

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
 TREE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED AND PENDING  
 AUGUST 2011

Page 1 of 2

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TYPE OF TREE</u>	<u>DIAMETER</u>	<u>ALTERED (TRIM)</u>	<u>REMOVED</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
5 Miller Ave	Monterey Pine	54.4-in DBH (171-in CBH estimated)		Pending	Private – requires PG&E coordination – no permit required (undesirable tree). Two arborist's reports.
106-108 Second	Siberian Elm	104-in CBH		Emergency Removal Pending	Neighbor commissioned arborist's report (attached) which has been confirmed by City's contract arborist (report pending). Tree is on private property and owner to be notified of need for removal.
ROW at 81 Cazneau	Coast Live Oak	37.7-in CBH		Pending	Application TRP11-252 received with arborist's report. Investigating.
ROW at 2 Bulkeley	Arbovitae (2) Magnolia Japanese Maple	5.7-in and 2.3-in CBH 2.4, 1.2, 1.3-ft and 8.2-in CBH 4.5, 4.0, 1.5 and 7-in CBH		Pending	In review. TVC will hear application on private trees as part of project. Arborist's report TRP11-251

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
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 AUGUST 2011

Page 2 of 2

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TYPE OF TREE</u>	<u>DIAMETER</u>	<u>ALTERED (TRIM)</u>	<u>REMOVED</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
77 Harrison	Oak			Pending	Reported as dead and application for removal TRP 11-257 received. Investigating.
ROW at 254 Glen Drive	Pittosporum (4)		View pending		TRP 11-174 received. Closest neighbor objects. Investigating.
ROW at 141 Santa Rosa	Oak (3)		View approved		TRP11-248 arborist's report received, reviewed and investigated, neighbors agreed.

*Handwritten signature*

November 21, 2010

**ASSIGNMENT:**

A request by the City of Sausalito Public Works Department to inspect a Pine tree at Spencer and Miller Avenue in Sausalito. The inspection results will be presented in an arborist report that will provide a recommendation based on the findings.

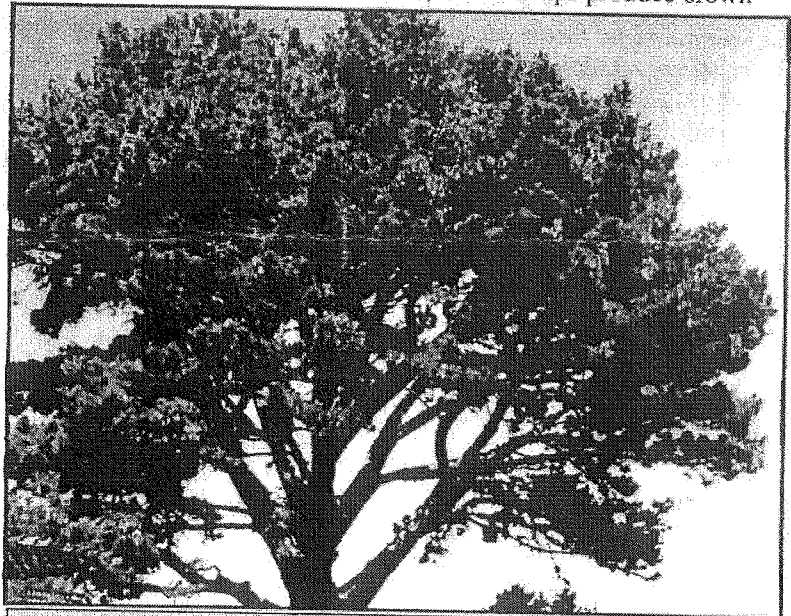
**OBSERVATIONS and DISCUSSIONS:**

On November 19, 2010, I performed a site inspection at the location. The tree is located on a steep bank approximately 15 feet above Spencer Avenue where Miller Avenue intersects with Spencer Avenue. The base of the trunk is just outside of a property fence of 58 Spencer Avenue. The tree is a mature *Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine. The Diameter at Breast Height, (DBH) is 54.4 inches. Tree height is 71 feet with a canopy spread of 85 to 90 feet. The tree is considered an undesirable species on private property, however, all trees on public property are considered protected if the DBH is 12 inches or greater. The scaffold limbs spread over Spencer Avenue and into neighboring backyard of 58 and 60 Spencer Avenue properties. The limbs extend over 45 feet in each direction away from the trunk center.

The Monterey Pine canopy inspection noted that there is tip dieback of terminal growth points throughout the upper canopy. In other limb tips, where smaller branches terminate, there appeared brown foliage, described as needles that result in bare limb tip branches indicating a condition described as "dieback." This condition appears randomly throughout the canopy.

This dieback of branch tips and needle browning is a sign of Pine Pitch Canker, a fungal disease that most commonly occurs through wounding from pruning cuts or insect attacks.

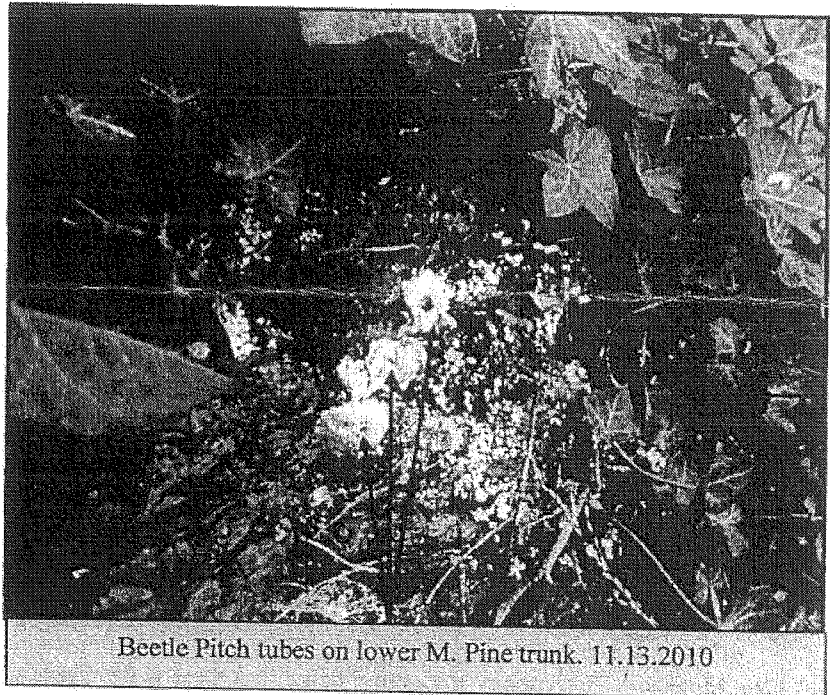
At mid-height in the canopy where the main stem divides into scaffold limbs that form the canopy spread center, a group of five or six pruning cuts were noticed. At these pruning cuts, aged sap drip was noticed. This indicates that pruning cuts were made during the time of year when the tree's active growth takes place. The results of the pruning cuts are that the balance of the canopy is altered.



Brown needles on Pine branch tips. 11.19.2010

The result of canopy imbalance from pruning cuts is that the tree will shed other portions of the canopy in an attempt to rebalance the alteration. The corrective action occurs as the shedding of smaller diameter branches or larger limbs.

Pruning cuts performed during the growing season produce a sap pitch attracting pine beetles that are also active during the late spring, summer, and early fall months of the year. Since Pine Pitch Canker was noted during the time of visual inspection, the lower trunk area was examined for the presence of *Dendroctonus valens*, Red Turpentine Beetle. This beetle attacks the lower base of Pine trunks and exposed roots just below the soil surface. The Red Turpentine Beetle was detected in multiple locations on every side of the lower tree trunk. The beetle produces pitch tubes visible on the outer bark illustrated in the photograph from just one location on the lower trunk of this pine tree.



Beetle Pitch tubes on lower M. Pine trunk. 11.13.2010

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

This Monterey Pine tree is in a stressed condition that has compromised its defense mechanisms. This is exhibited by the symptoms identified and discussed in this report. The tree will continue to decline and will be determined by factors such as continued beetle attacks, advancement of the fungal disease and climate conditions. There are multiple high value risk targets present in the failure path from falling branches and debris from the tree. A heavy pinecone production will also add to the debris produced by the tree. These events will increase with frequency as the tree declines and risk associated within the fall path must be evaluated by the City if the tree is on public right of way. The recommendation, based on these discovered findings from the site inspection, is that the tree should be removed to eliminate the risk.

### SUMMARY:

When the decision to remove the tree is made, replacement planting should be considered. A mature tree is a benefit to the community. Trees absorb carbon monoxide and produce oxygen through photosynthesis process. Trees filter the air and prevent erosion and rainwater runoff. They produce shade cooling summer heat, and produce a desirable environment and enjoyment surroundings. These advantages should be included in a tree management program.

Arborist Report, Monterey Pine Tree, Spencer & Miller Avenue, Sausalito, CA.  
Prepared by Ed Gurka Independent Services, San Rafael, California

**Contact Information:**

Ed Gurka  
Independent Services  
San Rafael, CA. 94901  
Mobile: 415 601-5337  
Email: [Egurka1@aol.com](mailto:Egurka1@aol.com)

**Affiliations and Licenses:**

- International Society of Arboriculture, Certified Arborist # 418, 1984 to present.
- American Society of Consulting Arborists, Member, 2000 to present.
- California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Pest Control Advisor PCA 74846, 1989 to present.
- Independent Consulting Arborist Services, 2004-present.

**References:**

Pest Notes, University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Publication 7421 (included)  
Plant Pathology, Fifth Edition, George Agrios, page 481, Canker of Forest Trees  
ANR University of California, Publication 8025, Frequently Asked Questions about Pine Pitch Canker (included)



Urban Forestry Associates, Inc.  
Moritz Arboricultural Consulting

8 Willow Street, San Rafael, CA 94901  
Tel: 415 454-4212 Fax: 415 454-4218  
arborforestry@sbcglobal.net

Bill to: MARYANN O'SULLIVAN  
22 MADRONE COURT  
FALLEN, CA, 94930

# FIELD REPORT

Client Information	
Inspection Date	Phone
8.4.11	415.457.1417
Project Name	
<del>ROOT</del> ROOT INCURSION	
Site Address	
108 SECOND STREET SAUSALITO, CA. 94965	
Referred By:	
ARCHIVED CLIENT	

ISSUE / PURPOSE OF INSPECTION: ROOT VS. FOUNDATION. ROOT IS LIFTING FLOOR IN HOME. CAN ROOT BE CUT WITHOUT DAMAGING HEALTH OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY OF TREE?

A. OBSERVATIONS  B. CONCLUSIONS  C. RECOMMENDATIONS   
① SIBERIAN ELM. 33.0" DBH / 105.8" CBH

THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF HOME HAS A BOW IN THE SOUTH - OPPOSITE TO TREE; AND AN UPLIFT OF THE CORNER. THERE ARE THREE BUTTRESS FOOT EXTENDING FROM BASE TOWARDS HOME. THE CONCRETE TO SIDEWALK IS CRACKING AND UPLIFTED (PEDESTRIAN TRIP HAZARD). THERE ARE FOUR MAJOR ROOTS EXTENDING TOWARD UTILITIES (INCLUDING WATER). TREE BIFURCATES @ APPROX 6' ABOVE GRADE WITH AN ACUTE ANGLE CROTCH WITH EMBEDDED BARK. THERE IS A WOUND FROM A FAILED LIMB APPROX. 18" FROM MAIN CROTCH - WITH A DECAY COLUMN EXTENDING INTO THE MAIN CROTCH. THERE IS BLEEDING ON BARK BELOW MAIN CROTCH ATTACHMENT. - THERE IS DECAY IN MAIN STEM THAT EXTENDS OUT TOWARDS THE ROAD. THERE ARE BRANCHES & FOLIAGE RESTING ON ROOF OF THE 108 BUILDING. NOTE: THERE IS A SEPARATION

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is your invoice. The fee for this consultation is due and payable upon receipt. This fee is not contingent on any particular outcome or third party event. This fee is for services rendered to date. Additional consultation (verbal or written), court appearances, depositions or any other services will be additionally billable.	Additional work needed <input type="checkbox"/>
Arborist Name: <u>MORITZ</u>	Hours: <u>1.0</u>
Arborist Signature:	Misc. Charges: <u>0</u>
	AMOUNT DUE \$ <u>155.00</u>

ITEM NO. CS-1 PAGE 6



Urban Forestry Associates, Inc.  
Moritz Arboricultural Consulting

8 Willow Street, San Rafael, CA 94901  
Tel: 415-454-4212 Fax: 415-454-4218  
arborforestry@sbcglobal.net

## Field Report

Client: O'SULLIVAN	
Page: 2 of	Date: 8.4.11
Project: ELM ROOT INCURSION	

OF UTILITY LINE AGAINST THE HOME, SIGNIFICANT & ~~EXTENSIVE~~ <sup>EXTENSIVE</sup> INTERNAL DECAY WAS DETECTED WITH THE SOUNDING OF HAMMER. - EXTREMELY HOLLOW - LESS THAN 6" OF GOOD WOOD IS SUSPECT, - THERE IS DIEBACK IN THE CANOPY ON WEST (STREET SIDE) & EAST SIDE. FOLIAGE IS CHLOROTIC (YELLOWISH).

B. THIS TREE HAS AN UNACCEPTABLE LEVEL OF RISK AND IS BOTH A NUISANCE AND FAILURE HAZARD TO LIFE & PROPERTY. THIS TREE IS A PUBLIC HAZARD,

C. IMMEDIATE REMOVAL & KILLING OF STUMP TO ABATE HAZARD - & REPAIR OF NUISANCE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC SIDEWALK (TO ABATE TRIP HAZARD); AND STRUCTURAL DAMAGE TO THE LOG PROPERTY.

- APPLY FOR EMERGENCY REMOVAL PERMIT.

\* THIS TREE IS A THREAT TO TRAFFIC, THE ROAD, AND PEDESTRIANS.

### LIMITATIONS:

The health and hazard assessments in this report are limited by the visual nature of the assessment. Defects may be obscured by aerial foliage, branches, multiple trunks or other trees. The probability of tree failure is dependent on a number of factors including: topography, geology, soil characteristics, wind patterns, species characteristics, structural defects (both visually evident and concealed), and the characteristics of a specific storm. Structurally sound, healthy trees are wind thrown during severe storms. Consequently, a conclusion that a tree does not require corrective surgery or removal is not a guarantee of no risk, hazard or sound health.

# ARBORSCIENCE

PROVIDING SOUND TREE ADVICE

P.O. Box 111 • WOODACRE, CA 94973 • (415) 419-5197 • [KENT.JULIN@GMAIL.COM](mailto:KENT.JULIN@GMAIL.COM)

August 10, 2011

Lisa G. Wells  
81 Cazneau Ave.  
Sausalito, CA 94965-1801

RECEIVED

AUG 15 2011

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

## View Obstruction Arborist Report 81 Cazneau Avenue, Sausalito, CA

### ASSIGNMENT

ARBORSCIENCE was hired by Lisa Wells to prepare an arborist report in support of her request to trim one City of Sausalito coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) to maintain her downslope view of Richardson Bay and Sausalito Yacht Harbor from her home at 81 Cazneau Avenue. I conducted my inspections on July 27, August 5, and August 9, 2011.

### SCOPE OF WORK AND LIMITATIONS

Information regarding property boundaries, land and tree ownership were provided by Lisa Wells and confirmed using a recorded survey for 81 Cazneau. Sausalito Public Works Division Manager Loren Umbertis helped to verify—in the field—that the subject tree is within the City public right-of-way. I have neither personal nor monetary interest in the outcome of this matter. All determinations reflected in this report are objective and to the best of my ability. All observations and conclusions regarding the subject tree and site conditions in this report were made by me, independently, based on my education, experience, and inspection of the site.

### SITE PLAN

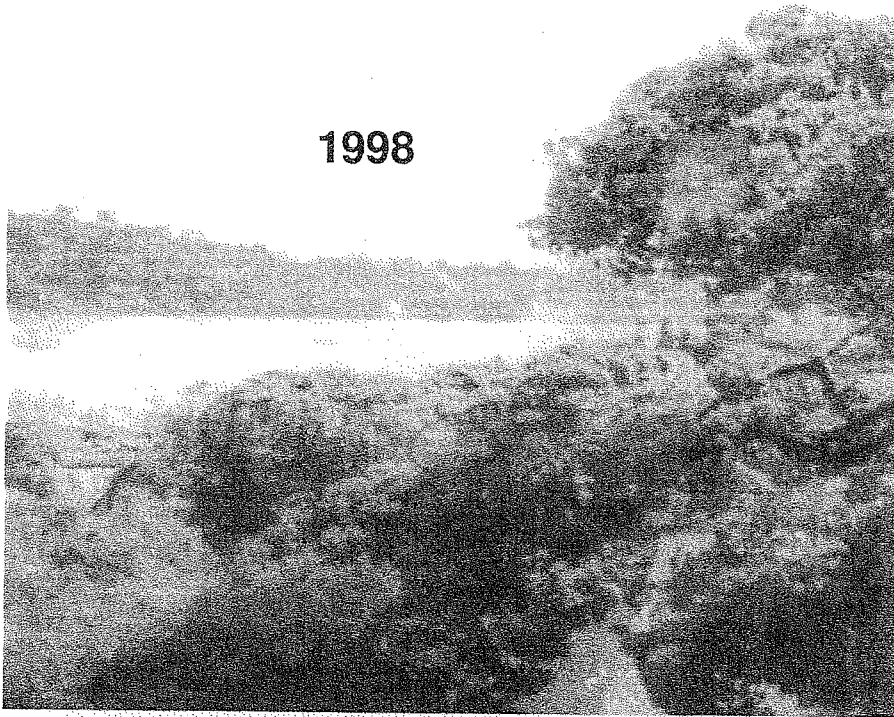
Attached is a site plan that includes information including trunk location, circumference and diameter at breast height, total height, drip line, species, appraised value (Trunk Formula Method), nearby structures, parcel lines, and view impairment lines. Appraisal calculation sheets are also attached.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

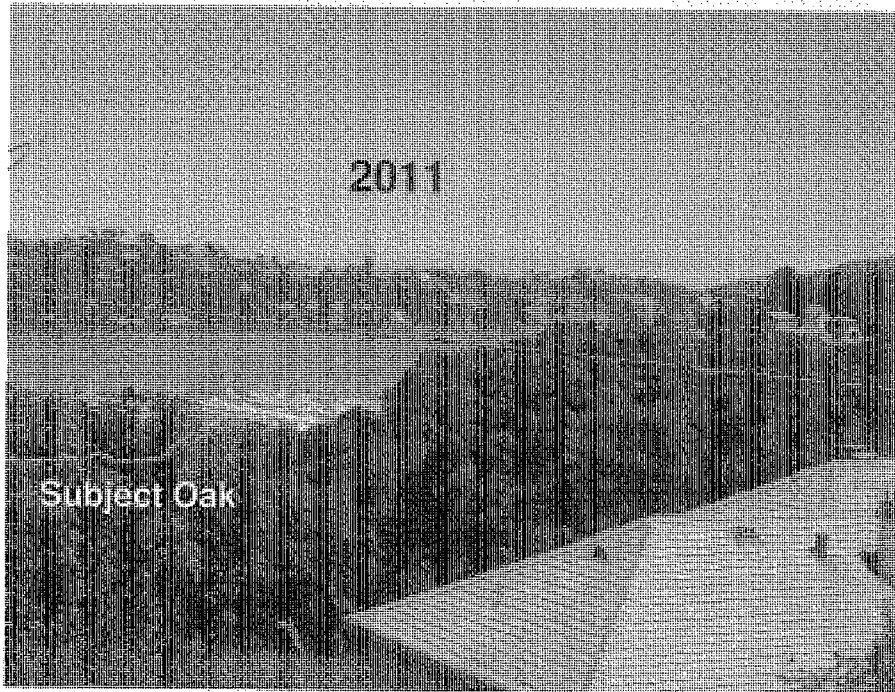
On the next page are two photographs showing the views from the Wells living room that were present in 1998 and in 2011. The approximate line of proposed pruning is shown on the 2011 photo in red.



1998

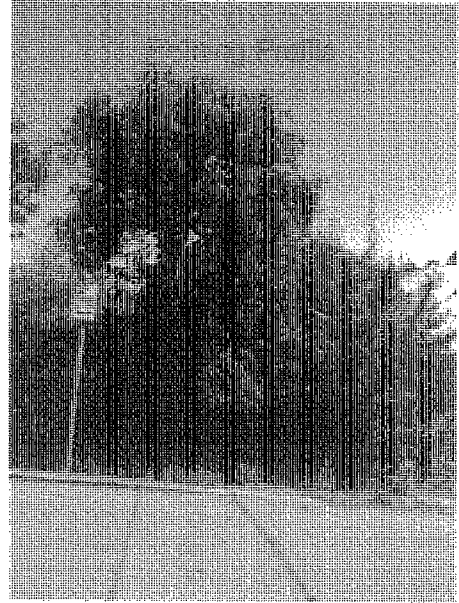


2011



## NARRATIVE

Description and reasons for alteration. Ms. Wells proposes to prune one coast live oak downslope of her property to restore a documented, pre-existing view of Richardson Bay and Sausalito Yacht Harbor from her living room. Approximately 2-4 feet of the upper canopy would be pruned per American National Standards Institute (ANSI A300) pruning standards. See pruning profile in photo at right.



Dangers which may result by continued existence of the tree if alteration is not performed. Without this maintenance, Ms. Wells' view will continue to diminish the enjoyment and value of her home.

Structural or health effects on the tree which would result from the proposed alteration. The subject tree is expected to maintain its structural integrity and systemic health after pruning is completed.

Estimated frequency and future costs to sustain the desired view. Proposed pruning work is estimated to be \$500. Future maintenance will occur at 2- to 3-year-intervals at a comparable cost to the proposed work as adjusted by inflation.

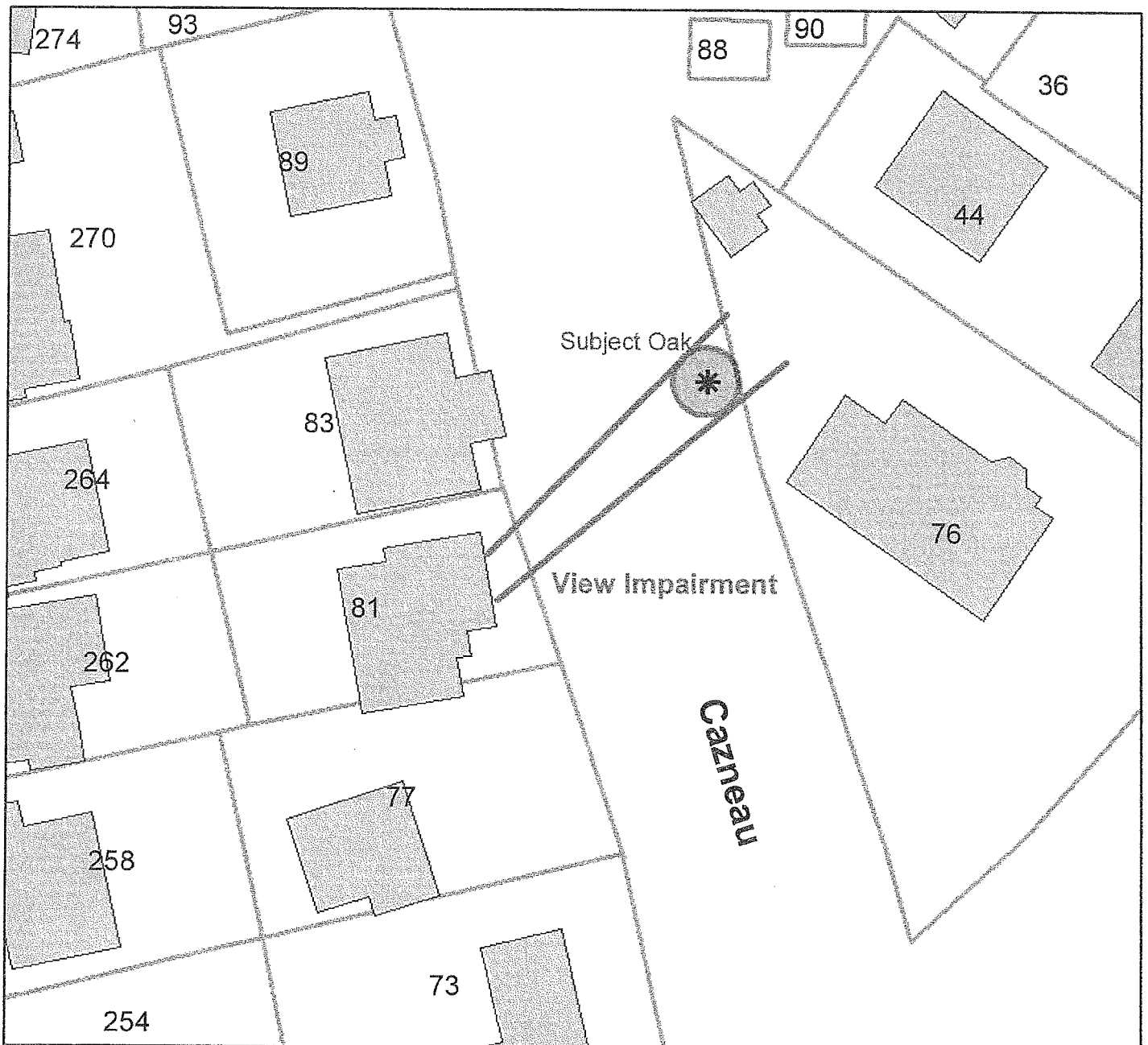
Effects of the alteration on neighboring vegetation. The proposed work is not expected to adversely affect the health of surrounding vegetation which consists of two other nearby oaks, a plum tree, green wattle acacias, English ivy, and Himalaya berries.

Suggestions for improving the health of the tree, such as improving root or soil conditions beneath the tree. I have no recommendations for improving the health of the subject tree.

Sincerely,

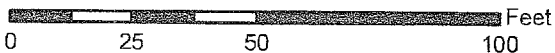
**ARBORSCIENCE**

Kent R. Julin, Ph.D.  
Principal Consulting Arborist and Forester  
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist WE-8733A



Tree	Species	CBH (in)	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Value
Subject Oak	Quercus agrifolia	37.7	12.0	16	\$3,000

Site Map for Pruning Application  
 81 Cazneau Avenue  
 Sausalito, CA



**ARBORSCIENCE**

ITEM NO. (5-1)

PROVIDING SOUND TREE ADVICE

## Trunk Formula Method

WELLS  
 Case # \_\_\_\_\_ Property 81 Cazneau Saus Date 8-9-11  
 Appraiser Kent Julin ISA# 8733A

*Field Observations*

1. Species Quercus agrifolia
2. Condition 80 %
3. Trunk Circumference 37.7 (in)/cm Diameter 12 (in)/cm (Ivy Covered when measured)
4. Location % = [Site 90% + Contribution 75% + Placement 70%]  
 $\div 3 = \underline{78}$  %

*Regional Plant Appraisal Committee and/or Appraiser-Developed or -Modified Information*

5. Species rating 90 %
6. Replacement Tree Size (diameter) 2.2 (in)/cm  
 (Trunk Area) 3.80 (in<sup>2</sup>)cm<sup>2</sup> TA<sub>R</sub>
7. Replacement Tree Cost \$ 172.73  
 (see Regional Information to use Cost selected)
8. Installation Cost \$ 172.73
9. Installed Tree Cost (#7 + #8) \$ 345.46
10. Unit Tree Cost \$ 45.46 per (in<sup>2</sup>)cm<sup>2</sup>  
 (see Regional Information to use Cost selected)

*Calculations by Appraiser using Field and Regional Information*

11. Appraised Trunk Area:  
 (TA<sub>A</sub> or ATA<sub>A</sub>; use Tables 4.4-4.7)  
 or  $c^2$  (#3) \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 0.08$   
 or  $d^2$  (#3) 144  $\times 0.785$  = 113.04 (in<sup>2</sup>)cm<sup>2</sup>
12. Appraised Tree Trunk Increase (TA<sub>INCR</sub>) =  
 TA<sub>A</sub> or ATA<sub>A</sub> 113.04 (in<sup>2</sup>)cm<sup>2</sup> (#11) - TA<sub>R</sub> 3.80 (in<sup>2</sup>)cm<sup>2</sup> (#6) = 109.24 in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>
13. Basic Tree Cost = TA<sub>INCR</sub> (#12) 109.24 in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>  $\times$  Unit Tree Cost (#10) \$ 45.46  
 per in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup> + Installed Tree Cost (#9) \$ 345.46 = \$ 5311.45
14. Appraised Value = Basic Tree Cost (#13) \$ 5311.45  $\times$  Species rating  
 (#5) 90 %  $\times$  Condition (#2) 80 %  $\times$  Location (#4) 78 % = \$ 2995.66
15. If the Appraised Value is \$5,000 or more, round it to the nearest \$100; if it is less, round to the nearest \$10.
16. Appraised Value = (#14) \$ 3000.00 KJ

Items 5 through 10 are determined by the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee. The Wholesale Replacement Tree Cost, the Retail Replacement Tree Cost, or the Installed Tree Cost (#9) divided by the Replacement Tree Size (#6) can be used for the Unit Tree Cost (#10), or it can be set by the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee.

# ARBORSCIENCE

PROVIDING SOUND TREE ADVICE

P.O. BOX 111 \* WOODACRE, CA 94973 \* (415) 419-5197 \* [KENT.JULIN@GMAIL.COM](mailto:KENT.JULIN@GMAIL.COM)

August 3, 2011

Tom Skunda  
141 Santa Rosa Avenue  
Sausalito, CA

RECEIVED

AUG - 9 2011

CITY OF SAUSALITO  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

View Obstruction Arborist Report  
141 Santa Rosa Avenue  
Sausalito, CA

## ASSIGNMENT

ARBORSCIENCE was hired by Tom Skunda to prepare an arborist report in support of his request to trim three (3) City of Sausalito coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) to maintain his downslope view of Strawberry Point, Richardson Bay, and the Tiburon Peninsula from his home at 141 Santa Rosa Avenue. I conducted my inspection on July 27, 2011.

## SCOPE OF WORK AND LIMITATIONS

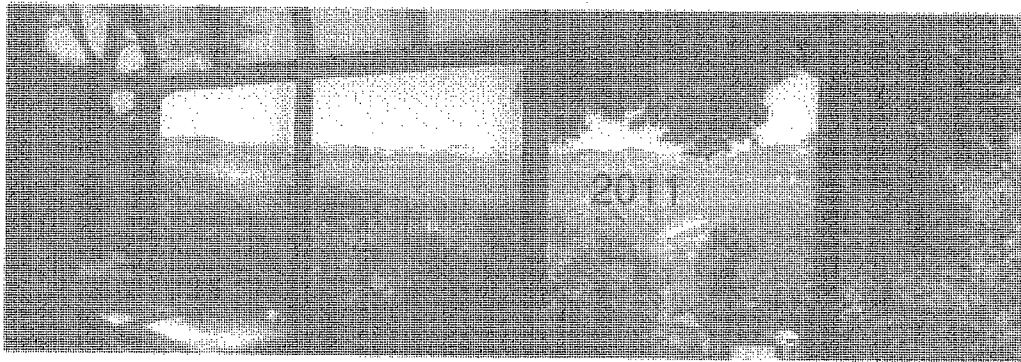
Information regarding property boundaries, land and tree ownership were provided by Tom Skunda and confirmed by adjoining neighbors. Mr. Skunda also provided a 1996 photograph to document the view at that time. I have neither personal nor monetary interest in the outcome of this matter. All determinations reflected in this report are objective and to the best of my ability. All observations and conclusions regarding the subject trees and site conditions in this report were made by me, independently, based on my education, experience, and inspection of the site.

## SITE PLAN

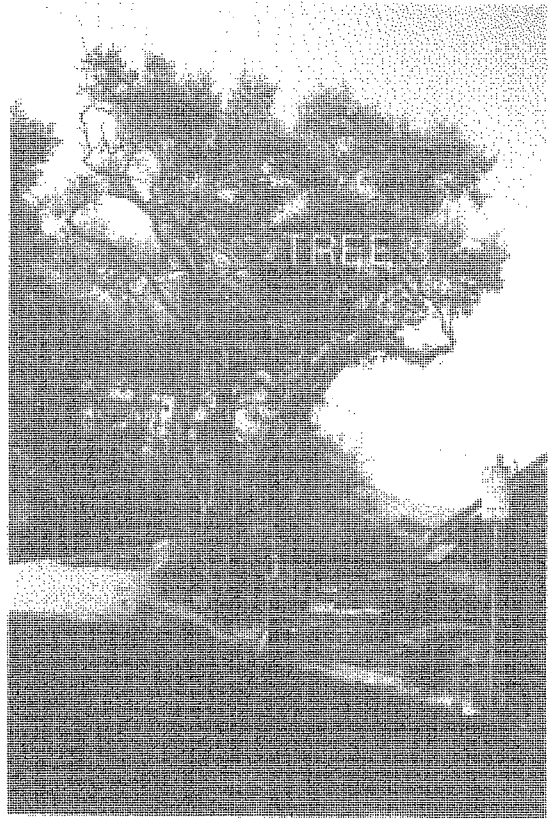
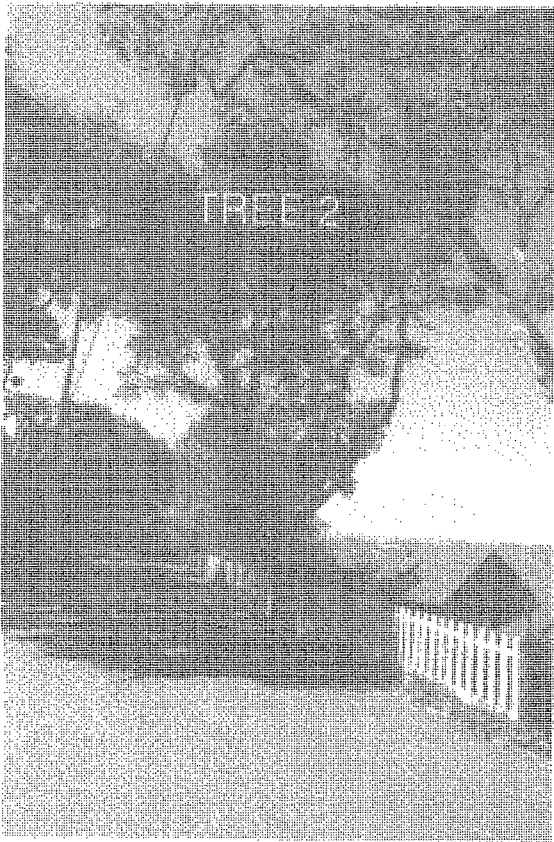
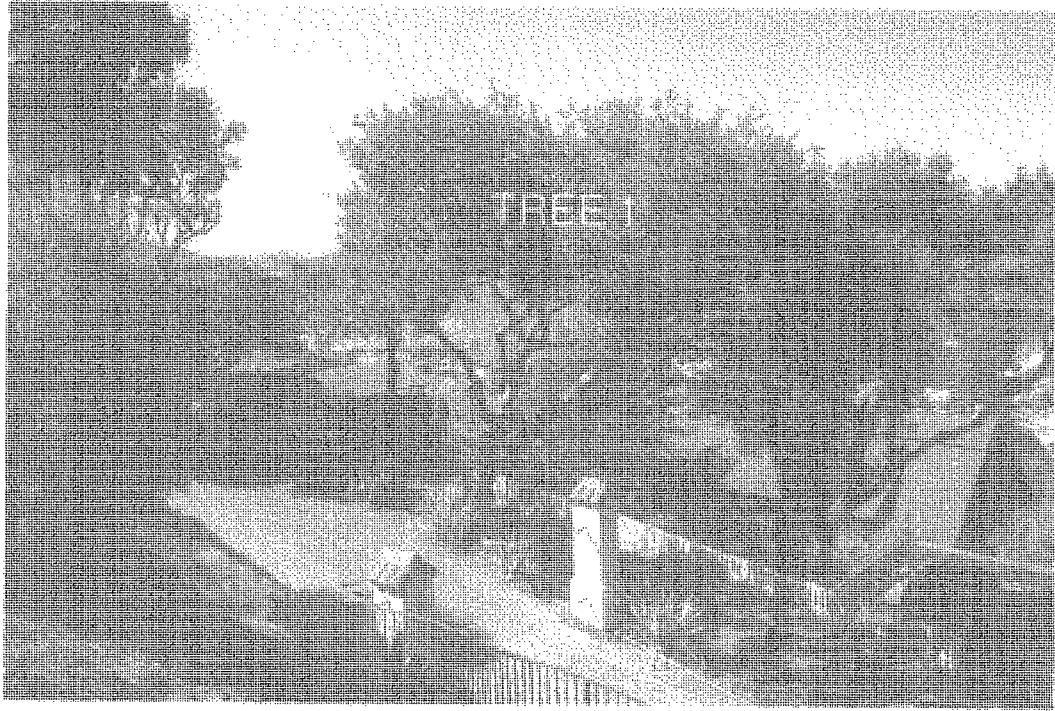
Attached is a site plan that includes information including trunk location, circumference and diameter at breast height, total height, drip lines, species, appraised value (Trunk Formula Method), nearby structures, parcel lines, and view impairment lines. Appraisal calculation sheets are also attached.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Below are two photographs showing the view from the Skunda sun room that were present in 1996 and in 2011. Also included are ground photographs of the four subject trees for which pruning is requested.







## NARRATIVE

Description and reasons for alteration. Mr. Skunda proposes to maintain three coast live oaks downslope of his property to restore pre-existing views of Strawberry Point, Richardson Bay, and the Tiburon Peninsula from his sun and living rooms. Approximately 2-4 feet of the upper canopies will be pruned per American National Standards Institute (ANSI A300) pruning standards.

Dangers which may result by continued existence of the tree if alteration is not performed. Without this maintenance Mr. Skunda's view will continue to diminish the enjoyment and value of his home.

Structural or health effects on the tree which would result from the proposed alteration. The subject trees have received periodic ongoing maintenance pruning in the past are expected to maintain their structural integrity and systemic health after pruning is completed.

Estimated frequency and future costs to sustain the desired view. Proposed pruning work is estimated to be \$1,625. Future maintenance will occur at 2- to 3-year-intervals at a comparable cost to the proposed work as adjusted by inflation.

Effects of the alteration on neighboring vegetation. The proposed work is not expected to adversely affect the health of surrounding vegetation. A dense blanket of English ivy (*Hedra helix*) covers the ground under all three trees.

Suggestions for improving the health of the tree, such as improving root or soil conditions beneath the tree. I have no recommendations for improving the health of the subject trees. All three trees show no symptoms of sudden oak death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) and are growing under stable soil conditions. Tree #3 has incipient trunk decay that warrants regular safety inspections.

Sincerely,

ARBORSCIENCE



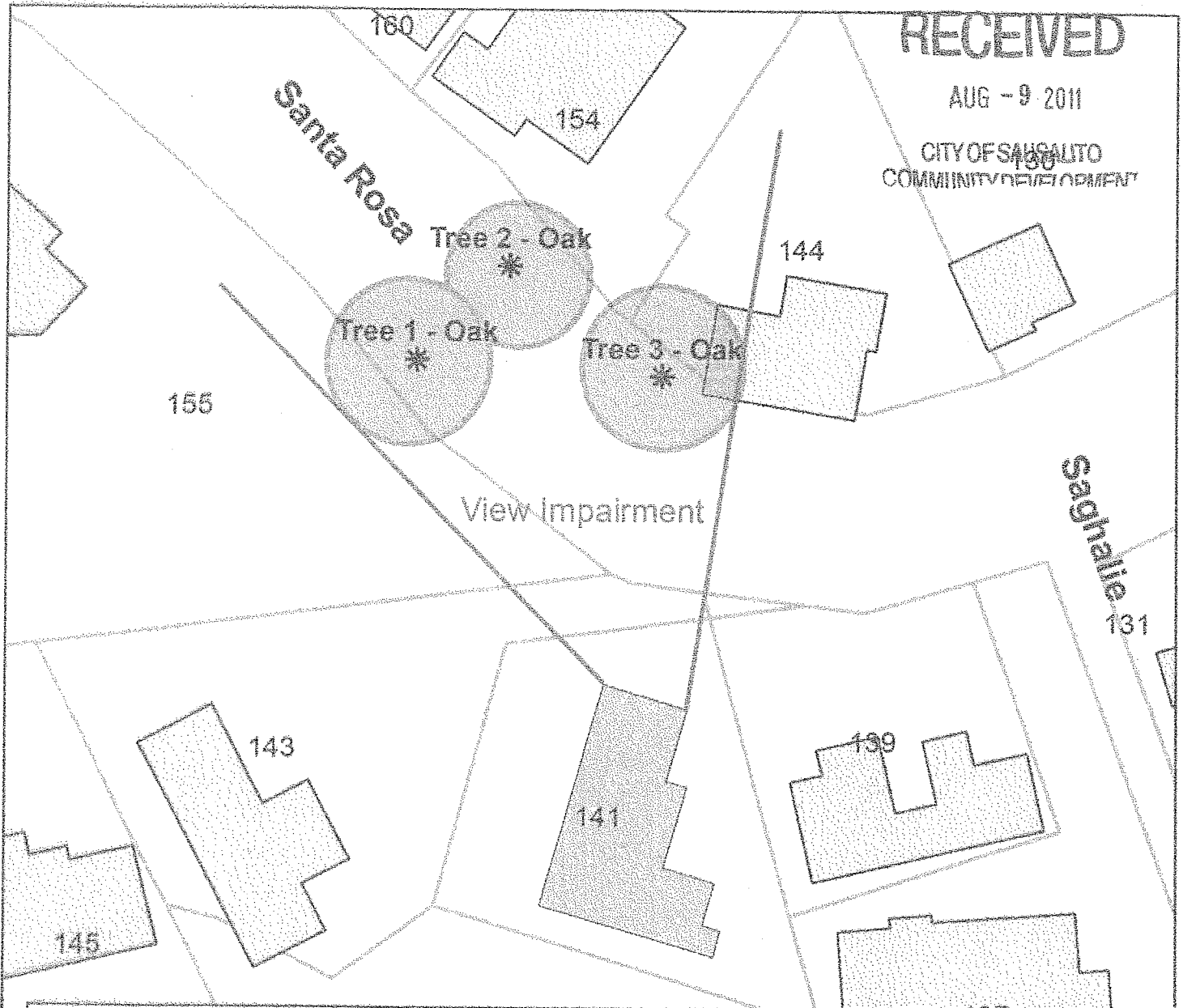
Kent R. Julin, Ph.D.  
Principal Consulting Arborist and Forester  
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist WE-8733A



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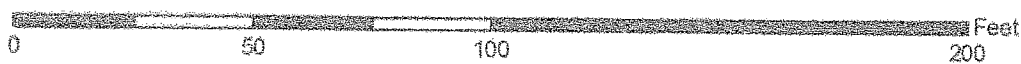
AUG -9 2011

CITY OF SAUSALITO  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



Tree #	Species	CBH (in)	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Value
1	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	57.2	18.2	35	\$ 8,000
2	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	61.6	19.6	40	\$ 8,800
3	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	96.8	30.8	48	\$ 17,900

Site Map for Pruning Application  
 141 Santa Rosa Avenue  
 Sausalito, CA



RECEIVED

AUG - 9 2011

Trunk Formula Method

CITY OF SAUSALITO  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Tree Case # 1 Property 141 Santa Rosa Ave Date 8-3-11  
Appraiser Kent Julia ISA # 8733A

Field Observations

1. Species Quercus agrifolia
2. Condition 85 %
3. Trunk Circumference 57.2 (in)/cm Diameter 18.2 in/cm
4. Location % = [Site 90 % + Contribution 90 % + Placement 80 %]  
+ 8 = 87 %

Regional Plant Appraisal Committee and/or Appraiser-Developed  
or -Modified Information

5. Species rating 90 %
6. Replacement Tree Size (diameter) 2.2 (in) cm  
(Trunk Area) 3.80 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> TA<sub>R</sub>
7. Replacement Tree Cost \$ 172.73  
(see Regional Information to use Cost selected)
8. Installation Cost \$ 172.73
9. Installed Tree Cost (#7 + #8) \$ 345.46
10. Unit Tree Cost \$ 45.46 per (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup>  
(see Regional Information to use Cost selected)

Calculations by Appraiser using Field and Regional Information

11. Appraised Trunk Area:  
(TA<sub>A</sub> or ATA<sub>A</sub>; use Tables 4.4-4.7)  
or c<sup>2</sup> (#3) \_\_\_\_\_ × 0.08  
or d<sup>2</sup> (#3) \_\_\_\_\_ × 0.785  
= 260.02 in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>
12. Appraised Tree Trunk Increase (TA<sub>INC</sub>) =  
TA<sub>A</sub> or ATA<sub>A</sub> 260.02 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> (#11) - TA<sub>R</sub> 3.8 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> (#6) = 256.22 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup>
13. Basic Tree Cost = TA<sub>INC</sub> (#12) 256.22 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> × Unit Tree Cost (#10) \$ 45.46  
per (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> + Installed Tree Cost (#9) \$ 345.46 = \$ 11993.22
14. Appraised Value = Basic Tree Cost (#13) \$ 11993.22 × Species rating  
(#5) 90 % × Condition (#2) 85 % × Location (#4) 87 % = \$ 7951.27
15. If the Appraised Value is \$5,000 or more, round it to the nearest \$100; if it  
is less, round to the nearest \$10.
16. Appraised Value = (#14) \$ 8000

Items 5 through 10 are determined by the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee. The Wholesale Replacement Tree Cost, the Retail Replacement Tree Cost, or the Installed Tree Cost (#9) divided by the Replacement Tree Size (#6) can be used for the Unit Tree Cost (#10), or it can be set by the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee.

## Trunk Formula Method

Tree Case # 2 Property 141 Santa Rosa Ave Date 8-3-11  
 Appraiser Kent Julin ISA # 8733A

### Field Observations

1. Species Quercus agrifolia
2. Condition 85 %
3. Trunk Circumference 61.6 (in)/cm Diameter 19.6 (in)/cm
4. Location % = [Site 90% + Contribution 80% + Placement 80%]  
 + 3 = 83%

### Regional Plant Appraisal Committee and/or Appraiser-Developed or -Modified Information

5. Species rating 90 %
6. Replacement Tree Size (diameter) 2.2 (in) cm  
 (Trunk Area) 3.8 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> TA<sub>R</sub>
7. Replacement Tree Cost \$ 172.73  
 (see Regional Information to use Cost selected)
8. Installation Cost \$ 172.73
9. Installed Tree Cost (#7 + #8) \$ 345.46
10. Unit Tree Cost \$ 45.46 per (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup>  
 (see Regional Information to use Cost selected)

### Calculations by Appraiser using Field and Regional Information

11. Appraised Trunk Area:  
 (TA<sub>A</sub> or ATA<sub>A</sub>; use Tables 4.4-4.7)  
 or c<sup>2</sup> (#3) \_\_\_\_\_ × 0.08  
 or d<sup>2</sup> (#3) \_\_\_\_\_ × 0.785  
 = 301.57 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup>
12. Appraised Tree Trunk Increase (TA<sub>INCR</sub>) =  
 TA<sub>A</sub> or ATA<sub>A</sub> 301.57 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> (#11) - TA<sub>R</sub> 3.8 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> (#6) = 297.76 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup>
13. Basic Tree Cost = TA<sub>INCR</sub> (#12) 297.76 (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> × Unit Tree Cost (#10) \$ 45.46  
 per (in<sup>2</sup>) cm<sup>2</sup> + Installed Tree Cost (#9) \$ 345.46 = \$ 13881.82
14. Appraised Value = Basic Tree Cost (#13) \$ 13881.82 × Species rating  
 (#5) 90% × Condition (#2) 85% × Location (#4) 83% = \$ 8849.66
15. If the Appraised Value is \$5,000 or more, round it to the nearest \$100; if it  
 is less, round to the nearest \$10.
16. Appraised Value = (#14) \$ 8800

Items 5 through 10 are determined by the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee. The Wholesale Replacement Tree Cost, the Retail Replacement Tree Cost, or the Installed Tree Cost (#9) divided by the Replacement Tree Size (#6) can be used for the Unit Tree Cost (#10), or it can be set by the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee.

## Trunk Formula Method

Tree Case # 3 Property 141 Santa Rosa Ave Date 8-3-11  
 Appraiser Kent Julin ISA # 8733A

### Field Observations

1. Species Quercus agrifolia
2. Condition 70 %
3. Trunk Circumference 96.8 (in)/cm Diameter 30.8 (in)/cm
4. Location % = [Site 90 % + Contribution 80 % + Placement 80 %]  
 $\div 3 = \underline{83}$  %

### Regional Plant Appraisal Committee and/or Appraiser-Developed or -Modified Information

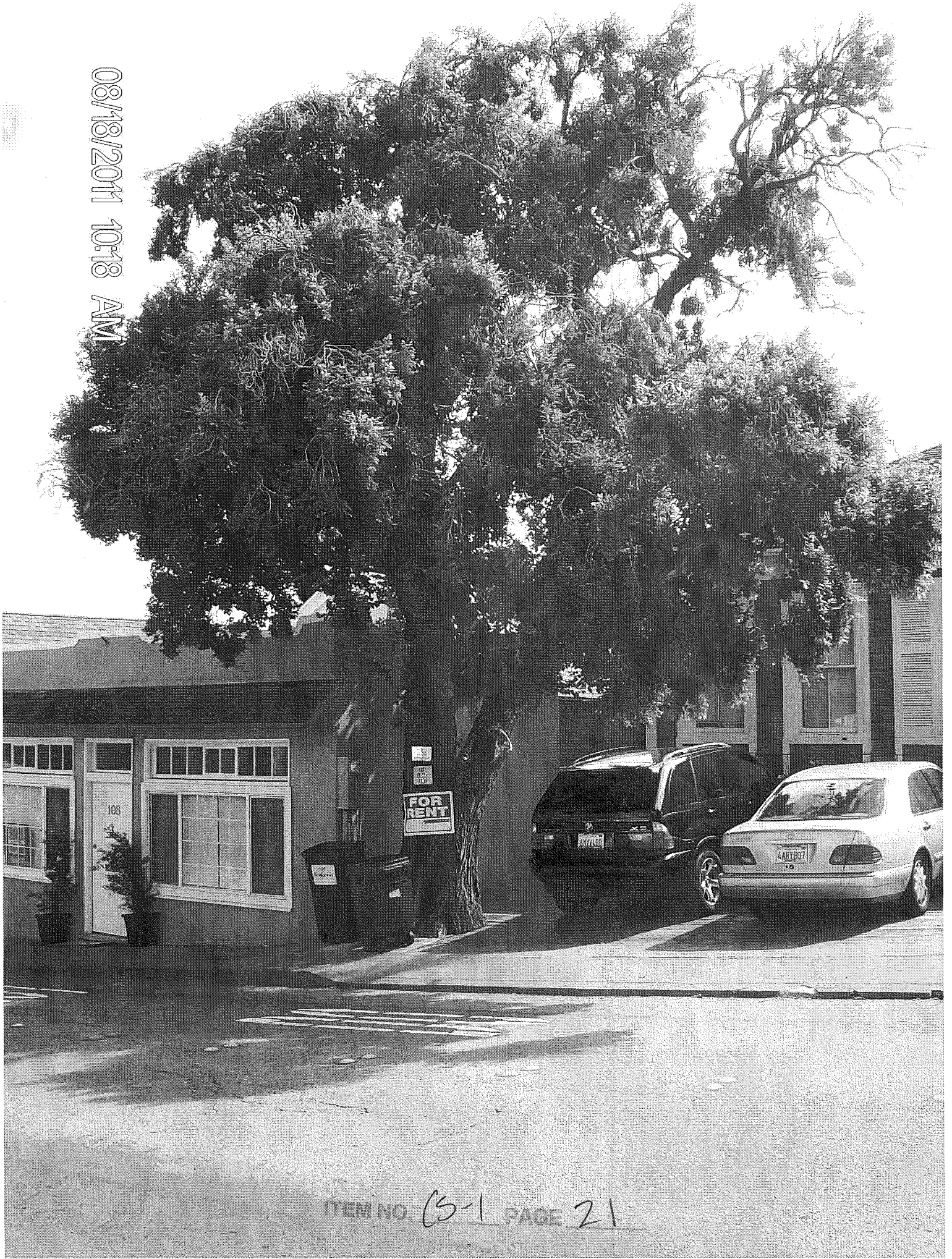
5. Species rating 90 %
6. Replacement Tree Size (diameter) 2.2 (in)/cm  
 (Trunk Area) 3.80 (in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>) TA<sub>R</sub>
7. Replacement Tree Cost \$ 172.73  
 (see Regional Information to use Cost selected)
8. Installation Cost \$ 172.73
9. Installed Tree Cost (#7 + #8) \$ 345.46
10. Unit Tree Cost \$ 45.46 per (in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
 (see Regional Information to use Cost selected)

### Calculations by Appraiser using Field and Regional Information

11. Appraised Trunk Area:  
 (TA<sub>A</sub> or ATA<sub>A</sub>; use Tables 4.4-4.7)  
 or c<sup>2</sup> (#3) \_\_\_\_\_ × 0.08  
 or d<sup>2</sup> (#3) \_\_\_\_\_ × 0.785  
= 744.68 in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>
12. Appraised Tree Trunk Increase (TA<sub>INCR</sub>) =  
 TA<sub>A</sub> or ATA<sub>A</sub> 744.68 (in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>) (#11) - TA<sub>R</sub> 3.80 (in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>) (#6) = 740.88 in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>
13. Basic Tree Cost = TA<sub>INCR</sub> (#12) 740.88 (in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>) × Unit Tree Cost (#10) \$ 45.46  
 per in<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup> + Installed Tree Cost (#9) \$ 345.46 = \$ 34025.91
14. Appraised Value = Basic Tree Cost (#13) \$ 34025.91 × Species rating  
 (#5) 90 % × Condition (#2) 70 % × Location (#4) 83 % = \$ 17863.60
15. If the Appraised Value is \$5,000 or more, round it to the nearest \$100; if it  
 is less, round to the nearest \$10
16. Appraised Value = (#14) \$ 17,900

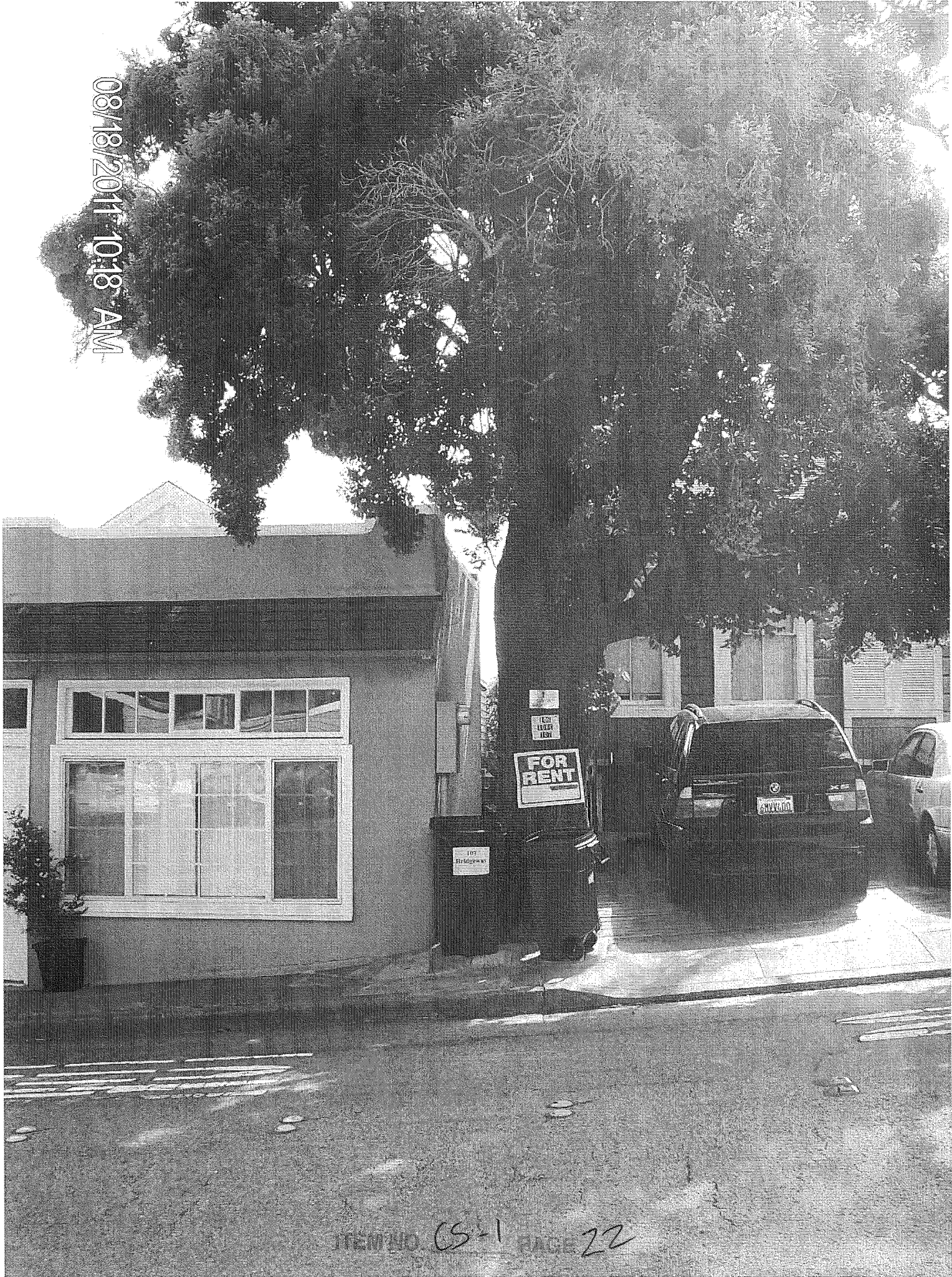
Items 5 through 10 are determined by the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee. The Wholesale Replacement Tree Cost, the Retail Replacement Tree Cost, or the Installed Tree Cost (#9) divided by the Replacement Tree Size (#6) can be used for the Unit Tree Cost (#10), or it can be set by the Regional Plant Appraisal Committee.

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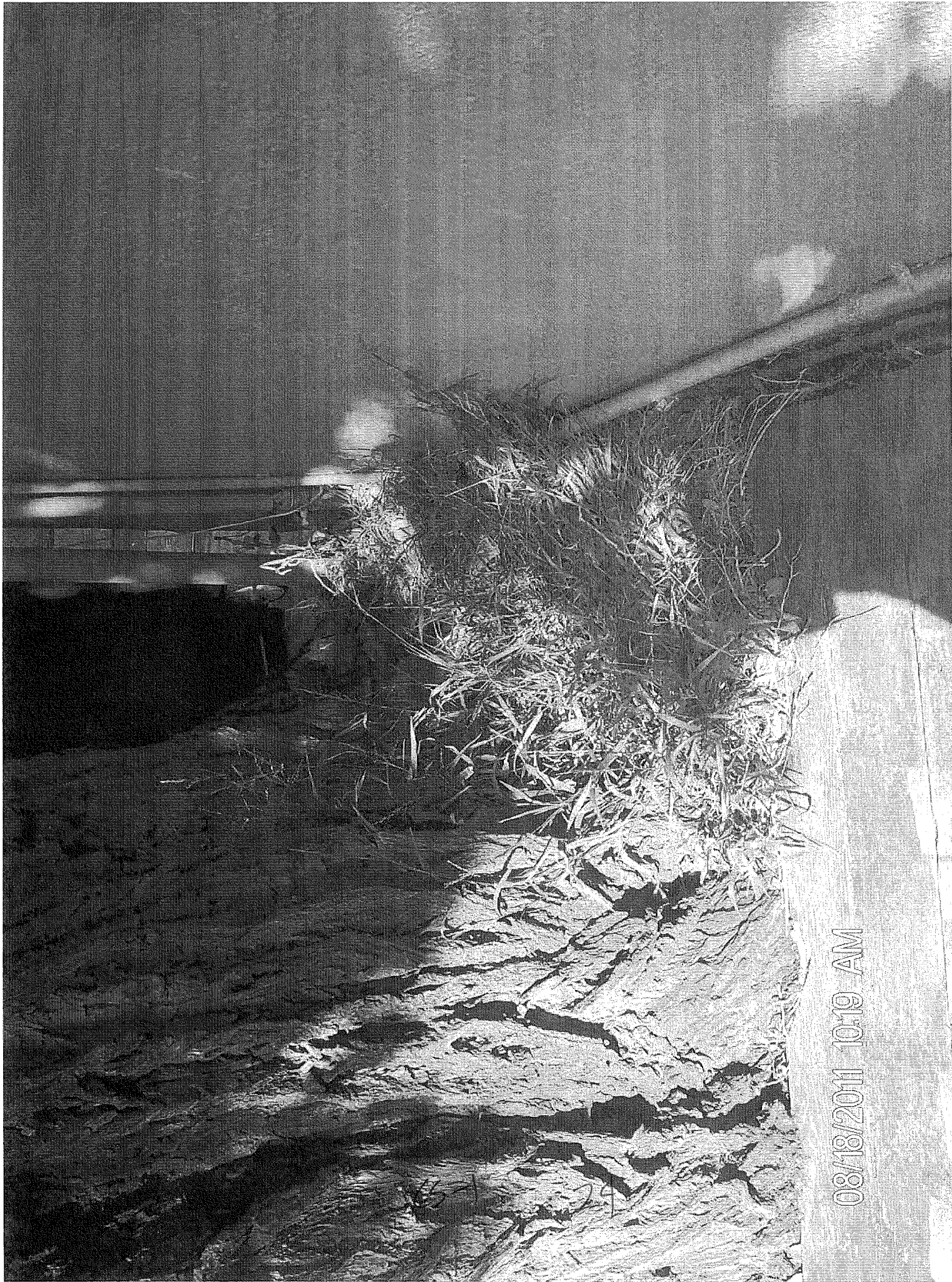




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