C. O. ARBORISTS, INC.

COMPREHENSIVE TREE REPORT AND EVALUATION

Prepared for Mr. Jim Banker, Monte Vista Assets

8628 Hillside Rd. – Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701

Prepared by Daryl A. Monson – Certified Arborist # WE 0991A

January 10, 2019

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January 10, 2019

Mr. Jim Banker
8628 Hillside Rd.
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701

Dear Mr. Banker,

You contacted me to do a tree report on all of the trees located on the property at 9611 Hillside Rd., Rancho Cucamonga, CA 9107. On December 13th, 2018, I visited the site to assess the health of all of the trees.

There are several issues with these trees. The trees in question have poor balance and require the removal of dead wood and trimming. This is evident because of excess deadwood and poor shape and balance of the trees. Other trees are sick and diseased. However, my professional opinion is that even though some of the trees are in fair to poor condition, they can be improved with proper pruning and care. On the other hand, many should be removed because they are sick, diseased, and pose a significant risk and threat to the surrounding properties and right of ways.

I have included my recommendations for proper trimming care and management in the future for certain trees and the removal of others because of the potential liability they pose. Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Daryl A. Monson
Certified Arborist # WI: 0991A

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Comprehensive Tree Report and Evaluation for Mr. Banker

January 10, 2019

SUMMARY

The Eucalyptus trees that are located on the south end of the property are sick and diseased and pose a significant threat to the surrounding properties and right of ways. The trees have quite a bit of dead wood and require removal. There is a lot of soil built up at the base of these trees. All of the trees suffer from Lerp Psyllid which is a foliar pest. (Appendix I: Photographs, Trees # 1 - 17).

The trees have shown considerable new growth but almost all of that growth has been compromised by the Lerp Psyllid. The presence of dead wood indicates that it has not been pruned in some time. All of the trees on the property show poor tree care management. The Eucalyptus trees are in the worst shape.

It is also very important to balance the canopy because the trees lean significantly to the south and west. Because there has been very little care given to these trees, it will take several prunings and years to correct the balance.

The overall structure of these trees need work. The new growth seems to be diseased. I highly recommend that all of the trees that remain on the property be properly trimmed. All trees should have the crown reduced. All dead wood should be removed and remaining foliage thinned according to ISA (International Society of Arboriculture) standards. The removal of dead wood and reduction of the southwest facing canopy during trimming will help to balance the trees and create more growth on the northeast side of the trees. These trees could definitely benefit by improving the root zone with aerating, fertilizing, and mulching in the future to ensure a healthy growing environment.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has requested an Arborist's Report regarding the health of these trees. These trees should be pruned as soon as possible and all dead and potentially dangerous trees be removed immediately.

BACKGROUND

During my site visit and information that Mr. Banker has provided. I have compiled the following information:

- The trees have not been pruned when I first visited the site.
- The trees have not been pruned in many years.
- The trees have *DBH's* (diameter at breast height) of varying sizes.
- The trees have poor structure, shape, and balance.
- The trees are mainly on the perimeter of the property.
- The majority of the trees are Eucalyptus.
- The trees on the north are competing with surrounding trees for sunlight and are suffering from a phenomenon called phototropism. This is when the tree grows towards the sun.

ASSIGNMENT

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has requested an independent, objective, opinion regarding the health of the trees on the property. They have also requested recommendations for the care and management of the tree. My report will contain my opinions and recommendations based on my observations and experience.

LIMITATIONS

A Visual Tree Assessment was performed from the ground. An aerial inspection should be performed when the trees are trimmed. This inspection was performed in December and no other diseases were found. A *resistograph* was not used since there is no indication of decay.

PURPOSE AND USE

This report is a comprehensive evaluation of all of the trees located at the 9611 Hillside Rd. property. The City of Rancho Cucamonga asked for an Arborist's Report regarding the health of these trees.

OBSERVATIONS

While on my site visit, I took photographs and labeled the direction of the trees (Appendix I: Photographs).

The *DBH* was taken on every individual tree. These measurements may fluctuate slightly due to the inordinate amount of lower growth and bark on the trees. I used a *clinometer* to measure the height of the trees. The width was measured with a tape measure. (Appendix II: Tree Inventory.)

The following list is important for future care and maintenance:

- All dead, diseased, and potentially hazardous trees should be removed immediately.
- The trees need to be put on a regular pruning schedule, every three to four years.
- Future pruning should include crown reduction.
- Foliage should be suppressed on the southwest side and encouraged on the northeast side.
- All stubs and decayed wood must be removed to help compartmentalize the decay.
- *Aeration* should happen under the drip line because of compacted soil.
- All excess soil, debris, wood, and stumps must be removed from under the drip line of the trees.
- Fertilization will ensure the tree has adequate nutrients to thrive.
- Spraying is necessary to control insects and fungus since they are present.
- Mulching is key to improving a variety of soil issues.

ANALYSIS AND TESTING

While on my site visit on December 13, 2018, I spoke with Mr. Banker and reviewed the background information on these trees. The trees history is very important and helpful when performing an evaluation. Mr. Banker has done no tree care to these trees at this point. I also performed a thorough investigation of my own on these trees current state and I will continue to monitor while hired by Mr. Banker. The photographs show the trees disease and amount of dead wood in the trees (Appendix II: Photographs). Through proper pruning and tree care, many of the remaining trees can thrive. When I sounded the base of the trees, most sounded solid, but not all of them. I did not use resistograph testing because there was no indication of decay.

There were physical signs of mushrooms and there is a significant indication of Lerp Psyllid. Many of the Eucalyptus are in poor health.

There were signs of excessive pathogens and other pests present. They need spraying and/or treatment for disease at this time.

DISCUSSION

I have to decide the health and condition of these trees. I also had to identity any potential hazards. Many of the Eucalyptus tree have disease, decay, mushrooms, and other pathogens present. Due to their location and state of health, many of them should be removed. General safety and liability are serious concerns. I had to come up with recommendations for the care and management of the trees.

To determine whether or not these trees were candidates for removal or trimming, I had to look at several factors. I observed that some of the trees were in fair to good health and could be sustained by good tree care practices, while others warrant removal.

Although the trees have not been care for in years, the trees are continuing to produce new foliage. In the future, the deadwood and some of the foliage should be removed. Any future dead wood should be removed to allow the wound wood to continue to develop. The removal of select, large, lower limbs will help balance the trees. This, combined with reducing the canopy, will ensure the trees structural stability.

TREE CANOPY

PRUNING

Appropriate pruning is essential to the structural stability and overall continued health of the trees. International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) standards should be followed when pruning. These trees should be put on a three to four year pruning cycle. Appropriate trimming of the tree produces less drag on the branches. It allows the wind to pass thought the tree, producing less stress and strain on branches and limbs.

The overall size of the trees should be reduced as well. This is called a *crown reduction*. By heading back the terminal bud this will produce more inner growth, better trunk taper, and an overall stronger tree. Having an inner *canopy* allows the tree to disperse nutrients into foliage closer to the main stem. Some of the large lower limbs should be removed and all dead and diseased wood should be removed when detected to maintain a healthy canopy and *trunk*.

CABLING

At this time, there is no indication that any cabling is necessary. Only after a crown inspection is completed during pruning will be able to determine if cabling is necessary.

TREE TRUNK

All old stubs need to be cut back to the *branch bark ridge*. All dead and diseased wood needs to be removed. This will help the tree to compartmentalize the decay and allow the callus wood to continue to grow.

TREE SURGERY

There are large, open areas and cavities that would require tree surgery at this time. But, due to the species (Eucalyptus), I recommend removal unless it is minor and the tree is producing good wound wood or callus wood.

TREE ROOT ZONE

SOIL COMPACTION

Soil compaction is a big problem. The *critical root zone (CRZ)* has been and is currently compromised. The build up of soil and debris at the base of the trees is affecting the trees long term health.

It is important to remove the buildup of soil from around the base of the tree, in some cases it is impossible. It is crucial to aerate as much soil under the drip line as possible. This will allow much needed oxygen, nutrients, and water to penetrate deeply. Once the holes have been filled with water and fertilized, sand should be used to fill the holes. This will prevent re-compaction, creating more macropores. By repeating this process yearly, it will give the tree much needed support. This will ensure the health and longevity of the trees.

FERTILIZING

There is a large portion of the trees root system that is affected by the buildup of soil and debris. By fertilizing twice a year, once in the spring and once in the summer, it will greatly benefit the trees. As trees age, it is important to care for and manage them more closely. Liquid fertilizer is good for quick uptake and absorption. Powders are picked up more slowly and are absorbed as they are broken down into liquid form. The liquid fertilizer should not be too high in nitrogen content. I prefer a 3-18-18 ratio. All fertilizers have those major ingredients; nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (NPK).

I use blood meal and bone meal in powder form. Blood meal is mainly nitrogen and will provide for good foliage growth and development. Bone meal is mainly phosphorus and will provide for good root growth and development. The *absorbing roots* will take up all nutrients in liquid form.

SPRAYING

There is indication at this time of necessary spraying and treatment to control pests and diseases. These trees will have to be sprayed and treated for Lerp Psyllid and other pathogens present in the spring time.

MULCHING

All areas under the drip line of the trees should be mulched with wood chips. This process should be done after all debris, wood, and stumps are removed and also aerating and fertilizing and the sand has been installed in the holes. Mulching will help to stabilize the soil temperature, retain moisture, act as a natural stabilizer, and help prevent *soil compaction.*

SOIL FUNGUS

There are mushrooms and other pathogens present at the base of the trees.

CONCLUSION

These trees have some major issues. All of the Eucalyptus trees on the southern side of the property should be removed due to poor health and most importantly, due to the liability and risk they pose to the surrounding properties. Due to their weakened state, some of the Eucalyptus trees on the west side fall in to this category as well. Proper tree pruning is a must for all trees that remain on the property. A crown reduction should be performed on the next prune to ensure shorter, stronger limbs.

By routinely thinning the canopy and reducing the crown on the southern side and allowing growth on the northern side, this will help balance the canopy and it will also allow the wind to flow through the trees.

I feel that these trees will become more structurally stable and healthy if the recommendations for future care and management of these trees are followed. These trees will continue to thrive for years to come.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on my tree evaluation, I recommend the following action be implemented.

TREE CANOPY

PRUNING

Pruning is absolutely imperative for every tree that remains. International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) pruning standards should be followed when pruning. Regular pruning encourages new healthy growth. Every three to four years, these trees should be pruned. A crown reduction should be performed every time these trees are pruned. This will ensure stouter, stronger trees. Reducing the terminal bud encourages more inner growth near the main stem. This also ensures the trees will be able to withstand prevailing winds. All dead wood should be removed as soon as possible to prevent the spread of disease and for safety.

REMOVAL

All trees that have been significantly compromised from soil build up, pathogens, and pose a threat to public safety should be removed immediately.

CABLING

At this time, there is no indication that any cabling is necessary.

TREE TRUNK

All old stubs need to be removed to the branch bark ridge and all dead and diseased wood needs to be removed. This will aid the tree in compartmentalizing the decay. No wound dressings are necessary. This will allow the callus wood to develop quicker.

TREE SURGERY

There is evidence of unusual decay at this time. The trees that have been adversely affected should be removed. Tree surgery is not an option.

TREE ROOT ZONE

SOIL COMPACTION

Soil compaction is another big problem. The *critical root zone (CRZ)* is being compromised by the build up of soil and debris around the base of the trees. It is crucial to aerate the soil under the drip line as much as possible. This will allow oxygen, nutrients, and water to penetrate deeply. Holes from aerating should be filled with sand to prevent re-compaction creating more *macropores*. This process should be repeated yearly. For some of the trees, this is impossible due to their location.

FERTILIZING

I recommend fertilizing twice a year; once in the spring and once in the summer. I recommend a liquid fertilizer for quick absorption by the tree as well as a powder. I prefer a liquid fertilizer low in nitrogen (ie, 3-18-18). For powder, use blood meal (nitrogen) for foliage growth and bone meal (phosphorus) for root growth. The *absorbing roots* will take up the liquid immediately.

SPRAYING

Spraying is necessary on any of the Eucalyptus trees that are going to be saved at this time. In this case, for Lerp Psyllid, a systemic is used. Many of these Eucalyptus are not healthy and suffer from multiple pathogens.

MULCHING

All areas under the dripline should be mulched with wood chips. This will help to stabilize soil temperature, retain moisture, fertilize and help prevent soil compaction. Mulching is done after trees are trimmed and all debris and wood is picked up. All old stumps should be ground out or removed.

SOIL FUNGUS

These trees seem to have poor, dry soil that has not been watered. There is indication of detrimental soil fungus due to the large amount of dead and decomposing wood and stumps in and around the base of the Eucalyptus trees. These pathogens can have a detrimental impact on a trees health. This is especially true on the south grove of Eucalyptus trees and to a lighter degree on the west side grove.

GLOSSARY

Absorbing roots: Fine, fibrous roots that take up water and minerals; most of them are within the top 12-inches of soil.

Aeration: Provision of air to alleviate compaction and improve its structure.

Attachment: Structural union of a scaffold to the trunk or to a branch.

Branch Bark Ridge: A ridge of bark that forms on the upper side of the junction of the branch and trunk from the growth of the stem and branch tissues against one another.

Branch collar: Area where a branch joins another branch or trunk that is created by the overlapping vascular tissues from both the branch and the trunk. Typically enlarged at the base of the branch.

Callus: Undifferentiated tissue formed by the cambium, usually as the result of wounding. Interchangeable with wound wood.

Canopy: The portion of the tree composed of leaves and twigs.

Codit: Compartmentalizing of decay in trees.

Compression wood: Reaction wood formed on the lower sides of branches and leaning trunks and characterized by darker color, glassy appearance, relatively wide and eccentric annual rings, shorter vascular elements, and excessive and uneven shrinkage

Critical root zone (CRZ): Defines an area of the root system nearest the stem that is critical for the stability and vitality of the tree. The area is determined by allowing 1.5-feet of root radius of each inch of stem diameter at breast height (dbh).

Crotch: The junction where stem and branch or two branches divide.

Crown: The leaves and branches of a tree on the outer most part of the tree.

DBH: Diameter of the trunk in inches, measured at breast height (54-inches above the ground).

Decay: Fungal and bacterial decomposition of woody tissues.

Dripline: The width of the crown, as measured by the lateral extent of the foliage.

Flush cut: Pruning cut that removes the branch collar. Considered poor practice because it can cause injury to trunk tissue.

Grade: Ground level.

Leader: The central upward-growing stem of a single-trunked tree or shrub.

Macropores: Large pore spaces in the soil between aggregates frequently formed by worms, roots, or other soil organisms. These are the pores in which water and air movement take place.

Mature: A tree that has reached at least 75 percent of its final height and spread.

Native: Plants indigenous to a region; naturally occurring and not introduced by humans.

Organic matter: That portion of the soil derived from living organisms including roots, leaves, twigs, microorganisms, insects, worms, small animals, etc.

Organic mulch: Material from a living source such as bark, woodchips, leaves, pine needles, mushroom compost, walnut hulls, etc. This can be spread on the ground to preserve moisture in the soil, prevent weed germination, moderate soil temperatures, add nutrients to the soil, and over time alleviate compaction.

Pathogen: Entity that can cause disease including viruses, bacteria, and fungi.

Phototropism: The orientation of a plant or other organism in response to light either toward the source of light (positive phototropism) or away from it (negative phototropism).

Resistograph: A gear-driven drilling instrument which inserts a three-millimeter-diameter probe into a tree, and graphically or digitally records resistance to the probe; used to detect decay and defects.

Root flare: The area where the trunk of the tree widens as it enters the soil to become roots.

Root Zone: Horizontal spread of tree roots from the trunk. Typically the root zone of a tree extends well beyond the drip line.

Significant tree: A tree whose importance to the neighborhood is sufficient to justify special efforts to protect and preserve them and whose loss would be of irremediable adverse impact on the environment. Factors to be considered in determining the significance of trees are age, size, rarity and appearance.

Soil compaction: Compression of the soil, often as a result of vehicle or heavy equipment traffic, that breaks down soil aggregates and reduces soil volume and total pore space, especially macro pore space.

Stress: Any change in environmental conditions that produce a less than ideal plant response.

Symptom: External and internal reaction or alteration of a plant as a result of a disease of injury.

Taper: The gradual decrease in thickness of a branch or trunk from its point of origin outward or upward. Taper is important to mechanical strength.

Tension wood: A reaction wood formed on the upper side of tree branches and leaning trunks and characterized by narrower and thinner walled wood and fiber elements, excessive longitudinal shrinkage, and tendency to collapse on drying.

Trunk: The part of a tree between the root collar and the branch of the crown.

Vigor: Over health; the capacity to grow and resist physiological stress.

Vitality: The relative health of a tree; a dynamic property that can be modified by cultural practices such as fertilization, soil aeration, watering, etc.

Visual Tree Assessment: Method of evaluating structural defects and stability in trees.

Definitions obtained from The American Society of Consulting Arborist's and the International Society of Arboriculture.

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APPENDIX I: TREE INVENTORY, 9611 Hillside Rd. – Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701

	Botanical Name	DBH	H x W	Health	Recommendation
SOUTHEAST SIDE:					
1.	Eucalyptus globulus	24"	60' x 20'-30'	Poor	Remove
2.	Eucalyptus globulus	30"	60' x 20-30'	Poor	Remove
3.	Eucalyptus globulus	19"	60' x 20-30'	Dead	Remove
4.	Eucalyptus globulus	31"	60' x 20-30'	Poor	Remove
5.	Eucalyptus globulus	15"	65' x 30'	Poor	Remove
SOUTH SIDE:					
6.	Eucalyptus globulus	24"	20' x 10'	Poor	Remove
7.	Eucalyptus globulus	26"	65' x 20'	Poor	Remove
8.	Eucalyptus globulus	32"	60' x 25'	Poor	Remove
9.	Eucalyptus globulus	10"	30' x 10'	Poor	Remove
10.	Eucalyptus globulus	11"	30' x 10'	Poor	Remove
11.	Eucalyptus globulus	40"	70' x 30'	Poor	Remove
12.	Eucalyptus globulus	33"	70' x 25'	Poor	Remove
13.	Eucalyptus globulus	n/a	3 ½'	Dead Stump	Remove
14.	Eucalyptus globulus	29"	60' x 30'	Poor	Remove

APPENDIX I: TREE INVENTORY, 9611 Hillside Rd. – Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701

	Botanical Name	DBH	H x W	Health	Recommendation
15.	Eucalyptus globulus	31"	50' x 20'	½ Dead	Remove
16.	Eucalyptus globulus (multi)	45"	50' x 35'	Poor	Remove
17.	Eucalyptus globulus	n/a		Dead w/ Bees	Remove
WEST SIDE:					
18.	Eucalyptus globulus	53"	70' x 40'	Fair	Trim or Remove
19.	Eucalyptus globulus	38"	65' x 30'	Dead	Remove
20.	Eucalyptus globulus	40"	65' x 30'	Fair	Trim or Remove
21.	Eucalyptus globulus	27"	60' x 25'	Fair	Trim or Remove
22.	Eucalyptus globulus	17"	35' x 20'	Fair	Trim or Remove
23.	Eucalyptus globulus	33"	65' x 35'	Fair	Trim or Remove
24.	Eucalyptus globulus	27"	65' x 25'	Fair	Trim or Remove
25.	Eucalyptus globulus (multi) (Northwest corner)	37"	55' x 30'	Fair	Trim or Remove
NORTH SIDE (IN FRONT OF HOUSE):					
26.	Pinus halepensis	28"	70' x 50'	Good	Trim
27.	Pinus canariensis	21"	70' x 45'	Good	Trim

APPENDIX I: TREE INVENTORY, 9611 Hillside Rd. – Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701

	Botanical Name	DBH	H x W	Health	Recommendation
28.	Cupressus sempervirens	9.5"	20' x 10'	Good	Trim
29.	Pinus halepensis	20.5"	65' x 25'	Good	Trim
30.	Eucalyptus globulus	27"	60' x 40'	Fair	Trim or Remove
31.	Eucalyptus globulus	20"	55' x 40'	Fair	Trim or Remove
32.	Podocarpus gracilior	37"	70' x 50'	Good	Trim
33.	Pinus halepensis	43"	30' x 70'	Good	Trim
34.	Juglans nigra	30"	20' x 30'	Good	Trim
35.	Punica granatum	Bush		Good	Trim
NORTH SIDE (BEHIND HOUSE):					
36.	Phoenix canariensis	26"	60' x 20'	Good	Trim
NORTHEAST SIDE:					
37.	Celtis occidentalis (multi)	60"	30' x 45'	Good	Trim

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

Trees # 1 & 2 ~ Southeast View, Debris Built up

Trees # 1 – 3 ~ South View

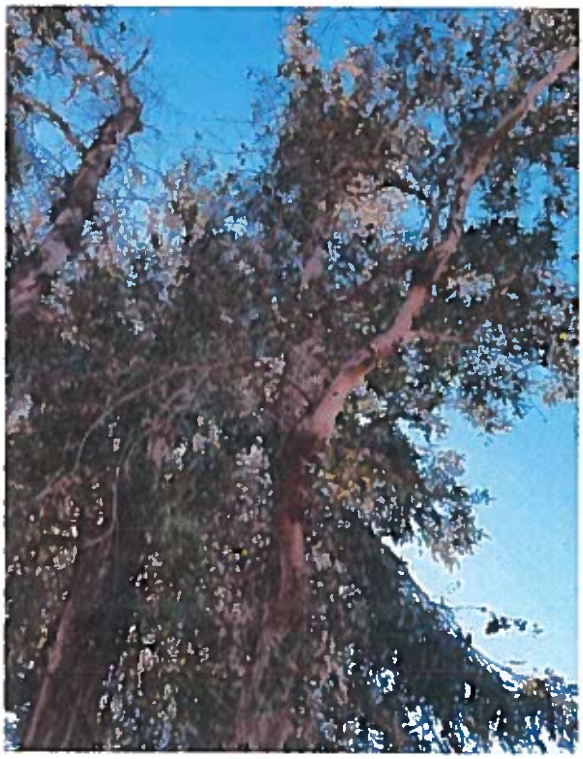
Tree # 3 ~ South View

Trees # 1 – 3 ~ South View

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

Trees # 1-3 ~Southeast View

Tree # 5 ~ South View, Lerp Psyllid

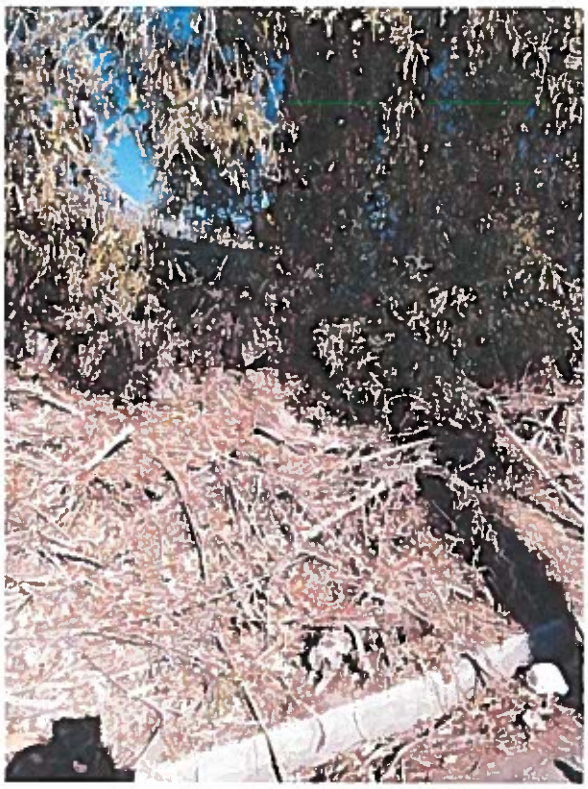


Trees # 1 – 5 ~ South View

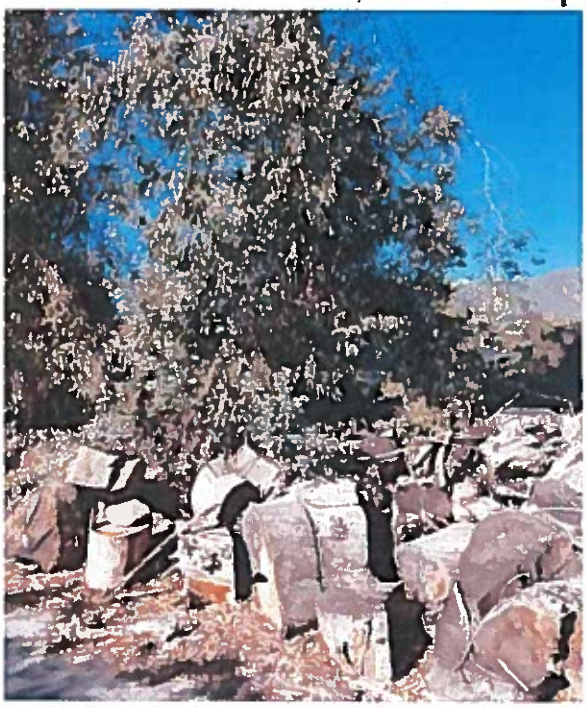
Trees # 1-5 ~ South View

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

Trees # 1-5 ~ South View, Debris Built Up



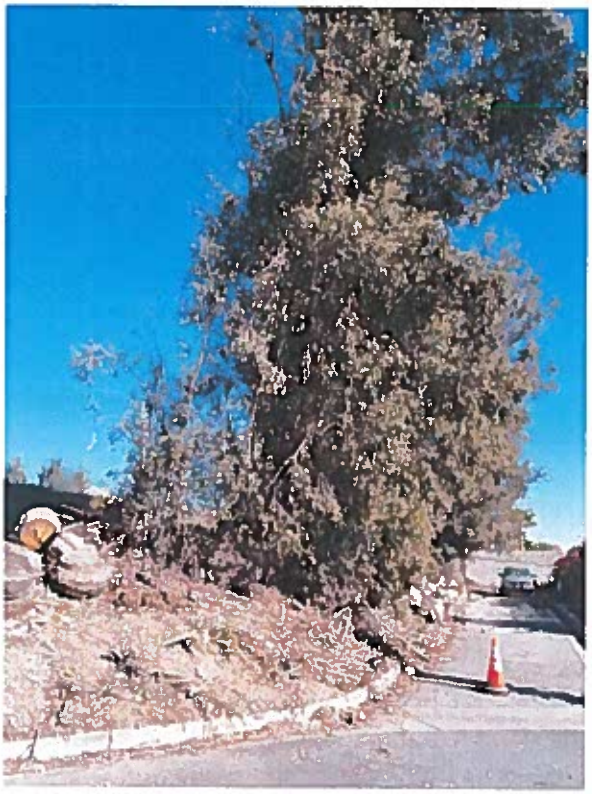
Trees # 1-5 ~ South View, Debris Built Up



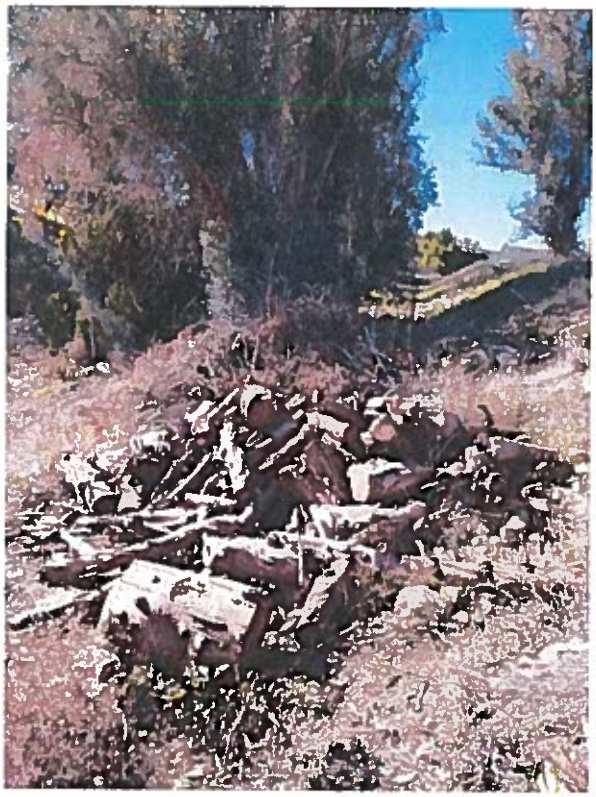
Tree # 6 ~ South View, Wood/Debris

Trees # 6 – 8 ~ South View, Wood/Debris

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

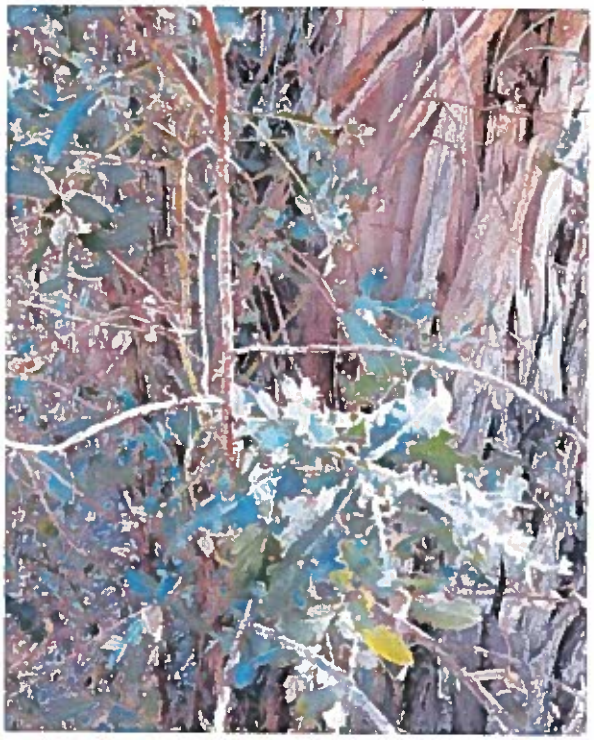


Trees # 1 – 8 ~ South View



Trees # 6 – 8 ~ South View, Debris

Trees # 6 – 8 ~ South View



Tree # 9 ~ South View, Lerp Psyllid

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

Trees # 6 – 8 ~ Southeast View

Trees # 6 – 17 ~ South View

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

Trees # 9 – 10 ~ South View

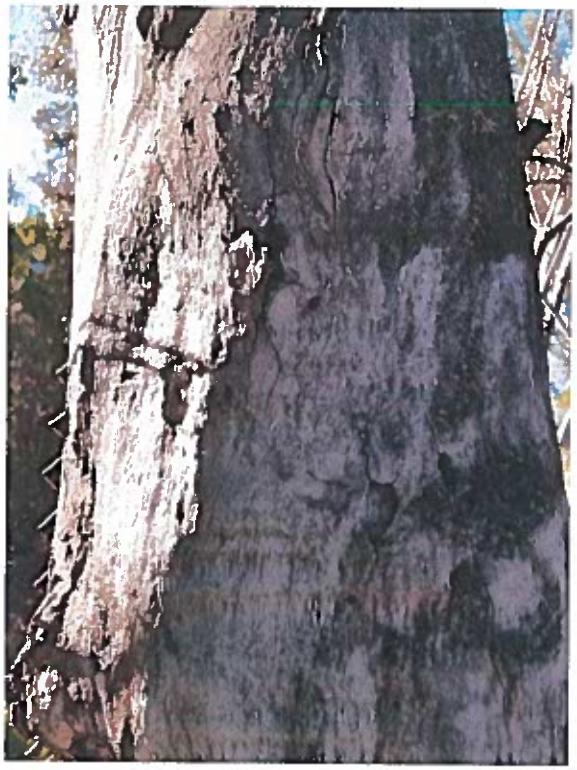
Trees # 9–10 ~ Up Close, Lerp Psyllid

Trees # 9 – 11 ~ South View

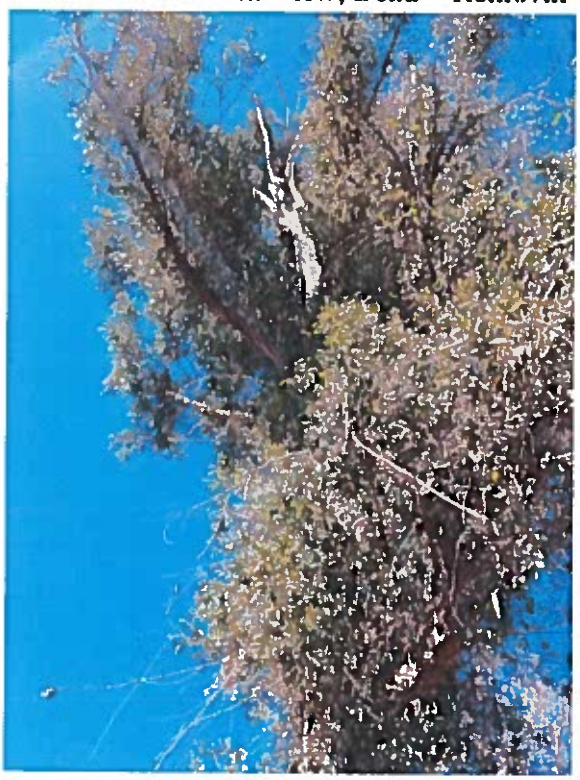
Trees # 9 – 19 ~ South View, Wood/Debris

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

Tree # 13 ~ South View, Dead – Removal



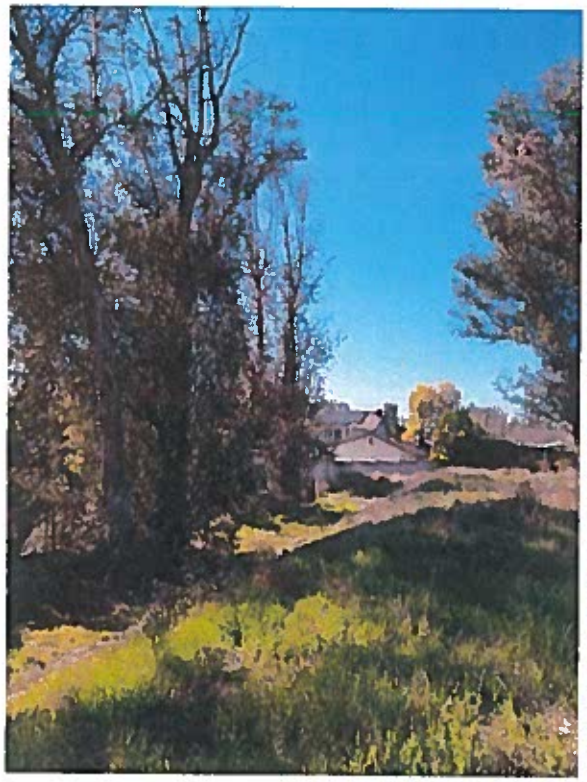
Tree # 18 ~ Up close, Pest damage



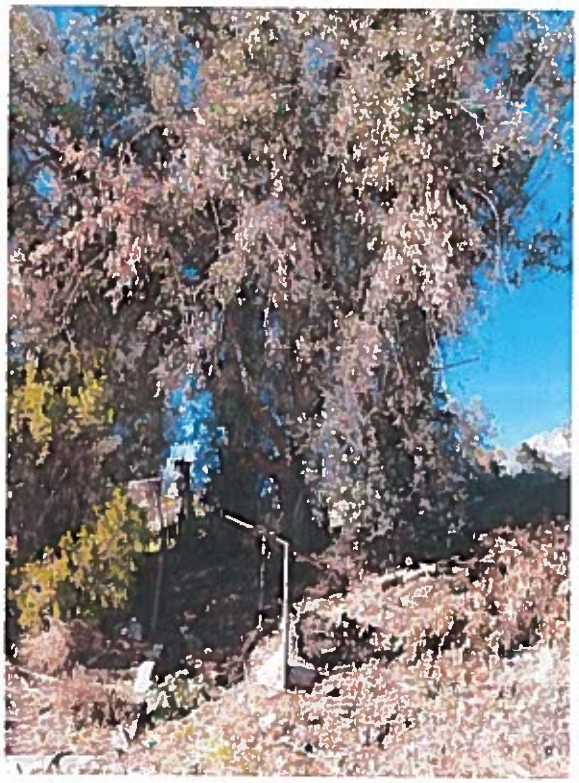
Tree # 18 ~ West View, Fair Condition

Tree # 19 ~ West View, Dead – Removal

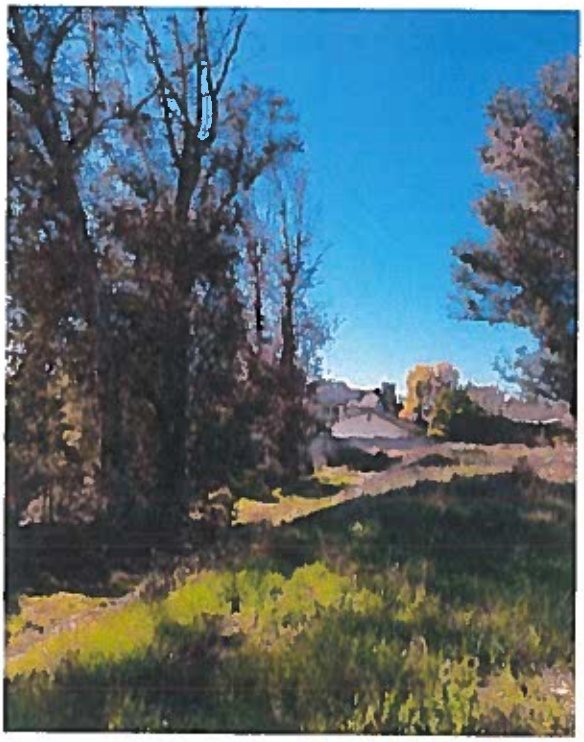
APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS



Trees # 12 – 14 ~ South View



Trees # 9 – 13 ~ South View, Debris Built Up

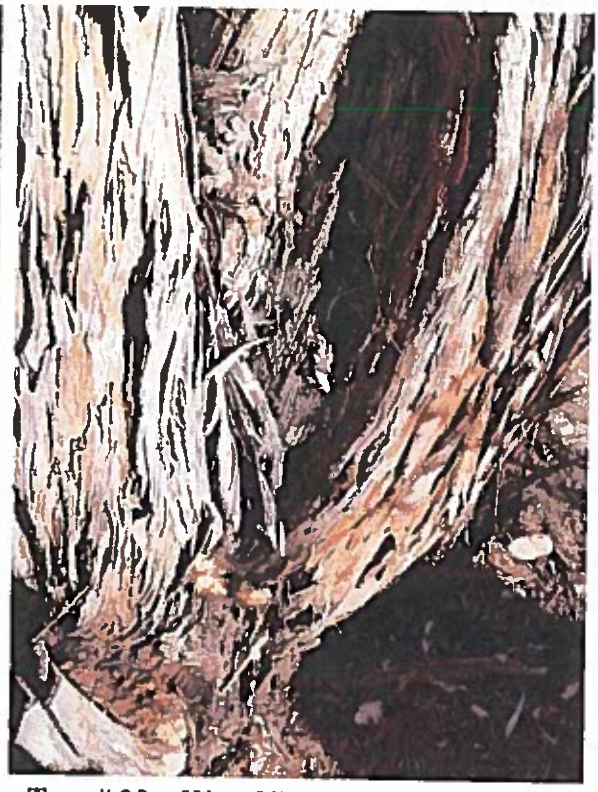


Trees # 14 – 17 ~ South View

Trees # 14 – 17 ~ South View

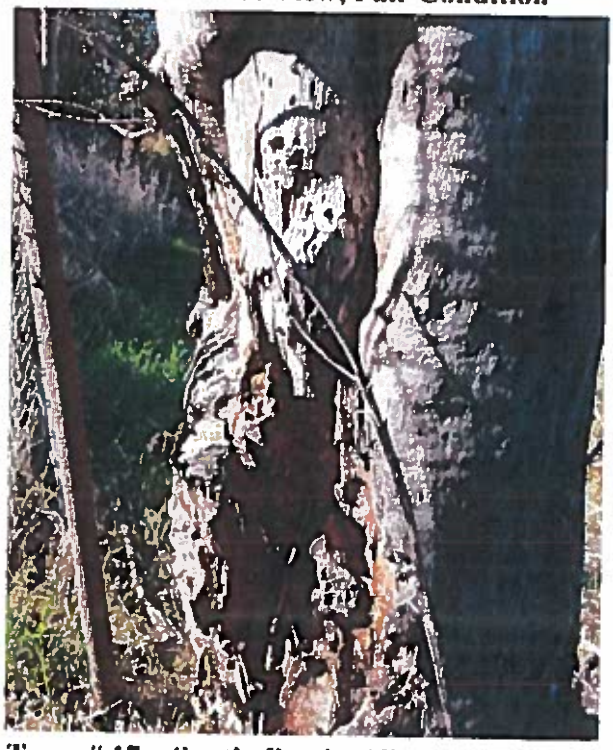
APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

Tree # 22 ~ West View



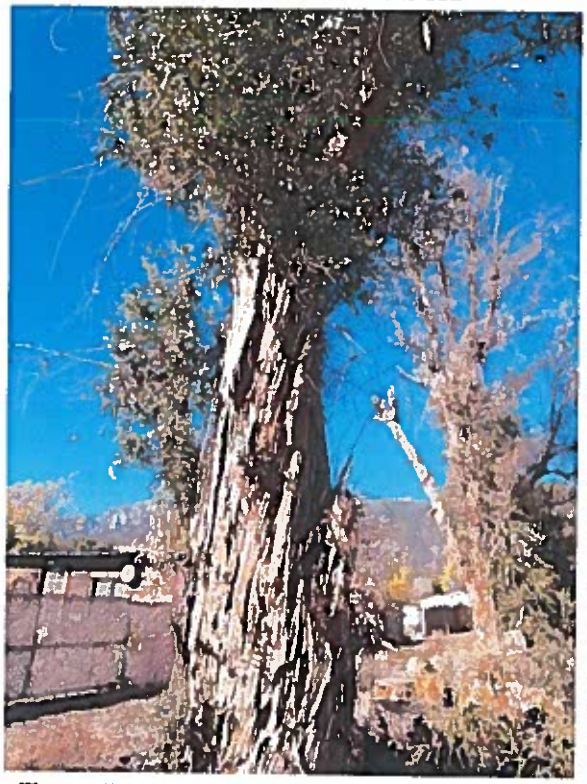
Tree # 23 ~ West View, Fair Condition

Trees # 21 – 24 ~ West View

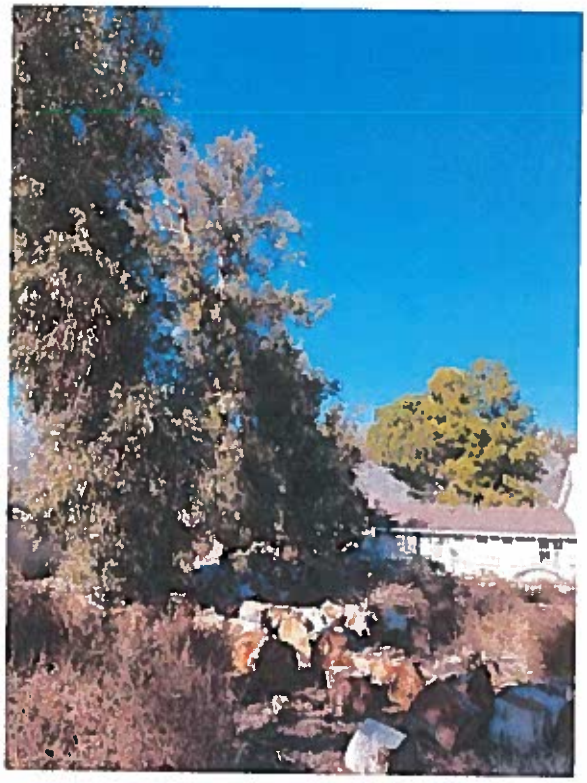


Trees # 17 ~ South, Dead w/ Bees – Removal

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS



Trees # 18 & 19 ~ West View, Removals



Trees # 20 – 23 ~ West View, Debris

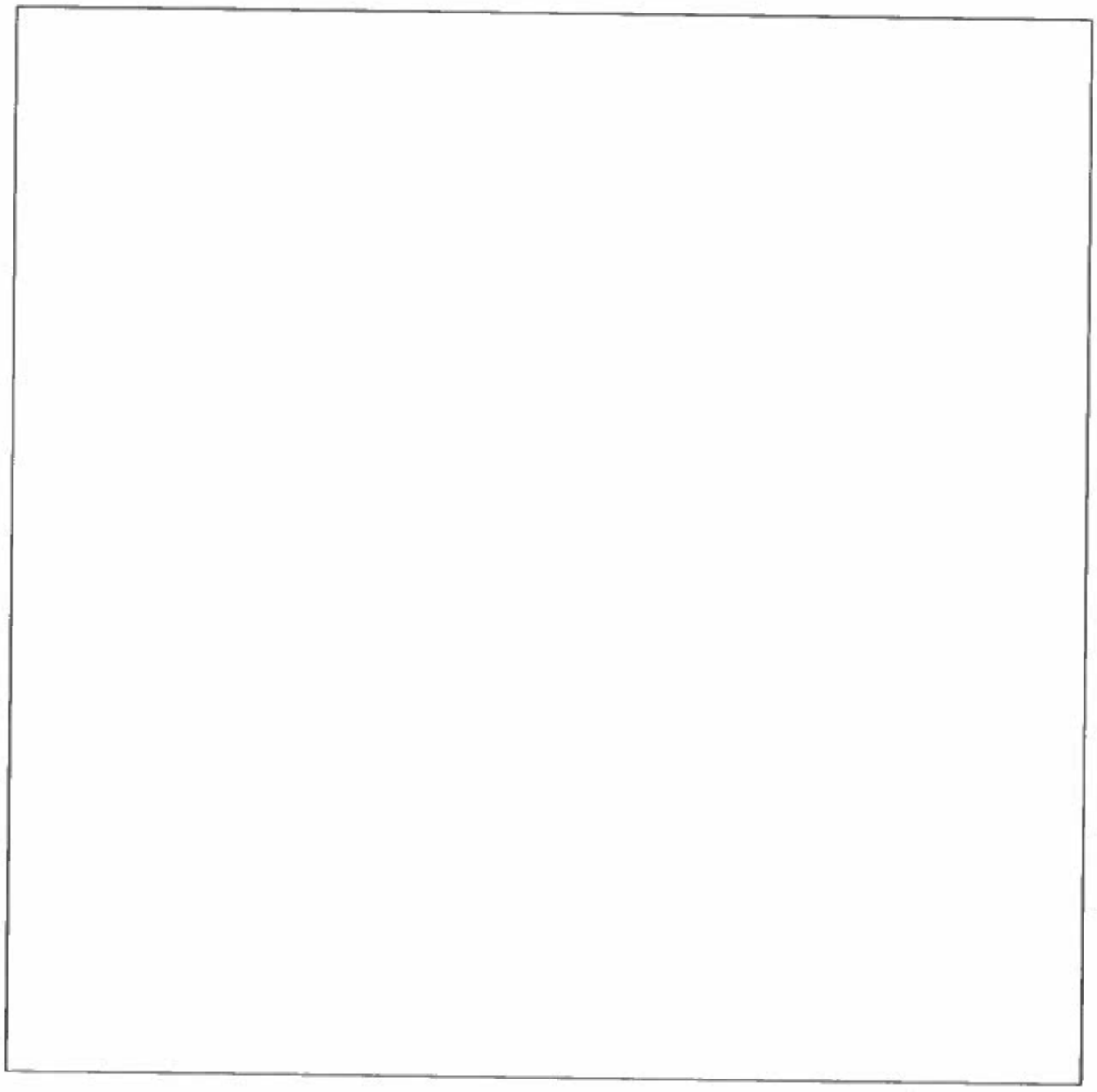
Tree # 37 ~ East View

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHS

Trees # 18 – 24 ~ West View

Trees # 26 – 37 ~ North View

APPENDIX III: SITE PLAN



CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE

I, Daryl A. Monson, certify that:

- I have personally inspected the subject trees of this report and I have stated my findings accurately;
- That this is my independent, objective opinion regarding the findings and conclusion within the report;
- That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices and standards;
- That my compensation is not dependent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion or opinion that favors my cause, my client, or any other party.

I further certify that I am member in good standing with the American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA) and International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).

Signed: Daryl A. Monson

Date: January 10, 2019