

APPENDIX E

TREE SURVEY



PACIFIC HORTICULTURE

DIVISION OF DELTA-PACIFIC HORTICULTURE, INC.

LANDSCAPE AND AGRONOMY CONSULTANTS

July 15, 1999

Safronoff & Associates
1150 Yale Street, Suite 11
Santa Monica, California 90403

Attention: Gary Safronoff, R.C.E.

**SUBJECT: HORTICULTURE TREE EVALUATION FOR 17331-33
TRAMONTO DRIVE, PACIFIC PALISADES, CA.**

Dear Gary:

At your request, a site survey and evaluation of the existing mature trees was conducted on July 8, 1999. A site survey map dated April 14, 1999, prepared by Grimes Surveying and Mapping, Inc. was utilized to locate and number the observed trees.

SITE LOCATION

The 3.807 acre property is located in Pacific Palisades west of Sunset Boulevard between Revello, Liones, and Castellammare Drive's. Entry is off Tramonto Drive. Two(2) existing apartment buildings are located on the site.

TREE FINDINGS

Thirty-six (36) significant non-native trees were located on the site. These are specimens that measured 12" or larger in trunk diameter. No Oak or other indigenous species were discovered. The primary tree specie present are Monterey and Aleppo pines (21 trees) followed by Eucalyptus (12 trees). There are also two Evergreen Ash and one Canary Island Pine.

Safronoff & Associates
Trees at Tramonto Drive
July 15, 1999

pp 2

METHOD OF STUDY

A field evaluation was completed for each tree at the site utilizing the enclosed field survey matrix. The field evaluations followed the basic diagnostic and evaluation procedures as set forth by the International Society of Arboriculture. All specimens were visually examined for overall physical, biological and aesthetic conditions. The trunk diameters were measured at 4½' above existing natural grade. Heights and spreads of the trees were approximated. Each specimen is rated as to overall vigor, health, and aesthetics. Recommended treatments or removals are provided where appropriate for each tree.

All of the trees were marked on the trunk with an aluminum numbered tag that corresponds to the enclosed tree location site map.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the field evaluation forms for the thirty-six (36) trees, a site map indicating the tree location and number that corresponds to the evaluation numbers, and a evaluation interpretation guide.

Since no site development plans were provided, no determination of the disposition of any of the species is addressed in this report.

TREE SPECIES DISCUSSION

The following represent the overall site inventory of evaluated specimens:

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	14
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	7
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	1
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum	10
Eucalyptus citriodora	Lemon Eucalyptus	1

Safronoff & Associates
Trees at Tramonto Drive
July 15, 1999

pp 3

Eucalyptus species	NCN	1
Fraxinus uhdei	Shamel Ash	2

Trees numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, and 23 represent Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine). These appear to be old specimens with considerable stress evident from lack of regular irrigation and proper structural pruning. Only trees numbered 8 and 9 exhibit good vigor and health. A majority of the trees have sparse foliage. Several evidence insect and disease infestations. Tree number 2 is dead and should be removed along with the removal of number 5, which has structural defects, poor form and dieback.

The seven (7) Pinus halepensis (Aleppo Pine) are represented by numbers 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 35, and 36. Overall, these mature trees exhibit stress and are not in good condition. Most have sparse foliage with weak branch attachments. Trees number 4, 14, and 35 would be recommended for removal due severe lean, structural weakness, poor form and are rated as potential hazards.

Eucalyptus globulus (Blue Gum) are represented by trees numbered 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34. Specimens number 19, 33, and 34 are the only trees that exhibit good health, vigor and aesthetics. Trees numbered 20, 21, 29, 30, and 31 are recommended for removal due to the tops cut out, poor structure, and on number 29, a trunk cavity. Generally, Blue Gum Eucalyptus are not rated as acceptable urban residential trees due to their excessive littering, branch drop, and massive size.

The remaining trees, Pinus canariensis (No 22), Fraxinus uhdei (No 24 & 25), and the two Eucalyptus (No 26 & 27) are in fair condition exhibiting stress and sparse foliage. The Eucalyptus have a slight lean. The two Shamel Ash have considerable deadwood and weak branch structure.

**Safronoff & Associates
Trees at Tramonto Drive
July 15, 1999**

pp 4

All of the trees to be preserved would benefit from a fertilization and deep watering. Most will require deadwood pruning and elimination of the soil and/or debris covering the base of the trunk. Some structural pruning will be required to minimize the weak branch attachments.

Should you have any questions or should you desire additional information relative to this horticulture report, do not hesitate in calling.

Sincerely,



**Donald F. Rodrigues
Horticulture Consultant
ISA Certified Arborist 272
Reg. PCA 3505**

