HORTICULTURAL
Associates

Consultants in Horticulture and Arboriculture

TREE INVENTORY REPORT

2542 Old Stony Point Road
Santa Rosa, CA

Prepared for:

Meta Housing Corporation
11150 W. Olympic Blvd, Suite 620
Los Angeles, CA90064

Prepared by:

John C. Meserve
ISA Certified Arborist, WE #0478A
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor/TRAQ
ASCA Qualified Tree and Plant Appraiser/TPAQ

March 24, 2021

HORTICULTURAL Associates

Consultants in Horticulture and Arboriculture
P.O Box 1261, Glen Ellen, CA 95442

March 25, 2021

Cricket Cleary
Meta Housing Corporation
11150 W. Olympic Blvd, Suite 620
Los Angeles, CA90064

Re: Completed *Tree Inventory Report*, 2542 Old Stony Point Road in Santa Rosa, California

Cricket,

Attached you will find our updated *Tree Inventory Report* for the above noted site in Sonoma. A total of 114 trees were evaluated and this includes all trees that were 6 inches or larger in trunk diameter. This report is based on a revised development plan dated 1/11/21.

Each tree is identified in the field with a numbered aluminum tag placed on the trunk at approximately eye level.

All trees in this report was evaluated and documented for species, size, health, and structural condition. The *Tree Inventory Chart* also includes information about expected impacts of the proposed development plan and recommendations for action based on the plan reviewed. The *Tree Location Plan* shows the location and numbering sequence of all evaluated trees. Also included are *Pruning Guidelines*, *Tree Preservation Guidelines*, and a *Fencing Detail.*

This report is intended to be a basic inventory of trees present at this site, which includes a general review of tree health and structural condition. No in-depth evaluation has occurred on any tree, and assessment has included only external visual examination without probing, drilling, coring, root collar examination, root excavation, or dissecting any tree part. Failures, deficiencies, and problems may occur in these trees in the future, and this inventory in no way guarantees or provides a warranty for their health or structural condition. No other trees beyond those listed have been included in this report. If other trees need to be included it is the responsibility of the client to provide that direction.

EXISTING SITE CONDITION SUMMARY

The project site consists of a large infill parcel with no existing development present.

EXISTING TREE SUMMARY

Species native to the site were predominantly Valley Oak with a single Coast Live Oak.

Non-native species included Black Walnut, Ponderosa Pine, Lombardy Poplar, and Incense Cedar.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACT SUMMARY

Based on the updated plan that we evaluated that did not include details of grading, underground utilities, or storm drains the following summary of impacts is provided:

(56) Trees that can be preserved

(56) Trees that must be removed due to the expected impacts of development

(2) Trees that should be removed due to poor condition

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions regarding this updated report, or if further discussion would be helpful.

Regards,

John C. Meserve
ISA Certified Arborist, WE #0478A
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor/TRAQ
ASCA Qualified Tree and Plant Appraiser/TPAQ

TREE INVENTORY CHART

TREE INVENTORY

2542 Old Stony Point Road
Santa Rosa, CA

March 24, 2021

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Expected Impact	Recommendations	Mitigation Inches
1	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	21	20	18	4	3	3	2	21
2	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6+10	18	15	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
3	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	47	45	30	3	2.5	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
4	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	35	40	30	3.5	2.5	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
5	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	39	45	30	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
6	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	25	20	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
7	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	35	16	4	3	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
8	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	48	x	x	x	x	3	3	0
9	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	37	20	40	4	2	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
10	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	13	40	20	4	3	3	2	13
11	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	14	40	25	4	3	3	2	14
12	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	20	12	4	3	3	2	6
13	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	30	40	30	4	3	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	0
14	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	14	25	21	4	3	3	2	14
15	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	12+13	20	24	4	3	3	2	25
16	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	30	14	4	3	3	2	8

HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATES
P.O. Box 1261, Glen Ellen, CA 95442
707.935.3911

TREE INVENTORY

2542 Old Stony Point Road
Santa Rosa, CA

March 24, 2021

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Expected Impact	Recommendations	Mitigation Inches
17	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	22	16	4	3	3	2	10
18	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	22	14	4	3	3	2	10
19	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	22	45	25	4	3	3	2	22
20	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	9+13	25	15	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	0
21	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	15	25	15	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	0
22	*Populus nigra "Italica'*	Lombardy Poplar	48	45	10	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	0
23	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	17	35	21	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	0
24	*Calocedrus decurrens*	Incense Cedar	11	30	10	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	0
25	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	13+16+16	40	28	4	2	3	2	45
26	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	21	40	25	4	3	3	2	21
27	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	12	13	40	4	3	3	2	12
28	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	23	24	40	4	2	3	2	23
29	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	18	14	4	3	3	2	8
30	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	21	35	15	4	3	3	2	21
31	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	11+12	20	14	3	3	3	2	23
32	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	15+10	15	14	3	2	3	2	25

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Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Expected Impact	Recommendations	Mitigation Inches
33	*Pinus ponderosa*	Ponderosa Pine	6	16	6	2	2	3	2	6
34	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	12	35	14	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
35	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	12	6	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
36	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	13	30	15	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
37	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	12	5	1	3	0	3	0
38	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	12	35	14	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
39	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10+6	30	15	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
40	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	13	40	15	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
41	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	23	40	22	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
42	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	5+12	35	21	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
43	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	18	8	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
44	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	35	10	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
45	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	35	10	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
46	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	30	16	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
47	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	13	35	15	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
48	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	11	35	16	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0

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49	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	35	15	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
50	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	30	14	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
51	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	25	8	2	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
52	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	34	45	32	4	3	1	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
53	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	26	40	28	4	3	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
54	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	7+10	25	14	4	3	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
55	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	25	10	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
56	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	25	10	4	3	3	2	6
57	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	30	12	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
58	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	30	12	4	3	3	2	7
59	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	25	12	4	3	3	2	7
60	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	9	30	12	4	3	3	2	9
61	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	13	35	15	4	3	3	2	13
62	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	35	16	4	3	3	2	8
63	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	30	14	4	3	3	2	6
64	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	13	30	14	4	3	3	2	13

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Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Expected Impact	Recommendations	Mitigation Inches
65	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	14	35	16	4	3	3	2	14
66	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	11	35	14	4	3	3	2	11
67	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	18	8	4	3	3	2	6
68	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	35	15	4	3	3	2	6
69	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	12	40	20	4	3	3	2	12
70	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	35	14	4	3	3	2	8
71	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	5+8	35	14	4	3	3	2	13
72	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	15	35	16	4	3	3	2	15
73	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	21	40	25	4	3	3	2	21
74	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6+6+7	40	16	4	3	3	2	19
75	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	9	40	16	4	3	3	2	9
76	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	45	15	4	3	3	2	10
77	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	9	25	18	4	3	3	2	9
78	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	9+9	40	18	4	3	3	2	18
79	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	40	15	4	3	3	2	10
80	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	35	12	4	3	3	2	6

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Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Expected Impact	Recommendations	Mitigation Inches
81	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	35	15	4	3	3	2	7
82	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	30	14	4	3	3	2	8
83	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	30	12	4	3	3	2	6
84	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	35	15	4	3	3	2	8
85	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	11	35	15	4	3	3	2	11
86	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	35	15	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
87	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	35	14	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
88	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	12+12	35	26	4	3	3	2	24
89	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	40	16	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
90	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	35	15	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
91	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	30	16	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
92	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	35	16	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
93	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	5+11	35	15	4	3	3	2	16
94	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	30	12	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
95	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	30	12	4	3	3	2	6
96	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6+8+12	35	18	4	3	3	2	26

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Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Expected Impact	Recommendations	Mitigation Inches
97	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7	35	16	4	3	3	2	7
98	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	30	15	4	3	3	2	6
99	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	25	14	4	3	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
100	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6+10	30	18	4	3	3	2	16
140	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	35	15	4	3	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
141	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	10	30	15	4	3	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
142	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	7+11	30	15	4	3	1	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
143	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	9	30	15	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
144	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	30	12	3	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
145	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	14	35	16	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
146	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	18	12	3	3	2	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
147	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	25	12	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
148	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	22	12	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
149	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	24	12	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
150	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	8	30	16	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
151	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	25	12	4	3	3	2	6

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Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Expected Impact	Recommendations	Mitigation Inches
152	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	25	12	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
153	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak	6	32	14	4	3	0	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	0
							Total Mitigation Inches			730

730 total mitigation inches divided by 6 and multiplied by 2 = 243 x 15 gallon replacement trees

There are numerous trees at this site that qualify as heritage trees based on trunk diameter and species. Mitigation for heritage trees is the same as non heritage trees.

KEY TO TREE INVENTORY CHART

KEY TO TREE INVENTORY CHART

Tree Number

Each tree has been identified in the field with an aluminum tag and reference number. Tags are attached to the trunk at approximately eye level and the *Tree Location Plan* illustrates the location of each numbered tree.

Species

Each tree has been identified by genus, species and common name. Many species have more than one common name.

Trunk

Each trunk has been measured, to the nearest one half inch, to document its diameter at 4 feet above adjacent grade. Trunk diameter is a good indicator of age, and is commonly used to determine mitigation replacement requirements.

Height

Height is estimated in feet, using visual assessment.

Radius

Radius is estimated in feet, using visual assessment. Since many canopies are asymmetrical, it is not uncommon for a radius estimate to be an average of the canopy size.

Health

The following descriptions are used to rate the health of a tree. Trees with a rating of 4 or 5 are very good candidates for preservation and will tolerate more construction impacts than trees in poorer condition. Trees with a rating of 3 may or may not be good candidates for preservation, depending on the species and expected construction impacts. Trees with a rating of 1 or 2 are generally poor candidates for preservation.

(5) Excellent - health and vigor are exceptional, no pest, disease, or distress symptoms.

(4) Good - health and vigor are average, no significant or specific distress symptoms, no significant pest or disease.

(3) Fair - health and vigor are somewhat compromised, distress is visible, pest or disease may be present and affecting health, problems are generally correctable.

(2) Marginal - health and vigor are significantly compromised, distress is highly visible and present to the degree that survivability is in question.

(1) Poor - decline has progressed beyond the point of being able to return to a healthy condition again. Long-term survival is not expected. This designation includes dead trees.

Structure

The following descriptions are used to rate the structural integrity of a tree. Trees with a rating of 3 or 4 are generally stable, sound trees which do not require significant pruning, although

cleaning, thinning, or raising the canopy might be desirable. Trees with a rating of 2 are generally poor candidates for preservation unless they are preserved well away from improvements or active use areas. Significant time and effort would be required to reconstruct the canopy and improve structural integrity. Trees with a rating of 1 are hazardous and should be removed.

(4) Good structure - minor structural problems may be present which do not require corrective action.

(3) Moderate structure - normal, typical structural issues which can be corrected with pruning.

(2) Marginal structure - serious structural problems are present which may or may not be correctable with pruning, cabling, bracing, etc.

(1) Poor structure - hazardous structural condition which cannot be effectively corrected with pruning or other measures, may require removal depending on location and the presence of targets.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

The area to be protected by temporary fencing during construction. Represented by 1 foot of radius for each inch of trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet above adjacent grade.

Development Impacts

Considering the proximity of construction activities, type of activities, tree species, and tree condition - the following ratings are used to estimate the amount of impact on tree health and stability. Most trees will tolerate a (1) rating, many trees could tolerate a (2) rating with careful consideration and mitigation, but trees with a (3) rating are poor candidates for preservation due to their very close proximity to construction or because they are located within the footprint of construction and cannot be preserved.

(3) A significant impact on long term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.

(2) A moderate impact on long term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.

(1) A very minor or no impact on long term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.

(0) An unknown impact on long term tree integrity is expected depending on the location of this tree in relationship to actual grading and construction.

Recommendations

Recommendations are provided for removal or preservation. For those being preserved, protection measures and mitigation procedures to offset impacts and improve tree health are provided.

(1) Preservation appears to be possible.

(2) Removal is required due to significant development impacts.

(3) Removal is recommended due to poor health or hazardous structure.

(4) This tree may or may not be preservable based on information available at this time. Further analyze impacts following completion of a topographic survey to verify exact tree location.

(5) Removal is recommended due to poor species characteristics.

(6) Install temporary protective fencing at the edge of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), or edge of approved construction, prior to beginning grading or construction. Maintain fencing in place for duration of all construction activity in the area.

(7) Maintain existing grade within the fenced portion of the TPZ. Route drainage swales and all underground work outside the dripline.

(8) Place a 4" layer of chipped bark mulch over the soil surface within the fenced TPZ prior to installing temporary fencing. Maintain this layer of mulch throughout construction.

(9) Prune to clean, raise, or provide necessary clearance. Prune to reduce branches that are over-loaded, over-extended, largely horizontal, arching, or have foliage concentrated near the branch ends, per International Society of Arboriculture Pruning Standards.

Pruning to occur by, or under the supervision of, an Arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture. Pruning Standards are attached to this report.

(10) This is an off-site tree that overhangs the project site and must be protected and preserved

(11). Where approved excavation, grading, or compaction may be required within the tree protection zone of any preserved tree construction must adhere to the following guidelines:

All roots encountered that are 2 inches or larger in diameter must be cleanly cut as they are encountered by excavating equipment.

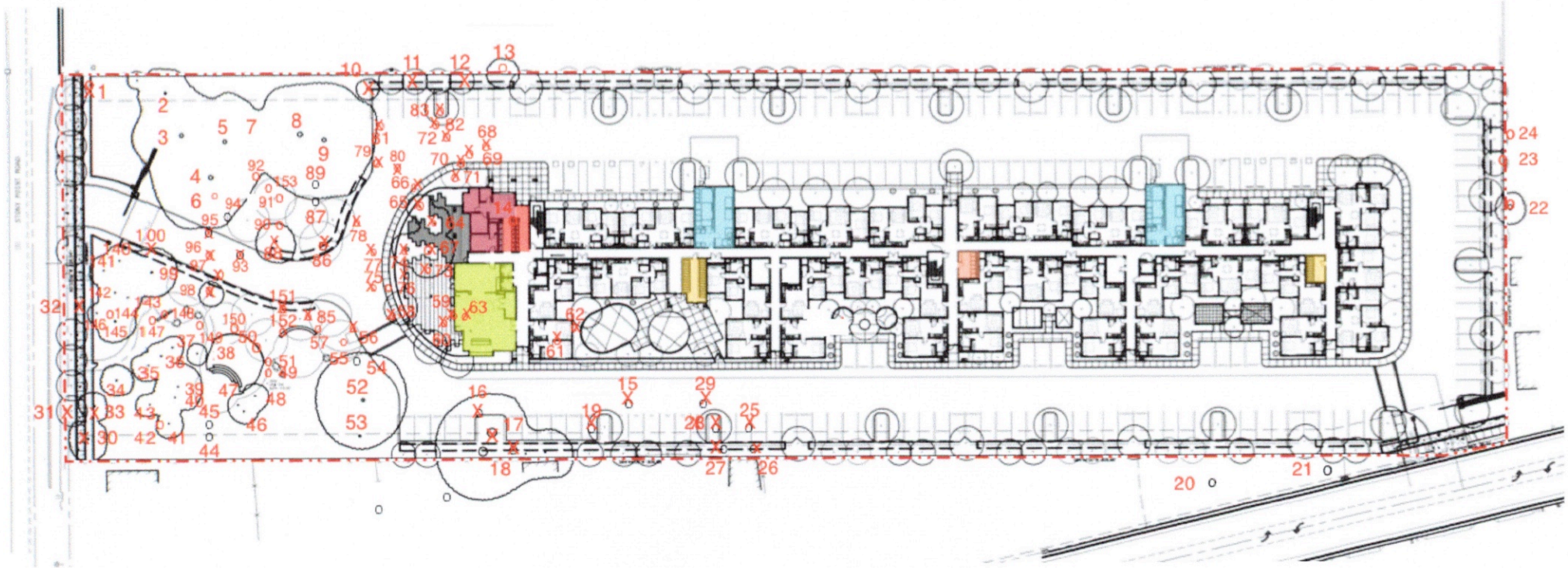
Roots may not be ripped from the ground and then trimmed. They must be trimmed as encountered and this will require the use of a ground man working with a suitable power tool.

Pruned and exposed roots greater than 2 inches in diameter must be protected from desiccation if left exposed for more than 24 hours. Cover cut roots with heavy cloth, burlap, used carpeting, or similar material that has been soaked in water, until trench or excavation has been backfilled.

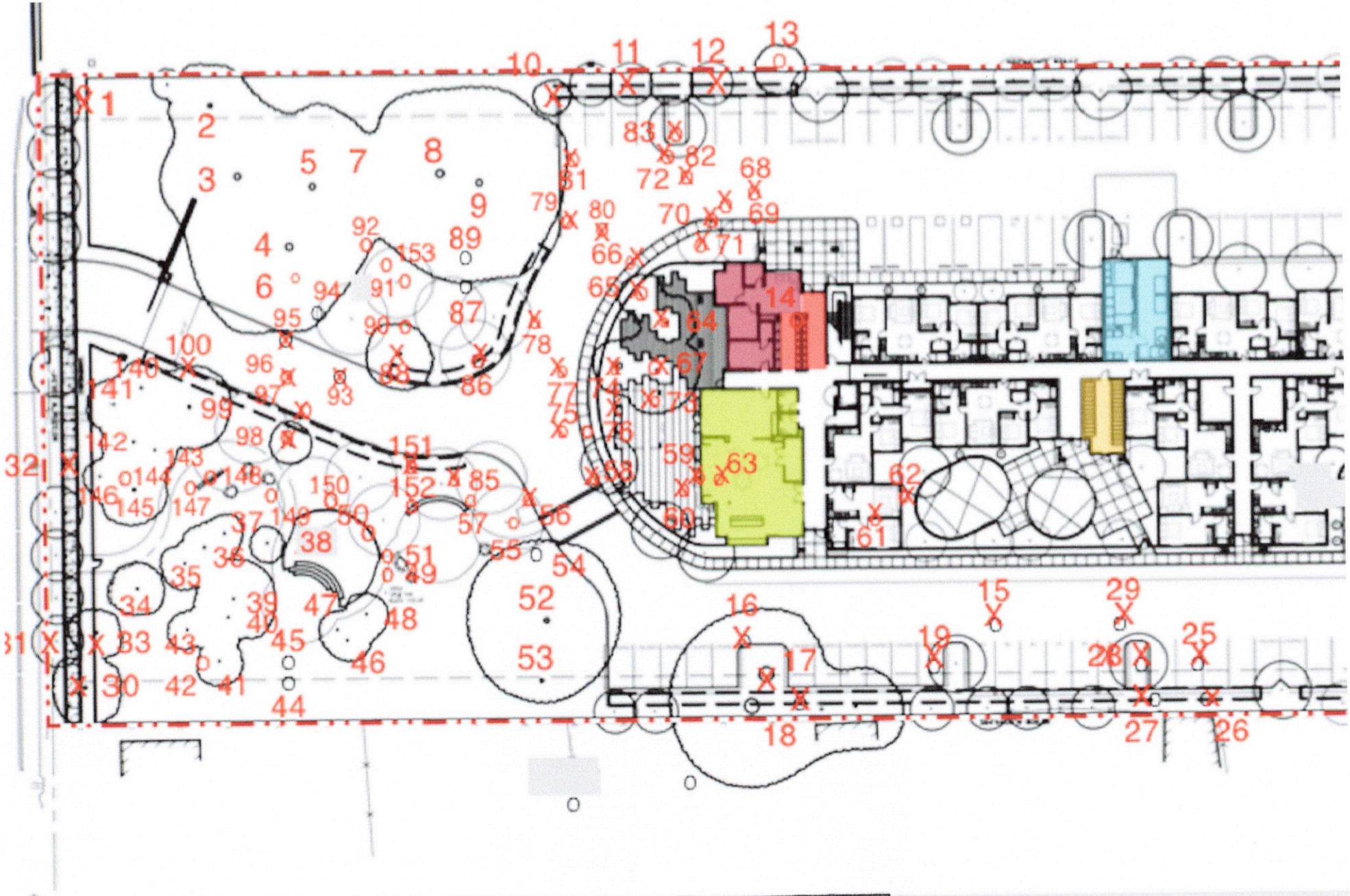
If excavation impacts more than 20% of the defined tree protection zone then supplemental irrigation may be required to offset loss of roots. Excavation in this case should be directed by the project arborist who will determine whether excavation is required, when, and how.

Any excavation within the defined tree protection zone will require that the tree be monitored on a monthly basis by the project arborist for the duration of construction and for one year beyond completion of construction. Monitoring may determine other mitigation measures that may be required to offset root loss or damage.

TREE LOCATION PLAN



TREE LOCATION PLAN
2542 Old Stony Point Road
Santa Rosa, CA



TREE LOCATION PLAN
2542 Old Stony Point Road
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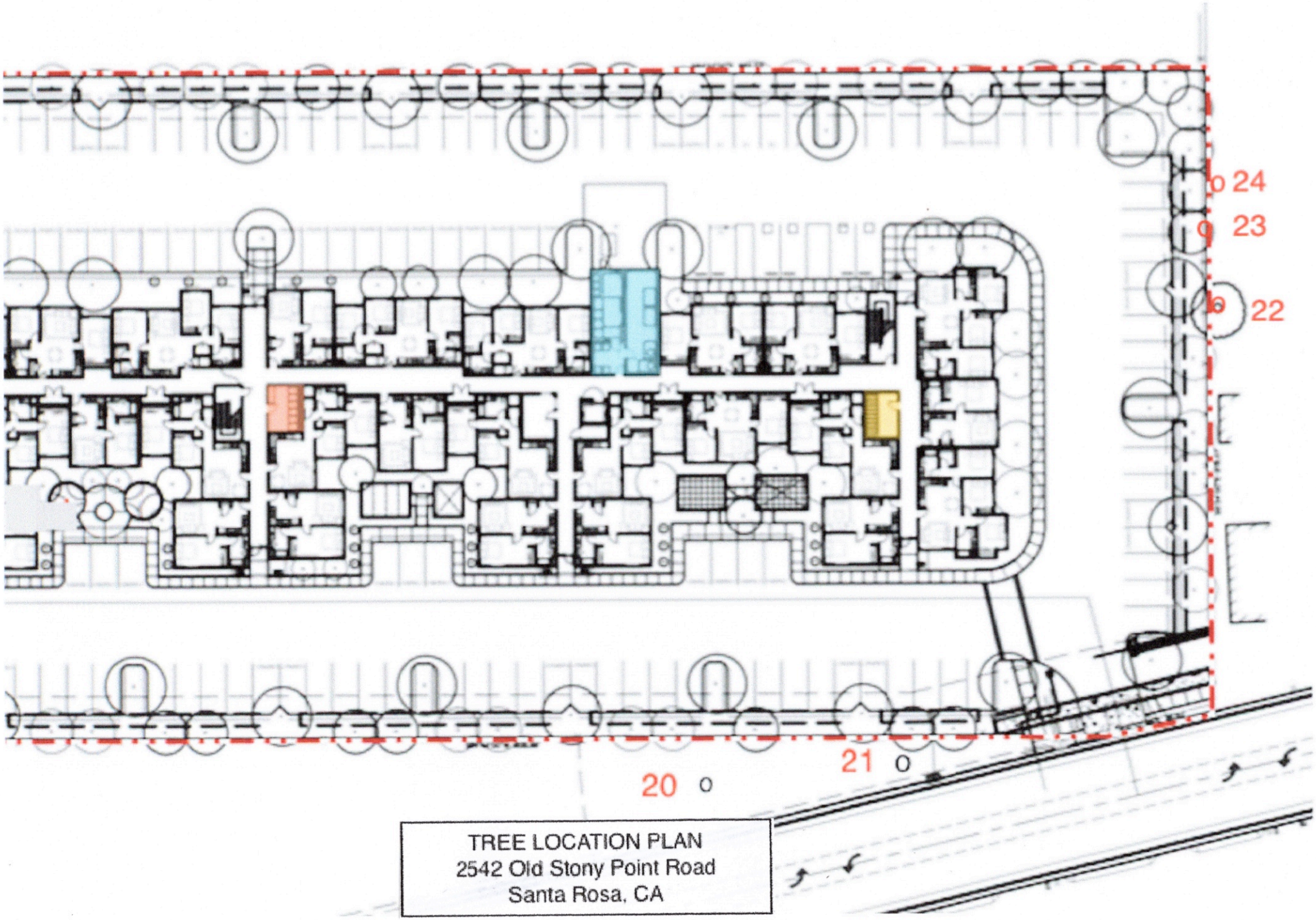
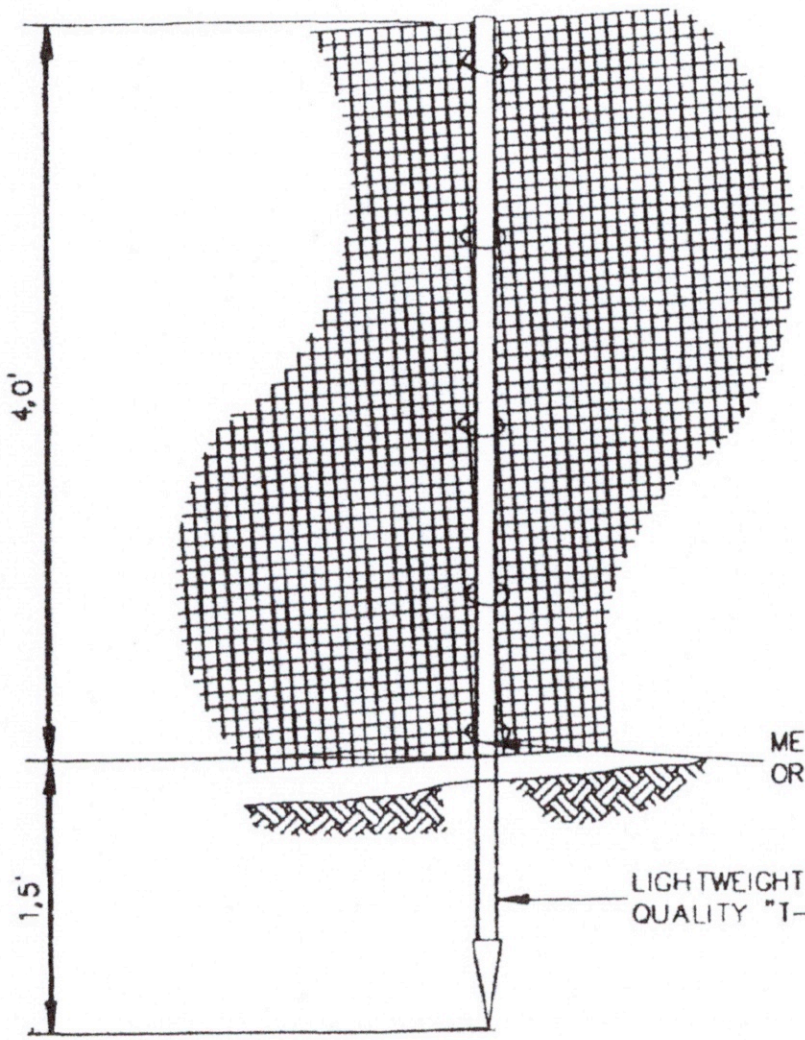


TREE LOCATION PLAN
2542 Old Stony Point Road
Santa Rosa, CA

TREE FENCING DETAIL



NOTE:
TENSOR LIGHTWEIGHT SAFTY GRID, ORANGE
COLOR, BX226516, CUT OR FOLD AT POSTS
AS NEEDED TO CONFORM TO SLOPING TERRAIN.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING DETAIL

TREE PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

GENERAL TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

Great care must be exercised when development is proposed in the vicinity of established trees of any type. The trees present at construction sites require specialized protection techniques during all construction activities to minimize negative impact on their long term health and vigor. The area immediately beneath and around canopy driplines is especially critical, and the requirements and procedures that follow are established to protect short and long term tree integrity. The purpose of this protection guideline is therefore to define the procedures that must be followed during any and all phases of development in the immediate vicinity of designated and protected trees.

Established, mature trees respond in a number of different ways to the disruption of their natural conditions. Change of grade within the root system area or near the root collar, damage to the bark of the trunk, soil compaction above the root system, root system reduction or damage, or alteration of summer soil moisture levels may individually or collectively cause physiological stress leading to tree decline and death. The individual impacts of these activities may cause trees to immediately exhibit symptoms and begin to decline, but more commonly the decline process takes many years, with symptoms appearing slowly and over a period of time. Trees may not begin to show obvious signs of decline from the negative impacts of construction until many years after construction is completed. It is not appropriate to wait for symptoms to appear, as this may be too late to correct the conditions at fault and to halt decline.

It is therefore critical to the long-term health of all protected trees that a defined protection program be established before beginning any construction activity where protected trees are found. Once incorporated at the design level, it is mandatory that developers, contractors, and construction personnel understand the critical importance of these guidelines, and the potential penalties that will be levied if they are not fully incorporated at every stage of development.

The following guidelines are meant to be utilized by project managers and those supervising any construction in the vicinity of protected trees including grading contractors, underground contractors, all equipment operators, construction personnel, and landscape contractors. These protection guidelines are presented in a brief outline form to be applied to each individual activity that occurs during development activities. It is left to project managers to implement these protection measures. Questions which

arise, or interpretation of guidelines as they apply to specific site activities, must be referred to the designated project arborist as they occur.

TREE PROTECTION ZONE

1. The canopy dripline is illustrated on the Improvement Plans and represents the area around each tree, or group of trees, which must be protected at all times with tree protection fencing. No encroachment into the dripline is allowed at any time, and unauthorized entry may be subject to civil action and penalties.

2. The dripline will be designated by the project arborist at a location determined to be adequate to ensure long term tree viability and health.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

1. Prior to initiating any construction activity on a construction project, including demolition or grading, temporary protective fencing shall be installed at each site tree. Fencing shall be located at the dripline designated by the project arborist or illustrated on the Improvement Plans.

2. Fencing shall be minimum 4' height at all locations, and shall form a continuous barrier without entry points around all individual trees, or groups of trees. Barrier type fencing such as *Tensar* plastic fencing is recommended, but any fencing system that adequately prevents entry will be considered for approval by the project arborist. The use of post and cable fencing is not acceptable.

3. Fencing shall be installed in a professional manner with steel fence posts (standard quality farm 'T' posts work well) placed no more than 8 feet on center. Fencing shall be attached to each post at 5 locations with plastic electrical ties, metal tie wire, or flip tie. See fencing detail.

4. Fencing shall serve as a barrier to prevent encroachment of any type by construction activities, equipment, materials storage, or personnel.

5. All encroachment into the fenced dripline must be approved in writing. Approved dripline encroachment may require additional mitigation or protection measures.

6. Contractors and subcontractors shall direct all equipment and personnel to remain outside the fenced area at all times until project is complete, and shall instruct personnel and sub-contractors as to the purpose and importance of fencing and preservation.

7. Fencing shall be upright and functional at all times from start to completion of project. Fencing shall remain in place and not be moved or removed until all construction activities at the site are completed.

TREE PRUNING AND TREATMENTS

1. All recommendations for pruning or other treatments must be completed prior to acceptance of the project. It is strongly recommended that pruning be completed prior to the start of grading to facilitate optimum logistics and access.
2.
3. All pruning shall be conducted in conformance with International Society of Arboriculture pruning standards, and all pruning must occur by, or under the direct supervision of, an arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture.

GRADING AND TRENCHING

1. Any construction activity that necessitates soil excavation in the vicinity of preserved trees shall be avoided where possible, or be appropriately mitigated under the guidance of the project arborist. All contractors must be aware at all times that specific protection measures are defined, and non conformance may generate stop-work orders.

2. The designated dripline is defined around all site trees to be preserved. Fences protect the designated areas. No grading or trenching is to occur within this defined area unless so designated by the Improvement Plan, and where designated shall occur under the direct supervision of the project arborist.

3. Trenching should be routed around the dripline whenever possible. Where trenching has been designated within the dripline, utilization of underground technology to bore, tunnel or excavate with high-pressure air or water will be specified. Hand digging will be generally discouraged unless site conditions restrict the use of alternate technology.

4. All roots greater than one inch in diameter shall be cleanly hand-cut as they are encountered in any trench or in any grading activity. The tearing of roots by equipment of any type shall not be allowed. Mitigation treatment of pruned roots shall be specified by the project arborist as determined by the degree of root pruning, location of root pruning, and potential exposure to desiccation. No pruning paints or sealants shall be used on cut roots.

5. Where significant roots are encountered mitigation measures such as supplemental irrigation and/or organic mulches may be specified by the project arborist to offset the reduction of root system capacity.

6. Retaining walls are effective at holding grade changes outside the area of the dripline and are recommended where necessary. Retaining walls shall be constructed in post and beam or drilled pier construction styles where they are necessary near or within a dripline.

7. Placement of fill soils is generally discouraged within the dripline, but in some approved locations may be approved to cover up to 30% of this area. The species and condition of the tree shall be considered, as well as site and soil conditions, and depth of fill. Retaining walls should be utilized to minimize the area of fill within the dripline. Type of fill soil and placement methods shall be reviewed prior to placement.

8. Grade changes outside the dripline, or those necessary in conjunction with retaining walls, shall be designed so that drainage water of any type or source is not diverted toward or around the root crown in any manner. Grade shall drain away from root crown at a minimum of 2%. If grading toward the root collar is unavoidable, appropriate surface and/or subsurface drain facilities shall be installed so that water is effectively diverted away from root collar area.

9. Approved fill soils within the dripline may also be mitigated using aerated gravel layers and/or perforated aeration tubing systems.

10. Tree roots will be expected to grow into areas of soil fill, and quality of imported soil shall be considered. Ideally, fill soil should be site soil that closely matches that present within the root zone area. When import soil is utilized it must be the same or slightly coarser texture than existing site soil, should have a pH range comparable to site soils, and generally should have acceptable chemical properties for appropriate plant growth. A soil analysis is recommended prior to importation to evaluate import soil for these criteria.

11. Grade reduction within the designated dripline shall be generally discouraged, and where approved, shall be conducted only after careful consideration and coordination with the project arborist.

12. Foundations of all types within the dripline shall be constructed using design techniques that eliminate the need for trenching into natural grade. These techniques might include drilled piers, grade beams, bridges, or cantilevered structures. Building footprints should generally be outside the dripline whenever possible.

DRAINAGE

The location and density of native trees on many sites may be directly associated with the presence of naturally occurring water, especially ephemeral waterways. Project design,

especially drainage components, should take into consideration that these trees may begin a slow decline if this naturally present association with water is eliminated.

TREE DAMAGE

Any form of tree damage which occurs during the demolition, grading, or construction process shall be evaluated by the project arborist. Specific mitigation measures will be developed to compensate for or correct the damage. Fines and penalties may also be levied.

Measures may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- pruning to remove damaged limbs or wood
- bark scoring to remove damaged bark and promote callous formation
- alleviation of compaction by lightly scarifying the soil surface
- installation of a specific mulching material
- supplemental irrigation during the growing season for up to 5 years
- treatment with specific amendments intended to promote health, vigor, or root growth
- vertical mulching or soil fracturing to promote root growth
- periodic post-construction monitoring at the developer's expense
- tree replacement, or payment of the established appraised value, if the damage is so severe that long term survival is not expected

FERTILIZATION

1. Native trees generally do not require supplemental fertilization unless exhibiting a deficiency symptom. Following completion of construction any tree that exhibits symptoms of a specific nutrient deficiency shall be fertilized to compensate for the deficiency. Soil or tissue analysis may be required to identify the deficiency.

2. Distressed trees, or trees damaged by construction in any way, may be detrimentally affected by supplemental fertilization. The decision to fertilize, and with what fertilizers, shall be made by the project arborist based on conditions and appearance observed at the completion of the project.

PEST CONTROL

A close visual examination for tree pests shall be conducted by the pruning contractor as he completes recommended pruning procedures. If a serious infestation is present, that was not apparent from ground observation, then pest control measures may be considered. However, the simple presence of tree pests does not warrant the use of chemical pesticides. Only a serious infestation, capable of causing tree decline, would warrant pesticide use. The use of organic sprays or pesticidal soaps is the preferred method for treating any serious pest infestation.

WEED CONTROL

No specific measures are recommended for weed control, and the presence of weeds should not be considered problematic in relation to continued tree health. However, use of contact weed killers and pre-emergent weed killers are generally not recommended due to their potential for root system damage if improperly applied.

DISEASE CONTROL

No specific measures are recommended for disease control unless noted in the Tree Protection and Preservation Plan. All disease control measures should be based on observation of actual conditions in the tree canopy.

MULCHING

Trees will generally benefit from the application of a 4 inch layer of chipped bark mulch over the soil surface within the greater root zone area. Ideal mulch material is a chipped bark containing a wide range of particle sizes. Bark mulches composed of shredded redwood, bark screened for uniformity of size, or chipped lumber will not function as beneficially. Rock and gravel mulches are generally discouraged due to their minimal benefit.

PLANTING UNDER EXISTING TREES

1. The installation of lawn beneath established native trees is strongly discouraged because it has the potential to initiate serious disease. If planting is required for aesthetic or functional purposes, the use of drought tolerant, woody species is most appropriate. Species should be selected for their ability to survive with minimal or no water through the summer months after the initial establishment period. Only drip irrigation should be utilized within the canopy dripline to minimize summer water in the root zone.

PRUNING STANDARDS

WESTERN CHAPTER

ISA

PRUNING STANDARDS

Purpose:

Trees and other woody plants respond in specific and predictable ways to pruning and other maintenance practices. Careful study of these responses has led to pruning practices which best preserve and enhance the beauty, structural integrity, and functional value of trees.

In an effort to promote practices which encourage the preservation of tree structure and health, the W.C. ISA Certification Committee has established the following Standards of Pruning for Certified Arborists. The Standards are presented as working guidelines, recognizing that trees are individually unique in form and structure, and that their pruning needs may not always fit strict rules. The Certified Arborist must take responsibility for special pruning practices that vary greatly from these Standards.

I. Pruning Techniques

A. A thinning cut removes a branch at its point of attachment or shortens it to a lateral large enough to assume the terminal role. Thinning opens up a tree, reduces weight on heavy limbs, can reduce a tree's height, distributes ensuing invigoration throughout a tree and helps retain the tree's natural shape. Thinning cuts are therefore preferred in tree pruning.

When shortening a branch or leader, the lateral to which it is cut should be at least one-half the diameter of the cut being made. Removal of a branch or leader back to a sufficiently large lateral is often called "drop crotching."

B. A heading cut removes a branch to a stub, a bud or a lateral branch not large enough to assume the terminal role. Heading cuts should seldom be used because vigorous, weakly attached upright sprouts are forced just below such cuts, and the tree's natural form is altered. In some situations, branch stubs die or produce only weak sprouts.

C. When removing a live branch, pruning cuts should be made in branch tissue just outside the branch bark ridge and collar, which are trunk tissue. *(Figure 1)* If no collar is visible, the angle of the cut should approximate the angle formed by the branch bark ridge and the trunk. *(Figure 2)*

D. When removing a dead branch, the final cut should be made outside the collar of live callus tissue. If the collar has grown out along the branch stub, only the dead stub should be removed, the live collar should remain intact, and uninjured. *(Figure 3)*

E. When reducing the length of a branch or the height of a leader, the final cut should be made just beyond (without violating) the branch bark ridge of the branch being cut to. The cut should approximately bisect the angle formed by the branch bark ridge and an imaginary line perpendicular to the trunk or branch cut. *(Figure 4)*

F. A goal of structural pruning is to maintain the size of lateral branches to less than three-fourths the diameter of the parent branch or trunk. If the branch is codominant or close to the size of the parent branch, thin the branch's foliage by 15% to 25%, particularly near the terminal. Thin the parent branch less, if at all. This will allow the parent branch to grow at a faster rate, will reduce the weight of the lateral branch, slow its total growth, and develop a stronger branch attachment. If this does not appear appropriate, the branch should be completely removed or shortened to a large lateral. *(Figure 5)*

G. On large-growing trees, except whorl-branching conifers, branches that are more than one-third the diameter of the trunk should be spaced along the trunk at least 18 inches apart, on center. If this is not possible because of the present size of the tree, such branches should have their foliage thinned 15% to 25%, particularly near their terminals. *(Figure 6)*

H. Pruning cuts should be clean and smooth with the bark at the edge of the cut firmly attached to the wood.

I. Large or heavy branches that cannot be thrown clear, should be lowered on ropes to prevent injury to the tree or other property.

J. Wound dressings and tree paints have not been shown to be effective in preventing or reducing decay. They are therefore not recommended for routine use when pruning.

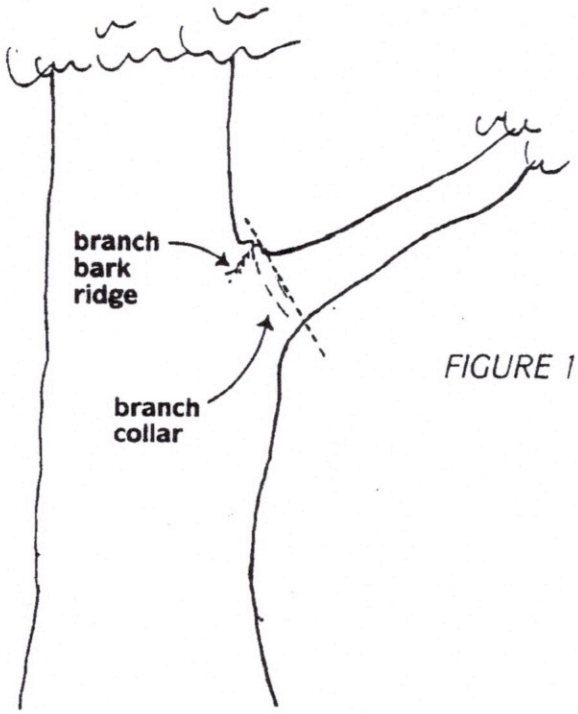


FIGURE 1. When removing a branch, the final cut should be just outside the branch bark ridge and collar.

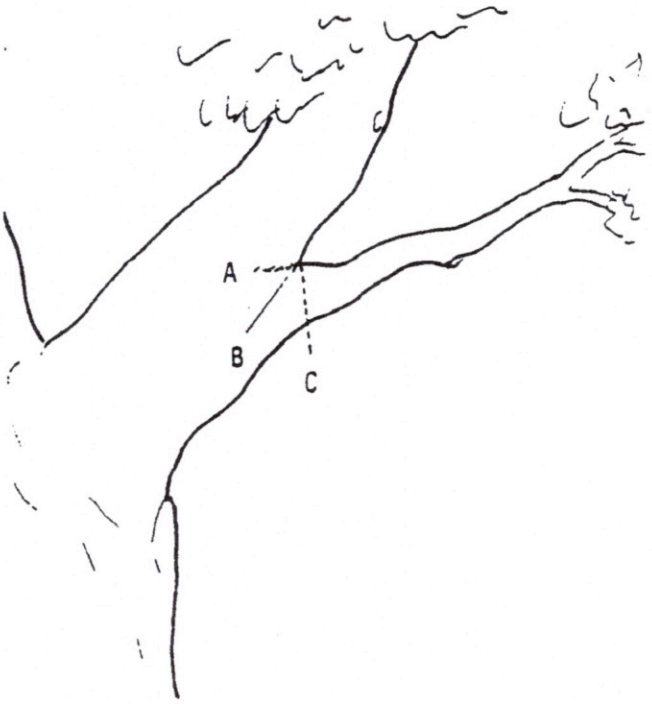


FIGURE 2. In removing a limb without a branch collar, the angle of the final cut to the branch bark ridge should approximate the angle the branch bark ridge forms with the limb. Angle AB should equal Angle BC.

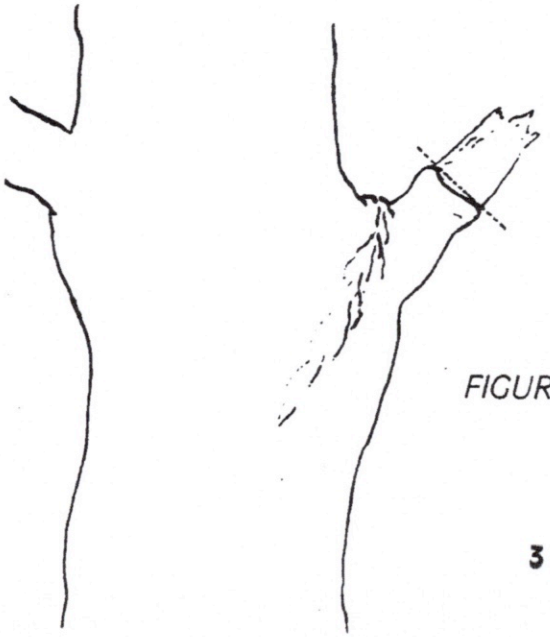


FIGURE 3. When removing a dead branch, cut outside the callus tissue that has begun to form around the branch.

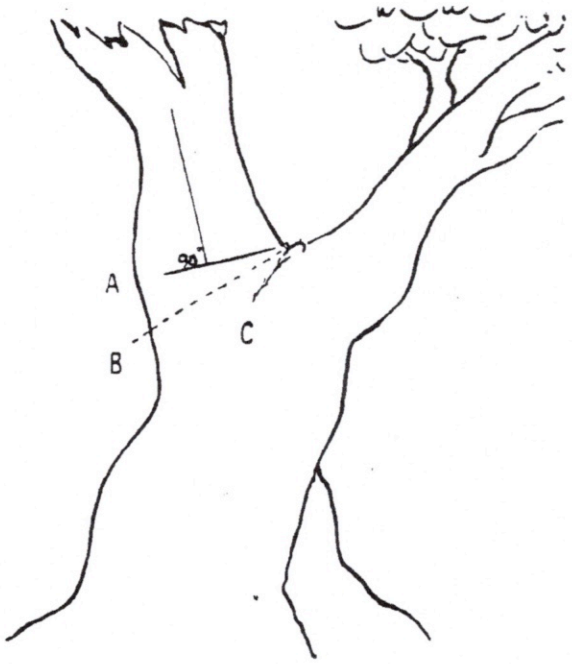


FIGURE 4. *In removing the end of a limb to a large lateral branch, the final cut is made along a line that bisects the angle between the branch bark ridge and a line perpendicular to the limb being removed. Angle AB is equal to Angle BC.*

FIGURE 5. *A tree with limbs tending to be equal-sized, or codominant. Limbs marked B are greater than ¾ the size of the parent limb A. Thin the foliage of branch B more than branch A to slow its growth and develop a stronger branch attachment.*

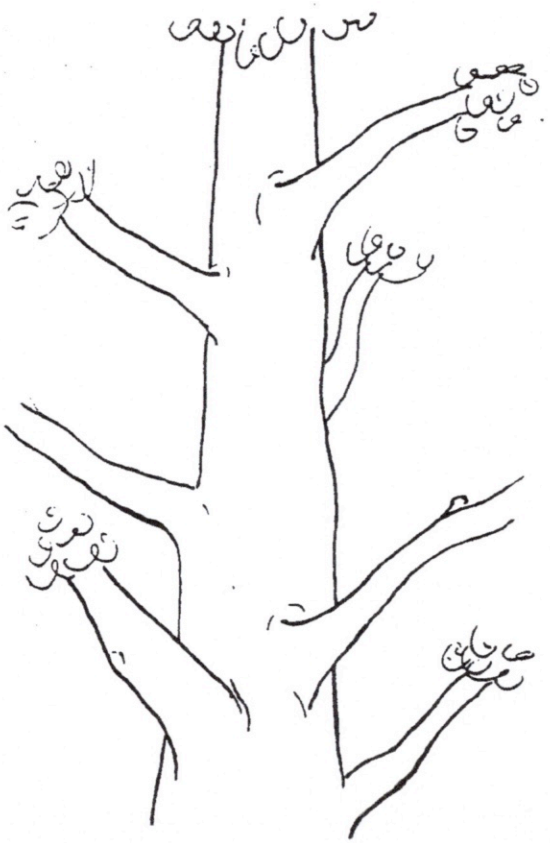


FIGURE 6. *Major branches should be well spaced both along and around the stem.*

II. Types of Pruning — Mature Trees

A. CROWN CLEANING

Crown cleaning or cleaning out is the removal of dead, dying, diseased, crowded, weakly attached, and low-vigor branches and watersprouts from a tree crown.

B. CROWN THINNING

Crown thinning includes crown cleaning and the selective removal of branches to increase light penetration and air movement into the crown. Increased light and air stimulates and maintains interior foliage, which in turn improves branch taper and strength. Thinning reduces the wind-sail effect of the crown and the weight of heavy limbs. Thinning the crown can emphasize the structural beauty of trunk and branches as well as improve the growth of plants beneath the tree by increasing light penetration. When thinning the crown of mature trees, seldom should more than one-third of the live foliage be removed.

At least one-half of the foliage should be on branches that arise in the lower two-thirds of the trees. Likewise, when thinning laterals from a limb, an effort should be made to retain inner lateral branches and leave the same distribution of foliage along the branch. Trees and branches so pruned will have stress more evenly distributed throughout the tree or along a branch.

An effect known as "lion's-tailing" results from pruning out the inside lateral branches. Lion's-tailing, by removing all the inner foliage, displaces the weight to the ends of the branches and may result in sunburned branches, water-sprouts, weakened branch structure and limb breakage.

C. CROWN REDUCTION

Crown reduction is used to reduce the height and/or spread of a tree. Thinning cuts are most effective in maintaining the structural integrity and natural form of a tree and in delaying the time when it will need to be pruned again. The lateral to which a branch or trunk is cut should be at least one-half the diameter of the cut being made.

D. CROWN RESTORATION

Crown restoration can improve the structure and appearance of trees that have been topped or severely pruned using heading cuts. One to three sprouts on main branch stubs should be selected to reform a more natural appearing crown. Selected vigorous sprouts may need to be thinned to a lateral, or even headed, to control length growth in order to ensure adequate attachment for the size of the sprout. Restoration may require several prunings over a number of years.

II. Types of Pruning — Mature Trees *(continued)*

E. CROWN RAISING

Crown raising removes the lower branches of a tree in order to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians, and vistas. It is important that a tree have at least one-half of its foliage on branches that originate in the lower two-thirds of its crown to ensure a well-formed, tapered structure and to uniformly distribute stress within a tree.

When pruning for view, it is preferable to develop "windows" through the foliage of the tree, rather than to severely raise or reduce the crown.

III. Size of Pruning Cuts

Each of the Pruning Techniques (Section I) and Types of Pruning (Section II) can be done to different levels of detail or refinement. The removal of many small branches rather than a few large branches will require more time, but will produce a less-pruned appearance, will force fewer watersprouts and will help to maintain the vitality and structure of the tree. Designating the maximum size (base diameter) that any occasional undesirable branch may be left within the tree crown, such as ½", 1" or 2" branch diameter, will establish the degree of pruning desired.

IV. Climbing Techniques

A. Climbing and pruning practices should not injure the tree except for the pruning cuts.

B. Climbing spurs or gaffs should not be used when pruning a tree, unless the branches are more than throw-line distance apart. In such cases, the spurs should be removed once the climber is tied in.

C. Spurs may be used to reach an injured climber and when removing a tree.

D. Rope injury to thin barked trees from loading out heavy limbs should be avoided by installing a block in the tree to carry the load. This technique may also be used to reduce injury to a crotch from the climber's line.