

Tree Removal Request



Inspection date: November 29, 2022
Project arborists: Chris Stewart
Site: 92 Inglewood Lane Atherton, CA 94027

Assignment

It was our assignment to write a removal request for Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) tree #53 so the detached garage motor court construction may proceed as planned.

Summary

The placement of the detached garage motor court will require the removal of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) tree #53. Please see the Discussion section below for images and details.

Discussion

This tree was examined and then rated based on their individual health and structure according to the following table.

Rating	<u>Health</u>	<u>Structure</u>
Good	excellent/vigorous	flawless
Fair/good	no significant health concerns	very stable
Fair	showing initial or temporary disease, pests, or lack of vitality. measures should be taken to improve health and appearance.	routine maintenance needed such as pruning or end weight reduction as tree grows
Fair/poor	in decline, significant health issues	significant structural weakness(es), mitigation needed, mitigation may or may not preserve the tree
Poor	dead or near dead	hazard

Tree #53 is a Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) with a DBH of 26.8". This tree stands 65' tall with a 25' canopy spread and receives a "fair" rating for both health and structure. This tree is rated "C" as far as tree the tree disposition category which states "May be preservable but is not worthy of extensive effort or design accommodation". Our conclusion is that the removal of tree #53 will preserve the large Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees #54 and #55. We recommend the removal of the Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) tree #53 to allow construction of the detached garage and motor court to proceed as planned. Please see below for images.

Image of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) tree #53



Image of Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) tree #55



Local Regulations Governing Trees

Heritage Trees

Means a tree 48 inches or more in circumference (15.2 inches DBH), measured at 48 inches above natural grade, located outside of the Buildable Area on the parcel AND any native oak (Quercus agrifolia, Q. lobata, Q. kellogii) greater than 48 inches in circumference located anywhere on the parcel.

Risks to Trees by Construction

Besides the above-mentioned health and structure-related issues, the trees at this site could be at risk of damage by construction or construction procedures that are common to most construction sites. These procedures may include the dumping or the stockpiling of materials over root systems; the trenching across the root zones for utilities or for landscape irrigation; or the routing of construction traffic across the root system resulting in soil compaction and root dieback. It is therefore essential that Tree Protection Fencing be used as per the Architect's drawings. In constructing underground utilities, it is essential that the location of trenches be done outside the drip lines of trees except where approved by the Arborist.

Tree Protection Plan

Protective fencing is required to be provided during the construction period to protect trees to be preserved. This fencing must protect a sufficient portion of the root zone to be effective. Fencing is recommended to be located 8 to 10 X the diameter at breast height (DBH) in all directions from the tree. DBH for each tree is shown in the attached data table. The minimum recommendation for tree protection fencing location is 6 X the DBH, where a larger distance is not possible. There are areas where we will amend this distance based upon tree condition and proposed construction. In my experience, the protective fencing must:

- a. Consist of chain link fencing and having a minimum height of 6 feet.
- b. Be mounted on steel posts driven approximately 2 feet into the soil.
- c. Fencing posts must be located a maximum of 10 feet on center.
- d. Protective fencing must be installed prior to the arrival of materials, vehicles, or equipment.
- e. Protective fencing must not be moved, even temporarily, and must remain in place until all construction is completed, unless approved be a certified arborist.
- f. Tree Protection Signage shall be mounted to all individual tree protection fences.

Based on the existing development and the condition and location of trees present on site, the following is recommended:

- 1. The Project Arborists is Chris Stewart (408) 313-1937. A Project Arborist should supervise any excavation activities within the tree protection zone of these trees.
- 2. Any roots exposed during construction activities that are larger than 2 inches in diameter should not be cut or damaged until the project Arborist has an opportunity to assess the impact that removing these roots could have on the trees.
- 3. The area under the drip line of trees should be thoroughly irrigated to a soil depth of 18" every 3-4 weeks during the dry months.
- 4. Mulch should cover all bare soils within the tree protection fencing. This material must be 6-8 inches in depth after spreading, which must be done by hand. Course wood chips are preferred because they are organic and degrade naturally over time.
- 5. Loose soil and mulch must not be allowed to slide down slope to cover the root zones or the root collars of protected trees.
- 6. There must be no grading, trenching, or surface scraping inside the driplines of protected trees, unless specifically approved by a Certified Arborist. For trenching, this means:
 - a. Trenches for any underground utilities (gas, electricity, water, phone, TV cable, etc.) must be located outside the driplines of protected trees, unless approved by a Certified Arborist. Alternative methods of installation may be suggested.
 - b. Landscape irrigation trenches must be located a minimum distance of 10 times the trunk diameter from the trunks of protected trees unless otherwise noted and approved by the Arborist.
- 7. Materials must not be stored, stockpiled, dumped, or buried inside the driplines of protected trees.
- 8. Excavated soil must not be piled or dumped, even temporarily, inside the driplines of protected trees.
- 9. Landscape materials (cobbles, decorative bark, stones, fencing, etc.) must not be installed directly in contact with the bark of trees because of the risk of serious disease infection.
- 10. Landscape irrigation systems must be designed to avoid water striking the trunks of trees, especially oak trees.
- 11. Any pruning must be done by a Company with an Arborist Certified by the ISA (International Society of Arboriculture) and according to ISA, Western Chapter Standards, 1998.

Any plants that are planted inside the driplines of oak trees must be of species that are compatible with the environmental and cultural requirements of oaks trees. A publication detailing plants compatible with California native oaks can be obtained from The California Oak Foundation's 1991 publication "Compatible Plants Under & Around Oaks" details plants compatible with California native oaks and is currently available online at: http://californiaoaks.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/04/CompatiblePlantsUnderAroundOaks.pdf

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I certify that the information contained in this report is correct to the best of my knowledge and this report was prepared in good faith. Please call me if you have questions or if I can be of further assistance.

Respectfully,

Chris Stewart

WC ISA Certified Arborist WE-13682A

