March 16, 2015

M.B. Client Properties, LLC

Oaks Blvd, Suite 103

Southern, CA 91000

SUBJECT: Arborist Health Assessment Report Chinese Elm Tree

Dear Mr. Client,

I examined the Chinese elm tree (Ulmus parvifolia) growing near the front door to your office building. It

is coming into leaf more slowly than the others in the parking lot. The way it has been pruned is

probably the major reason. It will probably leaf out soon just like the others.

That tree has a lot more small branches than the others. It may have a lot more leaves to push out. Most

of those small branches sprout from old pruning cuts. These watersprouts are weak fast growing

branches which happen when pruning removes the dominant growth bud on the branch. That is called

topping, it is also called making an inter nodal cut (a cut between the nodes on a branch).

By contrast a proper thinning cut is made where a lateral branch grows from the branch you are trying

to shorten. The lateral branch then becomes dominant which minimizes the growth of watersprouts.

Another issue may be the amount of foliage removed in a single pruning. When you remove too much

foliage the tree reacts by creating watersprouts. 20% is considered the maximum but you would only

take that much in unusual circumstances.

Heath wise the tree looks good. It has the same trunk size as the others, the root zone if anything looks

better than the other planters I checked. Moisture levels look fine.

The remedy is restoration pruning to slowly remove the watersprouts and restore the open branch

structure these trees should have. The tree needs a year to recover. After a year you start thinning the

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LA Johnny

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Arborist Report Page 1 of 6 sprouts that have formed at each heading cut. You chose the best 1/3 of the sprouts to keep, remove

the worse 1/3 and shorten the other third. It may take two or three years to restore it.

Not all tree care companies are trained to the same level of expertise. Their major trade group is the

Tree Care Industry of America (TCIA). Hiring companies that are members of TCIA is one way to insure a

minimum level of training. Many contractors are also members of the International Society of

Arboriculture, (ISA) and send their workers to be ISA trained and ISA certified tree workers.

Training young landscape trees through careful pruning is key to reducing the long term maintenance

cost. There are few reasons to prune trees except when they conflict with people. Raising trees for

clearance is a valid reason to prune. Reduction pruning to create clearance at buildings is another

reason to prune.

It's not possible to control the height of a tree by "giving it a haircut", a dense canopy of watersprouts is

the result of that kind of pruning and it usually needs to be repeated every few years once it starts.

Eventually it leads to structural problems and increased risk of branch failure.

Recommendations:

1. Let the tree recover for a year.

2. Prune to restore starting in the summer of 2016

If you have further questions please let me know.

Sincerely,



Landscape Architect 5251

ISA Certified Arborist WE-8327A

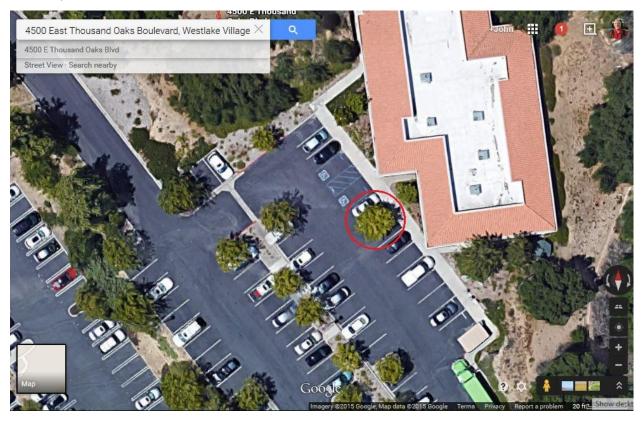
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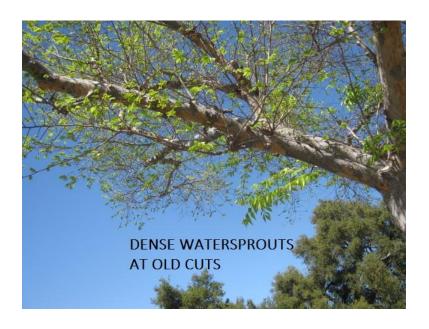
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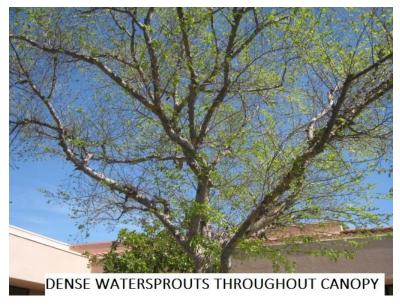
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Tree Map



Tree Map

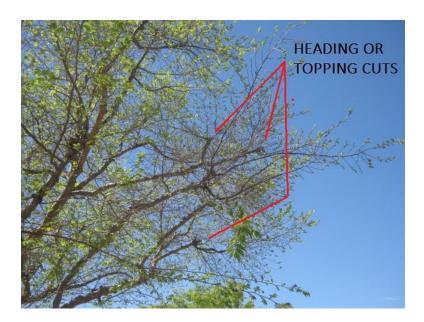




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Adjacent elm



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