

TREE INVENTORY

Prepared for
LEISURE WORLD MUTUAL 15
SEAL BEACH



Prepared by
JAMES KOMEN – CLASS ONE ARBORICULTURE
ISA CERTIFICATION #WE-9909A
(818)495-5344
CLASSONEARBORICULTURE@GMAIL.COM
DECEMBER 1, 2013

Summary of Findings

- **Previous Mispruning:** Many of the trees in Mutual 15 were previously pruned by inexperienced crews who made radical pruning cuts that caused long-lasting damage. These large stump cuts have either died back on the delicate trees (*Prunus*, *Pinus*, and *Callistemon*) or resprouted with many weakly attached shoots on the vigorous trees (*Fraxinus*). A large portion of the short-term pruning strategy revolves around correcting the mistakes from the past and retraining these trees into strong structures. There will therefore be a higher cost of labor in the short term that will gradually lessen over time.
- **North Wall Problems:** When the North wall was installed, a large trench was dug immediately adjacent to the row of trees, cutting 40% of their anchorage roots. Not only are these trees more susceptible to falling inwards, but the loss of roots will also reduce their vigor and ability to heal from the damage. Many of these trees are large enough to pose a hazard to the nearby buildings, and these should be highly considered for removal.
Many other trees along this wall do not pose a hazard, but they will likely show signs of decline over the next 2-5 years. Sometimes root injuries don't manifest symptoms in the canopy for up to 7 years in some species. As these trees decline, the rear wall will become less aesthetically appealing to the shareholders.
There are two options to approach this problem: the entire stand of trees can be removed and replaced in one large infrastructure project, or the trees can be allowed to gradually decline and die. The former option is more expensive in the short term, but it gives more control over the choice of trees to replace the hedge. A uniform hedge could be planted, for example. The other approach is to allow the trees to die and to only remove hazards and dead trees. This option is considerably less expensive in the short term, but the replacement timeline will be much longer, and there will be a longer period of time when the back wall will be aesthetically unattractive with empty planting sites and dying trees.
The board should discuss the pros and cons of each of these possibilities.
- **Podocarpus Hedge Problems:** Along several stretches of the North wall, there was a recent planting of a Podocarpus hedge. Podocarpus is known to be root-aggressive, and if the hedge is allowed to grow out of control, then it will cause damage to the newly installed North wall. This hedge must be maintained annually, and its height must be kept low. It should not be hedged or topped, because these wounds will look unsightly and also serve as entry points for disease and decay. The hedges have the potential to grow into nice, aesthetically pleasing forms, but they will be costly to maintain on an annual basis.
- **Wrong Tree, Wrong Spot:** Many trees began as problems the day they were installed. There needs to be a plan established for a certified arborist to supervise installation of all new trees, otherwise there will be incorrect choices made that will become costly in the future. For example, the *Ficus* trees have aggressive roots and fast-growing canopies – they shouldn't be planted near buildings, sewers, or power lines. Another example is *Thuja plicata* along the back wall. Ordinarily the species is desirable, but when they are planted directly underneath power lines, they will eventually be doomed to severe topping cuts for line clearance.
- **Trees Should Be Re-Staked Correctly:** Most trees should not be staked for any longer than one year, and in many cases, they shouldn't be staked at all. When the stakes are left on for too long, the trees never develop taper (thicker trunks at the base) and are never able to stand on their own. Often the ties that attach the trees to the stakes cause constriction of the trunk and function very much like a tourniquet, cutting off the flow of water and nutrients to the canopy. In extreme cases, the trees can snap at the points where the ties cause constriction. Many of the young trees

in Mutual 15 need to be addressed immediately. In the short term, existing trees can be re-staked correctly.

However, the staking problem usually begins with poor nursery stock selection. Weak trees are purchased and planted by inexperienced crews, and they end up needing to be staked just to keep from falling over. If an arborist were to supervise the selection of the trees, then weak trees would be rejected before purchase.

- **High Maintenance Trees:** Many of the trees growing in Mutual 15 are fast-growing, high-maintenance species, likely selected because they grow to a mature form very quickly. The worst offenders in this category are *Fraxinus*, *Schinus*, and *Ficus*. Although replacing these trees would be a good long-term investment in maintenance cost savings, the removals and replacements should be performed gradually to keep residents happy, meet budget constraints, and develop a succession forest with offset tree ages.
I am not recommending the removal of all of these species of trees. I am only recommending that replacements be considered for the trees with the highest ongoing maintenance costs, and future plantings take annual maintenance cost into consideration.
- **Tree Winners:** There are some very good choices that were made in planting some species. The low-maintenance winners are: *Prunus*, *Geijera*, *Lagerstroemia*, and especially *Juniperus*. These trees create shade and beauty, but they don't heave sidewalks or grow rapidly. Keep these on your go-to list for planting, but also make sure to maintain diversity.

Recommendations

- Separate the landscaping from the tree maintenance. Inexperienced landscapers should not be allowed to prune or plant trees. There are two options to accomplish this separation:
 - 1) Create a separate 'tree contract' for a crew that specifically maintains the trees, and then add a limitation clause to the landscaping contract that restricts landscapers from pruning trees.
 - 2) Add a clause to the landscaping contract that requires a certified arborist to be present on site when any trees are pruned. Then the landscapers can bear the burden of finding and paying an arborist rather than adding additional work to the board member who is in charge of landscaping.
- Get the trees inspected annually by a certified arborist. A report of this magnitude is not necessary, but a trained arborist should at least do a walkthrough of the Mutual and make notes of the high-priority items every season. The longer problems go undetected, the more costly they are to fix.
- Protect the root crowns. Remind the landscaping crew to be extra careful around the bark of the trunks and the roots immediately adjacent to the trunks. If these injuries could be prevented, they would fix many of the subsequent problems that these trees face.
- Consider replacement of the soon-to-be hazard trees. Once the restoration pruning has been completed, then begin planning for the replacement of the trees that were recommended for removal.
- Make sure to ask an arborist before planting a new tree. Many costly problems can be prevented with a simple site visit, or even a phone call and email.

Limitations

Please understand that my observations are based on a strictly visual inspection of the property, and some hidden or buried symptoms and signs may not have been observed. I did not conduct excavation, coring, or aerial inspection to make observations. Specialty arborists would be needed to conduct root crown inspections and extent-of-decay analysis on your trees, if these additional inspections are desired.

Although the condition of your trees will change throughout the year, my analysis is only based on the observations I gather at the time of inspection. I do not guarantee the safety, health, or condition of any of your trees.

There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies in your trees may not arise in the future. Furthermore, I am in no way liable for any unforeseen damages caused by the tree pruning crews carrying out my recommendations.

104	105
106	107
108	109
110	111
112	113
114	115
116	117
118	119
120	121
122	123
124	125
126	127
128	129
130	131
132	133
134	135
136	137
138	139
140	141
142	143
144	145
146	147
148	149
150	151
152	153
154	155
156	157
158	159
160	161
162	163
164	165
166	167
168	169
170	171
172	173
174	175
176	177
178	179
180	181
182	183
184	185
186	187
188	189
190	191
192	193
194	195
196	197
198	199
200	201
202	203
204	205
206	207
208	209
210	211
212	213
214	215
216	217
218	219
220	221
222	223
224	225
226	227
228	229
230	231
232	233
234	235
236	237
238	239
240	241
242	243
244	245
246	247
248	249
250	251
252	253
254	255
256	257
258	259
260	261
262	263
264	265
266	267
268	269
270	271
272	273
274	275
276	277
278	279
280	281
282	283
284	285
286	287
288	289
290	291
292	293
294	295
296	297
298	299
300	301
302	303
304	305
306	307
308	309
310	311
312	313
314	315
316	317
318	319
320	321
322	323
324	325
326	327
328	329
330	331
332	333
334	335
336	337
338	339
340	341
342	343
344	345
346	347
348	349
350	351
352	353
354	355
356	357
358	359
360	361
362	363
364	365
366	367
368	369
370	371
372	373
374	375
376	377
378	379
380	381
382	383
384	385
386	387
388	389
390	391
392	393
394	395
396	397
398	399
400	401
402	403
404	405
406	407
408	409
410	411
412	413
414	415
416	417
418	419
420	421
422	423
424	425
426	427
428	429
430	431
432	433
434	435
436	437
438	439
440	441
442	443
444	445
446	447
448	449
450	451
452	453
454	455
456	457
458	459
460	461
462	463
464	465
466	467
468	469
470	471
472	473
474	475
476	477
478	479
480	481
482	483
484	485
486	487
488	489
490	491
492	493
494	495
496	497
498	499
500	501
502	503
504	505
506	507
508	509
510	511
512	513
514	515
516	517
518	519
520	521
522	523
524	525
526	527
528	529
530	531
532	533
534	535
536	537
538	539
540	541
542	543
544	545
546	547
548	549
550	551
552	553
554	555
556	557
558	559
560	561
562	563
564	565
566	567
568	569
570	571
572	573
574	575
576	577
578	579
580	581
582	583
584	585
586	587
588	589
590	591
592	593
594	595
596	597
598	599
600	601
602	603
604	605
606	607
608	609
610	611
612	613
614	615
616	617
618	619
620	621
622	623
624	625
626	627
628	629
630	631
632	633
634	635
636	637
638	639
640	641
642	643
644	645
646	647
648	649
650	651
652	653
654	655
656	657
658	659
660	661
662	663
664	665
666	667
668	669
670	671
672	673
674	675
676	677
678	679
680	681
682	683
684	685
686	687
688	689
690	691
692	693
694	695
696	697
698	699
700	701
702	703
704	705
706	707
708	709
710	711
712	713
714	715
716	717
718	719
720	721
722	723
724	725
726	727
728	729
730	731
732	733
734	735
736	737
738	739
740	741
742	743
744	745
746	747
748	749
750	751
752	753
754	755
756	757
758	759
760	761
762	763
764	765
766	767
768	769
770	771
772	773
774	775
776	777
778	779
780	781
782	783
784	785
786	787
788	789
790	791
792	793
794	795
796	797
798	799
800	801
802	803
804	805
806	807
808	809
810	811
812	813
814	815
816	817
818	819
820	821
822	823
824	825
826	827
828	829
830	831
832	833
834	835
836	837
838	839
840	841
842	843
844	845
846	847
848	849
850	851
852	853
854	855
856	857
858	859
860	861
862	863
864	865
866	867
868	869
870	871
872	873
874	875
876	877
878	879
880	881
882	883
884	885
886	887
888	889
890	891
892	893
894	895
896	897
898	899
900	901
902	903
904	905
906	907
908	909
910	911
912	913
914	915
916	917
918	919
920	921
922	923
924	925
926	927
928	929
930	931
932	933
934	935
936	937
938	939
940	941
942	943
944	945
946	947
948	949
950	951
952	953
954	955
956	957
958	959
960	961
962	963
964	965
966	967
968	969
970	971
972	973
974	975
976	977
978	979
980	981
982	983
984	985
986	987
988	989
990	991
992	993
994	995
996	997
998	999
1000	1001
1002	1003
1004	1005
1006	1007
1008	1009
1010	1011
1012	1013
1014	1015
1016	1017
1018	1019
1020	1021
1022	1023
1024	1025
1026	1027
1028	1029
1030	1031
1032	1033
1034	1035
1036	1037
1038	1039
1040	1041
1042	1043
1044	1045
1046	1047
1048	1049
1050	1051
1052	1053
1054	1055
1056	1057
1058	1059
1060	1061
1062	1063
1064	1065
1066	1067
1068	1069
1070	1071
1072	1073
1074	1075
1076	1077
1078	1079
1080	1081
1082	1083
1084	1085
1086	1087
1088	1089
1090	1091
1092	1093
1094	1095
1096	1097
1098	1099
1100	1101
1102	1103
1104	1105
1106	1107
1108	1109
1110	1111
1112	1113
1114	1115
1116	1117
1118	1119
1120	1121
1122	1123
1124	1125
1126	1127
1128	1129
1130	1131
1132	1133
1134	1135
1136	1137
1138	1139
1140	1141
1142	1143
1144	1145
1146	1147
1148	1149
1150	1151
1152	1153
1154	1155
1156	1157
1158	1159
1160	1161
1162	1163
1164	1165
1166	1167
1168	1169
1170	1171
1172	1173
1174	1175
1176	1177
1178	1179
1180	1181
1182	1183
1184	1185
1186	1187
1188	1189
1190	1191
1192	1193
1194	1195
1196	1197
1198	1199
1200	1201
1202	1203
1204	1205
1206	1207

	<u>Zone 1</u>
	<p>Site 1 <i>Tipuana tipu</i> – Tipu Tree</p> <p>This Tipu tree has been severely pruned into a ball in the past year. Nearly every branch has been tipped, and this pruning is causing long-term stress on the tree. There are some stumps that have been left that should be recut, and there are some crossing branches that should be removed to prevent abrasion with the trunk of the tree. This tree will need some time to recover from the pruning, but restoration can begin as early as fall of next year.</p> <p>Maintenance: 90 min. Priority: medium Next Service: fall</p>
	<p>Site 2 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> – Brisbane Box</p> <p>This close relative to the Eucalyptus will eventually cause damage to its surrounding hardscape because Eucalyptus trees tend to grow large. It was not an ideal choice of species for the site, but the tree can be retained if the top of the crown is reduced annually. This tree should also be watched for roof clearance with the adjacent building.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Priority: medium Next Service: winter</p>
	<p>Site 3 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>This Carrotwood should be maintained every one or two years for roof contact. The tree has good vigor and decent branching structure. There has been some tilling of the soil to plant flowers around the base of the tree in the past; this practice should be restricted because it damages the anchorage roots of the tree and causes long-term harm.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour Priority: medium Next Service: winter</p>



Site 4

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This Crape Myrtle is a very good choice for the site. Crape myrtles have low root aggressiveness and tend to not grow very tall. The upper canopy should be trimmed on an annual basis to avoid roof contact.

Maintenance: zero

Priority: low

Next Service: fall



Site 5



Pinus radiata - Monterey Pine




This tree is extremely stressed from the pruning it has had in the past. Nearly every branch has been tipped, and excurrent species such as the pine do not respond well to tipping cuts. If the apical meristem is removed from a branch, then it has no point to expand growth from, and eventually dies back to the main stem. If this happens on every branch, the tree eventually dies all the way back. This tree is currently in a decline spiral and should be monitored. When the tree finally dies it can be removed and replaced.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Priority: medium

Next Service: spring

	<p>Site 6 <i>Salix babylonica</i> - Weeping Willow</p> <p>This is a powerhouse tree, and it will likely cause problems with the hardscape nearby. The weeping willow is known for its aggressive roots, and it is already showing some evidence of root damage by lifting the edges of the planter next to the adjacent building. There also appears to have been some sidewalk repaving nearby, suggesting that the roots may have lifted the sidewalk.</p> <p>The weeping fringe will continue to grow into headspace, and maintenance is time-consuming to cut each whip individually. Previous practice on this tree has been to simply run a hedger through the fringe at head height. Though this practice is not conventional or according to ANSI A300 pruning standards, it appears to be cost effective and the tree appears to be handling it satisfactorily.</p> <p>Since the tree is an aggressive grower, it will need to be monitored for roof clearance. The tree could stand to have a minor trim soon. There are also some interior shoots that should be pruned out. These shoots are naturally being shaded out by the outer fringe, and the tree will be more aesthetic if they are removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour with climber Priority: high Next Service: winter</p>
	<p>Site 7 <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> - Loquat</p> <p>This tree is suffering a bit from the stress of the pruning it has undergone over time. Nearly every interior shoot has been removed, and the entire fringe lies at the branch tips. This pruning strategy is known as Lions-Tailing and is not a recommended practice. Lions tailing reduces the tree's health by reducing its potential to photosynthesize, and it also increases its susceptibility to limb breakage in windstorms. The tree has enough potential to recover, and should be left alone as much as possible. The only two pruning issues are sidewalk clearance and roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Priority: medium Next Service: summer</p>

	<p>Site 8 Unknown Species</p> <p>This recent installation is being choked by its ties. The ties are secured too tightly, causing a constriction similar to a tourniquet. This nursery stock was poorly selected because it only has foliage in the upper one third of the canopy, leaving a long spindly trunk that is susceptible to breakage in the wind. The tree is stake dependent, and if the stakes were to be removed, it would surely fall over in the wind. However, if the stakes are not removed the tree will never develop trunk taper which is necessary for it to be able to stand on its own. The tree should be correctly staked to remove the pressure from the ties.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 9 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid</p> <p>This Hong Kong Orchid Tree is flowering nicely, but it has many incorrect pruning cuts. There are many stumps that are leaving the tree slightly disfigured and stressed. These stumps should be recut so that the tree can roll a cambium callous over the wound sites and heal them to protect from decay organisms entering. There are some rubbing and crossing branches that should be addressed for the long-term health of the tree. This tree will take some time to clean out initially, but it should be a relatively low maintenance tree thereafter.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 10 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> – Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree has similar characteristics to its neighbor at site 9. There are stumping cuts and crossing branches. The structure of the tree could be cleaned out in dormancy, and then the tree would be a relatively low maintenance specimen.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>



Site 11

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This is a well-chosen tree for the site. Crape Myrtle is known to have hardscape friendly roots and a low crown. Very little pruning is needed at this time, but clearance should be monitored for the nearby patio.

Maintenance: 15 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 12

Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

This tree is healthy, but it has an undesirable structure. Nearly all of the branches are emanating from a single point, making it extremely susceptible to tearout in a windstorm. The problem with this tree originated with the nursery practice of heading off the top of the young nursery stock and forcing it to grow many shoots emanating from that resprouting cut. The long-term consequence is the tree has many shoots that all compete with each other and that have little to no lateral branching. Ultimately this poor structure will cause further problems with the tree.




To restore this tree to proper form, the branches should be gradually thinned over the next three years. Also, the branches should be monitored for roof clearance and sidewalk clearance. Rather than tipping all of the branches, a proper pruning would involve a gradual thinning of the branches back to the parent stem.




Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: now


Priority: low


	<p>Site 13 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree has been pruned into a low ornamental form. This form is acceptable and can be continued to be maintained, but it will require cooperation with the regular landscape crew. There is evidence of shearing the low branches and leaving ragged stumping cuts. These stumps should be recut back to the main stem, and some rubbing and crossing structures should be removed. This tree will have some initial maintenance, but it will end up with very little maintenance in the long run if pruned correctly.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 14 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This is a good site with protection from afternoon sun. A more delicate species could be planted here. Since there is limited room for the roots to grow, I recommend a diminutive species. Good choices could include the Purple Leaf Plum or the Japanese Maple.</p>
	<p>Site 15 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree has some stumping cuts as well, and these cuts should be cut back to the parent stem. There is some minor deadwood that can be removed. This tree should also be monitored for roof clearance with the nearby buildings. There are a few rubbing and crossing structures that should be removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 16 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site gets protection from the afternoon sun and shade from its neighboring Sycamore in the summertime. It would be a good site for a diminutive species such as the Purple Leaf Plum or the Japanese Maple.</p>
	<p>Site 17 <i>Platanus acerfolia</i> - London Plane Tree</p> <p>This tree has good structure, but it should be monitored for the limbs that are overhanging the roof of the adjacent building. There is one co-dominant leader immediately over the corner of the building that should be addressed in the winter. The smaller and lower of the two leading branches should be removed. Co-dominant leads are susceptible to tearout in windstorms. There is also some minor deadwooding in the tree that could be done.</p> <p>Maintenance: 90 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 18 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> - Sweet Gum</p> <p>This tree has very good form and it does not need much pruning in the short run. There is some competition with the neighboring Juniper that should be addressed, and a few of the leaders that are going into the Juniper should be reduced to subordinate branches. Sidewalk clearance should be maintained. Homeowners may have issues with this tree because of its fruit drop on the sidewalk.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>




	<p>Site 19 <i>Juniper chinensis</i> – Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>The Juniper is a great species because it is extremely low maintenance. It only needs about half an hour of internal deadwood cleaning every 3 to 5 years. This tree has some minor competition with the Liquidambar to the North, but the pruning cuts should be made on the Liquidambar and not on the Juniper. There is only a little bit of deadwood cleaning that can be done in this tree at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 20 <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> - New Zealand Christmas Tree</p> <p>This tree is growing very well in its location. It should be monitored for roof clearance with the adjacent building. The fibrous masses in the canopy are aerial roots that the tree has developed as an adaption to absorb more moisture from its surroundings. If left alone, these aerial roots will grow to the ground and provide additional anchorage and water supply for the tree. However, this is not recommended for this landscape because the aerial roots are not necessary for the tree's well-being, and they will obstruct the landscapers from caring for the turf grass around the tree, increasing the general cost of maintenance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 21 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>The pepper tree is a fast grower that loves the Southern California climate. This tree will need to be maintained annually or even twice per year to maintain sidewalk and roof clearance. The bulges in the trunk of this tree are old wound sites that have healed up. There is a potential for decay to enter through these sites, but there is a low likelihood that it will affect the long-term health of the tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 22 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid</p> <p>This tree has sidewalk clearance issues that should be addressed immediately. It is a very quick fix, but it should be addressed sooner rather than later before landscapers or shareholders make the cuts themselves. There are also some small crossing branches that should be removed. This tree looks healthier than the other neighboring orchid trees.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 23 <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> - Bottlebrush</p> <p>This tree is a well-chosen species, and it is doing fairly well in Southern California's climate. However, it was planted a bit too close to the hardscape, and is showing some early signs of lifting the adjacent sidewalk. Shareholders also may have issues with the messy flower drop. The low fringe should be addressed annually for sidewalk clearance</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 24 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> – Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree has a bit of deadwood that can be removed to improve it aesthetically. There are also some low hanging branches that should be removed to provide head height clearance. Eventually it will grow into competition with the neighboring New Zealand Christmas Tree. The branching structure is acceptable, but there are some crossing structures that should be removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 25 <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> - Norfolk Island Pine</p> <p>This tree has a good, solid leading trunk with very little perceptible lean. The foliage is full and green, and this tree will continue to grow skyward. It should be noted that there is some out-sapping at the base of the trunk on the Western side. This out-sapping could be due to a variety of causes, and it should be monitored over time. One possibility is damage from the planting of the flowers around the base of the tree. Another is torsional wind loads on the tree concentrated at the base of the trunk. There are scrape marks, and this suggests mechanical damage. The wound site does not appear to be serious enough for alarm.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 26 <i>Platanus acerfolia</i> - London Plane Tree</p> <p>This tree has good branching structure and its hazards have been mitigated in 2012. There are some branches that are gracefully arcing over the Greenbelt, but there is plenty of space between them and the adjacent building. This tree should be monitored when it is in leaf and the deadwood should be cleaned from the canopy.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours with climber Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 27 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> - Sweet Gum</p> <p>This tree is growing well with its neighbor at site 28. The Liquidambar trees tend to like to grow in a grove. There is good branching structure and healthy foliage. The only pruning that is needed at this time is to reduce the competition with the neighboring Juniper tree. A few small cuts could be made to reduce its competition with its neighboring Liquidambar tree as well.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 28 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> – Sweet Gum</p> <p>This tree is growing well with its neighbor at site 27. There is one branch that is growing out to the South East that has been tipped in the past. This branch should be allowed to re-sprout, and then the sprouts should be thinned and trained into a strong structure.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 29 <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> - Norfolk Island Pine</p> <p>This tree is tied to a metal stake that is immediately adjacent to the trunk. The tie on this stake is causing damage to the trunk and should be removed. If the tree needs additional support, proper guy wires should be installed by staking them into the ground. The top of the tree has developed a severe lean to the West into the canopy of the neighboring Liquidambar tree. If the tree continues to grow in this way, it will eventually be detrimental to its own health because the cantilever of the weight distribution will predispose it to failure. The tree does not appear to be a hazard because its prevailing lean is away from the adjacent building. The tree stakes should be removed in the short term, and the growing tip should be monitored over the next year.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 30 <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> - Chinese Elm</p> <p>This Elm tree has been aggressively thinned in the past, and the foliage is looking a little sparse. Very little pruning should be done to this tree for the next several years until it recovers. The only pruning that is necessary is sidewalk clearance with the low fringe.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 31 <i>Pinus radiata</i> - Monterey Pine</p> <p>This pine has a bit of deadwood that can be removed. It should also be sprayed with water to remove the dead needles that are stuck in the canopy. This will have a short term effect of making the tree more aesthetically pleasing and appear greener. In the long run, a wash-down will make light more accessible to the needles and will increase the tree's figure. There are some tipping cuts on the low branches, and these branches will likely die back over time because the growing tips have been removed. Very little live foliage should be pruned from this tree. Only deadwooding is necessary at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 32 <i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i> – African Yew Pine</p> <p>This tree has decent form, and it is not interfering with any of the surrounding hardscape. It has plenty of room to grow, and it does not need any pruning at this time. Care should be taken to keep the live foliage away from the sidewalk in future years because this tree will drop fruits that will interfere with walkers and wheelchairs.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 33 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree should be addressed immediately for head height clearance. The canopy is a little lopsided because roof clearance has been done in the past without compensating on the opposite side of the canopy. Roof clearance should also be done. A bit of fringe lightning should be performed on the northeastern corner of the fringe. The tree provides excellent shade for the area and will grow well with the surrounding trees, but it should be maintained annually for roof and head height clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour Next Service: now Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 34 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has plenty of space to grow, but it will need to be maintained for roof and head height clearance. There is also some deadwood in the upper canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 35 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree's lower fringe is a little ragged because it was pruned by an aggressive landscaper using either loppers or shears. The stumps that are left should be cut back to the parent stem. The tree is also in competition with the Fern pine to the East, and clearance should be pruned. Generally, this tree's fringe should be addressed every 6 to 12 months.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 36 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree is in competition with the pine to the South, and clearance should be pruned. The fringe of this tree should also be raised for head height clearance. This tree's fringe will need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months, but it only needs to be pruned around the low fringe and on the South side where there is competition with the pine tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>



Site 37
Pinus radiata - Monterey Pine

The most notable feature of this tree is its co-dominant lead. This feature creates a hazard because the two trunks press up against each other and do not develop a branch union that increases in diameter as they grow. This makes the attach points susceptible to wind throw because the two trunks will oscillate much like a tuning fork in the wind. If one of the two trunks were to fail, it would likely be the southern one. This trunk could potentially reach the adjacent building and cause significant damage. A recommended mitigation for this structure is to install a safety line in the canopy. This will not prevent the trunk from tearing out, but it will limit any damage because the trunk will remain secured to the rest of the tree rather than falling onto adjacent building. The tree is also showing signs of weeping sap on the underside of some of the limbs. This exudation of sap could be indicative of torsional stress, or it could be cracks from rapidly expanding bark from aggressive growth. This tree should be monitored for sap flow. If the sap flow increases, then it is likely an injury which could be indicative of a problem. If the sap flow goes away, then the tree will likely have healed itself. Some of the branches have been tipped in the past causing them to slowly die back. Pines should never be tipped because they are excurrent species that cannot recover when they have their growing tips removed. This tree is in competition with the Brazilian Pepper to the North, but the Brazilian Pepper should yield to the pine tree because the pine is more valuable.




Maintenance: one hour with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: hazard



Site 38
Ulmus parvifolia - Chinese Elm

This tree has been very aggressively pruned recently. The tree will need to have time to recover. Nearly every branch in the upper canopy has been tipped, and the fringe that remains may or may not be enough to sustain the tree. The only pruning that needs to be done on this tree is maintenance of the low fringe for head height and roof clearance.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 39 <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> – Silver Leaf Mountain Gum</p> <p>This Eucalyptus has an odd structural defect at about 8 feet up its trunk. A lateral branch is twisted around the main trunk causing a constriction point. At this point in the tree's life, this branch is far too large to remove without causing further damage to the tree. The tree should simply be monitored for this weak point in its structure. If fungal blooms or dieback begin to occur around this contact zone, then the tree should be evaluated for being a hazard. The tree is currently not a hazard because the leaves are healthy and the trunk appears to be sturdy and decay-free. The only pruning that is necessary on this tree is roof clearance from the adjacent building and a harmony trim with the adjacent New Zealand Christmas Tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour with climber Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 40 <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> - New Zealand Christmas Tree</p> <p>This tree is in good form and needs very little pruning at this time. The competition with its neighboring Eucalyptus should be addressed in the short run, and sidewalk and head height clearance should be maintained annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. with climber Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 41 <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> - New Zealand Christmas Tree</p> <p>This tree is in good form, and it needs very little pruning at this time. It should be monitored for roof clearance with the adjacent building. Some of this tree's limbs have been tipped in the past, and they will need to be restored. As the tree develops shoots in response to this pruning, the strongest shoots should be retained and the weaker ones should be removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>



Site 42

Afrocarpus falcatus – African Yew Pine

This tree has been pruned over the sidewalk, and many of the cuts are a bit too aggressive. There is still plenty of foliage on the tree, and it will recover from these wounds. However, the only pruning that is necessary in the short term is head height clearance and clearance with the neighboring Brazilian Pepper and Monterey Pine. There is some minor deadwood in the canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.

Maintenance: one hour with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 43

Pinus radiata - Monterey Pine

This pine tree has begun its decline spiral, and it only has a few more years of life left. When there is money in the landscaping budget, this tree should be considered for removal and replacement. In the short run, the dead limbs can be removed, and the live foliage can be sprayed with a hose to reduce the dust buildup and eliminate the dead needles from the canopy. This will open it up for more exposure to light and increase photosynthesis in the tree.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low

Removal recommended



Site 44

Tipuana tipu - Tipu Tree

In the past, this tree was climbed with spikes, and these Spike wounds still remain in the trunk of the tree. Live trees should never be climbed with spikes because they create wounds that the tree will have to heal. These wounds are entry points for decay organisms and can cause long-term damage to the health of the tree.

The foliage of this tree is full and healthy. It should be addressed for sidewalk clearance and competition with the neighboring Liquidambar and Fern pine. There are some minor weeping sites on the trunk that should be monitored annually. If the sap exudation increases, then it may be a sign of a more serious condition.

Maintenance: one hour with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 45

Liquidambar styraciflua – Sweet Gum

This Liquidambar is healthy, but it is recovering from some egregious pruning wounds. It is growing nicely in a grove with the neighboring Tipu, Podocarpus, and Pine. No pruning is necessary at this time, but it should be inspected annually.

Maintenance: zero

Next Service: fall

Priority: low

	<p>Site 46 <i>Pinus radiata</i> - Monterey Pine</p> <p>The low fringe of this Monterey Pine has been tipped, and the tipping cuts have caused these limbs to die back. These dead limbs should be removed back to the parent stem. There is also significant deadwood in the canopy that can be removed as well. The live foliage can be sprayed with a hose to knock down the dead needles and improve sunlight penetration in the canopy. This will improve the tree's vigor and increase its chances of recovering from the poor pruning in the past. It is possible that this tree could recover and continue to live for many more years, but it is currently in guarded condition.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 47 <i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i> – African Yew Pine</p> <p>There is some deadwood and crossing branches that should be removed before they become larger problems. This tree is growing nicely with its neighbors and only needs a little bit of pruning at the fringe to make room for the neighboring trees. This tree should be monitored annually for head height clearance. It has plenty of room to grow.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour with climber Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 48 <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> - Norfolk Island Pine</p> <p>This is a healthy <i>Araucaria</i> specimen, and there is little perceptible prevailing lean. The foliage is healthy and evenly distributed. In the long term, this tree may eventually become a hazard. Therefore, it should be monitored annually, and if any signs of stress appear at the base of the tree, then it should be considered for removal.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 49

Cassia leptophylla - Gold Medallion Tree

This was a poorly chosen nursery stock when installed. It has a long spindly trunk with a small sprig of foliage at the top. This form makes the tree susceptible to being blown over in the wind. To compensate, the tree was tightly tied to a stake when planted. These ties are now causing constriction around the trunk similar to a tourniquet. These ties should be removed so that water and nutrients can be transported up and down the trunk of the tree. This tree needs to be re-staked so that it has room for movement to develop trunk taper. If the tree never develops trunk taper, it will never be able to stand on its own and will eventually fail.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high



Site 50

Cassia leptophylla - Gold Medallion Tree

This tree has similar problems to the gold medallion tree at site 49. It was a poorly chosen nursery stock with only a small sprig of foliage at the top and a long spindly trunk that is susceptible to wind throw. It was planted in a similar manner with a stake up against the trunk of the tree tied very tightly to the trunk. As a result, this tree has already begun to decline and die. In the short term, it should be re-staked so that if it is able to pull out of its stressed condition, it will stand a better chance at survival. However, this tree may end up declining and dying and needing to be replaced.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high



Site 51

Pittosporum undulatum – Victorian Box

This tree has a much better chance of survival than its neighboring gold medallion tree. There is foliage two thirds of the way down the trunk, allowing a chance for the tree to develop proper trunk taper. The shoots at the base of the tree should be retained and not removed. These shoots will increase the trunk taper at the base. In about 1 to 2 years these shoots can then be removed. One problem that can be foreseen with this tree is the fruit drop. In 5 to 10 years this tree may drop significant fruit loads on the adjacent sidewalk causing problems for walkers and wheelchairs. As long as this tree is pruned away from the sidewalk, this problem can be minimized. The staking is not ideal because the ties are putting pressure on the trunk of the tree, but they can be retained in the short run because they are not causing constriction like the ties on the trees in sites 50 and 49. Eventually these ties can be replaced with wire and tubing that allows the tree more freedom to move in the wind.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 52

Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

This tree has fire blight which is a systemic disease that has already spread throughout the tree's vascular system. Removal of the symptomatic tissue provides aesthetic relief temporarily, but eventually this tree will begin a decline spiral. However, the tree can be retained for several more years, and the fire blight can be removed annually. The tree will not need to be removed and replaced until it dies, and it may not die for another 5 to 7 years. If symptomatic tissue is removed, pruning tools need to be sterilized in bleach between every cut. This is more time-consuming, but it will prevent the spread of fire blight through pruning tools to other trees.

Maintenance: 90 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 53

Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

This tree has similar characteristics to its neighbor at site 52. It has fire blight, and will eventually decline and die over time. However, the tree can be retained for several more years. To improve aesthetics, the symptomatic tissue of the fire blight can be removed.

Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 54

Pinus pinea - Italian Stone Pine

This tree has beautiful healthy foliage, but it is only at the tips. Previous pruning has removed interior shoots and has caused the foliage to only grow at the extreme tips of each branch. The tree is therefore in stable condition, but is not going to be able to heal large wounds.

Some of the branches that are over the street have been tipped. These branches will eventually die back to the parent stem because Pines cannot handle tipping cuts. Roof clearance should be monitored annually, but no pruning is necessary over the roof at this time. There is only a minor amount of deadwood to be removed and some minor competition with the adjacent Evergreen pear.

This tree is known to have aggressive roots, and there may be some problems with the roots invading the foundation of the adjacent building. If this is the case, these roots should not be severed without the supervision of an arborist because incorrect root cutting could damage the tree's ability to anchor itself and stay upright. Improper root cutting also serves as an entry point for decay organisms and can kill the tree from the bottom up.

Maintenance: one hour with climber

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 55

Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree is in fairly good form, but it needs a few structural corrections. These correction cuts should be made in the winter while the tree is dormant. There is some deadwood and there are some crossing structures that should be removed. Also, the tree should be pruned for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: winter

Priority: medium



Site 56

Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree is in good form, and it will grow well with its neighbor orchid tree. There are only a few deadwood cuts that should be made at this time. In the future, this tree will need to be pruned for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 5 min.

Next Service: winter

Priority: low



Site 57

Vacant Planting Site

This site should remain empty as long as the avocado tree grows in the private zone adjacent to it. The avocado tree behind this vacant planting site may pose problems to the building because it was planted so close. When this tree is removed, this planting site could be considered.

Furthermore, this planting site on the map is immediately adjacent to a storm drain. I recommend splitting the site into two separate sites to the North and South of the storm drain and planting diminutive species that are shade tolerant. This will avoid causing any damage to the storm drain or surrounding infrastructure.



Site 58

Schinus terebinthifolius - Brazilian Pepper

This tree is in excellent form and excellent health. It will need to be pruned every 6 to 12 months for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: high



Site 59

Tipuana tipu - Tipu Tree




This Tipu has healthy foliage and will need to be pruned annually for head height clearance around the lower fringe. However, this tree has a serious problem: it has a boring beetle infestation, likely an ambrosia beetle that carries a fungus in its mandibles. There are boring sites up and down the North side of the trunk, some of which are weeping sap.

The Fusarium fungus is a localized fungus, so it will remain in the immediate vicinity of the boreholes rather than traveling systemically through the vascular system of the tree. However, if the infestation becomes worse, the infected tissue could girdle the trunk and prevent water and nutrients from reaching the foliage, much like a tree having a heart attack. This tree should be monitored quarterly for any development with the infestation. Though infected trees may appear healthy at the fringe, they can decline and die over a matter of months or even weeks.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium

	<p>Site 60 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good structure and is healthy, but it is growing in competition with its neighboring pepper tree. This tree should be pruned to leave a little space for its neighbor, and it should also be addressed for roof clearance with the adjacent building.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 61 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>The canopy of this tree is looking a little sparser than its neighbor because many of the interior shoots have been pruned out. This tree should be allowed to grow more foliage in its upper canopy to recover from its stress. There is some deadwood that could be removed for aesthetic purposes and some rubbing and crossing structures that can also be addressed. This tree should not have to yield to its stronger neighbor. Rather, the neighbor tree should be pruned back to allow more space to grow.</p> <p>There is also some drought stress in the leaves which could be indicative of root cutting. There may have been root cutting in the past 2 to 5 years that is now manifesting itself as yellowing foliage. This tree should recover because the Brazilian Pepper is a very vigorous species.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 62 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree will have to be monitored annually for contact with the adjacent building. It is also growing into contact competition with the olive tree. Both of these issues will need to be addressed along with head height clearance and sidewalk clearance around the fringe. Since the Brazilian Pepper is a fast-growing species, this may need to be addressed every 6 to 12 months. The tree has good structure, but it will simply need to be maintained at its fringe.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 63 <i>Olea europaea</i> - Olive Tree</p> <p>This tree is suffering bark loss from some aggressive pruning in the past. Though the Olive tree is a long-lived species, it is a poor healer. Many of these egregious pruning cuts will never heal. There is some deadwood that should be removed from the tree.</p> <p>There is some dieback of foliage that could be indicative of a more serious condition known as xylella. This condition is systemic and can eventually cause the death of an infected tree. Currently, it is hard to tell whether the dieback symptoms in the tree are due to xylella or simply due to the stress the tree incurred at its last pruning. The tree should be monitored for more symptoms as they appear, but no corrective action should be taken at this time.</p> <p>There are some fungal blooms at the base of the trunk indicating advanced decay has already begun to set in. When fungal blooms appear, the mycelium (vegetative form of a fungus) has already reached the core of the tree. This means that the tree is structurally weak and may be susceptible to failure in a storm. If the limbs that have lost most of their bark are removed, the tree can be retained for several more years. However, it appears that the tree has begun its decline spiral and will eventually need to be removed and replaced in the next 5 to 10 years.</p> <p>Maintenance: 1 hour Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 64 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> – Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This orchid tree has excellent structure and good trunk taper. It will need to be monitored annually for sidewalk and roof clearance. There is some minor deadwood that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>



Site 65

Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

This pear tree has early signs of fire blight, though not as serious as some of the other pear trees in Mutual 15. The symptomatic tissue should be pruned out of the tree for aesthetic purposes.

This tree's form is a problem that originated at the nursery. It has many shoots all originating from the same point. This phenomenon was caused by the nursery heading back the tree to a height of approximately 6 feet and then allowing all of the new sprouts to grow into respective branches. These branches have relatively little lateral branching because they've had to compete with each other for light. That created a structure that is very susceptible to tearout and wind throw.

This tree can be gradually trained back to a regular form, but it will take 3 to 5 years of restoration pruning. Restoration pruning will include a gradual thinning of the competing interior shoots over a long period of time, allowing time for the tree to heal the wounds. In the short run, the tree should be monitored for sidewalk clearance, and one of the branches that is in heavy cantilever over the sidewalk should be pruned back to an appropriate subordinate upright branch. Lastly, this tree should be addressed for competition with the neighboring orchid tree.

Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 66

Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

This tree is also affected by fire blight that will likely be the cause of death of the tree. Aesthetically, the tree can be pruned annually to remove the symptomatic tissue. Eventually this tree should be considered for removal and replacement.

Maintenance: 90 min. with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 67

Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine

This is a multi-trunk specimen of *Araucaria*. If left in its current multi-trunk form, this tree cannot be allowed to have a long lifespan. These multiple trunks will compete with each other, and they will be susceptible to tearout in a windstorm. In as early as five years, this tree could become a hazard to the adjacent building. This tree has been improperly staked and tied with a tight string around the trunk creating a constriction point similar to a tourniquet. These stakes and ties should be removed. If the tree cannot stand on its own, it can be staked correctly using wire and hose tubing that allow some movement for the tree to develop trunk taper. However, if a longer life is desired for this tree, one single leading trunk should be selected and the remaining trunks should be pruned out before they grow any larger. If the remaining trunks are removed now, the wound sites will be small and easy for the tree to heal. If they are pruned later, then the wound sites will be large and take a longer time to heal, making the tree more susceptible to disease and decay. Ultimately, this is not the best choice of tree for the site because if the tree were to mature for 20 or 30 years, it would pose a significant hazard to the adjacent building.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: high



Site 68

Unknown Species

This tree has good structural form and healthy foliage. The large leaves imply a tolerance for shade, and the tree appears to be doing well on the site. No pruning needs to be done at this time, but the tree should be monitored for growth rate. If the tree shows a rapid growth rate, then caution should be taken to prune it away from the adjacent building.

Maintenance: zero

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 69

Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine

This tree is similar to the tree at site 67. It is a multi-trunk *Araucaria* that could be retained for a short period of time as a multi-trunk or retained for the long-term as a single trunk. It also has similar staking problems, and if the trunks cannot stand on their own, then they should be re-staked correctly. This tree is showing a little bit of yellowing of the foliage in the lower canopy which is likely due to the greater amount of shade that it receives relative to its neighboring *Araucaria*. The upper foliage appears to be healthy and full. This tree will continue to grow skyward and can reach a height of 70 feet or more. In the long run, this tree will have to be removed because it will be a hazard to the adjacent building.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: Now

Priority: high



Site 70

Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree has some significant deadwood in the canopy that will need to be pruned out for aesthetic purposes. The best time of year to prune this deadwood is while the tree is in leaf so the deadwood can be easily identified. There are also some minor structural cracks that should be monitored. The soil around the base of this tree also appears to be fairly dry, and the irrigation should be checked so that this tree does not suffer drought stress.

Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 71 through 82

Syzygium paniculatum – Brush Cherry

This stand of brush cherry plays an important role of creating a privacy screen for the homeowners that live at the edge of Leisure World. They also aesthetically block the power lines on the opposite side of the wall. They are growing nicely with the understory oleanders that will need to be pruned annually for sidewalk clearance.

The big problem that these trees are facing is the recent installation of the wall. The wall's installation necessitated cutting many roots which ultimately caused a great deal of stress on these trees. Furthermore, the roots that were cut were the anchorage roots to the East that prevent the trees from falling to the West towards the adjacent buildings. Currently, approximately 55% to 60% of the root plates of each of these trees remain. The foliage of these trees appears healthy, and if not for the prior knowledge of the wall's installation, I would not have considered them a hazard.



These trees should be monitored quarterly for signs of decline. If they brown out and decline, they should be removed and replaced. However, since the trees are currently green and healthy and still serving their intended purpose, they can be retained. Although there are pruning cuts that could be made on these trees, the intended lifespan of these trees is likely not more than two years. Therefore my recommendation is to not prune them at this time and to wait to see how they respond to the root cutting. Inspections should be done quarterly for the next two years.

Maintenance: zero

Next Service: winter

Priority: high



	<p>Site 83 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This tree is an excellent choice for its site because the Crape Myrtle is known for not having aggressive roots or a far-reaching canopy. The tree is struggling a bit because it prefers a bit more sun, but the top of its canopy is beginning to get more sun as it grows above the roofline. The tree does not need any pruning at this time, but it should be monitored for roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 84 <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> - Brush Cherry</p> <p>This tree is a heavy fruit producer, creating quite a mess on the sidewalk below. It is also limited in its root space to only 2 or 3 feet in its planter box. Small root space means that the tree has few significant anchorage roots, and it has a greater chance of failure in the wind than a tree with a larger growing space. The tree is currently healthy, and it serves its purpose of creating a privacy screen and blocking the view of the power lines.</p> <p>There are two sets of co-dominant leaders in this tree that are susceptible to tearout. The northern pair should be considered for reduction. The northern leader on the northern pair of co-dominant leaders should be removed before it becomes a hazard. Additional fringe lightning cuts can be made over the sidewalk to reduce the fruit drop, but too much pruning would reduce the health of the tree. If the fruit drop becomes a problem for the homeowners, then the tree could be removed, but it should not be replaced. The act of installing a new tree on this site would cause damage to the roots of the hedge surrounding it. Rather, if a new planting is desired, it should wait until the entire hedge is replanted.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>



Site 85
Vacant Planting Site

This planting site would be ideal for a shade tolerant tree such as the Japanese Maple. It is also close to the building, so care should be taken to select a species that is not root aggressive.



Site 86
Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This tree has excellent structural form. The Crape Myrtle is known to not be root aggressive; however, it is planted a bit too close to the hardscape, so there is still a possibility that it may eventually cause damage to the adjacent patio. The foliage should be monitored for roof clearance and sidewalk clearance annually.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium



Site 87

Pinus canariensis - Canary Island Pine

This species is known to get very tall, and it may not be the best choice next to a building. Complicating this tree's health is its structure of having three co-dominant stems emanating from eight-feet up the tree. At some point in the distant past the leading tip of the young tree must have been pinched or broken and lateral branches assumed apical dominance. This is what created the form that the tree is in today.

The angle of branch attachment is sufficiently large that there is not a hazard of included bark. The branch union points are still expanding in girth as the trunks expand so there is additional support as the tree grows. However, there still remains the possibility of large-scale wind throw when the wind causes the trunks to oscillate like a tuning fork. I see no signs of stress or failure at these branch union points, and so I feel this tree is not an imminent hazard to the building. This tree should be monitored annually with a climbing inspection for any signs of stress in the trunk. Early signs of stress may indicate a greater likelihood of failure.

The pruning needs of the tree are minimal at this point in time, but it should be monitored for roof clearance.

Maintenance: two hours with climber

Next Service: summer

Priority: medium



Site 88

Metrosideros excelsa – New Zealand Christmas Tree

This tree has good form and good foliage. It needs very little pruning at this time. It should be monitored for street and sidewalk clearance. It is growing nicely with the Oleander behind it.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 89 through 109
Juniperus chinensis – Hollywood Juniper

This species is an excellent choice for this hedge because it is low maintenance and heat tolerant. This hedge will require minimal maintenance: only the occasional street clearance. There is little growing space for the trunk of these trees, and this will limit their size naturally.





There are some volunteer Brazilian Pepper trees growing in the soil space that should be removed to retain uniformity of the hedge. There are also some dead branches that can be removed from this hedge for aesthetic purposes.



Maintenance: four hours




Next Service: now

Priority: low



	<u>Zone 2</u>
	<p>Site 1 <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> - Purple Leaf Plum</p> <p>This is a large site, better suited to a shade tree than a tiny ornamental. There is considerably more room than is needed for the Plum tree that is planted here. I recommend transplanting this plum tree to a more appropriate site and planting a larger specimen in this key landscape site.</p> <p>Maintenance: 3 hours to transplant Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 2 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> – Carrotwood</p> <p>This tree has several trunks emanating from the same point at about 6 feet up the trunk. This is not an ideal form, but it is too late in the tree's development to make correctional cuts. There is a bit of tubing that is impounded in the bark from when the tree was smaller and tied to a stake.</p> <p>The tree should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance but does not need pruning now. There are a few rubbing branches in the upper canopy that could be corrected, but these can wait until the clearance pruning.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 3 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>This tree has a bit of a chaotic interior and could have some slight reduction in its complexity. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. The structure of the tree is not ideal because many trunks are emanating from the same point at 6 feet up the tree, but no action should be taken because it is too late in the tree's development.</p> <p>Some severe fluting has occurred near the root crown indicating some internal decay. It is possible that this tree has internal defects that will cause structural weakness. Since the tree is relatively small, it would not cause significant damage to the nearby buildings if it were to fail. Therefore this tree is currently not a hazard, but it should be monitored as it grows.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 4 <i>Prunus ceracifera</i> - Purple Leaf Plum</p> <p>This plum tree seems to be faring well given its protection by the neighboring Sycamore and Golden Rain Tree. It still receives full afternoon sun, and its Western canopy is showing signs of scorch. This tree is acceptable as an understory tree and can be allowed to grow in the site.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 5 <i>Platanus acerfolia</i> - London Plane Tree</p> <p>This beautiful London Plane Tree has an excellent scaffold. It is leaning slightly to the North-East, towards the adjacent building. It should be monitored annually and thinned on its Eastern side to allow more growth on the Western side to compensate for its lean. There do not appear to be any major defects in the trunk or the major scaffold branches at this time. Even though this tree is a large specimen, it appears to be safe and does not need any major pruning at this time. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance annually in addition to canopy rebalancing.</p> <p>Maintenance: four hours with climber Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 6 <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> - Golden Rain Tree</p> <p>This is one of the few remaining specimens of the Golden Rain Tree in leisure world. It is a healthy tree, and it should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 7 <i>Olea europaea</i> - Olive Tree</p> <p>This olive tree has been severely headed back in the past. Nearly every one of its branches has been tipped. There is a load of deadwood in the tree that should be removed for aesthetic purposes. The olive tree can be a long-lived species if it is pruned correctly. However, it is a poor healer, so injuries that it acquires now will be retained for the rest of its life.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 8

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This Crape Myrtle appears to be stressed due to poor drainage. There is a pool of water at the base of the tree at 10:30am, eight hours after the sprinkler system has run. If water does not drain away properly, then roots will be suffocated by lack of oxygen. Paradoxically, the root drowning will manifest symptoms similar to drought stress in leaves. If the roots die from suffocation, the tree will not be able to get the water it needs for its foliage. The best mitigation for this tree is to reduce the amount of sprinkler irrigation in this zone.

It is difficult to improve drainage at this site while still retaining the tree because most drainage improvements involve excavation, which can damage roots. Rather, it should simply be noted that this site has poor drainage, and if this tree dies and is removed, then the problem can be addressed before a new tree is planted.

Maintenance: zero
Next Service: fall
Priority: low








Site 9

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This tree has many trunks emanating from the same point about 4 feet up the trunk, making it slightly more susceptible to tearout in a windstorm. The branches that form the canopy have very little lateral branching, and it will be difficult to retrain the canopy of this tree into a healthy structure. For now, a few up-pointing branches can be thinned to make room for the stronger branches. This tree should be monitored annually for sidewalk and roof clearance.




Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 10 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This tree has similar characteristics to the Crape Myrtle at site nine. It has multiple trunks emanating from a single point making it more susceptible to wind throw. The angle of branch attachment is large enough that it is not a significant problem, but it is not an ideal form for the tree.</p> <p>There is some minor bark loss on the North Western side of the trunk and the Eastern side of the trunk as well. This could be indicative of root injury or root loss. This injury should be monitored quarterly. The cambium layer appears to be advancing and healing the wound. If the cambium continues to advance, then the wound will heal and the tree will not need any mitigation. If the cambium begins to retreat and the wound increases in size, then the tree may become a removal.</p> <p>Maintenance: 5 min. Next Service: winter Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 11 <i>Olea europaea</i> - Olive Tree</p> <p>The olive tree is a desirable species because it is long-lived, but the downside is the tree is a poor healer. There are some wounds on the trunk and on the underside of limbs in the upper canopy that may not heal for the rest of the tree's life. There is a minor amount of deadwood that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. There appears to be significant digging in the root zone of this tree to plant flowers. This digging should not be allowed, because it involves root cutting which causes long-term damage to the more desirable and more valuable olive tree. This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 12 <i>Tipuana tipu</i> - Tipu Tree</p> <p>This Tipu tree has a couple of crossing branches that should be removed before they cause abrasions to the other trunks. There are a few sites on the trunk where boring insects have entered through the bark. These entry points are now weeping sap and showing early signs of the Fusarium fungus. Since the Fusarium fungus is localized, these wounds may not directly impact the health of the foliage for a while. However, if the tree acquires enough of them that they girdle the trunk, then the tree could decline and die in a matter of months or weeks.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 13 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This Crape Myrtle has the same structural issues that its neighbor at planting site 10 has. There are many trunks emanating from a single point creating a structure that is more susceptible to wind throw. Nearly all of the branches are leaning out towards the North, away from the shade of the neighboring Tipu tree. The tree does not appear to be in cantilever enough to cause a problem, but it should be monitored annually for roof clearance and cantilever.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 14 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This Crape Myrtle tree has similar characteristics to be Crape Myrtle at site 13. It is very slightly growing to the North over Building 20, away from the Magnolia to the South. These branches should be watched for roof clearance. Since the branches are relatively small and lightweight, they do not pose a major hazard to the building if one or two were to fail in a windstorm. Shoots that are lower on the tree should be retained because they will help the branches develop taper which will make them less susceptible to tearout.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 15 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia tree has ideal structure and is a beautiful tree. The foliage is clean and healthy.</p> <p>There is one major surface root on the northern side of the trunk that appears to have been cut in the recent past. Ordinarily, this would be a major problem because decay would enter the tree, and a big cut would reduce the size of the root system to support the tree. However, this root was girdling the northern half of the trunk, and the cutting of this root actually allows a greater portion of the root system to function properly. Aesthetically, this root can be pruned back to the trunk because it is currently a bit of an eyesore and trip hazard.</p> <p>Very little pruning needs to be done to this tree at this time. It should be monitored for sidewalk clearance and competition with the neighboring Tipu tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours Next Service: spring Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 16 <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> - New Zealand Christmas Tree</p> <p>This tree has some beautiful aerial root structures. The fibrous structures in the tree are aerial roots, protrusions that grow towards the ground to increase the water supply to the tree. On the Eastern side of the trunk, there are already aerial roots that have reached to the ground. The structures that are over the sidewalk will need to eventually be pruned out, but can be retained as long as they are above sufficient sidewalk clearance height. This tree will need to be monitored annually for sidewalk and roof clearance, and there are a few competing shoots that should be removed before they cause harm to the rest of the tree.</p> <p>There are a few epicormic shoots on the interior of the canopy that should be removed before they compete with the more desirable outer foliage on the permanent scaffold structure.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 17 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This Crape Myrtle is a well-chosen species for the site. It is a species that does not have aggressive roots or a large crown. This tree has a double lead defect on the southern trunk that should be corrected. If not corrected, then it will be susceptible to tearout in a windstorm that would cause more damage to the tree than a simple pruning cut. Other than the removal of one of these co-dominant leads, this tree needs very little pruning at this time. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 18 <i>Citrus x meyeri</i>. – Lemon Tree</p> <p>This lemon tree has unfortunately been hedged into a ball, causing great harm to the interior canopy. There is much deadwood that should be removed to improve the health of the tree. Citrus trees do not handle hedging well because they are poor wound compartmentalizers. There is significant bark loss on the upper side of the northern trunk that appears to be due to squirrel chew. The ground around the base of the tree is very soggy. Although citrus is a tropical tree and prefers moist soil, it still needs well-drained soil so that the roots can breathe.</p> <p>The foliage is showing early signs of asymmetrical spotting which can be an early sign of the disease HLB. Continued monitoring is necessary for this tree. This tree should be monitored quarterly for advanced stages of this disease. In the short run, the deadwood should be removed and the crown should be allowed to grow taller. Landscapers should be made aware that this tree should not be hedged.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. Priority: next service now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 19 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is the former site of a fig tree that caused damage to the surrounding hard scape. It could potentially be used as a planting site for diminutive species that can take the heat of the afternoon sun. There is not much space for a large species, but a smaller one such as a matching Crape Myrtle or a Palm tree could work well here.</p>
	<p>Site 20 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree has a few structural defects that could be corrected to improve the long-term health of the tree. There is some minor deadwood that could be removed as well. This tree should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance. It is beginning to grow into the canopy of the nearby Magnolia, but it does not need to be pruned away from the Magnolia at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 21 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> – Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia has good structural form and plenty of space to grow. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>



Site 22

Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet Gum

This tree is developing a few co-dominant leaders that should be reduced to make way for the main leading trunk. There are several branches in the lower canopy that have been tipped in the past, and there is one tearout injury to the North. There is also a tearout wound on the lower co-dominant stem to the South.

Further up in the canopy, there is some need of lightning cuts to de-stimulate the leader over the building and the competing co-dominant leader 4 feet up the trunk from it. By making a few of these lightning cuts, more of the growth of the tree will be encouraged on the main leading trunk, creating a more stable structure for the future. If these cuts are not made, the co-dominant trunk structure will become a hazard to the adjacent building.

The outlook of this tree for the long-term is not good because its roots will continue to damage the nearby power box and irrigation lines. The homeowner in the adjacent unit tells me that one of the major structural roots on the Eastern side of the tree has been severed to access the irrigation line. The severing of this root will cause long-term structural issues with the tree, potentially predisposing it to fail to the West. This tree can remain in the landscape for now, but it should be inspected annually for signs of stress that could indicate imminent failure.

Maintenance: two hours with climber

Next Service: now




Priority: medium





Site 23

Vacant Planting Site

This vacant site is ideal for a diminutive species. It is lightly shaded on the East and West by the adjacent buildings. A more delicate species such as the Purple Leaf Plum or the Japanese Maple could be planted here. Alternatively a ginkgo tree may make a good addition to the site.

	<p>Site 24 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid</p> <p>This tree has some minor deadwood issues that should be cleaned out. It should be monitored for roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 25 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree has some significant deadwood that should be removed. It should be monitored annually for sidewalk clearance. Since it is the same species and approximately the same size as the neighboring tree at site 24, it should be allowed to fight for space to create a denser canopy to shade the sidewalk.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 26 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site receives shade from the afternoon sun. It also receives filtered light through its neighboring orchid tree. This would be a good site for a delicate species.</p>

	<p>Site 27 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>There is some deadwood and some structural retraining that needs to be done on this tree. This tree should also be pruned for head height and sidewalk clearance. This tree was improperly pruned in the past, leaving stump cuts. These stumps need to be recut to the parent branch so that the tree will be able to heal them.</p> <p>This tree has a prevailing lean to the South and should be thinned on its southern side to encourage growth on the northern side to compensate for the lean. It has a nice full canopy, and can be a very attractive landscape tree if pruned correctly.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 28 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>There are many interior shoots that are competing with each other and with the main structural canopy. These shoots should be thinned out over the next two years to train the tree into a more desirable structure. It is likely that the shoots originated as responses to the aggressive pruning in the past. The tree should be monitored for the sidewalk and head height clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 29

Platanus acerfolia – London Plane Tree

Tree has been tipped in the past and is showing signs of stress. There is very little lateral branching in the upper canopy, which is a problem when trying to retrain the structure of this tree. It also makes the tree more susceptible to tearout in a windstorm. It is not a significant problem at this time, but the tree should be monitored for signs of stress. If there are signs of weakness in the lower trunk, then it may be rated as a hazard. Currently there are no visible defects in the lower trunk or root crown flare.

There are many sprouts along the limbs that are responses to the stress that was put on the tree by the aggressive pruning in the past. These sprouts should be thinned out before they compete with the rest of the canopy.

Maintenance: three hours with climber

Priority: medium




Next Service: fall



Site 30

Vacant Planting Site

This vacant planting site should not be utilized while the Sycamore is present at site 29. Digging a hole to plant a new tree in this site will inevitably require the cutting of significant anchorage roots for the Sycamore. If the Sycamore has to be removed in the future, then a new tree can be planted here at that time. Caution should be taken to choose a species that is not root aggressive because the site is near to an electrical box and a building.

	<p>Site 31 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This pepper tree has been aggressively pruned in the past and it is in recovery mode. Two major trunks have been taken off of the Eastern side of the tree, and these wounds are actively closing. These wounds should be monitored for closure. The epicormic shoots that are sprouting around these wound sites should be allowed to grow temporarily to speed their closure. If they are removed, it will take longer for the tree to deposit cambium and roll a callous over its wound sites. The tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance but does not need to be pruned at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 32 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>This tree was thinned in the past and is in recovery mode currently. No live foliage should be taken out of this tree at this time. There are some sprouts that are around wound sites and they should be allowed to grow to speed the healing of the pruning wounds. This tree should be addressed annually for sidewalk and roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 33 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> – Carrotwood</p> <p>This tree has been tipped all the way around the fringe and is recovering. There are some internal sprouts that are responses to the pruning wounds. They should be thinned before they begin to compete with the rest of the mature canopy. There is one major aggressive sprout in the center of the canopy that should be removed before it becomes a tearout hazard. This tree should be monitored for head height clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 34
Vacant Planting Site

This is a great planting site for a large shade tree. I recommend installing a Tipu tree. There is plenty of room for a large canopy to grow and thrive and to shade building nine from the afternoon sun.



Site 35
Metrosideros excelsus - New Zealand Christmas Tree

This tree has some dead branches that are hanging from the canopy and some branches over the sidewalk that should be pruned for head height clearance. Some minor pruning should be done to address the competition with the neighboring tree as well.

Maintenance: 60 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high



Site 36 Vacant Planting Site

This site should not be planted with a tree. Only shrubs or diminutive species should be planted next to the foundation around the adjacent electrical box. The soil in the site also appears soggy and poorly drained or over-irrigated.

	<p>Site 37 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is too small to practically handle a tree. It will only get in the way of the landscapers mowing the lawn, and any tree that could be planted here would not create much value beyond what could be planted in the private zone. If this site were to be used for planting, I recommend a shrub or bush – not a tree.</p>
	<p>Site 38 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This tree has an excellent full canopy and only needs some minor deadwooding for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 39 <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> – Golden Rain Tree</p> <p>This Golden Rain Tree is beginning to dip into the sidewalk clearance zone and needs to be pruned back to 8 feet of clearance. Some of the lateral branches are beginning to droop under their weight and should be thinned slightly. Very careful cutting using only hand tools should be done to care for this tree. There are some rubbing and crossing branches on the interior that should be removed before they cause damage to the permanent scaffold of the tree. This tree has an irrigation line that is running right through its root system, and this may cause problems for the future. Either the irrigation line will be broken by the roots, or the landscapers will have to cut roots in order to access the irrigation line.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>



Site 40
Vacant Planting Site

This site receives filtered afternoon sun and southern shade by the adjacent building. It is ideal for a tree that needs protection from the sun during hot summer months.



Site 41
Juniperus chinensis – Hollywood Juniper

This is an ideal choice of species for this site because it is very low maintenance. It only needs a minor interior deadwood cleaning every 2-5 years. This tree should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: low



Site 42
Juniperus chinensis – Hollywood Juniper

This tree, like its neighbor at site 41, is an ideal choice of species for this site because it is very low maintenance. It only needs a minor interior deadwood cleaning every few years. There are no overhead obstructions, so the tree can be allowed to grow large. It just needs to be monitored for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: low

	<p>Site 43 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This is a good site for a diminutive species. A recommendation is to plant a Crape Myrtle to match the one next to it to the West.</p>
 	<p>Site 44, 45, and 46 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> - Sweet Gum</p> <p>These three liquidambar trees are growing together in a grove. There is some minor trunk damage to the tree at site 45 at approximately 3 feet up on the southern side of the trunk. There is also a hanging tchotchke in the tree at site 46 that girdles the branch it is hanging from. This girdling wire should be loosened and replaced with a hook that gently sits on the branch rather than fastens to it.</p> <p>There are two sprouts on the tree at site 46 that should be removed before they compete with the remaining structure of the tree. The trees are growing well together and need very little pruning at this time. They should be monitored for head height clearance annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 47 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This orchid tree has some structural issues with branches lying on top of one another. There is also some deadwood that should be removed. When this tree was pruned last, nearly all the lower fringe was tipped, leaving stumps. These stumps should be recut back to the parent stem. The structural pruning should be left until winter when the tree is dormant.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 48 <i>Pinus radiata</i> - Monterey Pine</p> <p>This Monterey Pine is looking fairly healthy. There has been a buildup of deadwood and dead needles throughout the canopy. The dead needles can be sprayed down with a hose to improve the short term anesthetics of the tree and also the long-term health of the tree by increasing the exposure to sunlight. The deadwood should be removed so the tree can begin to roll new cambium over these wound sites.</p> <p>This tree is most attractive if the fringe is allowed to grow all the way to the ground, but it is an aesthetic decision of the landscape directors whether these limbs should be allowed to grow as low as they are. The tree is situated atop a rise in the soil allowing it to drain well. There are some signs of root cutting and root injury near the surface on the northern side of the tree. There are also some girdling roots, but these don't appear to be having a major effect on the health of the tree. The tree has been pruned a bit too aggressively in the past, but it is on its way to healing those wounds.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>



Site 49

Geijera parviflora - Australian Willow

This Australian Willow has great form and does not need much pruning at this time. It needs a bit of deadwood removal for aesthetics and some minor fringe-raising. This is a very low maintenance tree and a great asset to the landscape.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next service: now

Priority: low



Site 50

Alnus rhombifolia – White Alder

This Alder has been topped in the past and is chaotically sprouting from the topping cuts. These sprouts should be thinned to train the tree to a stronger structure for the long-term. There are some significant surface roots that appear to have been damaged by the lawnmowers passing over them. There is also some bark loss on the South Western side of the root crown. It is likely that this damage is due to weed whip. The landscapers should be reminded to be careful around the base of these trees and not damage them with the weed whip or lawnmower. If weed whip damage completely girdles the trunk, then the tree will die quickly.




This tree does not have a mulch zone, and the turf grass goes up to the trunk of the tree. An absence of a mulch zone encourages the landscapers to bring their tools and landscaping machinery close to the trunk, causing mechanical damage and harming the tree in the long run. The damage is already done, but this tree can serve as a lesson for other trees. Good tips for reducing mechanical root crown injury include installing a small plastic weed whip protector around the root crown and increasing the size of the mulch zone around the root crown.




There is some deadwood in the canopy that can be pruned out, but it is a time-consuming task because each twig needs to be cut individually to avoid removing live wood. If budget is an issue, then the structural retraining cuts can be made, and the deadwood can be left in the canopy.




Maintenance: one hour




Next Service: now

Priority: low

	<p>Site 51 <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> - Evergreen Pear</p> <p>This tree has fire blight. The fire blight was likely transmitted to this tree during the aggressive pruning in the past. Nearly every branch has been tipped and these tipping cuts serve as entry points for the disease. This tree will eventually decline and die due to the fire blight, but it can be retained for 2 to 5 more years and still retain its landscape function. For aesthetic purposes, the symptomatic and dead tissue can be removed on an annual basis. If this tree is pruned, all pruning tools should be sterilized with bleach to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 52 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This mature pepper tree is slightly lopsided away from the adjacent building. Though it should be monitored for roof clearance, there is room for the foliage to grow above the roof as long as the foliage has a clearance of at least 5 feet. Training the tree to grow above the roof will reduce its cantilever and likelihood of failing. This tree will not need to be pruned for sidewalk clearance for some time, but it may need regular maintenance every 6 to 12 months for roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. with climber Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 53 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This tree has some minor deadwood that should be removed for aesthetic purposes, but it does not need much pruning at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 54 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> - Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>This tree is an excellent choice for the landscape because it is very low maintenance. This tree should just be monitored for sidewalk clearance and clearance from the private zone of the adjacent building. Every 2 to 5 years it should have some minor interior deadwood cleaning.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 55 <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> – Jacarandatree</p> <p>This Jacaranda has some interior sprouts that are beginning to compete with the main part of the crown. These sprouts should be removed. There is some light thinning that could be done around the fringe to raise it above the sidewalk. This tree is known to grow quickly and have brittle wood that is subject to breakage. This tree is also known for the mess it makes with its flower drop.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 56 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site receives a good deal of shade throughout the year because it is sheltered by the North side of a building. An ideal species would be shade tolerant and not root-aggressive.</p>

	<p>Site 57 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> – Brisbane Box</p> <p>The Brisbane Box is not an ideal choice for the proximity to the building and the hardscape. It is near a water access line and irrigation line. Its roots may cause damage to the patio and adjacent building in the next 5 to 10 years. Sidewalk clearance will need to be pruned.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 58 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site should remain empty because of its proximity to the building, the water line, and the sewer. If a planting is desired in this location, it should be a shrub and not a tree.</p>
	<p>Site 59 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This tree has decent structure, but there is relatively little lateral branching higher in the canopy, making it hard to retrain the structure in the future. The foliage is healthy, but some of the epicormic shoots should be pruned out before they compete with the rest of the canopy. This tree should also be monitored for sidewalk and roof clearance. It is getting to be too large for its site, and it may begin to cause problems with the surrounding hardscape.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 60 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> – Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia is healthy, but it is a bit over-pruned. It should be allowed to recover its canopy. There are some wounds that appear to have decay, and these wounds should be monitored. If the wounded branches die back, then they should be removed before the decay spreads into the main trunk. This tree should be monitored for sidewalk and roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 61 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This tree is looking a little sparse from the last pruning it received. There is a nearly dead branch over the sidewalk that should be removed. There is a wound low on the Eastern side of the trunk that has some decay. This wound should be monitored, and any advance of this decay should be a signal to remove the branch entirely before the decay advances into the rest of the tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 62 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>There is some deadwood in this tree that should be removed, and some roof clearance cuts that should be made. Like its neighboring Magnolia, this tree should be allowed to recover from its previous pruning. Nearly all of the branches have been tipped, putting stress on the tree. It is beginning to get a little large for its planting site, and there may be problems in the next five years with the hardscape around it.</p> <p>Though it cannot be corrected at this point, this tree serves as a lesson for other trees in the mutual. When trees get large, they cannot simply be pruned to be small again; the pruning wounds would be too large and egregious. Rather, small trees should be selected for small sites, and they should be maintained annually at their intended size.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 63 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>There is some deadwood in the canopy that should be removed, and there is some roof clearance trimming that should be done. This tree should also be monitored for sidewalk clearance. There is one low branch that is pointed out to the West over the sidewalk that should be removed. This tree is currently stressed because of the previous pruning. No further live wood should be removed from this tree at this time once it is pruned for clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 64 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>There is some significant space here to plant a large maturing tree. I recommend either a Magnolia to match the stand around it or an Australian Willow to match the tree to the West.</p>
	<p>Site 65 <i>Geijera parviflora</i> - Australian Willow</p> <p>There are minor mechanical injuries to the bark on some of the low branches, and there are a few tipping cuts that need to be recut back to the parent stem. Aside from this, this tree is very low maintenance and requires very little pruning over the long-term.</p> <p>There appears to have been some digging around the root crown of the tree that may have caused root damage to the tree. The root crown also appears to have a twisted root due to circling roots in its pot while it was young at the nursery. This twisted root will be a long-term problem for the tree and will restrict its growth to perhaps 20 years. After this point, the circling roots will squeeze together and cut off the tree's ability to absorb water and nutrients from the soil. Until that time, this tree will make an attractive asset to the landscape.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 66 <i>Olea europaea</i> - Olive Tree</p> <p>There are early signs of browning in the foliage which should be monitored. There is a known disease in the area called xylella that is systemic and infects Olive trees. If the browning of the foliage continues, then this tree may be in the midst of a decline spiral. However, if the dying tissue is removed and no further symptoms appear after a year, then the tree likely does not have the condition.</p> <p>The tree's multi-trunk form is attractive and desirable, and this tree needs little pruning at this time. It should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance only. In the past, this tree was aggressively pruned back and it is now responding to those pruning cuts. The olive tree is a long-lived species, but it is a poor healer. Wounds that are inflicted on the tree will likely stay with the tree for the rest of its life.</p> <p>The soil around the base of the tree is very soggy at 1pm – 12 hours after the sprinklers have run. This suggests poor drainage. The olive tree prefers well-drained soil, and poorly drained soil could predispose the tree to a fungal infection.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 67 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This is a great site for a large growing tree to provide shade for the building to the North. It is on a raised mound which means that it will have well-drained soil.</p>

	<p>Site 68 <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> - Peppermint Willow</p> <p>This tree has crowned out around 15 feet and now has a weeping fringe that droops almost all the way to the ground. Its weeping fringe would grow all the way to the ground if not for the landscapers perpetually hedging it. Since this hedging is the method that has been used to maintain this tree for years, the fringe appears to have adapted to this form of maintenance. Though it is not an orthodox method of arboriculture, this practice can continue provided that is performed at least 2-3 times per year while the sprouts are small. The smaller the cut the better; large cuts leave large wounds that are difficult for the tree to heal, but small wounds can be healed more easily. There is some minor deadwood in the interior of the canopy that can be pruned for aesthetic purposes, but it will have little impact on the health of the outer fringe.</p> <p>The tree is an oddity in the landscape, but it can be retained because it does not pose any sort of hazard.</p> <p>There is Moss growing on the Eastern side of the trunk which means that the tree is being excessively watered. The ground around the base of the tree is also soggy. Excessive moisture at the base of a trunk can harbor decay organisms and gradually be the cause of the death of the tree. I recommend that the irrigation be reduced in this zone to reduce the risk of decay in the tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. for pruning Next Service: now Priority: low for pruning, high for hedging.</p>
	<p>Site 69 <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> - Chinese Windmill Palm</p> <p>This Palm is healthy, but it will need to have its fruiting structures removed for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>



Site 70

Cassia leptophylla - Gold Medallion Tree

This was a poor choice of planting stock and should have been rejected of the nursery. There is only a small sprig of foliage at the top of a slender trunk that is susceptible to breakage. Furthermore, this tree was planted incorrectly, and the ties are putting pressure on the trunk of the tree similar to a tourniquet that is preventing the flow of nutrients and water to the foliage.

There is an excessive amount of mulch around the base of this tree, encouraging decay organisms to use up the available nitrogen in the soil, further stressing the tree. Lastly, nearly every one of the branches of this tree has been tipped, which has also stressed the tree. It is likely that this tree will not survive for much longer, and should be considered for removal and replacement.

If it is to be retained, then it should be re-staked so the ties do not constrict the trunk, and soil should be added underneath the mulch layer.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high



Site 71

Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak




This is one of the highest value species that has been planted in mutual 15, and I hope that it establishes and grows well here. It should be re-staked so that the ties do not put pressure on the trunk and restrict the flow of water and nutrients to the foliage. This is a good nursery stock selection with foliage covering the top two thirds of the tree.

Site 71 was a good choice of planting site for this tree because it receives some sun filtered through the neighboring Sycamore, and it is on a raised planting area that has good drainage. One concern is its proximity to the irrigation line. The irrigation should not spray the trunk of this tree. Oaks are particularly susceptible to armillaria root rot which is a fungus that tends to be found on the trunks of Oak trees that are periodically sprayed with irrigation.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high

	<p>Site 72 <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> - London Plane Tree</p> <p>This tree is showing signs of stress because there are many epicormic shoots up and down the main trunks. Usually profuse sprouting of these shoots is caused by a stressing agent elsewhere in the tree. These shoots should be thinned to the strongest leaders so that they do not begin to compete with the main structural armature of the tree. Previous pruning episodes on this tree have removed too much live wood and put this tree into a stressed condition.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 73 <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> - Purple Leaf Plum</p> <p>This plum tree is very healthy and is well-chosen for the site. It receives filtered light through the Sycamore that protected it through the heat of the summer. Some of the leaves have minor insect damage, but this is a foliar condition that is not serious. This tree does not need any maintenance at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 74 <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> - Golden Rain Tree</p> <p>This tree is beginning to have competition problems with the neighboring Sycamore. There are also some dead Sycamore branches that are hanging from this canopy that should be removed immediately. There are some interior shoots that should be removed before they compete with the rest of the canopy. The structure of this tree is almost ideal, but there is a bit of a void to the South East towards the building. New foliage in this area should be allowed to grow, while foliage on the North Western side of the tree can be thinned slightly.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 75
Ginkgo biloba - Ginkgo Tree

This ginkgo tree has lovely structure and does not need much pruning. There is some minor deadwooding that can be done, but this tree is a relatively low maintenance species.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium



Sites 76 and 77
Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palm

These trees are in good form and only need to have dead fronds removed annually.

Maintenance: 60 min. with climber
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium



Site 78
Afrocarpus falcatus – African Yew Pine

The species is far too close to the building and will inevitably create problems for the infrastructure. Already, the main trunk is pressed up against the eave of the building. This tree is growing vigorously, and it shows no signs of decline. If it had more space to grow, it would be a valuable landscape tree. However, this tree will have to be removed in the next year or two to prevent major damage to the adjacent building. In the short term, it should be pruned for roof clearance.

Maintenance: 40 min.
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 79 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> - Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>This is a well-chosen species for the site because it is well behaved and needs very little maintenance. This tree should have a deadwood cleaning on its interior every 2 to 5 years. This tree should also be maintained for sidewalk and building clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 80 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> - Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>This tree is a good choice of species for the site and it should be monitored for sidewalk and building clearance. Every 2 to 5 years, the interior deadwood buildup should be cleaned out.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 81 <i>Thuja plicata</i> - Red Cedar</p> <p>This Cedar is in good form, good health, and does not need any pruning at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 82

Geijera parviflora - Australian Willow

This multi-trunk Australian Willow is in good form. It needs a little bit of deadwood cleaning for aesthetic purposes. It has a minor bark fungus that may affect its health in the long term. However, it currently appears aesthetically pleasing in the landscape, and the tree can be retained until it browns out.

There is some minor bark loss on the South Western side of the trunk, and this should be monitored. If the bark loss advances, then this may be indicative of larger internal problems. Otherwise, if the tree heals this wound, then it shouldn't be a problem. There are some marks on the trunk where the ties formerly secured the tree to a stake. These scars will likely remain with the tree for the rest of its life. This is a very good choice of tree species because it is low maintenance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 83

Salix babylonica - Weeping Willow




This tree is healthy and has good structure and form, but it is a poor choice of species for the site. It is located very near to an irrigation line and three buildings. It is likely that there will be problems with the root system in the near future. There is some deadwood in the canopy that could be pruned out, and the low fringe should be regularly pruned for head height clearance.


Maintenance: 30 min. with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: medium

	<p>Site 84 <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> - Chinese Elm</p> <p>This Chinese Elm was aggressively pruned in the recent past, and more than half of the live foliage was removed. The cuts were made to compounds that do not have enough remaining foliage to support the thickness of the parent branch. The tree is currently in recovery mode, and the new sprouts should be allowed to grow. In the spring, the shoots should be thinned gradually to the strongest leaders to re-culture a new canopy. If this is not done, the tree will turn into a chaotic structure that will be susceptible to wind throw and tearout.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 85 <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> - Evergreen Pear</p> <p>This tree has fire blight. The fire blight likely entered the tree through the wounds left by the severe pruning a number of years ago. This disease will eventually be the cause of the death of the tree, but the tree can be retained in the landscape for several more years. Aesthetically, the tree's symptomatic tissue can be removed by annual pruning. The arborists should sterilize their tools in bleach between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual.</p> <p>Maintenance: 90 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 86 <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> - New Zealand Christmas Tree</p> <p>This tree is in good form and good health. The fibrous structures in the canopy are aerial roots that develop as a natural adaption to seek additional water for the canopy. The ones that are near the trunk can be allowed to grow, but once the aerial roots grow down into head height space, they should be removed. This is a relatively low maintenance tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 87 <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> - the New Zealand Christmas Tree</p> <p>This tree is in good form and has good foliage. It does not need much pruning at this time. It should be monitored for sidewalk clearance. It is growing well with its neighbor to the South.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 88 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>This tree has good structure, but there are some interior shoots that will soon begin to compete with the rest of the canopy. These shoots should be removed. This tree should also have a light crown-raising around the low fringe for head height clearance. There are some light injuries on the underside of some of the branches in the fringe. They were likely caused by the passing landscaper or other pedestrians underneath the tree. These wounds are not severe, and the tree will be able to heal them satisfactorily.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 89 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good structure and only needs to be pruned for sidewalk and head height clearance. Since this tree is a fast-growing species, it may need to be pruned every 6 to 12 months.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 90 <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> - London Plane Tree</p> <p>This tree has an acceptable structure. It is showing some signs of stress with shoots emanating from the branches that have been heavily pruned in the recent past. These shoots should be allowed to grow for one season and then should be thinned to the strongest ones. This tree is also in minor competition with the pepper tree and the Carrotwood to the West, and the pepper tree and Carrotwood should be pruned back to make way for the London Plane Tree which is more valuable.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 91 <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> - London Plane Tree</p> <p>This tree has similar attributes to the London Plane Tree at site 90. It is stressed and is creating small shoots up and down the trunk in response to the stress caused by the aggressive pruning in the past. The shoots should be thinned to the strongest ones to create a strong structure. The tree does not have a hazardous lean, and it can be allowed to remain in its current structural form.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 92 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This Crape Myrtle is a well-chosen species for the site. The foliage is covered with a fine layer of dust. This can be mitigated by spraying water to clean it. There is some minor deadwood in the canopy that can be pruned out. There are some ties that are impounded in the bark that remain from when the truck tree was installed. These ties should remain for the life of the tree. Removing them would cause more harm to the tree than benefit.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>



Site 93

Chamaerops humila – Mediterranean Fan Palm

This Palm is leaning but it is still acceptable in its current form. The dead fruiting structures and fronds should be pruned out annually.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: summer

Priority: low



Site 94, 95, 97, and 98

Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

These four pear trees are all infected with fire blight. This fire blight is systemic and will eventually cause the death of the trees. The trees can be retained temporarily by removing the symptomatic tissue. Pruning tools should be sterilized in bleach between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease.

For each tree: maintenance 90 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low





Site 96
Vacant Planting Site

This site should not be utilized as a planting site for a tree. Rather it should either be left empty or planted with a shrub because of its proximity to the irrigation line, electrical box, and sidewalk.



Site 99
Geijera parviflora - Australian Willow

This is a lovely specimen of this species. This tree should be pruned for roof clearance, and some deadwood in the canopy should be removed. Very little other pruning is needed at this time.


Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium






Site 100
Ulmus parvifolia - Chinese Elm

This tree had an aggressive pruning a few years ago, but it is recovering nicely. The low fringe should be pruned back while the shoots are small. This tree should be monitored for sidewalk and roof clearance.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 101 <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> - Evergreen Pear</p> <p>This pear tree has fire blight. It likely acquired this disease from the aggressive pruning that it had in the past. Nearly every major leader has been tipped, and these tipping cuts likely serve as entry points for the disease. The fire blight will eventually be the cause of the death of the tree, but it still has some years left in the landscape. Aesthetically, the symptomatic tissue can be carefully pruned out by arborists. Between cuts, pruning tools should be sterilized in bleach to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 103 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> – Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This is a well-chosen species for the landscape. It only needs to be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 104 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia is in excellent form and only needs a bit of deadwood cleaning and crown-raising. It was tipped in the past over the sidewalk, and these cuts should be recut back to the parent stem. The tree is currently recovering from the tipping cuts. The leaves appear to be showing some stress from yellowing, but it is not serious at this point in time. The tree should be monitored for any further decline in health.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 105 <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> - London Plane Tree</p> <p>This tree was aggressively pruned in the past and many of its leading branches have been tipped. The tree is showing signs of stress by growing many sprouts along the trunk. These sprouts should be thinned to the strongest leaders so that it can be re-cultured into a healthy canopy.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 106 <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> - London Plane Tree</p> <p>This tree was pruned in a similar manner to its neighbor at site 105. The epicormic shoots are a sign of stress on the tree and they should be thinned to the strongest ones to re-culture a new canopy.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 107 <i>Ceiba speciosa</i> - Floss Silk Tree</p> <p>This magnificent tree has ideal form, but the top of the canopy on the Eastern side is looking sparse. This is likely because the lower portion of the canopy was shaded and protected by the two Sycamore trees during the summer months. Now that the summer months are over, the sycamores have lost their leaves and are allowing more light through to the lower foliage of the floss silk tree. There is some deadwood that should be cleaned out of the floss silk tree before it becomes a hazard. This tree should also be monitored for sidewalk clearance and roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: now Priority: high</p>



Site 108
Cassia leptophylla - Gold Medallion Tree

This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The planting pole is too close to the trunk of the tree, and the ties are too tight around the trunk. There is also some minor deadwood.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high



Site 109
Platanus acerfolia - London Plane Tree

This Sycamore has been aggressively pruned in the past and is showing signs of stress. The epicormic shoots that are sprouting out of the trunks should be thinned after one season to the strongest leaders. This will help re-culture the canopy that was taken away by the previous improper pruning.




Maintenance: three hours with climber
Next Service: fall
Priority: medium








Site 110
Ficus benjamina - Weeping Fig

This tree was topped in the past. Since it is a *Ficus*, it continues to grow vigorously and put out new shoots. *Ficus* is known for its root aggressiveness, and there will likely be problems in the near future with the surrounding hard scape. This tree can be retained, but it is a very high maintenance tree because of the high growth rate and the number of shoots that it sprouts. When budget allows, I recommend its replacement.



Maintenance: 3 hours
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium




	<p>Site 111 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is slated for an installation of giant arborvitae.</p>
	<p>Site 112 <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> – Red Iron Bark</p> <p>This Eucalyptus was planted too close to the building, and it may soon cause problems to its foundation. The tree's root flare should be monitored for any signs of stress or decay that could predispose it to falling.</p> <p>In the past, there was some aggressive pruning on the western side of the tree, and this has likely resulted in some bark loss on the leader that is pointed over the roof. This leader should not be removed because it compensates for the prevailing lean away from the building to the West. The foliage can be allowed to grow over the roof, as long as there is a 5 foot clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 113 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia is in good form and is on a good planting site. There is some minor deadwooding for aesthetic purposes that can be done.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



	<p>Site 114 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is a good place for a tree that needs to be sheltered from intense summer afternoon sun. The Magnolia to the West covers the afternoon sun, and the building to the East covers the morning sun. The Eucalyptus to the South provides filtered light throughout the day.</p>
	<p>Site 115 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This planting site receives a great deal of shade and only receives sun in the afternoon. It is a small planting area near a building and an irrigation line. I recommend choosing a tree that is more sensitive to the summer heat. It should also be noted that the ground on this site is soggy, and the irrigation should be adjusted before planting.</p>
	<p>Site 116 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>The big problem with this tree is the drainage. There is a large puddle of water around the base of this tree 12 hours after the irrigation system has run. The irrigation needs to be reduced to compensate for the slowly draining clay soil. The tree is likely experiencing stress due to root drowning.</p> <p>Roots need both oxygen and water to survive, and if they do not receive oxygen, they die. When its roots drown, the tree paradoxically exhibits symptoms of drought stress because it is unable to uptake the water that the foliage needs.</p> <p>Some deadwood pruning can be done on this tree in the spring, but the highest priority is to fix the irrigation system.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 117 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This is a well-chosen species for the site because it is not root aggressive and it does not have a large crown at maturity. This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. It does not need pruning at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 118 <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> - Norfolk Island Pine</p> <p>This tree is stressed, and its lower canopy is dying back. There are sprouts low on the trunk that indicate stress around the base of the trunk. There are also some weeping sites along the southern side of the trunk. This could be due to several causes.</p> <p>One possible cause is root cutting due to the installation of the understory plants. When roots are cut, the bark on the same side of the tree dies back, and this can turn into a weeping site.</p> <p>Another possibility is the tree became stressed in a windstorm that cracked the bark low on the tree, causing the tree to exude sap. If this is the case, then the tree is a minor hazard. Fortunately, the tree's center of gravity is away from the building, and the tree can be retained until more serious symptoms appear.</p> <p>Aesthetically, the tree's deadwood should be removed in the lower canopy.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 119 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This is a good planting site for a Crape Myrtle to match its neighbor at site 120. It receives shade during most of the day from the hot summer sun. It is close to the building, hard scape, and irrigation lines, so a tree should be chosen that does not have an aggressive root system.</p>
	<p>Site 120 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This Crape Myrtle is in an ideal form and appears to be healthy. There is some minor deadwood that can be removed to improve the tree aesthetically. It should be monitored for roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 121 <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> - Purple Leaf Plum</p> <p>This tree has done pretty well on this site because it receives protection from the hot afternoon sun. There is some minor insect damage to some of the foliage, but this is not a severe problem. The tree has been tipped in the past, and some of these tipping wounds should be pruned back to the parent stem. This tree does not need much pruning at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 122 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is good for a tree that needs protection from the afternoon sun and does not have aggressive roots.</p>
	<p>Site 123 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This is the former site of a large pepper tree that was causing damage to the hardscape. The homeowner requests that no tree be installed at this location.</p>
	<p>Site 124 <i>Geijera parviflora</i> - Australian Willow</p> <p>This tree is a good selection for the site and is very low maintenance. It only needs a bit of interior deadwood cleaning. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is a minor bark fungus on most of the trunks, but it is not serious at this time. If the fungus girdles the trunk, it will die back, and then the afflicted trunk can be removed. Until that time, the tree can still continue to add value to the landscape.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 125 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree is in good form and needs to be maintained every 6 to 12 months around the fringe.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 126 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This pepper tree is looking a little bit sparse because of the heavy pruning it received over the years. The canopy is slightly lopsided to the South away from the building. To compensate for its lean, the canopy should be allowed to grow over the building, provided that there is at least 5 feet of clearance from the roof. This tree will need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months around the fringe and should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>This tree is in heavy cantilever to the South away from the building. Trenching, digging, or root cutting around the building would remove the anchorage roots that keep the tree standing which could predispose it to fall to the South. Therefore, all root cutting should be avoided. Any necessary root cutting should be supervised by an arborist.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 minutes Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 127 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site should remain empty because of its proximity to the electrical box. If anything were to be planted here, it should be a shrub or bush.</p>

	<p>Site 128 <i>Prunus spp.</i> - Ornamental Plum</p> <p>This tree is looking sparse from the pruning it has received over time. The structure is not ideal because many branches are emanating from a single point which makes the tree susceptible to tearout from wind. Over time, since these branches competed with each other for light, they did not develop lateral branching, and this makes them even more susceptible to tearout. Most of the branches have also been tipped, and this has further stressed the tree. Currently the tree is in guarded condition, and live foliage should not be removed at this time. The tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 129 <i>Prunus spp.</i> - Ornamental Plum</p> <p>This plum tree has the same problems as its neighbor to the South. Its structure is not as bad, but it was tipped in the past, and these tipping cuts have caused the tree to become stressed. The tree does not need any pruning at this time, but it should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 130 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> – Brisbane Box</p> <p>This Brisbane Box is healthy and has good structure; however, it is a poor choice of species for this location. There will likely be long-term problems with the hardscape if this tree is allowed to grow larger. This tree should be considered for removal within the next 5 to 10 years.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 131

Lophostemon confertus – Brisbane Box

This tree is healthy and has good structure, but it too will have problems with its root system in the hardscape in the next 5 to 10 years.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 132

Vacant Planting Site

The tree that gets planted here should be carefully chosen to be tolerant of intense afternoon sun. While this site is shaded from the morning sun, there is nothing to block the hot summer afternoon sun. Since it is close to a building and hard scape, a species that is not root aggressive should be chosen.



Site 133

Platanus acerfolia - London Plane Tree

This tree has been tipped and aggressively pruned in the past, and this has put the tree under stress. The tree is growing new shoots up and down the trunks as a response to the aggressive pruning. These shoots should be left to grow for one season and then thinned to the strongest ones to regrow the structural armature of the tree.

Maintenance: three hours with climber

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 134
Vacant Planting Site

This site receives relatively little sun and is well protected on the East and West. A species should be chosen that is tolerant of shade and does not have aggressive roots.



Sites 135 through 140
Syzigium paniculatum - Brush Cherry

These trees appear to be healthy currently, but it is known that there was major root cutting in the recent past for the installation of the wall behind the trees. Root cutting of this magnitude will eventually be the downfall of these trees. Nearly 40% of the anchorage roots that support these trees from falling to the West were severed in order to install the wall. The trees are not showing signs of decline yet, but they likely will in the next 2 to 5 years. Root damage can take up to five years to manifest itself the canopy.

Since these trees are likely doomed, very little should be done to maintenance them aesthetically, because it will only be a waste of resources to prune trees that are slated for removal.





To further complicate the issue, there are high-voltage power lines that run through the Eastern side of this stand of trees. These power lines will need to be kept clear. When the power company makes its pruning cycle, they are concentrating on clearing the right-of-way for the power lines, and they tend to make very large, egregious cuts. If no pruning is done to these trees, then the power company will aggressively prune them at some point in the next four years.

A decision should be made whether it is worth paying to prune this stand of trees knowing there is a large possibility that they will die in the next 2 to 5 years and need to be replaced. The other alternative is to simply prune for sidewalk and power line clearance until the trees die, which could be done at a much lower cost of labor.

Maintenance: 16 hours with climber
 Next Service: now
 Priority: medium



	<p>Site 141 <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> - Chinese Elm</p> <p>This Elm tree was aggressively pruned over the building in the past and is now resprouting from the stumping cuts. This tree will need to be kept clear from the power lines, and the proper way to do that is to individually cut the whips rather than cutting all branches. This is more time-consuming, but less damaging to the tree. This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours with climber Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Sites 142, 143, and 144 <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> - Bottlebrush</p> <p>This stand of trees serves the function of screening the mutual from Seal Beach Boulevard. It is currently being overrun by bougainvillea and other hedge plants that will need to be pruned back. Further complicating the pruning of these trees is the barbed wire fence between both sidewalks. The trees will have to be pruned one half at a time, with the crew working on the Western half and then moving to the Eastern.</p> <p>There is some significant deadwood that can be removed to improve the aesthetics of the bottlebrush at site 144. The fringe reaching over the sidewalk along Seal Beach Boulevard should be raised to head height clearance and should be maintained annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 146 through 168
Callistemon citrinus - Bottlebrush

This stand of trees has very little growing space and has been turned into a tall hedge. These trees need to be maintained over both sidewalks separately because they are separated by a barbed wire fence. There is significant deadwood in their canopies that could be removed for aesthetic purposes, and the lower fringe over both sidewalks needs to be maintained for clearance annually. The big challenge will be pruning over the sidewalk on the Seal Beach Boulevard side because of limited access.

The tree at site 147 has a severe tearout injury, likely from a windstorm. This wound could be recut back to the parent stem so that the tree has an opportunity to recover from it. The tips of foliage that are growing out over the sidewalk on the Leisure World side should be cut back lightly using extension clippers, rather than cutting whole branches off using a saw. Smaller cuts are easier for the trees to heal. If much of this deadwood is removed, it will improve the health of the tree and increase light penetration which will allow the trees to fill in more with green foliage and improve the privacy screen.

A wall was recently installed to the East of these trees, severing much of their root system, and it is possible that they will decline over the next 2 to 5 years. Since they are not very tall, they wouldn't cause damage if they were to fail, so the trees don't pose much of a hazard. This stand of trees can also be considered for a staged removal where trees are only removed as they die.

Just like with the stand of Brush Cherry at sites 135-140, a decision should be made on whether to maintain these Bottlebrush trees aesthetically, or to just let them gradually die.

Maintenance: 22 hours with three men
 Next Service: spring
 Priority: medium



Site 163
Vacant Planting Site

No tree should be planted in this site because there is too little space between the walkway, the irrigation system, and the building.



Site 164
Juniperus chinensis - Hollywood Juniper

This Juniper tree has grown well despite the shade that it receives. There is some minor deadwood cleaning that could be done, but it is not urgent. This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: low



Site 169
Vacant Planting Site

This site is ideal for a tree that needs protection from afternoon sun. A species should be chosen that does not have aggressive roots.



Site 170

Pinus canariensis - Canary Island Pine

This is a good-looking pine tree, but it may cause problems to the hard scape and the nearby building. There has already been some lifting of the sidewalk by the roots. The trunk and foliage appear to be healthy, and the tree only needs to be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Pinus canariensis is a species that grows very tall. This tree may end up growing another 20-30 feet if allowed to continue. The tree is not currently a hazard, but if anchorage roots are severed, then it will compromise the structural stability of the tree. Any and all construction or digging work around the base of this tree should be supervised by an arborist to avoid turning the tree into a hazard.

This tree should not be thinned because over-thinning of a pine will put long-term stress on the tree and will also make it more susceptible to wind throw because there will be less foliage to dampen at the force of the wind.

Maintenance: 2 hours with climber

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 171 and 172

Vacant Planting Site

These sites should remain empty because they have been re-landscaped with a desert garden.

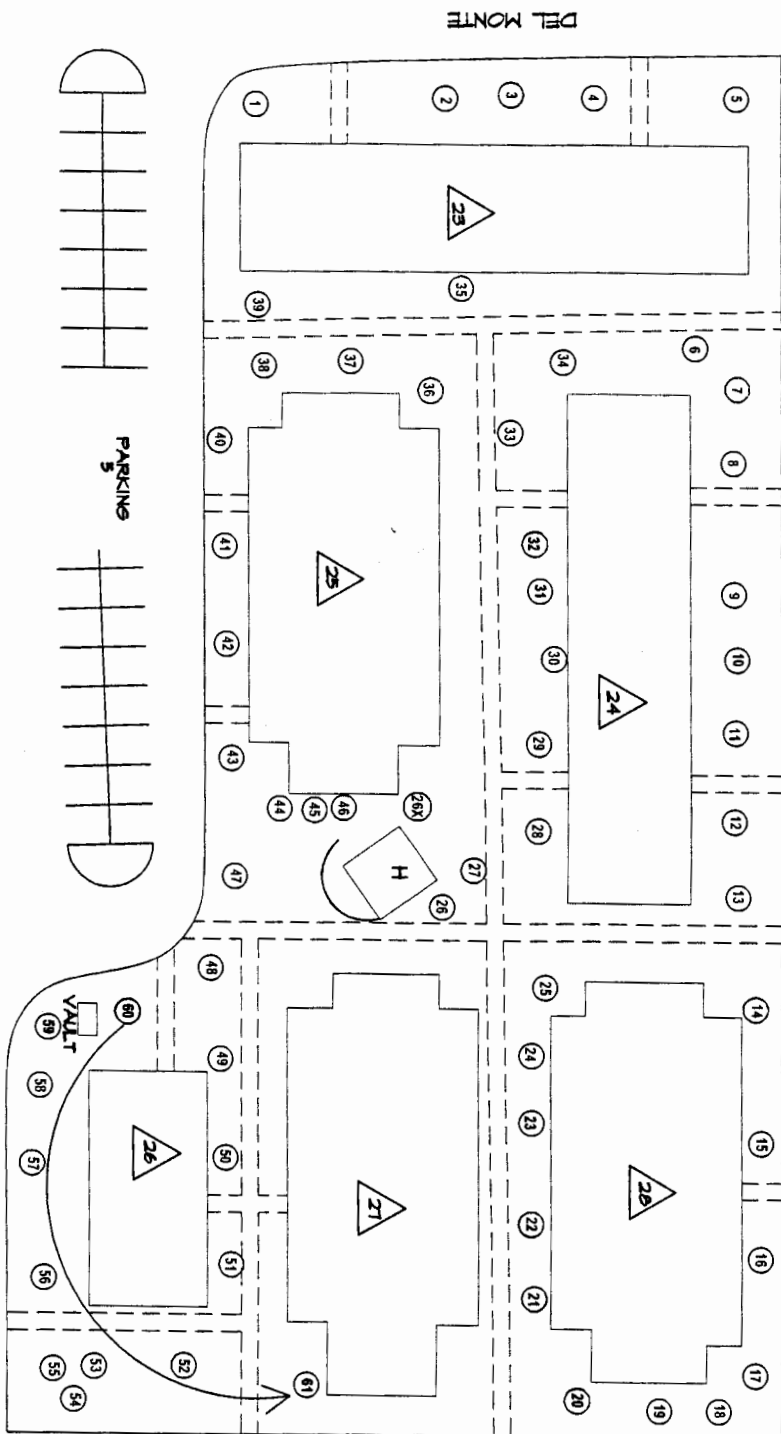
1" = 100'

(48)

INCHES TO FEET

BUILDING NUMBERS

SIDEWALK LOCATIONS ARE APPROPRIATE AND ARE ONLY FOR USE IN IDENTIFYING TREE SITE LOCATIONS.



	<p><u>Zone 3</u></p>
	<p>Site 1 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>This Carrotwood has been pruned back from the adjacent building in the past. Pruning cuts are correctly made back to the parent stem. There are no major structural defects on this tree. It is relatively clean from deadwood and does not need to be pruned at this time. It should be monitored for roof clearance with the adjacent building.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 2 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>There is not much room for growing in this planting site, and planting here should be a low priority until all of the other planting sites are filled. Caution should be taken to choose a species that is tolerant of heat and drought because the site receives full afternoon sun. Many species will get cooked in the summertime by the high heat from the sun reflected back from the adjacent building.</p>
	<p>Site 3 <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> - Purple Leaf Plum</p> <p>This plum tree is showing signs of stress with dieback at the tips. It is likely because the site receives full afternoon sun and the plum tree is a delicate species. There is some twine wrapped around one of the trunks that should be removed before it tourniquets the branches. The foliage is reasonably healthy, with a little bit of foliar damage due to insects. This foliar damage is not serious, and the tree will recover from it. This tree is a nice selection for its proximity to the building because it does not have aggressive roots. This tree does not need any pruning at this time, but it could be deadwooded for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 4
Vacant Planting Site

This site should remain vacant until other planting sites have been filled. This planting site is currently occupied by some flowers planted by one of the homeowners. As long as a fruiting tree remains in the private zone next to the building near this site, there is no need for a tree to be planted here.



Site 5
Cupaniopsis anacardioides - Carrotwood

This Carrotwood has good branch structure and does not need much pruning at this time. It should be monitored annually for roof clearance with the adjacent building and sidewalk clearance. The canopy is slightly off-balance, and foliage can be allowed to expand towards the roof, provided that there is sufficient 5 foot clearance.



Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: medium









Site 6
Cupaniopsis anacardioides - Carrotwood

This tree has decent branching structure, but there is a problem with the many co-dominant leads emanating from a single point on the main trunk at around 5 feet in height. Not much should be done about this problem at this point in time though. The problem originated at the nursery when the tree was topped and encouraged to sprout many shoots. These shoots later grew together and competed with each other, causing foliage to be distributed only at the tips of the branches. There is a possibility that some of these branches could eventually become tearout hazards, but it is not a problem currently. This tree should be monitored annually for any signs of structural problems. This tree should also be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance, but it does not need any pruning at this time.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 7 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree has some structural defects that include rubbing and crossing structures, and a little bit of deadwood. A light cleaning of these issues in dormancy is all this tree needs.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 8 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree is not faring quite as well as its neighbor because it has less than ideal drainage. Historically, this mutual has had problems with over-irrigation, causing the roots of many of the trees in this region to drown. This may explain the sparseness of foliage on this Orchid Tree. This tree will still be able to pull out of its stress, but it should be monitored annually. It could stand to have some light structural pruning and deadwood removal.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 9 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This Crape Myrtle appears to be stressed from the overwatering around its base. The irrigation schedule distributes water at 2am, and I observed a puddle of water around the base of the tree at 2pm, 12 hours after the irrigation cycle. This indicates that the roots may be drowning.</p> <p>When roots don't get enough oxygen, they begin to die back. As this happens, the tree is unable to draw water to its foliage, paradoxically manifesting symptoms of drought stress. No pruning should be done at this time, but this tree should be monitored in the spring for the amount of new foliage that it pushes out. If it does not show a sufficient spring growth flush, then it may be indicative of a decline spiral.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 10 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This is a good site with protection from the South by building 24. It is in a slightly raised region of soil, which gives it good drainage. However, the planting site is also immediately adjacent to the irrigation line, which means that as a tree matures it would likely cause damage to the irrigation system. I recommend waiting until other planting sites have been filled before planting here. The species that is chosen should be small and not root aggressive.</p>
	<p>Site 11 <i>Pistacia chinensis</i> – Chinese Pistache</p> <p>This young tree is in severe decline. Nearly every leaf shows signs of scorch and rust. Nearly every branch has been tipped, likely at the nursery. There is a heavy layer of mulch around the base of the tree. Though application of mulch is a healthy practice, too much mulch can encourage decay organisms to decompose the mulch and use up the beneficial nitrogen in the soil. An absence of nitrogen can stress the tree. The trunk of this planting stock is warped due to the stresses of its former planting ties. This nursery stock should have been rejected before being planted, and it is likely that this tree will die soon and have to be removed. The tree can be re-staked properly, but since it is a likely candidate for removal and replacement, it should not be a high priority.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 12 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> – Brisbane Box</p> <p>This tree has good form, but it is immediately adjacent to the irrigation line. It is likely that the strong roots of this tree will eventually cause damage to the irrigation line. There are some exposed roots around the base of the trunk, and I recommend adding a bit of fill soil to cover them to reduce their exposure to sun scald and any mechanical damage by gardeners tending to the flowers around the base of the root crown.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 13 <i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i> – African Yew Pine</p> <p>This Yew Pine has been pruned correctly in the recent past. Cuts are made to the parent stem and the size of the wounds has been minimized. There is sufficient dense foliage in the crown to support its size. The planting site is sufficiently raised so that it has good drainage.</p> <p>The big problem with this tree is it is immediately adjacent to an electrical box. The roots of this tree are medium aggressive, and they will eventually cause damage to the foundation around the electrical box. The infrastructure should be monitored annually for damage, and when signs of damage appear, this tree should be considered for removal.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 14 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This orchid tree has good form, and it only needs a bit of deadwooding and a few structural corrections. These can be done in the wintertime while the tree is dormant. This tree should also be watched for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 15 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This Brazilian Pepper has good structural form and a healthy, dense canopy. It should be monitored annually for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 16 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good structure and healthy form. It should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 17 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> - Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>This Hollywood Juniper is a very low maintenance tree. It only requires minimal deadwooding every 2 to 5 years. Previous pruning cuts are acceptable, but one of the pruning cuts towards the sidewalk is a bit aggressive. This limb on the Eastern side of the tree may end up dying back over time. This tree should not be touched for some time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 18 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This orchid tree has a small kink in its trunk from when it was staked in its youth. This defect will be retained for its life, and may end up becoming a point of failure in the future. Aside from this defect, the remaining structure of the tree is good. Only a bit of deadwooding and sidewalk clearance needs to be done at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>



Site 19
Vacant Planting Site

There is a limited amount of space in this site between the building, the sidewalk, and the irrigation line. Furthermore, this site receives shade for much of the afternoon. Therefore, a diminutive shade loving tree could be planted here.



Site 20
Unknown Species

This tree has a severely kinked trunk from its care in the nursery. It is staked improperly, and the ties to the stakes are putting pressure on the trunk that is acting like a tourniquet. This tree should be re-staked with metal wires and rubber tubing to allow it more freedom to move in the wind and develop trunk taper.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high



Sites 21, 22, and 23 Vacant Planting Site

These three vacant planting sites do not allow much room for tree roots to grow between the hardscape and the irrigation line. I recommend waiting to install trees on these sites until other vacant planting sites have been filled. The best choice for these sites would be diminutive species with low root aggressiveness. Chosen species should also be able to handle full sun for most of the day because these sites are South facing and do not have much shade.






Site 24 *Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle




This Crape Myrtle has good form and has been pruned correctly. It should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium

	<p>Site 25 <i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> - Queen Palm</p> <p>This is an excellent Palm tree for the site, but it will need to be pruned to remove the fruiting bodies. These fruiting bodies can become very heavy and hazardous when they drop. The berries are also known to be slightly poisonous to pets that may eat them.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 26 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site would be good for a tree that needs space. It should be noted that the ground is still soggy 12 hours after irrigation. This means that this site has poor drainage, and a tree should be chosen that is tolerant of this condition. The site also receives afternoon shade and filtered sun through the stand of Crape Myrtles to the South.</p>
	<p>Site 27 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good structure and good foliage. There is a wooden stake in the tree that should be removed. This tree is growing well with its neighbor at site 28. Since these two trees are evenly matched, they can be allowed to fight with each other for space. This will reduce the cost of pruning them and will also create a fuller canopy over the sidewalk which is more attractive aesthetically. This tree is also near the electrical box, and its roots may cause some disruption of the foundation in the next 2-5 years.</p> <p>This tree should be pruned for sidewalk clearance annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 28 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree is growing well with its neighbors at sites 27 and 29. It can be allowed to compete for space with them because the competition will create a dense canopy cover over the sidewalk. It should be noted that the root system is getting fairly large, and it is close to the irrigation system. There may be some cracks in the irrigation system currently or some will appear in the near future.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 29 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree is growing well with its neighbor at site 28, but it will need to be pruned back from the Liquidambar at site 30. The Brazilian Pepper is a fast-growing species that may need to be pruned every 6 to 12 months. It should be watched for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 30 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> - Sweet Gum</p> <p>This tree has good structure and should be monitored for roof clearance. Most of the branch attach points have sufficient angle of attachment and they do not pose a hazard for wind throw.</p> <p>The problem with this tree is its proximity to the foundation of the adjacent building. Liquidambar trees have moderate root aggressiveness and may cause some of the hardscape to buckle. This tree is in competition with the neighboring Brazilian Pepper, but the Brazilian Pepper should yield to the Liquidambar. This tree does not need to be pruned at this time, but it should be inspected annually</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>



Site 31

Metrosideros excelsa - New Zealand Christmas Tree

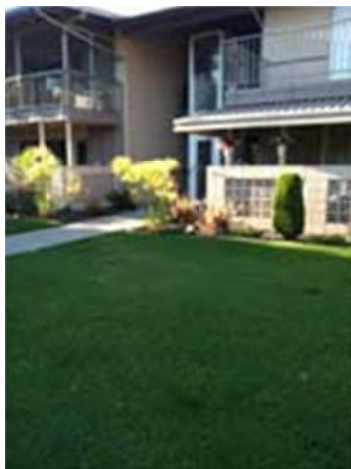
This tree was a poor choice of nursery stock and was planted improperly. It has a small chance of survival in the long-term. The trunk is kinked from being tied to a stake in the nursery, and the stakes on this tree are very tight, causing a constriction similar to a tourniquet. This restricts the flow of water and nutrients to the foliage and will ultimately cause the death of the tree.

Nearly every little branch has been tipped, and the tree is already struggling to recover from these pruning wounds. There is an excessive amount of mulch around the base of the tree that encourages the presence of decay organisms that use up the soil's nitrogen supply, further stressing the tree. The tree has a remote chance of recovering from all of these stresses, but it would need to be staked correctly. If the tree declines further, it should be replaced.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high



Site 32

Vacant Planting Site

This planting site is smaller than it appears because there is an irrigation line that runs straight through the center of it. With little space for root growth, the site will require a diminutive species that will not cause damage to the irrigation system. It also receives nearly full sun for most of the day, and it has the potential to get cooked during the summer. Therefore, a drought and heat tolerant tree should be selected.



Site 33




Schinus terebinthifolius - Brazilian Pepper




This pepper tree is looking a little sparse from its previous pruning. The tree is currently in guarded condition and should be monitored annually. As little live foliage as possible should be taken off the tree at this time. It should be monitored for sidewalk and roof clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: medium

	<p>Site 34 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>This Carrotwood is showing signs of stress on the branches that were pruned in the past. The dieback should be removed for aesthetic purposes. There is also some structural cleaning that can be done to remove rubbing and crossing structures.</p> <p>There is an irrigation line very close to the trunk of the tree that will probably suffer damage from the roots in time. This tree is likely to be the cause of an ongoing problem to shareholders because of its fruit drop over the adjacent sidewalk. Sidewalk and roof clearance should be maintained.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 35 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has a good structural base, and it can be maintained for years. It should be kept off the roof and above the sidewalk. Since it is a fast-growing species, it may need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 36 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This tree has a few stumps that need to be cleared up and one major crossing branch that should be removed. Roof clearance and sidewalk clearance should be maintained annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 37 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>This Carrotwood has a branch that has drooped onto the roof of the adjacent building and should be removed. There are some additional sprouts that should be pruned back so they don't compete with the general canopy. This tree should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 38 <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> - Chinese Elm</p> <p>This tree has great structure and has achieved a pretty good height for its age. Its canopy is a bit lopsided away from the adjacent building and should be trained back towards the East. It is also in competition with the Brazilian Pepper to the West and some harmony trim is needed between the two trees. Foliage on the East side of the tree should be retained as much as possible, while foliage on the West side can be thinned. Low fringe drooping down onto the sidewalk or onto the adjacent building's roof can be pruned annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 90 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 39 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This pepper tree is slightly lopsided away from the adjacent building. The canopy should be allowed to grow over the building with at least 5 feet of clearance. Some of the foliage on the East side of the tree should be thinned to reduce its cantilever to the East. The foliage is healthy and dense, and the tree will be able to handle a thinning on the East side of the canopy. The soil around the base of the tree is dense and compacted, but the roots of this tree will not have a problem growing in that soil condition. There may be a concern for damage to the foundation of the adjacent building, and this tree should be monitored annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 40 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>A small diminutive species that can handle full sun all day could be planted here. However, since there is limited planting space between the building, the irrigation line, and the sidewalk, this space should be planted after other vacant planting sites have been filled.</p>
	<p>Site 41 <i>Geijera parviflora</i> - Australian Willow</p> <p>This Australian Willow has a bark fungus, but it is not serious at this time. The foliage is healthy and should simply be monitored for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 5 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 42 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia has good structural form, but much of the foliage is browning out. It has several girdling roots that may be affecting its water supply and causing it to exhibit symptoms of drought stress. The symptoms are not serious at this point, and the tree does not appear to need any short-term corrective action.</p> <p>It appears that the Magnolia's roots have entered the planting bed by the adjacent building, and they may be at risk of causing some damage to the building's foundation over time. If the roots need to be cut, they should be cut by an arborist to ensure that the tree is able to heal the root pruning wounds.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 43

Schinus terebinthifolius - Brazilian Pepper

This tree has a compact and complex structure that should be corrected for long-term growth. It also has a prevailing lean to the North, and foliage should be allowed to grow to the South to compensate for its lean. There are some rubbing and crossing structures and deadwood that should be removed. Making these pruning cuts will increase light penetration and increase the potential of the leaves to photosynthesize.

Many of the leaves are showing signs of iron-induced chlorosis. This is likely caused not by a lack of iron in the soil, but by the unavailability of iron to the tree due to the alkalinity of the soil. The soil is dry and cracked, and a crusting layer of soil may be causing moisture to drain away from the root system. This tree should be monitored annually, but the only mitigation that should be done at this point is the removal of the deadwood and the correction of form.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 44

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This is a good choice of species for this location, but the manner in which this tree was pruned will be detrimental to its health. Nearly all of the branches emanate from a single point on the trunk and do not have much in the way of lateral branching. This makes them susceptible to wind throw if a gust of wind were to come in from the West. This problem originated with the nursery practice of topping the short nursery stock while young and encouraging the resprouting shoots to grow together. Not much can be done to correct this defect at this point in the tree's life, but the tree can be retained until it begins to show signs of decline. The tree is not of sufficient size to cause any significant damage if it were to drop branches, so it can be allowed to stay. No pruning is needed at this time

Maintenance: 5 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 45

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This tree is growing well in its grove with its neighbors at sites 44 and 46. It has the same problems that each of them do because it was likely chosen from the same nursery. It should be monitored annually for roof clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 46

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This tree has similar characteristics to the other trees that sites 44 and 45. It should be monitored annually for roof clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 47




Schinus terebinthifolius - Brazilian Pepper

This Brazilian Pepper needs a bit of deadwood cleaning. A deadwood manicure will improve the tree aesthetically and also focus the tree's energy on the living tissue. The tree is planted on a slight rise in the soil, giving it good drainage.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium

	<p>Site 48 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> – Carrotwood</p> <p>This tree has full, dense foliage indicating a healthy tree. There are many interior shoots that are beginning to compete with the main structure, and these shoots should be removed. There is some bark loss on some of the branches due to either squirrel chew or abrasion with another branch. These branches with bark loss should be monitored, and when they die they should be pruned back to their parent stem. The tree should be monitored for sidewalk clearance annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 49 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> – Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This tree has good form and does not need much pruning at this time. It is possible that its root system is competing with the Jade plants around its base, but the tree appears to be reasonably healthy. The Jade plant should not be removed because it protects the tree from mechanical damage of passersby and landscape workers. This tree should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance, but it does not need any pruning at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 50 <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> – Evergreen Pear</p> <p>This tree has fire blight which will eventually cause the death of the tree. However, it can be retained for several years as it begins its mortality spiral. Aesthetically, the symptomatic tissue can be removed, leaving the green foliage. Pruning tools should be disinfected with bleach to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees. This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is a large branch that is in heavy cantilever to the North over the sidewalk, and it should be lightened to reduce the possibility of failure onto building 27.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 51

Lagerstroemia indica – Crape Myrtle

This is a well-chosen species for this site and it does not need any pruning at this time. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 52

Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet Gum

This tree has beautiful fall foliage and it is a desirable asset to the landscape. However, it is known to have medium-aggressive roots, and it is already causing damage to the sidewalk. The tree can still be retained for some time, but it will eventually have to be removed to avoid more costly sidewalk repairs. When the sidewalk repairs are completed, a small trench along the sidewalk can be dug, and a root barrier can be installed to a depth of 12 to 16 inches. This will not prevent the advance of roots, but it will slow them sufficiently so that sidewalk damage will not occur in the life of the tree. This tree does not need to be pruned much, it just needs a bit of sidewalk clearance on the western side.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Sites 53, 54, and 55
Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet Gum

These three Liquidambar trees are growing nicely together in a grove. They only need to be monitored for head height and sidewalk clearance. They are on top of a mound of soil, making them less likely to cause damage to the surrounding sidewalk. Their roots are girdling each other, which may end up being beneficial in the long run because it will limit their growth.



Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low



Site 56
Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This is a well-chosen tree for the site because the roots will not cause damage to the sidewalk or the building in the long-term. There is a little bit of deadwood cleaning that can be done to improve the aesthetics of this tree, and the fringe should be raised slightly for sidewalk and head height clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low

	<p>Site 57 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>The foliage of this tree is looking a little sparse because it was overly thinned in the past. This tree should be allowed to have some time to recover from the previous pruning. There is a tearout wound over the sidewalk to South that is in the process of healing. There are some aggressive sprouts that are growing in response to the previous pruning cuts, and these sprouts should be left alone for one year and then thinned to the strongest leaders. This will help the tree recover its natural form.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 58 <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> - Paperbark Tree</p> <p>This is a good choice for the site because it is a tree that will not grow too large for its constraints. It does not need any pruning at this time, but it should be inspected annually for sidewalk and roof clearance. There are signs of bark loss on the northern side of the trunk that should be monitored as well.</p> <p>Maintenance: 5 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 59 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is smaller than it appears because it has an irrigation line running right through the center of it. It is also immediately adjacent to a power distribution box, and care should be taken to not choose a species that will cause damage to the box or the irrigation system. A good choice for the site would be a sun tolerant shrub rather than a tree.</p>



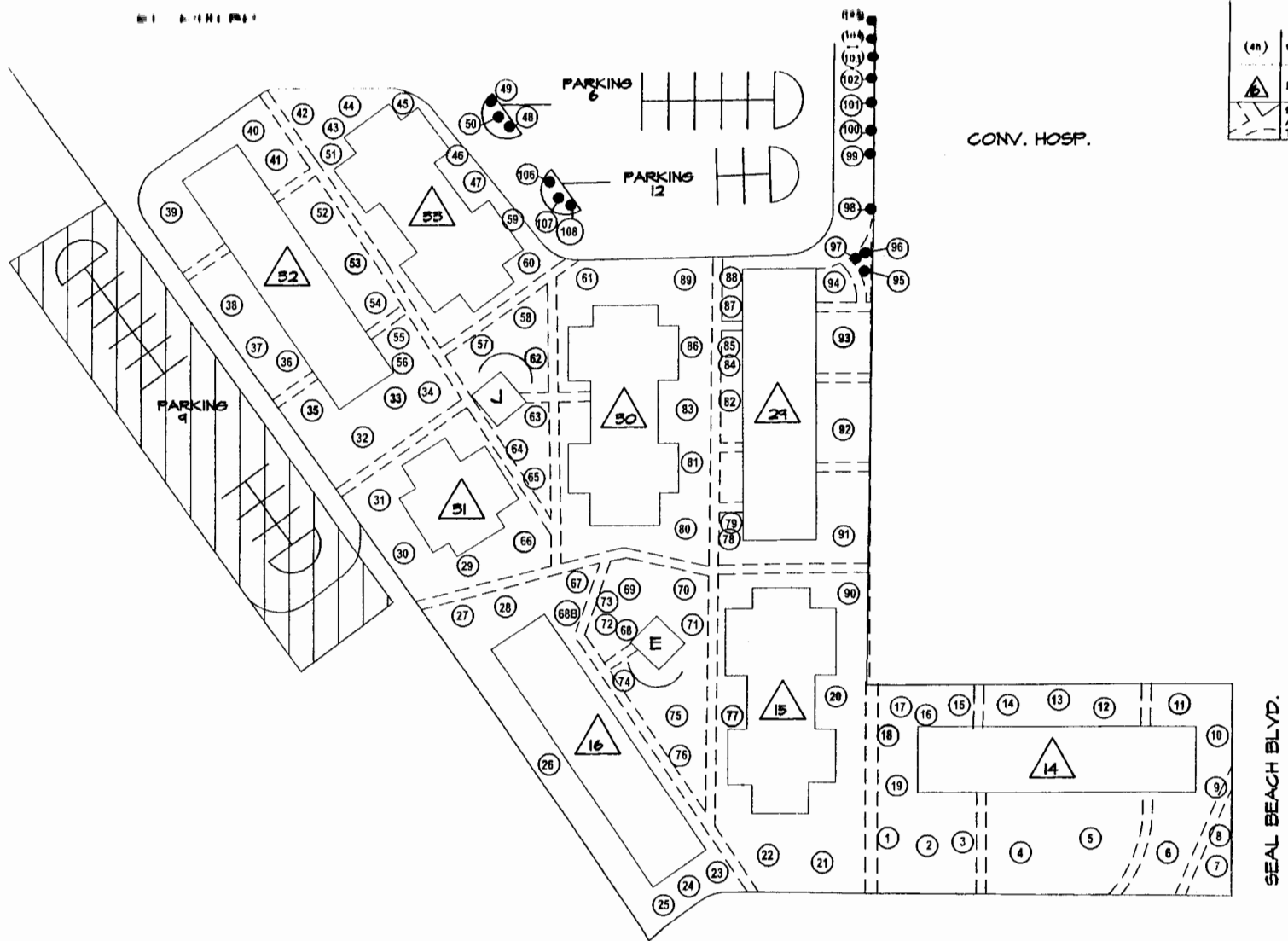
Site 60
Vacant Planting Site

This site receives full afternoon sun and reflected heat from the adjacent building. It is also surrounded by hardscape and is next to an electrical distribution box. Care should be taken to choose a tree that is not root aggressive but can handle the summertime heat.



Site 61
Vacant Planting Site

This site is smaller than it appears because it has an irrigation line running right through the center of it. This site does not need to be planted at this time until all other available planting sites are filled. Care should be taken to choose a species that is not root aggressive and will not cause damage to the sidewalk or irrigation line around its base.





(48)	TREE SITE NUMBERING
	BUILDING NUMBERS
	SIDEWALK LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE ONLY FOR USE IN IDENTIFYING TREE SITE LOCATIONS.

LW-SEAL BEACH-MUTUAL-15

ZONE 4: 108 SITES

TREECO ARBORISTS, INC.



	<u>Zone 4</u>
	<p>Site 1 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This Crape Myrtle has good structure, but it is in need of a deadwood cleaning. The removal of some deadwood will free up some space for the more desirable structures to grow. The tree appears to be in a stressed condition due to an unknown cause, and it is languishing while its neighbor to the East is flourishing. One possible cause could be this tree is receiving full Southwestern exposure during the hot summer months and it partially shades its neighbor to the East.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 minutes Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 2 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This Crape Myrtle is faring much better than its neighbor to the West. The canopy is full and green, and the tree has pretty good structure. There are several tchotchkes that are tied to the trunk and low branches that should be removed immediately. One of the hooks is beginning to be impounded in the bark of a lateral branch pointing to the West. A decorative branch is tied to the trunk using nursery staking tape. This should be removed so that the ties do not constrict the vascular system of the tree.</p> <p>The Crape Myrtle sheds its bark, and much of the loose bark can be removed for aesthetic purposes. There is also some minor deadwood cleaning that could be done. This tree should be monitored for sidewalk clearance and clearance over the electrical box to the North.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 3

Pinus radiata - Monterey Pine

This pine's foliage is looking a bit sparse. Many of its branches have been tipped in the past. Pine trees do not handle tipping cuts well because they only have one apical meristem. Removal of that meristem growing tip prevents further elongation of a branch. In many cases on these tipped branches, they will slowly die back to the main stem. Some may recover if other subordinate branches assume apical dominance.

For the short term, this tree should be sprayed with water to clean out the dead needles in the canopy. This will improve light penetration and therefore the photosynthetic potential of the tree. It will also have a short term benefit to the aesthetics of the tree, making it appear greener. There is a small load of deadwood that can be pruned out of this tree, too.

There are some staghorn ferns that are tied to the trunk of the tree. The method of affixing these ferns to the tree will eventually become harmful to the trunk of the tree by constricting its vascular system. Rather than tying around the trunk, these ferns should be hooked around the top half of lateral branches.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 4

Geijera parviflora - Australian Willow




This tree is well-chosen for the site because it is a very low maintenance species. Unfortunately, it is planted immediately adjacent to a water line, and there is a possibility that roots may have to be cut in order to access the line. This tree is less of a concern for doing root damage to the line, and more of a concern for being harmed by maintenance of the line.



There is some minor deadwood cleaning that can be done, but this tree needs very little pruning at this time.

Maintenance: 15 min.

Next service: now

Priority: low

	<p>Site 5 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia has excellent form and has a beautiful umbrella canopy. There is some minor deadwood cleaning that should be done, but this tree does not need much pruning at this time. It should be monitored for head height and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 6 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is smaller than it appears because an irrigation line runs right through the center of it, and damage will either be done to the irrigation line by the roots of the tree or to the tree by the maintenance of the irrigation line. I recommend waiting to plant on the site until all other sites have been planted. Then, choose a species that is not root aggressive and plant it with sufficient space away from the irrigation line.</p>
	<p>Site 7 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site has plenty of space above it, but it too has an irrigation line running through it. This will cause problems in the future with either damage to the irrigation line by the roots or damage to the roots by maintenance of the irrigation line. This site could be moved closer to the sidewalk, but a diminutive species would have to be chosen.</p>

	<p>Site 8 <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> - Victorian Box</p> <p>This tree has a significant amount of deadwood that can be cleaned out for aesthetic purposes. There are high-voltage power lines that run through the canopy of this tree, and extra care should be taken while pruning. It receives heavy shade from the hedge to the East, and most of the canopy is on the Western side. This tree receives filtered afternoon sun through the neighboring London Plane Tree.</p> <p>Recently, work was done on the wall immediately behind the tree. It was likely that 30% to 40% of the root system of this tree was removed when a trench was dug for construction. Therefore, this tree should be observed for the next 2 to 5 years for signs of decline due to root cutting. It may not be a wise investment of time to prune it aesthetically if it will end up declining and dying in the next 2 to 5 years.</p> <p>Since the tree is not very large, it does not pose a hazard if it were to fall to the West from the loss of anchorage roots. The most cost effective course of management for this tree is to allow it to grow until it declines and dies, and then remove it. This strategy of management is also known as benign neglect.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 9 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This is a small site that is heavily shaded from both the East and the West. Only a tree with a tolerance for shade and a noninvasive root system should be planted here.</p>



Site 10
Vacant Planting Site

This site is heavily shaded from the East and the West. Only a tree that is shade tolerant and has roots that are tolerant of hard scape should be planted here.



Site 11
Vacant Planting Site

This site should be left empty until all other available planting sites are filled. It has close proximity to a building, a sidewalk, and an electrical box. If a tree is planted here, it should be a tree that does not have disruptive roots. This site also receives dense shade from the East and South. A tree planted here must be shade tolerant.



Site 12
Vacant Planting Site

This site would be good for a Crape Myrtle to match the Crape Myrtle at site 14. It receives heavy shade from the South from building 14.



Site 13
Vacant Planting Site

A matching Crape Myrtle or a different ornamental could be planted here because there is a bit more space to be used. This site receives heavy shade from the South, and a tree that is planted here should be shade tolerant.



Site 14
Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This Crape Myrtle has fared well on this site. It has decent branching structure, and it only needs a little bit of interior deadwood cleaning. It should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 15

Pinus canariensis - Canary Island Pine

This was a poorly chosen species for this location because Pines are known to have roots that heave and buckle hardscape. It is clear that this pine is already beginning to do that. This pine had problems in the past when it was topped at around 10 feet. Subsequently, a pair of co-dominant leading trunks grew out from that point. Further up the trunk, another narrow angle of attachment yields another pair of major leading trunks spreading between the East and West. Both of these attach points are weak and susceptible to wind throw. As the wind blows, the pairs of trunks oscillate much like a tuning fork, and at the peak of the wave, all of the stress is concentrated on the branch union.

The trunks that have a narrow angle of attachment have included bark and a branch union that does not increase in size proportionately with their increase in girth. Therefore, as this tree ages, this branch union will become weaker relative to the size of the trunks. This tree is gradually becoming a hazard, and it should be considered for removal or at least a reduction of the co-dominant trunks.

There is some minor deadwood cleaning that should be done in the short term before the dead limbs self-prune.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium



Site 16

Pinus canariensis - Canary Island Pine

This tree has much better structure than its neighbor to the East. However, it too has a co-dominant trunk at about 30 feet up the trunk. This co-dominant branch attach point could become a hazardous structure. One potential mitigation is to tie a safety line between the two trunks. This will not prevent the trunk from tearing out, but it will minimize the damage done when it fails. Rather than peeling out onto the building, it will stay close to the trunk and remain hanging until emergency responders can safely dismantle it. This potential mitigation could be applied to the pine tree at site 15 as well.

There is some minor deadwood that should be removed, and some hanging dead branches that could be a minor hazard for pedestrians underneath. This tree should also be monitored for roof clearance.

Maintenance: three hours with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 17 <i>Pinus canariensis</i> - Canary Island Pine</p> <p>At around 30 feet in height, this tree splits into three co-dominant trunks. This is not an ideal form for this tree, and it is more susceptible to wind throw. Since this tree is further from a building, it is less of a hazard than the trees at sites 15 and 16, but the hazard should still be mitigated. I recommend the installation of a safety line to reduce the likelihood of damage if one of these trunks were to fail. This tree also has some minor deadwood that can be removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 18 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is heavily shaded from the East and South by building 14 and its neighboring pine tree to the South. Care should be taken to not plant a tree too close to the water line. This would be excellent site for a succession tree to the pine trees. Since there is enough space, a large shade tree could be chosen such as a Sycamore.</p>
	<p>Site 19 <i>Pinus canariensis</i> - Canary Island Pine</p> <p>Of the four neighboring Canary Island Pine trees, this tree has the best structural form. It does not have an apparent prevailing lean, and it appears to have many years of life left. Care should be taken to monitor this tree for roof clearance. Though it is not a co-dominant lead, there is a lateral branch that is unusually large approximately 30 feet up this tree. I recommend reducing the weight of the tip of its foliage to reduce the likelihood of tearout. Further mitigation include installing a safety line to reduce the amount of damage that would occur the limb were to fail.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 20
Vacant Planting Site

There are orange flags on this site, indicating that it should not be used for planting at this time. This site is shaded from the West and East, and if it were to be used for planting, care should be taken to choose a species that is not root aggressive.



Site 21
Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This tree has good structure and does not need any pruning at this time.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 22
Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This tree has some minor deadwood that can be cleaned out for aesthetic purposes. It has good branching structure and does not need much maintenance.

Maintenance: 5 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 23
Vacant Planting Site

There is space here for a diminutive species such as a Hong Kong Orchid, an Australian Willow, or a Crape Myrtle. This site receives full sun for most of the day. It is slightly protected from the afternoon sun by the Carrotwood to the West. Care should be taken to not choose a species that will grow large on this site.



Site 24
Cupaniopsis anacardioides - Carrotwood

This tree does not have ideal structure because many of its trunks are emanating from a single point approximately 6 feet up the trunk. This originated with the nursery planting practices of heading off the nursery stock while young and encouraging many sprouts to grow at the heading off points. While the tree is in the nursery, this pruning practice makes an attractive looking young tree, but it creates long-term problems. These trunks are more susceptible to tearout.

There is already an indication of a tearout wound on the Western side of one of the trunks. This wound is currently healing and should be monitored annually for the advance of the cambium. If the cambium continues to advance, then the wound will eventually heal. If not, then decay may set in and the limb will have to be removed.

This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 40 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 25

Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore

This tree has excellent structure, but many of its branches have been tipped in the past. The tree should be allowed to recover from its previous pruning. It should be monitored for roof clearance and competition with the neighboring Carrotwood. Since the sycamore is the more valuable tree, the Carrotwood should be pruned back to make way for the Sycamore. There is no prevailing lean on the Sycamore, and there are no major defects in the trunk. This tree still has many years of life left in the landscape.

Maintenance: two hours with climber

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 26

Vacant Planting Site

This site should be left empty because there is an irrigation line running right through the center of it. Damage will either occur to the irrigation line by the roots of the tree or to the roots of the tree by maintenance to the irrigation line.



Site 27

Juniperus chinensis - Hollywood Juniper

This Juniper tree is an excellent choice of species for the landscape because it is very low maintenance. The tree only needs minor deadwood cleaning every 2 to 5 years. This tree was aggressively pruned back on its Eastern side some time ago, and these improperly pruned branches should be cut back to the parent stem. This hole in the canopy will never completely fill in. Since there is a hole in the canopy, the deadwood on the interior is more apparent, and I recommend addressing the deadwood removal sooner for aesthetic purposes.

There is a wooden stake that is impounded in the trunk, and it should be cut flush to the trunk without damaging the live bark. The portion that is completely impounded in the trunk should be left alone because removing it would do more harm than good.

There are a few rubbing and crossing branches that should also be removed.

Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 28

Schinus terebinthifolius - Brazilian Pepper

This tree has a good structure and a good umbrella canopy. It should be pruned every 6 to 12 months for head height and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: high



Site 29

Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree needs some minor structural corrections and deadwood cleaning. It should be pruned annually for head height and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: winter

Priority: medium



Site 30

Geijera parviflora - Australian Willow

This tree is an excellent choice of species for the site because it is very low maintenance. The tree has excellent form and does not need much pruning at this time. There is some minor deadwood that could be removed for aesthetic purposes.

Maintenance: 5 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 31

Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree has some minor structural defects that should be corrected and some minor deadwood that should be removed. It should be monitored annually for clearance with the patio and the sidewalk. There is a planter that is hung correctly in the canopy. This hanging planter may stay.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: winter

Priority: medium



Site 32
Olea Europaea - Olive Tree

This tree is showing early signs of dieback that may be symptoms of a worse condition. It was aggressively tipped in the past, and that may have been an entry point for the disease xylella. Xylella is a systemic disease that causes a gradual browning of tissue. It causes the xylem tissue in the vascular system to swell and restrict the movement of water and nutrients much like a tree having a heart attack. It is not clear at this time whether the tree has xylella or not, but it should be monitored annually for additional signs. In the short term, the dead material can be pruned out of the tree for aesthetic purposes.

There are some weeping sites along the southern trunk that could be indicative of boring insects and the Fusarium fungus. The Fusarium fungus is localized, but if it girdles a trunk, it can cut off the supply of water and nutrients to the foliage and kill it. This tree should be monitored for the spread of these weeping sites. Though the olive tree can be a long-lived species, it is a poor healer. Any wounds to this tree will remain for the rest of its life.

This tree may have already begun its decline spiral, and may only have another 5 to 10 years left in the landscape. After pruning the diseased tissue, arborists should sterilize their tools in bleach to avoid transmitting the disease to other trees in mutual.

Maintenance: one hour
Next Service: now
Priority: low



Site 33
Vacant Planting Site

There is plenty of room to plant a large growing tree on this site. The chosen species should shade the building to the north from the southern sun. This site receives full southern exposure.



Site 34

Prunus cerasifera - Purple Leaf Plum

This tree does not need much pruning at this time. Although the tree is healthy, it was a poorly chosen tree for the site because the purple leaf plum is a small species and will never get very large. This planting site can accommodate a much larger tree, and a large shade tree would have added a summer cooling benefit to building 32 to the North. Moving this purple leaf plum at this point would be detrimental to its health and is not recommended. Rather, the space to the West of the tree should be utilized for a larger tree planting.

Maintenance: zero

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 35

Vacant Planting Site

This is a good site for a diminutive species that can handle summer heat.



Site 36

Cercis canadensis - Eastern Redbud

This tree was tipped in the past, and as a response, it is sending out shoots up and up down its trunks. These shoots should be thinned to the strongest leaders to regrow a strong canopy structure. This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is also some deadwood that should be removed.

Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: winter

Priority: medium



Site 37

Macadamia integrifolia - Queensland Nut

This tree has some interior shoots that should be pruned out before they compete with the general canopy. It is growing well on this site and does not need much other pruning at this time. It should be monitored for sidewalk and roof clearance.

Maintenance: 15 min.

Next Service: winter

Priority: low



Site 38

Fraxinus spp. – Ash

This tree is going to be tall. Care should be taken never to top this tree because it has an aggressive resprouting habit. If topped, these sprouts will become wind throw hazards and will be more likely to cause damage than a mature trunk.

This tree has been improperly pruned in the past for building clearance. Many stump cuts have been left, and they should be recut back to the parent stem. The past pruning has left the tree lopsided to the West, and some of the foliage on the Western side should be reduced to compensate. The tree should be allowed to grow to the East towards the building, provided that 5 feet of clearance is maintained.

This tree will begin to cause damage to the hardscape over the next 5-10 years.

Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 39

Macadamia integrifolia – Queensland Nut

This tree has some interior shoots that are competing with the general canopy. These shoots should be removed before they become much larger. They appear to be responses to the aggressive pruning about a year or two ago. Some of the foliage on the Eastern side should be reduced for patio clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 40

Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

This tree was staked for too long, and the planting poles are now impounded in the root system. There are abrasion marks on the trunk where the ties were constricting the vascular flow. The tree will likely retain these injuries for the rest of its life, and these rubbing points will be weak points where stress will be concentrated later in the tree's life.




Many branches have been aggressively tipped and should be recut back to the parent stem. This tree should be pruned for roof clearance with the neighboring building.

This tree has fire blight which is a systemic condition. The fire blight will eventually kill the tree, but it can be retained in the landscape for several more years. Aesthetically, symptomatic tissue can be pruned out annually. Arborists should sterilize their tools in bleach between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in mutual.

Maintenance: 90 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high

	<p>Site 41 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is shaded from the West. A diminutive species that does not have aggressive roots can be planted here.</p>
	<p>Site 42 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree had some aggressive pruning around its fringe in the past, and these stump cuts should be pruned back to the parent stem. As a response, the tree created many new sprouts on the interior of the canopy. These shoots should be pruned away before they compete with the general canopy. There is some minor deadwood that should be pruned away as well. Since this is a fast-growing tree, the fringe will need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 43 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> - Sweet Gum</p> <p>This tree has two co-dominant trunks beginning at approximately 8 feet up the main trunk. The angle of attachment is large enough that they do not pose an immediate hazard, but I recommend installing a safety line to reduce the amount of damage that would occur if a tearout were to happen.</p> <p>This tree should be monitored for roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 44

Liquidambar styraciflua – Sweet Gum

This tree also has a co-dominant trunk emanating about 10 feet up. A safety line should be installed between it and the main stem to reduce the risk of damage if it were to tear out. The angle of attachment is large enough that it does not pose a hazard at this time. There is one anomalous branch leaning over the sidewalk to the north, and some of its foliage should be thinned to reduce the weight and the likelihood of tearing out.

Maintenance: 90 min. with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 45

Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine

This tree has a prevailing lean to the North East over the parking area. If it were to fail, it would damage the power lines, but it would not likely hit any structures or vehicles.

There are sprouts at the base of the trunk on the Western side and minor sap exudation sites. Their presence indicates that there is tensional stress of bark pulling apart from the weight of the tree leaning to the North East. These sprouts should be allowed to grow because they will speed deposition of tissue to this site. The sprouts are the tree's natural adaptation for responding to stress from cantilever, and they deposit tissue known as reaction wood. Reaction wood is the stabilizing growth tissue that is deposited in stressed regions of a trunk or branch.

There is a slight indentation in the trunk on the Eastern side, and this could be an indication of internal decay. This indentation should be monitored, and if fungus fruiting bodies or stress marks appear over time, then this tree should be considered a hazard and marked for removal. The tree may currently be retained in the landscape until further signs of stress are observed.

Minor deadwooding can be done at this time for aesthetic purposes. More importantly, this tree should be inspected annually for any development of a hazard feature.

Maintenance: 15 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 46

Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet Gum

This tree has a few branches with narrow angles of attachment, but they are not severe enough to be deemed hazards. The tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. This tree was heavily pruned a year or two ago, and it is now sprouting new shoots in response to the cuts. The tree should be left alone for a year and monitored for new growth.

Maintenance: 30 min. with climber

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 47

Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine

This is a multi-trunk species that is attractive in its current form, but it will have to be removed in a short time. This tree is an excurrent species: it has a single leading tip and it tends to grow straight upwards. The species also tends to get very tall. With four trunks this close together, they will compete with each other for space and light, creating a weakness at their base that is susceptible to wind throw.




One option is to remove three of the trunks to the North and retain the southern trunk that has the least amount of cantilever. This trunk could be retained for up to 20 years, but it too will eventually have to be removed because of its proximity to a building.

Another option is to retain all four trunks for the next 5-10 years and monitor them for signs of stress at the root crown. If any signs of stress cracks appear, then the entire tree will have to be removed.


Maintenance: 20 min.




Service: fall




Priority: low

	<p>Sites 48, 49, and 50 <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> – Mediterranean Fan Palm <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> – Chinese Windmill Palm</p> <p>These palms are currently slated for removal and replacement.</p> <p>If the plans change, and it is decided that the trees should be retained, then they can easily be maintained by removing the dead fronds annually for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 51 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is not large enough to handle another tree because the canopy of the neighboring Brazilian Pepper would compete with it. This site should be left empty until the pepper tree is removed.</p>
	<p>Site 52 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good structural form and should be monitored annually for roof clearance. Since it is a fast-growing species, it should be maintained every 6 to 12 months.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 53 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is smaller than it appears because of its proximity to irrigation lines and the sewer. Care should be taken to plant a species that is not root aggressive. It receives afternoon shade from building 32 to the West.</p>
	<p>Site 54 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>There are some structural issues with this tree that should be corrected. There are some rubbing and crossing structures that should be removed before they cause abrasions to the desirable permanent scaffold. There is some deadwood that should be removed as well. This tree should be pruned annually for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>This tree has a prevailing lean to the West towards building 32, and care should be taken to culture the canopy over the Eastern side to avoid failure to the West. This tree was improperly and aggressively pruned in the past, and the stumping cuts that remain should be cut back to the parent stem.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 55 <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> - Purple Leaf Plum</p> <p>This plum tree is looking a bit sparse. This is likely because of its full southern exposure. The foliage on the Western side of the tree is looking much better because it is protected from the afternoon sun by the building to the West. This tree does not need much pruning at this time, but the stump cuts that remain from the previous incorrect pruning should be returned back to the parent stem.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: spring Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 56 <i>Pistacia chinensis</i> - Chinese Pistache</p> <p>This young tree should have been rejected at the nursery. It has been tipped on nearly every branch, and was already put into recovery mode even before it was planted. It was staked improperly, and the ties are constricting the vascular flow up and down the trunk. This tree should be re-staked properly with wire and rubber tubing to give it a chance for survival. However, it is likely that this tree will die and need to be replaced in the next year or two.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 57 <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> - White Iron Bark</p> <p>This tree has a bit of deadwood that could be cleaned out, but it does not need much pruning at this time. It will eventually cause problems to the foundation of the nearby building with its roots. It appears to be growing well with its neighbor to the East. There are no visible defects in the trunk at this time, and this tree has many more years left in the landscape.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 58 <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> - White Iron Bark</p> <p>This Eucalyptus tree is growing well with its neighbor to the West. It has good structural form, and only a bit of deadwood that should be removed. It may end up causing damage to the adjacent sidewalk in the future.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 59 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is small and a diminutive species should be chosen for it. It receives Western shade from building 33, and a more delicate species could be chosen such as the Japanese Maple or the Purple Leaf Plum.</p>
	<p>Site 60 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> - Sweet Gum</p> <p>This tree does not have ideal form because it was topped some years ago at approximately 15 feet up the trunk. From this point, many smaller trunks emerged that competed with each other for light. These trunks have relatively little lateral branching, and they could become hazardous as they get larger. There is one pair on the interior that has a narrow angle of attachment that is likely to tear out in a windstorm. I recommend installing a safety line around the three trunks with the narrow angle of attachment on the Western side of the tree. This safety line will not prevent them from tearing out, but it will reduce the likelihood of them doing damage to the adjacent building when they fail.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 61 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> – Brisbane Box</p> <p>This tree has excellent form and does not need much pruning at this time. There is a bit of deadwood that can be cleaned out for aesthetic purposes. There is a concern that the roots of this tree may affect the foundation of the adjacent building in the next five years.</p> <p>Maintenance: 15 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 62 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>There is limited space here, and the tree that is chosen for this site should be not root aggressive. The site receives mottled shade from the South from the Eucalyptus trees.</p>
	<p>Site 63 <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> - White Iron Bark</p> <p>This tree has excellent structure and can be retained in the landscape for some time. There may be some damage to the sidewalk in the near future from the root system.</p> <p>There are some minor borehole sites up and down the trunk. These borehole sites are not serious at this point in time, but they should be monitored annually. If they increase in number, then the tree can be treated for infestation.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 64 <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> - White Iron Bark</p> <p>This tree also has good form, but it will eventually cause damage to the foundation of the nearby building. There is already evidence of root damage to the sidewalk on the West.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 65

Albizia julibrissin – Persian Silk Tree

This tree is an attractive landscape feature, but it can get a bit messy when it flowers. There are some hanging dead branches and other deadwood that should be removed for aesthetic purposes.

Maintenance: 40 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: medium



Site 66

Metrosideros excelsus - New Zealand Christmas Tree

Although this is a wonderful choice of species for this location, the choice of nursery stock was poor. This scraggly trunk has been severely deformed by high tension ties that secured it to the planting poles. This tree will have a hard time surviving with the ties constricting its vascular system, restricting the flow of water and nutrients to the canopy. The defect in form in the trunk will be retained for the life of the tree, and as it grows, it will only become hidden.

It would be a waste of time to continue to maintain this tree. Rather, it should be replaced. Removal is recommended.



Site 67




Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle




This Crape Myrtle is in excellent form and does not need any pruning at this time. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low

	<p>Site 68 <i>Pinus pinea</i> - Italian Stone Pine</p> <p>This tree was a poor choice for this site because of its mature size. It will either have to be heavily pruned over time to keep it small, or it will cause severe root damage to the neighboring building.</p> <p>If it is to be retained in the landscape, then the neighboring Tipu tree should be pruned back to give it space, and the dead needles should be sprayed out of the canopy with a blast of water. If the tree will eventually be removed, then the Tipu tree should be allowed to grow into the space that the pine currently occupies.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: spring Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 69 <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> - Jacaranda tree</p> <p>This Jacaranda tree has some minor deadwood that should be removed, but it is in good form and good condition. It should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 70 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This pepper tree is in good form, but the foliage at the top of the canopy is looking a bit sparse from the previous pruning. The top of the canopy should be allowed to fill in. The fringe will need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months for head height and sidewalk clearance. Since this tree is relatively evenly matched with its two neighboring pepper trees, it can be allowed to grow into their canopies and compete for space, creating a dense canopy cover over the sidewalk.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>

	<p>Site 71 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>Like its neighbor to the North, this tree was over-pruned at the top of its canopy, and it should be allowed to recover. There is a tearout injury on one of the northern trunks, and it should be allowed to recover as well. This tearout injury should be monitored for signs of decay, and if signs of decay appear, then the entire limb should be removed before the decay advances to the main trunk. This tree should be maintained every 6 to 12 months for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 72 <i>Tipuana tipu</i> - Tipu Tree</p> <p>This Tipu tree is beginning to compete with its neighboring Italian Stone Pine. Depending on the decision of whether to retain or remove the stone pine, this Tipu tree should either be pruned or allowed to grow. If the stone pine is to be removed, then the Tipu tree should not be pruned back because it will eventually fill the space that the stone pine currently occupies. If the stone pine is to be retained, then the Tipu tree should be pruned back to give it a window of space. This tree should also be maintained for head height clearance annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 73 <i>Pinus pinea</i> - Italian Stone Pine</p> <p>This young tree needs to have its stakes removed before they cause damage to the root crown. There are also several stumps that should be cut back to the parent stem so that they can begin to heal. Pines are good healers, but branch stubs need to be removed before the tree can roll a cambium callous over the wound site. This tree will grow very large and may cause damage to the irrigation system and sidewalk in 10-20 years.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>



Site 74

Syagrus romanzoffianum - Queen Palm

This Palm tree is an excellent choice for the site because it does not have aggressive roots. This tree should be maintained annually to remove fruiting structures and dead fronds.

Maintenance: 15 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 75

Cupaniopsis anacardioides - Carrotwood

As a young tree, this Carrotwood was tipped at the nursery and the new sprouts were encouraged to grow. This branching form makes the tree susceptible to tearout in a windstorm.

When this tree was pruned previously, the pruning tool tore some bark and caused excessive damage to the remaining trunks of the tree. The tree is now recovering from these injuries. The tree does not need to be pruned at this time, but it should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance 15 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 76

Melaleuca quinquenervia - Paperbark Tree

This tree is an excellent choice of species for this climate zone. Unfortunately, it is planted a little too close to the sidewalk, and it may cause damage with its roots.

Maintenance: 15 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 77
Vacant Planting Site

This site is smaller than it appears because an irrigation line runs straight through the center of it. A shrub or small tree could be planted here, but care should be taken to not choose a species that has aggressive roots.



Site 78
Vacant Planting Site



This site is very close to a patio and a *Ficus* tree. It should be left empty until the *Ficus* tree is removed. Then one single tree should be planted closer to the corner of the sidewalk and further from the patio.



Site 79
Ficus benjamina – Weeping Fig

This is a poor choice of species for its location because it has aggressive roots. It will inevitably cause damage to the patio and the sidewalk around it. *Ficus* is a fast-growing tree that needs to be maintained heavily. This tree is also beginning to compete with the neighboring pepper tree.

When budget allows, I recommend removing and replacing this tree. This site should be merged with site 78 and a single tree should be planted closer to the sidewalk and further from the patio.

	<p>Site 80 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good structure and needs to be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 81 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This planting site has limited space, and a diminutive species should be chosen. It receives protection from the afternoon sun to the West by building 30 and protection from the sun during the day from the South by the Brazilian Pepper at site 80.</p>
	<p>Site 82 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> – Sweet Gum</p> <p>This liquidambar tree has good structural form and does not need much pruning at this time. It was pruned aggressively over the roof a year or two ago, and these stumps should be cut back to the main stem.</p> <p>Maintenance: 90 min. with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 83

Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree has good structure, but the new sprouts should be pruned back to avoid competition with the general canopy. There is also some deadwood that should be cleaned out.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: winter

Priority: medium



Site 84

Koelreuteria paniculata - Golden Rain Tree

This Golden Rain Tree has some deadwood that should be removed and some stump cuts that should be recut back to the parent stem.

Maintenance: 40 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 85

Liquidambar styraciflua – Sweet Gum

This tree was aggressively headed back from the roof, and these stump cuts should be recut back to the parent stem. The tree has acceptable branching structure and does not need much other pruning at this time.

Maintenance: 90 min. with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 86
Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree has good structure that needs to be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is also some minor deadwood that could be removed.

Maintenance: 15 min.
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium



Site 87
Fraxinus uhdei - Shamel Ash

This ash tree was topped in the past and has since resprouted. Each of these new sprouts now competes with the others, leaving a sprig of foliage at each tip. There is a high likelihood of tearout in a windstorm from these branch unions because the attach points are relatively small. This tree should be gradually trained back into strong structural form by thinning out the competing leaders over the next three years.



Maintenance: three hours with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: medium



Site 88
Koelreuteria paniculata - Golden Rain Tree

This tree has good form, but it is a bit lopsided to the North. It should be allowed to grow towards the South to reduce its cantilever. It does not need much pruning now, but in the spring or fall, the northern side should be thinned to reduce the amount of cantilever. This tree should also be maintained for sidewalk and roof clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 89 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> – Brisbane Box</p> <p>This tree has some vertical cracks along its trunk that indicate torsional loads from the wind. This tree should be monitored for any increase in size of these cracks. If they do increase in size, then the tree may need to be removed before it becomes a hazard. There is minor deadwood in the canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 90 <i>Ficus benjamina</i> - Weeping Fig</p> <p>This tree was a poor choice of species for this site because <i>Ficus</i> tree roots are aggressive. They are causing damage to the sidewalk and foundation of the nearby buildings. This tree is slated for removal. A replacement tree will need to be root and shade tolerant.</p>
	<p>Site 91 <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> - Silk Tree</p> <p>This is a lovely specimen that should be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance. One of the branches on the Western side is dead and it should be removed before it falls on the building. This tree is also beginning to compete with the Carrotwood on the opposite side of the fence to the East. A harmony trim could be done on both trees to allow space for them to grow together.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 92
Vacant Planting Site

This site is shaded from the afternoon sun. A diminutive species with gentle roots and a tolerance for shade should be chosen.



Site 93
Vacant Planting Site

There is a bit more room to plant here, and a Crape Myrtle would do well in this site. This planting space is smaller than it appears because there is an irrigation line that runs right through the center of it.



Site 94
Schinus terebinthifolius - Brazilian Pepper

This pepper tree's canopy is a bit lopsided because it was heavily pruned away from the building. The incorrect pruning of the past left many stump cuts that need to be recut back to the parent stem. If not recut, then the stumps will become entry points for decay organisms. This tree is also beginning to grow into the canopy of its neighboring tree to the East. It should be pruned back for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 90 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high



Site 95

Harpephyllum caffrum – Kaffir Plum

This Kaffir Plum tree has some injuries at the root crown on the Western side. The advance of these injuries should be monitored. If they increase in size, then the tree should be marked as a hazard. The tree is beginning to compete with the Brazilian Pepper trees to the North and to the South of it. It is also growing into the hedge. Care should be taken when pruning space for all three of these trees.

Maintenance: 40 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 96

Schinus terebinthifolius - Brazilian Pepper

This tree is out-competing its neighboring plum. A decision should be made whether to retain the Kaffir plum and prune space for it or to remove the Kaffir plum and allow the pepper tree to take over the space. The pepper tree will provide ample shade and canopy cover, but there roots tend to be a bit more aggressive and may cause problems to the surrounding planter box. Already, there is evidence of root damage to the sidewalk. This tree will be a challenge to maintain because of the barbed wire fence running beneath it. Maintenance times will be higher because crews will have to service each side of the tree separately.

Maintenance: 90 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: low



Site 97

Harpephyllum caffrum – Kaffir Plum

This tree has some severe stump cuts that should be recut to the parent stem. It is also being subdued by the pepper tree immediately to the East of it. It is likely that this tree was intentionally planted and then the pepper tree volunteered shortly after the installation. Now the pepper tree is becoming the dominant species on this site. A decision should be made to retain this tree or to remove it and allow the pepper tree to take over this planting site.

Another option is to allow this tree to slowly become subdued by the pepper tree and simply remove it once it dies from being shaded out.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: low



Site 98 through 105

This hedge is a mix of species that are not growing in harmony together. The Brazilian Peppers are aggressively shading out the other species. The Kaffir Plum trees are serving their purpose as a hedge, but the junipers are being overrun and shaded out.

The Carrotwood at site 105 is being invaded by a creeping vine that should be pulled down from the trunk. All of these trees should be maintained for sidewalk clearance. They will be a challenge to maintain because there is a barbed wire fence underneath them, and crews will have to prune the Eastern and Western sides separately.



There is significant deadwood that could be cleaned out for aesthetic purposes, but if cost is an issue, the hedge can still serve its landscape function without removing the deadwood.

If the wall behind the hedge is going to be replaced, then these trees should not be aesthetically pruned because they will likely need to be removed to install the wall. A decision to prune these trees should wait until after the decision to install the wall is made.

Maintenance: eight hours
Next Service: spring
Priority: low





Site 106 through 108

These three palms are slated for removal because of their damage to the concrete in the adjacent parking structure. If these trees were to be retained, they would need to have their dead fronds removed annually for aesthetic purposes.

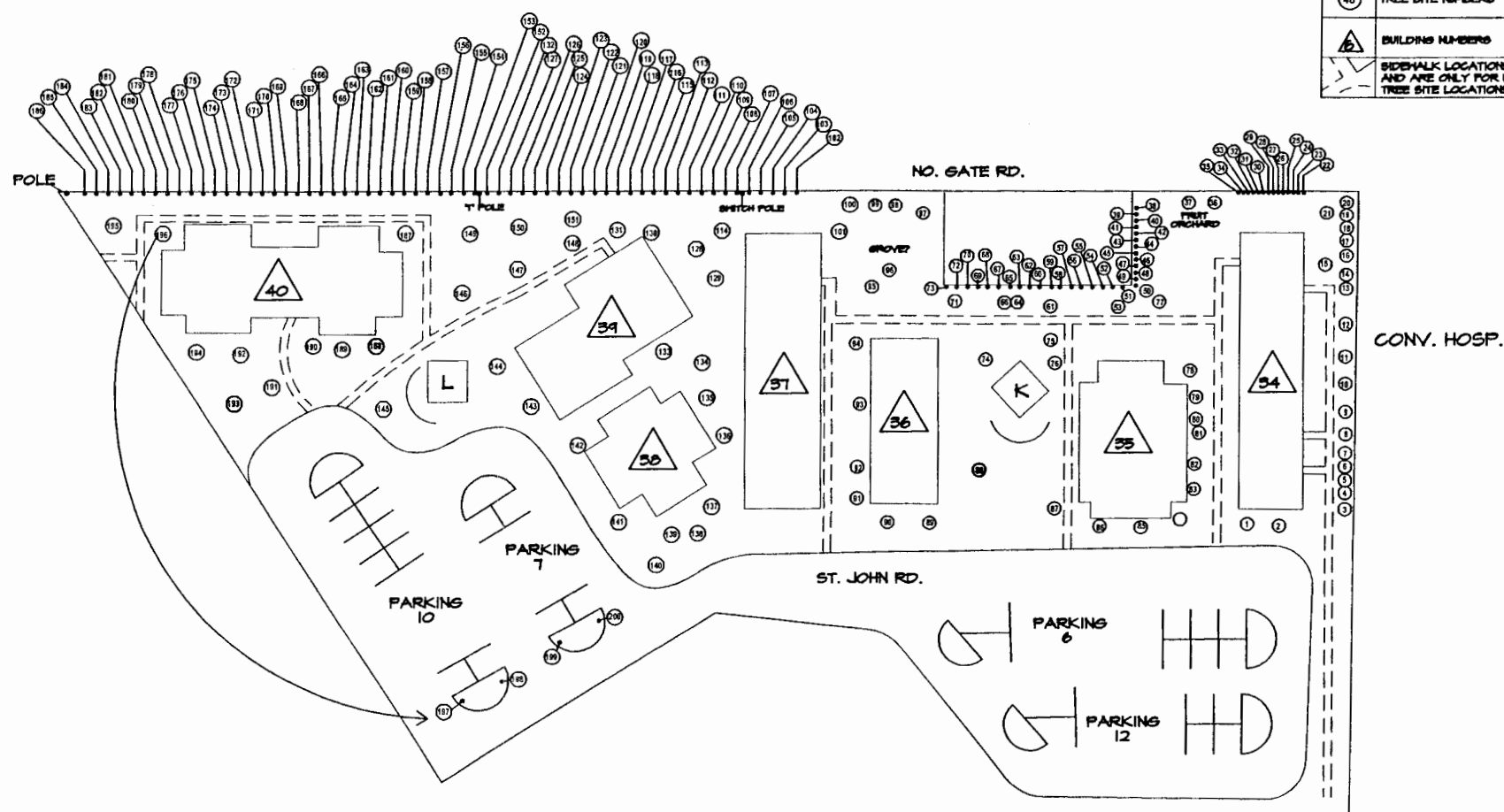
Maintenance: 15 minutes

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



LEGEND	
(46)	TREE SITE NUMBERS
△	BUILDING NUMBERS
---	SIDEWALK LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE ONLY FOR USE IN IDENTIFYING TREE SITE LOCATIONS.





LW-SEAL BEACH-MUTUAL-15

ZONE 5: 200 SITES

TREECO ARBORISTS, INC.



	<u>Zone 5</u>
	<p>Site 1 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has decent form, but it will need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 2 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good structure but the foliage is looking a bit sparse. The tree has been aggressively pruned the past and is currently in recovery mode. The tree should be allowed to grow into an even umbrella canopy. It should be monitored every 6 to 12 months for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>



Site 3 through 12
Geijera parviflora - Australian Willow

These Australian Willows are a good choice for the landscape because they are low maintenance. There have been some improper cuts on the Eastern border of the mutual, and these cuts should be recut back to the parent stem. These trees should be pruned for sidewalk clearance lightly. There is also some minor deadwood that can be removed.

Maintenance: three hours
 Next Service: now
 Priority: low



Site 15
Callistemon citrinus - Bottlebrush

This bottlebrush is beginning to grow into the Juniper hedge and it should be pruned back. It should also be maintained for roof clearance with the adjacent building. It has been aggressively pruned back in the past and is resprouting in response. The sprouts should be trained back to the strongest leaders to restore the tree to a healthy canopy. Because of the limited space, this tree will be a higher maintenance specimen than other Bottlebrush trees in the mutual because its drooping fringe will need to be pruned back from the junipers regularly.

Maintenance: 30 min.
 Next Service: now
 Priority: medium



Sites 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20

Juniperus chinensis - Hollywood Juniper

There is some English ivy growing around the base of these trees, and it should be removed before it colonizes the canopy and shades out the live foliage. The ivy will need to be maintained every 3 to 6 months.

There are some dead branches that should be pruned and some dead needles that should be sprayed out with a hose. There have been some improper pruning cuts on the Eastern border of Leisure World, and these stumps should be cut back to their parent stems. There are many tchotchkes hanging from the trunks, and some are beginning to choke off circulation. They should either be replaced with a hook that gently rests over a lateral branch or be removed entirely.

Once the deadwood is removed and the re-cuts are made, these trees will be relatively low maintenance. They only need a deadwood cleaning every 2 to 5 years. The neighboring bottlebrush is beginning to compete with the tops of this hedge, and the bottlebrush be pruned back to make room for the junipers.

Maintenance: four hours

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 21

Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia

This Magnolia tree does not have a full canopy, and it is likely stressed from previous pruning. It also does not receive much sun during the day because it is heavily shaded by the Juniper hedge to the East and the building to the West. There is minor deadwood could be removed for aesthetic purposes. There is some bark loss on the upper side of two of the lateral branches, and it should be monitored. If the bark loss advances, then the afflicted branches may need to be removed. If the cambium is able to roll over and close off the wound, then the branches can be retained.

There are two hanging pots in this tree, and the chains are doing minor damage to the bark. I recommend putting a soft padding beneath the chain to protect the upper side of the bark of the limbs that the pots are hanging from.

There is a large weeping site low on the Western side of the trunk that appears to have a fungal infection. The weeping site follows a crack that looks to be caused by torsional stress from wind loads. It is possible that the brush cherry hedge along the north wall created a wind tunnel effect, accelerating gusts of wind past the northern half of the tree and causing it to twist clockwise. This twisting action may have created a crack that subsequently became infected.

This tree should be monitored quarterly for any advance of the fungus. This fungus may end up causing the death of the tree in the next 5-10 years.

Maintenance: 10 minutes

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 22 through 35

Syzygium paniculatum – Brush Cherry

This stand of brush cherry is still sufficiently functioning for its intended purpose of blocking the view of Northgate Road. However, a wall was recently installed behind them, and in order to install the wall, a trench was dug. This trench may have removed up to 40% of the root systems of each of these trees, predisposing them to decline and death. Since the installation of this wall was recent, the trees are not showing symptoms yet. It can take 2 to 5 years for root damage symptoms to manifest themselves in a canopy. Therefore, these trees can be retained until they decline and die. Then, they can gradually be removed one by one. When the whole stand has been removed, it can be replanted with a uniform hedge again. For now, these trees should be monitored for signs of decline.

In the short run, these trees should be pruned for roof clearance. Even if these trees are eventually going to die, they should still be maintained to reduce abrasion to the gutters of the building.

Maintenance: three hours with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 36

Vacant Planting Site

This site should be left vacant until the board decides how the open area shall be utilized. There is conflict over whether this common area should be used primarily for shade trees or for orchard trees.



Site 37
Agonis flexuosa - Peppermint Willow

This tree needs to be re-staked immediately because the ties are causing damage to the trunk. Already, the trunk is warping due to the pressure the ties are putting on it. The ties are also constricting the vascular system of the tree like a tourniquet, reducing the tree's ability to transport water and nutrients to the leaves. The stakes should be moved further apart, and the ties should loosely support the trunk from falling over without putting any tension on it. The choice of nursery stock was not ideal because there is a small spring of foliage atop a spindly trunk, but it is possible for this tree to recover and grow out of this defect in form.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high



Sites 38 through 51
Multi-Species Hedge

This stand of trees contains Ash, Cupressus, and Brush Cherry. The biggest problem with this hedge is the recent installation of the wall behind them. The trench that was dug to install the wall must have cut 40% of the anchorage roots of all of these trees, predisposing them to falling to the East. It would not be wise to spend an excessive amount of money pruning these trees if they're only going to decline and die in the next 2 to 5 years. They should be monitored annually for signs of decline and then gradually removed one by one.

There is some English Ivy invading some of the ash trees that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. It is a good idea to remove this Ivy now because if these trees are able to survive the root cutting from the wall installation, then it will be more labor-intensive to remove the ivy at a later date. There are also some low hanging branches in both the ash trees and the brush cherry trees that should be pruned back for clearance.

Maintenance: three hours
Priority: high
Next Service: now





Site 53
Unknown Species

This tree is in good form and does not need any pruning at this time. It should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 5 min.
Next Service: Fall
Priority: low





Sites 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63
Syzygium paniculatum - Brush Cherry

This stand of brush cherry has a similar problem to the previous hedge. Up to 40% of each tree's root system may have been lost during the installation of the wall behind them. These trees should not be maintained too heavily because there is a likelihood that they will be declining and dying in the next 2 to 5 years. They should be removed as they die. Once the entire stand has been removed, a new uniform hedge can be planted here.

Maintenance: one hour
Next Service: now
Priority: low



	<p>Site 61 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia's canopy is a bit lopsided away from the hedge to the North and is leaning towards the building to the South.</p> <p>It has been aggressively pruned back in the past and should be allowed to regrow a canopy on the North side. There is some bark loss on the top surface of some of the lateral branches, and there is a major tearout wound on the Western side of one of the branches. This tree should be lightened on the southern side and allowed to grow on the northern side to compensate for its lean.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Sites 62, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 73 <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> - Modesto Ash</p> <p>These ash trees have significant height, and they now pose a hazard to the building to the South because 40% of their anchorage roots have been cut due to the installation of the wall behind them. If these trees were to fall over in a windstorm, they would reach the building and cause significant damage.</p> <p>I recommend the removal of the two ash trees closest to building 35. The ash trees at site 73 and site 70 can stay temporarily because if they were to fall they would not cause significant damage. However, when there is money in the budget, these trees should also be removed.</p> <p>In the short term, the ash tree at site 67 has some large dead branches in the canopy that should be removed before they fall on the sidewalk. It is already showing signs of decline from the root cutting.</p> <p>Removal recommended. Priority: High</p>



Sites 64 and 65

Pistacia chinensis – Chinese Pistache

The ties on these Chinese Pistache trees need to be removed, and the trees need to be re-staked properly. The ties are cutting off circulation and causing long-term damage to the trunks of trees.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high





Site 74
Olea europaea - Olive tree

This olive tree was heavily pruned in the past, and the tipping wounds have put stress on the tree. In response, many shoots have sprouted from these tipping points, and they should be thinned to the strongest leaders to restore the tree to a viable structure. This tree will need to be pruned for roof clearance.

There is significant bark loss on the upper side of two of the trunks that is actively retreating. Olive trees are poor healers, and these wounds will likely remain for the life of the tree. They should be monitored annually to see how they change over time. If bark loss continues, then one or more of the trunks may be lost.

There is evidence of boring insect damage and Fusarium fungus infection. There are several weeping sites up and down the Western trunk. The Fusarium fungus is a localized fungus so it will not spread throughout the tree. However, if it were to girdle the trunk of the tree, it would restrict the flow of water and nutrients and the trunk would die back. This tree should be monitored for the advance of the boring insect infestation. If it becomes serious, then the tree should be removed before the insects can affect other trees in the mutual.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium



Site 75
Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This tree is well-chosen for this site because its roots are not invasive and its canopy does not get very large. This low-maintenance landscape tree does not need any pruning at this time.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: low



Site 76

Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia

This Magnolia has good structure, but there is a potted *Ficus* around its base that is beginning to compete with the low canopy. This *Ficus* should be removed or moved to a different place so that it does not shade out and compete with the canopy of the more desirable specimen, the Magnolia. This Magnolia should be maintained annually for sidewalk clearance. It is an attractive landscape tree that requires little maintenance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: medium



Site 77

Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine

Araucaria trees get tall, and this one is no exception. It will continue to grow for another 20 to 30 feet or more. The trunk should be monitored annually for the development of any defects that could turn this tree into a falling hazard.

There is currently a minor weeping site on the North side of the trunk at about 5 feet, but it is not a concern this year. The tree is relatively free from deadwood and has a good structure with well-distributed lateral branching. Some of the lower branches may need to be pruned for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: medium



Sites 79, 81, 82, 83, 84

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

The Crape Myrtle is a good choice of species because of its low maintenance. These trees need to be maintained annually for roof clearance. All of the trees except for the one at site 84 appear to be stressed. They should be allowed to wait until the spring growth flush. If they do not push out a new healthy canopy, then they should be considered for removal.



Several of these Crape Myrtles have many competing shoots and relatively little lateral branching. They have unstable structures that are susceptible to wind throw. It is a little late in their development to make many correctional cuts, so the trees should simply be maintained in their current structure. Eventually, they will acquire wounds from wind throw, and they can be evaluated for removal at that time.




Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: now




Priority: low



	<p>Site 80 <i>Geijera parviflora</i> - Australian Willow</p> <p>This is a well-chosen species for this location because it is low maintenance. Some of its low fringe should be cut back away from the Palm. This tree originally had a co-dominant stem that was removed about a year ago, and some of that stem has become impounded in the bark of the main trunk. This wound serves as an entry point for decay, and it should be monitored annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 5 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 85 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This tree is a good choice of species for this location, and it does not need any pruning at this time. There are some garden tchotchkes beneath it that are being held up by wire that is tightly wrapped around two of the branches. The wire is constricting the vascular flow of water and nutrients in these branches. However, it should not be removed because it has already become impounded in the bark. Removing the wire would damage the bark that has grown around it, creating a larger wound that would become an entry point for disease and decay. The best course of action is to wait for these branches to die and then prune them out of the tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: spring Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 86 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This is a well-chosen tree for the site. There is one structural correction the needs to be made on this tree: a branch is crossing the main trunk. The tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 87 <i>Geijera parviflora</i> - Australian Willow</p> <p>This Australian Willow is infected with a bark fungus. If this bark fungus completely girdles any one of the trunks, then the stem will completely die back. However, the tree is not a hazard and it still provides aesthetic value to the landscape. Therefore, it can be retained until it begins to die.</p> <p>Maintenance: 15 min. Next Service: spring Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 88 <i>Ginkgo Biloba</i> - Maidenhair Tree</p> <p>This ginkgo tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The ties are beginning to cause deformation of the trunk and are cutting off the supply of water and nutrients to the upper canopy.</p> <p>This was a good choice of nursery stock because there is branching nearly all the way to the ground. All of these branches should be retained as the tree grows because they will develop trunk taper which is necessary to evenly distribute the force of the wind as the tree matures.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 89 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This is a good choice of species for this location. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 90 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This is a good choice of species for this location. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. There are a few sprouts on the interior of this tree that are responses from a pruning wound. These sprouts should be removed before they compete with the general canopy.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 91 <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> - Camphor Tree</p> <p>As attractive as this tree is, it will eventually grow to be a major root-heaving monster. This tree should definitely be considered for removal or replacement because it will eventually cause severe damage to the walkway, irrigation system, and nearby patio.</p> <p>If the tree is to be retained, there are some stump cuts that should be recut back to the main stem. This tree is also growing in competition with the nearby Jacaranda tree. If the camphor is to be retained, the Jacaranda should be cut back to make room. If the camphor is to be removed, then the Jacaranda should be allowed to grow.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 92 <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> - Jacaranda</p> <p>Jacaranda tree is a messy and fast-growing tree. It will need to be maintained annually for sidewalk and roof clearance. There is a buildup of deadwood that should be removed for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 93 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> – Brisbane Box</p> <p>This Brisbane Box tree may end up causing damage to the surrounding hardscape in the next 5 years. There is some deadwood that can be cleaned out of the canopy for aesthetic purposes. This tree has a prevailing lean to the East towards building 36 that could become a problem later in the tree's life. For now, it can be allowed to grow temporarily, but as it gets larger, it may need to be considered for removal.</p> <p>Maintenance: 5 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 94 <i>Pinus radiata</i> - Monterey Pine</p> <p>This pine is an attractive landscape feature, but it was planted a bit too close to the building. It may end up causing problems to the hardscape. There are many sites up and down the trunk that are exuding sap. The pine should be monitored annually. If the weeping gets worse, then this may be indicative of a larger problem.</p> <p>In the short run, this tree can be sprayed with water to knock out the dead needles in the canopy. This will improve sunlight penetration, thereby increasing the tree's photosynthetic potential. It will also improve the tree aesthetically. There is some minor deadwood that can be removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 95 <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> - Paperbark Tree</p> <p>This is a well-chosen species. The tree does not have ideal form because there are several co-dominant trunks, but there is a large enough angle of attachment that they do not pose a hazard at this time. The low hanging fringe should be pruned back for sidewalk clearance. This tree also has a prevailing lean to the West, and I recommend thinning some of the extreme tips on the Western side.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 96
Vacant Planting Site

This site should remain empty as long as the *Melaleuca* is alive. Planting a new tree here would cut significant anchorage roots for the *Melaleuca* tree. Rather, this planting site should be relocated about 30 feet to the north. There, a large shade tree can be planted without harming existing trees. Care should be taken to avoid the electrical line serving the light pole in the center of the open area.

If at some point in the future the electrical line is serviced, it may be advisable to relocate this light post closer to the sidewalk to make more room for the roots of a large tree to be planted here.



Site 97
Agonis flexuosa – Peppermint Willow

This tree should be re-staked immediately because the ties are beginning to cause trunk deformation and are cutting off the water and nutrient supply to the vascular system.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high



Sites 98, 99, 100
Fraxinus velutina - Modesto Ash

These three ash trees have suffered root cutting from the installation of the wall behind them. They are already beginning to show signs of decline, and there is deadwood in their canopies that should be pruned out before it self-prunes in a windstorm. On the ash tree at site 99, there is a significant load of dead English Ivy that is hanging in the canopy.



Since these three trees will likely be dead in 2 to 5 years, it does not make sense to prune them for aesthetic purposes. Rather, they should be pruned for safety until they gradually decline and die. At that point, they should be removed and replaced.

The ash tree at site 100 and has some significant foliage that is leaning over Northgate Road. This should be lightened before it cracks and falls over the street.

These trees will be a challenge to prune because there is a barbed wire wall between them. There is also a power line that runs through the center of these three trees that will increase the time it takes to prune.

Maintenance: eight hours with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: medium



Site 101
Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This is a well-chosen tree for the site, and the tree appears to be doing well. It should be monitored for roof clearance annually.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: low



Sites 102 through 113
Thuja plicata - Red Cedar

The Cedars all have a similar problem to the other hedge trees: 40% of their roots have been cut to install the wall behind them. The root cutting symptoms may manifest themselves in the canopy over the next 2-5 years.

Another problem that these trees have is they are tall, excurrent species growing directly beneath power lines. Eventually they will run into problems with line clearance. If they grow too tall, the electric company will have to come through and top them with disregard to their health because the power company's responsibility is to maintain line clearance. This problem originated when these trees were planted – a species that is shorter at maturity should have been selected for this site.






It is likely that these trees will decline and die over the next five years, so it does not make sense to spend much time on maintaining them aesthetically. However, since the anchorage roots on the North side of these trees have been severed, they do pose a small hazard in a windstorm. My recommendation is to monitor these trees annually. If they show signs of decline, then they can be gradually removed one by one.

There is some bougainvillea colonizing the canopies of these trees. If they are to be retained in the landscape, the bougainvillea should be removed.

Maintenance: zero
 Service: spring
 Priority: high



	<p>Site 114 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This orchid tree is a good choice of species and appears to be doing well on site. There have been some improper cuts around the low fringe that should be recut back to the parent stem. There is also some interior deadwood that should be removed. Other than that, the tree doesn't need much maintenance at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 15 min. Next Service: winter Priority: low</p>
	<p>Sites 117, 118, and 119 <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> - Bottlebrush</p> <p>These bottlebrush trees have a similar problem to the other trees along this wall. When the wall was installed, 40% of the trees' roots may have been cut which will eventually lead to their decline and death.</p> <p>There is already some deadwood in their canopies. I don't recommend putting too much work into these trees at this time because there is a good possibility they will be removed in the next 2 to 5 years. They should simply be maintained for head height clearance. They are being colonized by bougainvillea from the North side. If it is decided that they will be retained in the landscape, then the bougainvillea should be pruned out.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: low</p>
	<p>Sites 120, 121, 122, and 123 <i>Thuja plicata</i> - Red Cedar</p> <p>The Cedars have the same problem that the other trees along the wall have. Up to 40% of the roots may have been lost during the installation of the wall. These cedars should be monitored for signs of decline but do not need any pruning at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: spring Priority: low</p>



Site 124 through 127
Callistemon citrinus - Bottlebrush

These bottlebrush trees are likely going to suffer the same fate as the other bottlebrush trees along the fence line. Because much of their root system was lost, they are showing signs of decline. They should be pruned back for head height clearance, but not much else should be done at this time.

If they decline and die, they can be removed and then replaced with a uniform planting along the back wall.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low






Site 128
Trachycarpus fortunei - Chinese Windmill Palm




This palm tree is in good form and should just have its dead fronds removed annually.

Maintenance: 15 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low

	<p>Site 129 <i>Platanus racemosa</i> - California Sycamore</p> <p>This Sycamore has good structure, but it has been aggressively pruned in the past. It is now resprouting up and down its trunks in response. These new sprouts should be thinned to the strongest leaders to help the tree culture a new canopy.</p> <p>Maintenance: three hours with climber Priority: medium Next Service: fall</p>
	<p>Site 130 <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> – Red Iron Bark</p> <p>This tree is planted very close to the building and the sprinkler system. There is a possibility of damage to the foundation of the building in the next 5 to 10 years. This tree is also getting to be tall and is growing towards the power lines. Currently, it does not need to be pruned away from the power lines, but it should be noted that there will need to be some pruning for line clearance in the next couple years. This tree has good branching structure and does not appear to have any major defects that would predispose it to falling. It does not need any maintenance at this time, but it should be inspected annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 131 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This is the site of a former Red Ironbark Eucalyptus. Planting here in the short run will likely cause damage to the nearby Red Ironbark trees. It should remain vacant until the Eucalyptus at site 132 is removed.</p>

	<p>Site 132 <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> - Red Ironbark</p> <p>This Eucalyptus tree is competing with the neighboring <i>Afrocarpus</i> tree. The limb that is going to the West over the upper part of this tree should be removed, and the dead limb below it should also be removed. This tree suffered major root loss when the rear wall was installed, and it poses a hazard of falling.</p> <p>If the tree is to be removed, then the pruning does not need to be done because it will be an excessive expense. However, if the tree is to be retained for longer than one year, then the pruning over the <i>Afrocarpus</i> should be done sooner rather than later.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours with climber Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 133 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good structure and should be maintained every 6 to 12 months for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: spring Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 134 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has aggressive resprouting as a result of a hard pruning in the past. The interior shoots should be retrained so that they do not compete with the more desirable upper canopy. The tree should also be pruned for sidewalk clearance every 6 to 12 months.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 135

Pinus radiata - Monterey Pine

This pine was severely pruned in the past, and this pruning will likely be the cause of the tree's death. Every branch was tipped, and pine trees are not tolerant of tipping cuts. There are several dead stumps in the canopy that should be recut back to the main stem. After deadwood is removed, the tree should be sprayed with water to remove the needles and improve light penetration in the tree. Spraying the tree with water has an added benefit of increasing the aesthetic beauty of the tree in the short run.

No live foliage should be removed from this tree for at least two years. This tree has some competition with the fringe of the pepper tree at Site 134. The pepper tree should be pruned to give way to the pine.

Maintenance: one hour

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 136



Lophostemon confertus - Brisbane Box

This tree is well-chosen for the site and should be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: medium

	<p>Site 137 <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> - Norfolk Island Pine</p> <p>This tree needs some minor deadwood cleaning for aesthetic purposes but does not need much pruning at this time. This tree has a prevailing lean to the West but is not showing signs of stress on the Eastern side of the trunk. The tree should be monitored annually for any signs of stress that may appear, but it can be retained until it shows a possibility of failure.</p> <p>If the tree were to fail, it appears that it would miss the adjacent building, but shareholders should be advised to not park near the tree during a windstorm.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 138 <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> - Jacaranda</p> <p>This Jacaranda has some structural issues that need correcting. Is also a fast grower and its low fringe should be maintained annually. It is beginning to compete with its neighboring <i>Araucaria</i> and <i>Liquidambar</i>. There is a large trunk that is growing out to the South over the sidewalk that looks to be gaining too much weight and cantilever. This fringe should be thinned to reduce the likelihood of failure.</p> <p>Maintenance: one hour Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Site 139

Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet Gum

This tree was planted a bit too close to the building and the electrical box, and these pieces of infrastructure may experience problems with the aggressive roots of the liquidambar tree.

The tree has a major weeping site at the intersection of two major trunks approximately 10 feet up. This weeping site is indicative of stress. What is likely occurring is the two major trunks are oscillating back and forth in the wind and causing the branch union to pull apart, creating a wound site that is not able to heal. This weeping site is an early warning sign of the potential failure of one of the trunks. The trunk that will likely fail first would be the one to the North West. This trunk could fail and cause significant damage to building 38. Therefore I recommend that a safety line be installed approximately 2/3 of the way up the canopy to support this trunk if it were to fail. The safety line would not prevent the failure of the trunk, but it would mitigate any damage that would occur because the trunk would be held to the remaining portion of the tree until emergency responders were able to safely dismantle it.

Maintenance: 90 min. with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 140

Phoenix reclinata - Senegal Date Palm

This tree is in good form. It only needs to be maintained annually by removing the dead fronds.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: medium



Site 141
Vacant Planting Site

This site is too small to plant a tree and should be left empty.



Site 142
Koelreuteria paniculata - Golden Rain Tree

This tree is planted too close to the patio, and the patio may experience some root heaving over the next 5 to 10 years. This tree should be maintained for head height clearance over the patio and the sidewalk. There is some deadwood in the canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low



Site 143
Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree has a few minor structural issues that should be corrected with rubbing and crossing branches. There is also some deadwood that should be removed. There are some sprouts that are beginning to compete with the general canopy that should be removed.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium



Site 144
Salix babylonica - Weeping Willow

This Weeping Willow is planted too close to the buildings. It will gradually cause problems with its roots because the species is known to be very root aggressive. This tree also has had problems with roof clearance of the nearby building, and previous pruning crews have left stump cuts. These stumps need to be recut back to the parent stem, otherwise the tree will not be able to heal them. This tree is also beginning to compete with the understory orchid tree, and the branch that is competing with that orchid tree should be removed. The low fringe of this tree will need to be maintained annually.

Maintenance: three hours with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: medium



Site 145
Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This orchid tree needs to be pruned back for sidewalk clearance. There is also some deadwood in the canopy that should be removed for aesthetic purposes.

There are some mechanical injury marks on the Western side of the trunk. It appears that someone was scraping the trunk to make some sort of marking. These wounds are now infected with fungus.

Further up the trunk, there is another weeping site. This site is indicative of a boring insect that has transmitted the Fusarium fungus. This tree should be monitored for the spread of this disease, and if more weeping sites appear, it may need to be removed.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium



Site 146

Lophostemon confertus - Brisbane Box

This tree has a prevailing lean to the North, but it can be trained so that the new foliage grows on the South side. There is some minor deadwood that can be removed at this time.

Maintenance: 10 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 147

Prunus cerasifera - Purple Leaf Plum

This tree is languishing because it is receiving full afternoon sun. Its exposure is likely causing the foliage to cook in the summer heat. It is possible that this tree will die and need to be replaced. However, at this time no pruning is necessary.

Maintenance: zero

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 148

Cedrus atlantica - Blue Atlas Cedar

This is a high-value long-lived tree in the landscape. There is a wire basket carrying a staghorn fern that is wrapped around the trunk of the tree. This wire basket should be removed because the wire is cutting into the trunk and constricting the vascular system.

I'm told by the homeowner that she sprays it with water on a weekly basis. This is beneficial to the tree because it knocks out the dead needles and improves light penetration. Aside from the issue with the wire basket, the tree is very healthy and does not need pruning at this time. It should be inspected annually.

Maintenance: zero

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 149

Koelreuteria paniculata - Golden Rain Tree

This Golden Rain Tree has good form, but it should be pruned for clearance with the adjacent telephone pole's anchor lines. There are also some interior shoots that are beginning to compete with the upper canopy; these should be removed.

There is a staghorn fern that is nailed to the trunk. Inserting nails in the trunk of a tree create sites that predispose the tree to decay organisms. Decay can enter through the interface between the nail and the wood and eventually spread through the heartwood of the tree. Annual inspection is necessary to ensure that a record is kept of the status of decay in this tree.

Maintenance: two hours

Next Service: spring

Priority: medium



Site 150

Erythrina caffra - Coral Tree

This coral tree was aggressively tipped in the past. Nearly every leader was tipped, and this created an undesirable structural form in the tree. This tree can be restored, but it will take many years of gradual thinning. At each restoration stage, the weakest trunk should be removed while retaining the strongest ones. It is possible to restore this tree to a good structural form, but it will be time-consuming and take several years.

Maintenance: two hours

Next Service: winter

Priority: low

	<p>Site 151 <i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i> – African Yew Pine</p> <p>This <i>Afrocarpus</i> is in good form and does not need much pruning at this time. There is a staghorn fern that is nailed to the trunk of the tree. The nail is creating a wound in the trunk of the tree and predisposing it to disease and decay. This tree should be monitored annually.</p> <p>In one or two years, this tree may need to have a canopy rebalancing pruning. This pruning should lightly reduce the fringe on the southern side to compensate for its lean to the South.</p> <p>Pruning should not take place until a decision is made about the hedge at the rear of the mutual. If the trees along the north wall are removed, then the Podocarpus will likely fill in the void in its canopy. If the trees against the rear wall are retained, then the Podocarpus should be more heavily pruned on its South side.</p> <p>Maintenance: 2 hours Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Sites 152, 153, and 154 <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> - Bottlebrush</p> <p>These bottlebrush trees likely had their roots severed when the rear wall was installed. There is some deadwood in their canopies that can be removed for aesthetic purposes, but it does not make sense to spend extra money on aesthetic pruning when these trees will likely die in the next five years.</p> <p>In the short term, they should be pruned for head height clearance annually.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Sites 155, 156 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>These sites should remain vacant until more of the trees along the back wall have been removed. Once these trees are removed, then a matching stand of trees can be planted along this back wall.</p>



Site 157 through 186 Multi-Species Hedge

Following the major root cutting from the installation of the wall, many of these trees have become potential hazards. The hedge should be maintained for sidewalk clearance every 3-6 months. Further aesthetic pruning does not make sense until a decision is made about retaining or removing the trees along this wall.

Nearly all of these trees will have to be removed eventually. Trees that have lost their anchorage roots may look perfectly healthy, but they still can fall over in the wind. The loss of the Red Cedars at sites 155 and 56 are evidence of this.

Therefore, the shareholders living near the back wall should be involved in the decision-making to remove and replace the trees along the back wall. They should be informed that these trees are now a hazard and will need to be replaced with a new hedge. This process can be done gradually or all at once. Currently, most of the trees appear healthy and do not appear to be in any imminent danger of failing. However, there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be more failures along this hedge over the next two years. It is recommended for the board to consider gradual removal of these affected trees.

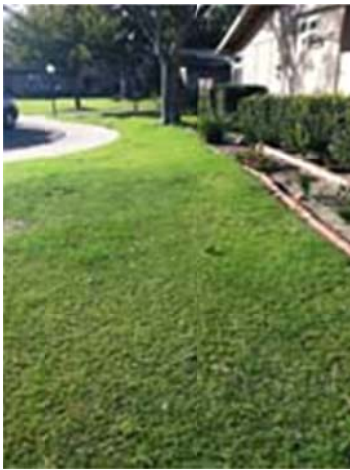
No aesthetic pruning should be conducted until a decision is made on the future strategy of the maintenance of this back wall. If no pruning is done and the trees are intended to be kept, then the shareholders will have to deal with aesthetic issues such as deadwood. If the trees are pruned aesthetically and then it is decided that they will be removed, then the funds used to prune them will have been wasted.

A separate estimate should be written up for the treatment of this hedge after a decision by the board.



Site 187
Vacant Planting Site

The homeowner has recently expanded his patio into this planting space and there is now no longer room for a tree.



Site 188
Vacant Planting Site

There's not much space for a tree here because of its proximity to the electrical box. I recommend leaving this site empty.



Site 189
Cupaniopsis anacardioides - Carrotwood

Some minor correctional cuts should be made to remove the interior sprouts and keep them from competing with the general canopy. This tree does not have ideal form because it has many leaders without much lateral branching.

There is significant fluting on the North side of the tree which may indicate that there was severe root damage in the past. It is possible that major roots were cut on the North side of the tree, and this may have caused decay to develop on the interior the tree. Since then, the tree has rolled a cambium callous over this die back. However, if the cambium completely covers this cavity, it will still exist as a defect on the interior of the trunk, invisible on the outside. This may make the tree hazardous in the future. The tree does not need to be removed at this time, but it should be noted that there may be an interior defect. This defect may limit the tree's lifespan to another 5 to 10 years.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium



Site 190
Unknown Species

This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The ties are tightly wound around the trunk of the tree and are restricting the flow of water and nutrients to the canopy. This nursery stock should have been rejected at the nursery because it only has foliage in the upper one third of the canopy. This leaves a long spindly trunk that is susceptible to breakage in wind. There is no foliage low on the trunk to help the tree develop trunk taper that is necessary for it to be able to stand on its own.

This tree stands a pretty good chance of growing out of its structural defects, so it can be retained. However, it should be monitored quarterly after being re-staked.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high



Site 191
Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

This tree was aggressively pruned in the past, and the pruning wounds are likely how the tree acquired fire blight. Fire blight will eventually be the cause of the tree's death, but until then, the tree can be retained by removing symptomatic tissue every year. When pruning this tree, the arborists should disinfect their tools in bleach between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual.

Maintenance: 60 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low



Site 192
Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia



This Magnolia tree does not have ideal form because it does not have a single leading trunk. However, this is not a fatal flaw of this tree; it can be grown as a hybrid single/multi-trunk specimen, but it will have a shorter eventual lifespan. The foliage in the upper canopy looks a bit sparse, and the tree should be allowed to regrow its canopy. It should be maintained only for roof clearance and contact with any neighboring trees.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium



Site 193
Vacant Planting Site

This open space is perfect for a large shade tree that will block the sun for building 40 to the North. This spot also receives some shelter from the late afternoon sun.

	<p>Site 194 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> - Brisbane Box</p> <p>This tree has a bit of deadwood that should be removed for aesthetic purposes. It appears to be languishing because of the shade of the New Zealand Christmas Tree to the West.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 195 <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> - Modesto Ash</p> <p>This ash tree is far enough from the wall that it has retained most of its structural roots. However, it should still be monitored for any problems that may manifest themselves in the canopy over the next 2 to 5 years. There are some major branches that are leaning to the west that should be removed. They are high in the canopy and will require significant time spent by a climber.</p> <p>There are no major defects in the trunk, and this tree can be expected to have some more time in the landscape.</p> <p>Maintenance: four hours with climber Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>



Site 196

Callistemon viminalis - Bottlebrush

There is a major tearout on the southern side of the main trunk of this tree. This injury should be monitored for decay. If decay advances, then this tree may need to be taken out. However, it appears that a cambium callous is starting to roll over the wound and close. If the wound closes, then the tree will be able to continue in the landscape.

The tree has two co-dominant stems, and it appears to have had a third co-dominant stem that was removed a few years ago. This means that there is a significant weak point approximately 5 feet up the trunk. This could predispose the smaller trunk to fail towards the West. There is no target below this trunk, and it can be allowed to fail. If it does, arborists can clean up the wound on the tree and evaluate whether the remaining portion of the tree is safe to remain in the landscape.

This bottlebrush has some deadwood in the canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.

Maintenance: One hour with climber

Next Service: now

Priority: medium



Site 197 198 199 200
Trachycarpus fortunei - Chinese Windmill Palm

The first three Chinese Windmill Palms are acceptable in the landscape. They will need to be maintained annually to remove their dead fronds for aesthetic purposes. The Palm at site 200 has a severe lean to the West and should be considered for removal.

Maintenance: one hour
 Next Service: fall
 Priority: low





Podocarpus Hedge
Podocarpus gracilior - Fern pine

This stand of *Podocarpus* trees was a poorly chosen species for planting next to a wall because *Podocarpus* trees are known for their root aggressiveness. If allowed to grow much larger than the height of this wall, these trees will eventually cause damage to the irrigation system and the wall behind.





They are all tightly tied to stakes that are pressed up against the trunks. All of these stakes should be removed, and the trees that are not able to stand on their own should be re-staked properly, allowing freedom to move in the wind. Every year, these trees must be reduced at their top to minimize the size of pruning wounds. Large pruning wounds will be detrimental to the health of the trees and serve as entry points for decay organisms. These trees can be grown into an attractive hedge, but the hedge will be relatively high maintenance.

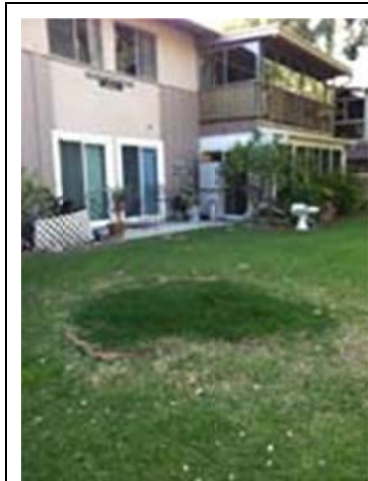
Each of these trees should be pruned immediately to reduce their height.

Maintenance: 8 hours

Next Service: now

Priority: high

	<u>Zone 6</u>
	<p>Site 1 <i>Fraxinus uhdei</i> – Shamel Ash</p> <p>This ash tree is fairly close to the back wall, and many of its roots may have been cut. It is possible that this ash tree has sustained significant damage, though not as bad as the trees immediately against the wall.</p> <p>The tree has some stumps that need to be recut back to the parent branches. The tree should also be kept away from the power lines in the long term. There is a slight imbalance of the canopy towards the South because the tree has been pruned so heavily away from the power lines in the past. To compensate for this, foliage from the southern side of the tree should be thinned to reduce the weight on the southern half of the tree. If there is too much weight on the southern half of the tree and not enough anchorage roots on the North side of the tree, then the tree will be predisposed to falling to the South. There is a large branch on the South Eastern side that is curving into the canopy of the neighboring Shamel Ash. This branch should be removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: six hours with climber Next Service: winter Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 2 <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> - New Zealand Christmas Tree</p> <p>This tree was pruned hard and is now currently recovering. Live foliage should not be removed from this tree at this time. The fibrous structures in the canopy are aerial roots that the tree produces to supply more water to its vascular system. The aerial roots close to the trunk of the tree can be retained, but the aerial roots that are further from the trunk should be pruned if they get down into the head clearance zone.</p> <p>Maintenance: 15 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 3
Vacant Planting Site

This would be an excellent opportunity to plant a matching New Zealand Christmas Tree between sites 2 and 4. This site is shaded by building 42 in the afternoon and by the neighboring New Zealand Christmas Tree to the South. This would also be a good spot for a Japanese maple because it is protected from the hot summer afternoon sun



Site 4
Metrosideros excelsus - New Zealand Christmas Tree

This tree needs to be pruned for roof clearance. There are aerial roots that can be left alone until they grow down into the head height clearance zone. Except for roof clearance, live foliage does not need to be removed from the canopy at this time.



Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium








Site 5
Pistacia chinensis - Chinese Pistache

This tree should have been rejected the nursery. It has a long, spindly trunk with a small sprig of foliage at the top. The trunk is also being deformed by its ties. These ties are cutting off the circulation to the tree because they are so tight. This tree should be re-staked properly, giving it room to move in the wind. It is possible that this tree will die in the next year and to need to be replaced. Many of the branches have been tipped unnecessarily, further stressing the tree.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high

	<p>Site 6 <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> - Golden Rain Tree</p> <p>There is some significant dieback from the tips of the southern and eastern branches. The Western and Northern canopy looks much healthier. This tree should have a light cleaning on the interior to remove the deadwood for aesthetic purposes. There was a pruning on the East side that left a few stump cuts that should be removed. The cause of the dieback on the Eastern side of the tree is not apparent at this time. This tree should be monitored quarterly to see how symptoms develop, and perhaps a diagnosis can be made at a later time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 7 <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> - Golden Rain Tree</p> <p>This tree appears to be struggling in the same manner as its neighbor at site 6. The interior deadwood should be removed for aesthetic purposes. The tree should be monitored quarterly to see how symptoms develop. There is some dieback at the tips of many of the leaves that appears similar to leaf scorch. However, where scorch affects the leaf margins, this dieback is beginning at the tips and following the veins of the leaves. This tree should be monitored quarterly to see how symptoms develop, and perhaps a diagnosis can be made at a later time.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 9 <i>Ficus benjamina</i> - Weeping Fig</p> <p>This fig is going to cause problems with the sidewalk and nearby building foundations. <i>Ficus</i> trees are known to have aggressive roots that can lift and buckle hardscape. Furthermore, <i>Ficus</i> trees are aggressive growers and need to be pruned frequently.</p> <p>If the tree is to be retained, the fringe will need to be pruned every year. The <i>Ficus</i> tree is beginning to compete with the nearby Carrotwood, and it is shading out its neighboring pine.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours Next service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 10 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood</p> <p>This Carrotwood needs to have its interior shoots removed before they compete with the outer canopy. It should also be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. It is being shaded out by the neighboring <i>Ficus</i> trees, and it will grow better when they are removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 11 <i>Pinus radiata</i> - Monterey Pine</p> <p>This pine is being crowded out by the <i>Ficus</i> trees. It is forced to grow into heavy cantilever to the South East to get its light. This tree will likely fare better after the <i>Ficus</i> trees are removed. Short term maintenance should be spraying the canopy of this pine with water to remove the dead needles and improve sunlight penetration. A wash-down will also improve the aesthetic appearance of the tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 12 <i>Ficus benjamina</i> - Weeping Fig</p> <p>This fig tree has the same problems as its neighbor at site 9. It is a root-aggressive tree that is going to cause damage to the sidewalk and building foundations. The fringe should be pruned annually to maintain sidewalk clearance. This high maintenance tree will end up costing a lot to maintain over the years. It is crowding out the neighboring pine to the East.</p> <p>If the tree is to be retained, it should be pruned back to allow clearance for its neighboring trees. Otherwise, this maintenance should be skipped because it would be a waste of funds to prune and then remove the tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 13 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site is protected from the South by building 41 and would be a good choice for a diminutive species that does not have aggressive roots.</p>
	<p>Site 14 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>There is plenty of room at this site for a medium size tree. I recommend a matching Magnolia or a pepper tree. Care should be taken when digging around the water main.</p>
	<p>Site 15 <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> - Southern Magnolia</p> <p>This Magnolia has a beautiful, full canopy. However, its structure is not ideal. It has many trunks emanating from a single point approximately 8 feet up the trunk. This will ultimately make the tree more susceptible to tearout and wind throw. This defect originated in the nursery when the tree was pinched at a particular height and allowed to re-sprout from that point. Each of those resprouts have since grown into mature trunks that compete with each other for light. This has made the tree grow into the lollipop shape that it is in today. Not much can be done to correct the structure at this point in the tree's life. Rather, the tree should be allowed to grow for several more years, and then it will eventually have to be removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 16

Lagerstroemia indica - Crape Myrtle

This tree has ideal form and has a healthy canopy. It does not need any pruning at this time. It should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 17

Vacant Planting Site




This site receives shade from the Western afternoon sun. It would be a good site for a diminutive species with low root aggressiveness that needs protection from the sun such as a Purple Leaf Plum.



Site 18

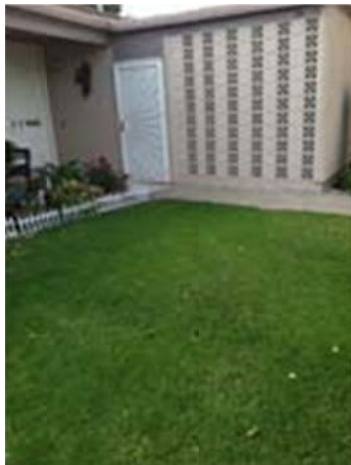
Vacant Planting Site

This site is next to a sewer manhole cover and is not recommended for planting. Leave this site empty.

	<p>Site 19 <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> - Queensland Nut</p> <p>This tree has a borer infestation. There are several weeping sites up and down the trunk that are indicative of a boring beetle and the Fusarium fungus. This fungus is not systemic, so the tree has some time before it will be overrun by it. However, the tree should be monitored quarterly for any advance of the disease. If it becomes too serious, the tree may have to be removed. If the tree is retained, it should be pruned for sidewalk and roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: winter Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 20 <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> - Queensland Nut</p> <p>This tree has similar problems to its neighbor at site 19. It should be monitored quarterly for the infection of the Fusarium fungus and the boring beetle infestation. If the tree is retained, it should be pruned for sidewalk and roof clearance. It has some rubbing and crossing structures that could be corrected for long-term structural health.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: winter Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 21 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This vacant planting site would be a good place for a small tree that can tolerate heat. It does receive some afternoon shade protection, but it still has full southern exposure. A Crape Myrtle would do well here.</p>

	<p>Site 22 <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> - Queensland Nut</p> <p>This tree has a similar condition to its neighbors at sites 20 and 19. The boring beetle infestation should be monitored quarterly. The tree has some narrow crotches that could be pruned away, but these are pruning cuts with a long-term horizon, and the tree's lifespan may be limited by the beetle infestation. For now, it should be pruned for sidewalk and roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 23 <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> - Queensland Nut</p> <p>This tree does not appear to be infected with the Fusarium fungus yet. There are no weeping sites visible from the ground. There are some rubbing and crossing branches that should be corrected. This tree should also be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is a high likelihood that this tree will eventually develop weeping bore-hole sites because the Queensland Nut is on the susceptible species list for the polyphagous shot hole borer, and its neighbors have all been infested. Therefore, it should be monitored quarterly.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 24 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This planting site is too small to be practical. Rather, site 17 should be utilized first.</p>

	<p>Site 25 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This is an ideal species choice for this location. This tree is in fine condition.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 26 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This is a good choice of species for its location. It should be maintained for sidewalk and roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 27 <i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i> - Hong Kong Orchid Tree</p> <p>This tree has a few structural defects that will need to be corrected and some deadwood that should be removed. It should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: winter Priority: medium</p>



Site 28
Vacant Planting Site

This site is smaller than it appears because it is near an underground electrical conduit. The site should be planted with a shrub or a small tree that has roots that are noninvasive.



Site 29
Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree

This tree has some sprouts that are beginning to compete with the general canopy and should be removed. This tree should also be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium



Site 30
Cupaniopsis anacardioides - Carrotwood

This tree does not have ideal structural form, but it is too late in the tree's development to make correctional cuts. It should be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance. The adjacent shareholder requests its removal due to the nuisance of fruit drop.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium



Site 31

Afrocarpus falcatus – African Yew Pine

This tree is not the ideal species for this location because it is known to have aggressive roots. It will likely cause problems with the sidewalk and building foundations. However, it is a showy, attractive landscape tree on the street corner. It can be retained for several more years by pruning for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: spring

Priority: medium



Site 32 through 35

Vacant Planting Site

These trees have been removed and replaced with a desert garden. There is no need to plant a tree in these sites.





Site 36

Cercis occidentalis - Western Redbud

This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The ties are causing constriction on the trunk that is limiting the water and nutrients that can flow to the top of the canopy. There is a significant wound at the very base of the root crown, likely from abrasion with a stake that was pressed up against the trunk while the tree was in the nursery. This wound will stay with the tree for its entire life, and it may become a point of failure late in the tree's life. This is not going to be a tall tree at maturity, so it can be retained because the defect will not turn into a significant hazard.

Maintenance: 20 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: high



Site 37

Vacant Planting Site

This is the former site of an Ornamental Pear tree that was infected with fire blight. Another Ornamental Pear tree should not be planted here. Rather, a tree that is resistant to fire blight should be planted. This site also receives southern exposure, so the tree should be tolerant of summer heat.



Site 38


Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear




This tree was aggressively headed back some years ago when it was pruned. This is likely when it acquired the fire blight. Fire blight is systemic and has already translocated throughout the tree. The tree will eventually die from the fire blight, but it can remain in the landscape for several more years. The symptomatic tissue can be pruned out annually. Arborists who prune this tree should sterilize their pruning tools between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual.


Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low

	<p>Site 39 Unknown Species</p> <p>This tree is tied very tightly, and its ties should be removed and replaced with loose-fitting rubber and wire supports that allow it to move more freely and to develop trunk taper. Many of the shoots have been tipped and the tree is recovering from those injuries. Most of the leaves are showing signs of scorch and dieback, indicating that this tree has been cooked by its southern exposure during the summer following its planting. It is likely that this tree will decline and die over the next two years. If it doesn't, then it should be monitored for sidewalk clearance. If it does, it should be replaced with a tree that is more tolerant of heat.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 minutes Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 40 <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> - Evergreen Pear</p> <p>This pear tree does not have good structural form. It has many shoots all originating from the same point and competing with each other. Furthermore, each of these shoots has been tipped in a pruning event in the past. This has created an artificially V-shaped canopy that is susceptible to wind throw and tearout. This is one of the few pear trees in mutual 15 on which I do not see symptoms of fire blight. This tree should be allowed to grow without major pruning so it may develop some lateral branches.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 41 <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> - Evergreen Pear</p> <p>This tree has fire blight. The fire blight was likely acquired during the previous pruning event that aggressively headed back many of the tips. The fire blight will kill the tree eventually, but it can be retained for several more years. The symptomatic tissue can be removed on an annual basis by arborists who sterilize their tools between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual. The tree should also be monitored for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 42 <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> – Carrotwood</p> <p>This tree's structure is not ideal because it has many trunks emanating from a single point. However, it is too late in the tree's life to make any corrective cuts to fix this. The tree should simply be pruned for sidewalk and roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 43 <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> - Evergreen Pear</p> <p>This pear tree has fire blight. The fire blight will eventually kill the tree, but it can still be retained in the landscape for several more years. Arborists can prune out the symptomatic tissue while sterilizing their tools between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual. This tree was aggressively pruned back some years ago, and this is likely when it acquired the disease.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 44 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This tree is a good choice for this site and it is doing well. It should be monitored for contact competition with the Deodar Cedar to the West. The Deodar is a much more valuable tree, and the Crape Myrtle should be pruned to give the Deodar space.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 45 <i>Cedrus deodara</i> - Deodar Cedar</p> <p>This is the most valuable species in the mutual. It should be preserved as much as possible. There are some dead limbs that should be pruned out and some sidewalk clearance that should be clipped. However, this is an extremely low maintenance tree and should not be pruned unless absolutely necessary. Most cuts should be made with a hand clipper. The Crape Myrtle to the East should be pruned back to yield to the Deodar.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 46 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> - Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>This is an excellent choice for the landscape because it is so low maintenance. The interior deadwood will need to be cleaned out every 2 to 5 years. There is also an understory <i>Ficus</i> that should be removed before it competes with the more valuable juniper.</p> <p>Maintenance: 60 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 47 <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> - New Zealand Christmas Tree</p> <p>This tree is planted too close to the building, and it may cause some damage to the foundation over time. In the short term, it should be pruned for roof clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>



Sites 48, 49, and 50
Ulmus parvifolia - Chinese Elm

These three trees were very aggressively pruned in the recent past. They are currently in recovery mode. They should be allowed to regrow their natural canopy. The new sprouts that are growing in response to the aggressive pruning should be thinned to the strongest ones. This will help retrain the trees into a more stable canopy. Following restoration, the trees will only need to be pruned for sidewalk clearance. If allowed to grow into their natural form, these trees will make an attractive canopy cover for the sidewalk and building to the North. No pruning should be done on these trees at this time.

Maintenance: six hours
Next Service: fall
Priority: high






Site 51
Bauhinia x blakeana - Hong Kong Orchid Tree



This tree is in good form and does not need much pruning at this time. It should be maintained for sidewalk clearance.

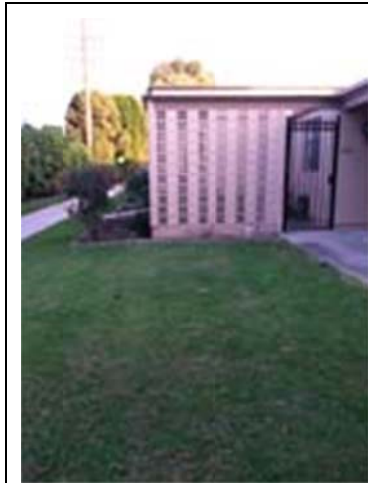
Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 52 <i>Tipuana tipu</i> - Tipu Tree</p> <p>This Tipu tree has been attacked by woodpeckers. On some of the upper branches, there are horizontal lines of holes, a clear indication of woodpecker damage. These pecking sites are exuding sap and appear to be accompanied by other, different weeping sites from insect damage. This tree has been suffering a minor attack up and down the trunk. Many of these weeping sites are infected with a fungus that should be monitored quarterly. No pruning is necessary at this time, but in the spring, the tree should be pruned for head height clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: spring Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 53 Unknown Species</p> <p>This tree has good form, but there is a load of deadwood in the canopy that should be removed for aesthetic purposes. The tree also has severe cantilever to the South because it is avoiding the shade of a hedge to the North. The fringe on the southern side should be thinned out to reduce the cantilever, and the branches that grow on the North side of the tree should be retained.</p> <p>It appears that there is already some stress on the root system to the North from the root cutting done to install the North wall. It is possible that this tree will die due to the root loss, but it has a better chance of survival than those trees that are planted directly against the wall.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 54 <i>Juniper chinensis</i> - Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>There is some minor deadwood that should be removed for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 55 <i>Thuja plicata</i> - Red Cedar</p> <p>This tree has severe cantilever to the South because it is avoiding the shade of the hedge to the North. This tree will eventually grow so large that it will fail to the South. It is likely that many of its roots were cut when the North wall was installed, and this tree should be marked as a medium hazard. No pruning is necessary at this time, but this tree should be evaluated whether it should be removed.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: winter Priority: high</p>
	<p>Site 56 Vacant Planting Site</p> <p>This site should not be planted until a decision is made about what to do about the trees along the back wall. If the trees along the back wall will be removed, then this site can be planted after they are removed.</p>
	<p>Site 57 <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> - Brazilian Pepper</p> <p>This tree has good form, but it will need to be maintained for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>

	<p>Site 58 <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> - Red Ironbark</p> <p>This tree was aggressively topped in the past and is currently recovering from that pruning. It has a chance to be retained in the landscape, but it will need some restoration pruning. In one year, the new sprouts should be thinned to the strongest leaders to help regrow a new canopy. At this time, the tree should only be pruned for sidewalk clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: 10 min. Next Service: fall Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 59 <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> - Red Ironbark</p> <p>This Eucalyptus tree was severely headed back at the same time as its neighbor at site 58. There is a minor deadwood cleaning to be done for aesthetic purposes, but this could be combined with the restoration pruning in one year. There will need to be some sidewalk clearance pruned in the short term, but live foliage should be retained as much as possible. It is possible that this tree will decline and die over the next 2-5 years due to the aggressive pruning that it has experienced.</p> <p>Maintenance: 30 min. Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 60 <i>Pinus radiata</i> - Monterey Pine</p> <p>This pine tree is looking a little sparse. It has been aggressively tipped and overpruned in the past. Pine trees do not respond well to tipping cuts because it removes their primary growing points, the apical meristems. This tree does not have many dead branches, but it could be sprayed with water to remove dead needles and improve light penetration and aesthetics.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: low</p>

	<p>Site 61 <i>Thuja plicata</i> - Red Cedar</p> <p>This tree has some significant interior deadwood that could be cleaned out for aesthetics. One branch has developed an anomalous lean away from the trunk, exposing the deadwood-filled interior. This branch should not be pruned back because it will create a larger hole in the canopy that will only make the aesthetics of the tree worse. However, there are a few branches high in the canopy that should be removed because they are growing downward, away from the natural form of this tree.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 62 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> – Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>This young Juniper is doing just fine. It needs no pruning at this time.</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>
	<p>Site 63 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> - Hollywood Juniper</p> <p>This is an excellent choice of species for the location and does not need any pruning at this time. This species only needs a minor deadwood cleaning on the interior every 2 to 5 years.</p> <p>Maintenance: 40 min. Next Service: fall Priority: low</p>



Site 64
Vacant Planting Site

This site should be utilized by a small bush or shrub – not a tree.



Site 65
Vacant Planting Site

This site is far too small for a tree. I suggest leaving it empty.





Site 66
Calocedrus decurrens – Incense Cedar

This is a great species with an unfortunate planting site beneath power lines. It will eventually grow tall enough to interfere with these lines. There is some deadwood up and down the trunk that can be removed in the short run. The northern co-dominant trunk should be removed, allowing the southern trunk to remain. This will reduce the likelihood that the tree will interfere with the power lines in the near future.

Eventually, the entire tree will have to be removed due to root loss from the installation of the north wall.

Maintenance: two hours with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

	<p>Site 67 <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> - Manna Gum</p> <p>This Eucalyptus tree has been hit hard by woodpeckers. There are woodpecker holes up and down many of the trunks in a characteristic horizontal line pattern. Many of these wound sites are weeping, and it appears that the tree has acquired a fungus. As much live foliage should be left on the tree as possible to help the tree cope with these injuries. There are also some larger holes lower on the trunk in sets of three that are not due to woodpeckers. They appear to be due to boring insects.</p> <p>This tree recently had a branch fail in a windstorm, and the stump that was left should be recut back to the main stem on the Western side of the tree. The fringe will need to be maintained for head height clearance.</p> <p>Maintenance: two hours with climber Next Service: now Priority: medium</p>
	<p>Site 68 <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> - Red Ironbark</p> <p>This tree has been aggressively pruned back in the past out of fear that it was headed towards the power lines. The tree is still recovering from those pruning wounds by growing new sprouts. These sprouts should be gradually thinned to the strongest leaders to help regrow a canopy. The tree will have to be maintained on a regular basis to keep it clear of the power lines. Unfortunately, the previous pruning will actually make the tree's response shoots grow towards these power lines more quickly, requiring more frequent and costly maintenance.</p> <p>There is a significant amount of bark loss on the northern half of the root crown. This is indicative of root loss due to the installation of the wall behind tree. This bark loss should be monitored quarterly. If it advances, it will be a sign that the tree is going to fail soon.</p> <p>I do not recommend pruning for aesthetics of this tree because it looks like the tree is going to die the next 2 to 5 years</p> <p>Maintenance: zero Next Service: winter Priority: high</p>



Site 69
Vacant Planting Site

There is a nice large planting site with plenty of room for a large shade tree to grow. This site receives full southern exposure.



Site 70
Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia

This Magnolia has excellent form and does not need pruning at this time. It should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 30 min.

Next Service: fall

Priority: low



Site 71
Pyrus kawakamii - Evergreen Pear

This tree has fire blight. It likely acquired this fire blight during its aggressive pruning several years ago. The fire blight will eventually kill the tree. However, the tree can be retained the landscape for the next 2 to 5 years. Arborists can prune out the symptomatic tissue while sterilizing their pruning tools with bleach between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual.

Maintenance: 60 min.

Next Service: now

Priority: low



Site 72

Eucalyptus sideroxylon - Red Ironbark

This Eucalyptus tree has a tearout wound on the southern branch approximately 30 feet up. This wound should be monitored for the advance of any decay. On the northern side of the tree's trunk, there is a site that is exuding sap. This weeping site should be monitored quarterly as well. It is possible that when the north wall was installed, this tree could have sustained sufficient root loss to predispose it to fall to the South.

Maintenance: zero

Next Service: winter

Priority: high



Site 73 Vacant Planting Site

A tree should not be planted in this site because of its proximity to the irrigation system and the electrical line. This site is better suited for a shrub or bush.



Site 74 through 92
Multi-Species Hedge

These trees are all victims of the root cutting for the installation of the north wall. They should be monitored for decline and left alone until they began to die. Gradually, the trees that fail or die can be removed. These trees are far enough from the buildings that they will not cause damage if they were to fall. Therefore, it is not a problem if they are left in the landscape with known root issues. If a windstorm blows them over, emergency responders can dismantle them.

When budget allows, the trees along the wall should be replanted, choosing a species that does not have an aggressive root system.

In the short term, the bottlebrush trees will need to be maintained for head height clearance. There is also some deadwood that could be pruned out for aesthetics, but it is not advisable to prune out deadwood if the trees are intended to be removed.

Maintenance: six hours
Next Service: now
Priority: low






Site 93 through 110
Multi-Species Hedge

Nearly all of these trees lost most of their root systems when the North wall was installed. They should be monitored for signs of decline and replaced gradually as they die off. None of them are tall enough to reach building 45 or pose much of a hazard. Therefore, they can be retained until they fail structurally or die completely. In the short run, the bottlebrush and the pepper tree will need to be maintained for head height clearance over the sidewalk.

Maintenance: three hours
Next Service: spring
Priority: low



	<p>Site 111 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> - Brisbane Box</p> <p>This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. It is tightly tied to a stake that is pressed up against its trunk. The ties are constricting the vascular flow of water and nutrients to the canopy, and the stake is causing the tree to develop a lean away from it. This setup will cause the tree to become stake-dependent. Rather, the tree should be double staked with wire and hose, giving it room to move and develop trunk taper. This is a good choice of nursery stock, but it was planted a little bit too close to the building. In about 5 to 10 years, the roots may begin to cause some damage to the foundation.</p> <p>Maintenance: 20 min. Next Service: now Priority: high</p>
  	<p>Podocarpus Hedge</p> <p>This hedge needs maintenance now. Podocarpus is a known root heaver, and if these trees are left alone, they will cause costly damage to the newly installed wall behind them. The way to minimize the damage is to keep these trees small by carefully heading them back to subordinate leaders. This can become an attractive hedge, but it will be expensive to maintain.</p> <p>Many of the trees are still tied to stakes that should be removed immediately. The ties are constricting the vascular system, and if these trees continue to grow while being constricted, the ties will create breaking points that will predispose the trees to structural failure in the wind.</p> <p>The sidewalk side of the hedge should not be sheared with electric clippers. Rather, it should be pruned manually with hand clippers, reducing each growing tip back to a live compound that is large enough to assume dominance. If done correctly, no stumps will be visible, and the hedge will remain dense and full.</p> <p>Maintenance: eight hours Next Service: now Priority: high</p>

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
1	1	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree		1.5 Fall	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	2	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree		0.3 Winter	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	3	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		1.0 Winter	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	4	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.0 Fall	Low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	5	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		0.5 Spring	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	6	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow		1.0 Winter	High	No	Yes	11/14/2013		
1	7	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat		0.5 Summer	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	8	<i>Unknown species</i>	Unknown Species		0.3 Now	High	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	9	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 Winter	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	10	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 Winter	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	11	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	12	<i>Pyrus Calleryana</i>	Ornamental Pear		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	13	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	14	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
1	15	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid Tree		0.5 now	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	16	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
1	17	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		1.5 winter	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	18	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	19	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.5 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	20	<i>Metrosideros Excelsa</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.5 now	Medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	21	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 spring	high	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	22	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 now	High	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	23	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Bottlebrush		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	24	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 now	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	25	<i>Araucaria heterophyll</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	26	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		2.0 fall	low	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	27	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		0.5 now	low	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	28	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		0.5 fall	low	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	29	<i>Araucaria heterophyll</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	30	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm		0.5 fall	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	31	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		0.5 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	32	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	33	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.0 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	34	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	35	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	36	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
1	37	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		1.0 now	hazard	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	38	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm		0.5 fall	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	39	<i>Eucalyptus pulverulen</i>	Silver Leaf Mountain		1.0 spring	Medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	40	<i>Metrosideros Excelsa</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.7 spring	Medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	41	<i>Metrosideros Excelsa</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.5 fall	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	42	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine		1.0 now	Medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	43	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		0.3 now	low	yes	No	11/14/2013		
1	44	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	45	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflu</i>	Sweet Gum		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	46	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		2.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	47	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine		1.0 spring	Medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	48	<i>Araucaria heterophyll</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	49	<i>Cassia leptophylla</i>	Gold Medallion Tree		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	50	<i>Cassia leptophylla</i>	Gold Medallion Tree		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	51	<i>Pittosporum undulatu</i>	Victorian Box		0.3 now	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	52	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.5 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	53	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	54	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian Stone Pine		1.0 fall	low	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	55	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	56	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.1 winter	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	57	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
1	58	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	59	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree		0.2 now	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	60	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	61	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	62	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	63	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Tree		1.0 spring	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	64	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	Medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	65	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.0 now	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	66	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.5 now	low	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	67	<i>Araucaria heterophyll</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	68	<i>Unknown species</i>	Unknown Species		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	69	<i>Araucaria heterophyll</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	70	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	71	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	72	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
1	73	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	74	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	75	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	76	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	77	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	78	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	79	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	80	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	81	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	82	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	83	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 fall	medim	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	84	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	85	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
1	86	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	87	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine		2.0 winter	medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
1	88	<i>Metrosideros Excelsa</i>	New Zealand Christr		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	89	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		4.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	90	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	91	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	92	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	93	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	94	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	95	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	96	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	97	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	98	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	99	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	100	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	101	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	102	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	103	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	104	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	105	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	106	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	107	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
1	108	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
1	109	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
2	1	<i>Prunus ceracifera</i>	Purple Leaf Plum		3.0 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	2	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.5 fall	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	3	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	4	<i>Prunus ceracifera</i>	Purple Leaf Plum		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	5	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore		4.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	6	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree		1.0 fall	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	7	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Tree		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	8	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	9	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	10	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.1 winter	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	11	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Tree		0.5 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	12	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	13	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	14	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	15	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		2.0 spring	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	16	<i>Metrosideros Excelsa</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	17	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	18	<i>Citrus x meyeri</i>	Lemon Tree		1.0 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	19	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	20	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	21	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	22	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		2.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	23	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	24	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	25	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.2 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	26	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	27	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	28	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	29	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		3.0 fall	medim	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	30	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	31	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 spring	high	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	32	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	33	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	34	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	35	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christm		1.0 now	high	No	No	11/15/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
2	36	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	37	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	38	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	39	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree		0.7 now	high	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	40	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	41	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	42	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	43	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	44	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflora</i>	Sweet Gum		0.1 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	45	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflora</i>	Sweet Gum		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	46	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflora</i>	Sweet Gum		0.1 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	47	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	48	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	49	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	50	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White Alder		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	51	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	52	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.7 spring	high	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	53	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	54	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.5 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	55	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	56	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	57	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brisbane Box		0.2 now	high	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	58	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	59	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.5 now	low	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	60	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	61	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.2 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	62	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	63	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	64	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	65	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	66	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Tree		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	67	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	68	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Willow		1.0 now	high	No	No	11/15/2013		High priority crown raising, low priority pruning
2	69	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Pal		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	70	<i>Cassia leptophylla</i>	Gold Medallion Tree		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	71	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/15/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
2	72	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		3.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	73	<i>Prunus ceracifera</i>	Purple Leaf Plum		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	74	<i>Koelreuteria paniculat</i>	Golden Rain Tree		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	75	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo tree		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	76	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm		1.0 spring	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	77	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm		1.0 spring	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	78	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	African Yew Pine		0.7 winter	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	79	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.7 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	80	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	81	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	82	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	83	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow		1.0 now	low	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	84	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm		2.0 spring	high	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	85	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.5 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	86	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.2 spring	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	87	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.2 spring	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	88	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	89	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 now	high	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	90	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		3.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	91	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		3.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	92	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	93	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.2 summer	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	94	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.5 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	95	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.5 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	96	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	97	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.5 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	98	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.5 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	99	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	100	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm		0.5 spring	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	101	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	102	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	103	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	104	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	105	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		3.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	106	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		3.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	107	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	Floss Silk Tree		3.0 now	high	No	yes	11/15/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
2	108	<i>Cassia leptophylla</i>	Gold Medallion Tree		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	109	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		3.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	110	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig		3.0 winter	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	111	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	112	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxyloides</i>	Red Iron Bark		3.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	113	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.5 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	114	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	115	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	116	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 spring	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	117	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.5 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	118	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	119	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	120	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	121	<i>Prunus ceracifera</i>	Purple Leaf Plum		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	122	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	123	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	124	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	125	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	126	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 spring	high	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	127	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	128	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Ornamental plum		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	129	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Ornamental plum		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	130	<i>Lophostamon confertum</i>	Brisbane Box		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	131	<i>Lophostamon confertum</i>	Brisbane Box		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	132	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	133	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree		3.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	134	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	135	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		2.7 now	medium	yes	yes	11/15/2013		
2	136	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		2.7 now	medium	yes	yes	11/15/2013		
2	137	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		2.7 now	medium	yes	yes	11/15/2013		
2	138	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		2.7 now	medium	yes	yes	11/15/2013		
2	139	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		2.7 now	medium	yes	yes	11/15/2013		
2	140	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		2.7 now	medium	yes	yes	11/15/2013		
2	141	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm		2.0 spring	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	142	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	143	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
2	144	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	145	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	146	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	147	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	148	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	149	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	150	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	151	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	152	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	153	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	154	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	155	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	156	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	157	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	158	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	159	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	160	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	161	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	162	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	163	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	164	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/15/2013		
2	165	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	166	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	167	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	168	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/15/2013		
2	169	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	170	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine		2.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/15/2013		
2	171	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
2	172	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/15/2013		
3	1	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	2	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	3	<i>Prunus ceracifera</i>	Purple Leaf Plum		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	4	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	5	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.5 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	6	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.5 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	7	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.2 winter	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
3	8	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.2 winter	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	9	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	10	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	11	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	12	<i>Lophostamon confertu</i>	Brisbane Box		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	13	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	African Yew Pine		0.0 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	14	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	15	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	16	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	17	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	18	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.2 winter	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	19	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	20	<i>Unknown species</i>	Unknown Species		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	21	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	22	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	23	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	24	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	25	<i>Syagrus romanzoffian</i>	Queen Palm		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	26	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	27	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	28	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	29	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	30	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflu</i>	Sweet Gum		0.0 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	31	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	32	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	33	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	34	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	35	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.7 spring	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	36	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	37	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	38	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm		1.5 now	low	No	yes	11/14/2013		
3	39	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
3	40	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	41	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.1 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	42	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	43	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
3	44	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.1 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	45	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	46	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	47	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	48	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	49	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	50	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		2.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/14/2013		
3	51	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	52	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	53	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum		0.0 spring	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	54	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum		0.0 spring	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	55	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum		0.0 spring	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	56	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	57	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		1.0 fall	medium	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	58	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Paperbark Tree		0.1 fall	low	No	No	11/14/2013		
3	59	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	60	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
3	61	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/14/2013		
4	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	2	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	3	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	4	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	5	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.5 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	6	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	7	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	8	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	9	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	10	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	11	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	12	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	13	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	14	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	15	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine		1.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	16	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine		3.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	17	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine		3.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	18	Vacant Planting Site	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
4	19	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine		3.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	20	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	21	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	22	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.1 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	23	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	24	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.7 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	25	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore		2.0 fall	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	26	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	27	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	28	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 spring	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	29	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	30	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.1 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	31	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	32	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Tree		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	33	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	34	<i>Prunus ceracifera</i>	Purple Leaf Plum		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	35	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	36	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud		1.0 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	37	<i>Macadamia integrifol</i>	Queensland Nut		0.3 winter	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	38	<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>	Ash		1.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	39	<i>Macadamia integrifol</i>	Queensland Nut		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	40	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.5 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	41	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	42	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.7 spring	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	43	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		0.5 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	44	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		1.5 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	45	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya bunya		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	46	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		0.5 fall	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	47	<i>Araucaria heterophyll</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	48	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.2 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	49	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.2 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	50	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Pal		0.2 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	51	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	52	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.0 spring	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	53	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	54	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
4	55	<i>Prunus ceracifera</i>	Purple Leaf Plum		0.2 spring	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	56	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	57	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	White Iron Bark		0.5 now	high	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	58	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	White Iron Bark		0.5 now	high	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	59	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	60	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		0.5 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	61	<i>Lophostamon confert</i>	Brisbane Box		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	62	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	63	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	White Iron Bark		0.0 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	64	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	White Iron Bark		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	65	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa Tree		0.7 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	66	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christmas Tree				yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	67	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	68	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian Stone Pine		0.5 spring	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	69	<i>Jacaranda mimosifoli</i>	Jacaranda		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	70	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	71	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	72	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree		0.2 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	73	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian Stone Pine		0.2 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	74	<i>Syagrus romanzoffian</i>	Queen Palm		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	75	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	76	<i>Melaleuca quinquene</i>	Paperbark Tree		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	77	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	78	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	79	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	weeping fig		now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	80	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoli</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 spring	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	81	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	82	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		1.5 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	83	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	84	<i>Koelreuteria paniculat</i>	Golden Rain Tree		0.7 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	85	<i>Liquidambar Styracifl</i>	Sweet Gum		1.5 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	86	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	87	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash		3.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
4	88	<i>Koelreuteria paniculat</i>	Golden Rain Tree		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	89	<i>Lophostamon confert</i>	Brisbane Box		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	90	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig		now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
4	91	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa Tree		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	92	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	93	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
4	94	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.5 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	95	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	South African Wild Pl		0.7 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	96	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.5 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	97	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	South African Wild Pl		0.5 spring	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	98	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	99	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	100	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		1.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	101	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	102	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		1.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	103	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		1.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	104	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		1.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	105	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		1.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
4	106	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.1 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	107	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Pal		0.1 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
4	108	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.1 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	1	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.7 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	2	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	3	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	4	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	5	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	6	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	7	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	8	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	9	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	10	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	11	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	12	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	13	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	14	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	15	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	16	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.7 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	17	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.7 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	18	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.7 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
5	19	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper	0.7	now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	20	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper	0.7	now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	21	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	0.2	now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	22	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	23	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	24	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	25	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	26	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	27	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	28	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	29	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	30	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	31	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	32	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	33	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	34	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	35	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	36	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	37	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Willow	0.3	now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	38	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash	0.4	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	39	<i>Cupressus sempervire</i>	Italian Cypress	0.0	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	40	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash	0.4	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	41	<i>Cupressus sempervire</i>	Italian Cypress	0.0	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	42	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash	0.4	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	43	<i>Cupressus sempervire</i>	Italian Cypress	0.0	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	44	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash	0.4	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	45	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	46	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	47	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash	0.4	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	48	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	49	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	50	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper	0.0	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	51	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	52	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.2	now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	53	<i>Unknown species</i>	Unknown Species	0.1	fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	54	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	0.1	now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
5	55	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	56	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	57	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	58	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	59	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	60	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	61	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	62	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	63	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	64	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache		0.2 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	65	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache		0.2 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	66	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	67	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	68	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	69	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	70	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	71	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	72	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	73	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		now	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	74	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Tree		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	75	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	76	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	77	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	New Caledonia Pine		0.2 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	78	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	79	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	80	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.1 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	81	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	82	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	83	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	84	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	85	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 spring	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	86	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	87	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow		0.3 spring	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	88	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	89	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	90	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
5	91	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Tree		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	92	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda		0.7 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	93	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brisbane Box		0.1 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	94	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	95	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Paperbark Tree		3.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
5	96	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	97	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Willow		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	98	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		3.5 now	medium	yes	yes	11/16/2013		
5	99	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		3.0 now	medium	yes	yes	11/16/2013		
5	100	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		1.5 now	medium	yes	yes	11/16/2013		
5	101	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	102	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	103	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	104	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	105	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	106	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	107	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	108	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	109	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	110	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	111	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	112	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	113	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	114	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	115	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	116	<i>Thuja dolabrata</i>	Hiba Cedar		0.0 spring	high	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	117	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	118	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	119	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	120	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	121	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	122	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	123	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	124	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	125	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	126	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
5	127	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	128	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Pal		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	129	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore		3.0 medium	fall	No	yes	11/16/2013		
5	130	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Iron Bark		0.0 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	131	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	132	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Iron Bark		2.0 now	high	No	yes	11/16/2013		
5	133	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.5 spring	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	134	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.7 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	135	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		1.0 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	136	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brisbane Box		0.5 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	137	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	138	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda		1.0 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	139	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum		1.5 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
5	140	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Sengal Date Palm		0.5 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	141	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	142	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree		0.5 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	143	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	144	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow		3.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
5	145	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	146	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brisbane Box		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	147	<i>Prunus ceracifera</i>	Purple Leaf Plum		0.0 fall	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	148	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	149	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree		2.0 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	150	<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	Kaffirboom Coral Tre		2.0 winter	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	151	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	African Yew Pine		2.0 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	152	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	153	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	154	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.1 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	155	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	156	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	157	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	158	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	159	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	160	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	161	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	162	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
5	163	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	164	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	165	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	166	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	167	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	168	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	169	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	170	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	171	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	172	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	173	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	174	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	175	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	176	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	177	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	178	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	179	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	180	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	181	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	182	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	183	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	184	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	185	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	186	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	187	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	188	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	189	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.5 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	190	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	191	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	192	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.5 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	193	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
5	194	<i>Lophostemon confert</i>	Brisbane Box		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	195	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Modesto Ash		4.0 winter	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
5	196	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Bottlebrush		1.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
5	197	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	198	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
5	199	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
5	200	<i>Chamaerops humila</i>	Mediterranean Fan P		0.4 fall	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
5	Hedg	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine		8.0 now	high	no	no	11/16/2013		
6	1	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash		6.0 winter	low	yes	yes	11/16/2013		
6	2	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	3	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	4	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christm		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	5	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	6	<i>Koelreuteria paniculat</i>	Golden Rain Tree		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	7	<i>Koelreuteria paniculat</i>	Golden Rain Tree		0.7 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	8	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	9	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping Fig		2.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	10	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	11	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	12	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig		2.0 now	medium	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	13	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	14	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	15	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	16	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	17	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	18	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	19	<i>Macadamia integrifol</i>	Queensland Nut		0.2 winter	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	20	<i>Macadamia integrifol</i>	Queensland Nut		0.5 winter	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	21	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	22	<i>Macadamia integrifol</i>	Queensland Nut		0.2 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	23	<i>Macadamia integrifol</i>	Queensland Nut		0.2 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	24	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	25	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	26	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.2 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	27	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.2 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	28	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	29	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.5 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	30	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.5 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	31	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	African Yew Pine		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	32	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	33	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
6	34	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	35	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	36	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	37	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	38	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		0.5 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	39	<i>Unknown species</i>	Unknown Species		0.3 now	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	40	<i>Pyrus Calleryana</i>	Ornamental Pear		0.2 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	41	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		0.7 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	42	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	43	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		0.2 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	44	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	45	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	46	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		1.0 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	47	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christm		2.0 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	48	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm		2.0 fall	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	49	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm		2.0 fall	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	50	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm		2.0 fall	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	51	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid		0.3 winter	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	52	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree		0.3 spring	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	53	<i>Unknown species</i>	Unknown Species		0.5 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	54	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	55	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	56	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	57	<i>Schinus Terebinthifoliu</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	58	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylo</i>	Red Iron Bark		0.2 fall	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	59	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylo</i>	Red Iron Bark		0.5 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	60	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine		0.3 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	61	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		2.0 now	medium	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	62	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.0 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	63	<i>Juniperus Chinensis</i>	Hollywood Juniper		0.7 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	64	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	65	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	66	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar		2.0 now	medium	Yes	Yes	11/16/2013		
6	67	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		2.0 now	medium	No	yes	11/16/2013		
6	68	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylo</i>	Red Iron Bark		0.0 winter	high	yes	yes	11/16/2013		
6	69	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
6	70	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia		0.5 fall	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	71	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear		1.0 now	low	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	72	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Iron Bark		0.0 winter	high	No	No	11/16/2013		
6	73	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site				No	No	11/16/2013		
6	74	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	75	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	76	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.5 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	77	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	78	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.5 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	79	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.5 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	80	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	81	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	82	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	83	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.5 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	84	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	85	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	86	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	87	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	88	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.5 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	89	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site		now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	90	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	91	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	92	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 now	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	93	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	94	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	95	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.5 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	96	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	97	<i>Vacant Planting Site</i>	Vacant Planting Site		spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	98	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar		0.0 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	99	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	100	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	101	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	102	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	103	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.3 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	104	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	105	<i>Callistemon citriunus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		

Zone	Site	Latin Name	Common Name	Maintenance Now	Next Service	Priority	Removal	Climber?	Last Updated	Time	Notes
6	106	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	107	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	108	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardi</i>	Carrotwood		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	109	<i>Schinus Terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree		0.2 spring	low	yes	No	11/16/2013		
6	110	<i>Lophostamon confert</i>	Brisbane Box		0.3 now	high	no	no	11/16/2013		
6	Hedg	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine		8.0 now	high	no	no	11/16/2013		