Valor Elementary School Project

Arborist Report

prepared for

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Executive Summary

This Arborist Report was prepared by Kelly Lewis (Registered Consulting Arborist [RCA] #669) at the request of the Bright Star Schools (BSS) for the proposed Bright Star Valor Elementary School Project (project), located at 15526-15544 West Plummer Street in the North Hills neighborhood of the city of Los Angeles (City), California. The proposed project includes development of both one and two-story elementary school buildings with 28 classrooms, a multi-purpose room, administrative and service spaces, and a surface parking lot with an ingress/egress driveway. The project site sits on a disturbed 2.06-acre parcel with a single-family residence that has been designated as a historic building. The existing residence is proposed to be repurposed and utilized as an additional administrative space for the school.

This report specifically addresses potential impacts to protected and non-protected significant trees from the proposed project. The project is anticipated to require demolition and grading of the entire site, save for the existing single-family residence. Fifty-eight trees were surveyed, including two street trees immediately adjacent to the site. There are 45 non-protected significant trees and eleven City protected trees on-site (including eight Southern California black walnut [*Juglans californica*] trees, one coast live oak [*Quercus agrifolia*] tree, and two blue elderberry [*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*] trees). The project is anticipated to require removal of 45 trees within the project site. This includes removal of ten protected trees and 35 non-protected significant trees as depicted in Figure 1. As designated by the City's tree removal application permit, protected trees that will be removed will be mitigated at a 4:1 ratio by planting 36 trees on-site, excluding the one dead protected tree that was assessed, but does not require mitigation. Non-protected significant tree removals will be replaced at a 1:1 ratio by planting 32 trees on-site, excluding three dead trees that were assessed, but do not require mitigation. Twelve non-protected significant trees, and one protected tree on-site will be retained and protected in place. Minor impacts from ground disturbing activities to these thirteen trees during construction are expected, none of which would result in mortality; therefore, avoidance and minimizations measures are included to reduce the potential for decline of these trees. All protected trees require a permit from the City prior to removal.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

The project is designed to construct a two-story elementary school building with 28 classrooms, a multi-purpose room, administrative and service spaces, and a surface parking lot with an ingress/egress driveway. Built in 1914, there is a single-family residence on the property located at 15526 West Plummer Street that is listed in Survey Los Angeles by the City. This residence will remain on-site as a part of the project and will be used as additional administrative space for the school.

1.2 City of Los Angeles Tree Regulations

The City's Preservation of Protected Trees Ordinance No. 177404 (Protected Tree Ordinance) enshrined in Article 6, Section (§) 46.00 et seq. of the City's Municipal Code defines protected trees as any of the following southern California native tree species measuring 4 inches or more in cumulative diameter at 4.5 feet above the ground level at the base of the tree: Oak trees including valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), California live oak or coast live oak, or any of tree of the oak genus indigenous to California but excluding scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*); southern California black walnut; western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*); and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), and protected shrubs, including Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus Mexicana*) and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). In accordance with the Protected Tree Ordinance, no person shall relocate or remove any protected tree without obtaining a permit from the City.

In addition, the City requires a permit for removal or cutting of any tree (regardless of size) in or upon any street or parkway in the City, per § 62.171 of the City's Municipal Code. To apply for this permit, all city trees proposed for removal must be highlighted and color photos of each tree provided. Typically, an inventory of non-protected significant trees is required by the City Planning Department for development permits. A significant tree includes any non-protected tree with a cumulative trunk diameter of 8 inches or more.

1.3 Assignment

The assignment included surveying and mapping protected trees/shrubs, non-protected significant trees, and street trees on the property or directly adjacent to the property that may be impacted by the project; identifying potential project impacts to trees; and prescribing avoidance/minimization measures during ground disturbance activities.

Limits of Assignment

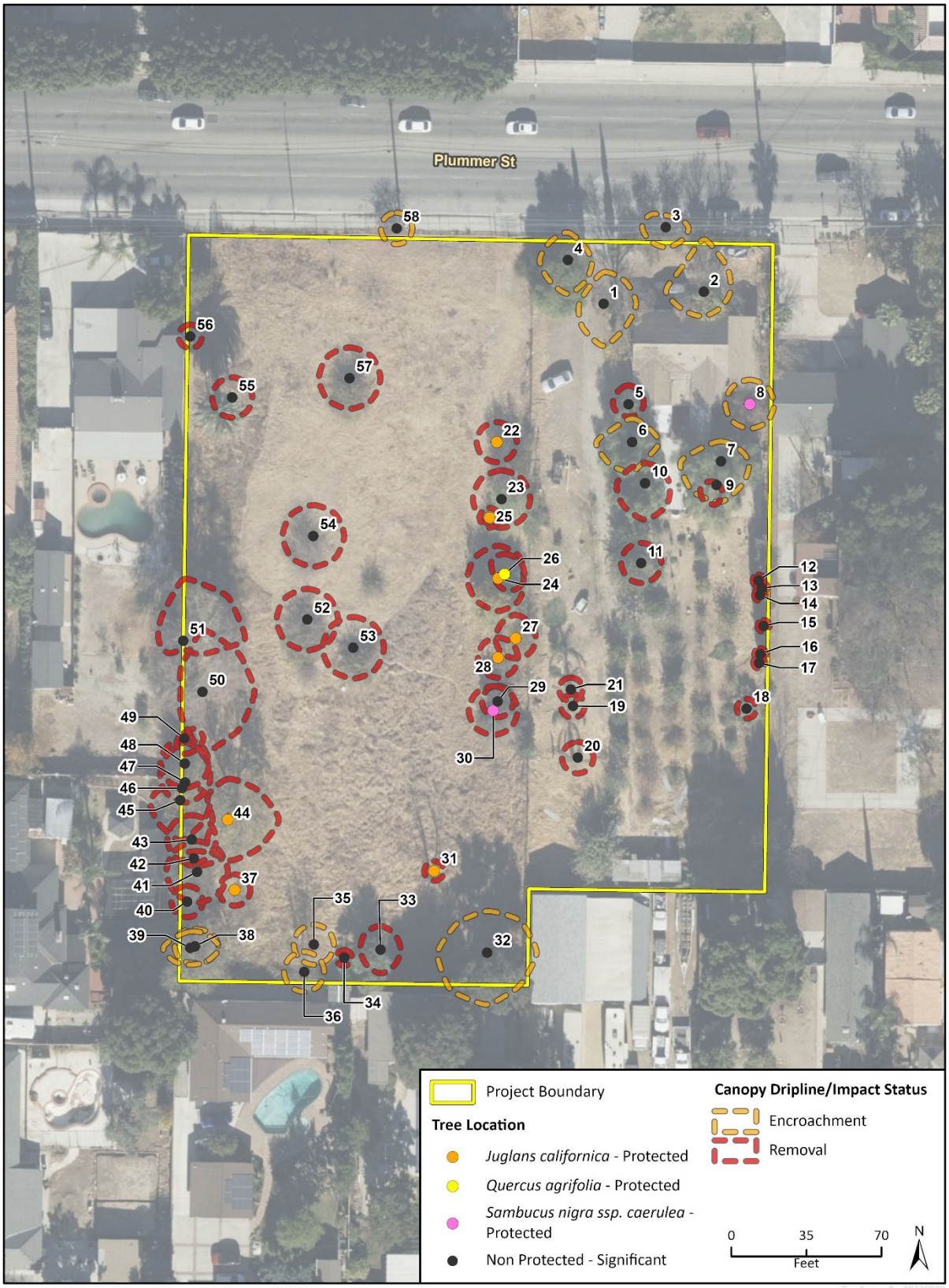
The survey was limited to ground-level visual inspections of trees.

1.4 Purpose and Use of this Report

The purpose of this report is to document the health and condition of the 58 trees surveyed on and immediately adjacent to the project site and to identify which trees would be avoided, encroached

upon, or removed based on the proposed site plan. This report is intended to be used by Bright Star Schools and upon submission will be the property of Bright Star Schools.

Figure 1 Project Site and Location



2 Observations

2.1 Existing Conditions

The project is located at 15526-15544 West Plummer Street in the North Hills neighborhood of the City. The project site encompasses approximately 2.06 acres and consists of two disturbed parcels identified by Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 265-601-5007 (approximately 1.30 acres) and APN 265-601-5008 (approximately 0.76 acre). The 1.30-acre parcel is undeveloped with non-native grasses, shrubs, and scattered matured trees that dominate the landscape. At one point, this site was previously a walnut farm, where trees were evenly spaced and planted, not a naturally occurring walnut grove. The existing walnut trees are likely grafts of old stock. The 0.76-acre parcel is developed with a single-family residence and landscaped shrubs and ornamental trees.

2.2 Tree Survey Methodology

American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA) Registered Consulting Arborist (RCA) Kelly Lewis (WC 4395) surveyed for protected trees, street trees, and non-protected significant trees located on or immediately adjacent to the project site on May 11, 2022.

Tree locations were mapped using a Geode global positioning system (GPS) device capable of submeter accuracy. All trees were assigned a unique identification number and tagged with a corresponding metal tag on the north-side of the trunk or most accessible side of the trunk. An assessment of risks or hazardous conditions was not included as part of this survey.

For each tree, the arborist measured trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade based on the typical growing pattern of each tree, estimated tree height, estimated crown spread in eight cardinal directions, and conducted a general health assessment. Health condition, including evidence of disease, insect pests, structure, damage, and vigor, was assessed to determine an overall condition rating based on archetype trees of the same species, using the criteria described in Table 1 below. Photographs of each tree and their associated leaf structure, when feasible, are included in Appendix B -Tree Photograph Log.

Table 1 Overall Condition Rating Criteria

Rating	Structure
Excellent	The tree exhibits a well-developed root flare and is structurally stable. The crown is balanced and full of dark green leaves. Tree exhibits excellent vigor and there are no signs or symptoms of biotic or abiotic disorders. Provides shading and is aesthetically pleasing.
Good	Trunk is well developed with well attached limbs and branches; some flaws exist but are hardly visible. Good foliage cover and density, annual shoot growth above average. Provides shading and has minor aesthetic flaws.
Fair	Flaw in trunk, limb and branch development are minimal and are typical of this species and geographic region. Minimal visual damage from biotic or abiotic disorders, such as insect infestation, disease, or fire damage, respectively; average foliage cover and annual growth.
Poor	Limbs or branches are poorly attached or developed. Canopy is not symmetrical and/or tree is leaning. Branches or trunks are unnaturally contacting the ground. May exhibit fire damage, responses to external encroachment/obstructions or existing insect/disease damage.
Dead	Trunk, limbs, and branches have no visible sign of life. Canopy leaves are non-seasonally absent or uniformly brown throughout, with no evidence of new growth.

2.3 Tree Survey Results

Of the 58 trees surveyed, 47 are non-protected significant trees and 11 are protected trees that includes eight Southern California black walnut trees, one coast live oak tree, and two blue elderberry trees with overall health conditions ranging from Fair to Dead. One dead protected tree and three dead non-protected significant trees were assessed, but not included in the total tree mitigation count. Data collected for each tree is summarized in Appendix A—Tree Matrix.

2.4 Tree Impacts

As shown in Figure 1, the tree data was overlaid onto an ortho-rectified aerial image. While specific construction activities associated with the project are not known at this time, Rincon understands that the project will generally involve grading, excavation, and trenching throughout the site, as well as construction of the new school building and improvements around the existing residence (e.g., new hardscape and landscaping) that will conservatively result in 45 trees that would be removed, including twelve non-protected significant trees, and one protected tree located throughout the property will be preserved, but insignificantly encroached. Protection measures are provided in Section 3, Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Protected and Non-Protected Significant Trees, that would ensure that encroachments to the thirteen trees that will be preserved are insignificant.

Impacts were categorized as no impact, minor, major, and removal based on the criteria below:

- **No impact** – Tree would be completely avoided by construction activities and post-project conditions are not expected to negatively impact the tree.
- **Minor impact** – Not likely to compromise the health or structural integrity of the tree, and/or generally would encompass less than 20 percent of the tree's canopy and roots.
- **Major impact** – May result in future decline or mortality of a tree, such as from grading, excavation, fill, soil compaction, or substantial branch removal, and/or would encroach 20 percent or more of the tree's canopy and roots. A major impact may also occur based on the location to the tree's trunk/root buttress. For example, excavation or trenching located within three to five times the distance of the tree's trunk diameter may result in decline or mortality

even if the total encroachment of the tree's canopy and roots is less than 20%. Trees that endure a major impact should be mitigated, because their long-term health and survival are unknown. A tree that experiences a major impact may not need to be removed if an arborist determines that the tree was not compromised to the point that failure would be imminent or probable due to loss of structural roots during construction, and the tree is expected to survive and remain structurally stable.

- **Removal** – Complete removal of the tree.

A summary of impacts is provided in Table 2 and Table 3 below.

Table 2 Trees to be Encroached

Tree ID #	Common Name	Tree Type	Cumulative Trunk Diameter (inches)	Tree Height (feet)	Overall Health Rating	Proposed Impact Type	Anticipated Impact
1	Texas umbrella	Non-protected significant	64	30	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
2	Texas umbrella	Non-protected significant	40	30	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
3	Callery pear	Non-protected significant	13	20	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
4	Jacaranda	Non-protected significant	31	25	Poor	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
6	Peruvian pepper	Non-protected significant	12	20	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from installation of synthetic turf field
7	Peruvian pepper	Non-protected significant	17	28	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
8	Blue elderberry	Protected	22	15	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from installation of synthetic turf field
32	Cork oak	Non-protected significant	25	40	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
35	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	13	30	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
36	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	25	30	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot

Tree ID #	Common Name	Tree Type	Cumulative Trunk Diameter (inches)	Tree Height (feet)	Overall Health Rating	Proposed Impact Type	Anticipated Impact
38	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	12	35	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
39	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	22	40	Good	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
58	Chinese pistache	Non-protected significant	12	20	Fair	Minor Impact	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of kindergarten classrooms

Table 3 Trees to be Removed

Tree ID #	Common Name	Tree Type	Cumulative Trunk Diameter (inches)	Tree Height (Feet)	Overall Health Rating	Impact Description
5	Peruvian pepper	Non-protected significant	9	20	Fair	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
9	Peruvian pepper	Non-protected significant	9	15	Fair	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
10	Peruvian pepper	Non-protected significant	12	28	Fair	Grading and repurposing of existing single-family residence
11	Mulberry	Non-protected significant	9	15	Good	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
12	Italian cypress	Non-protected significant	8	40	Fair	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
13	Italian cypress	Non-protected significant	8	30	Fair	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
14	Italian cypress	Non-protected significant	8	40	Fair	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
15	Italian cypress	Non-protected significant	12	40	Good	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
16	Italian cypress	Non-protected significant	8	40	Fair	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
17	Italian cypress	Non-protected significant	8	40	Fair	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
18	California fan palm	Non-protected significant	16	20	Good	Grading and construction of multipurpose room

Tree ID #	Common Name	Tree Type	Cumulative Trunk Diameter (inches)	Tree Height (Feet)	Overall Health Rating	Impact Description
19	Queen palm	Non-protected significant	8	10	Fair	Grading and construction of multipurpose room
20	Queen palm	Non-protected significant	9	20	Fair	Grading and construction of multipurpose room
21	Queen palm	Non-protected significant	8	20	Fair	Grading and construction of multipurpose room
22	Southern California black walnut	Protected	9	15	Poor	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
23	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	26	25	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
24	Southern California black walnut	Protected	21	20	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
25	Southern California black walnut	Protected	8	15	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
26	Coast live oak	Protected	7	15	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
27	Southern California black walnut	Protected	17	20	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
28	Southern California black walnut	Protected	28	25	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
29	Cork oak	Non-protected significant	15	20	Poor	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
30	Blue elderberry	Protected	14	20	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
31	Southern California black walnut	Protected	24	25	Dead	Grading and construction of additional classrooms
33	Sweet acacia	Non-protected significant	22.5	16	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
34	California fan palm	Non-protected significant	12	12	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
37	Southern California black walnut	Protected	15	12	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot

Tree ID #	Common Name	Tree Type	Cumulative Trunk Diameter (inches)	Tree Height (Feet)	Overall Health Rating	Impact Description
40	Siberian elm	Non-protected significant	17	30	Dead	Grading and construction of parking lot
41	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	17	35	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
42	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	8	15	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
43	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	18	35	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
44	Southern California black walnut	Protected	43	35	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
45	Pecan	Non-protected significant	18	35	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
46	Unknown	Non-protected significant	8	10	Dead	Grading and construction of parking lot
47	Pecan	Non-protected significant	12	35	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
48	Shamel ash	Non-protected significant	12	25	Poor	Grading and construction of parking lot
49	Unknown	Non-protected significant	8	10	Dead	Grading and construction of parking lot
50	Chinese elm	Non-protected significant	27	40	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
51	Chinese elm	Non-protected significant	22	50	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot
52	Chinese elm	Non-protected significant	10	15	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
53	Chinese elm	Non-protected significant	8	15	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
54	Chinese elm	Non-protected significant	10	20	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
55	Canary Island date palm	Non-protected significant	30	28	Good	Grading and construction of parking lot
56	California fan palm	Non-protected significant	10	15	Fair	Grading and construction of parking lot

Tree ID #	Common Name	Tree Type	Cumulative Trunk Diameter (inches)	Tree Height (Feet)	Overall Health Rating	Impact Description
57	Chinese elm	Non-protected significant	10	15	Fair	Grading and construction of kindergarten Play Area

Project activities that occur within the dripline with the potential to impact protected trees include the following:

- Root severance (from grading and other ground disturbance)
- Soil compaction (from equipment and compaction from equipment staging)
- Trimming of crown or roots (for equipment clearance and improvements around residence, respectively)

Actual impacts at the time of construction may be more or less because of the following factors: root systems vary by depth and the lateral extent based on tree species, age, slope, and soil type; the health of trees may change drastically over time due to drought or anthropogenic effects; and the exact location/extent of construction activities may vary (e.g., trench depth and width, need for trimming of canopy for equipment clearance, and shifts in project alignment).

If construction encroachments exceed 20% within the dripline of a tree (including canopy impacts from trimming) or are too great for the tree to survive (as determined by a Tree Expert during construction), replacement may be required. Trees that will not be removed will be protected as feasible while allowing for construction. a

Tree Impact Determination

The greatest concentration of active roots is typically within the dripline. Most tree roots occur within 8 to 12 inches below the soil surface and rarely extend past 4 feet in depth (Sanborn 1989).

Proposed tree root impacts can be estimated based on the approximate percent of encroachment of project areas or construction activities within the dripline that have a potential to impact the tree (determined by the tree canopy data collected during the tree survey overlaid onto the project plans) and trunk location. Each tree has a critical root zone (CRZ) that varies by species and site conditions. The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) defines CRZ as an area equal to a 1-foot radius from the base of the tree's trunk for each 1 inch of the tree's diameter at 4.5 feet above grade. Another common rule of thumb is to use a tree's drip line to estimate the CRZ. The CRZ generally makes up 85% of the tree's root system.

Due to the nature of excavation and trenching, the greatest concern to tree health and mortality associated with the project is root damage. Grading and trenching within the CRZ of a tree increases the likelihood of tree stress, decline, and mortality. Native oak trees are generally more sensitive than other tree species and may not tolerate root or crown removal. Removal of larger roots (particularly lateral or sinker roots and roots greater than two inches in diameter) can severely impact the stability of the tree. The existing conditions should be referenced in estimating the tree's root zone and the tree's susceptibility to construction impacts.

In general, tree roots are expected to be less abundant in hardscaped areas, under roads and sidewalks, and within existing building footprints due to the compacted nature of the soil where roots may be deprived of water and oxygen. Trees that are leaning typically have roots that extend

further in the direction away from the lean. Similarly, trees that are on slopes are expected to have roots that extend further on the uphill side to anchor the tree. In addition, roots may be impeded or previously severed by physical barriers such as retaining walls or drainages.

2.5 Conclusion

The proposed project is anticipated to require the removal of 36 non-protected significant trees and nine protected oak, walnut, and elderberry trees. Twelve non-protected significant trees and one protected tree will be preserved onsite, and less than 20% encroachment from construction is anticipated to the thirteen total trees. A permit will be required from the City prior to the removal of protected and non-protected significant trees.

3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Protected and Non-Protected Significant Trees

Twelve non-protected significant trees and one protected tree will be retained on-site. The following avoidance and minimization measures should be implemented to reduce impacts to these trees from proposed project activities.

3.1 Monitoring

No person should impact the roots or canopy of trees without oversight of a certified arborist. The arborist should be contacted no less than 72 hours prior to anticipated work within or immediately adjacent to the dripline of a tree to ensure availability and should be present during initial ground disturbance activities that will occur within or immediately adjacent to the tree.

3.2 Fencing

Minimum 6-foot-tall chain-link fencing should be placed between the construction area and the dripline. Fencing should be maintained and in place through the duration of construction activities and until all equipment has been removed from the site.

3.3 Root Impacts

Cutting or disturbing a large percentage of a tree's roots increases the likelihood of the tree's failure or death. Never cut tree roots that are more than four inches in diameter, as roots that large are usually structural. Cutting them can destroy the stability of the tree, causing it to fall over. Where grading, cut-and-fill, trenching, or any other ground disturbing activity occurs or is specifically shown on the project plans within the dripline, the activity should be done slowly to avoid ripping or tearing roots. Ripping or tearing roots can lead to rotting and decay and reduce stability and health in the tree. Hand tools or small hand-held power equipment should be used instead within the dripline of a tree. Cutting roots two inches in diameter or greater should be avoided wherever possible.

The amount of allowable root disturbance will be determined by the monitoring arborist. If the arborist determines that construction may compromise the tree's health or the structural integrity of the tree, work around that tree should be suspended until measures to minimize the impact can be determined or until a permit is received by the city if the arborist determines that the tree may not survive the impact.

Roots that are two inches or more in diameter that are encountered will be avoided until the arborist determines treatment measures. Cuts will be prescribed by the arborist and should generally be done at right angles to the roots with a clean, sharp blade. New cuts should be wetted and covered with absorbent tarp or heavy cloth fabric and remain in place until the trench/excavation is backfilled with soil and immediately watered.

3.4 Equipment Staging

Temporary equipment staging and storage will be limited to designated areas away from the trees. No washing of equipment or vehicles should occur within 50 feet of a preserved tree.

3.5 Soil Compaction

Soil compaction imposes a complex set of physical, chemical, and biological constraints on tree growth. Principal components leading to limited growth are the loss of aeration and pore space, poor gas exchange with the atmosphere, lack of available water, and mechanical impedance of root growth. Soil compaction is the largest single factor responsible for the decline of trees on construction-sites. The following guidelines are recommended to protect trees from soil compaction that may occur due to project activities:

- No equipment or materials will be stored under canopies, or within the dripline of trees. On-site staging, storage and washing of construction materials and equipment will be limited to designated and approved areas. In areas where vehicles or equipment may impact tree roots, steel plates or plywood should be installed to protect the root zone as needed.

3.6 Mechanical Damage

Inadvertent damage to limbs and branches (i.e., mechanical damage) from project equipment may occur if work, including staging and access, are within the dripline. If damage occurs to limbs and branches, immediate trimming with clean and sharp pruners should occur in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards discussed above. If damage to the bark or trunk occurs, wound dressings are not recommended. Treatment of said damages may be applied in accordance with the ANSI A300 Management of Trees and Shrubs during Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction (ANSI 2012).

3.7 Pruning

All pruning/trimming should be performed consistent with the ANSI A300 Pruning Standard (ANSI 2017) and should adhere to the most recent edition of ANSI Z133.1. Pruning/trimming of protected trees should be limited to only what is necessary for construction and conducted under the direct supervision of a certified arborist. Climbing spurs and spikes should not be used.

- A thorough inspection of the canopy should be conducted to determine pruning specifications.
- Within no more than one week prior to excavation, trenching, or other subsurface work that would occur within the root zone, the soil within the dripline of the tree should be deep irrigated. This can be accomplished using a soaker hose for approximately 2 to 6 hours, depending on the volume of water and soil texture. This will allow water to be absorbed by the roots. This can be performed a few days before the root pruning is to be performed.
- In areas where grading, cut-and-fill, or trenching will take place, digging should be by hand shovel for the first 2 to 3 feet where most roots are expected to occur.
- Any root pruning should be performed carefully. The roots should be exposed through hand digging. The roots should be cut at a 90- degree angle and cut cleanly. No roots should be torn or jagged, as this can lead to rotting and decay in the root zone and reduce stability and health

in the tree. Excessive root pruning is not recommended. If a tree is in any stress or is lacking in health and vigor, the root pruning can contribute to the quick decline of a tree.

- If any root zone is left open for an extended period, the contractor should lightly apply moisture to keep the roots from drying out. Also, do not let the roots sit in a pool of water during construction. This situation can also cause rotting and decay.
- After root pruning is complete, backfill with native soil. Do not overly compact. Water every 1 to 2 feet to reduce air pockets.
- A Certified Arborist should be on-site to observe the root-pruning.

4 Protected and Non-Significant Tree Replacement

In accordance with the City's Protected Tree Ordinance, the Board of Public Works may require the following for the removal of a protected tree, as summarized in Table 4. The following is assumed to apply to protected and non-protected significant trees:

1. Replacement with at least four specimens of a protected variety. Each replacement tree shall be at least a 15-gallon, or larger specimen, measuring one inch or more in diameter one foot above the base, and be not less than seven feet in height measured from the base. The size and number of replacement trees shall approximate the value of the tree to be replaced.
2. Replacement with trees of a lesser size or of a different protected species to be planted as replacement trees, if replacement trees of the size and species otherwise required pursuant to the City's Protected Tree Ordinance are not available. In such event, a greater number of replacement trees may be required.
3. Relocation of a protected or non-protected significant tree to another location on the property, provided that the environmental conditions of said new location are favorable to the survival of the tree and there is a reasonable probability that the tree will survive.

In addition, the City Planning Department policy requires mitigation at a 1:1 ratio for removal of the non-protected significant trees. The Board of Public Works may charge an in-lieu fee for removal of street trees, per Section 62.171 and 62.177 of the Municipal Code.

The applicant proposed to replace protected and non-protected significant trees that would be removed in accordance with the City's replacement ratios discussed above. Project tree replacement details are shown in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4 Protected Tree Replacement Summary

Tree ID#	Species	Replacement Ratio	No. of Replacement Trees	Replacement Tree Species/Size
22	Southern California black walnut	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
24	Southern California black walnut	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
25	Southern California black walnut	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
26	Coast live oak	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
27	Southern California black walnut	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
28	Southern California black walnut	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
30	Blue Elderberry	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
37	Southern California black walnut	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
44	Southern California black walnut	4:1	4	15-gallon box-sized tree
		Total	**36**	**15-gallon box sized tree**

Table 5 Non-significant Tree Replacement Summary

Tree ID#	Species	Replacement Ratio	No. of Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees
5	Peruvian pepper	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
9	Peruvian pepper	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
10	Peruvian pepper	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
11	Mulberry	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
12	Italian cypress	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
13	Italian cypress	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
14	Italian cypress	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
15	Italian cypress	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
16	Italian cypress	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
17	Italian cypress	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
18	California fan palm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
19	Queen palm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
20	Queen palm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
21	Queen palm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
23	Shamel ash	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
29	Cork oak	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
33	Sweet acacia	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
34	California fan palm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
41	Shamel ash	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
42	Shamel ash	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
43	Shamel ash	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
45	Pecan	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
47	Pecan	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
48	Shamel ash	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
50	Chinese elm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
51	Chinese elm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
52	Chinese elm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
53	Chinese elm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
54	Chinese elm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
55	Canary Island date palm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
56	California fan palm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
57	Chinese elm	1:1	1	15-gallon box-sized tree
		Total	**32**	**15-gallon box-sized tree**

5 Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

1. Any legal description provided to the consultant / appraiser is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownership to any property are assumed to be good and marketable.
2. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified in so far as possible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
3. The Consultant/appraiser shall not be required to give testimony or attend court by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services as described in the fee schedule and contract of engagement.
4. Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report.
5. Possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any other than the person to whom is addressed, without the prior expressed written consent of the consultant/appraiser.
6. This report and values expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fees is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.
7. Sketches, diagrams, graphs, photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys.
8. Unless expressed otherwise: 1) information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection: and 2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the trees or property on question may not arise in the future.

6 Arborist Disclosure Statement

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or to seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

7 List of Preparers

Kelly Lewis,
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #669
ISA Certified Arborist WC-4395
ISA Certified Tree Worked 1430C
ISA Tree Risk Assessor Qualified
ASCA Tree and Plant Appraisal Qualified

Appendix A

Tree Matrix

Appendix B

Tree Photograph Log

Tree ID #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Height (Feet)	Canopy Spread[1] (N, NE, S, SE, SW, W NW) (Feet)	DBH[2] (inches)	Cumulative DBH (inches)[3]	Overall Health	Protected (Yes/No)	Physical Condition/Horticultural Evaluation	Impact Description
1	*Melia azedarach*	Texas umbrella	30	16, 15, 16, 15, 21, 15, 12, 10	20, 21, 23	64	Fair	No	epicormic growth on trunk	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
2	*Melia azedarach*	Texas umbrella	30	26, 16, 13, 11, 12, 13, 19, 15	40	40	Fair	No	severe lean north, mechanical damage to bark	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
3	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery pear	20	5, 7, 12, 10, 10, 10, 12, 10	13	13	Fair	No	codominant stems, epicormic shoots, leaf chlorosis in canopy, large stems previously cut	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
4	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	25	14, 10, 12, 13, 17, 13, 14, 12	10, 10, 11	31	Poor	No	watersprouts from old cuts, pruned for line clearance	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
5	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper	20	10, 8, 8, 7, 6, 7, 8, 8	6, 3	9	Fair	No	codominant stems	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
6	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper	20	12, 10, 14, 10, 15, 15, 18, 10	12	12	Fair	No		Less than 20% encroachment from synthetic turf field
7	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper	28	10, 10, 14, 15, 20, 20, 20, 10	17	17	Fair	No	branch dieback in 20% of canopy	Less than 20% encroachment from repurposing of existing single-family residence
8	*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*	Blue elderberry	15	12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12	9, 7, 6	22	Fair	Yes	20% canopy dieback	Less than 20% encroachment from synthetic turf field
9	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper	15	1, 2, 1, 5, 10, 10, 8, 3	9	9	Fair	No	leaning south, 20% canopy dieback	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
10	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper	28	10, 10, 12, 15, 18, 15, 14, 10	12	12	Fair	No	branch dieback in 20% understory, previously pruned	Grading and repurposing of existing single-family residence
11	*Morus alba*	Mulberry	15	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	9	9	Good	No		Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
12	*Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian cypress	40	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3	8	8	Fair	No	mechanical damage to trunk	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
13	*Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian cypress	30	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3	4, 4	8	Fair	No	codominant stems	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
14	*Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian cypress	40	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3	8	8	Fair	No		Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
15	*Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian cypress	40	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3	12	12	Good	No		Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
16	*Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian cypress	40	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3	8	8	Fair	No	20% canopy dieback	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
17	*Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian cypress	40	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3	8	8	Fair	No	mechanical damage to trunk	Grading and installation of synthetic turf field
18	*Washingtonia filifera*	California fan palm	20	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5	16	16	Good	No		Grading and construction of multipurpose room
19	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen palm	10	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	8	8	Fair	No		Grading and construction of multipurpose room
20	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen palm	20	8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8	9	9	Fair	No		Grading and construction of multipurpose room
21	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen palm	20	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	8	8	Fair	No		Grading and construction of multipurpose room
22	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	15	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	3, 3, 3	9	Poor	Yes	main leaders are dead, sprouts alive, graft of old walnut stock	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
23	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	25	14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14	10, 8, 8	26	Fair	No	codominant stems	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
24	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	20	16, 15, 12, 15, 16, 15, 15, 15	14, 7	21	Fair	Yes		Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms

Tree ID #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Height (Feet)	Canopy Spread[1] (N, NE, S, SE, SW, W NW) (Feet)	DBH[2] (inches)	Cumulative DBH (inches)[3]	Overall Health	Protected (Yes/No)	Physical Condition/Horticultural Evaluation	Impact Description
25	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	15	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5	2, 2, 2, 2	8	Fair	Yes	graft of old walnut stock	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
26	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	15	10, 10, 10, 10, 8, 6, 5, 10	7	7	Fair	Yes		Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
27	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	20	12, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	8, 9	17	Fair	Yes	one dead stem; graft of old walnut stock	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
28	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	25	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	7, 7, 7, 7	28	Fair	Yes	2 dead stems	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
29	*Quercus suber*	Cork oak	20	8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8	7, 4, 4	15	Poor	No	mainstem removed	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
30	*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*	Blue elderberry	20	12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12	7, 7	14	Fair	Yes	unbalanced crown, moderate lean southwest	Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
31	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	25	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5	14, 10	24	Dead	Yes		Grading and construction of additional classrooms
32	*Quercus suber*	Cork oak	40	20, 22, 24, 22, 25, 25, 24, 20	25	25	Fair	No	minor branch dieback	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
33	*Vachellia farnesiana*	Sweet acacia	16	12, 10, 10, 10, 12, 10, 10, 11	12.5, 10	22.5	Fair	No	20% canopy dieback	Grading and construction of parking lot
34	*Washingtonia filifera*	California fan palm	12	4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4	12	12	Fair	No		Grading and construction of parking lot
35	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	30	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	5, 4, 4	13	Fair	No		Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
36	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	30	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	8, 6, 6, 5	25	Fair	No		Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
37	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	12	8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8	3, 3, 3, 3, 3	15	Fair	Yes	graft of old walnut stock	Grading and construction of parking lot
38	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	35	8, 10, 12, 10, 8, 10, 10, 10	12	12	Fair	No	minor branch dieback	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
39	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	40	8, 10, 15, 10, 8, 10, 14, 8	22	22	Good	No		Less than 20% encroachment from construction of parking lot
40	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian elm	30	8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8	17	17	Dead	No		Grading and construction of parking lot
41	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	35	15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	17	17	Fair	No	20% branch dieback	Grading and construction of parking lot
42	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	15	3, 5, 15, 5, 4, 5, 6, 5	8	8	Fair	No		Grading and construction of parking lot
43	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	35	12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12	10, 8	18	Fair	No	codominant stems, minor branch dieback	Grading and construction of parking lot
44	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	35	20, 20, 25, 20, 20, 15, 6, 15	15, 14, 14	43	Fair	Yes	graft of old walnut stock	Grading and construction of parking lot
45	*Carya illinoinensis*	Pecan	35	5, 10, 15, 15, 20, 15, 15, 10	8, 10	18	Fair	No	codominant stems	Grading and construction of parking lot
46		Unknown	10	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	8	8	Dead	No		Grading and construction of parking lot
47	*Carya illinoinensis*	Pecan	35	20, 15, 12, 10, 10, 10, 12, 15	12	12	Fair	No	minor branch dieback	Grading and construction of parking lot
48	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Shamel ash	25	12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12	12	12	Poor	No	Severe mainstem dieback	Grading and construction of parking lot

Tree ID #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Height (Feet)	Canopy Spread[1] (N, NE, S, SE, SW, W NW) (Feet)	DBH[2] (inches)	Cumulative DBH (inches)[3]	Overall Health	Protected (Yes/No)	Physical Condition/Horticultural Evaluation	Impact Description
49		Unknown	10	2, 8, 10, 8, 8, 6, 3, 3	8	8	Dead	No		Grading and construction of parking lot
50	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm	40	30, 25, 25, 25, 30, 15, 10, 15	27	27	Fair	No	broken branch	Grading and construction of parking lot
51	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm	50	30, 30, 30, 10, 3, 10, 12, 15	22	22	Fair	No	broken limbs, branch dieback, unbalanced crown	Grading and construction of parking lot
52	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm	15	15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	2, 2, 2, 2, 2	10	Fair	No		Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
53	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm	15	15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	2, 2, 2, 2	8	Fair	No		Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
54	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm	20	15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	2, 2, 2, 2, 2	10	Fair	No		Grading and construction of kindergarten classrooms
55	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island date palm	28	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	30	30	Good	No		Grading and construction of parking lot
56	*Washingtonia filifera*	California fan palm	15	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	10	10	Fair	No	leaning east	Grading and construction of parking lot
57	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm	15	15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	2, 2, 2, 2, 2	10	Fair	No		Grading and construction of kindergarten Play Area
58	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese pistache	20	8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8	4, 4, 4	12	Fair	No	broken limbs, minor branch dieback	Less than 20% encroachment from construction of kindergarten classrooms

[1]The maximum canopy spread in each compass direction (N-north, NE-northeast, E-east, SE-southeast, S-south, SW-southwest, W-west, NW-northwest)

[2]Diameter at standard height (4.5 feet above natural grade)

[3]Cumulative diameter at breast height is the sum of each individual trunk added together

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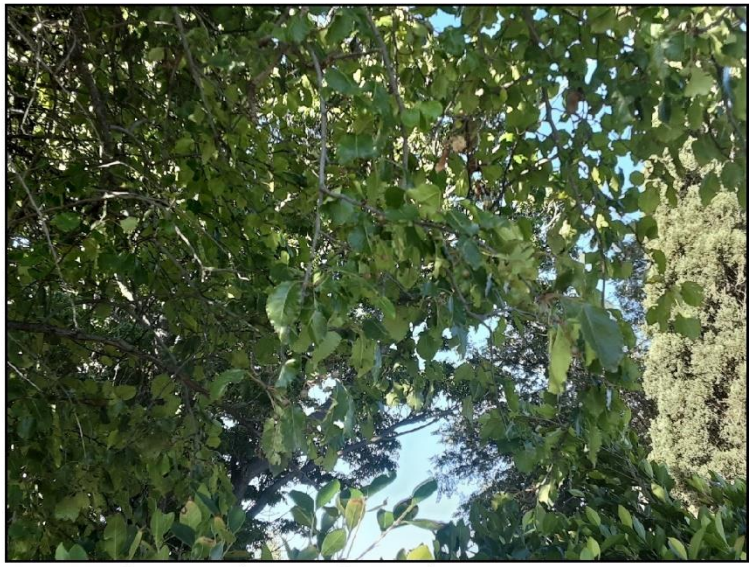
Tree #1 Texas umbrella (*Melia azedarach*)

Tree #1 Texas umbrella (*Melia azedarach*)

Tree #2 Texas umbrella (*Melia azedarach*)

Tree #2 Texas umbrella (*Melia azedarach*)

Tree #3 Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)



Tree #3 Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

Tree #4 Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)

Tree #4 Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)

Tree #5 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

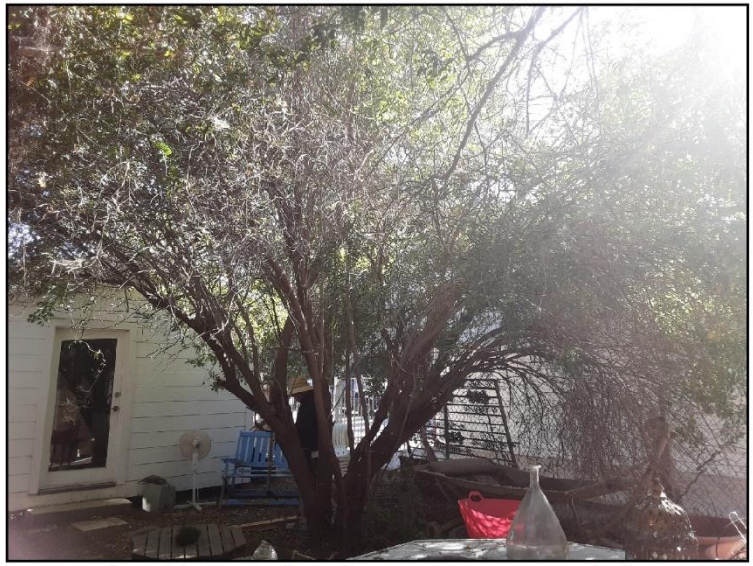
Tree #5 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

Tree #6 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

Tree #6 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

Tree #7 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

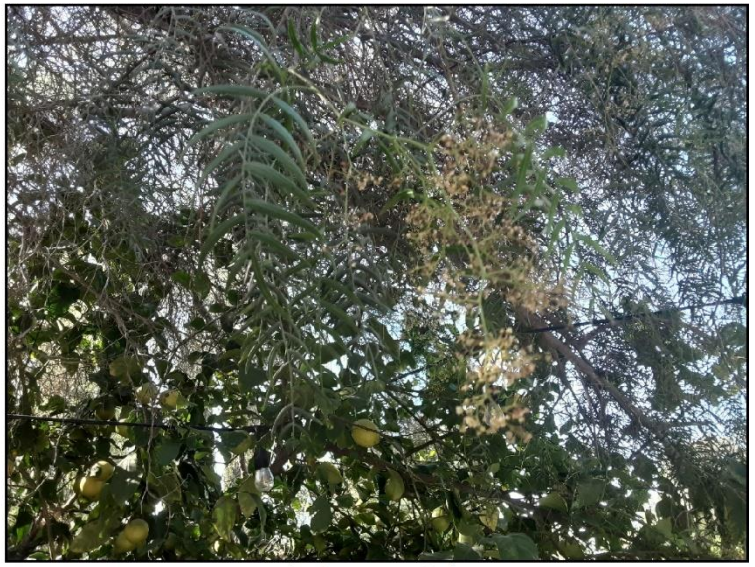
Tree #7 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)



Tree #8 Blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*)

Tree #8 Blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*)

Tree #9 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

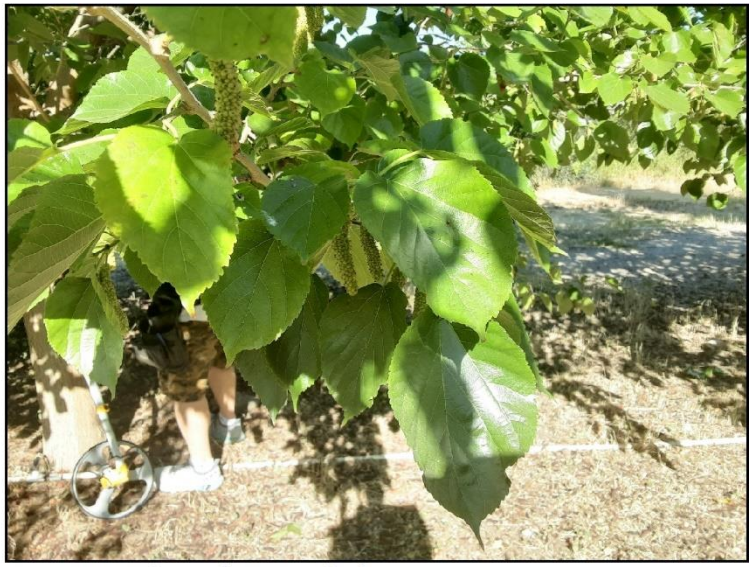


Tree #9 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

Tree #10 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

Tree #10 Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)

Tree #11 Mulberry (*Morus alba*)



Tree #11 Mulberry (*Morus alba*)

Tree #12 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #12 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #13 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #13 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #14 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #14 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #15 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #15 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #16 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #16 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #17 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #17 Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Tree #18 California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)

Tree #18 California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)

Tree #19 Queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*)

Tree #19 Queen Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*)

Tree #20 Queen Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*)

Tree #20 Queen Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*)

Tree #21 Queen Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*)

Tree #21 Queen Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*)

Tree #22 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #22 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #23 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #23 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #24 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #24 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #25 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #25 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #26 Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)

Tree #26 Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)

Tree #27 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #317 southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #28 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #28 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #29 Cork oak (*Quercus suber*)

Tree #29 Cork oak (*Quercus suber*)

Tree #30 Blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*)

Tree #30 Blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*)

Tree #31 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #32 Cork oak (*Quercus suber*)

Tree #32 Cork oak (*Quercus suber*)

Tree #33 Sweet acacia (*Vachellia farnesiana*)

Tree #33 Sweet acacia (*Vachellia farnesiana*)

Tree #34 California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)

Tree #34 California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)

Tree #35 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #35 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #36 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

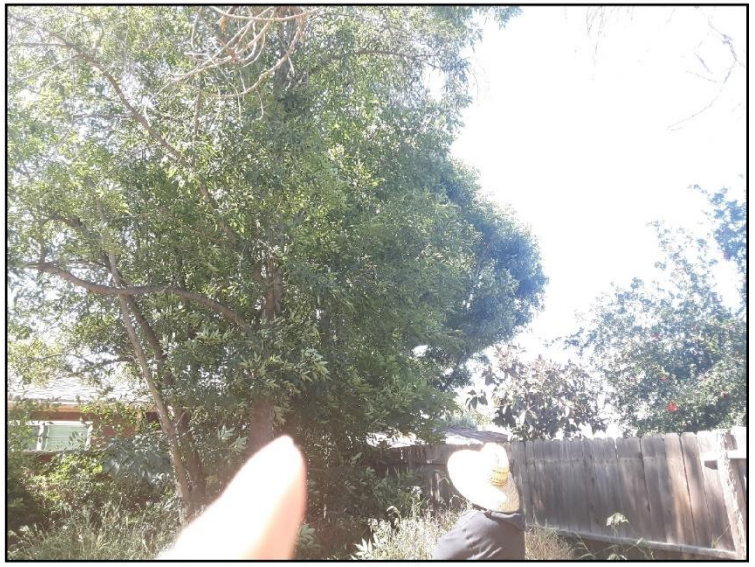
Tree #36 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #37 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #37 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #38 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #38 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

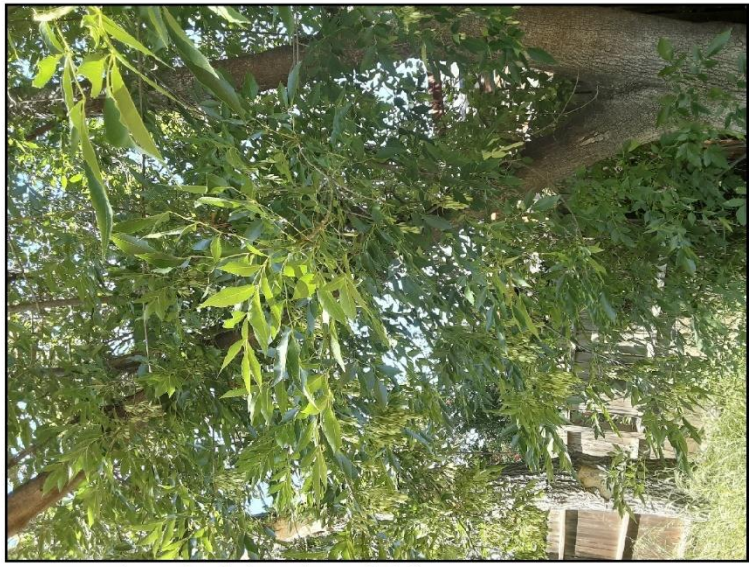


Tree #39 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #39 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #40 Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

Tree #41 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)



Tree #41 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #42 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #42 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #43 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #43 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #44 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #44 Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Tree #45 Pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*)

Tree #45 Pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*)

Tree #46 Unknown (*unknown*)

Tree #47 Pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*)

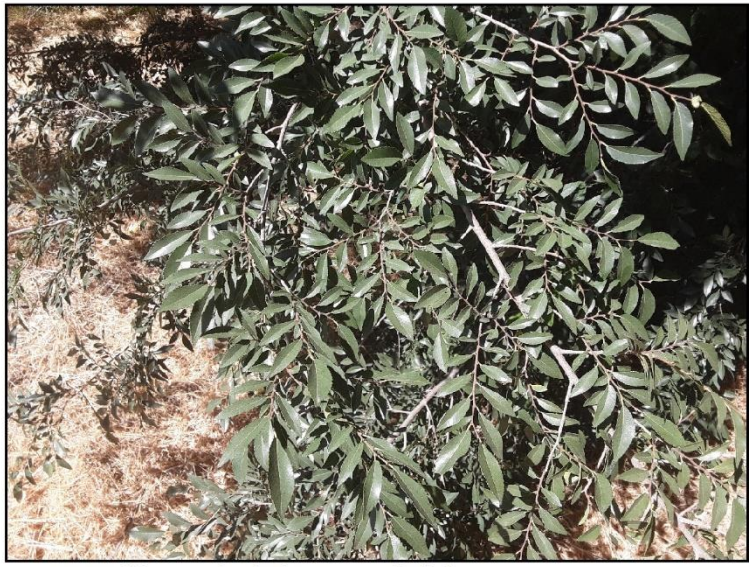
Tree #47 Pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*)

Tree #48 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #48 Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

Tree #49 Unknown (*unknown*)

Tree #50 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)



Tree #50 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #51 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #51 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #52 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #52 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #53 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #53 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #54 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #54 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #55 Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Tree #55 Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)

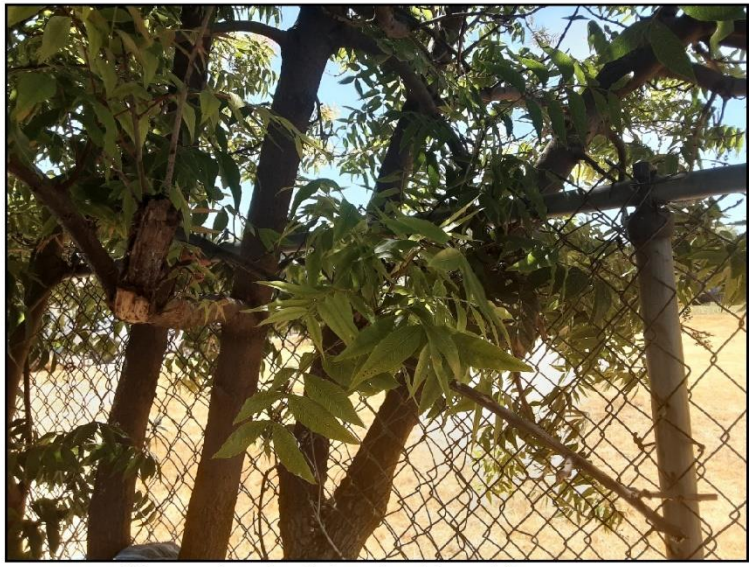
Tree #56 California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)

Tree #56 California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)

Tree #57 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #57 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Tree #58 Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)



Tree #58 Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)