems codominant at 10 feet above grade.	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9420		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9421		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9422		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9423		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	
9424		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	16	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Old tree failure upright self-correcting bow. In dry creek bed debris and concrete around base.	
9425		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade split to ground. Narrow branch angles	
9426		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	
9427		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	
9428		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 24 inches above grade, under power lines.	
		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Recovering from recent defoliation.	

TOTAL INVENTORIED TREES = 360 trees (5,323 aggregate diameter inches)
TOTAL RECOMMENDED REMOVALS = 14 trees (322.5 aggregate diameter inches)
Rating (0-5, where 0 is dead) = 0=2 trees; 1=7 trees; 2=41 trees; 3=289 trees; 4=21 trees
Total Non-Protected Trees = 36 trees (652 aggregate diameter inches)
TOTAL PROTECTED TREES = 324 trees (4,671 aggregate diameter inches)

APPENDIX 3 – GENERAL PRACTICES FOR TREE PROTECTION

Definitions

Root zone: The roots of trees grow fairly close to the surface of the soil, and spread out in a radial direction from the trunk of tree. A general rule of thumb is that they spread 2 to 3 times the radius of the canopy, or 1 to 1½ times the height of the tree. It is generally accepted that disturbance to root zones should be kept as far as possible from the trunk of a tree.

Inner Bark: The bark on large valley oaks and coast live oaks is quite thick, usually 1” to 2”. If the bark is knocked off a tree, the inner bark, or cambial region, is exposed or removed. The cambial zone is the area of tissue responsible for adding new layers to the tree each year, so by removing it, the tree can only grow new tissue from the edges of the wound. In addition, the wood of the tree is exposed to decay fungi, so the trunk present at the time of the injury becomes susceptible to decay. Tree protection measures require that no activities occur which can knock the bark off the trees.

Methods Used in Tree Protection:

No matter how detailed Tree Protection Measures are in the initial Arborist Report, they will not accomplish their stated purpose unless they are applied to individual trees and a Project Arborist is hired to oversee the construction. The Project Arborist should have the ability to enforce the Protection Measures. The Project Arborist should be hired as soon as possible to assist in design and to become familiar with the project. He must be able to read and understand the project drawings and interpret the specifications. He should also have the ability to cooperate with the contractor, incorporating the contractor’s ideas on how to accomplish the protection measures, wherever possible. It is advisable for the Project Arborist to be present at the Pre-Bid tour of the site, to answer questions the contractors may have about Tree Protection Measures. This also lets the contractors know how important tree preservation is to the developer.

Root Protection Zone (RPZ): Since in most construction projects it is not possible to protect the entire root zone of a tree, a Root Protection Zone is established for each tree to be preserved. The minimum Root Protection Zone is the area underneath the tree’s canopy (out to the dripline, or edge of the canopy), plus 10’. The Project Arborist must approve work within the RPZ.

Irrigate, Fertilize, Mulch: Prior to grading on the site near any tree, the area within the Tree Protection fence should be fertilized with 4 pounds of nitrogen per 1000 square feet, and the fertilizer irrigated in. The irrigation should percolate at least 24 inches into the soil. This should be done no less than 2 weeks prior to grading or other root disturbing activities. After irrigating, cover the RPZ with at least 12” of leaf and twig mulch. Such mulch can be obtained from chipping or grinding the limbs of any trees removed on the site. Acceptable mulches can be obtained from nurseries or other commercial sources. Fibrous or shredded redwood or cedar bark mulch shall not be used anywhere on site.

Fence: Fence around the Root Protection Zone and restrict activity therein to prevent soil compaction by vehicles, foot traffic or material storage. The fenced area shall be off limits to all construction equipment, unless there is express written notification provided by the Project Arborist, and impacts are discussed and mitigated prior to work commencing.

No storage or cleaning of equipment or materials, or parking of any equipment can take place within the fenced off area, known as the RPZ.

The fence should be highly visible, and stout enough to keep vehicles and other equipment out. I recommend the fence be made of orange plastic protective fencing, kept in place by t-posts set no farther apart than 6’.

In areas of intense impact, a 6’ chain link fence is preferred.

In areas with many trees, the RPZ can be fenced as one unit, rather than separately for each tree.

Where tree trunks are within 3' of the construction area, place 2" by 4" boards vertically against the tree trunks, even if fenced off. Hold the boards in place with wire. Do not nail them directly to the tree. The purpose of the boards is to protect the trunk, should any equipment stray into the RPZ.

Elevate Foliage: Where indicated, remove lower foliage from a tree to prevent limb breakage by equipment. Low foliage can usually be removed without harming the tree, unless more than 25% of the foliage is removed. Branches need to be removed at the anatomically correct location in order to prevent decay organisms from entering the trunk. For this reason, a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist should perform all pruning on protected trees.²

Expose and Cut Roots: Breaking roots with a backhoe, or crushing them with a grader, causes significant injury, which may subject the roots to decay. Ripping roots may cause them to splinter toward the base of the tree, creating much more injury than a clean cut would make. At any location where the root zone of a tree will be impacted by a trench or a cut (including a cut required for a fill and compaction), the roots shall be exposed with either a backhoe digging radially to the trunk, by hand digging, or by a hydraulic air spade, and then cut cleanly with a sharp instrument, such as chainsaw with a carbide chain. Once the roots are severed, the area behind the cut should be moistened and mulched. A root protection fence should also be erected to protect the remaining roots, if it is not already in place. Further grading or backhoe work required outside the established RPZ can then continue without further protection measures.

Protect Roots in Deeper Trenches: The location of utilities on the site can be very detrimental to trees. Design the project to use as few trenches as possible, and to keep them away from the major trees to be protected. Wherever possible, in areas where trenches will be very deep, consider boring under the roots of the trees, rather than digging the trench through the roots. This technique can be quite useful for utility trenches and pipelines.

Protect Roots in Small Trenches: After all construction is complete on a site, it is not unusual for the landscape contractor to come in and sever a large number of "preserved" roots during the installation of irrigation systems. The Project Arborist must therefore approve the landscape and irrigation plans. The irrigation system needs to be designed so the main lines are located outside the root zone of major trees, and the secondary lines are either laid on the surface (drip systems), or carefully dug with a hydraulic or air spade, and the flexible pipe fed underneath the major roots.

Design the irrigation system so it can slowly apply water (no more than ¼" to ½" of water per hour) over a longer period of time. This allows deep soaking of root zones. The system also needs to accommodate infrequent irrigation settings of once or twice a month, rather than several times a week.

Monitoring Tree Health During and After Construction: The Project Arborist should visit the site at least twice a month during construction to be certain the tree protection measures are being followed, to monitor the health of impacted trees, and make recommendations as to irrigation or other needs. After construction is complete, the arborist should monitor the site monthly for one year and make recommendations for care where needed.

Chemical Treatments: The owner or developer shall be responsible to contact an arborist with a pesticide applicators license to arrange for an application of a root enhancing hormone, such as Paclobutrazol, to mitigate the stress produced by the development **prior to grading**. Additionally, at the discretion of the project arborist, an insect infestation preventative for both boring insects and leaf feeding insects and/or fungal preventative for leaf surfaces may be required. Roots pruned during the course of performing a cut may be required to be treated with a biofungicide such as Bio-Tam.

² International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), maintains a program of Certifying individuals. Each Certified Arborist has a number and must maintain continuing education credits to remain Certified.