Tree Report for

Tree Appraisal Report for Development Permit

Best Avenue

Southern, California

Client:

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May 2, 2015

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with: Jordan Gilbert & Bain Landscape Architects, Inc.

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Summary

This tree assessment report and appraisal were required by the Municipal Code of the City of Southern California. The report follows the standard seven part format recommended by the International Society of Arboriculture. It incorporates specific requirements listed in the city guidelines as well as standard information about tree condition and location. It includes a tree protection plan.

The project is a warehouse expansion on Best Avenue in Southern, CA. In the area of construction and including a 20 foot buffer around the construction area, the report identified thirty-nine trees. All are recently planted landscape trees typical of the area.

Over half of the trees (20) are Canary Island pines and seven are red ironbark eucalyptus. Others include liquidambar, jacaranda, paperbark, edible fig and a bottle tree. All are small and none are vigorous. The eucalyptus have all been topped.

Of the thirty-nine trees eight are protected mature trees. The plans call for removal of five and the protection of three. The total appraised value of the protected trees to be removed in $10,830. Transplanting of trees was not feasible. Mitigation will be required and will be coordinated between the City of Southern, the owner and the owners' landscape architect.

The report recommends a tree protection plan to preserve the remaining three protected pine trees. This plan is subject to review and approval by the City of Southern, the owner and the owner's design team.

A separate Tree Map was prepared for this report and submitted as a 24x36 drawing. The tree map includes tree protection measures. The map is based on the proposed site plan provided by Lanet-Shaw Architects, Inc. It was augmented with field measurements made by the arborist.

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Introduction

Assignment

This report is required by the City of Southern California Municipal Code as a part of the Title 9 Development Code in Chapter 9-38 Tree Preservation Section 9-38.040.[1] The City Guidelines describe items required in the report.

The guidelines require a report for trees within 20 feet of the project boundaries. For this project I was directed to use the limits of construction as the project boundaries. The boundary is easily identified in the field because the construction area is surrounded on three sides by asphalt and the fourth side by the existing warehouse.

Below is how the city guidelines define protected trees:

Mature Tree is a living tree with a cross-sectioned area of all major stems, as measured four and one-half (4½) feet above the root crown, of 72 or more square inches (9½ inches in diameter if a single trunk).

Mature Native Oak Tree is a living valley, coast live, or scrub oak (*Quercus lobata, agrifolia or dumosa*) or hybrids of these species with a cross-sectioned area of all major stems, as measured 4½ feet above the root crown, of 20 or more square inches (5 inches in diameter if a single trunk).

Methodology

The guidelines provide a specific list of information required by the city. The guidelines also require an appraisal of protected trees using the **Trunk Formula Method** described in the Guide for Plant Appraisal so information required for the TFM was also gathered.

The Tree Map is based on a site plan provided to me by Jordan, Gilbert & Bain, Landscape Architects, Inc. Tree locations were plotted by me using measurements from two know points: the existing building and the back of the existing parking lot curb. Tree data was transferred from field notes to AutoCAD and a separate arborists Tree Map was prepared.

Observations

I evaluated the trees on the afternoon of April 29, 2015 and recorded my observations on field forms and a draft of the tree map.

The site is a large flat area at the end of the existing warehouse. It appears the area was landscaped with this expansion in mind. The trees are planted around the edges. I was informed that all the trees would need to be removed to allow for excavation and construction of the new building.

The trees are all fast growing species and are about 25 to 50 percent of their expected mature sizes. Photos of all trees can be found in the Appendix at the end of this report. See Table of Contents.

Analysis

Determining Protected Status

I entered the information from the field notes including tree circumference in to a data base. As you see from the lists below, only eight (8) trees have a trunk area of 72 square inches qualifying them for protection under the city ordinance.

Tree Number	Common Name	Genus	Species	No. Trunks	DBH	Circ. or Multi Equal	radius	Area > 72si	protected
1	red ironbark	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	2	4/4	26	4.1	54	no
2	red ironbark	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	1	8.0	25	4.0	50	no
3	red ironbark	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	1	7.0	22	3.5	39	no
4	red ironbark	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	1	6.0	19	3.0	29	no
5	red ironbark	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	1	9.0	28	4.5	62	no
6	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	10.0	31	4.9	**77**	**yes**
7	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	5.0	16	2.5	20	no
8	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	8.0	25	4.0	50	no
9	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	7.0	22	3.5	39	no
10	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	7.0	22	3.5	39	no
11	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.0	28	4.5	62	no
12	sweet gum	Liquidambar	styraciflua	1	3.0	9.5	1.5	7	no
13	sweet gum	Liquidambar	styraciflua	1	3.3	10.5	1.7	9	no
14	sweet gum	Liquidambar	styraciflua	1	2.9	9.25	1.5	7	no
15	bottle tree	Brachychiton	populneus	1	4.5	14	2.2	16	no
16	paperbark	Melaleuca	quinquenervia	1	4.9	15.3	2.4	19	no
17	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.9	31	4.9	**77**	**yes**
18	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	7.6	24	3.8	46	no
19	**red ironbark**	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	2	17/14	69.5	11.1	**385**	**yes**

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Tree Number	Common Name	Genus	Species	No. Trunks	DBH	Circ. Or Multi Eq	radius	Area > 72si	protected
20	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	7.0	22	3.5	39	no
21	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	2	3/2	11	1.8	10	no
22	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	7.0	22	3.5	39	no
23	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	7.6	24	3.8	46	no
24	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.2	29	4.6	67	no
25	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.6	30	4.8	**72**	**yes**
26	Jacaranda	Jacaranda	mimosifolia	3	4/2/2	16	2.5	20	no
27	Jacaranda	Jacaranda	mimosifolia	1	5.1	16	2.5	20	no
28	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.2	29	4.6	67	no
29	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	10.8	34	5.4	**92**	**yes**
30	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	4.8	15	2.4	18	no
31	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.9	31	4.9	**77**	**yes**
32	**red ironbark**	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	1	11.1	35	5.6	**98**	**yes**
33	edible fig	Ficus	sp.	3	4/3/2	23	3.7	42	no
34	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	10.2	32	5.1	**82**	**yes**
35	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	8.0	25	4.0	50	no
36	Jacaranda	Jacaranda	mimosifolia	2	7/6	29	4.6	67	no
37	Jacaranda	Jacaranda	mimosifolia	2	3/6	21	3.3	35	no
38	sweet gum	Liquidambar	styraciflua	1	6.1	19	3.0	29	no
39	sweet gum	Liquidambar	styraciflua	1	6.1	19	3.0	29	no

Eight of 39 trees are of a size to be protected as mature trees. There are no native oak trees. All the trees are of foreign origin and with the exception of the fig provide limited benefits for native flora and fauna.

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List of eight (8) protected trees

Tree Number	Common Name	Genus	Species		No. Trunks	DBH	Area > 72si	protected	**removed per plan**
6	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis		1	10.0	77	yes	**yes**
17	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis		1	9.9	77	yes	**yes**
19	**red ironbark**	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon		2	17/14	385	yes	**yes**
25	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis		1	9.6	72	yes	**yes**
29	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis		1	10.8	92	yes	no
31	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis		1	9.9	77	yes	no
32	**red ironbark**	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon		1	11.1	98	yes	**yes**
34	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis		1	10.2	82	yes	no

The eight mature trees include two eucalyptus and six Canary Island pine trees. Most are about the same size, except for tree #19 the red ironbark eucalyptus.

In addition to the individual tree data, the trunk formula Method requires an assessment of the **location** which is described as an average of three factors: **site**, **contribution** and **placement**. I rated the site average giving it a rating of 75%. I rated all the trees contribution to be 66% and the placement 66%.

In addition to data gathered in the field about the condition of the trees and the location, some of the information needed to calculate the appraised value comes from the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee for the Western Regional of the International Society of Arboriculture, Southern California sub-region.

The regional supplement (2004 edition) provided the **species rating**, **replacement tree costs**, **nursery group** assignments and the **unit tree cost**.

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Trunk Formula Calculations

I used the data gathered in the field to calculate the monetary value of the eight mature trees using the trunk formula method. The step numbers on the far left correspond to the numbers used in the Guide for Plant Appraisal on pages 70 and 71. Calculations continue on the following pages.

Trunk Formula Appraisal Trees 6 and 17

Step	Description	Tree No.	Tree No.
	Tree No.	6	17
	Common Name	Canary Is. pine	Canary Is. pine
	Genus	Pinus	Pinus
1	Species	canariensis	canariensis
2	Condition	46%	49%
	Simi Grade	C	C
3	Trunk Circumference	31	31
4	Location	69%	69%
	Site	75%	75%
	Contribution	66%	66%
	Placement	66%	66%
5	Species Rating	80%	80%
6	Replacement Tree Size	23.75	23.75
	Nursery Group	3	3
7	Replacement Tree Cost	$ 1,482	$ 1,482
8	Installation Cost	$ 1,482	$ 1,482
9	Installed Tree Cost	$ 2,964	$ 2,964
10	Unit Tree Cost	$ 62.00	$ 62.00
11	Appraised Trunk Area	77	77
	Adjusted Trunk Area		
12	Appraised Tree Trk Increase	52.76	52.76
13	Basic Tree Cost	$ 6,235	$ 6,235
14	Appriased Value	$ 1,573	$ 1,672
15	Appriased Value Rounded	$ 1,570	$ 1,670

Trunk Formula Appraisal Trees 19 and 25

Step	Description	Tree No.	Tree No.
	Tree No.	19	25
	Common Name	red ironbark	Canary Is. pine
	Genus	Eucalyptus	Pinus
1	Species	sideroxylon	canariensis
2	Condition	51%	51%
	Simi Grade	B	C
3	Trunk Circumference	69.5	30
4	Location	69%	69%
	Site	75%	75%
	Contribution	66%	66%
	Placement	66%	66%
5	Species Rating	50%	80%
6	Replacement Tree Size	23.75	23.75
	Nursery Group	3	3
7	Replacement Tree Cost	$ 1,482	$ 1,482
8	Installation Cost	$ 1,482	$ 1,482
9	Installed Tree Cost	$ 2,964	$ 2,964
10	Unit Tree Cost	$ 62.00	$ 62.00
11	Appraised Trunk Area	385	72
	Adjusted Trunk Area		
12	Appraised Tree Trk Increase	360.82	47.91
13	Basic Tree Cost	$ 25,335	$ 5,934
14	Appriased Value	$ 4,495	$ 1,685
15	Appriased Value Rounded	$ 4,500	$ 1,680

Trunk Formula Appraisal Trees 29 and 31

Step	Description	Tree No.	Tree No.
	Tree No.	29	31
	Common Name	Canary Is. pine	Canary Is. pine
	Genus	Pinus	Pinus
1	Species	canariensis	canariensis
2	Condition	49%	46%
	Simi Grade	C	C
3	Trunk Circumference	34	31
4	Location	69%	69%
	Site	75%	75%
	Contribution	66%	66%
	Placement	66%	66%
5	Species Rating	80%	80%
6	Replacement Tree Size	23.75	23.75
	Nursery Group	3	3
7	Replacement Tree Cost	$ 1,482	$ 1,482
8	Installation Cost	$ 1,482	$ 1,482
9	Installed Tree Cost	$ 2,964	$ 2,964
10	Unit Tree Cost	$ 62.00	$ 62.00
11	Appraised Trunk Area	92	77
	Adjusted Trunk Area		
12	Appraised Tree Trk Increase	68.29	52.76
13	Basic Tree Cost	$ 7,198	$ 6,235
14	Appriased Value	$ 1,930	$ 1,573
15	Appriased Value Rounded	$ 1,930	$ 1,570

Trunk Formula Appraisal Trees 32 and 34

Step	Description	Tree No.	Tree No.
	Tree No.	32	34
	Common Name	red ironbark	Canary Is. pine
	Genus	Eucalyptus	Pinus
1	Species	sideroxylon	canariensis
2	Condition	54%	51%
	Simi Grade	B	C
3	Trunk Circumference	35	32
4	Location	69%	69%
	Site	75%	75%
	Contribution	66%	66%
	Placement	66%	66%
5	Species Rating	50%	80%
6	Replacement Tree Size	23.75	23.75
	Nursery Group	3	3
7	Replacement Tree Cost	$ 1,482	$ 1,482
8	Installation Cost	$ 1,482	$ 1,482
9	Installed Tree Cost	$ 2,964	$ 2,964
10	Unit Tree Cost	$ 62.00	$ 62.00
11	Appraised Trunk Area	98	82
	Adjusted Trunk Area		
12	Appraised Tree Trk Increase	73.78	57.78
13	Basic Tree Cost	$ 7,538	$ 6,546
14	Appriased Value	$ 1,412	$ 1,858
15	Appriased Value Rounded	$ 1,410	$ 1,860

Discussion

The information below conforms to the City of Southern Tree Protection, Cutting and Removal ordinance chapter 9-38. Section 9-38.040. Items below taken from guidelines.

By ordinance the following information is required for each protect tree on this project:

			6	**17**
A	(3)	number each tree		
B.		common name	**Canary Is. pine**	**Canary Is. pine**
B.		genus	Pinus	Pinus
B.		species	canariensis	canariensis
		Number of trunks	1	1
C.		diameter of tree trunk	10.0	9.9
		height		
D.		average canopy spread	10	8
E.		scoring of the health	C	C
F.		grade for the aesthetic quality	B	B
G.		significant disease, insect infestations	ants	ants
G.		trunk decay	no	no
G.		fire, mechanical or wind damage.	no	no
H.		recommended treatment	more water	more water
I.		Appraised Value*	$ 1,570	$ 1,670
		Is removal required by site plan?	**yes**	**yes**
J.		feasibility of transplanting	no	no
J.		estimate of transplanting cost	$3,000	$3,000

*based on the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal prepared by the CTLA.

By ordinance the following information is required for each protect tree on this project:

		19	**25**
A	(3) number each tree		
B.	common name	**red ironbark**	**Canary Is. pine**
B.	genus	Eucalyptus	Pinus
B.	species	sideroxylon	canariensis
	Number of trunks	2	1
C.	diameter of tree trunk	17/14	9.6
	height		
D.	average canopy spread	15	15
E.	scoring of the health	B	C
F.	grade for the aesthetic quality	C	C
G.	significant disease, insect infestations	no	no
G.	trunk decay	no	no
G.	fire, mechanical or wind damage.	yes	no
H.	recommended treatment		more water
I.	Appraised Value*	$ 4,500	$ 1,680
	Is removal required by site plan?	**yes**	**yes**
J.	feasibility of transplanting	no	no
J.	estimate of transplanting cost	$12,000	$3,000

*based on the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal prepared by the CTLA.

with: Jordan Gilbert & Bain Landscape Architects, Inc.

By ordinance the following information is required for each protect tree on this project:

A	(3) number each tree	29	31
B.	common name	Canary Is. pine	Canary Is. pine
B.	genus	Pinus	Pinus
B.	species	canariensis	canariensis
	Number of trunks	1	1
C.	diameter of tree trunk	10.8	9.9
	height		
D.	average canopy spread	10	8
E.	scoring of the health	C	C
F.	grade for the aesthetic quality	C	D
G.	significant disease, insect infestations	no	no
G.	trunk decay	no	no
G.	fire, mechanical or wind damage.	no	no
H.	recommended treatment	more water	more water
I.	Appraised Value*	$ 1,930	$ 1,570
	Is removal required by site plan?	no	no
J.	feasibility of transplanting	no	no
J.	estimate of transplanting cost	$3,000	$3,000

*based on the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal prepared by the CTLA.

with: Jordan Gilbert & Bain Landscape Architects, Inc.

By ordinance the following information is required for each protect tree on this project:

A	(3) number each tree	**32**	34
B.	common name	**red ironbark**	Canary Is. pine
B.	genus	Eucalyptus	Pinus
B.	species	sideroxylon	canariensis
	Number of trunks	1	1
C.	diameter of tree trunk	11.1	10.2
	height		
D.	average canopy spread	18	20
E.	scoring of the health	B	C
F.	grade for the aesthetic quality	C	C
G.	significant disease, insect infestations	no	no
G.	trunk decay	no	no
G.	fire, mechanical or wind damage.	yes	no
H.	recommended treatment		more water
I.	Appraised Value*	$ 1,410	$ 1,860
	Is removal required by site plan?	**yes**	no
J.	feasibility of transplanting	no	no
J.	estimate of transplanting cost	$3,000	$3,000

*based on the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal prepared by the CTLA.

with: Jordan Gilbert & Bain Landscape Architects, Inc.

Conclusions

Of thirty-nine trees (39) in the study area, eight (8) were large enough to be protected mature trees.

Of the eight protected trees five will be removed. The five protected trees to be removed are worth a combined $10,830. That amount will need to be provided as mitigation for lost trees.

It is not feasible to transplant these five trees. They are all tall skinny trees with signs of low vigor probably due to the drought conditions. I see these Canary Island pines dying all over the county where they are not getting sufficient irrigation water.

The appraised value of the pine trees is about half of what it would cost to dig, box, guy, transport, maintain, and plant. The protected eucalyptus has been topped and it has structural flaws

The three protected trees to remain are all located in the same area adjacent the existing building on the south side. A single fence enclosure could protect these trees from damage during construction. The location of the proposed tree protection fence is shown on the Tree Map.

The City of Southern, owner and the design team should review the tree protection plan recommended for the trees to remain.

Of the thirty-one (31) other unprotected trees in this study, twenty-three (23) will be removed. As a group, these trees are young and not very vigorous. It is probably not practical to box and replant these trees. The cost of doing so would be about twice their monetary value.

Recommendations

Three protected pine trees (29, 31, and 34) can be preserved given the site plan.

Five protected trees worth $10,830 will be removed and mitigation of equal value is required.

The City of Southern and the owner should review the tree protection plan and comment as they find appropriate.

Certification

I certify that the information provided in this report is true and accurate to the best of my understanding and knowledge. My fee is in no way influenced by the results of my study and I have no monetary interest in this project beyond providing consulting services.

John Burke

Landscape Architect 5251

ISA Certified Arborist WE-8327A

with: Jordan Gilbert & Bain Landscape Architects, Inc.

Appendix A Tree Photos

Trees 1-6

Above looking southwest.

Trees 6-11

Above looking west.

Trees 12-13

Above looking south.

Trees 14-16

Above looking southeast.

Trees 17-19

Above looking southeast.

Trees 20 - 21

Above looking southeast.

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Trees 22- 25

Above looking southwest.

Trees 26- 27

Above looking northeast.

Trees 28- 35

Above looking northeast.

Trees 36- 39

Above looking northwest.

Appendix B Tree Protection Plan

The Tree Map is a separate sheet showing the location of the tree protection fence.

The national standard for managing trees during construction recognizes four most common types of tree injuries during development.

- Root cutting or damage-root systems of trees are extensive and asymmetric. Roots are damaged by excavation, trenching, burial of debris and fill soil.
- Soil compaction-most compaction results from vehicle and equipment traffic, although foot traffic and water impact may contribute. Compacted soils permit less root growth and biological activity.
- Mechanical injury to trunk, major roots, and crown usually by equipment. Injuries reduce the trees ability to transport water and nutrients. It opens pathways for pests and disease.
- Root collar covered by fill soil. Long term decline and death may result.

To protect trees on this project from these and any other types of construction injuries, the following tree protection plan (TPP) is proposed for the owner and the City of Southern to consider.

Pine trees 29, 31, and 34 will require protection during construction. Four smaller trees grow with them in the same cluster. It should be possible to preserve all seven trees in the cluster. The owner should consult with the landscape architect about the desirability of retaining the four unprotected trees in this group. All the pines both protected and not are of similar size and health.

1. **Preconstruction**

    a. Pre-Construction Meeting: The project arborist or landscape architect shall attend a pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain the tree protection and monitoring requirements as outlined in the approved tree protection plan (TPP).

    b. **Tree Protection Fencing**: Prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances, tree protection fencing must be installed as follows:

        i. **Type**: 6 foot high chain-link construction fencing with fixed posts.

        ii. **Signage**: One English language and one Spanish language, readily-visible, durable, waterproof sign shall be installed on the fence in 4 equidistant locations around each individual protected tree. Signs placed on fencing around a stand of protected trees shall be placed at approximately 50-foot intervals. The size of each sign must be a minimum of 16 inches wide and must contain the wording below. The lettering in the word "WARNING" (and Spanish equivalent) must be in capital letters at least 2 inches in height; the phrase “TREE PROTECTION ZONE” must be in capital letters at least 1 inches; size; all other lettering must be at least ½ inch in size.

WARNING

TREE PROTECTION ZONE

Entry prohibited. This fence shall remain in place

throughout the entire construction period.

To report violations, contact

Construction Superintendent

ADVERTENCIA

ZONA DE PROTECCIÓN DE ÁRBOLES

Entrada prohibida. Esta cerca debe permanecer

en su lugar durante el periodo de construcción.

Para reportar violaciones, contacte al

ENFORZAMIENTO

c. **Verify Fencing Installation:** Verification that tree protection fencing has been installed pursuant to the approved tree protection plan shall be provided to the city before construction commences.
    i. The City of Southern usually requires this as a condition of submitting the appropriate permits.

2. During Construction

a. **Tree Protection Zone Restrictions:** No ground disturbance, grading, trenching, construction activities or structural development shall occur within the tree protection zone (TPZ) except as specifically authorized by this permit and the approved TPP.
    i. No equipment, soil, or construction materials shall be placed within the TPZ. No oil, gasoline, chemicals, paints, solvents, or other damaging materials may be deposited within the TPZ or in drainage channels, swales or areas that may lead to the TPZ.
    ii. Unless otherwise directed by the project arborist, all work done within the TPZ, including brush clearance, digging, trenching and planting, shall be done with hand tools or small hand held power tools that are of a depth and design that will not cause root damage.

iii. Where trenching or digging within the TPZ is specifically permitted, the work shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes root damage, as directed by an arborist.

iv. Grade changes outside of the TPZ shall not significantly alter drainage to protected trees.

v. Grading within the TPZ shall use methods that minimize root damage and ensure that roots are not cut off from air. Where erosion may be a factor return and protect the original grade or otherwise stabilize the soil.

vi. Protected trees shall not be used for posting signs, electrical wires or pulleys; for supporting structures; and shall be kept free of nails, screws, rope, wires, stakes and other unauthorized fastening devices or attachments.

b. **Tree Care**: specific care recommendations for existing trees during construction:

i. Continue irrigation for these drought stressed trees. It is OK to fertilize the fig tree if desired.

c. **Pruning**:

i. No pruning needed at this time.

ii. All pruning must comply with ANSI A300 Part 1 (2008) Pruning and Best Management Practices Tree Pruning (2008)

iii. All pruning must comply with ANSI Z133.1 safety standards of practice for tree care.

iv. Other: none at this time.

d. **Arborist Monitoring**: An arborist or landscape architect shall be onsite to monitor all grubbing, trenching, digging, grading and construction activities within the TPZ. Additionally, the arborist shall perform the following duties

i. Perform weekly inspections of tree protection fencing during grading or construction within the tree protected zone of protected trees and report deficiencies immediately to the City of Southern.

ii. Monthly reports not required.

iii. Stop or divert all work when deficiencies require mediation and notify the City of Southern.

iv. Inform the City of Southern when tree protection fencing may be removed.

e. **Unanticipated Tree Damage Reporting**: The Permittee shall submit unanticipated damage reports to the City of Southern within 24 hours of occurrence or discovery of the damage.

3. Post-Construction

a. Arborist Monitoring: If this tree protection plan is followed no post-construction monitoring will be necessary unless an **Unanticipated Tree Damage Report** is filed.

b. In the event that monitoring became necessary, the following report requirements shall apply.

i. Annual monitoring reports shall be prepared by an arborist, for two years after project construction for construction damage monitoring, which address the success of protection measures and the overall condition of encroached-upon trees relative to their condition prior to project construction.

ii. If any trees are found to be in serious decline, the arborist's report must include a Damaged Tree Addendum to the TPP which recommends offsets and any associated additional monitoring.

Appendix C Tree Data Base

The following information was created in Excel. Tables and graphics used in this report comes from the information in this database.

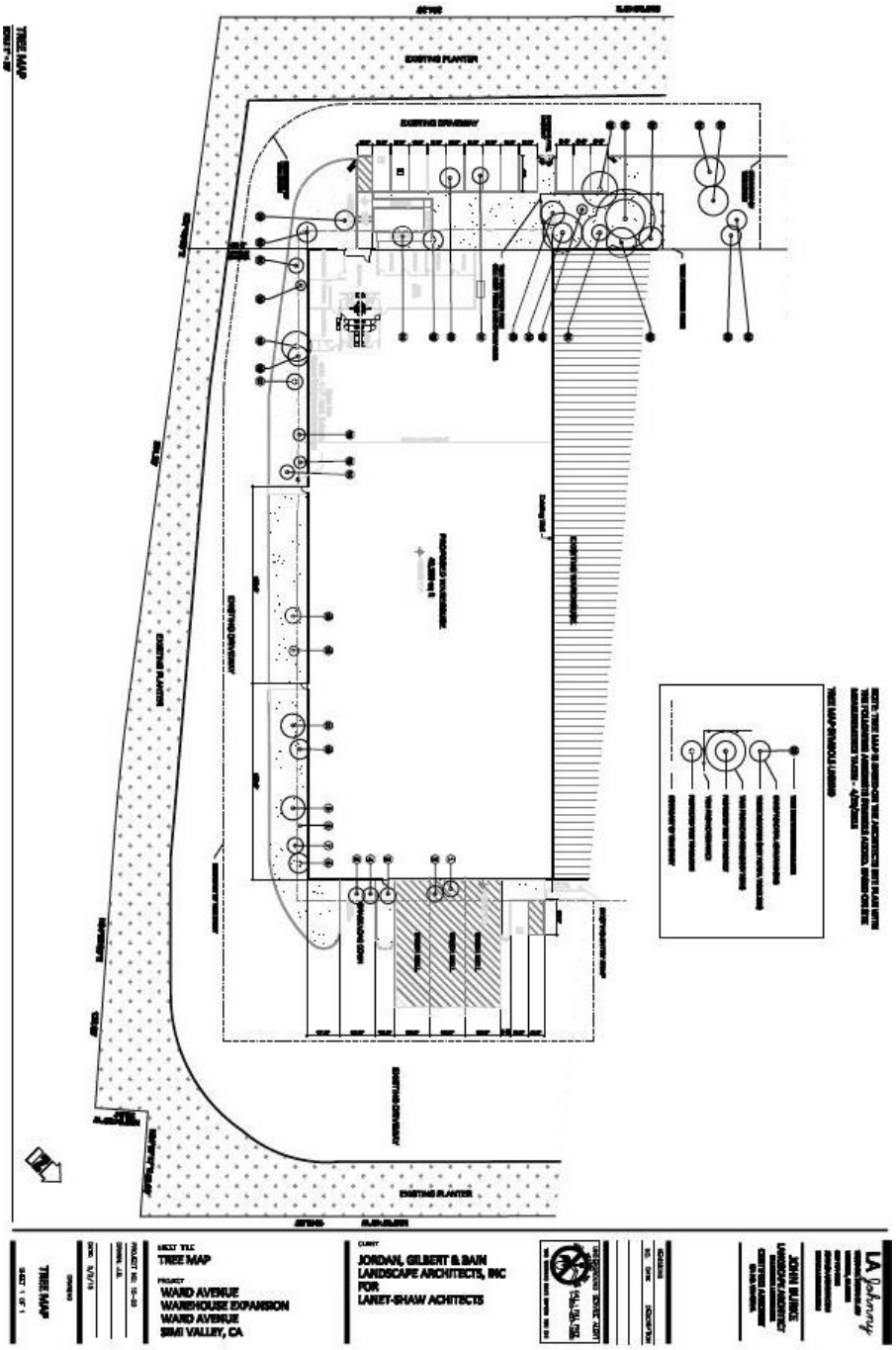
Tree Number	Common Name	Genus	Species	No. Trunks	DBH	Circ. or Multi Equal	radius	Area > 72si	protected
6	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	10.0	31	4.9	77	yes
17	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.9	31	4.9	77	yes
19	**red ironbark**	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	2	17/14	69.5	11.1	385	yes
25	**Canary Is. pine**	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.6	30	4.8	72	yes
29	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	10.8	34	5.4	92	yes
31	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	9.9	31	4.9	77	yes
32	**red ironbark**	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	1	11.1	35	5.6	98	yes
34	Canary Is. pine	Pinus	canariensis	1	10.2	32	5.1	82	yes

Tree Number	Common Name	**removed per plan**		height	Average Spread		roots	trunk	L. Branches	New Wood	Foliage		Health	Aesthetics	
6	**Canary Is. pine**	**yes**		25	10		4	3	3	3	3		C	B	
17	**Canary Is. pine**	**yes**		30	8		4	4	3	3	3		C	B	
19	**red ironbark**	**yes**		40	15		4	3	3	4	4		B	C	
25	**Canary Is. pine**	**yes**		35	15		4	4	4	3	3		C	C	
29	Canary Is. pine	no		30	10		4	4	3	3	3		C	C	
31	Canary Is. pine	no		35	8		4	3	3	3	3		C	D	
32	**red ironbark**	**yes**		20	18		4	4	3	4	4		B	C	
34	Canary Is. pine	no		35	20		4	4	4	3	3		C	C	

Tree Number	Common Name	pest & disease	decay	damage			Treatment		Transplant
6	**Canary Is. pine**	ants	no	no			more water		no
17	**Canary Is. pine**	ants	no	no			more water		no
19	**red ironbark**	no	no	yes	branches topped				no
25	**Canary Is. pine**	no	no	no			more water		no
29	Canary Is. pine	no	no	no			more water		no
31	Canary Is. pine	no	no	no			more water		no
32	**red ironbark**	no	no	yes	branches topped				no
34	Canary Is. pine	no	no	no			more water		no

Appendix D Tree Map

Tree Maps is a separate sheet.



with: Jordan Gilbert & Bain Landscape Architects, Inc.

GLOSSARY / ENDNOTES

Trunk Formula Method: (TFM) A cost approach to plant appraisal described in the Guide for Plant Appraisal prepared by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. The FTM is used to appraise the monetary value of trees considered too large to be replaced with nursery or field-grown stock.

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[1] Simi Valley Municipal Code Title 9, Chapter 9-38.
<https://www.municode.com/library/ca/simi_valley/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT9DECOSIVAMUCO_CH9-38TRPRCURE>