

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

Page 1 of 3

<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)		Top removed, remainder pending PG&E strain guy relocation	Private – requires PG&E coordination – no permit required (undesirable tree).
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 Ave	Coast Live Oak	37.7-in CBH		Pending	Application TRP11-252 received with arborist's report. Investigating.
ROW at 2 Bulkley	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	TRP11-251. In review. Neighbors outreach requested.

Tree Maintenance Activities September 22, 2011

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

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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TYPE OF TREE</u>	<u>DIAMETER</u>	<u>ALTERED (TRIM)</u>	<u>REMOVED</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
77 Harrison Ave	Oak		Pending		Reported as dead and application for removal TRP 11-257 received. Investigating.
ROW at 254 Glen Drive	Pittosporum	37.7-in CBH	View Pending		TRP 11-174 received. Closest neighbor objects. Investigating.
ROW at 141 Santa Rosa Ave	Oak (3)		View approved 24AUG11		TRP11-248 arborist's report received, reviewed and investigated, neighbors agreed.
49 Lower Crescent Ave	Coast Live Oak (2)			Emergency removal approved 22SEP11	TRP11-274 arborist's evaluation finds that personal injury or property damage imminently threatened by trees' SOD/beetle infestation.

Tree Maintenance Activities September 22, 2011

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 TREE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED AND PENDING
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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TYPE OF TREE</u>	<u>DIAMETER</u>	<u>ALTERED (TRIM)</u>	<u>REMOVED</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
ROW at 200 San Carlos Ave	Black Acacia Multi-Trunked Black Locust	18-in DBH 4x8-in DBH	Pending		TRP11-276 received to alter multiple trees in public ROW.
62 Princess Street			Pending		TRP11-293 received for alteration of tree located in the public ROW. Jonathon Goldman investigating.
ROW – Bridgeway at Anchor	Three Monterey Pines	12.9-ft CBH 8.75-ft CBH 12.6-ft CBH		Removal scheduled for week of 17OCT11	Undesirable trees, cause of sidewalk lifting that cannot be repaired without significant damage to trees, one tree identified as hazardous. City Council notified 27SEP11. TVC to be asked for advice on permanent replacements.

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BARTLETT TREE EXPERTS

400 SMITH RANCH ROAD, SAN RAFAEL, CA 94903 • (415) 472-4300 • FAX (415) 472-8650

November 4, 2010

City of Sausalito
Attn: Kent Basso
420 Litho St
Sausalito, CA 94965

RE: Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) located on the corner of Miller Ave and Spencer Ave

On Monday, November 1, 2010, I inspected the Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) located at the corner of Miller Ave and Spencer Ave. The purpose of this inspection was to determine the current health condition of the tree and its safety.

The tree has a full canopy of needles with significant candle dieback and some dead scaffold limbs, as a result of infection caused by the pathogen *Fusarium moniliforme*, disease known as "pine pitch canker". On the lower trunk, there is some evidence of old turpentine beetle attacks. There is ivy growing at the base of the tree and on the lower trunk that should be removed to allow for a better inspection of the root collar.

Based on my visual inspection of the tree and considering its species, health condition and location on the landscape, I recommend pruning the tree to reduce the risk of branch failure and to eliminate as many candles infected with *Fusarium moniliforme* as possible. The crown should be cleaned removing dead, diseased and broken branches that are ½ inch and larger in diameter. Also, the crown should be thinned not to exceed the removal of 15% of live branches to reduce weight on branch ends to reduce the risk of branch failure. These recommendations may help to improve the tree's health condition and may help to reduce potential risks. However, if the main objective is to eliminate any potential hazards the tree represents, the removal of the tree is recommended.

If you have any questions or concerns about my assessment, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Juan Ochoa
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist WE-6480B
Bartlett Tree Experts
O: (415) 472-4300 x 18
F: (415) 472-8650
jochoa@bartlett.com

THE F.A. BARTLETT TREE EXPERT COMPANY
SCIENTIFIC TREE CARE SINCE 1907

Corporate Office: P.O. Box 3067, Stamford, Connecticut 06905-0067 • (203) 323-1131, FAX (203) 323-1129
www.bartlett.com

ITEM NO. 01 PAGE 5

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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.

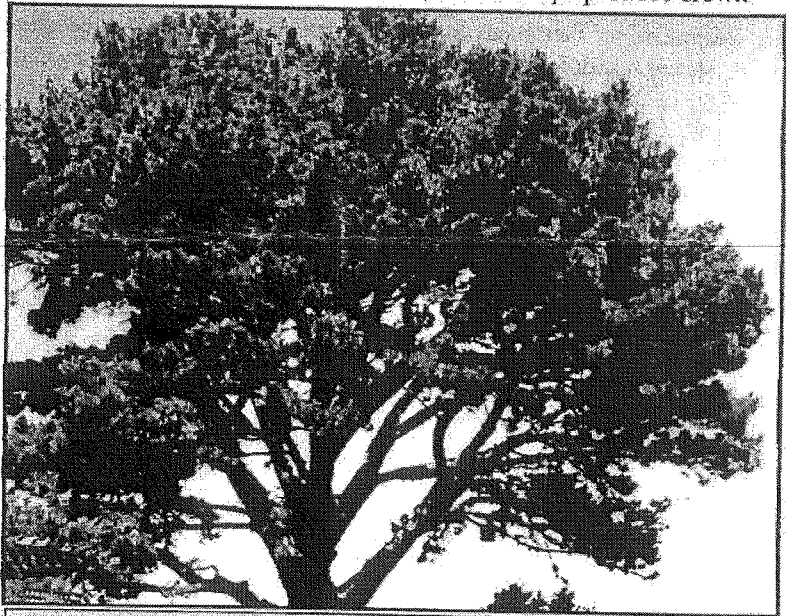
OBSERVATIONS and DISCUSSIONS:

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 brown needle coloration. It is very possible that the two conditions are related. First, the limb tips produce brown 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: Edgurka1@aol.com

Affiliations and Licenses:

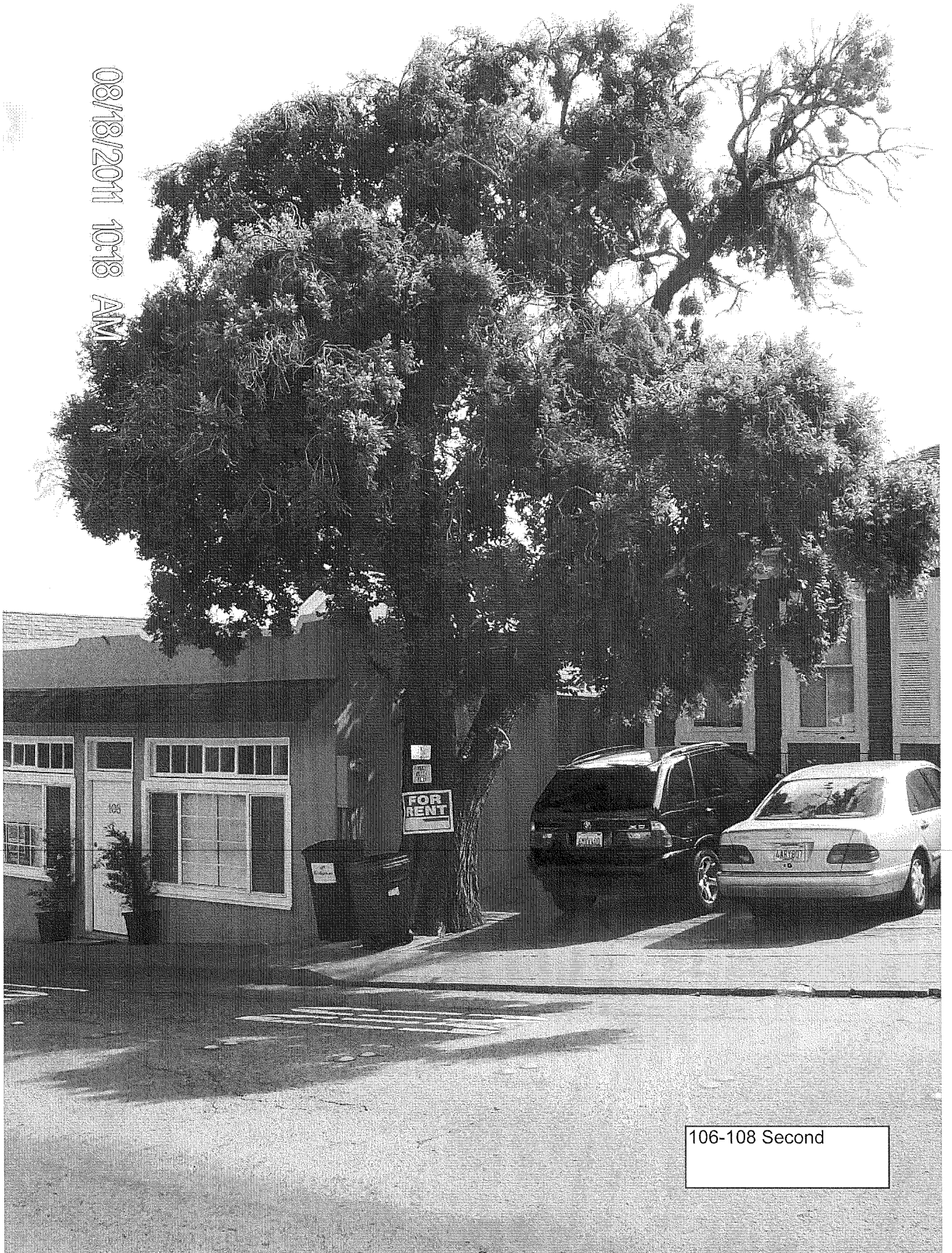
- International Society of Arboriculture, Certified Arborist # 418, 1984 to present.
- American Society of Consulting Arborists, Member, 2000 to present.
- California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Pest Control Advisor PCA 74846, 1989 to present.
- Independent Consulting Arborist Services, 2004-present.

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)

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08/18/2011 10:18 AM



106-108 Second

08/18/2011 10:18 AM

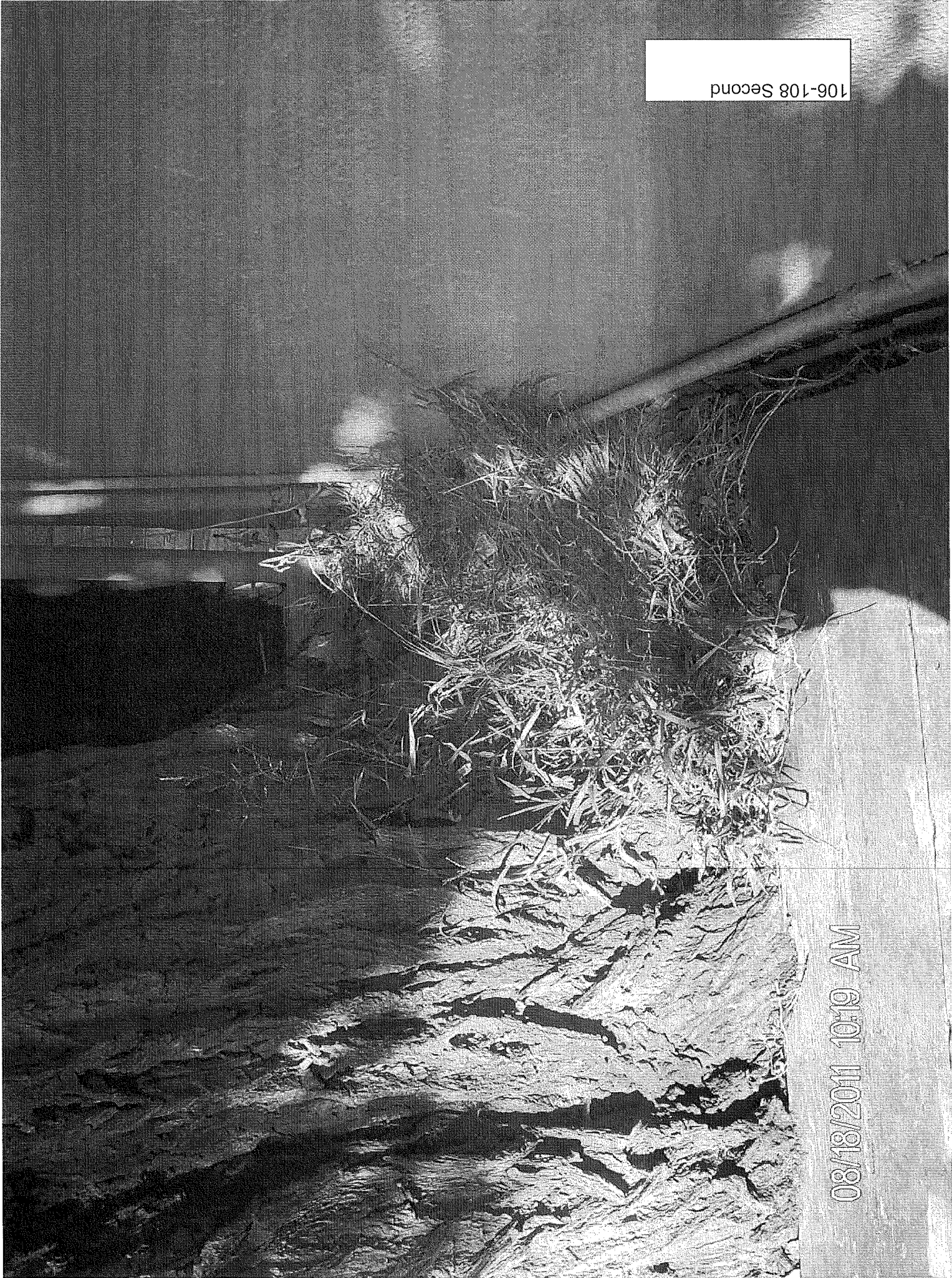


106-108 Second

106-108 Second

08/18/2011 10:19 AM

106-108 Second



08/18/2011 10:19 AM

ITEM NO. _____ C/PAGE 2/4

08/18/2011 10:19 AM

106-108 Second

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Urban Forestry Associates, Inc.
Moritz Arboricultural Consulting

FIELD REPORT

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

Client Information	
Inspection Date	Phone
8.4.11	415.457.1417
Project Name	
XXXXXXXX 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
 (D) SIBERIAN ELM. 33.0" DBH / 103.8" CBH

THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF HOME HAS A BOW IN THE SOUTH - OPPOSITE TO TREE; AND AN UPLIFT OF THE CORNER. THERE ARE THREE BUTTRESS ROOF 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 BRIVELATES @ APPROX 6' ABOVE GRADE WITH AN ACUTE ANGLE CRACK WITH EMBEDDED BARK. THERE IS A WOUND FROM A FAILED LIMB APPROX. 18" FROM MAIN CRACK - WITH A DECAY COLUMN EXTENDING INTO THE MAIN CRACK. THERE IS BLEEDING ON BARK BELOW MAIN / COMMON 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>PAY MORITZ</u>	Hours <u>1.0</u>
Arborist Signature:	Misc. Charges <u>0</u>
	AMOUNT DUE \$ <u>155.00</u>



Urban Forestry Associates, Inc.
Moritz Arbicultural 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~~ ^{EXTENSIVE} 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*

≡. IMMEDIATE REMOVAL & KILLING OF STUMP TO ABATE HAZARD - & REPAIR OF NUISANCE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC SIDEWALK (TO ABATE TRIP HAZARD); AND STRUCTURAL DAMAGE TO THE 108 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

August 10, 2011

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

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AUG 15 2011

CITY OF SAUSALITO

**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.

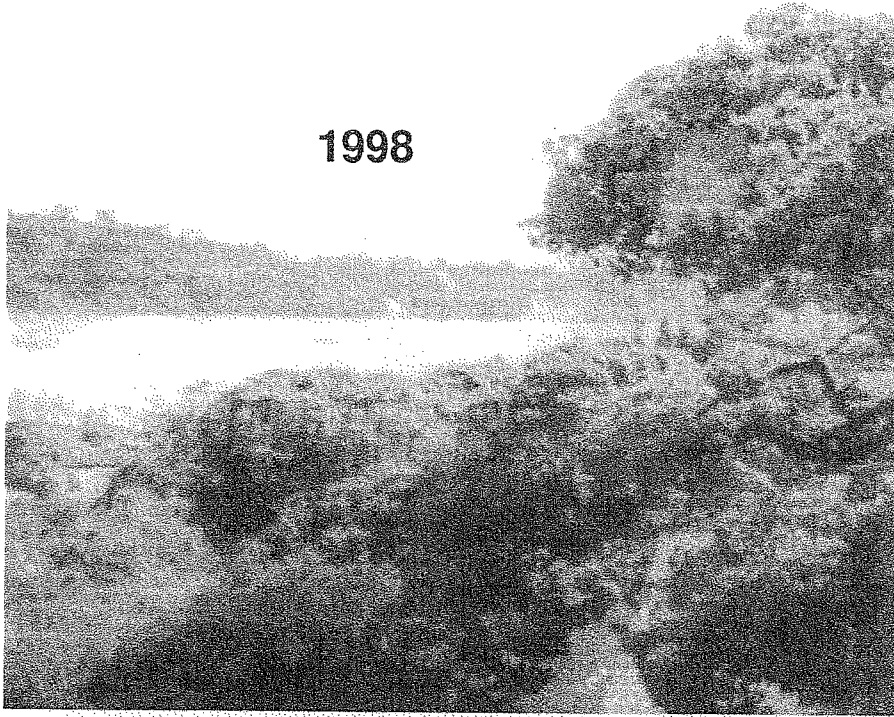
SITE PLAN

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.

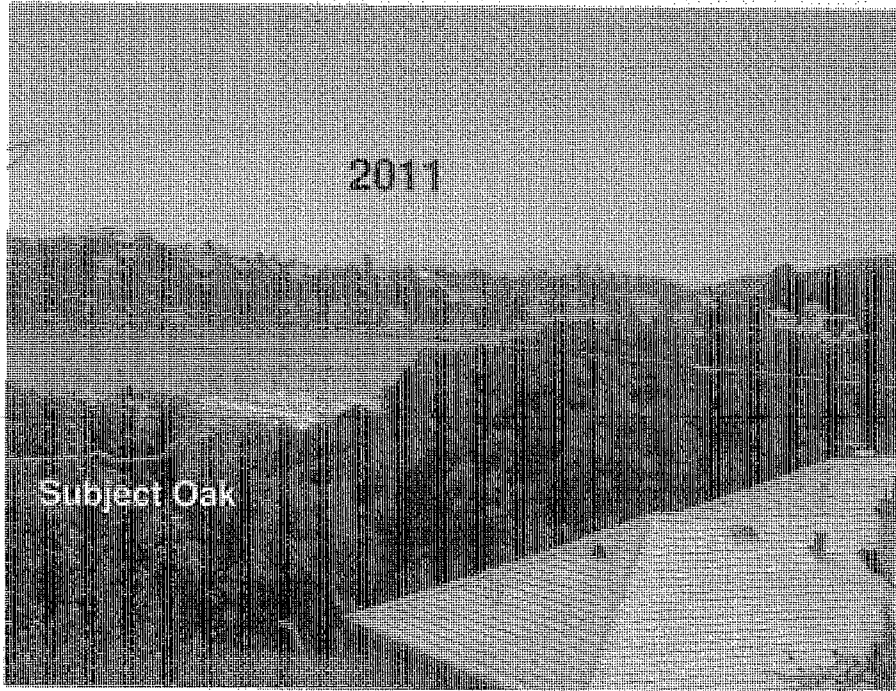
PHOTOGRAPHS

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

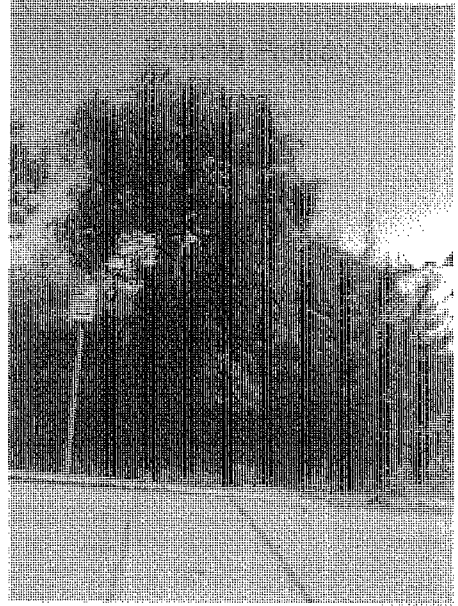


2011



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

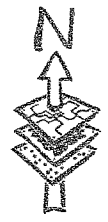
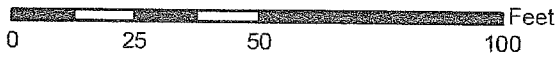
Kent R. Julin, Ph.D.
Principal Consulting Arborist and Forester
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist WE-8733A

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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



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ITEM NO. 01 PAGE 23

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Trunk Formula Method

WELLS
 Case # _____ Property 81 Carneau 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%]
 $\div 3 = 78$ %

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 (in²) cm² TA_R
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 (in²) cm²
 (see Regional Information to use Cost selected)

Calculations by Appraiser using Field and Regional Information

11. Appraised Trunk Area:
 (TA_A or ATA_A; use Tables 4.4-4.7)
 or c^2 (#3) _____ $\times 0.08$
 or d^2 (#3) 144 $\times 0.785$ = 113.04 (in²) cm²
12. Appraised Tree Trunk Increase (TA_{INCR}) =
 TA_A or ATA_A 113.04 (in²) cm² (#11) - TA_R 3.80 (in²) cm² (#6) = 109.24 in²/cm²
13. Basic Tree Cost = TA_{INCR} (#12) 109.24 in²/cm² \times Unit Tree Cost (#10) \$ 45.46
 per in²/cm² + 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.

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AUG 12 2011



Ed Gurka, Consulting Arborist

Member, American Society of Consulting Arborists

Member, International Society of Arboriculture

Certified Arborist, Western Chapter, # 0418

CITY OF SAUSALITO

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

August 1, 2011

ASSIGNMENT:

A request to provide an Arborist Report for Stefan Hastrup, Turnbull Griffen & Haeslopp and Daphane Edwards, MLA, for the Collier Reynolds Residence located at 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bulkley Avenue construction project. Plants scheduled for removal, and replacement are located on public right of way and private property locations. The proposed removals will include replacement of landscape plants with plants suitable to the designated location. This report will provide information on trees within the front yard area and make recommendations for future construction plans.

OBSERVATIONS and DISCUSSIONS:

On July 7, 2011, I met with Mr. Stephan Hastrup at 2 Bulkley Avenue property. The residence is in the process of renovation construction. The access to the courtyard is through an entrance gate that opens to a stairway that serves as a passage from Bulkley Avenue to the front courtyard and entrance to the residence. A retaining wall supports Bulkley Avenue from the courtyard approximately 12-15 feet below. To soften the effect of the retaining wall, two narrow planter beds on either side of the stairway and just above the courtyard are where four trees grow. Numbered tree inventory tags were placed on each tree and are referenced to this report. They are described as follows:

Four trees are located in the public right of way. This is based on the site plan presumed to be accurate. These trees are completely out of public view and provide the main benefit to the property due to their location below the street level.

To either side of the stairway landing there are two *Arborvitae* Evergreen trees of the *Cupressaceae* family. The trees frame the stairway from the courtyard to Bulkley Avenue.

- #1, *Chamaecyparis*, False Cypress, *Arborvitae*. CBH (Circumference at Breast Height) 5.7 inches, located 57 inches from retaining wall in raised planter bed between the courtyard and retaining wall. Photograph page 3.
- #2 *Chamaecyparis*, False Cypress, *Arborvitae*. CBH 2.3 inches, located opposite tree #1 in raised planter bed between the courtyard and retaining wall. Photograph page 3.
- #3 *Magnolia, soulangiana*, CBH 2.4, 1.2, 1.3 feet and 8.2 inches. The tree's height is 18 feet. The tree consists of four stems originating at the base of the tree. The tree placement is directly against the retaining wall and 43 inches from the outer edge. Upper canopy branches are defoliated on alternate branch tips. The bare branch tips indicate a root problem from the restricted space location. Photograph page 4.
- #4 *Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple, CBH 4.5, 4, 1.5, and 7 inches. This is a young multi-stem Maple tree with three upright stems originating at the base of the tree. It has a height of 18 feet. Photograph page 5.

Trees that are located on private property subject to review are two trees located in the courtyard area between the retaining wall and front wall of the residence. They are identified as follows;

- **#5 *Betula pendula*, European White Birch.** The tree consists of three upright stems originating at the trunk base. The complete CBH is 1.9, 1.6 feet and 8 inches. This equals 50 inches. The tree is a non-native species and native to summer rainy climates. It does not perform well in California climates due to the lack of summer rainfall. The upper canopy exhibits branch tip dieback associated with root problems. The dieback can be attributed to the climate conditions. Condition is rated as fair to poor. See photograph page 6
- **#6 *Betula pendula*, European White Birch.** This tree is directly next to Birch number 5 in the courtyard. CBH is two, and 1.7 feet total CBH is 44 inches. Condition is rated as fair to poor. See Photograph page 6.
- **#7 *Chamaecyparis, obtusea*, Arborvitae. Cypress.** This tree is located 30 inches from the front wall of the home. CBH is 1.5 feet. This tree species and its varieties are native and non-native to California. The tree is in good condition and pruned to be displayed as a feature tree. See photograph on page 7.
- **#8, 9, 10, Three *Chamaecyparis*, False Cypress, Arborvitae.** These trees form a screen between 2 Bulkley Avenue front yard and the neighboring property to the south. These three trees are in good condition. See photograph on page 8 of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Chamaecyparis trees 1 and 2, removal is recommended. The location in a very constricted space for a tree of this size roots will soon damage the planter and retaining wall if not removed. This planter is 5 feet wide and appropriate plants for this location are small shrubs, small perennial plants.

Trees #3 and #4, Magnolia and Acer palmatum both located in the public right of way area of the landscape are recommended for removal. The planter bed size cannot contain the root system of these trees. When they mature the root confinement will crack the retaining wall requiring extensive repair work and this wall supports Bulkley Avenue directly 6 feet above the patio. The retaining wall and planter is the only buffer to Bulkley Avenue. The separation is now visible in the lower section of the wall nearest the Acer tree along the outer planter wall. Replacing the removed trees is not advised. Planting even a small tree would eventually require removal when roots conflict with the retaining wall. The narrow shallow planter is only suitable for small shrubs or annual perennial flower plants such as Santolina, Erigeron, or Nandina.

Trees #5 and #6, the two Birch trees are recommended for removal and replacement with species more adaptable to a Sausalito climate. They are rated as fair to poor condition and maintaining them to fit the climate and conditions is difficult and would eventually require removal. *Betula* species are best suited in a climate with abundant rainfall throughout the year and best suited for riparian locations. Selection of a more suitable feature tree such as *Magnolia soulangiana* Saucer Magnolia, twelve species listed in Western Gardening, *Magnolia stellata* Star Magnolia, seven varieties, *Cercis occidentalis*, Western Red Bud, *Arbutus unedo*, Strawberry tree, or *Prunus yedoensis*, Flowering Cherry are species that provide features such as red color trunk, spring flowers, or fall color. All are deciduous with the exception of *Arbutus* species that are evergreen. These choices require less maintenance and are most adaptable to the climate and location. If removal is granted, the selections are an opportunity for a replacement tree that will not block neighboring views or require topping to reduce height.

Tree # 7 *Chamaecyparis obtuse* is recommended for removal. The tree is within the area if the front wall expansion a direct conflict with the building construction plans. The replacement of courtyard patio trees is suggested as the alternative to replacing this tree.

Trees 8, 9, and 10, *Chamaecyparis, obtusa*, are planned as removals and replacement with *Podocarpus* species that form a denser screening at maturity. The recommendation is that the existing three *Chamaecyparis* trees planned for removal are replaced with four replacements to form the screen between 2 Bulkley Avenue and the neighboring property just to the south.



Trees # 8, 9, 10, *Chamaecyparis, obtusa* on either side of stairway recommended for removal.

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Tree #3, a multi stem Magnolia against the retaining wall is recommended for removal.

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Acer palmatum, Japanese Maple tree # 4, in confined planter with roots affecting planter bed wall

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#5 and #6 two Betula trees in front courtyard of property in fair to poor condition. Recommendation is for replacement with a more suitable species for a Sausalito climate and a lower height when mature to accommodate views from neighboring properties.

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Architect plans indicate front wall extension that is within the area of existing Cypress tree # 7.

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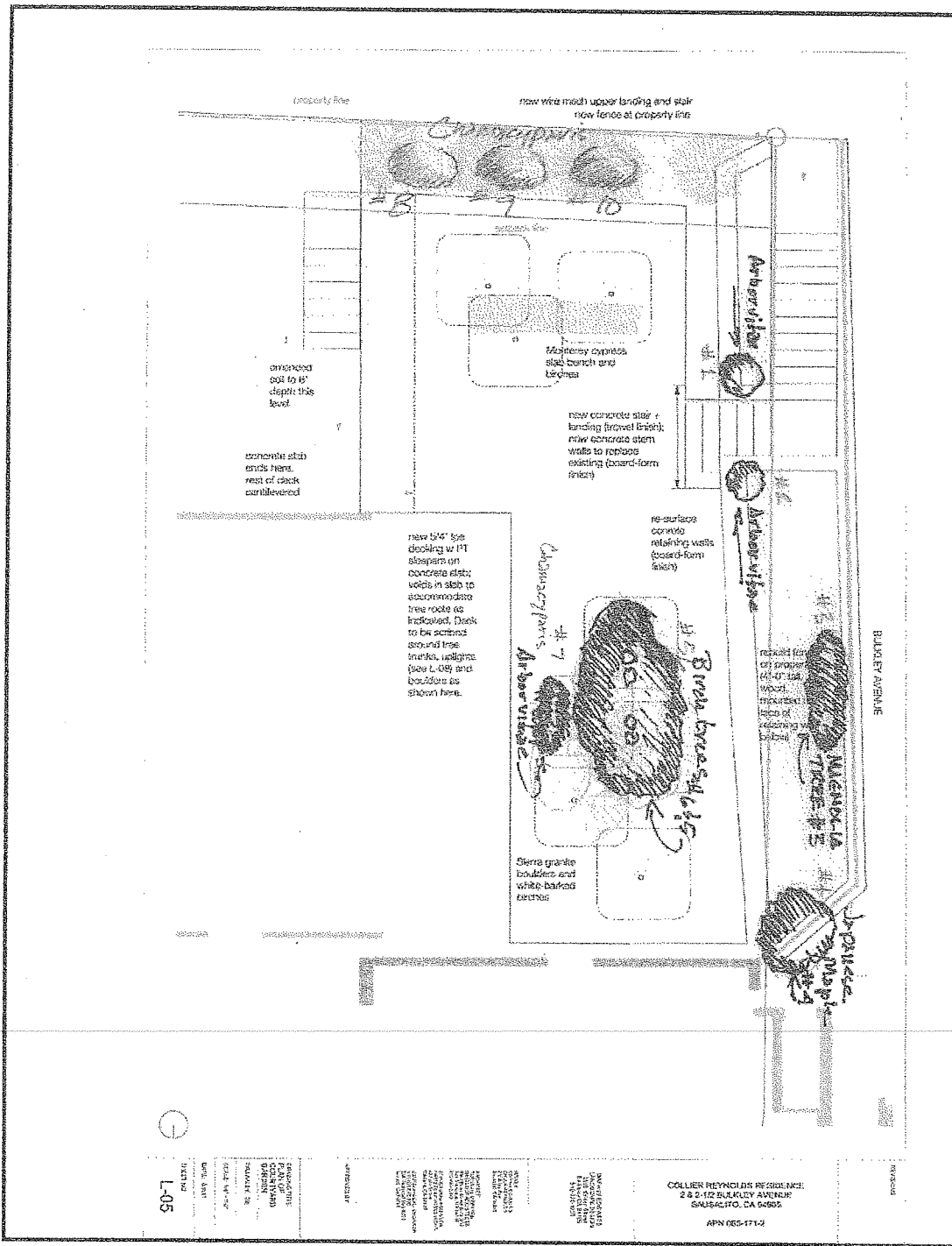


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Arborist Report 2 Bulkley Avenue, Sausalito, CA
 Prepared by Ed Gurka, Independent Services, San Rafael, California



Site map with tree locations trees numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are to be removed and replaced with other trees, small shrubs, and perennials.

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2 Bulkley Avenue Tree Appraisals

2 Bulkley Avenue, Sausalito Tree Appraisals Sheet					
Trunk Formula Method 9th edition					
Tree numbers	Tree Species	CBH (inches)	Condition rating	Appraised value	Comments
1	Cupressus, species	2	80%	\$99.00	conflicting location
2	Cupressus, species	2.25	80%	\$100.00	conflicting location
3	Magnolia, soulangeana	50.2	90%	\$783.00	conflicting location
4	Acer, palmatum	17	70%	\$89.00	conflicting location
5	Betula, pendula	50	30%	\$123.00	Not recommended for N. California climates
6	Betula, pendula	50	30%	\$137.00	Not recommended for N. California climates
7	Cupressus, species	12.5	80%	\$281.00	conflicting location
8	Cupressus, species	9.5	80%	\$194.00	Replace
9	Cupressus, species	12.5	80%	\$281.00	Replace
10	Cupressus, species	14	80%	\$157.00	Replace

SUMMARY:

This report concludes with all criteria necessary for consideration for the tree permits. The tree appraisal is listed above in this brief spreadsheet format. The detailed forms of these calculations are available on request. The most critical issue are the trees within the planter bed. If they are not removed, they will compromise the retaining wall and planter structure. There is no apparent loss of soil stability if the trees are removed since they are located on flat terrain. If additional information is required, a soil engineer should be retained for a comprehensive study of the location. Replacement trees will be installed in locations where trees are proposed to be removed. In these situations, it will be necessary to grind tree stumps to install replacement trees. Suggestions for replanting including select plants are mentioned in this report and the Landscape Architect will provide additional selection of plant material suitable for the location.

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