Appendix B

Tree Report

Carlberg ASSOCIATES

Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

CITY OF LOS ANGELES TREE REPORT
TESLA DELIVERY HUB AND SERVICE CENTER PROJECT
9201-9205 WINNETKA AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 91311

SUBMITTED TO:

STACIE HENDERSON
SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER
CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
9410 TOPANGA CANYON BLVD., SUITE 101
CHATSWORTH, CA 91311

PREPARED BY:

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STAFF ARBORIST, BIOLOGIST

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DECEMBER 29, 2023

CITY OF LOS ANGELES TREE REPORT

TESLA DELIVERY HUB AND SERVICE CENTER PROJECT

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Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

December 29, 2023

Stacie Henderson
Senior Project Manager
CAJA Environmental Services, LLC
9410 Topanga Canyon Blvd., Suite 101
Chatsworth, CA 91311

Re: Tesla Delivery Hub and Service Center, 9201-9205 Winnetka Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91311
City of Los Angeles Tree Report

Dear Ms. Henderson,

This report addresses our office's site visit on December 12, 2023, to the property located at 9201-9205 Winnetka Avenue in the Chatsworth area of Los Angeles, California.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Owner/Applicant, Wincal, LLC, proposes to reutilize the existing +/- 118,784 SF multiplex theater building, formerly "Pacific Theaters", for a new Tesla Delivery Hub and Service Center ("Project"). The proposed Project will consist of the demolition of existing interior improvements and fixtures, construction of interior tenant improvements and exterior facade renovations and site improvements, reorganization of the existing surface parking lot, removal and replacement of existing parking lot landscaping, and the maintenance and operation of a new automobile sales and service center. The Project is located on an approximately ±14.61-acre (±636,198 SF) property located at 9201-9205 North Winnetka Avenue ("Subject Property"). The Subject Property fronts on the west side of Winnetka Avenue, south side of Prairie Street and east side of Oso Avenue in the Chatsworth community of the City of Los Angeles, California and is within Los Angeles City Council District 12 (John Lee).

A total of 257 trees were inventoried: all are private property trees and none are City of Los Angeles Street trees. 11 non-protected private property trees are proposed for removal. Tree #254 is dead and is not included in the overall removal count. ***There are no City of Los Angeles Ordinance Protected trees associated with the property.***

Carlberg arborists conducted the tree inventory on December 12, 2023. The property was traversed in order to capture all trees, regardless of species or size, in the inventory. The inventory includes offsite trees whose canopies or protected zones overhang the project site boundaries.

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BACKGROUND

The Subject Property is located in the northwest San Fernando Valley in the Chatsworth community of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 23 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles. The ±14.61-acre Subject Property is a flat, irregular-shaped parcel with an approximately one (1) percent downward slope from the northwest to the southeast. The Subject Property is currently improved with a vacant ±118,784 SF 21-screen multiplex theater building and two ancillary retail uses.

The Subject Property was originally developed as the Winnetka Drive-in motion picture theater complex until approximately 1996 when plans were approved (ZA 1996-0558-ZV) to demolish the drive-in theater and develop the walk-in movie theater, three (3) stand-alone restaurant/retail buildings (Not a Part), and an improved +/- 9.54 surface parking lot (Not a Part).

ASSIGNMENT AND PURPOSE OF THE TREE REPORT

Carlberg Associates (Carlberg) was retained to conduct a tree inventory and prepare a Tree Report in accordance with guidelines set forth by the City of Los Angeles's Tree Protection Ordinance No. 186,873 and Tree Report Template (CP-4068, July 13, 2023).

City of Los Angeles's Tree Protection Ordinance No. 186,873 (Ordinance)
Protected trees and shrubs as set forth in the Ordinance comprise the following species that measure four inches or greater in "cumulative"[1] trunk diameter (measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade):

- coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
- valley oak (*Quercus lobata*)
- any other southern California indigenous oak trees but excluding scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*)
- western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
- Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica)*
- California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*)
- Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)
- toyon (*Heteromeles californica*)

Public rights-of-way, parkway, median, and street trees are protected regardless of species or size and must be included in the tree inventory and report.

Los Angeles City Planning CP-4068 [07.07.2022] Tree Report Template (Template)
The Template (dated July 13, 2023) requires the collection and reporting on additional data beyond that required by the Ordinance, both on- and offsite. Some key requirements of the Template include inventory and assessment of all onsite trees regardless of species or size, inventory of offsite trees whose protected zones (12 x the trunk diameter at standard or breast height) may be impacted by the project, inventory of all adjacent street trees, photographs of each tree along with a photograph of a leaf from each tree type, mapping of all trees' locations and their canopies (driplines) plus protected zones, and the tree expert's opinion as to whether the tree occurs naturally or was planted.

[1] For purposes of value assessments and other analyses, trunk diameters of multi-stemmed trees will be converted to a single trunk diameter using the methodology set forth in the *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, 10th Edition.

This Tree Report will be used during the entitlement and environmental approval process to aid decision-makers and the public in understanding the existing tree resources present on and immediately adjacent to the project site, the potential impacts of the project on the existing tree resources, and the proposed recommendations for tree protection, monitoring, and required mitigation during implementation of the Project.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Location

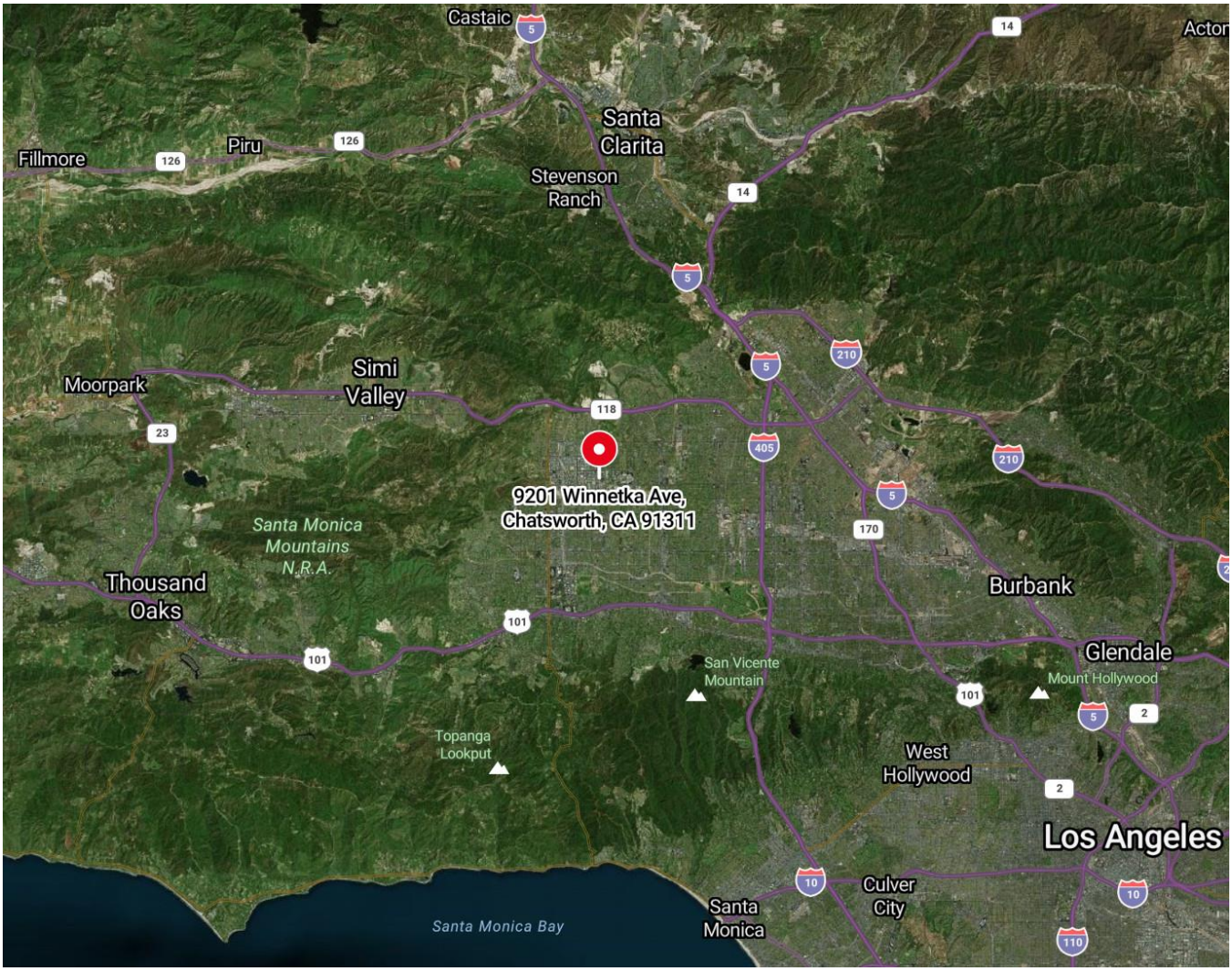
Table 1 includes basic project information for the Tesla Delivery Hub and Service Center Project.

TABLE 1 – PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Tesla Delivery Hub and Service Center ("Project")
Project Address	9201-9205 Winnetka Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91311
Project APN	2748-039-032 & 033
Project Site Area	14.61-acres
Entitlement Case No.	TBD
Environmental Case No.	TBD
Owner / Applicant	CAJA Environmental Services, LLC
Owner Representative	Stacie Henderson Senior Project Manager CAJA Environmental Services, LLC 9410 Topanga Canyon Blvd., Suite 101 Chatsworth, CA 91311

Exhibits A and B on the following pages illustrate the general project location and an aerial image of the site.

EXHIBIT A – PROJECT LOCATION MAP



Source – Bing Maps
No Scale

9201-9205 Winnetka Avenue –
Los Angeles, California 91311

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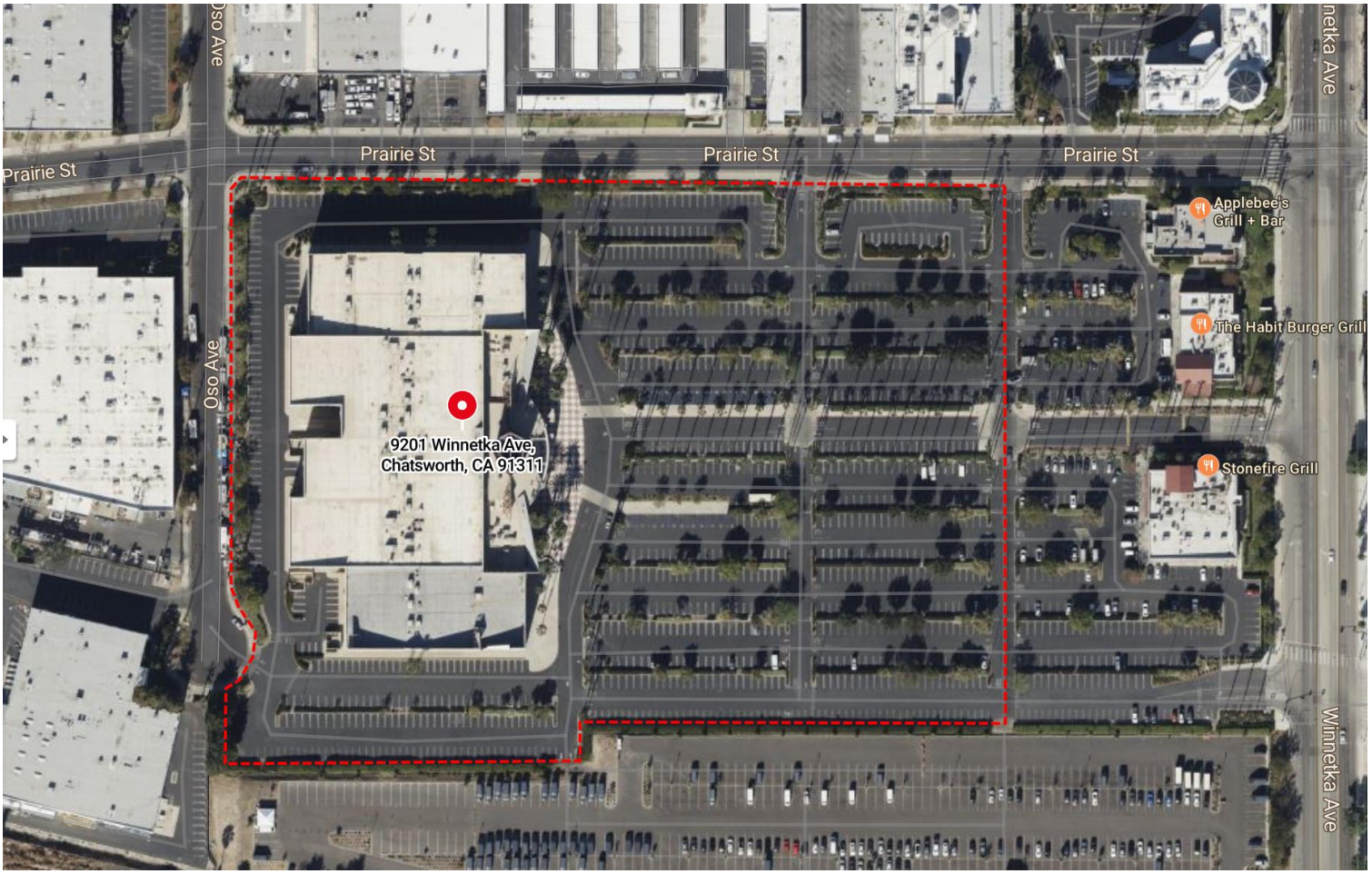
EXHIBIT B – AERIAL IMAGE OF THE PROJECT SITE



Source – Bing Maps
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9201-9205 Winnetka Avenue –
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N

Project Description

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A total of 257 trees were inventoried: all are private property trees and none are City of Los Angeles Street trees. 11 non-protected private property trees are being proposed for removal. Tree #254 is dead and is not included in the overall removal count. ***There are no City of Los Angeles Ordinance Protected trees associated with the property.***

Carlberg arborists conducted the tree inventory on December 12, 2023. The property was traversed in order to capture all trees, regardless of species or size, in the inventory. The inventory includes offsite trees whose canopies or protected zones overhang the project site boundaries.

TREE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND DATA PRESENTATION

Project Trees

Carlberg arborists and field technicians conducted the tree inventory on December 12, 2023. Weather conditions were mostly sunny throughout the duration of the inventory with a partial cloud cover.

The tree inventory was conducted on foot. We traversed the entire project site to inventory and assess all onsite trees and all offsite trees whose canopies or protected zones[2] extended into the project site.

The trees were identified, their health and structural condition evaluated[3], trunk diameters measured, heights and canopy spreads approximated, and trunk locations plotted on the topographic survey map provided to us by the project team. More specifically, the inventory included the following assessment factors for protected and non-protected, onsite, immediately offsite, and street trees:

- **Tree Number** (unique tree number engraved on an aluminum tag affixed to each tree, as access allowed)
- **Botanical and Common Name**
- **Trunk Diameter** (diameter at standard height (DSH) / diameter at breast height (DBH) is measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade, or as indicted in the spreadsheet if deviated)
- **Indication** if the tree is a sapling or has a diameter of less than 4 inches
- **Height and Canopy Spread** (approximated)
- **Physiological Condition (health)**

[2] 'Protected zone' equals distance from tree trunk that equates to 12 times the Diameter at Standard Height;e.g.,20" DSH X 12 = 240 inches (20 feet).
[3] Each tree is assigned two letter grades, one for overall health and one for structure. Definitions for the letter grades are included in the appendices of this report.

- **Structural Condition**
- **Presence of infectious tree diseases and / or pests**
- **Treatments** (if pests or diseases are outwardly apparent, treatment is generally recommended, but no specific treatment will be called out since only a licensed pest control advisor may opine on specific treatments)
- **Expert opinion** if the tree appears to be naturally occurring or intentionally planted
- **Photographs of All Trees** (or groups of trees where applicable)

Field data was collected on tablets, tree trunk locations were generally mapped on a 50-scale, 36" x 48" topographic sheet map, and photographs were taken with digital cameras. Tree identification numbers, trunk locations, and tree canopies with protection zones are graphically represented on the Tree Location Exhibit prepared by Carlberg in AutoCAD.

A Tree Photograph Exhibit provides captioned photographs of the trees, and provides an idea of site context, tree densities, conformation, and vigor.

OBSERVATIONS

PROJECT SITE TREES

We inventoried and assessed 257 trees of 11 species on and immediately adjacent to the property: there were no off-site trees whose canopies overhang the subject property.

Of the 257 trees, none are street trees and none are Ordinance-Protected trees. **Table 2** summarizes the 11 types of trees found, their onsite, offsite, or street tree status, and how many of each type are included in the inventory.

TABLE 2 – SUMMARY OF INVENTORIED PROJECT SITE TREES
(THERE ARE NO OFFSITE OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT STREET TREES)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	TOTAL NO. ONSITE	TOTAL NO. OFFSITE	TOTAL NO. STREET TREES	TOTAL NO. TREE SPECIES
Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	4			4
camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	68			68
Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*	10			10
carrotwood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	1			1
Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	1			1
flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	8			8
glossy privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	1			1
holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	19			19
Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	104			104
palo verde	*Parkinsonia florida*	2			2
paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	39			39
		257	**X**	**X**	**257**

Exhibit D – **Reduced Copy of the Tree Location Exhibit** on page 21 provides an illustrative presentation of the existing trees.
Exhibits on the following pages include the **Tree Inventory Field Data and Tree Photograph Exhibit**. The following **Table 3** provides a summary of the private property, non-protected trees.

TABLE 3 – SUMMARY DATA OF PROJECT SITE TREES

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
1	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
2	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
3	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
4	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
5	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
6	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.7		18	12	13	13	15	C	C
7	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B
8	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B
9	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
10	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B
11	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
12	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
13	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
14	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B
15	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
16	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
17	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.1		18	16	18	17	15	C	C
18	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5		18	13	12	14	14	B	B
19	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	15.8		20	16	15	17	15	C	C
20	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.7		18	15	8	18	10	B	B
21	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.6		18	7	5	15	10	C	C
22	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	19.3		20	21	21	28	22	B	B
23	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
24	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
25	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
26	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
27	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
28	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
29	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.1		18	13	15	16	15	C	C
30	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.7		16	9	7	7	7	B	B
31	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.1		18	9	5	6	8	B	C
32	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	15.5		22	12	12	12	12	B	B
33	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	12.8		22	13	20	22	15	C	C
34	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2		18	5	8	8	8	C	C
35	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2		14	11	12	10	17	C	C

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
36	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.6		20	7	14	14	15	B	B
37	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	11.5		25	13	10	15	18	A	B
38	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.3		24	13	15	17	18	A	B
39	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.6		20	13	12	12	15	A	B
40	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.4		22	12	14	15	15	A	B
41	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	12.3		20	15	18	15	21	A	B
42	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.1		22	12	12	15	12	A	B
43	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	11.5		22	14	14	17	13	A	B
44	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	16.5		26	10	17	15	16	A	B
45	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	13.4		20	10	8	11	9	A	B
46	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9		24	8	7	10	9	C	C
47	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.4		20	15	6	8	14	B	B
48	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.8		20	15	18	14	14	C	C
49	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.5		17	8	8	8	6	A	B
50	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.7		17	14	11	10	10	A	B
51	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2		16	8	6	7	9	B	B
52	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
53	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
54	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
55	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
56	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
57	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
58	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
59	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
60	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
61	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
62	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
63	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
64	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
65	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
66	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
67	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
68	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
69	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
70	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
71	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
72	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
73	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B

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74	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
75	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
76	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
77	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
78	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
79	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
80	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
81	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
82	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
83	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
84	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
85	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
86	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
87	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
88	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
89	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
90	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
91	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
92	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
93	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
94	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
95	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
96	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
97	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
98	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
99	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
100	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
101	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
102	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
103	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
104	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
105	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
106	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
107	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
108	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	13.2		18	10	10	10	13	A	B
109	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.5		15	5	6	10	8	B	B
110	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.2		16	8	8	8	6	A	B
111	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	8.4		16	10	10	10	10	A	B
112	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	9.3		20	12	8	10	12	A	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
113	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14.2		25	13	15	13	17	A	B
114	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.1		15	8	8	6	8	B	B
115	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.4		17	15	15	13	10	B	B
116	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10		18	12	12	15	12	A	B
117	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.9		27	15	15	15	18	A	B
118	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.4		16	10	8	10	12	A	B
119	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	12.2		24	18	20	18	17	A	B
120	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	15.7		16	13	13	12	7	A	B
121	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.4		18	13	12	12	7	B	B
122	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
123	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
124	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
125	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
126	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
127	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
128	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.1		18	12	13	13	12	B	B
129	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.2		16	7	7	7	7	B	B
130	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	14		16	9	9	9	9	A	B
131	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.6		18	8	8	8	8	A	B
132	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2		15	10	10	10	10	A	B
133	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.1		25	14	13	13	18	A	B
134	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	8.5		15	12	12	12	10	A	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
135	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14		28	14	13	13	18	A	B
136	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14.6		26	15	15	15	15	A	B
137	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.4		15	7	8	10	8	A	B
138	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.7		21	11	14	21	10	A	B
139	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	16.4		16	8	10	8	10	A	B
140	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.6		19	12	8	12	10	B	B
141	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.4		15	10	8	10	10	B	B
142	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	15.3		21	16	18	18	18	B	B
143	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.1		16	8	8	8	8	C	C
144	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.6		16	12	6	10	8	A	B
145	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.5		16	10	12	10	8	B	B
146	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.1		16	10	8	8	10	A	B
147	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
148	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
149	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
150	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
151	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
152	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
153	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
154	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
155	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
156	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
157	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
158	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
159	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
160	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
161	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
162	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
163	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B
164	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
165	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
166	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	35	6	6	6	6	A	B
167	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5		18	12	12	15	11	B	B
168	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.9		16	13	10	16	12	B	B
169	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
170	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
171	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
172	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B
173	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.5		17	15	13	13	15	B	B
174	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.7		16	8	13	15	9	B	B
175	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.6		18	15	17	17	14	B	B
176	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
177	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B
178	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
179	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.2, 8.9		18	12	17	15	14	B	B
180	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10		16	8	14	10	13	C	C
181	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.9		16	6	5	8	10	C	C
182	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.9		18	10	15	12	13	C	C
183	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.1		16	10	10	8	10	B	B
184	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.9		18	13	15	15	13	B	B
185	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10		18	15	15	15	15	C	C
186	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	29.3		32	17	20	15	17	A	B
187	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	22.2		28	12	22	15	10	B	B
188	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	24.1		32	15	13	17	14	C	B
189	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	20		30	10	15	20	10	A	B
190	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
191	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B
192	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B
193	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	B	B
194	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.8		15	8	5	10	9	B	B
195	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	17.7		18	8	12	15	10	A	B
196	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7		12	5	6	8	6	C	C
197	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.7		16	12	15	14	8	B	B
198	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1		14	11	11	13	8	B	B
199	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3		10	6	5	5	5	B	B
200	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.8		14	10	12	12	12	B	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
201	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.2		7	3	5	5	2	C	C
202	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.7		15	12	14	14	10	C	C
203	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.4		16	12	11	15	4	B	B
204	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.5		14	7	0	5	10	D	D
205	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.9		10	4	6	5	4	D	D
206	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.4		18	6	7	15	10	B	B
207	palo verde	*Parkinsonia florida*	9.5		20	13	15	15	11	B	B
208	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6		13	7	8	10	9	A	B
209	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.6		13	6	6	8	8	A	B
210	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.7		15	8	8	8	8	A	B
211	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.2		14	9	9	9	9	B	B
212	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	7.3		17	8	11	12	12	A	B
213	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	5		15	9	2	7	7	B	B
214	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	6		14	8	6	5	9	C	C
215	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	4.6		10	6	4	4	5	C	C
216	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	2.9		9	3	0	0	0	D	D
217	glossy privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	1.5, 2		6	3	5	3	5	A	A
218	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.1		17	10	9	10	8	C	C
219	palo verde	*Parkinsonia florida*	10.3		25	15	12	15	15	B	B
220	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1		14	10	13	8	13	B	B
221	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7		11	5	4	3	4	C	C
222	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.2		18	7	10	13	10	B	B

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
223	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7		16	12	10	13	12	B	B
224	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.9		16	10	10	13	10	C	C
225	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.1		16	6	8	10	8	C	C
226	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1		15	4	4	8	7	C	C
227	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1		13	4	6	8	6	D	D
228	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.2		12	6	6	6	6	C	C
229	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.4		12	5	5	8	7	C	C
230	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7, 5.3		12	3	8	5	7	B	B
231	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6		14	6	8	11	7	B	B
232	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.7		12	3	3	5	3	C	C
233	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.3		12	5	7	7	4	B	B
234	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.8		15	6	8	8	7	B	B
235	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		8	2	2	2	2	A	A
236	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		6	2	2	2	2	A	A
237	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1.5		10	3	3	3	3	A	A
238	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	2		10	3	3	3	3	A	A
239	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		6	2	2	2	2	A	A
240	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	.5 x 8		10	4	4	4	4	C	C
241	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		8	2	3	3	2	B	B
242	carrotwood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	1		6	2	2	2	2	A	A
243	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.8		18	10	12	12	12	C	C
244	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.5		16	6	14	12	13	C	C

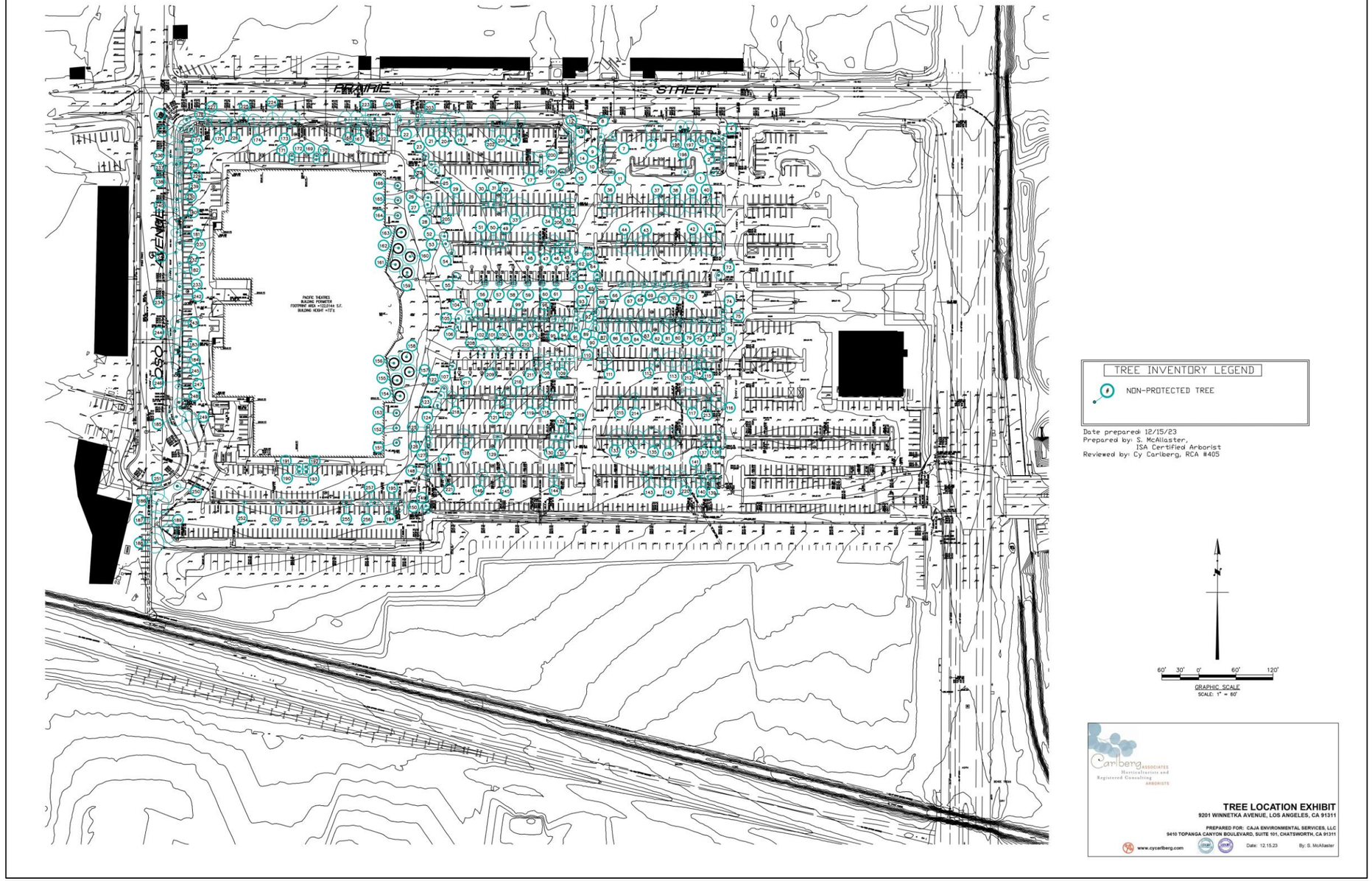
TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (BROWN TRUNK FOR PALMS – IN FEET)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
245	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.3		15	0	0	0	0	F	F
246	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1.5		10	3	3	3	3	A	A
247	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	2, 3, 4		18	4	4	4	6	A	A
248	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5		16	7	13	7	7	B	B
249	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5		18	15	17	17	7	A	B
250	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.9		13	6	6	6	6	B	B
251	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.6		16	17	15	13	8	B	B
252	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.1		12	3	4	3	3	C	C
253	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.8		15	8	8	6	6	C	C
254	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.7		14	0	0	0	0	F	F
255	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.9		15	11	9	8	6	B	B
256	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	5.8		14	8	8	5	8	A	B
257	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	6.3		17	8	6	6	8	B	B

In our opinion, the private property trees have been planted into the landscape or have grown as volunteers (a plant that grows on its own rather than being deliberately planted)

Dbh: diameter at breast height – a forestry term used to describe a tree trunk's diameter measured at 4.5 feet above grade; typically used as a representation of tree size. Also known as Diameter at Standard Height.

BT – Brown Trunk. Because palms do not generally increase in trunk diameter as they mature, they are measured in their brown trunk height, the distance between natural grade and the newest emerging spear.

EXHIBIT C – REDUCED COPY OF THE TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT (NOT TO SCALE)



DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

There are numerous potential consequences related to residential construction that may affect trees during and after a typical construction process. They are as follows:

- EXCAVATION - ROOT SEVERANCE
- SOIL COMPACTION (DURING AND POST-CONSTRUCTION)
- ALTERATION OF THE WATER TABLE/SITE DRAINAGE
- CHANGES IN GRADE – CUT OR FILL
- SUBSTANTIAL TRIMMING OF CANOPY OR ROOTS

A. Excavation/Trenching—Root Severance

Trenching can include excavation for irrigation, utility, or drainage lines. Trenching and excavation can also be required for foundations of structures and free-standing walls. Trenching and excavation removes soil and tree roots. When performed in the critical root zone (approximately 5x the trunk diameter of any tree) or within the dripline (outer edge of the natural canopy), there is the potential to remove large areas of root mass, and to shatter and tear roots that will remain connected to the tree(s). Torn and shattered roots cannot callous over or generate new roots in the manner of cleanly-cut roots. Torn and shattered roots are potentially unstable, are entry points for disease and decay organisms, and eventually die. Significant root loss and/or severance can be critical to the health and structure of trees to remain in a landscape.

B. Soil Compaction

Soil compaction is 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 hindrance of root growth. Soil compaction is considered the largest single factor responsible for the decline of trees on construction sites.

C. Changes in Grade

Changes in grade, by the addition or removal of soil (filling or cutting), can be injurious. Lowering the grade around trees can have immediate and long-term effects on trees. The addition of soil and compaction for common engineering practices also results in long-term effects on trees. Typically, the vast majority of the root mass exists within the top three feet of soil, and most of the fine roots active in water and nutrient absorption are in the top 12 inches.

D. Alteration of the Water Table/Site Drainage

The water table is the upper surface of the zone in which soil macropores are saturated with water; water tables may vary seasonally. Rather than a flat, static surface, the water moves down a gradient. Its depth varies, depending on the structure of the soil and rocks through which it flows. A perched water table may form in soils that have impermeable strata. Swamps are created where the water table intersects level ground.

Structures such as footings, basements, subterranean buildings, and retaining walls may intercept impermeable layers in the soil on which water perches. If adequate drainage is not provided, the water table uphill may gradually rise and interfere with tree roots. This type of damage usually takes a period of time to be recognized and diagnosed.[4]

[4] Nelda Matheny and James R. Clark, Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development, (Champaign, Illinois: International Society of Arboriculture, 1998), pp. 88-89.

Numerous trees are particularly susceptible to root infections, such as Armillaria and Phytophthora. Both of these fungal diseases can progressively weaken a root system, resulting in dead branches in the canopy of the tree, loss of stability of the entire tree because of decaying roots, and premature death of the tree. Trees form roots in accordance with existing soil composition and water availability. Minor drainage changes in the winter and spring months are significant to the health of the trees.

E. Canopy and Root Pruning

Leaves perform vital functions for trees. Through photosynthesis, they manufacture sugars that feed the tree and are used to create the building blocks of wood. Leaves help to move water and nutrients up from the roots and around the tree through their vascular system and cool the tree down through transpiration. Leaves moderate temperatures beneath the tree, lessen the drying action of winds, and intercept rainfall, which reduces erosion. On the ground, they moderate soil temperatures, retain moisture, and as they decompose, return their nutrients back to the soil to be recycled and reused by the tree. A healthy canopy of leaves is essential to ensure an adequate food supply for the roots to perform their important functions.

Typically, root systems extend outward past the dripline, two to four times the diameter of the average tree's crown. Main root functions include water and mineral conduction, food and water storage, and anchorage of the tree to the soil. Root systems consist of short-lived, fine-textured, feeder roots and larger, woody, perennial roots. Feeder roots, while averaging only 1/16 inch in diameter, constitute the major portion of the root system's surface area. Feeder roots act like sponges, growing predominantly outward and upward from the large roots near the soil surface where minerals, water, and oxygen are usually abundant. Larger, woody roots and their subordinates tend to annually increase in diameter and grow horizontally. Predominantly located in the top 6 to 24 inches of the soil, these structural and storage roots usually do not grow deeper than three to seven feet. Root growth is generally inhibited by soil compaction and temperature. As the depth increases, soil compaction increases, and the availability of water, minerals, oxygen, and soil temperature all decrease.

Removal of significant amounts of the canopy and/or root system can lead to both immediate and long-term detrimental effects on trees. Effects can be physiological, structural, or both.

Trees to be preserved or removed, along with the proposed location of recommended protective fencing, are illustrated on the reduced and full-sized copies of the Tree Impact Exhibit and Protection Plan.

Tables 4-5 on the following pages provide details of the trees proposed for preservation and removal. As summarized in the tables:

- **11 non-protected trees will be removed** (Tree #254 is dead and is not included in the overall removal count)
- **246 non-protected trees will be preserved**

TABLE 4 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
152	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
153	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
162	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
165	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
194	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.8		15	8	5	10	9	B	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
195	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	17.7		18	8	12	15	10	A	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
252	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.1		12	3	4	3	3	C	C	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
253	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.8		15	8	8	6	6	C	C	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
254	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.7		14	0	0	0	0	F	F	Planted	DEAD	1:1
255	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.9		15	11	9	8	6	B	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
256	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	5.8		14	8	8	5	8	A	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1
257	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	6.3		17	8	6	6	8	B	B	Planted	Project site redevelopment	1:1

TABLE 5 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
1	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
2	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
3	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
4	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
5	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
6	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.7		18	12	13	13	15	C	C	Planted
7	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
8	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
9	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
10	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
11	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
12	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
13	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
14	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
15	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
16	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
17	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.1		18	16	18	17	15	C	C	Planted
18	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5		18	13	12	14	14	B	B	Planted
19	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	15.8		20	16	15	17	15	C	C	Planted
20	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.7		18	15	8	18	10	B	B	Planted
21	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.6		18	7	5	15	10	C	C	Planted
22	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	19.3		20	21	21	28	22	B	B	Planted
23	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
24	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
25	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
26	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
27	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
28	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
29	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.1		18	13	15	16	15	C	C	Planted
30	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.7		16	9	7	7	7	B	B	Planted
31	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.1		18	9	5	6	8	B	C	Planted
32	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	15.5		22	12	12	12	12	B	B	Planted
33	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	12.8		22	13	20	22	15	C	C	Planted
34	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2		18	5	8	8	8	C	C	Planted
35	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2		14	11	12	10	17	C	C	Planted
36	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.6		20	7	14	14	15	B	B	Planted
37	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	11.5		25	13	10	15	18	A	B	Planted
38	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.3		24	13	15	17	18	A	B	Planted
39	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.6		20	13	12	12	15	A	B	Planted
40	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.4		22	12	14	15	15	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
41	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	12.3		20	15	18	15	21	A	B	Planted
42	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.1		22	12	12	15	12	A	B	Planted
43	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	11.5		22	14	14	17	13	A	B	Planted
44	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	16.5		26	10	17	15	16	A	B	Planted
45	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	13.4		20	10	8	11	9	A	B	Planted
46	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9		24	8	7	10	9	C	C	Planted
47	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.4		20	15	6	8	14	B	B	Planted
48	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.8		20	15	18	14	14	C	C	Planted
49	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.5		17	8	8	8	6	A	B	Planted
50	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.7		17	14	11	10	10	A	B	Planted
51	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2		16	8	6	7	9	B	B	Planted
52	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
53	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
54	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
55	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
56	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
57	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
58	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
59	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
60	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
61	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
62	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
63	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
64	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
65	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
66	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
67	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
68	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
69	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
70	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
71	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
72	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
73	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
74	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
75	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
76	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
77	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
78	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
79	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
80	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
81	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
82	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
83	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
84	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
85	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
86	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
87	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
88	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
89	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
90	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
91	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
92	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
93	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
94	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
95	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
96	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
97	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
98	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
99	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
100	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
101	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
102	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
103	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
104	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
105	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
106	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
107	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
108	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	13.2		18	10	10	10	13	A	B	Planted
109	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.5		15	5	6	10	8	B	B	Planted
110	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.2		16	8	8	8	6	A	B	Planted
111	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	8.4		16	10	10	10	10	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
112	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	9.3		20	12	8	10	12	A	B	Planted
113	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14.2		25	13	15	13	17	A	B	Planted
114	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.1		15	8	8	6	8	B	B	Planted
115	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.4		17	15	15	13	10	B	B	Planted
116	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10		18	12	12	15	12	A	B	Planted
117	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.9		27	15	15	15	18	A	B	Planted
118	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.4		16	10	8	10	12	A	B	Planted
119	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	12.2		24	18	20	18	17	A	B	Planted
120	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	15.7		16	13	13	12	7	A	B	Planted
121	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.4		18	13	12	12	7	B	B	Planted
122	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
123	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
124	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
125	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
126	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
127	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
128	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.1		18	12	13	13	12	B	B	Planted
129	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.2		16	7	7	7	7	B	B	Planted
130	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	14		16	9	9	9	9	A	B	Planted
131	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.6		18	8	8	8	8	A	B	Planted
132	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2		15	10	10	10	10	A	B	Planted
133	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.1		25	14	13	13	18	A	B	Planted
134	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	8.5		15	12	12	12	10	A	B	Planted
135	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14		28	14	13	13	18	A	B	Planted
136	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14.6		26	15	15	15	15	A	B	Planted
137	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.4		15	7	8	10	8	A	B	Planted
138	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.7		21	11	14	21	10	A	B	Planted
139	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	16.4		16	8	10	8	10	A	B	Planted
140	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.6		19	12	8	12	10	B	B	Planted
141	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.4		15	10	8	10	10	B	B	Planted
142	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	15.3		21	16	18	18	18	B	B	Planted
143	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.1		16	8	8	8	8	C	C	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
144	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.6		16	12	6	10	8	A	B	Planted
145	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.5		16	10	12	10	8	B	B	Planted
146	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.1		16	10	8	8	10	A	B	Planted
147	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
148	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
149	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
150	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
151	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
154	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted
155	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted
156	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted
157	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted
158	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted
159	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted
160	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted
161	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
163	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30	40	12	12	12	12	A	B	Planted
164	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
166	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	35	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
167	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5		18	12	12	15	11	B	B	Planted
168	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.9		16	13	10	16	12	B	B	Planted
169	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
170	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
171	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
172	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
173	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.5		17	15	13	13	15	B	B	Planted
174	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.7		16	8	13	15	9	B	B	Planted
175	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.6		18	15	17	17	14	B	B	Planted
176	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
177	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
178	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35	41	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
179	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.2, 8.9		18	12	17	15	14	B	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
180	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10		16	8	14	10	13	C	C	Planted
181	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.9		16	6	5	8	10	C	C	Planted
182	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.9		18	10	15	12	13	C	C	Planted
183	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.1		16	10	10	8	10	B	B	Planted
184	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.9		18	13	15	15	13	B	B	Planted
185	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10		18	15	15	15	15	C	C	Planted
186	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	29.3		32	17	20	15	17	A	B	Planted
187	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	22.2		28	12	22	15	10	B	B	Planted
188	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	24.1		32	15	13	17	14	C	B	Planted
189	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	20		30	10	15	20	10	A	B	Planted
190	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
191	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30	36	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
192	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45	51	6	6	6	6	A	B	Planted
193	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40	46	6	6	6	6	B	B	Planted
196	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7		12	5	6	8	6	C	C	Planted
197	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.7		16	12	15	14	8	B	B	Planted

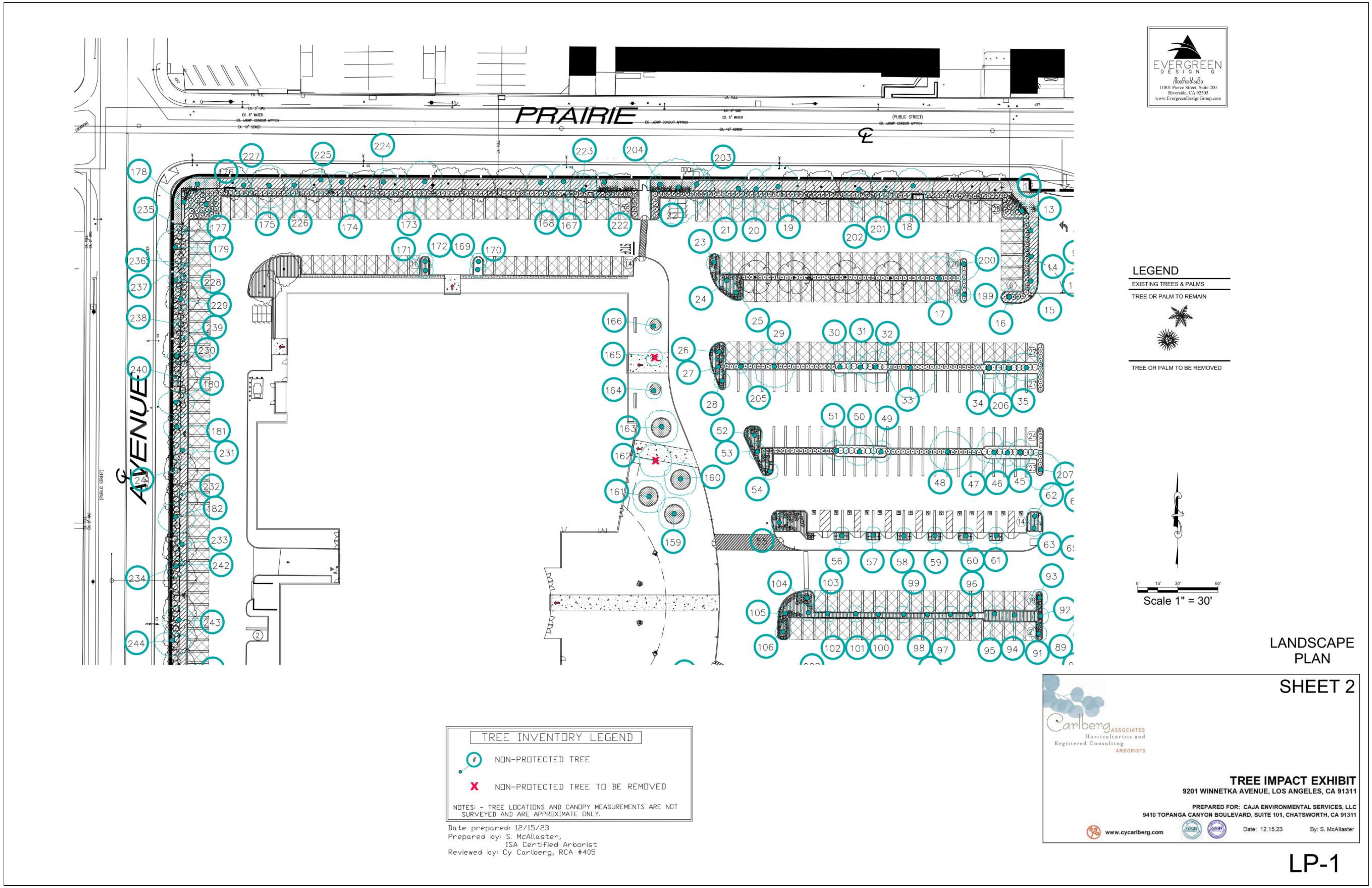
Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
198	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1		14	11	11	13	8	B	B	Planted
199	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3		10	6	5	5	5	B	B	Planted
200	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.8		14	10	12	12	12	B	B	Planted
201	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.2		7	3	5	5	2	C	C	Planted
202	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.7		15	12	14	14	10	C	C	Planted
203	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.4		16	12	11	15	4	B	B	Planted
204	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.5		14	7	0	5	10	D	D	Planted
205	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.9		10	4	6	5	4	D	D	Planted
206	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.4		18	6	7	15	10	B	B	Planted
207	palo verde	*Parkinsonia florida*	9.5		20	13	15	15	11	B	B	Planted
208	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6		13	7	8	10	9	A	B	Planted
209	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.6		13	6	6	8	8	A	B	Planted
210	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.7		15	8	8	8	8	A	B	Planted
211	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.2		14	9	9	9	9	B	B	Planted
212	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	7.3		17	8	11	12	12	A	B	Planted
213	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	5		15	9	2	7	7	B	B	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
214	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	6		14	8	6	5	9	C	C	Planted
215	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	4.6		10	6	4	4	5	C	C	Planted
216	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	2.9		9	3	0	0	0	D	D	Planted
217	glossy privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	1.5, 2		6	3	5	3	5	A	A	Planted
218	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.1		17	10	9	10	8	C	C	Planted
219	palo verde	*Parkinsonia florida*	10.3		25	15	12	15	15	B	B	Planted
220	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1		14	10	13	8	13	B	B	Planted
221	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7		11	5	4	3	4	C	C	Planted
222	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.2		18	7	10	13	10	B	B	Planted
223	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7		16	12	10	13	12	B	B	Planted
224	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.9		16	10	10	13	10	C	C	Planted
225	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.1		16	6	8	10	8	C	C	Planted
226	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1		15	4	4	8	7	C	C	Planted
227	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1		13	4	6	8	6	D	D	Planted
228	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.2		12	6	6	6	6	C	C	Planted
229	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.4		12	5	5	8	7	C	C	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
230	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7, 5.3		12	3	8	5	7	B	B	Planted
231	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6		14	6	8	11	7	B	B	Planted
232	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.7		12	3	3	5	3	C	C	Planted
233	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.3		12	5	7	7	4	B	B	Planted
234	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.8		15	6	8	8	7	B	B	Planted
235	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		8	2	2	2	2	A	A	Naturally Occurring
236	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		6	2	2	2	2	A	A	Naturally Occurring
237	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1.5		10	3	3	3	3	A	A	Naturally Occurring
238	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	2		10	3	3	3	3	A	A	Naturally Occurring
239	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		6	2	2	2	2	A	A	Naturally Occurring
240	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	.5 x 8		10	4	4	4	4	C	C	Naturally Occurring
241	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		8	2	3	3	2	B	B	Naturally Occurring
242	carrotwood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	1		6	2	2	2	2	A	A	Naturally Occurring
243	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.8		18	10	12	12	12	C	C	Planted
244	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.5		16	6	14	12	13	C	C	Planted
245	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.3		15	0	0	0	0	F	F	Planted

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
246	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1.5		10	3	3	3	3	A	A	Naturally Occurring
247	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	2, 3, 4		18	4	4	4	6	A	A	Naturally Occurring
248	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5		16	7	13	7	7	B	B	Planted
249	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5		18	15	17	17	7	A	B	Planted
250	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.9		13	6	6	6	6	B	B	Planted
251	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.6		16	17	15	13	8	B	B	Planted

EXHIBIT D – REDUCED COPY OF THE TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT (NOT TO SCALE)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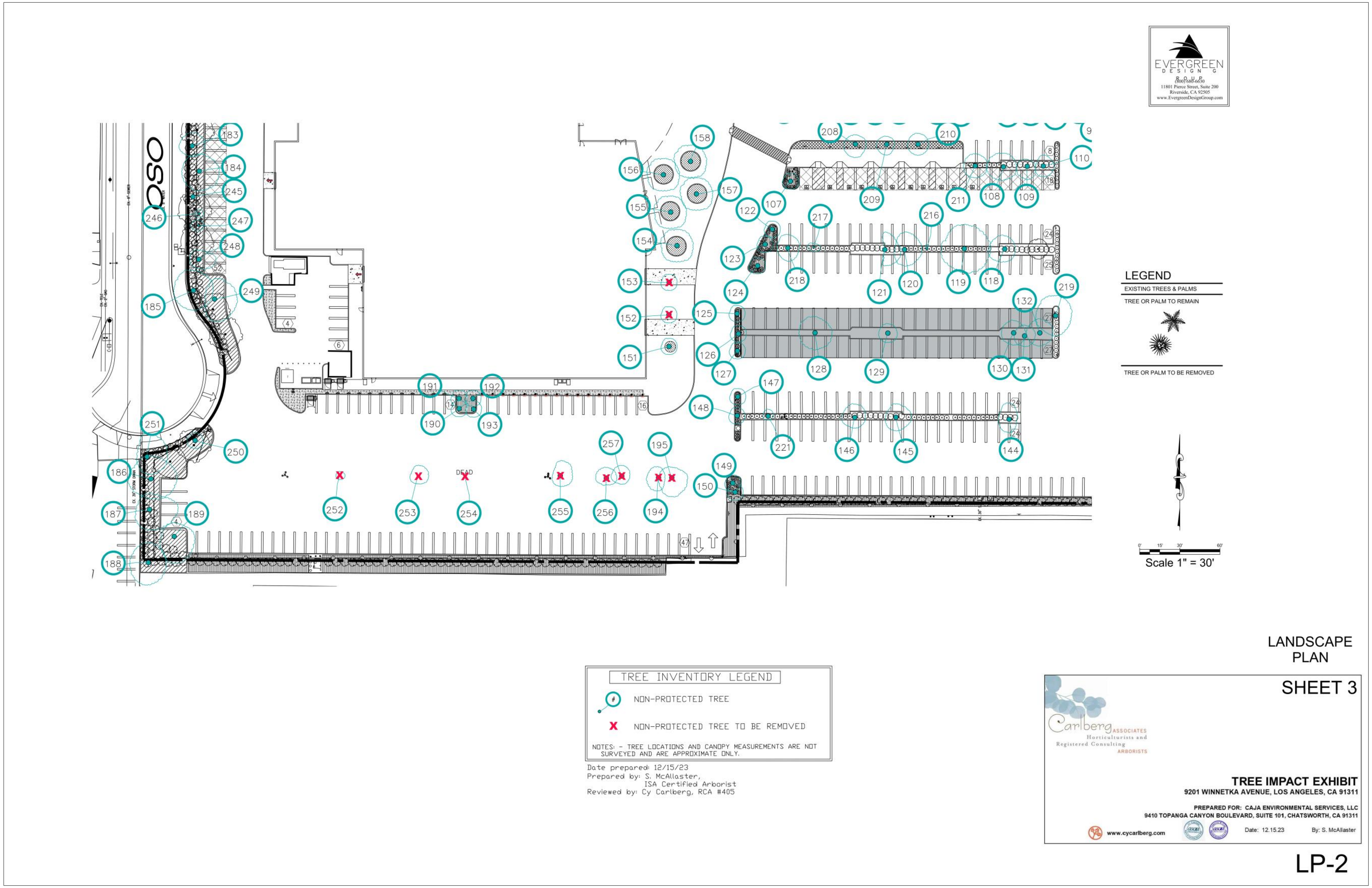
11801 Pierce Street, Suite 200
Riverside, CA 92505
www.EvergreenDesignGroup.com
LEGEND
EXISTING TREES & PALMS
TREE OR PALM TO REMAIN
TREE OR PALM TO BE REMOVED
Scale 1" = 30'
LANDSCAPE PLAN
SHEET 2
TREE INVENTORY LEGEND
NON-PROTECTED TREE
NON-PROTECTED TREE TO BE REMOVED
NOTES: - TREE LOCATIONS AND CANOPY MEASUREMENTS ARE NOT SURVEYED AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY.
Date prepared: 12/15/23
Prepared by: S. McAllaster, ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405
Carlberg ASSOCIATES Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS
TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT
9201 WINNETKA AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 91311
PREPARED FOR: CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
9410 TOPANGA CANYON BOULEVARD, SUITE 101, CHATSWORTH, CA 91311
www.cycarlberg.com
Date: 12.15.23
By: S. McAllaster
LP-1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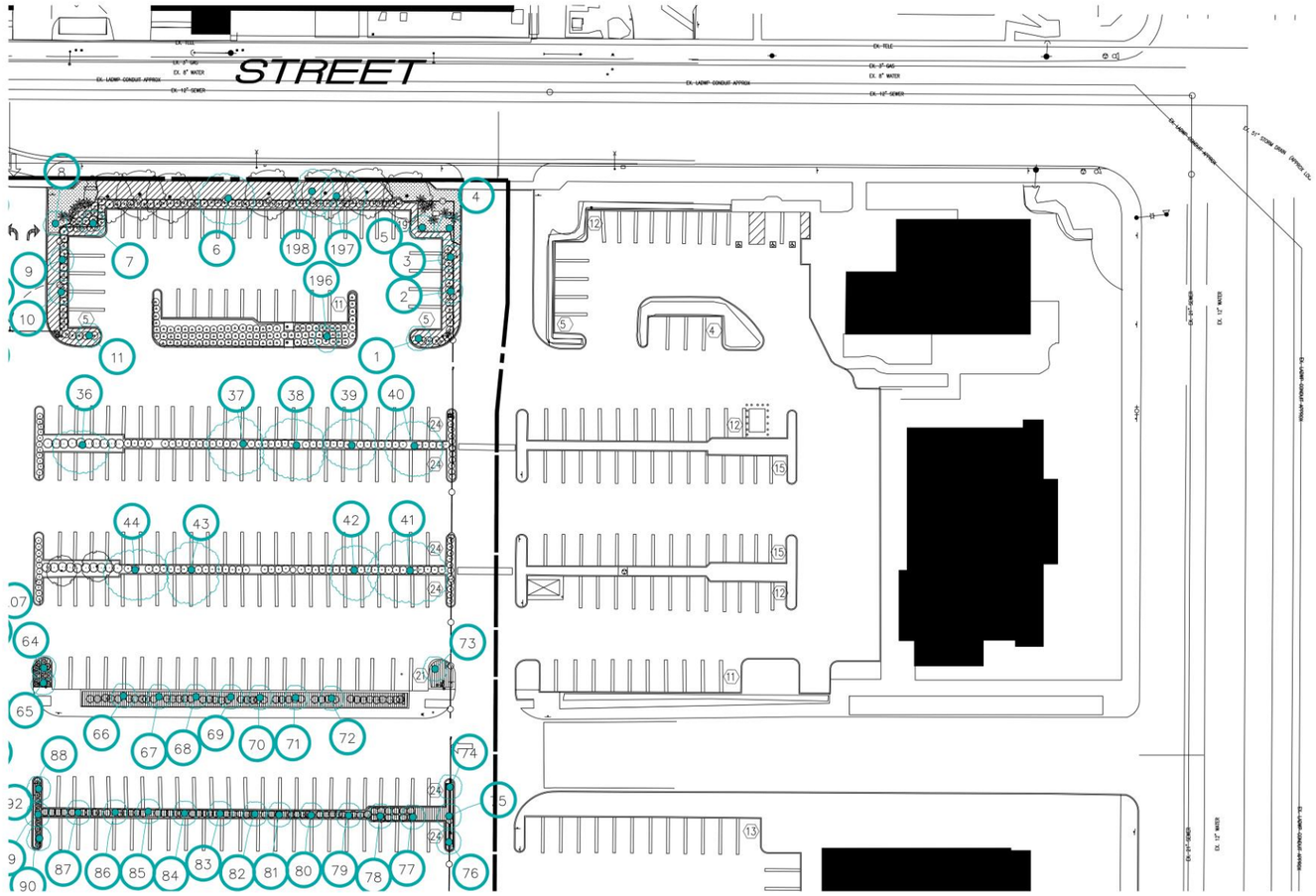
EXISTING TREES & PALMS
TREE OR PALM TO REMAIN
TREE OR PALM TO BE REMOVED
Scale 1" = 30'
TREE INVENTORY LEGEND
NON-PROTECTED TREE
NON-PROTECTED TREE TO BE REMOVED
NOTES: - TREE LOCATIONS AND CANOPY MEASUREMENTS ARE NOT SURVEYED AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY.
Date prepared: 12/15/23
Prepared by: S. McAllaster, ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405
LANDSCAPE PLAN
SHEET 3
Carlberg ASSOCIATES Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS
TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT
9201 WINNETKA AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 91311
PREPARED FOR: CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
9410 TOPANGA CANYON BOULEVARD, SUITE 101, CHATSWORTH, CA 91311
www.cycarlberg.com
Date: 12.15.23
By: S. McAllaster
LP-2



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LEGEND

EXISTING TREES & PALMS

TREE OR PALM TO REMAIN

TREE OR PALM TO BE REMOVED

0' 15' 30' 60'

Scale 1" = 30'

LANDSCAPE PLAN

TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

NON-PROTECTED TREE

X NON-PROTECTED TREE TO BE REMOVED

NOTES: - TREE LOCATIONS AND CANOPY MEASUREMENTS ARE NOT SURVEYED AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY.

Date prepared: 12/15/23
Prepared by: S. McAllaster,
ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

SHEET 4

Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT
9201 WINNETKA AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 91311

PREPARED FOR: CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
9410 TOPANGA CANYON BOULEVARD, SUITE 101, CHATSWORTH, CA 91311

www.cycarlberg.com Date: 12.15.23 By: S. McAllaster

LP-3

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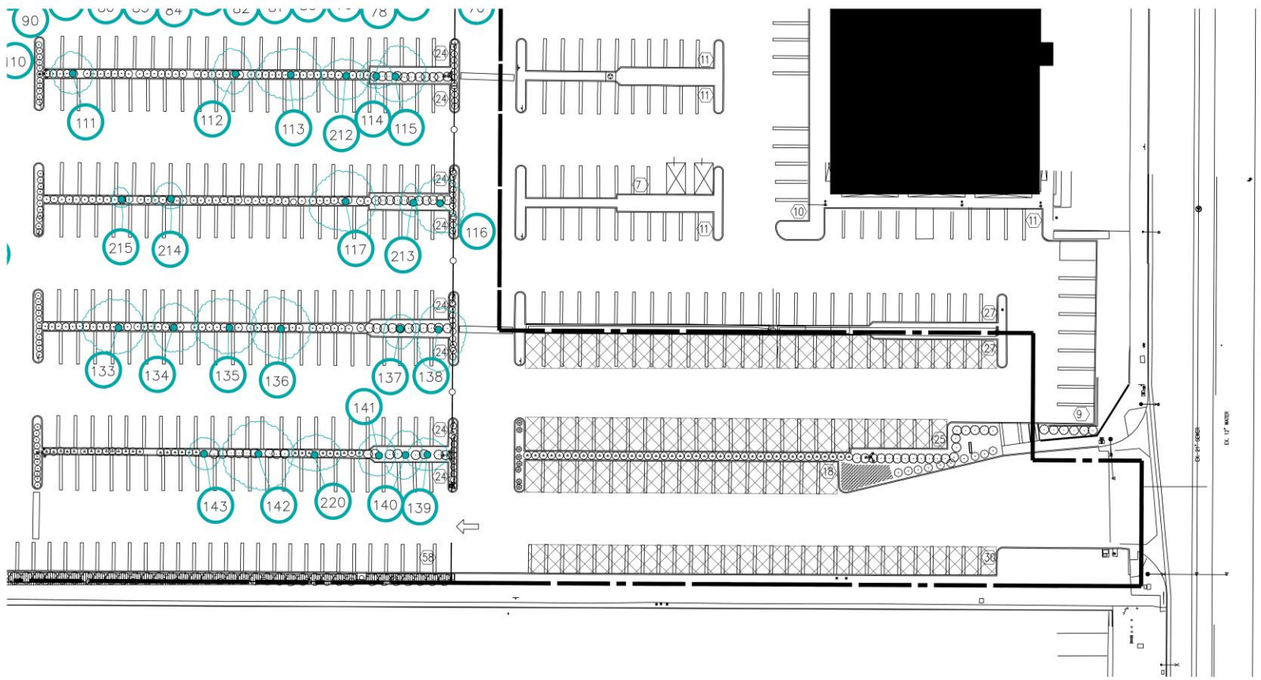

LANDSCAPE PLAN

TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

NON-PROTECTED TREE

X NON-PROTECTED TREE TO BE REMOVED

NOTES: - TREE LOCATIONS AND CANOPY MEASUREMENTS ARE NOT SURVEYED AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY.

Date prepared: 12/15/23
Prepared by: S. McAllaster,
ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

SHEET 5

Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT
9201 WINNETKA AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 91311

PREPARED FOR: CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
9410 TOPANGA CANYON BOULEVARD, SUITE 101, CHATSWORTH, CA 91311

www.cycarlberg.com Date: 12.15.23 By: S. McAllaster

LP-4

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the Tesla Delivery Hub and Service Center Project, including demolition, grading, construction of improvements, and installation of streets and utilities for the proposed new parking, roads (driveways), new entry, buildings and utility changes will likely result in the following:

Total Street trees = 0

Total Onsite Non-Protected trees = 257

Removals = 11 (Tree #254 is dead and is not included in the overall removal count)

Preserve = 246

Total Onsite Protected trees = 0

Total Offsite Non-Protected trees = 0

Total Offsite Protected trees = 0

In my professional opinion, the following Best Management Practices (BMPs), recommendations, and conditions should be implementation:

Street Tree Removals (if applicable):

1. Street trees proposed for removal are generally mitigated with 24-inch box specimens using a 2:1 ratio. (Bureau of Street Services, Urban Forestry Division).
2. Mitigation trees shall be guaranteed under a bond for a period of three years. The bond amount will be determined through negotiations between the applicant team and the Urban Forestry Division prior to issuance of a grading permit. The bond will be posted prior to issuance of a grading permit.
3. The Urban Forestry Division shall be notified at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the approved Protected Tree removals. The applicant's Tree Expert (project arborist) shall be on-site for the duration of the tree removals to ensure that the proper trees are removed. A post-tree removal site meeting with an Urban Forestry Division arborist will be required one day after the removals are complete.
4. The Urban Forestry Division shall be notified no later than five days after completion of the tree replacement plantings.
5. The applicant, along with the project arborist and landscape architect, shall be responsible to ensure that the tree removal permit tree replacement conditions are met. Monitoring and compliance documentation will be required as outlined in the General Recommendations below.
6. The mitigation tree bond will be released upon satisfactory compliance with the Protected Tree Removal Permit and all associated conditions.
7. An automatic irrigation should be provided for all mitigation trees.
8. The City Planning Department will make the final determination in the CEQA document and /or other conditions of approval as to the final number of mitigation trees required, the container sizes, and the species to be planted on-site.

General Recommendations and Best Management Practices:

9. Any demolition, digging, excavating, or trenching within the protected zone of any protected tree to remain shall be monitored by the project arborist.
10. Exposed roots to remain should be covered with burlap, carpet remnants or other material that may be kept moist until soil can be replaced.
11. This report shall be part of the set of plans given to the contractors. Contractors should be familiar with the specific instructions and responsibilities pertaining to protected trees. It is recommended that a professional arborist be retained and meet with the contractor and his personnel prior to commencement of the project.
12. If canopy pruning is found to be necessary for trees to remain, it should only be performed by a qualified ISA Certified Arborist or ISA Certified Tree Worker. Climbing "gaffs" shall not be used by any tree climber except in an emergency to reach an injured climber or when removing a tree.
13. Protected trees shall not be removed until/unless approval is granted by the City of Los Angeles' Urban Forestry Division.

14. Pruning or Removals shall occur outside of the nesting bird season as defined by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and other jurisdictional agencies. If removals must occur in nesting bird season, biological monitoring should be required.
15. Construction monitoring reports will be submitted to the Urban Forestry Division at appropriate intervals. Intervals may vary depending on the level of activity on-site. A monitoring and reporting program will be developed by the project arborist for various phases of the development process. This program will be submitted to the Urban Forestry Division prior to issuance of grubbing, grading, or demolition permits. A final compliance report will be prepared for submission to Urban Forestry upon completion of the project.
16. A maintenance and monitoring program for mitigation trees will be included in the monitoring and reporting program that will be developed by the project arborist. This program will be developed in coordination with the project landscape architect. At least three (3) years of monitoring for mitigation trees is recommended. The Urban Forestry Division will dictate the actual monitoring period for mitigation trees.
17. Equipment, materials, and vehicles shall not be stored, parked, or operated within the protected zone of trees to remain.
18. Equipment with overhead exhaust shall not be placed in such a manner as to scorch overhanging branches or foliage. Smaller equipment shall be used in such areas as deemed necessary by the monitoring arborist.
19. Five (5) foot high chain link fencing shall be installed as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan prior to submission of this report to the Urban Forestry Division of the City of Los Angeles (reports may not be deemed complete by the Division if fencing is not in place). Photographs of the fencing should be submitted with the report. When performing their inspection, Urban Forestry requires that the protective fencing be in place.

Please feel welcome to contact me at our Santa Monica office if you have any immediate questions or concerns.

Respectfully submitted,

Cy Carlberg, Registered Consulting Arborist
Principal, Carlberg Associates

This report comprises a total of 128 pages. Reduced copies of the full-sized, color copies of the 'Tree Location Exhibit' and 'Tree Impact Exhibit' are included in this report; full-sized copies were submitted electronically. Unauthorized separation or removal of any portion of this report deems it invalid as a whole.

Conditions represented in this report are limited to the inventory dates and times. Formal risk assessments were not performed for the purposes of this report. Ratings for health, aesthetics, and structure do not constitute a health or structural guarantee beyond that date and time.

CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE

I, Cy Carlberg, certify:

- That I have personally inspected the tree(s) and/or the property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation and appraisal is stated in the attached report and the Terms of Assignment.
- That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.
- That the analysis, opinions, and conclusions stated herein are my own.
- That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices.
- That no one provided significant professional assistance to the consultant, except as indicated within the report.
- That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party.

I further certify that I am a Registered Consulting Arborist and member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists, and that I acknowledge, accept, and adhere to the ASCA Standards of Professional Practice. I am an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist and Qualified Tree Risk Assessor and have been involved in the practice of arboriculture and the study of trees for over twenty-five years.

Signed:

Date: December 22, 2023

Cy Carlberg
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #405
ISA Certified Arborist, WE-0575A
Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
CAUFC Certified Urban Forester #013

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 contribute greatly to our enjoyment and appreciation of life. Nonetheless, they are subject to the laws of gravity and physiological decline. Therefore, neither arborists nor tree owners can be reasonably expected to warrant unfailing predictability or elimination of risk.

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.

LIST OF CONTIBUTORS AND RESUMES OF KEY STAFF

Ms. Cy Carlberg, Principal
Mr. Scott McAllaster, Staff Arborist and AutoCAD Draftsperson
Mr. Daniel Cowell, Staff Arborist, Biologist

CY CARLBERG
CARLBERG ASSOCIATES
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3 • Santa Monica • California • 90403
cy@cycarlberg.com • o: 310.451.4804 • www.cycarlberg.com

Education
B.S., Landscape Architecture, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 1985
Graduate, Arboricultural Consulting Academy, American Society of Consulting Arborists, Chicago, Illinois, February 2002
Graduate, Municipal Forestry Institute, Lied, Nebraska, 2012

Experience
Consulting Arborist, Carlberg Associates, 1998-present
Manager of Grounds Services, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, 1992-1998
Director of Grounds, Scripps College, Claremont, 1988-1992

Certificates
Certified Arborist (#WE-0575A), International Society of Arboriculture, 1990
Registered Consulting Arborist (#405), American Society of Consulting Arborists, 2002
Certified Urban Forester (#013), California Urban Forests Council, 2004
Qualified Tree Risk Assessor, International Society of Arboriculture, 2011

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Ms. Carlberg is experienced in the following areas of tree management and preservation:

- Tree health and risk assessment
- Master Planning
- Historic landscape assessments, preservation plans, reports
- Tree inventories and reports to satisfy jurisdictional requirements
- Expert Testimony
- Post-fire assessment, valuation, and mitigation for trees and native plant communities
- Value assessments for native and non-native trees
- Pest and disease identification
- Guidelines for oak preservation
- Selection of appropriate tree species
- Planting, pruning, and maintenance specifications
- Tree and landscape resource mapping – GPS, GIS, and AutoCAD
- Planning Commission, City Council, and community meetings representation

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Ms. Carlberg has overseen residential and commercial construction projects to prevent damage to protected and specimen trees. She has thirty-five years of experience in arboriculture and horticulture and has performed tree health evaluation, value and risk assessment, and expert testimony for private clients, government agencies, cities, school districts, and colleges. Representative clients include:

The Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens
The Los Angeles Zoo and Botanical Gardens
The Rose Bowl and Brookside Golf Course, Pasadena
Walt Disney Concert Hall and Gardens
The Art Center College of Design, Pasadena
Pepperdine University
Loyola Marymount University
The Claremont Colleges (Pomona, Scripps, CMC, Harvey Mudd, Claremont Graduate University, Pitzer, Claremont University Center)
Quinn, Emanuel, Urquhart and Sullivan (attorneys at law)
Getty Trust – Eames House
Historic Resources Group
Mia Lehrer + Associates
The City of Claremont
The City of Beverly Hills
The City of Pasadena
The City of Los Angeles
The City of Santa Monica
Santa Monica/Malibu Unified School District
San Diego Gas & Electric
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont
Latham & Watkins, LLP (attorneys at law)
Architectural Resources Group
AHBE Landscape Architects
Moule and Polyzoides, Architects and Urbanists

AFFILIATIONS

Ms. Carlberg serves with the following national, state, and community professional organizations:

- California Urban Forests Council, Board Member, 1995-2006
- Street Tree Seminar, Past President, 2000-present
- American Society of Consulting Arborists Academy, Faculty Member, 2003-2005; 2014
- American Society of Consulting Arborists, Board of Directors, 2013-2015
- Member, Los Angeles Oak Woodland Habitat Conservation Strategic Alliance, 2010-present

SCOTT MCALLASTER

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828 Fifth Street, Suite 3 • Santa Monica • California • 90403
scott@cycarlberg.com • m: 424.285.3334 • www.cycarlberg.com

Education — B.A., Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2000

Experience — Project Planner & Senior Arborist, Land Design Consultants, Inc.
Pasadena, 1999 – 2014

Certificates — Certified Arborist, WE-7011A, International Society of Arboriculture, 2004
Qualified Tree Risk Assessor, International Society of Arboriculture, 2015

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Mr. McAllaster is experienced in the following areas of tree management and preservation:

- Tree health & risk assessments
- Inventories & reports for native and non-native trees
- Master planning
- Evaluation of trees for preservation, encroachment, relocation, restoration, and hazards
- Construction monitoring and reporting
- Value assessments (appraisals) for native and non-native trees
- Post-fire inventories, assessments, and valuations for native and non-native trees
- Guidelines for tree preservation, planting, pruning and maintenance specifications
- Tree and landscape resource mapping – GPS, GIS, and AutoCAD
- Planning Commission, City Council, and community meetings representation
- Review of landscape plans for mitigation compliance & fire fuel modification planning
- Performance of long-term mitigation compliance monitoring & reporting

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Mr. McAllaster has performed hundreds of tree inventories, health evaluations, impact analyses, hazard, and value assessments for counties, cities, sanitation districts, and water districts, as well as private developers, architects, engineers, and homeowners. He has over 17 years of experience in arboriculture and is trained in environmental planning, state and federal regulatory permitting, preparation of CEQA analyses, and habitat mitigation planning and implementation. Representative clients include:

City of Pasadena
City of Santa Clarita
City of Glendora
Los Angeles County Fire Department
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Newhall County Water District
Pulte/Centex Homes
Newhall Land and Farming
E & S Ring, Inc.
Hollywood Forever Cemetery
Archdiocese of Los Angeles
St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica
Kovac Architects
Tim Barber, Ltd., Architects
Ojai Valley Community Hospital
The Kibo Group
El Monte Garden Senior Center
IMT Capital, LLC
San Diego Gas & Electric
Corky McMillin Companies
City of South Gate
City of Arcadia
D2 Development
Burrtec, Inc.
The Claremont Colleges
The New Home Company
William Carey University
Claremont Golf Course
Universal Hilton
Gensler Architects
Marmol Radziner, Architects
NAC Architecture
Aurora/Signature Health Services
Monte Vista Grove Homes
Highpointe Communities
Claremont University Center

AFFILIATIONS

Mr. McAllaster serves with the following national and regional professional organizations:

- Member, International Society of Arboriculture, Western Chapter
- Member, Street Tree Seminar, Inc.

DANIEL COWELL

CARLBERG ASSOCIATES
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Education
B.A., Environmental Studies/Science Whittier College, Whittier, 2014
A.S., Biological and Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Citrus College, 2010
A.A./A.S., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Citrus College, 2010
Courses in Environmental Biology, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 2012

Experience
Staff Arborist, Carlberg Associates, 2020 – Present
Over two dozen Environmental, Biological, Nesting Bird, and Restoration Surveys, 2010 – 2020
Biologist, Harmsworth Associates, 2015 – 2017
Biologist, Arroyo Trabuco Golf Club, 2010 – 2015

Certificates
Wildland Resources and Forestry Certificate Program, 2011

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Mr. Cowell is experienced in the following areas of environmental and arboricultural monitoring, management and preservation:

- Evaluation of trees for preservation and encroachment during construction
- Inventories & reports for native and non-native trees
- Construction monitoring and reporting
- Post-fire inventories and assessments for native and non-native trees
- Environmental consulting, survey, and compliance monitoring & reporting
- Performance of nesting bird surveys
- Native vegetation and wildlife protection, hazardous materials spill prevention, non-native vegetation spread prevention, and fire management practices
- Creation of mitigation strategies for impacts to wetlands and waters
- Inspection of trees and vegetation near power lines to determine species, growth rates, hazards,
- and making pruning and removal decisions.
- Development of environmental education programs and training of volunteers

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Mr. Cowell has performed hundreds of nesting bird surveys and other environmental studies and monitoring for counties, cities, water districts, resource conservation districts, and utility companies, as well as private developers and professional consultants. He has over 13 years of experience in biology and is trained in environmental planning, state and federal regulatory permitting, and habitat mitigation planning and implementation. Representative clients include:

University of California, Irvine
The Irvine Company
The County of Orange
The County of Orange
The Nature Conservancy
City of Santa Clarita
City of Beaumont
City of Chino Hills
City of Twenty-nine Palms
Arroyo Trabuco Golf Club
Newhall County Water District
First Carbon Solutions
Traveland USA
Irvine Ranch Water District
Endemic Environmental Services
San Diego Gas & Electric
City of Moreno Valley
City of Costa Mesa
City of Newport Beach
City of Murietta
City of Garden Grove
Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains
Land Design Consultants
Burrtec, Inc.
The Claremont Colleges
Environmental Intelligence

AFFILIATIONS

Mr. Cowell is affiliated with the following national and regional professional organizations:

- Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Gardens, Claremont (volunteer since 2010)
- California Native Plant Society (San Gabriel Mountains and Orange County Chapters)
- Theodore Payne Foundation for California Wildflowers and Native Plants

EXHIBIT E – DEFINITION OF HEALTH AND STRUCTURE GRADES

Health and structure ratings of the trees are based on the archetype tree of the same species through a subjective evaluation of its physiological health, aesthetic quality, and structural integrity.

Overall physiological condition (health) and structural condition were rated A-F:

Health

A) Outstanding – Exceptional trees of good growth form and vigor for their age class; exhibiting very good to excellent health as evidenced by normal to exceptional shoot growth during current season, good bud development and leaf color, lack of leaf, twig or branch dieback throughout the crown, and the absence of decay, bleeding, or cankers. Common leaf and/or twig pests may be noted at very minor levels.

B) Above average – Good to very good trees that exhibit minor necrotic or physiological symptoms of stress and/or disease; shoot growth is less than reasonably expected, leaf color is less than optimal in some areas, the crown may be thinning, minor levels of leaf, twig, and branch dieback may be present, and minor areas of decay, bleeding, or cankers may be manifesting. Minor amounts of epicormic growth may be present. Minor amounts of fire damage or mechanical damage may be present. Still healthy, but with moderately diminished vigor and vitality. No significant decline noted.

C) Average – Average, moderately good trees whose growth habit and physiological or fire-induced symptoms indicate an equal chance to either decline or continue with good health into the near future. Most of these trees exhibit moderate to significant small deadwood in outer crown areas, decreased shoot growth and diminished leaf color and mass. Some stem and branch dieback are usually present and epicormic growth may be moderate to extensive. Cavities, pockets of decay, relatively significant fire damage, bark exfoliation, or cracks may be present. Moderate to significant amounts of insect or disease symptoms may be present; the tree may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the lifespan of the tree. Tree may be in early decline.

D) Below Average/Poor - trees whose growth habit and physiological or fire-induced symptoms indicate significant, irreversible decline. Most of these trees exhibit significant dieback of wood in the crown, possibly accompanied by significant epicormic sprouting. Shoot growth and leaf color and mass is either significantly diminished or nonexistent throughout the crown. Cavities, pockets of decay, significant fire damage, bark exfoliation, and/or cracks may be present. Significant amounts of insect or disease symptoms may be present; the tree may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it has negatively impacted the lifespan of the tree. Tree appears to be in irreversible decline.

F) Dead or in spiral of decline – this tree exhibits very little to no signs of life.

STRUCTURE

A) Outstanding – Trees with outstanding structure for their species exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a sturdy form or architecture that resists failure under normal circumstances. The spacing, orientation, and size of the branches relative to the trunk are quintessential for the species and free from defects. No outward sign of decay or pathological disease is present. Some trees exhibit naturally inherent branching defects, like multiple, narrow

points of attachment from one point on the trunk, which would preclude them from achieving an "A" grade.

B) Above average - Trees with good to very good structure for their species. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a relatively sturdy form or architecture that resists failure under normal circumstances, but may have some mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other minor structural defects. The spacing, orientation, and size of the branches relative to the trunk are still in the normal range for the species, but they exhibit a minor degree of defects. Minor, sub-critical levels of decay or pathological disease may be present, but the degree of damage is not yet structurally significant. Trees that exhibit naturally inherent branching defects, like multiple, narrow points of attachment from one point on the trunk, would generally fall in to this category. A small percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded, but not in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree.

C) Average - Trees with moderately good structure for their species, but with obvious defects. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a less than sturdy form or architecture, which reduces their resistance to failure under normal circumstances. Moderate levels of mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other structural defects may be present. The spacing, orientation, and size of some of the branches relative to the trunk are not in the normal range for the species. Moderate to significant levels of decay or pathological disease may be present that increase the likelihood of structural instability. Influences such as an excessive trunk lean, slope erosion, root pruning, or other growth-inhibiting factors may be present. A moderate to significant percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree. Risk of full or partial failure in the near future appears to be moderately elevated.

D) Well Below Average/Poor - Trees poor structure for their species and with obvious defects. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a significantly less than sturdy form or architecture, significantly reducing their resistance to failure under normal circumstances. Significant levels of mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other structural defects may be present. The spacing, orientation, and size of many of the branches relative to the trunk are not in the normal range for the species. Significant levels of decay or pathological disease may be present that increase the likelihood of structural instability. Influences such as an excessive trunk lean, slope erosion, root pruning, or other growth-inhibiting factors may be present. A significant percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree. Risk of full or partial failure in the near future appears to be advanced.

F) Severely Compromised – trees with very poor structure and numerous or severe defects due to growing conditions, historical or recent pruning, mechanical damage, history of limb or trunk failures, advanced decay, disease, or severe fire damage. Risk of full or partial failure in the near future appears to be severe.

EXHIBIT F - GLOSSARY OF ARBORICULTURAL & DENDROLOGICAL TERMS

Abiotic: Non-living agents including environmental, physiological, & other nonbiological factors (i.e., aeration or water deficit, mechanical injury, or gas line leak).

***Arboriculture*:** Management of individual trees or groups of trees primarily for their amenity value.

***Basal wound*:** A cut or puncture at the base of the trunk of a tree, particularly bad in younger (developing) specimens. Often these wounds are caused by mowers and other gardening equipment and can be prevented by protective staking and the creation of dirt (no turf) surrounding areas - adjacent to the trunk.

Bleeding (from wood): Flow of sap, typically from pruning wounds.

Branch collar: The swelling at the base of a branch, to be left intact in any pruning.

Callus / wound wood: Lignified, partially differentiated tissue which develops from the callus associated with wounds.

Cambium / cambial: Meristematic tissue that gives rise to phloem & xylem.

Canker: An area of dead or malformed bark caused by a pathogen.

Canopy: A term used for the crown or spread of a tree's branches to emphasize its size and enclosing character. Parts of the tree above the trunk, including scaffold limbs, lateral branches, twigs, and leaves.
The canopy spread is often measured in feet.

Cavity: A void in a tree trunk, branch or root that may or may not be open to the exterior, generally created by decay. Over many years the wound may become entirely grown over (occluded) while the decay progresses within.

Co-dominant stems: Branches and *stems* that are nearly equal in size and relative importance

Compartmentalization: A form of defense in woody plants, in which barriers resistant to invasion by pathogens or wood decay fungi are laid down while the wood is living (sapwood), and which continue to act passively once the wood is incorporated into heartwood.

***Conifer*:** A botanical definition embracing trees with cones (ie. seeds not formed within ovaries), mostly with needle-like or scale-like leaves and mostly evergreen. Sometimes conifers are called 'softwoods'.

***Crotch*:** Where two branches of a tree intersect. A narrow crotch arise at an acute (narrow) angle, as when both branches are close to the vertical. The union is relatively weak if there is included bark.

Crown: The branches, twigs and foliage of a tree, considered collectively.

***Crown thinning, crown reduction and crown raising*:** Crown thinning removes branches from the crown without reducing the extent of the crown. Crown reduction decreases the extent of the crown without decreasing its density. Crown raising increases the headroom to the base of the canopy by removing lower branches.

Crown cleaning: The removal of dead, dying, damaged or diseased wood from the crown of a tree.

Deadwood: In the growth and development of a tree, branches compete with each other and weaker branches are eventually suppressed and die. The deadwood is then liable to fall (sometimes called 'natural pruning'). Deadwood develops naturally, largely in the inner and lower crown, of all trees that are mature and unmanaged.

***Decay*:** The progressive degradation of woody tissues caused by specialized fungi & bacteria through decomposition of cellulose & lignin. The pathogen typically enters through wounds in the roots (root rots), main stem or branches (butt and stem rots) and can then extend internally, over a timescale of years or decades, longitudinally or horizontally.

Deciduous: Leaves are lost in winter, as opposed to evergreen.

Diameter at breast height (dbh): The diameter of a tree measured at height 4.5 feet above natural grade. Typically used as a representation of tree size.

***Dieback*:** Death of shoots or roots starting at the extremities.

***Dripline*:** The outermost edge of the tree's canopy. When depicted on a map, the dripline will appear as an irregular shape that follows the contour of the tree's branches as seen from overhead.

***Epicormic shoots*:** Shoots arising from the base of a tree, its trunk or main framework branches, from buds dormant more than one season. May be stimulated by pruning (which increases the light reaching the lower part of the tree), or indicative of damage or decline in the upper crown.

Evergreen: Foliated throughout the year (although there is a gradual turnover of leaves).

Flush cut: A pruning cut that removes the branch collar and/or part of the branch ridge, slowing the occlusion of the wound or damaging its compartmentalization.

***Framework*:** Typically, the main branches (sometimes also called scaffold branches), each of which supports a significant portion of the crown. They largely determine the shape of the tree's crown depending on their height of origin, orientation etc. There is no precise distinction between framework branches and other lesser branches.

Gall: Abnormal growth of leaves, buds, stems etc. in reaction to the presence of an intrusive parasite, often an insect or mite.

***Girdle/girdling*:** Damage that kills the bark all the way round the stem; such as caused by wires or ties that were never removed when the tree was young. That which circles & constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem &/or cambial tissue.

Habit (growth habit): Giving a tree its characteristic form, for example owing to the stoutness and orientation (fastigiated, ascending, spreading, pendulous, weeping etc.) of a tree's branches.

Hanger: Dead branch fallen from the crown but caught by, and resting on, branches lower down, which be liable to fall.

Heart rot: Decay in the center of the tree (heartwood).

***Included bark*:** Areas of bark on adjacent parts of a tree, typically on the inner faces of a narrow fork, which becomes grown over to occupy part of the internal joint. The bark-to-bark contact is weaker than the more usual woody union.

Lateral branch / limb: The next order of branch that rises from the scaffold limbs.

Leader: The topmost vertical shoot of a tree, present if the tree has strong apical dominance, characteristic of young trees and conifers. Trees with a rounded crown have no leader.

Mulch: a material (such as decaying leaves, bark, or compost) spread around or over a plant to enrich or insulate the soil.

***Parasite*:** An organism that exploits another, e.g., for food, to the prejudice of the host. Parasites may kill their hosts, be pathogenic or have little significant effect.

***Pathogen*:** A kind of parasite that causes disease.

Phloem: A transport tissue characterized by sieve tubes and companion cells, found the vascular bundles of higher plants. Functions in the transport of dissolved organic substances by translocation.

Photosynthesis: The chemical process by which chlorophyll-containing plants use light to convert carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates, releasing oxygen as a by-product.

Pruning: The cutting off or cutting back of shoots or branches from a tree, whether to direct growth (formative pruning), make safe, to remove an obstructing or diseased part, to increase longevity (veteran trees), to maintain productivity (fruit trees) etc.

Root crown /collar / Root flare: The outwardly curving base of a tree where it joins the roots, often distinguishable as individual root buttresses.

Root crown inspection: Extensive examination of the junction of root & stem, including the area immediately below, aimed at determining stability, presence of disease, decay, etc.

Root plate**:** The area needed by a tree's root system to keep the tree stable; broadly, that part of the root system displaced when a tree is uprooted.

Root zone: The area of ground around the base of a tree that supports root growth; often extends far beyond the dripline of a tree.

Scaffold branch / limb**:** The first order of limbs or branches that arise from the trunk of a tree.

Soil: A mixture of mineral particles, often of various sizes due to weathering, roots and other living things, soil organic matter and the associated voids (pores) filled with air and/or water.

Soil aeration: The movement of gases in soil, primarily by diffusion through the soil pores. For example, oxygen diffuses from the atmosphere to the vicinity of the plant root while carbon dioxide diffuses in the opposite direction. The rate of diffusion is related to the proportion of the soil volume that contains air

Soil compaction: An increase in bulk density due to the pressure exerted by animals, vehicles, (locally) by root growth *etc*. Pore space is reduced, which may also restrict soil aeration, water infiltration and drainage.

Soil structure: The aggregation of soil particles into clumps (peds) of various shapes and the associated spaces between them, affecting many properties of soil including its porosity to air and water, and its fertility.

Soil texture: The size of the mineral particles in the soil, classified (from fine to coarse) as clay, silt, sand, gravel or stones, or some mixture of these to give a characteristic particle size distribution. Sandy soils give a light texture, clayey soils give a heavy texture.

Stub**:** That part of a pruned branch protruding beyond the branch collar. It is not good practice to leave stubs since they impede occlusion and are prone to decay.

Suckers: Shoots arising from the roots of a tree, which can arise surprisingly far from the parent.

Target: A target is the subject of injury or damage within range of a tree hazard

Topping**:** A kind of pruning in which the branches of a tree are all decapitated to reduce the tree to a specific height. An indiscriminate form of pruning not regarded as good practice, to which some trees, such most conifers, are intolerant.

Training: To change the shape of a tree by means other than (formative) pruning, typically by tying young branches into a particular position.

Transpiration**:** Loss of water vapor from the surface of leaves & other aboveground parts of the plant.

Vigor / vigorous**:** Overall health; the capacity to grow & resist physiological stress.

EXHIBIT G – LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANTH – Anthracnose disease

BT – brown trunk – commonly used to measure palm tree trunk heights instead of diameters; it excludes the palm head, or canopy

CANK – canker – an area of dead tissue; can be caused by sunburn or disease

CLPD – common leaf pests and diseases (usually subcritical and non-lethal to tree)

COD – codominant stems or trunks – similar diameter trunks or stems arising from the same point of origin – can be a defect depending on the angle of attachment

Compass directions – N=north, E=east, S=south, W=west

DBH – Diameter at breast height (4 ft. 6 in. from grade) – a standard forestry term / protocol used for measuring tree trunk diameter

DSH – Diameter Standard Height – same as DBH but politically correct without the reference to breasts

DN – drippy nut (acorn) disease (common and non-lethal bacterial infection of acorns)

DW – dead wood

EG – epicormic growth – usually stress-induced growth that originates from previously dormant buds located on trunks or branches

GR – girdling root – can cause structural instability

HOB – history of breakage – usually refers to branches, not twiggy growth

HR – heart rot – decay of the heartwood

H2O – water or irrigation

IB – included bark – can cause structurally weak attachments

LCR – live crown ratio – a ratio of canopy foliage to bare trunk – informs structural grade, as low LCR can increase likelihood of failures

Lerp psyllid / Tipu psyllid – sap sucking insects

Lg - large

MBA – multiple branch attachments – can be a structural defect

Mech. Dam or MD – mechanical damage

MPE – multiple pruning events – can lead to reduced structural integrity based on secondary growth characteristics

P/D – pest/disease

PP – poor pruning – usually refers to stub cuts, flush cuts, excessive thinning, topping, etc.

Prune/DPR-QA - prune out dead/infested/diseased portion(s) & consult a licensed Department of Pesticide Regulation Qualified Applicator for potential chemical pest/disease treatments

RRD – root rot disease

SB – sycamore borer – a clear-winged moth that lays eggs on the bark of trees (mostly sycamore and oak species) – larvae burrow and feed in bark layer, usually non-damaging to tree

SS – stump sprouts – epicormic growth that arises from cut trunks – can originate from the remaining trunk tissue or the root crown

T – trunk

TG – Twig girdler – a stem girdling insect (this condition may also be noted under the umbrella of 'CLPD'

Topping cuts – refers to the substandard practice of arbitrarily pruning with no regard to lateral branch points; can include excessive and disfiguring pruning

WW – wound wood – callus tissue growing over a wound

Xylella = suspected bacterial infection with Xylella fastidiosa

EXHIBIT H – TREE INVENTORY FIELD DATA

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS ARE 11” X 17”

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	1	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	2	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	3	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	4	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	5	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	6	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.7			18	12	13	13	15	C	C			Planted	water stressed, sparse	Preserve		
	7	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45		51	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	8	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45		51	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	9	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	10	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45		51	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	11	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	12	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	13	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	14	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45		51	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	15	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	16	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45		51	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	17	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.1			18	16	18	17	15	C	C			Planted	water stressed, sparse, water drain adjacent to trunk base	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	18	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5			18	13	12	14	14	B	B			Planted	sparse	Preserve		
	19	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	15.8			20	16	15	17	15	C	C			Planted	sparse, extensive dieback, mostly EG	Preserve		
	20	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.7			18	15	8	18	10	B	B			Planted	sparse, moderate dieback, mostly EG	Preserve		
	21	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.6			18	7	5	15	10	C	C			Planted	sparse, extensive dieback, mostly EG	Preserve		
	22	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	19.3			20	21	21	28	22	B	B			Planted	a bit sparse, EG, MPE, diameter measured at 3.5 feet (below codominant junction)	Preserve		
	23	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	24	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	25	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	26	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	27	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	28	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	29	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.1			18	13	15	16	15	C	C			Planted	sparse, mostly EG	Preserve		
	30	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.7			16	9	7	7	7	B	B			Planted	a bit sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	31	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.1			18	9	5	6	8	B	C			Planted	a bit sparse, MPE, HOB, upper canopy dieback and deadwood	Preserve		
	32	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	15.5			22	12	12	12	12	B	B			Planted	a bit sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	33	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	12.8			22	13	20	22	15	C	C			Planted	sparse, mechanical damage, mostly EG, MPE	Preserve		
	34	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2			18	5	8	8	8	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	35	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2			14	11	12	10	17	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	36	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.6			20	7	14	14	15	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	37	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	11.5			25	13	10	15	18	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	38	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.3			24	13	15	17	18	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	39	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.6			20	13	12	12	15	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	40	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.4			22	12	14	15	15	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	41	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	12.3			20	15	18	15	21	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	42	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	10.1			22	12	12	15	12	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	43	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	11.5			22	14	14	17	13	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	44	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	16.5			26	10	17	15	16	A	B			Planted	MPE, HOB	Preserve		
	45	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	13.4			20	10	8	11	9	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	46	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9			24	8	7	10	9	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	47	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.4			20	15	6	8	14	B	B			Planted	a bit sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	48	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.8			20	15	18	14	14	C	C			Planted	sparse, moderate dieback, mostly EG, self-correcting dogleg	Preserve		
	49	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.5			17	8	8	8	6	A	B			Planted	topped	Preserve		
	50	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10.7			17	14	11	10	10	A	B			Planted	topped	Preserve		
	51	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2			16	8	6	7	9	B	B			Planted	topped; stake tie embedded	Preserve		
	52	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	53	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	54	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	55	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	56	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	57	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	58	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	59	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	60	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	61	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	62	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	63	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	64	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	65	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	66	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	67	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	68	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	69	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	70	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	71	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	72	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	73	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	74	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	75	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	76	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	77	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	78	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	79	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	80	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	81	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	82	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	83	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	84	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	85	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	86	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	87	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	88	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	89	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	90	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	91	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	92	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	93	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	94	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	95	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	96	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	97	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	98	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	99	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	100	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	101	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	102	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	103	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	104	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	105	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	106	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	107	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	108	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	13.2			18	10	10	10	13	A	B			Planted	topped	Preserve		
	109	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.5			15	5	6	10	8	B	B			Planted	a bit sparse, topped	Preserve		
	110	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.2			16	8	8	8	6	A	B			Planted	topped	Preserve		
	111	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	8.4			16	10	10	10	10	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	112	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	9.3			20	12	8	10	12	A	B			Planted	slightly sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	113	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14.2			25	13	15	13	17	A	B			Planted	slightly sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	114	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.1			15	8	8	6	8	B	B			Planted	slightly sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	115	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.4			17	15	15	13	10	B	B			Planted	mechanical damage, slightly sparse	Preserve		
	116	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	10			18	12	12	15	12	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	117	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.9			27	15	15	15	18	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	118	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.4			16	10	8	10	12	A	B			Planted	topped	Preserve		
	119	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	12.2			24	18	20	18	17	A	B			Planted	some interior dieback, MPE	Preserve		
	120	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	15.7			16	13	13	12	7	A	B			Planted	topped	Preserve		
	121	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.4			18	13	12	12	7	B	B			Planted	sparse, topped	Preserve		
	122	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	123	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	124	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	125	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	126	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		

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Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	127	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	128	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.1			18	12	13	13	12	B	B			Planted	sparse	Preserve		
	129	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.2			16	7	7	7	7	B	B			Planted	MPE, a bit sparse	Preserve		
	130	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	14			16	9	9	9	9	A	B			Planted	diameter measured at 3 feet	Preserve		
	131	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.6			18	8	8	8	8	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	132	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.2			15	10	10	10	10	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	133	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	13.1			25	14	13	13	18	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	134	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	8.5			15	12	12	12	10	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	135	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14			28	14	13	13	18	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	136	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	14.6			26	15	15	15	15	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	137	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.4			15	7	8	10	8	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	138	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.7			21	11	14	21	10	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	139	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	16.4			16	8	10	8	10	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	140	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	9.6			19	12	8	12	10	B	B			Planted	sparse, topped	Preserve		
	141	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.4			15	10	8	10	10	B	B			Planted	sparse, topped	Preserve		
	142	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	15.3			21	16	18	18	18	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	143	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.1			16	8	8	8	8	C	C			Planted	mostly epicormic growth, extensive dieback	Preserve		
	144	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.6			16	12	6	10	8	A	B			Planted	leans W	Preserve		
	145	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12.5			16	10	12	10	8	B	B			Planted	a bit sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	146	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	11.1			16	10	8	8	10	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		

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Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	147	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	148	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	149	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	150	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	151	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	152	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	153	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	154	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	155	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	156	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	157	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	158	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	159	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	160	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	161	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	162	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	163	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		30		40	12	12	12	12	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	164	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	165	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	166	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		35	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		

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(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	167	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5			18	12	12	15	11	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	168	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.9			16	13	10	16	12	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	169	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	170	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	171	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	172	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	173	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	11.5			17	15	13	13	15	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	174	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.7			16	8	13	15	9	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	175	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.6			18	15	17	17	14	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	176	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	177	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	178	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		35		41	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	179	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.2, 8.9			18	12	17	15	14	B	B			Planted	diameters at 2.5 feet, MPE	Preserve		
	180	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10			16	8	14	10	13	C	C			Planted	all epicormic growth	Preserve		
	181	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.9			16	6	5	8	10	C	C			Planted	all epicormic growth	Preserve		
	182	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.9			18	10	15	12	13	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	183	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.1			16	10	10	8	10	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	184	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9.9			18	13	15	15	13	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	185	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10			18	15	15	15	15	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	186	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	29.3			32	17	20	15	17	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	187	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	22.2			28	12	22	15	10	B	B			Planted	shaded out, some needles browning	Preserve		
	188	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	24.1			32	15	13	17	14	C	B			Planted	shaded out, many needles browning	Preserve		
	189	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	20			30	10	15	20	10	A	B			Planted	HOB, MPE	Preserve		
	190	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	191	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30		36	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	192	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		45		51	6	6	6	6	A	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	193	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		40		46	6	6	6	6	B	B			Planted	spiked	Preserve		
	194	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.8			15	8	5	10	9	B	B			Planted	MPE	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	195	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	17.7			18	8	12	15	10	A	B			Planted	MPE	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	196	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7			12	5	6	8	6	C	C			Planted	water stressed, sparse	Preserve		
	197	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.7			16	12	15	14	8	B	B			Planted	water stressed	Preserve		
	198	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1			14	11	11	13	8	B	B			Planted	water stressed	Preserve		
	199	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3		X	10	6	5	5	5	B	B			Planted	sparse	Preserve		
	200	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.8			14	10	12	12	12	B	B			Planted	sparse	Preserve		
	201	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.2		X	7	3	5	5	2	C	C			Planted	water stressed, sparse, basal sprouts, very little live foliage, some good new bud growth	Preserve		
	202	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.7			15	12	14	14	10	C	C			Planted	water stressed, sparse	Preserve		
	203	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.4			16	12	11	15	4	B	B			Planted	sparse	Preserve		
	204	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.5			14	7	0	5	10	D	D			Planted	water stressed, sparse, very low LCR	Preserve		
	205	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.9			10	4	6	5	4	D	D			Planted	water stressed, sparse, in decline, mostly dead	Preserve		
	206	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	8.4			18	6	7	15	10	B	B			Planted	sparse, dogleg, leans S	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	207	palo verde	*Parkinsonia florida*	9.5			20	13	15	15	11	B	B			Planted	trunk has slight lean S, MPE	Preserve		
	208	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6			13	7	8	10	9	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	209	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.6			13	6	6	8	8	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	210	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.7			15	8	8	8	8	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	211	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.2			14	9	9	9	9	B	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	212	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	7.3			17	8	11	12	12	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	213	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	5			15	9	2	7	7	B	B			Planted	slightly sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	214	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	6			14	8	6	5	9	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE, dieback throughout	Preserve		
	215	holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	4.6			10	6	4	4	5	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE, dieback throughout	Preserve		
	216	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	2.9		X	9	3	0	0	0	D	D			Planted	tree nearly dead	Preserve		
	217	glossy privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	1.5, 2		X	6	3	5	3	5	A	A			Planted	growing out of hedge, trunks measured at 2 feet	Preserve		
	218	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.1			17	10	9	10	8	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE, mostly EG	Preserve		
	219	palo verde	*Parkinsonia florida*	10.3			25	15	12	15	15	B	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	220	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1			14	10	13	8	13	B	B			Planted	a bit sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	221	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7			11	5	4	3	4	C	C			Planted	sparse, dogleg, all EG	Preserve		
	222	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.2			18	7	10	13	10	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	223	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7			16	12	10	13	12	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	224	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.9			16	10	10	13	10	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	225	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.1			16	6	8	10	8	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	226	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1			15	4	4	8	7	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	227	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.1			13	4	6	8	6	D	D			Planted	very little live foliage, MPE, in decline	Preserve		
	228	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.2			12	6	6	6	6	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	229	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.4			12	5	5	8	7	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	230	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.7, 5.3			12	3	8	5	7	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	231	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6			14	6	8	11	7	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	232	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.7		X	12	3	3	5	3	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	233	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.3			12	5	7	7	4	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	234	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.8			15	6	8	8	7	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	235	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		X	8	2	2	2	2	A	A			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	236	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		X	6	2	2	2	2	A	A			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	237	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1.5		X	10	3	3	3	3	A	A			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	238	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	2		X	10	3	3	3	3	A	A			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	239	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		X	6	2	2	2	2	A	A			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	240	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	.5 x 8			10	4	4	4	4	C	C			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	241	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1		X	8	2	3	3	2	B	B			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	242	carrotwood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	1		X	6	2	2	2	2	A	A			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	243	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.8			18	10	12	12	12	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	244	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.5			16	6	14	12	13	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE, exudation	Preserve		
	245	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	7.3			15	0	0	0	0	F	F			Planted	tree standing dead	Preserve		
	246	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	1.5		X	10	3	3	3	3	A	A			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		

TABLE 6 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm-like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio for Trees to be Removed
	247	flame bottle tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	2, 3, 4			18	4	4	4	6	A	A			Naturally Occurring	volunteer	Preserve		
	248	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5			16	7	13	7	7	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	249	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.5			18	15	17	17	7	A	B			Planted	MPE	Preserve		
	250	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.9			13	6	6	6	6	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	251	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	6.6			16	17	15	13	8	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Preserve		
	252	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	4.1			12	3	4	3	3	C	C			Planted	very little live foliage, MPE, in decline	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	253	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.8			15	8	8	6	6	C	C			Planted	sparse, MPE	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	254	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	3.7		X	14	0	0	0	0	F	F			Planted	DEAD	Remove	DEAD	1:1
	255	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	5.9			15	11	9	8	6	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	256	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	5.8			14	8	8	5	8	A	B			Planted	MPE	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1
	257	paperbark	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	6.3			17	8	6	6	8	B	B			Planted	sparse, MPE	Remove	Project site redevelopment	1:1

Exhibit I - Tesla Delivery Hub and Service Center Project Tree Report Tree Photographs

48 Pages

Unless otherwise noted in the caption, trees are non-protected.

Protected Trees and Street Trees (or other public rights-of-way trees) are noted.

Tree OS# = Offsite tree, Tree ST# = street tree or right-of-way tree.

Trees 1-2 (L-R)

Trees 3-5 (L-R)

Tree 6

Trees 7-8 (L-R)

Trees 9-11 (R-L)

Trees 12-14 (R-L)

Trees 15-16 (R-L)

Tree 17

Tree 18

Tree 19

Tree 20

Tree 21

Tree 22

Trees 23-25 (R-L)

Trees 26-28 (R-L)

Tree 29

Tree 30

Tree 31

Tree 32

Tree 33

Tree 34

Tree 35

Tree 36

Tree 37

Tree 38

Tree 39

Tree 40

Tree 41

Tree 42

Tree 43

Tree 44

Tree 45

Tree 46

Tree 47

Tree 48

Tree 49

Tree 50

Tree 51

Trees 52-54 (R-L)

Tree 55

Trees 56-58 (L-R)

Trees 59-61 (L-R)

Trees 62-63 (L-R)

Trees 64-65 (R-L)

Trees 66-69 (L-R)

Trees 70-72 (L-R)

Tree 73

Trees 74-76 (R-L)

Trees 77-79 (L-R)

Trees 80-83 (L-R)

Trees 84-86 (L-R)

Trees 87-90 (L-R)

Trees 91-93 (L-R)

Trees 94-96 (L-R)

Trees 97-100 (L-R)

Trees 101-102 (L-R)

Trees 103-106 (R-L)

Tree 107

Tree 108

Tree 109

Tree 110

Tree 111

Tree 112

Tree 113

Tree 114

Tree 115

Tree 116

Tree 117

Tree 118

Tree 119

Tree 120

Tree 121

Trees 122-124 (R-L)

Trees 125-127 (R-L)

Tree 128

Tree 129

Tree 130

Tree 131

Tree 132

Tree 133

Tree 134

Tree 135

Tree 136

Tree 137

Tree 138

Tree 139

Tree 140

Tree 141

Tree 142

Tree 143

Tree 144

Tree 145

Tree 146

Trees 147-148 (R-L)

Trees 149-150 (R-L)

Trees 151-153 (L-R)

Trees 154-156 (L-R)

Trees 157-158 (L-R)

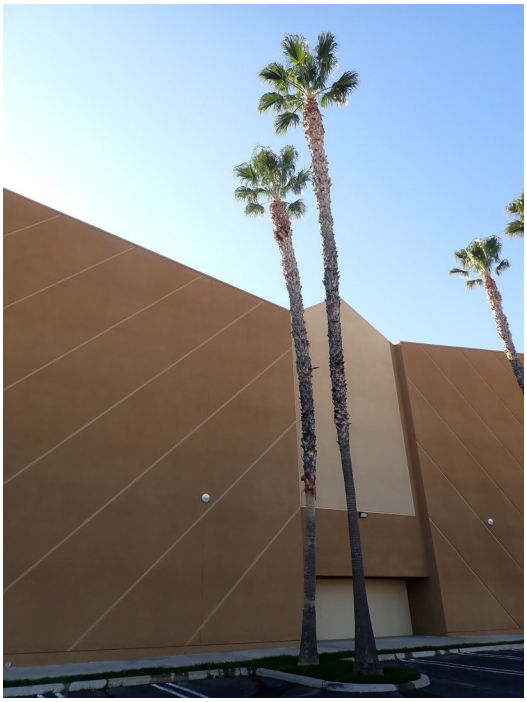
Trees 159-160 (L-R)

Trees 161-163 (L-R)

Trees 164-166 (L-R)

Tree 167

Tree 168



Trees 169-170 (R-L)

Trees 171-172 (L-R)

Tree 173

Tree 174

Tree 175

Trees 176-178 (R-L)

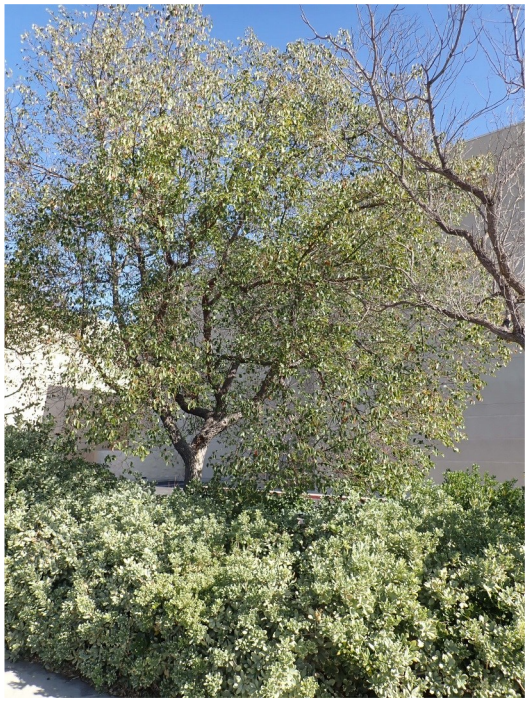
Tree 179

Tree 180

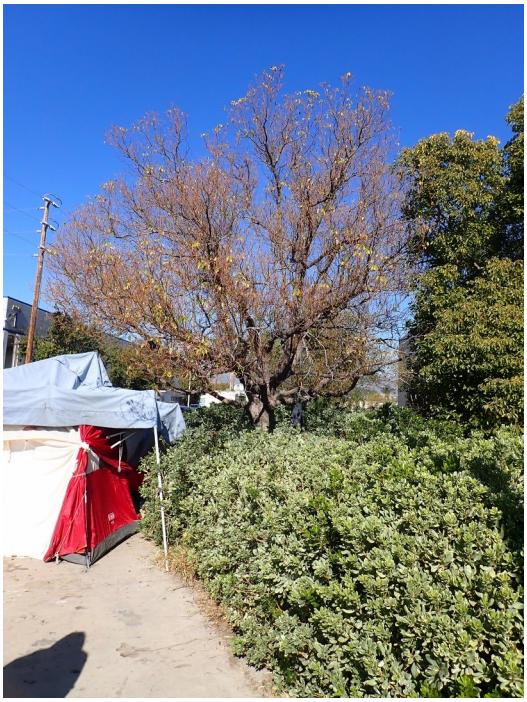
Tree 181

Tree 182

Tree 183



Tree 184



Tree 185

Tree 186

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Trees 190-193 (L-R)

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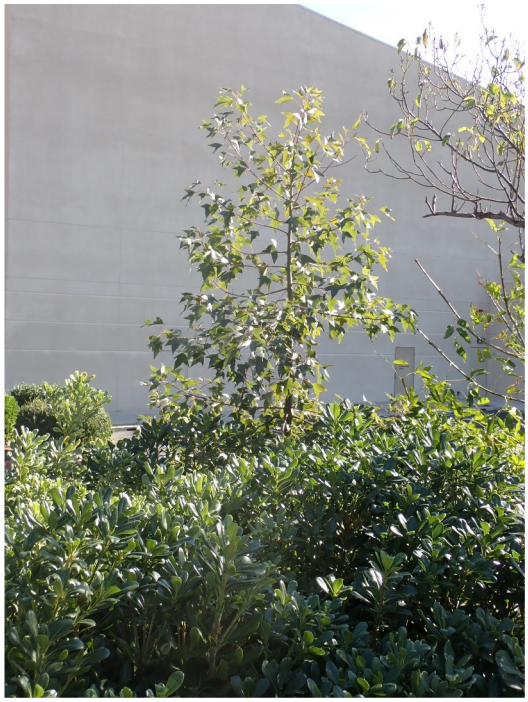

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Tree 257

EXHIBIT J – BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL REFERENCES USED TO PREPARE THE DOCUMENT

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