Appendices

Appendix IS-1

Tree Report

ARBORIST TREE REPORT

6311 ROMAINE STREET

HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY, COUNCIL DISTRICT 13

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

LSA

April 2023

ARBORIST TREE REPORT

6311 ROMAINE STREET

HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY, COUNCIL DISTRICT 13

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
RIOS
3101 West Exposition Place
Los Angeles, California 90018

Prepared by:

Associate Biologist Leo Simone
ISA Certified Arborist WE-8491A
LSA
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, California 92614
(949) 553-0666

LSA Project No. 20230988

LSA

April 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The owner is proposing construction of a film studio on the parcels at 6300 and 6311 Romaine Street within the Hollywood Community Plan Area of Council District 13 in the City of Los Angeles (City). This Arborist Tree Report (ATR) was prepared in accordance with Section 12.21 of the City Municipal Code Protected Tree Ordinance 186873 and Street Tree Ordinance 153500. The City Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance (Ordinance 186873, Los Angeles Municipal Code Chapter IV, Article 6) regulates the relocation or removal of all Southern California native oak trees (excluding scrub oak), California black walnut trees, Western sycamore trees, California Bay trees, Mexican Elderberry shrubs, and Toyon shrubs of at least 4 inches in diameter at breast height or 4.5 feet above ground level at the base of the tree or shrub. These tree and shrub species are defined as "protected" by the City. Trees or shrubs that have been planted as part of a tree planting program are exempt from the City's Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance and are not considered protected. The City's Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance prohibits, without a permit, the removal of any regulated protected tree, including "acts that inflict damage upon root system or other parts of the tree or shrub…" The protected tree or shrub must be replaced within the property by at least four specimens of a protected variety, except where the protected species is relocated pursuant to the Los Angeles Municipal Code. In addition, a protected tree shall only be replaced by other protected tree varieties and shall not be replaced by shrubs. A protected shrub shall only be replaced by other protected shrub varieties and shall not be replaced by trees, to the extent feasible as determined by the Advisory Agency, Board of Public Works, or a licensed or certified arborist.

The on-site ATR was conducted on February 21, 2023, by LSA Associate Biologist Leo Simone (International society of arboriculture [ISA] certified arborist and ISA qualified tree risk assessor WE-8491A). The arborist assessment study area includes the proposed development site and adjacent street trees.

All street trees and qualifying site trees with 8-inches or greater diameter at standard height (DSH; measured at 4.5 feet [54 inches] above natural grade) were surveyed. Trees identified as saplings or having a diameter of less than 4 inches were not surveyed. The entire study area is within a densely developed urban setting with no existing tree groves or woodlands. LSA surveyed 109 trees on the arborist assessment study area, of which 47 are street trees including two Western sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*), and 62 are site trees. All surveyed trees were planted as ornamental landscape trees derived from commercial nursery stock, including the two Western sycamore street trees. As such, the two Western sycamores were planted as ornamental landscape trees derived from commercial nursery stock and are not considered protected trees per the City's Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance No. 186873. Therefore, there would be no protected trees on site or adjacent to the project in accordance with the ordinance.

Fifteen street trees and 61 on-site trees, for a total of 76 trees, will require removal, none of which are protected trees under the City's Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance No. 186,873. The two protected Western sycamore trees will not require removal. City policy requires removed trees be replaced with the same species unless the City determines that another species would be more suitable for the location.

All information contained in the ATR is based on the site visit, discussion with the owner's landscape architect, and provided site plans. The continued presence of the trees designated for removal in their existing locations would prevent the reasonable development of the property. This ATR describes the recommended tree protection measures to preserve the maintain the retained street trees and provides planting and maintenance guidelines for replacement trees.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
ATR	Arborist Tree Report
City	City of Los Angeles
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSH	diameter at standard height
GPS	Global Positioning System
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
LID	Low Impact Development
pH	potential of hydrogen
project	6311 Romaine Street

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The owner is proposing construction of a film studio project (6311 Romaine Street) at 6300 and 6311 Romaine Street within the Hollywood Community Plan Area of Council District 13 in the City of Los Angeles (City).

The purpose of this Arborist Tree Report (ATR) is to document the findings of an LSA on-site tree assessment survey of the 109 qualifying ornamental landscape trees on the arborist assessment study area, as required by the City Municipal Code (Section 12.21 Protected Tree Ordinances 186873 and Street Tree Ordinance 153500). This ATR was prepared per the request of RIOS to fulfill the City's requirements.

Owner: Romaine Street Owner, LLC
1015 North Fairfax Avenue
West Hollywood, CA 90046
Phone: (323) 460-8815

Owner Representative: RIOS
3101 West Exposition Place
Los Angeles, CA 90018
Contact Person: Michael Work
Phone: (323) 395-2561

The 6311 Romaine Project (Project) proposes the development of a new production studio campus on a 6.4-acre (279,533-square-foot) site (Project Site) within the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles (City). The Project would construct new production studios and associated production uses, creative office, retail, and restaurant uses, and renovate existing structures, into creative office space. The Project Site consists of the majority of two consecutive blocks bisected by Romaine Street that are bounded by Santa Monica Boulevard to the north, Cahuenga Boulevard to the east, Willoughby Avenue to the south, and Cole Avenue to the west. On the northern portion of the Project Site (North Block), the Project proposes the renovation of five existing structures, including construction of two additions, and the construction of a new creative office building. On the southern portion of the Project Site (South Block), the Project proposes the construction of two soundstage buildings, each containing two production studios and two creative office buildings with associated production uses. Demolition of existing office, industrial, production, retail and dance studio uses, and a six-level, above-ground parking structure and surface parking areas, would occur as part of the Project.

EXISTING TREES

LSA surveyed 109 qualifying trees comprising 13 species on the arborist assessment study area including two Western sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*). Of the 109 trees on the arborist assessment study area, 47 are street trees, including two Western sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*), and 62 are site trees. All surveyed trees were planted as ornamental landscape trees derived from commercial nursery stock, including the two Western sycamore street trees. As such, the two Western

sycamores were planted as ornamental landscape trees derived from commercial nursery stock and are not considered protected trees per the City's Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance No. 186873. Therefore, there would not be any protected trees on site or adjacent to the project in accordance with the ordinance. There are no additional protected trees within 200 feet of the property boundary. The tree species inventoried include:

- Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*)
- Tipu tree (*Tipuana tipu*)
- Yew pine (*Podocarpus macrophyllus*)
- Queensland box (*Lophostemon confertus*)
- Queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*)
- Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
- Australian willow (*Geijera parviflora*)
- Flowering pear (*Pyrus calleryana bradford*)
- Carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
- Hong Kong orchid tree (*Bauhinia x blakeana*)
- Pink trumpet tree (*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*)
- Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)
- Chinese banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*)

All street trees and qualifying site trees with 8-inches or greater diameter at standard height (DSH; measured at 4.5 feet [54 inches] above natural grade) were surveyed. Trees identified as saplings or having a diameter of less than 4 inches were not surveyed.

Forty-seven of the trees are street trees. Seventy-six trees, including 15 street trees, will require removal. The two Western sycamore trees identified above will not require removal. The 15 nonnative street trees and 61 site trees, none of which are protected trees under the City's Protected Tree and Shrubs Ordinance No. 186,873, will be removed to accommodate various new driveway entrances throughout the site and to improve pedestrian flow at various entryways throughout the site. The continued presence of the trees designated for removal in their existing locations would prevent the reasonable development of the property.

The 76 subject trees proposed for removal are common nonnative landscape trees having no significant aesthetic value that would contribute to the appearance and design of the proposed project; nor are any of the trees subject for removal located with reference to other trees or monuments in such a way as to acquire a distinctive significance at the project location.

Table B (Appendix A) identifies each surveyed tree by identification number, scientific name, common name, DSH, estimated height, canopy spread, and condition (good, fair, poor, very poor, or dead), disposition (retain or remove) and remarks. Table C lists each of the street trees with the same attribute descriptions as Table B. In addition to Table B and Table C, relevant information regarding the assessed trees is discussed below.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project is bordered by Santa Monica Boulevard to the north, Cahuenga Boulevard to the east, Willoughby Avenue to the south, and Cole Avenue to the west. Romaine Street bisects the project between Cahuenga Boulevard and Cole Avenue. The Project Site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey *Hollywood, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map in Township 1 South, Range 14 West, Sections 10 and 15 (Figure 1).

Figure 3 shows the project boundary with street tree and site tree locations and identifies the trees to be removed or retained with tree protective zones on aerial photograph base maps at a scale of 1 inch = 80 feet. Figure 4 shows the proposed project with construction equipment staging areas (including fencing) and ingress and egress to the staging areas within the Project Site, and proposed grading. Appendix C includes representative photographs of the assessed protected trees.

METHODS

LSA Associate Biologist Leo Simone (International Society of Arboriculture [ISA] Certified Arborist and ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor WE-8491A) conducted the on-site ATR on February 21, 2023. He conducted the ATR 0700 to 1630. Temperatures ranged from 48 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit under mostly cloudy skies. The ATR data were collected by LSA using ESRI ArcGIS Field Map applications with a custom Arborist data collection format, as well as physical measurements taken during the field visit. The entire arborist assessment study area was surveyed on foot, and the qualifying trees meeting the City's Municipal Code "protected tree" definition with a DSH of 8 inches or greater) were assessed, assigned a number, and evaluated for the following attributes:

- Location (using a Global Positioning System [GPS] unit)
- Tree species (scientific name and common name)
- DSH
- Tree height
- Diameter of the canopy drip line
- Condition/health – tree health was rated using the following system:
    - **Good =** A healthy and vigorous tree characteristic of its species and reasonably free of any visible signs of stress, disease, or pest infestation.
    - **Fair =** A healthy and vigorous tree with minor visible signs of stress, disease, and/or past infestation.
    - **Poor =** Exhibiting an abnormal degree of stress or disease and/or pest infestation.
    - **Very Poor =** Characterized by exhibiting a greater degree of stress, disease, and/or pest infestation than normal and appears to be in a state of rapid decline. The degree of decline may vary greatly in signs of dieback, disease, and pest infestation and appears to be in an advanced state of decline.
    - **"F" Dead =** Exhibits no signs of life whatsoever.
- Disposition (tree to be retained or removed)
- Remarks (other related information)

DISCUSSION

HABITAT INTEGRITY ANALYSIS

The entire study area is within a densely developed urban setting with no existing tree groves or woodlands. Two Western sycamore trees (Tree Nos. 43 and 44 shown on Figure 4) planted as street trees on the South Parcel side of Romaine Street were planted as ornamental landscape trees derived from commercial nursery stock. Table B identifies all City street trees and all other trees within the arborist study area with a DSH of 8 inches or greater.

TREES PHYSICAL CONDITION

Of the 109 surveyed trees, 17 are in good condition, 50 are in fair condition, 31 are in poor condition, 10 are in very poor condition, and 1 tree is dead. There are 47 street trees surveyed, of which 15 will require removal and 32 will remain. Of the 32 street trees that will remain in place, 2 are in good condition (Tree Nos. 32 and 39), 7 are in fair condition (Tree Nos. 31, 34, 42, 43, 91, 92, and 101), 16 are in poor condition (Tree Nos. 38, 40, 41, 44–47, 49–51, 54, 59, 93, 95, 99, and 102); 6 are in very poor condition (56–58, 96, 97, 100); and one tree is dead (Tree No. 98). The planting locations and species of replacement trees are to be determined by the project landscape architect and are beyond the scope of this ATR.

The Australian willow street trees identified as being in very poor condition or dead along Cahuenga Boulevard have been topped to avoid contact with electrical conductors. Topping immediately injures the tree by exposing a tree to decay and invasion from insects and disease. Additionally, topping reduces the tree vigor, weakens the roots, reducing the tree's structural strength and integrity. Because there is a substantial decline from a condition of normal health and vigor of these trees and its restoration through appropriate and economically reasonable preservation procedures and practices is not practicable, LSA recommends the trees identified as being in very poor condition or dead be removed and replaced with more suitable tree species.

Presence of infectious tree diseases including but not limited to sudden oak death (*Phytophthora ramorum*), thousand canker fungus (*Geosmithia morbida*), polyphagous shot hole borer *(Euwallacea* spp.), and goldspotted oak borer (*Agrilus auroguttatus*) was not observed in any of the surveyed trees.

The removal of the site trees and street trees is not expected to result in an undesirable, irreversible soil erosion through diversion or increased flow of surface water on or off site.

POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

Street trees may be impacted by construction-related activities including but not limited to strikes by construction equipment, damage to trees' roots from excavation or trenching, soil compaction by placement of equipment and/or stockpiling building materials or soil over the tree(s)' root zone. Roots on some of the street trees may require cutting resulting from construction activities. It is difficult to determine pre-project how much of this work would affect the street trees. Root cutting may also be necessary if trenching for new utilities is required. The following best management practices should be followed to avoid potential impacts to protected trees.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The City requires that each replacement tree be 15-gallon size or larger, 1 inch or larger caliper at 1 foot above the base, and at least 7 feet in height as measured from the base. The City also requires that replacement tree species match the removed tree species, except when the required species is not available at the required size. Tree replacement ratios for removed trees are 1:1 for on-site trees, 2:1 for street trees, and 4:1 for protected trees. There are no protected trees that require removal.

LSA recommends that replacement trees be selected based on their adaptability to the growing environment in which they will be planted. Tree selections will be provided by the project landscape architect and are beyond the scope of this report.

TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Contractor Responsibility

The project owner will ensure that all contractors have read and are familiar with the requirements in the tree protection measures contained within this ATR. A copy of the **Tree Protection Measures** shall be kept on site. It is the contractor's responsibility to be familiar with all protection measures described below and to adhere to them as they apply to their portion of the work.

Project Arborist

There are certain situations where the Project Arborist is required to be on site. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure a Project Arborist will be present for construction monitoring and project milestones as required. The owner may hire any qualified arborist of their choosing to fulfill this role. It is also the owner's responsibility to notify the Project Arborist when those milestones requiring arborist presence are reached.

96-Hour Notice

The Project Arborist will be notified at least 96 hours before:

- The property is to be cleared.
- Any digging, excavating, trenching, or building within the canopy dripline of a protected tree.
- Any pruning of a protected tree's canopy or roots.
- Commencement of any other activity within the canopy dripline of a protected tree.

Protective Fencing

Protective fencing for street trees may be difficult or even impractical to install in some locations, or unnecessary. To the extent practicable, protective fencing or barriers should incorporate:

- Ingress and egress of construction equipment and personnel.
- Possible obstructions to visibility or pedestrian safety, foot traffic flow.

- City Department of Public Works (DPW) requirements.
- Street trees near construction access points should be behind 5-foot-high chain-link fencing.
- On either side of construction access points, trees immediately adjacent to such access should be encircled by fencing at the edge of the sidewalk and curb, enclosing the entire parkway, at least to the dripline of each tree, where feasible.

Trees that are not adjacent to access points or nearby construction activity may not require protective fencing. The City DPW may provide additional guidance on tree protection and public safety.

Damage Protection

If protective fencing cannot be installed where demolition, construction, or ingress/egress activity will take place within 25 feet of any street tree, it is the responsibility of the contractor to protect the tree from equipment collision. The contractor shall be responsible for any tree damage resulting from construction activities and shall replace tree(s) at its own expense.

Root Cutting

If roots are encountered during sidewalk and curb repairs/revisions or during utility trenching, cuts should be made cleanly with a sharp saw or pruning tool far enough behind any damage so that all split and cracked root portions are removed. The cut should be made at right angles to the root so that the wound is no larger than necessary. When practical, roots should be cut back to a branching lateral root. Pruning wound treatment should not be applied to cut roots. The Project Arborist shall examine any roots 2 inches or larger in diameter before cutting.

Monitoring/Replacement

The Project Arborist will monitor the street trees 90 days after completion of construction and again 1 year beyond project completion for signs of mechanical damage or decline. If any of the street trees die or decline beyond recovery, they shall be replaced with a new street tree.

Additional Measures

The following additional measures should be applied where they are relevant. If there is a conflict between the Tree Protection Measures for this project (see above) and any of these additional measures, the Tree Protection Measures shall supersede.

1. All work conducted in the ground within the root protection zone of any protected tree should be conducted with hand tools only. The root protection zone is defined as the area within a circle with a radius equal to the greatest distance from the trunk to any overhanging foliage in the canopy.

2. If allowable by regulation, where structural footings are required and major roots will be impacted, the footing depth should be reduced to 12 inches, or bridge footing over roots, and each root covered with plastic cloth and 2-to-4-inches of Styrofoam matting before pouring concrete.

3. Trenching that has multiple trench path options should be routed to minimize root damage. Radial trenching is preferred to tangential trenching because it runs parallel to tree roots rather than diagonal or perpendicular to them. Whenever possible, trenching should work around roots rather than cutting through the roots. Pipes and cables should be installed below uncut roots and combined in the same trench when possible.

4. Pre-construction grade should be maintained for as great a distance from the trunk of all protected trees as construction permits. At no time during or after construction shall soil be in contact with the trunk of a protected tree above natural grade.

5. In areas where the grade will be lowered, or where footings will be dug, some root cutting may be unavoidable. Cuts should be made cleanly with a sharp saw or pruning tool, far enough behind the damage that all split and cracked root portions are removed. The cut should be made at right angles to the root so that the wound is no larger than necessary. When practical, roots should be cut back to a branching lateral root. Pruning wound treatment should not be applied to any cut roots.

6. When removing pavement, as little disruption of soil as necessary should be attempted. This may require using hand tools within the trees' root protection zone. When possible, pavement should be removed in a direction away from the trunk of protected trees, while keeping personnel and equipment on the pavement as it is removed.

7. To minimize soil compaction, keep all activity and traffic to a minimum within the root protection zone.

8. It is important that the root protection zone not be subjected to flooding incidental to the construction work, or to disposal of construction debris such as paints, plasters, or chemical solutions. No equipment fueling or chemical mixing should be done within the root protection zone.

9. The environmental change that protected trees are subjected to should be kept to a minimum, including drastic changes in watering practices from existing conditions, such as increases or decreases in the amount or frequency of water applied.

10. Care should be exercised not to allow equipment to physically damage protected tree trunks, root crowns, or lower scaffold branches during construction.

TREE MONITORING AND INSPECTION

Monitoring and periodic inspections will be carried out under the direction of the Project Arborist. This monitoring will begin with tree installation and take place 90 days after tree planting, with the final assessment 1 year after completion of tree installations. Details of each phase are provided below.

Installation Monitoring

The Project Arborist will monitor all steps of the installation process, including site preparation and tree installation. Pre-installation photos will be taken, and tree locations will be recorded with a GPS device.

90-Day Establishment Period

Success at the end of the 90-day establishment period will be met if there is 100 percent survivorship of the planted trees, appropriate application of water, and no tree health-related issues. If replanting is necessary, trees will be replaced during the appropriate time of year (i.e., fall through early spring).

Tree Assessment 1 Year After Installation

The Project Arborist will conduct a tree assessment visit in the spring of the following year after planting. Qualitative monitoring will be based on a visual health assessment of trees and a photographic survey of each tree.

MONETARY BONDING

The owner shall post monetary bond or other assurance acceptable to the City Engineer to guarantee the survival of trees required to be replaced or permitted or required to be relocated, in a manner to assure the existence of continuously living trees at the approved replacement or relocation site for three years from the date that the trees are replaced or relocated. The City Engineer shall use the provisions of Section 17.08 G as its procedural guide in satisfaction of the bond requirements and processing. Any bond required shall be in a sum estimated by the City Engineer to be equal to the dollar value of the replacement tree or of the tree that is to be relocated. In determining value for these purposes, the City Engineer shall consult with the Advisory Agency, the City's Chief Forester, the evaluation of trees guidelines approved and adopted for professional plantsmen by the ISA, the American Society of Consulting Arborists, the National Arborists Association and the American Association of Nurserymen, and other available, local information or guidelines.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The tree protection measures discussed above will ensure that the retained street trees are not encroached upon during construction activities and will remain serviceable. The owner has proposed planting replacement trees for the unavoidable removal of 76 trees, of which 15 are street trees and 61 are on-site trees. LSA recommends that the following measures be incorporated to ensure protection of retained and replacement trees.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING

Pre-construction awareness training should be provided by the Project Arborist to all contractors and construction personnel. The arborist will instruct the attendees on tree protection practices and answer any questions. All construction personnel should provide written acknowledgement of their receipt of tree protection training. This training will include information on the location of protected trees, the necessity of preventing damage, and the discussion of best work practices that should be employed.

EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND STORAGE

Operation of heavy equipment and vehicles around the trees should be avoided. Driving, parking, storing, staging, and even foot traffic around the root zones of trees will increase soil compaction, which decreases soil aeration and subsequently reduces water penetration in the soil. All heavy equipment, vehicles, and materials should be kept out of the fenced tree protection zone.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

No supply or material, including paint, lumber, or concrete overflow, etc., should be stored or discarded within the fenced tree protection zone. Draining or leakage of equipment fluids near retained trees shall be avoided; any accidental spills must be cleaned up immediately and reported to the Project Arborist. Proper disposal of fluids including, but not limited to, gasoline, diesel, oils, hydraulics, brake and transmission fluids, paint, paint thinners, and glycol (antifreeze) should be properly maintained and legally disposed. Equipment should not be parked any closer than 50 feet from protected trees to avoid the possibility of leakage of equipment fluids into the soil.

GRADE CHANGES

Grade changes, including adding fill or cutting the grade, should be avoided within the tree protection zone. Lowering the grade within this area will necessitate cutting main support and feeder roots, jeopardizing the health and structural integrity of the tree(s). Adding soil, even temporarily, on top of the existing grade will compact the soil further and decrease both water and air availability to the trees' roots.

MOVING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Care must be taken when moving equipment or supplies near the trees. Avoid damaging the tree(s) when transporting or moving construction materials and working around the tree (remain outside of the fenced tree protection zone). Above-ground tree parts that could be damaged (e.g., low limbs,

trunks) should be flagged with high-visibility ribbon. If contact with the tree crown is unavoidable, prune the conflicting branch(es) using ISA standards under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist.

ROOT PRUNING

Except where specifically approved in writing, all trenching shall be outside of the fenced protection zone. Roots primarily extend in a horizontal direction forming a support base to the tree. Where trenching is required in areas that contain tree roots, roots within the drip line should be avoided, if possible. If work must take place within the drip zone, then tunneling beneath the root zone or the use of an alternative form of trenching equipment (such as an air-spade) should be used to minimize root damage. Where roots must be pruned, all cuts shall be clean and sharp to minimize ripping, tearing, and fracturing of the root system and shall be supervised by the Project Arborist. The trench shall be made no larger than necessary.

PRUNING

No pruning of any of the protected trees shall take place until all construction is completed, unless directed otherwise by the Project Arborist.

MAINTENANCE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION

Removal of Protective Fencing

Once construction is complete, with approval from the City DPW and the Project Arborist, the fencing may be removed, and the following measures performed to sustain and enhance the vigor of the preserved trees.

Mulch

The street trees should receive mulching. Mulching is one of the most beneficial practices for tree health when applied properly. Organic mulch composed of plant byproducts (e.g., shredded bark, hardwood chips, and pine needles) has the beneficial results of (1) providing a source of slow-release nutrients, (2) improving soil structure by creating an organic layer, (3) maintaining moisture, (4) reducing competition from weeds, (5) moderating temperature fluctuations, and (6) providing landscapes a well-groomed appearance.

The application of mulch should be 2 to 3 inches in depth. Mulch should not be placed directly against the trunk of the tree, as direct contact may lead to bacterial or fungal infections, rodent feeding, and insects. The broader the diameter of the mulch, the better its effectiveness. Excess mulch depth often has detrimental effects on tree health by restricting water and gas exchange with the roots, which can result in (1) root rot and death, (2) girdling roots, (3) limiting nitrogen availability (the most important nutrient for trees), and (4) affecting the soil's pH, which will limit the nutrients available for root uptake.

Pruning

Pruning should be done to maintain clearance and remove broken, dead, or diseased branches. It is also recommended that all pruning be directed by an ISA Certified Arborist and performed by an ISA Certified Tree Worker in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning by the ISA and that pruning should adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for Tree Care Operations and Pruning A300. No more than 5 percent of live canopy should be removed at any one time. Removal of live wood shall be limited to branches with diameters of 3 inches or less. All pruning shall conform to ISA standards.

Watering

Generally, trees should be deeply watered no more than once per week. However, depending on weather conditions such as rainfall, wind, and temperature, a tree may need additional watering. The best method to judge water needs is by checking the soil around the tree. If the soil is completely dry, the tree should be watered. If the soil is wet, there are probably several days until the tree needs more water. Frequent overwatering can lead to anaerobic soil conditions (where oxygen is excluded from the soil), which can cause serious harm to trees over time.

OVERSEE PREPARATION AND PLANTING OF REPLACEMENT TREES

The Project Arborist will oversee and provide guidance to the crew that plants the trees. A brief memorandum will be prepared at the completion of tree planting describing the methods used and their consistency or inconsistency with the ANSI A300 and ISA standards.

Tree Planting Methods

- The planting hole should be at least three times the diameter of the root ball but only as deep as the root ball. It is important to make the hole wide because the roots on the newly planted tree must push through surrounding soil to become established. Breaking up the soil in a large area around the tree(s) provides the newly emerging roots room to expand into loose soil to accelerate establishment.

- The trunk flare at the base of the tree should be partially visible after the tree has been planted. If the trunk flare is not partially visible, soil should be removed from the top of the root ball. The trunk flare determines how deep the hole needs to be for proper planting.

- Prior to placing the tree in the hole, confirm that the hole has been dug to the proper depth—and no more. Most of the roots on the newly planted tree will develop in the top 12 inches of soil. If the tree is planted too deeply, new roots will have difficulty developing because of a lack of oxygen. It is better to plant the tree a little high (2 to 3 inches above the base of the trunk flare) than to plant it at or below the original growing level. This planting level will allow for some settling. To avoid damage when setting the tree in the hole, lift the tree by the root ball, not by the trunk.

- Before backfilling, view the tree from several directions to confirm that it is straight. Once backfilling has begun, it may be difficult to reposition the tree.

- The hole should be filled about one-third full while gently but firmly packing the soil around the base of the root ball, being careful not to damage the trunk or roots in the process. Fill the remainder of the hole, firmly packing the soil to eliminate air pockets that may cause roots to dry out. Soil should be added a few inches at a time and settled with water. Continue this process until the hole is filled and the tree is firmly planted. It is not recommended to apply fertilizer at the time of planting.

- Mulch is organic matter applied to the area at the base of the tree. It holds moisture, moderates soil temperature extremes (both hot and cold) and reduces competition from grass and weeds. A 2- to 3-inch layer is ideal. More than 4 inches may cause a problem with oxygen and moisture levels. When placing mulch, ensure that the tree trunk is not covered. Doing so may cause decay of the living bark at the base of the tree. A mulch-free area 1 to 2 inches wide at the base of the tree is sufficient to avoid moist bark conditions and prevent decay.

To ensure that best practice standards are being met, planting should be performed by ISA-certified tree workers under the supervision of a certified arborist (see Figure 2).

Watering

Generally, it is best to keep soils moist rather than wet or saturated and to let them dry out somewhat between watering. Trees should be deeply watered no more than once per week. However, depending on weather conditions such as rainfall, wind, and temperature, a tree may need more or less watering. The best method to judge water needs is by checking the soil around the tree. If the soil is completely dry, the tree should be watered. If the soil is wet, there are probably several days until the tree needs more water. Frequent overwatering can lead to anaerobic soil conditions (where oxygen is excluded from the soil), which can cause serious harm to trees over time.

A general rule for watering trees is to apply 5 gallons per inch of trunk diameter. This is best applied at a slow rate. To encourage outward root growth, water at the drip line rather than next to the trunk. Watering next to the trunk can encourage circling roots, which can girdle and suffocate the tree. Deep watering/watering in the appropriate amount is important because it encourages deeper root growth. Roots generally grow within the top 18 inches of soil, but when shallowly watered (or in too little quantities), many roots will only grow in the top 6 inches. Deeper roots contribute to drought hardiness and anchorage strength.

Structural Pruning

Structural pruning should take place after 1 to 3 years of plant establishment. Pruning when the tree is young and vigorous will drastically reduce the amount of maintenance necessary as the tree ages and will result in faster healing of pruning wounds. Only 5 percent of a tree canopy is recommended for removal. It is also recommended that all pruning be directed by an ISA Certified Arborist and performed by an ISA Certified Tree Worker in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning by the ISA and that pruning should adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standards Institute for Tree Care Operations and Pruning A300. All tree work (i.e., pruning, removal, and planting) should be performed by a State of California Licensed Tree Contractor who can provide proof of commercial insurance coverage.

REFERENCES

City of Los Angeles. 1980. Street Tree Ordinance #153500. April 5.

_____. 2010. Protected Tree Ordinance #186873. February 4.

_____. n.d. "Clearance Letters for Clearance Summary Worksheets." UF Division-Land Development memorandum.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

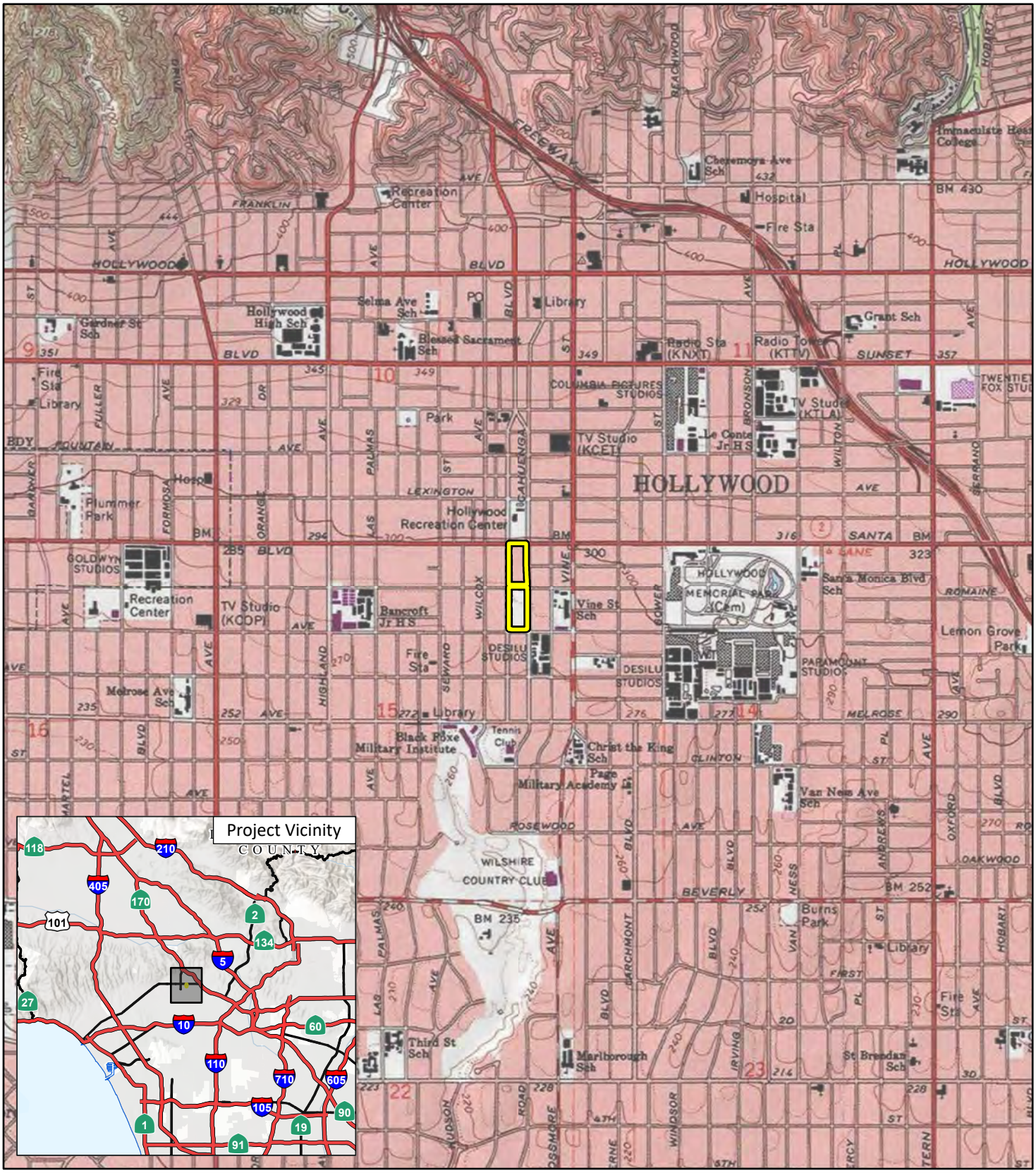
I have personally inspected the property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately. I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property, and I have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved. The analysis, opinions, and conclusions stated here are my own and are based on current scientific procedures and facts. My compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party or, upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results or the occurrence of any subsequent events. My analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices.

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS INDIGENOUS TREE REPORT AND ATTACHED EXHIBITS FULLY AND ACCURATELY REPRESENT MY WORK:

SURVEYOR:	ISA CERTIFICATION NUMBER:	DATE:
Leo Simone	WE-8491A	April 24, 2023

APPENDIX A

FIGURES



LSA

FIGURE 1

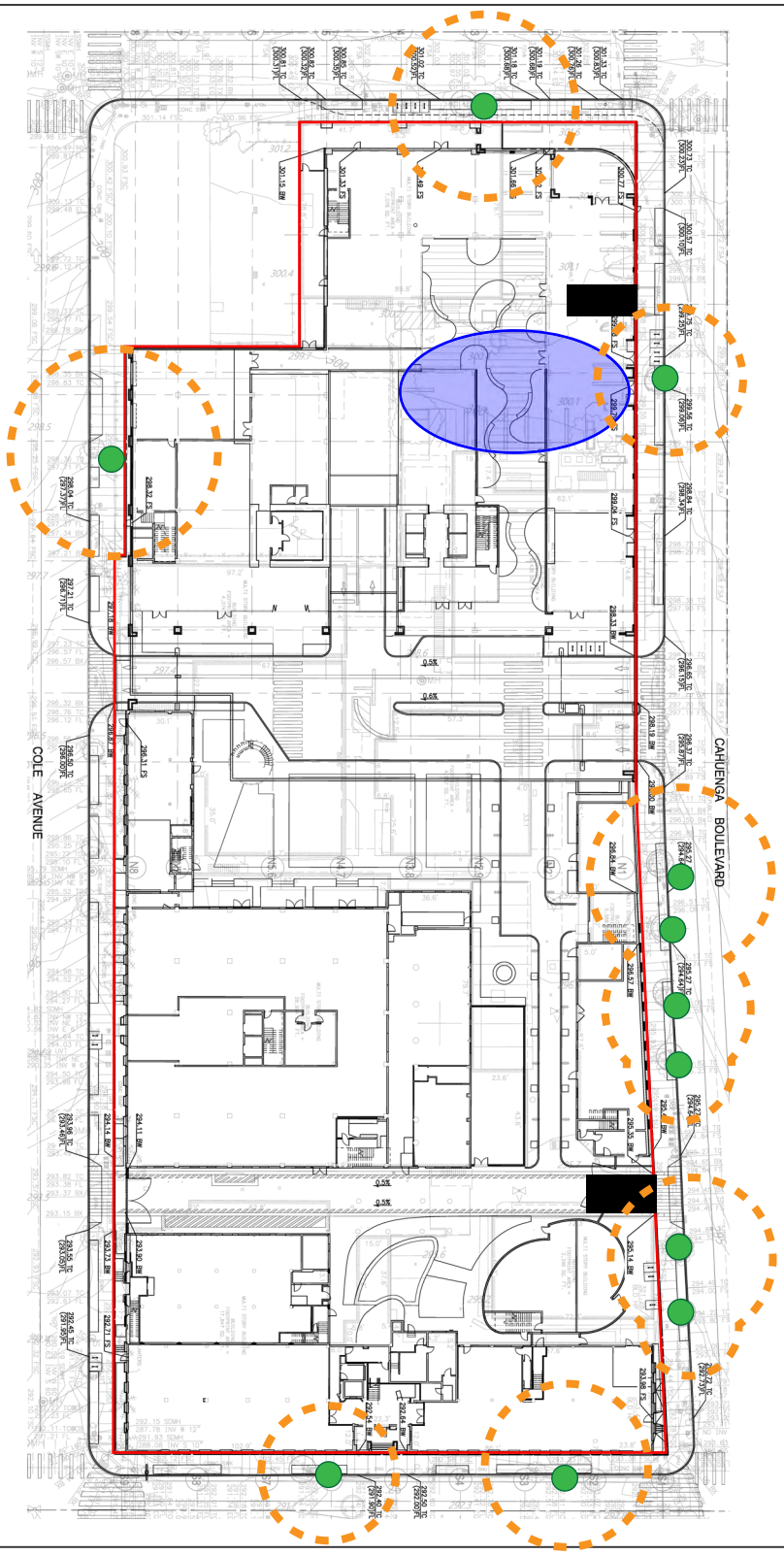
N

0 1000 2000
FEET

6311 Romaine Street
Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - *Hollywood (1981)*, CA

J:\20230988\GIS\Pro\Romaine Street Arborist Project\Romaine Street Arborist Project.aprx (4/7/2023)



LSA

LEGEND

- Proposed Construction Fence
- Proposed Construction Access
- Retained Tree
- Tree Protective Zone (Canopy Extent and a 15-foot Protected Zone, Measured from the Dripline)
- Proposed Initial Construction Staging Area

0 40 80

FEET

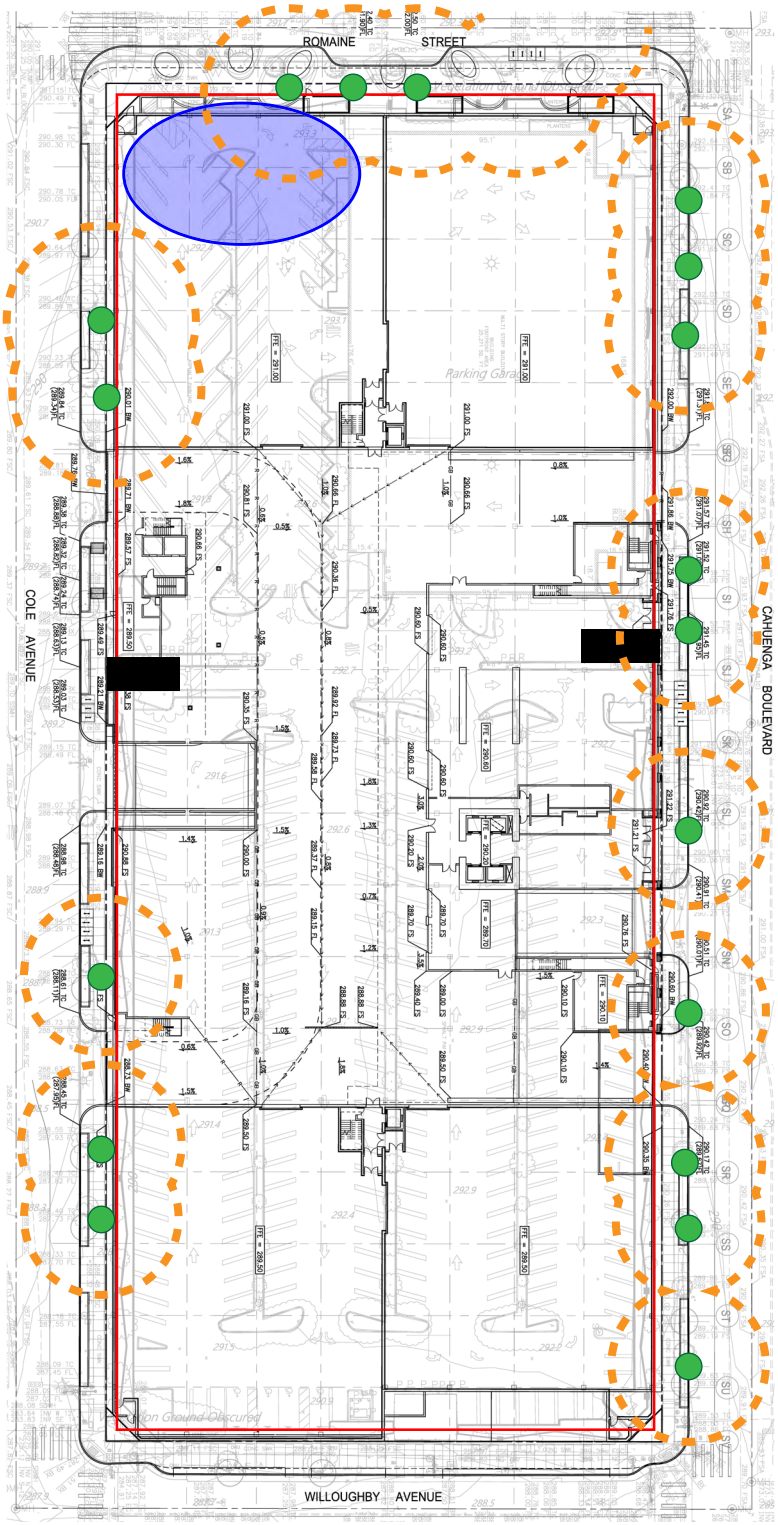
SOURCE: KPFF

I:\20230988\G\Site_Plan.ai (4/7/2023)

FIGURE 2

6311 Romaine Street

Proposed Site Plan with Construction Staging, Entrances and Fencing



LSA

LEGEND

- Proposed Construction Fence
- Proposed Construction Access
- Retained Tree
- Tree Protective Zone (Canopy Extent and a 15-foot Protected Zone, Measured from the Dripline)
- Proposed Initial Construction Staging Area

0 40 80
FEET

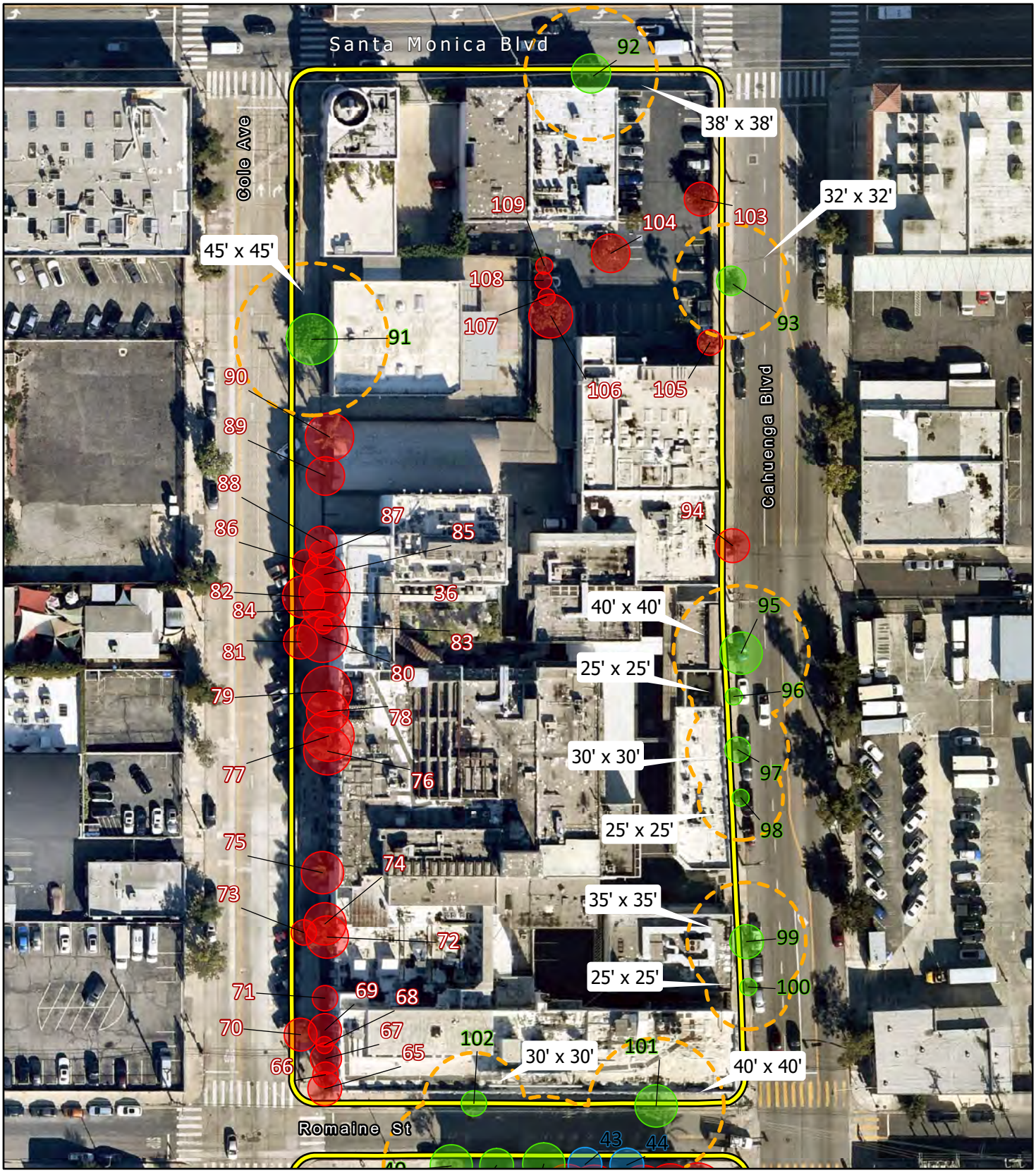
SOURCE: KPFF

I:\20230988\G\Site_Plan.ai (4/7/2023)

FIGURE 2
Page 2 of 2

6311 Romaine Street

Proposed Site Plan with Construction Staging, Entrances and Fencing



LSA

Project Location
Removed Tree
Retained Tree
Retained Western Sycamore Street Tree
Tree Protective Zone
(Canopy Extent and a 15-foot Protected Zone, Measured from the Dripline)

0 40 80
FEET

SOURCE: Nearmap Aerial Imagery (1/26/2023)

FIGURE 3
Sheet 1 of 2

6311 Romaine Street
Removed and Retained Trees

J:\20230988\GIS\Pro\Romaine Street Arborist Project\Romaine Street Arborist Project.aprx (4/6/2023)

LSA

Project Location
Removed Tree
Retained Tree
Retained Western Sycamore Street Tree
Tree Protective Zone
(Canopy Extent and a 15-foot Protected Zone, Measured from the Dripline)

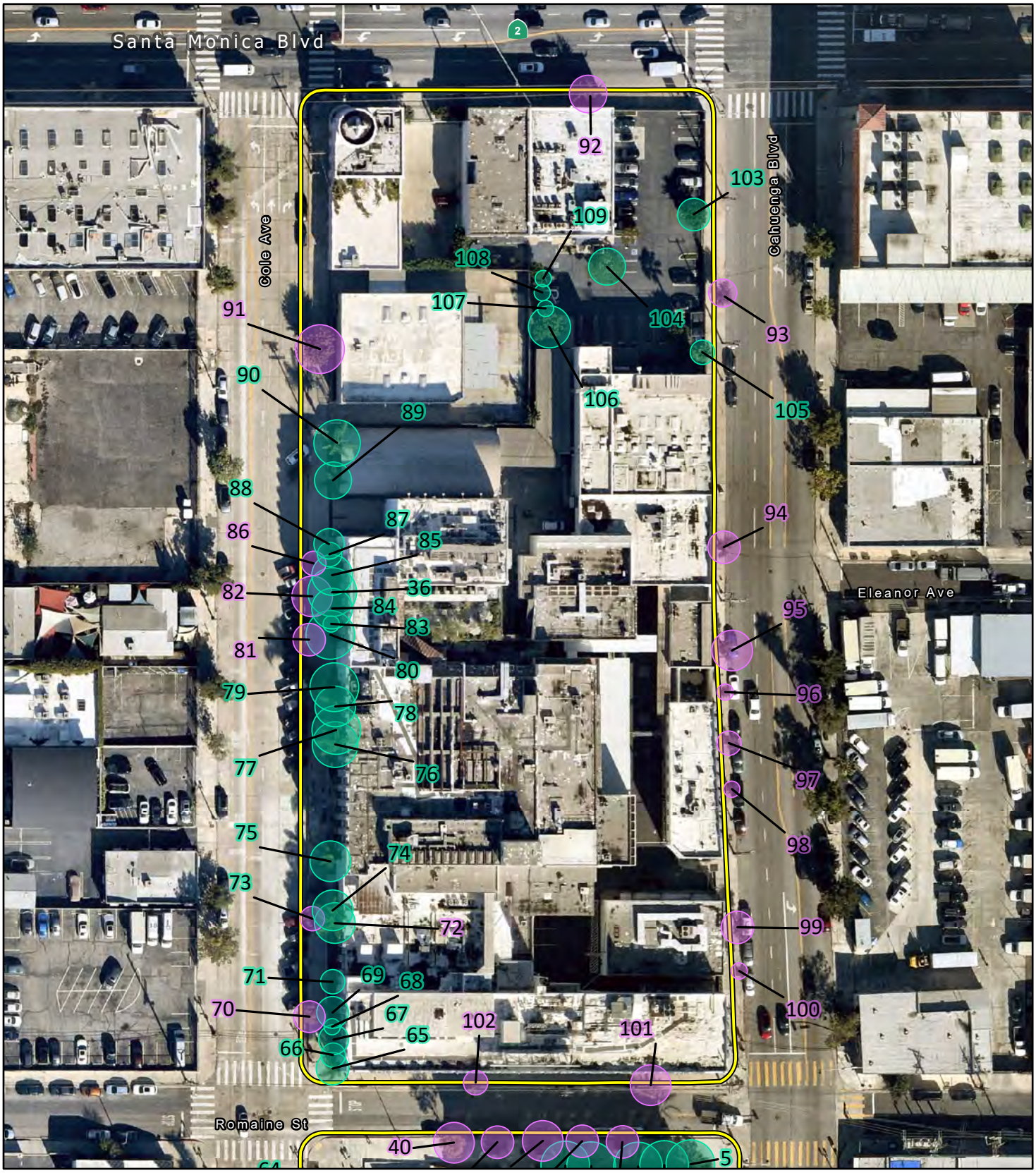
0 40 80
FEET

FIGURE 3
Sheet 2 of 2

6311 Romaine Street
Removed and Retained Trees

SOURCE: Nearmap Aerial Imagery (1/26/2023)

J:\20230988\GIS\Pro\Romaine Street Arborist Project\Romaine Street Arborist Project.aprx (4/6/2023)



LSA

Project Location

Tree Canopy

Site Tree

Street Tree

FIGURE 4

Sheet 1 of 2

0 40 80

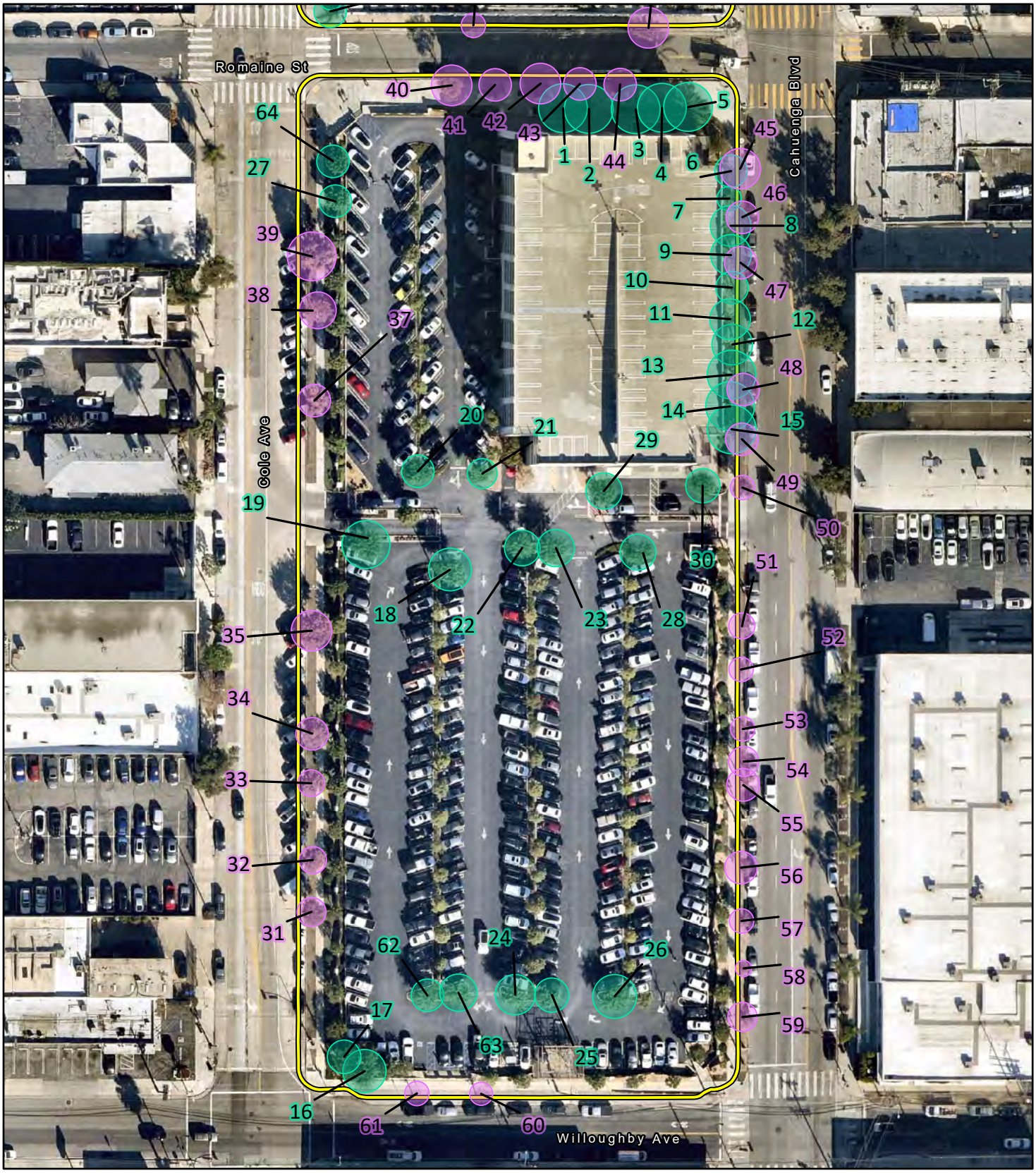
FEET

SOURCE: Nearmap Aerial Imagery (1/26/2023)

J:\20230988\GIS\Pro\Romaine Street Arborist Project\Romaine Street Arborist Project.aprx (4/6/2023)

6311 Romaine Street

Street and Site Trees



LSA

Project Location

Tree Canopy

Site Tree

Street Tree

FIGURE 4

Sheet 2 of 2

0 40 80

FEET

SOURCE: Nearmap Aerial Imagery (1/26/2023)

6311 Romaine Street

Street and Site Trees

J:\20230988\GIS\Pro\Romaine Street Arborist Project\Romaine Street Arborist Project.aprx (4/6/2023)

APPENDIX B

TABLES

Table A: Project Parcels

Address	Assessor Parcel No.	Parcel Size (Acres)	Boundary Area (Acres)
6300 Romaine Street (South Parcel)	-	-	3.89
6300 Romaine Street	5533-020-023	3.44	-
6311 Romaine Street (North Parcel)	-	-	3.61
6311 Romaine Street	5533-015-002	0.09	-
1044 Cole Avenue	5533-015-0019	0.25	-
1006 Cole Avenue	5533-015-018	2.76	-
6424 Santa Monica Blvd.	5533-015-003	0.1	-

Table B: Project Study Area Tree Attributes

Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Remarks
1	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	19	50	30	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
2	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	18	50	30	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
3	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	18	50	30	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
4	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	20	50	30	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
5	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	18.5	50	30	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
6	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	18	50	20	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
7	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	18	50	15	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
8	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	18	50	25	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
9	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	19	50	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
10	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	17.5	50	20	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
11	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	18	45	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
12	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	16	50	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
13	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	20	45	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
14	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	17.5	45	30	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
15	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm	18	40	30	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
16	*Tipuana Tipu*	Tipu Tree	9	35	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
17	*Tipuana Tipu*	Tipu Tree	10	25	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
18	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	10	40	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
19	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	10	35	40	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
20	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	10	40	20	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
21	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	11	30	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
22	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	9	40	25	Poor	Remove	Site tree to be removed
23	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	9	35	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
24	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	9	35	30	Poor	Remove	Site tree to be removed
25	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	9	40	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
26	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	9	35	35	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
27	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*	Yew Pine	8	30	20	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
28	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	10	45	35	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
29	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	9	45	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
30	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	10	40	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
31	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	9	35	20	Fair	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
32	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	8	40	30	Good	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place

Table B: Project Study Area Tree Attributes

Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Remarks
33	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	12	40	20	Fair	Remove	Street tree to be removed
34	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	11	40	20	Fair	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
35	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	11	40	25	Fair	Remove	Street tree to be removed
36	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	14	50	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
37	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	11	40	20	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
38	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	7	45	25	Poor	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
39	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	11	45	30	Good	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
40	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	8	50	25	Poor	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
41	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	7	40	20	Poor	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
42	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	8	35	25	Fair	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
43	*Platanus racemosa*	Western Sycamore	8.5	40	20	Fair	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
44	*Platanus racemosa*	Western Sycamore	8.5	35	20	Poor	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
45	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	16	30	25	Poor	Retain	Topped street tree retained and protected in place
46	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	30	20	Poor	Retain	Topped street tree retained and protected in place
47	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	14	30	20	Poor	Retain	Topped street tree retained and protected in place
48	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	13	30	20	Very Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
49	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8	25	20	Poor	Retain	Topped street tree retained and protected in place
50	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8	30	15	Poor	Retain	Topped street tree retained and protected in place

Table B: Project Study Area Tree Attributes

Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Remarks
51	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	13	30	20	Poor	Retain	Topped street tree retained and protected in place
52	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	14	25	15	Very Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
53	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	25	15	Very Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
54	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8.5	30	25	Poor	Retain	Topped street tree retained and protected in place
55	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	6	45	25	Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
56	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8	20	20	Very Poor	Retain	Tree replacement recommended
57	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	10.5	30	15	Very Poor	Retain	Topped tree replacement recommended
58	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	6	20	10	Very Poor	Retain	Topped tree replacement recommended
59	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8	30	25	Poor	Retain	Topped street tree retained and protected in place
60	*Pyrus calleryana*	Flowering Pear	5.5, 3.5	25	20	Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
61	*Pyrus calleryana*	Flowering Pear	12	25	15	Fair	Remove	Street tree to be removed
62	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	8.5	35	20	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
63	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipu Tree	8.5	40	30	Poor	Remove	Site tree to be removed
64	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*	Yew Pine	9	35	20	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
65	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	12	40	20	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
66	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	10	20	15	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
67	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	12	45	30	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
68	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	11.5	30	10	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
69	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	11	45	20	Poor	Remove	Site tree to be removed
70	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	12	40	25	Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
71	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	11	45	15	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed

Table B: Project Study Area Tree Attributes

Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Remarks
72	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	13	50	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
73	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	25	15	Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
74	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	16	50	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
75	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	11	45	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
76	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	12	50	35	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
77	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	13	45	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
78	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	12	40	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
79	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	11	50	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
80	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	13	40	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
81	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	10	35	20	Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
82	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	30	25	Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
83	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	13	25	10	Poor	Remove	Site tree to be removed
84	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	13	45	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
85	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	11	40	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
86	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	12	30	15	Poor	Remove	Street tree to be removed
87	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	11	40	15	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
88	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	14	45	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
89	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	11	40	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
90	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	13.5	50	25	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
91	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Carrotwood	15.5	40	30	Fair	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place

Table B: Project Study Area Tree Attributes

Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Remarks
92	*Bauhinia x blakeana*	Hong Kong Orchid Tree	10	35	25	Fair	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
93	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	12.5	30	20	Poor	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
94	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	12	30	20	Very Poor	Remove	Topped replacement recommended
95	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	30	25	Poor	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
96	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	6	20	10	Very Poor	Retain	Topped tree replacement recommended
97	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	10	25	15	Very Poor	Retain	Topped tree replacement recommended
98	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	13	25	10	Dead	Retain	Tree replacement recommended
99	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	13	25	20	Poor	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
100	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	10	25	10	Very Poor	Retain	Severe decay topped replacement recommended
101	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	12	45	25	Fair	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
102	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	10	45	15	Poor	Retain	Street tree retained and protected in place
103	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*	Pink Trumpet Tree	9	20	20	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
104	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*	Pink Trumpet Tree	10	20	20	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
105	*Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican Fan Palm	14	45	15	Good	Remove	Site tree to be removed
106	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*	Pink Trumpet Tree	9	30	30	Fair	Remove	Site tree to be removed
107	*Ficus microcarpa*	*Chinese Banyan*	14	12	10	Poor	Remove	Site tree to be removed
108	*Ficus microcarpa*	*Chinese Banyan*	13	12	10	Poor	Remove	Site tree to be removed
109	*Ficus microcarpa*	*Chinese Banyan*	14	12	10	Poor	Remove	Site tree to be removed

DSH = diameter at standard height

Table C: Street Tree Attributes

Table Tree No.	*Scientific Name*	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Tree Removal Justification	Remarks
31	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	9	35	20	Fair	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
32	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	8	40	30	Good	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
33	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	12	40	20	Fair	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
34	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	11	40	20	Fair	Retain		Street tree to be removed
35	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	11	40	25	Fair	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
37	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	11	40	20	Fair	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
38	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	7	45	25	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
39	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	11	45	30	Good	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
40	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	8	50	25	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
41	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	7	40	20	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
42	*Lophostemon confertus*	Queensland Box	8	35	25	Fair	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
43	*Platanus racemosa*	Western Sycamore	8.5	40	20	Fair	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
44	*Platanus racemosa*	Western Sycamore	8.5	35	20	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
45	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	16	30	25	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
46	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	30	20	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction

Table C: Street Tree Attributes

Table Tree No.	*Scientific Name*	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Tree Removal Justification	Remarks
47	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	14	30	20	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
48	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	13	30	20	Very Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Protect street tree during construction
49	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8	25	20	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
50	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8	30	15	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
51	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	13	30	20	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
52	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	14	25	15	Very Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
53	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	25	15	Very Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
54	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8.5	30	25	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
55	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	6	45	25	Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
56	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8	20	20	Very Poor	Retain		Tree replacement recommended
57	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	10.5	30	15	Very Poor	Retain		Tree replacement recommended
58	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	6	20	10	Very Poor	Retain		Tree replacement recommended
59	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	8	30	25	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
60	*Pyrus calleryana*	Flowering Pear	5.5, 3.5	25	20	Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed

Table C: Street Tree Attributes

Table Tree No.	*Scientific Name*	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Tree Removal Justification	Remarks
61	*Pyrus calleryana*	Flowering Pear	12	25	15	Fair	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
70	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	12	40	25	Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
73	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	25	15	Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
81	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	10	35	20	Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
82	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	30	25	Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
86	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	12	30	15	Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
91	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Carrotwood	15.5	40	30	Fair	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
92	*Bauhinia x blakeana*	Hong Kong Orchid Tree	10	35	25	Fair	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
93	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	12.5	30	20	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
94	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	12	30	20	Very Poor	Remove	Prevent reasonable development of property	Street tree to be removed
95	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	11	30	25	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
96	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	6	20	10	Very Poor	Retain		Tree replacement recommended
97	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	10	25	15	Very Poor	Retain		Tree replacement recommended

Table C: Street Tree Attributes

Table Tree No.	*Scientific Name*	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Condition	Disposition	Tree Removal Justification	Remarks
98	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	13	25	10	Dead	Retain		Tree replacement recommended
99	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	13	25	20	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
100	*Geijera parviflora*	Australian Willow	10	25	10	Very Poor	Retain		Tree replacement recommended
101	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	12	45	25	Fair	Retain		Protect street tree during construction
102	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	10	45	15	Poor	Retain		Protect street tree during construction

DSH = diameter at standard height

APPENDIX C

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

Tree 1 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 2 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 3 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 4 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 5 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 6 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 7 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 8 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 9 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 10 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Trees 12 and 11 – Date palm site trees to be removed.

Tree 13 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 14 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

Tree 15 – Date palm site tree to be removed.

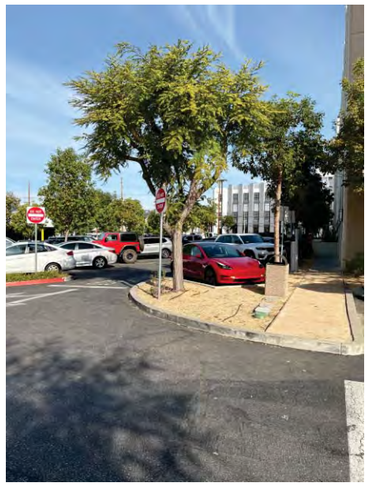
Tree 16 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 17 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 18 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 19 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

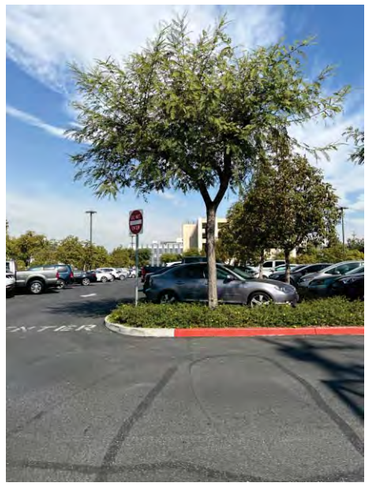
Tree 20 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.



Tree 21 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 22 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 23 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.



Tree 24 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 25 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 26 – Tipu tree to be removed from site

Tree 27 – Yew pine to be removed from site.

Tree 28 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 29 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree30 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 31 – Queensland box street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 32 – Queensland box street tree retain and protect during construction.

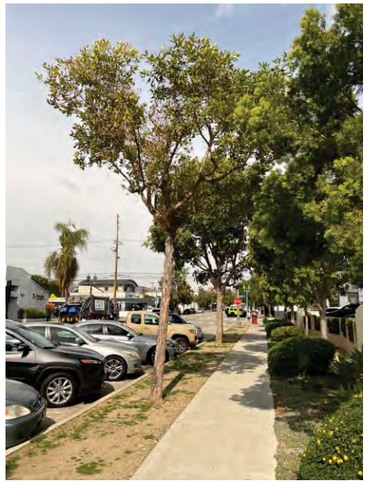
Tree 33 – Queensland box street tree to be removed.

Tree 34 – Queensland box street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 35 – (No photo) Queensland box street tree to be removed.

Tree 36 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 37 – Queensland box street tree to be removed.



Tree 38 – Queensland box street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 39 – Queensland box street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 40 – Queensland box street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 41 – Queensland box street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 42 – Queensland box street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 43 – Western sycamore street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 44 – Western sycamore street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 45 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 46 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 47 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction

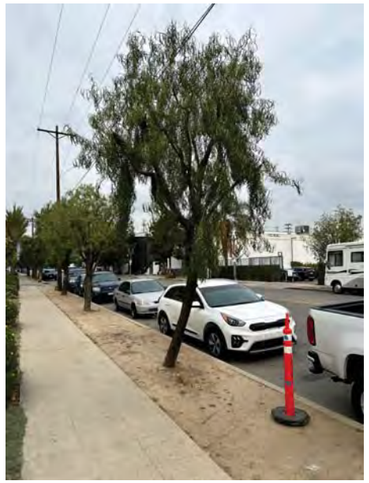
Tree 48 – Australian willow street tree to be removed.

Tree 49 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 50 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 51 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

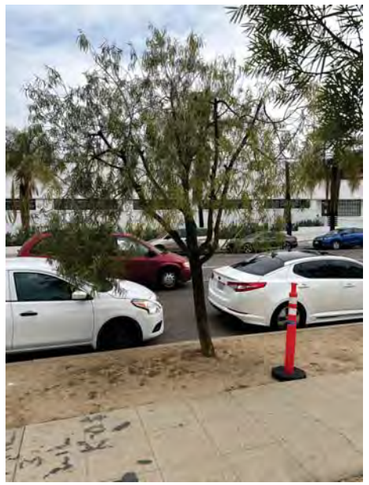
Tree 52 – Australian willow street tree to be removed.



Tree 53 – Australian willow street tree to be removed.

Tree 54 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 55 – Queen palm street tree to be removed.



Tree 56 – Topped Australian willow street tree in very poor condition recommend removal.

Tree 57 – Topped Australian willow street tree in very poor condition recommend removal.

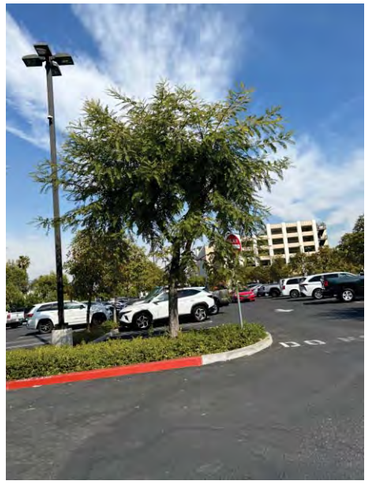
Tree 58 – Topped Australian willow street tree in very poor condition recommend removal.

Tree 59 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 60 – Flowering pear street tree to be removed.

Tree 61 – Flowering pear street tree to be removed.

Tree 62 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.



Tree 63 – Tipu tree to be removed from site.

Tree 64 – Yew pine to be removed from site.

Tree 65 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 66 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 67 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

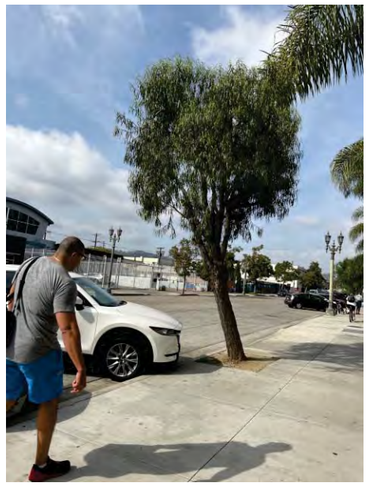
Tree 68 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 69 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 70 – Australian willow street tree to be removed.

Tree 71 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 72 – Queen palms to be removed from site.



Tree 73 – Australian willow street tree to be removed.

Tree 74 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 75 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 76 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 77 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

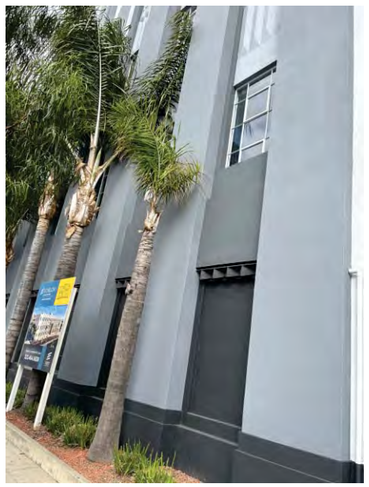
Tree 78 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 79 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 80 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 81 – Australian willow street tree to be removed.

Tree 82 – Australian willow street tree to be removed.



Tree 83 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 84 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 85 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 86 – Australian willow street tree to be removed.

Tree 87 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 88 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 89 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 90 – Queen palms to be removed from site.

Tree 91 – Carrotwood street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 92 – Hong Kong orchid tree street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 93 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 94 – (No photo) Topped Australian willow street tree in very poor condition recommend removal.

Tree 95 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 96 – Topped Australian willow street tree in very poor condition recommend removal.

Tree 97 – Topped Australian willow street tree in very poor condition recommend removal.

Tree 98 – Dead Australian willow street tree recommend removal.

Tree 99 – Topped Australian willow street tree retain and protect during construction.

Tree 100 – Topped Australian willow street tree in very poor condition recommend removal.

Trees 101 and 102 – Queen palm street trees retain and protect during construction.

Trees 103 through 109 – No photos unable to access this portion of the site.

6301 Romaine Street

Representative Photos