

Tree Survey and Arborist Report for TR38237

an Approximate 9.4-acre Site on the NE C/O Oliver St. and Brodiaea Ave.

In the City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California



Prepared for:

EPD Solutions

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1: Executive Summary 1

Section 2: Background 2

 2.1 - Project Location and Description 2

 2.2 - Site and Vicinity Characteristics..... 3

 2.3 - Assignment and Scope of Survey 4

 2.4 - Survey Method and Health Assessment 4

 2.5 - Hazard Risk Assessment..... 5

 2.6 - Local Regulation..... 6

 2.6.1 - Landscape and irrigation design standards (Section 9.17.030) 6

 2.6.2 - Replacement Trees (Sections 9.16.210 and 14.40.020)..... 6

 2.6.3 - Replacement Street Trees (Section 9.17.040)..... 7

 2.7 - Limitations and Exceptions of Assessment 7

Section 3: Subject Trees and Observations 8

 3.1 - Species Assessment 10

 3.2 - Observations 11

Section 4: Discussion and Recommendations 15

 4.1 - Conclusion..... 15

 4.2 - Discussion 15

 4.3 - Recommendations..... 15

 4.3.1 - Tree Replacement..... 15

 4.3.2 - Trees Preserved..... 16

 4.3.3 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act..... 16

 4.3.4 - Tree Protection during Construction 16

Section 5: Qualifications Of Arborist 17

Section 6: References 18

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This arborist survey has been performed at the request of EPD Solutions for a proposed 9.4-acre residential development in the City of Moreno Valley, California. The field survey associated with this report was performed on June 10, 2022.

The subject trees were tagged with an aluminum tag containing a unique number. As part of this survey, details of each tree were recorded, documenting their species, stature, health, local environment as well as conditions in which they occur. Within the project site boundary, 20 trees were assessed composed of *two* distinct species. The most prominent species onsite was Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), comprising 95.0% of the trees within the project site. A total of 19 trees qualify as *Heritage* trees (based on their height alone), and no native tree species were noted onsite.

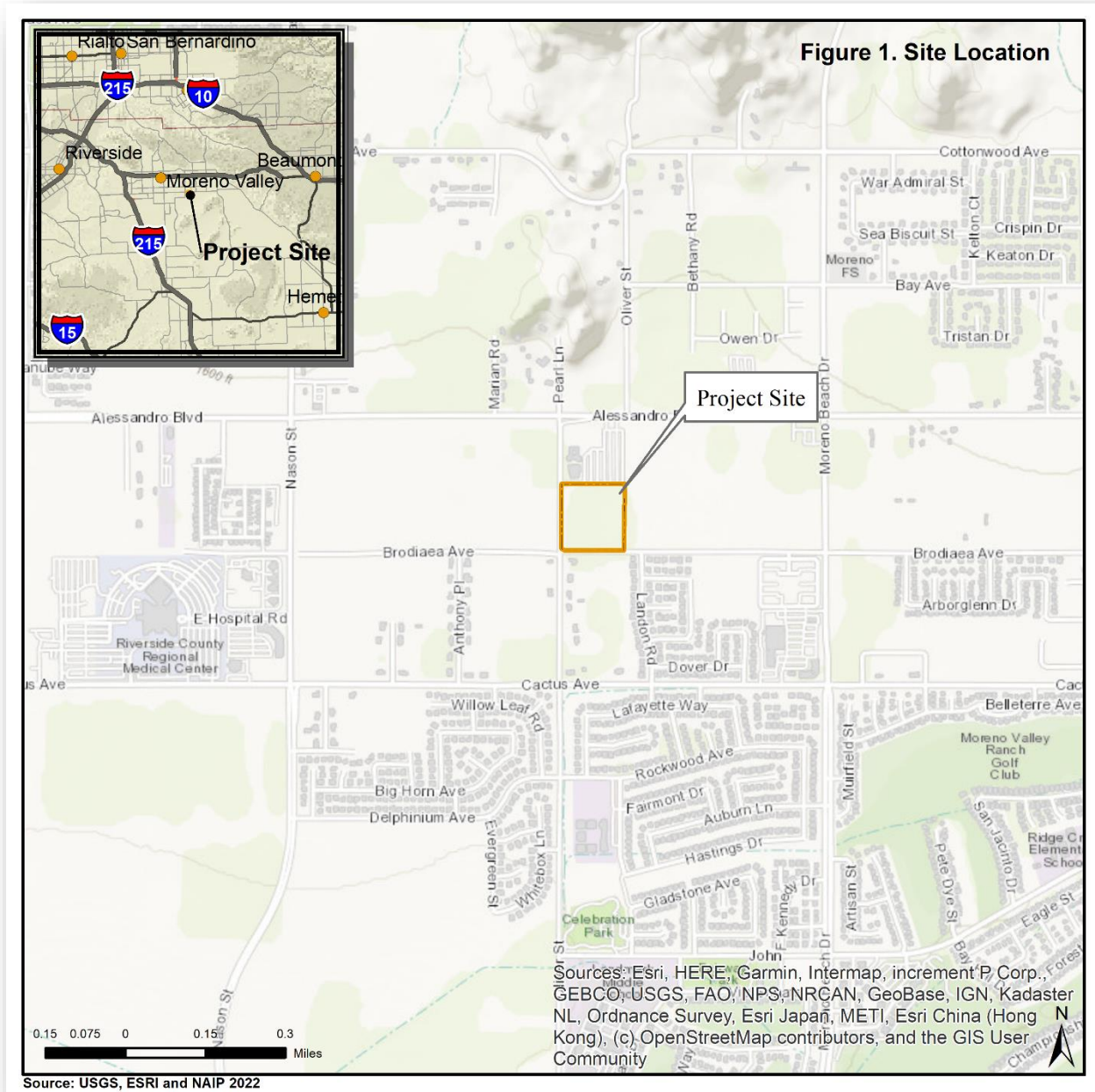
Due to challenging conditions (drought, disease, poor maintenance, disturbance, etc.) only eight trees are in good to fair health and condition. The remaining 12 trees show signs of advanced disease, lack adequate vigor, or show poor growth form with increased risk of failure and poor aesthetics.

The City of Moreno Valley's Municipal Code (Section 2.6 below) outlines provisions and guidelines for tree removal, installation, preservation, and maintenance within the City; this is especially important when considering special status tree species within the City. All trees that are intended for removal as part of a project require a removal permit and must be approved by the Planning Director. The Director must also approve final mitigation involving the number of trees being replaced as well as the tree species and size of the specimens.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

2.1 - Project Location and Description

The site is located on the NE corner of Brodiaea Ave. and Oliver St.; it is 6.0 miles east of the 215 FWY and 1.6 miles south of State Rte. 60 in the City of Moreno Valley in the County of Riverside (see Figure 1 below). The proposed project includes the improvement of approximately 9.4 acres, to a residential development with associated infrastructure and landscaping.



2.2 - Site and Vicinity Characteristics

The underlying geology is described as Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits with Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits as well as unconsolidated and semi-consolidated, mostly non-marine (but includes marine) deposits near the coast.

The elevation of the site is approximately 1,560 feet above mean sea level, and the site slopes gently to the south. For the vicinity, the Sunset Zone is 19, and the USDA Hardiness zone is 9b. As indicated in Table 1 below, *three* distinct soil series occur within the site boundary. This soil series is described by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) as alluvium, derived from granite (see Table 1 below).

Table 1. NRCS Soils on Site

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
PaC2	<p>PaC2—Pachappa fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landform: <i>Alluvial fans</i> • Parent material: <i>Alluvium derived from granite</i> <p style="text-align: center;">Typical profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H1 - 0 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam • H2 - 20 to 40 inches: loam • H3 - 40 to 63 inches: fine sandy loam 	3.1	33.0%
GyC2	<p>GyC2—Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Landform</i>: Terraces, alluvial fans • <i>Parent material</i>: Alluvium derived from granite <p style="text-align: center;">Typical profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>H1 - 0 to 26 inches</i>: sandy loam • <i>H2 - 26 to 43 inches</i>: fine sandy loam • <i>H3 - 43 to 60 inches</i>: loam • <i>H4 - 60 to 72 inches</i>: stratified loamy sand to sandy loam 	3.4	35.8%

HcC	HcC—Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	2.9	31.2%
	Setting		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Landform:</i> Alluvial fans • <i>Parent material:</i> Alluvium derived from granite 		
	Typical profile		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A - 0 to 8 inches:</i> coarse sandy loam • <i>C1 - 8 to 40 inches:</i> fine sandy loam • <i>C2 - 40 to 60 inches:</i> stratified loamy sand to coarse sandy loam 		
Totals for Area of Interest		9.4	100.0%

2.3 - Assignment and Scope of Survey

CalPacific Sciences Corp. (CPSC) was assigned to conduct a tree survey and health assessment of all trees within the project area. The survey was performed to identify the different tree species found within the project boundary, assess their health, and provide insight as to which trees may be retained as part of the planned improvement. A health assessment was performed cataloging the health and stature parameters of each tree onsite. This included, but was not limited to; recording total diameter at breast height (DBH), canopy spread, tree height, apparent disease/decay, other signs of potential hazard, and pest damage. A potential risk assessment was also conducted keeping public safety in mind. All documentation in this report is in compliance with standards and requirements published by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). This report includes recommendations and mitigation measures meant to satisfy all applicable ordinances and permit guidelines.

2.4 - Survey Method and Health Assessment

Prior to the field survey, the *City of Moreno Valley's* website was accessed to review specific tree protection guidelines. An aerial photograph was used as a visual guide during the assessment. A handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) device and GPS-enabled smartphone with digitized project boundaries were used to identify the location of each subject tree. The crown-width was estimated by pacing, and the height of each subject tree was visually estimated using a tangent height gauge. These data were recorded on field sheets, and associated aluminum numeric tags were affixed to trees on the north side at BH for later reference.

Tree status (relative condition, stature, and health) was conducted by ISA arborist/biologist, George Wirtes from ground level with the aid of binoculars. Canopy spread was assessed by pacing. To estimate wood integrity, a rubber mallet was occasionally used to assess possible decay within the tree stem and flare. As indicated earlier, no invasive procedures were performed. Visual characteristics were recorded on field sheets, and twig/leaf samples as well as digital photographs were taken as needed to assure accurate identification. Overall health and general appearance of each tree was numerically rated (Health/General

Appearance Rating - 1-Good, 2-Fair, 3-Poor, 4-Decline/dead) based on the aforementioned conditions. The local environment was also assessed in relation to the tree species and conditions of its location (Local Environment Rating - 1-Good, 2-Fair, 3-Poor, 4-Inappropriate). For this rating, the species was considered in relation to the environment. Other conditions were also considered such as fence lines, utilities, competing canopies, grade cuts/slope, etc.

The position of the subject trees was recorded using a GPS whose data was exported into GIS for periodic illustration over aerial photographs.

2.5 - Hazard Risk Assessment

The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) recommends a Hazard Assessment be included with arborist reports. Such an assessment is an important component of any report and is critical if trees are to be located near public areas such as parks, walkways, residences, and buildings. This tree assessment includes a *Level 2 Basic Risk Assessment* as defined by ISA Best Management Practices. This type of assessment is limited to evaluating trees and obvious signs of defects such as:

- Dead or broken structures
- Cracks
- Weakly attached branches and co-dominant stems
- Missing or decayed wood
- Unusual tree architecture or distribution
- Obvious loss of root support

A risk rating is assigned to each tree based on its defects, aesthetics, apparent health, location and the nearby targets (people or property). As defined by ISA The ratings are defined below:

1. *Low* - Low-risk category applies when consequences are negligible, and likelihood is unlikely, or consequences are minor, and likelihood is somewhat likely.
2. *Moderate* - Moderate risk situations are those for which consequences are minor and likelihood is very likely or likely or likelihood is somewhat likely, and the consequences are significant or severe.
3. *High* - High-risk situations are those for which consequences are significant and likelihood is very likely or likely or Consequences are severe, and likelihood is likely.
4. *Extreme* - The extreme risk category applies in situations in which failure is imminent and there is a high likelihood of impacting the target and the consequence of the failure is severe. The tree risk assessor should recommend that mitigation measures be taken as soon as possible.

It is impossible to maintain a tree free of risk. A tree is considered hazardous when it has a structural defect that predisposes it to failure, and it is located near a target.

- A target is person or property that may sustain potential injury or property damage if a tree or a portion of a tree fails.
- Target areas include sidewalks, walkways, roads, vehicles, structures, playgrounds, or any other area where people are likely to gather.

- Structurally sound and healthy trees may also be hazardous if they interfere with utilities, roadways, walkways, and sidewalks, or if they obstruct motorist vision.
- Common hazards include dead and diseased trees, dead branches including bark, stubs from topping cuts, broken branches (hangers), multiple leaders, tight-angled crotches, and an unbalanced crown. Evaluation of risk is as follows: 1-Good, 2-Fair, 3-Poses risk, and 4-Hazardous.

2.6 - Local Regulation

The City of Moreno Valley has many provisions within its Municipal Code (Code) pertaining to development as well as the removal and replacement of trees within the City. Landscape standards are clearly listed and must be adhered to as they relate to site design and tree care. Several applicable entries within the Code are provided below.

2.6.1 - Landscape and irrigation design standards (Section 9.17.030)

Within the Code, Heritage trees are defined as meeting one of the following:

- Any *tree* that defines the historical and cultural character of the city including older Palm and Olive *trees*, and/or any *tree* designated as such by official action.
- *Trees* with a fifteen (15) inch diameter measured twenty-four (24) inches above ground level.
- *Trees* that have reached a height of fifteen (15) feet or greater.

Details within the section also state:

- No person shall remove, destroy, top, or disfigure a heritage tree within the city limits.
- Removal of a *heritage* tree is permitted if the tree poses a dangerous or hazardous condition to people, structures, property, or another heritage tree.
- Removal of a *heritage* tree is permitted if tree is diseased, dying, or dead, and if a reasonable undertaking to preserve the tree had occurred.
- Removal of a *heritage* tree in the public or future right-of-way is permitted with the approval of the community development director and if a reasonable undertaking to preserve the tree had occurred.
- Removal of a *heritage* tree designated historic and or culturally significant by official action shall require the review of the ecological historical preservation board.

2.6.2 - Replacement Trees (Sections 9.16.210 and 14.40.020)

Only trees that are indigenous to the area, and/or suitable for the local climate shall be used. Site layouts shall take into consideration Moreno Valley's climate by including trees, landscaping and architectural elements to provide shade, as appropriate for the available root and tree canopy space. Where trees with four-inch or greater trunk diameters are to be removed, they shall be replaced with at least twenty-four (24) inch box size trees of the same species, or as approved by the planning division, at a ratio of three new trees for each mature tree removed (3:1).

2.6.3 - Replacement Street Trees (Section 9.17.040)

The City of Moreno Valley “Street, Park and Parkway List” identifies species of trees for major streets. For streets not identified in the list, the street tree species established by adjacent development should be used. “If a street tree has not been previously established, the developer shall refer to the list for an approved species and shall receive city approval for selected trees with a single species per street.”

2.7 - Limitations and Exceptions of Assessment

As indicated earlier, this survey was performed using a Garmin 64s GPS and GIS software to identify the spatial placement of each tree. The GPS has a known potential error of 1-3 meters, and rectifying these data in site plans using GIS may exaggerate this error. The illustrated location of each tree in relation to any adjacent structure or ROW must take this potential error into consideration.

This survey was conducted in a manner that draws upon past education, acquired knowledge, training, experience, and research. It was conducted to the greatest extent feasible, and although the information gathered reduces risk of tree failure/decline, it does not fully remove it.

No diagnostic testing was performed during this assessment. This survey associated with this Arborist Report included no soil sampling, root excavation, trunk coring/drilling or any other invasive procedure. The determinations of damage due to pest infestation and decay were made solely on outward appearance and inspection of the tree structures. Not all tree defects may be visible from the ground. Epiphytic growth can also obscure defects on the stem and in the canopy of a tree. Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms subject to attack by disease, insects, fungi and other forces of nature. Many aspects of tree health and environmental conditions are often not detectable (internal decay, poor root anchoring, etc.). Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time.

The statements made in this report do not take into account the effects of climate/wind extremes, vandalism, or accident (whether physical, chemical, or fire). In addition, this area is known to have periodic, high velocity Santa Ana winds from transient high-pressure ridges. CPSC cannot, therefore, accept any liability in connection with these factors, or where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current ISA good practice. The authority of this report ceases at any stated time limit within it, after one year from the date of the survey (if none stated), when any site conditions change, or after pruning (or other activity) not specified in this report.

The goal of this survey is to recommend measures to limit risk exposure while enhancing the beauty and health of each tree onsite. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations contained within this report, or seek additional advice. ***To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk is to remove all trees onsite.***

SECTION 3: SUBJECT TREES AND OBSERVATIONS

During the site survey, specific measurements and parameters of all trees onsite were recorded on tree assessment worksheets; these data have been transferred into the table in Appendix A at the end of this document. In all, 20 trees consisting of *two* distinct species were assessed (see Figure 2 below). The age of the trees onsite ranged from mature to senescent and the health from rigorous to dead.



3.1 - Species Assessment

During the survey, tree assessments were conducted according to general ISA and City requirements; GPS waypoints were recorded, as were specific details of each tree. The tree species represented onsite are described in detail below (as well as a count), and a comprehensive table of each specimen’s characteristics is provided in Appendix A of this report. In general, the species onsite were appropriate for the location.

<p>Brazilian pepper tree ** <i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i></p>	<p>The Brazilian pepper tree is in the Anacardiaceae (cashew) family This species’ native range is South America, but it is widely naturalized in Hawaii, as it is in tropical areas worldwide. This species Requires a moderate amount of water. Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) classifies the invasiveness of this plant as limited. It has evergreen foliage and grows in Sunset zones 13 - 17, 19 – 24 and USDA zones 10, - 12 Height: 15 - 30 feet. Width: 15 - 30 feet. Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. It prefers full sun to partial shade. It prefers moist to dry clay, loam or sand textured soil. Its branch strength is rated as medium weak and its root damage potential is rated as moderate.</p>	<p>19</p>
<p>Shamel Ash <i>Fraxinus uhdei</i></p>	<p>This large tree species is in the Fraxinus family and is used widely in Southern California. It is native to Mexico, and had a growth habit that is erect or spreading and requires ample growing space. Oval Shape. Has Evergreen to Partly Deciduous foliage. Height: 80 feet. Width: 60 feet. Growth Rate: 36 or More Inches per Season. Longevity 50 to 150 years. SelecTree Water Use Rating: Medium. It grows in Sunset zones 9, 12 – 24 and USDA zones 8, - 10. It tolerates exposure full sun to partial shade and moist to dry soil. It tolerates clay, loam or sand texture. Susceptible to aphids, scales and white fly, fusarium, root rot, sooty mold and verticillium. Its branch strength is rated as medium weak and root damage potential is rated as high. This species is resistant to oak root fungus and is susceptible to Texas root rot</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>* California native tree species ** Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) invasive tree species</p>		

Source: UFEI 2022

3.2 - Observations

As previously indicated, 20 trees were assessed onsite involving two distinct species. During the survey associated with this report, observations were noted of disease, infestation, decay, poor growth form, poor vigor and aesthetics (see plate below) were noted.



Plate 1. This is a view of a multi- stem configuration (#358).



Plate 2. This is a view of a large canker with bore holes (#359).



Plate 3. This is a view of a dead, diseased limb (#361).



Plate 4. This is a view of mature rhizomous volunteer sprouter that resulted in competing canopies above (#375).



Plate 5. This is a view of an unclosed scar from an improper cut (#363).



Plate 6. This is a view of bore holes within a branch cut (#365).



Plate 7. This is a view of diseased wood resulting from poor pruning (#376).



Plate 8. This is a view of diseased tissue on a primary stem (#368).



Plate 9. This is a view of a diseased limb within a canopy (#361).



Plate 10. This is a view of included bark within the crotch of two primary stems (#372).



Plate 11. This is view of included bark within the crotch of a primary stem and limb (#369).



Plate 22. This is an northern aerial view near the southern boundary of the site illustrating the windrow of planted trees within the project area as well as the disturbed soil.

SECTION 4: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Conclusion

Within the project site boundary, 20 trees were assessed composed of *two* distinct species. The most prominent species onsite were Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), comprising 95.0% of the trees within the project site. In addition, 19 trees qualify as *Heritage* trees based on their height alone. No native tree species were noted onsite. Due to challenging conditions (drought, disease, poor maintenance, disturbance, etc.) only eight trees are in good to fair health and condition. The remaining 12 trees show signs of advanced disease, lack adequate vigor, or show poor growth form with increased risk of failure and poor aesthetics.

4.2 - Discussion

The site is fairly monotypic with only two tree species within the large lot. The trees within the central portion of the property (noted in historic photos) have been removed, and only a single cement slab was noted. The remaining trees within the project area were almost exclusively located along the western and southern boundaries. There was a high incidence of disease and infestation noted within the stand, indicating many of the trees were in various stages of decline.

4.3 - Recommendations

4.3.1 - Tree Replacement

Recommended mitigation for special status and non-status living tree removal is replanting in accordance with the City’s Municipal Code (see Section 2.6 above). The Code specifically describes the ratio (3:1), size (24” box) and species of replacement trees. Many of the trees appear to occur within the public right of way, and may be subject to alternative mitigation. Table 2 below is an *estimation* only, as trees within the public ROW must be determined and/or agree to by the City. Trees within the ROW may not be subject to the 3:1 mitigation.

Table 2. Tree Mitigation Table

Summary	Existing Onsite	Public ROW*	Appears in Private Land
Good Health	12	11	1
Poor Health	8	8	0
Total Trees	20	19	1

* Estimated using site plan

It is recommended that a landscaping plan (containing the number, species, and size of each tree) be presented and approved by City planning. In addition, *removal of any trees must be preceded by authorization from the City's Planning Department prior to any ground-breaking activity.*

4.3.2 - Trees Preserved

Removal of living, native and non-native trees may result a biological impact. If it is decided to preserve any trees onsite, an ongoing maintenance and monitoring are recommended; this is to ensure public safety and minimize liability due to potential tree failure. Strategic pruning compliant with ISA (ANSI A300) standards must be performed to subordinate non-primary, codominant stems, and canopy deadwood should be removed. Regular maintenance is also recommended according to these standards.

4.3.3 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CDFG Code, removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from early February through August, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions.

4.3.4 - Tree Protection during Construction

Building/grading near trees requires that they are healthy at the start of the project for the stand to recover well. Some older trees have little tolerance for root damage or other stress factors. Younger, more vital trees are more tolerant of changes in their surroundings. However, each change in soil compaction, irrigation, under plantings, and other condition takes some of an older tree's strength and vigor and further diminishes its health. The main stresses and risks of construction are:

- Soil compaction
- Lack of water or changes in the site hydrology
- Change of grade in the root zone
- Physical damage to tree roots and structure
- Dumping of potentially toxic construction wastes
- Lack of pest control and other care
- Dust
- Human error

Mature trees take a long time to heal from, or respond to, injury. It could take 10 years for some trees to make a visible improvement in health after construction impacts occur. On the other hand, it could take 10 years for a tree to visibly start declining after cutting roots, compacting the soil, or raising the grade.

Measures within the City's municipal code supersede any conflicting guidelines below.

1. Dripline fencing must be placed a minimum of 1 foot in radius from the tree per 1 inch of diameter at breast height (for example, 6-inch trunk = 6 feet protection radius/12 feet diameter).

2. Dripline fencing must be erected so that it is visible and structurally sound enough to deter construction equipment, foot traffic, and the storing of equipment under tree canopies.
3. Raising or lowering the grade in the root zone of trees can be fatal or ruin the health of trees for years to come. Grade change and soil compaction force out the oxygen and literally press the life out of the soil. A retaining wall can be used to minimize the amount of the root zone that is affected, but it is essential that the footing is not continuous. Gravel and aeration pipes should be placed inside the retaining wall before the fill is placed. Consult with a qualified civil engineer for proper design calculations.
4. Trenching within the protection zone must be avoided wherever possible. Most of the roots are in the top 1 to 2 feet of soil, and trenching can sever a large percentage of roots.
5. Oil from construction equipment, cement, concrete washout, acid washes, paint, and solvents are toxic to tree roots. Signs should be posted on the fencing around trees notifying contractors of the fines for dumping. Portable latrines that are washed out with strong detergents can damage the fine roots of the trees. Portable latrines should not be placed near trees, nor where frequent and regular foot traffic to them will compact the soil below the trees.
6. Construction creates large amounts of dust, and the oaks and any other trees to be preserved will need to be kept clean. Dust reduces photosynthesis on all trees. Strict dust control measures must be implemented during construction to minimize this impact, and an occasional rinsing with a solution of water and insecticidal soap will help control pests.

SECTION 5: QUALIFICATIONS OF ARBORIST

Mr. Wirtes is a Certified Arborist with the International Society of Arboriculture (CH-08084) and a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists. Mr. Wirtes was certified in November of 2005 and has conducted numerous tree assessments for residential properties that involve oak and other tree species. Most notably, Mr. Wirtes has created an oak regeneration plan for a 2.3-acre project site in Ventura County as mitigation within a specific plan development. He has performed numerous tree surveys in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties on sites with as many as 400 trees. Mr. Wirtes' education includes a Bachelor of Science in Biology and a Master of Science in Environmental Science from California State University at Fullerton.

I certify that the details stated herein this report are true and accurate:



George Wirtes, MS
ISA Certified Arborist, CH-08084

SECTION 6: REFERENCES

Calflora. 2022. Website at <http://www.calflora.org>.

Cal-IPC 2022. Website at <https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/>

City of Moreno Valley, 2022. Municipal Code posted on website:
https://library.qcode.us/lib/moreno_valley_ca/pub/municipal_code

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Natural Resource Conservation Service. 2022. Website at <http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/>

University of California, 2022. California Tree Failure Report Program website at
<http://ucanr.edu/sites/treefail/>

University of Florida Environmental Horticulture Department 2022. Website at
<http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/>

UFEI, 2022. Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute website at <https://selectree.calpoly.edu/>

Virginia Tech, Dendrology Dept. 2022. Website at
<http://www.cnr.vt.edu/DENDRO/dendrology/main.htm>

Appendix A - Tree Species Observed

Note - This tree survey and the details recorded below are meant to characterize the trees within the property. The assessment is not exhaustive, but is a balance between the competing forces of in-depth description and cost effectiveness. The goal was to accumulate enough data to make a judgment as to what role, if any, the existing trees may have in the proposed project.

Tree Tag #	Species ¹	DBH (inches)							Height (feet)	Canopy Width (feet)		Gen Area	Env	Risk	Conclusion	Heritage
		1st Trunk	2nd Trunk	3rd Trunk	4th Trunk	5th Trunk	6th Trunk	Total		(North on top)						
358	Brazilian Pepper	3,5,4	3, 3	3, 2.5	3, 5	8, 5, 5	4, 4	53	16	6	10	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	1
Good vigor, Poor scaffolding, appears to be in ROW										10	10					
359	Brazilian Pepper	8	10, 6	8	6	10	9	57	24	10	19	2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	1
Prune deadwood, appears to be in ROW										18	16					
360	Brazilian Pepper	7	6.5	7	4	9		33.5	20	10	16	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	1
Prune deadwood, Vigor fair, appears to be in ROW										12	10					
361	Brazilian Pepper	5	4.5	5	6			20.5	16	4	6	3	3	2-3	Remove	1
Decline, Poor prognosis, appears to be in ROW										6	8					
362	Brazilian Pepper	4, 3	5.5, 5	3.5, 5	3, 4	5,4, 5	5, 4	56	18	10	12	2	2-3	2	Preserve	1
Multi-stem, good vigor, appears to be in ROW										17	12					
363	Brazilian Pepper	4.5, 6	5.5, 3.5	5, 4	5, 3	5, 4	6	42.5	20	14	12	2-3	2-3	2	Preserve	1
Borers, Good vigor, appears to be in ROW										12	12					
364	Brazilian Pepper	4	4.5	6, 4	4.5, 5	5	4	33	16	8	8	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	1
Multiple limbs diseased, Poor crotch development, appears to be in ROW										12	10					
365	Brazilian Pepper	7, 3, 6	5, 6, 4	4, 4	5	5, 5	7, 6	67	18	4	6	3	3	3	Remove	1
Diseased limbs, Borers, appears to be in ROW										14	10					
366	Brazilian Pepper	5, 4	5, 4	8, 5.5	4	5	3.5	44	20	12	8	3	2-3	3	Remove	1
Decreased vigor, Multiple diseased limbs, appears to be in ROW										10	10					
367	Brazilian Pepper	8	6	5				19	20	12	12	2-3	3	2-3	Remove	1
Decreased health, Diseased limbs, appears to be in ROW										12	10					
368	Brazilian Pepper	7	5	8	5	7		32	22	8	8	3	3	3	Remove	1
Multiple diseased limbs, appears to be in ROW										10	10					
369	Brazilian Pepper	7, 8	7	7	5	7	5.5	46.5	18	10	12	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	1
Good vigor, Some borers in cut branch, appears to be in ROW										14	12					
370	Brazilian Pepper	9	7	6.5	7	6	7, 7, 6	55.5	20	14		2-3	3	2-3	Preserve	1

Tree Survey and Arborist Report

Multi-stem, Broken branch, Some upper canopy deadwood, appears to be in ROW										6	12						
371	Brazilian Pepper	6	6	5				17	14		14						
Significant upper canopy dead wood, decreased aesthetics, Stressed, Epicormic shoots, appears to be in ROW										4	6	4	3	3	2-3	Remove	
372	Brazilian Pepper	6	8	7	5			26	18		4						
Poor vigor, Decay and borers in primary stem, Poor crotch development, appears to be in ROW										14	10	12	3	2-3	2-3	Remove	1
373	Brazilian Pepper	5	8	5	6.5	7		31.5	22		12						
Poor crotch development, good vigor, Prune, appears to be in ROW										12	12	8	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	1
374	Brazilian Pepper	8.5	2.5	3.5	3	3		5	25.5	16	16						
Bush-like, appears to be in ROW										8	4	4	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	1
375	Brazilian Pepper	6	5	6	4	4	7, 5, 7	44	24		4						
Remove sprouters to West, Good vigor, Some decay, appears to be in ROW										8	10	12	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	1
376	Brazilian Pepper	6.5	5	9	6	9		35.5	18		16						
Good vigor, Upper canopy deadwood, appears to be in ROW										6	6	8	2-3	2-3	2-3	Preserve	1
377	Shamel Ash	7	8	9	7	8	7.5, 11, 6.5	58.15	35		10						
Multi-stem, Poor crotch, good vigor										18	20	10	2	2-3	2-3	Prune	1
											15						