

TREE INVENTORY

Prepared for
FRIENDS OF ROCKHAVEN FOUNDATION



Prepared by
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Background

In March of 2015, I was contacted by Joanna Linkchorst of the Friends of Rockhaven Foundation. She asked me to take inventory of the trees on the property including identification, observations, and recommendations for care. She informed me of an existing report that was prepared back in 2008. I was asked to incorporate this data into an updated inventory as much as possible.

I was only allowed access to the property during the monthly cleaning that took place for three hours on Saturday mornings. Therefore, I had to make three site visits to collect all of the data for this inventory. My site visits were on March 7th, April 4th, and May 2nd, 2015.

I was able to obtain a spreadsheet of the trees in the 2008 inventory report, but I was not able to obtain a corresponding map. When I conducted my site inspection, there were trees that fell into one of several categories:

- 1) *Trees with a yellow number tag that were listed in the 2008 inventory:* I preserved the numbering system that was used for these trees, so the tags are still useful for cross-referencing this report for their identification.
- 2) *Trees that were present on site and were listed in the 2008 inventory but didn't have a yellow number tag:* I defaulted to assigning the numbers originally given to these trees in the 2008 report. Since I did not have a corresponding map, it is possible that some of the trees from the 2008 report were reassigned incorrectly. It may be advisable to install ID tags on these trees that correspond with this report.
- 3) *Trees that were listed in the 2008 inventory but weren't present on site:* The 2008 report recommended the removal of about two dozen of the trees it inventoried. It is likely that these trees were removed at some point in the period of 2008-2015. Since I had the numbers for the trees but I didn't have a map of their locations, I skipped those numbers in this report. Therefore, there are discontinuities in the numbering system (i.e. instead of counting 1, 2, 3, 4..., the report counts 1, 2, 6, 7...).
- 4) *Trees that were present on site but weren't listed in the 2008 inventory:* I observed some trees on site that were not listed in the original inventory. Some of them were young volunteer trees; others were formerly bushes that had grown into tree form over the last seven years. I assigned each of these trees an alphabetical identification (i.e. A, B, C, etc...).

I made the decision to preserve the preexisting numbering system. This resulted in a discontinuous numerical list of trees and a mix of letters and numbers. To improve the data inquiry process, I have grouped the numeric IDs together in one section of this report and the alphabetic IDs together in the next section, both in numeric and alphabetical order respectively.

Summary of Findings

Conflicts with Infrastructure

Rockhaven's architecture is intimately connected with the trees in the landscape. These historic trees form natural ceilings over the courtyards, provide a tremendous amount of cooling shade, and are aesthetically integral to the property, with large oak trunks snaking through the corridors between buildings. The goal of the Friends of Rockhaven foundation is to preserve part of Glendale's history, and part of the conservation effort is focused on the preservation of the trees.

However, there are many instances at Rockhaven where the trees are coming into conflict with the infrastructure. Trees that were planted decades ago as small specimens alongside the houses have grown into large landscape elements. Their root systems are pushing apart planter walls, lifting sidewalks, and damaging other existing infrastructure on site. Other trees that have since volunteered on site have grown with the benign neglect management strategy, sometimes to the detriment of electrical infrastructure or old stone walls.

A value decision will need to be made by the managers of Rockhaven: will the historic trees take precedence over the buildings? Or will the preservation of the buildings take precedence over the trees?

If the trees are retained in the landscape, they will inevitably continue to damage the existing infrastructure. In some cases, this is acceptable: masonry can be patched and walkways can be re-paved. In some cases, it might not be acceptable: trunks can push against load-bearing walls and cause buildings to become unstable, roots can crack foundations and allow water-seepage that can cause more costly damage. But perhaps even these more extreme tree problems can still be tolerated. If there is enough willpower from the community to preserve the buildings, they could be restored and renovated to make room for the trees at great expense.

On the other hand, if the goal is to preserve the historical structures above all else, then some trees may need to be removed or severely pruned. This would result in a drastic change to the appearance of the landscape. Replacing these trees would be effectively impossible within the lifetime of the current managers. Rockhaven's buildings may remain, but the trees that inspired their placement and construction would be absent. But removing the trees would stop them from slowly damaging the infrastructure that represents the history of Rockhaven.

Either decision would be valid, but it will ultimately come down to the personal values of the managers of Rockhaven.

In the tree log spreadsheet, I have indicated which trees are "conflicts," and I have noted what element of infrastructure they conflict with. I recommend that the managers of Rockhaven go through this spreadsheet and decide on a case-by-case basis how to proceed with each tree listed. Below, I break down the major categories of conflict and discuss the implications of each.

Branches over Buildings

This is the easiest issue to solve because it doesn't require sacrificing the structures or the trees. Many of the oaks over the buildings have been allowed to grow in the benign neglect management strategy so their canopies are now within the 5-ft fire clearance zone required by the City of Glendale department of forestry and fire protection. A crew of arborists should carefully prune these trees for roof clearance and remove the offending branches.

Trunk and Root Proximity to Walls and Foundations

Roots need both air and water to grow. They grow along the path of least resistance to obtain both of these basic needs. This basic rule shapes the growth patterns of root systems in predictable ways:

- *Roots tend to grow in the upper 12-36 inches of soil.* At greater depths, there is less availability of oxygen, so root growth is suppressed. Most roots are found near the surface, so digging even a shallow trench will sever most tree roots passing through the plane. This means that when repairing any damage done by uplifting roots, the maintenance personnel should be very careful to avoid cutting roots when possible.
- *Roots tend to grow along paved surfaces.* When there is an interface between a foundation, sidewalk, or other paved surface and the soil, there is usually a plethora of air pockets due to soil settling. Water condenses on the underside of these paved surfaces at night, creating an ideal environment for roots to grow. Subsequently, the roots expand and displace the hardscape, causing damage that can be observed all around Rockhaven.
- *Building foundations act as root barriers.* When a foundation is installed, the soil is compacted to a high density to prevent settling following construction. The impervious surface above the compacted soil prevents water from infiltrating into the upper layers of soil. Furthermore, the compacted soil has few air pockets. The absence of air and water makes the soil under buildings an unfavorable environment for roots.
Rather than growing under buildings, roots tend to grow around them, along the foundations. Damage occurs when roots or trunks expand and push against the structural walls. But for the most part, roots don't lift walls up.

At Rockhaven, the cause for concern with building damage is not the lifting of the foundations, but rather the trunk and root expansions pressing against the walls. The lifting action takes place between roots and shallow hardscape, as discussed below.

Trunk and Root Proximity to Hardscape

There are many garden walls and tree planters at Rockhaven that are cracking from root growth. Usually, soil is not compacted when a sidewalk, decorative wall, or planter is installed. The soil under the hardscape remains aerated, and water can still percolate underneath. Soil conditions end up being more favorable for root growth. When roots expand under shallow hardscape, they lift the hardscape and cause the prevalent cracking, as seen around Rockhaven.

Fortunately, this damage is much less costly to repair than damaged building foundations. Usually masonry can be patched with some tuck-pointing of mortar, and walkways can be repaired by replacing individual stones or bricks. The cracking and lifting of this shallow hardscape will be an ongoing maintenance issue, but if the trees are intended to be preserved, then these costs can simply be accounted for as the cost of maintaining the trees.

Roots and Plumbing

Some of the most costly damage that roots can do is to sewer and water lines. Old sewer pipes were made of clay, and roots can easily infiltrate them. Sewer lines are favorable growing environments for roots due to the presence of water and air. I did not have a map of the existing sewer and water lines on the property, so I was not able to make any observations. I recommend obtaining a map of these lines and having an arborist review them for any potential conflicts with the trees on site. Irreparable or costly conflicts may determine whether a tree will be retained or removed.

Deadwood Removal

Over the past few years, it appears there has been little or no tree maintenance. As a natural part of their growth patterns, there is a buildup of deadwood in many of the trees at Rockhaven. In most cases, the deadwood is a result of shade-out dieback: when the tree grows a healthy, dense canopy on top, the leaves shade out the interior foliage. When the interior foliage is no longer able to photosynthesize, it dies back to its parent stem and remains on the tree until it is pruned out or the wind blows it out.

On the trees with branches over walkways and buildings, I recommend pruning out the deadwood before it self-prunes to avoid any potential damage or injury. Removal of deadwood also reduces fuel load in the canopy, improving fire safety. When deadwood is pruned correctly, the excision site has the smallest possible surface area, so the tree can heal it more rapidly than it would if the branch were to break off in the wind.

In other cases, some trees have become drought stressed due to the hot weather and lack of rainfall over the past few years. Some dieback is occurring at the branch tips, indicating the trees are not getting enough water. When the dead branches are substantial, they should be pruned out for the same reasons as above. But when the deadwood just consists of small twigs, it can be

allowed to remain until the next strong wind cleans them out to save on management budget. Those trees with tip dieback should be considered for supplemental irrigation.

Hazard Trees

The most important hazard tree identified in this report is Tree #30. There is a large cavity at the base of the tree that is a severe structural deficiency. The tree is located in a courtyard between two buildings, and both of its very large trunks overhang the buildings. I recommend considering this tree for removal to mitigate the hazard. If removal is not a politically acceptable option, then the tree could be cabled to reduce the likelihood of a trunk tearing out. The cabling would have to be accompanied by a disclaimer that it may end up being ineffective, and damage to an adjacent building could still result. Regardless of what is done, this tree should be discussed and addressed by the landscape managers immediately.

Tree #29 is another oak that is growing very close to the buildings. It was once cabled in the past, but the lag-screw fixtures have since pulled out of the trunk, and the old cable has been left hanging in the canopy. A safety line should be reinstalled in the tree to mitigate the potential hazard of a trunk failing onto a building.

Tree #91 is an Aleppo pine with a co-dominant leading form. This form is susceptible to tear out, and the hazard could be mitigated with a safety line. However, since this tree is located in an area that doesn't receive much foot-traffic, the hazard might be tolerated in the landscape until a time when Rockhaven gets more visitors. The landscape managers should evaluate their risk tolerance for this defect.

Sunburn

In the past seven years since the 2008 inventory, more than two dozen trees were removed per the recommendations in that report. Their removal has exposed the remaining trees to additional sunlight, sometimes to their detriment. When bark of a formerly shaded understory tree suddenly receives intense solar exposure, it can sometimes kill the living cambium tissue just below the bark. This results in an elongated wound site running the length of the exposed trunk, usually on the western side of the tree, or the side closest to the new sunlight. One of two things will then happen: the tree will respond and heal, or it will gradually die back.

If the sunburned tree is vigorous, it will activate many dormant nodes along the trunk, growing what are known as watersprouts. These small shoots proliferate along the trunk and act to shade it from the extreme sun. They also speed the deposition of new cambium tissue to heal the wound site. As much as possible, these shoots should be retained while the sunburned trees heal. If the tree does not have sufficient vigor, then the sunburn wound turns into a large bark loss region, inhibiting the uptake of water and nutrients to the canopy. Eventually the foliage suffers from lack of water, and the tree dies. At Rockhaven, I observed both scenarios playing out.

Problem Trees

I observed several trees that I recommend removing due to anticipated problems. The source of the problem was either the wrong tree or the wrong site.

Some trees were poor species for the site. The bailey acacias are weedy trees and should be removed before they overtake the garden area on the east side of Rockhaven with their root suckers. Some plants were maintained as bushes originally, but have since grown into tree forms and are conflicting with infrastructure and the more valuable trees. They should be removed without remorse because they do not add much value to the site.

Other trees are valuable species themselves, but they are sited poorly, creating conflict. Tree BB is growing into the power lines in such a way that pruning for clearance would necessitate removing all of its foliage and cutting the trunk to a stump – it's better to just remove this tree. Tree AL is a volunteer that is beginning to compete with the more valuable mature specimens neighboring it. Tree T is a great specimen of Phoenix palm, but it will eventually grow to conflict with the canopy of the mature oak above it. Trees BB and AL should be removed now, and Tree AL should be removed when it begins to conflict with the mature oak's canopy. See the tree log for a list of the other trees recommended for removal.

Aerial Inspections

The data collection for this inventory was conducted entirely from the ground. There were several trees that should be inspected by a climber to better inform decisions on care and hazard mitigation. See the tree log spreadsheet for the trees recommended for aerial inspections.

Recommendations

I recommend the managers of Rockhaven take the following actions in order of highest to lowest priority.

- 1) Conduct an aerial inspection of all the trees recommended for inspection in the tree log spreadsheet. Any new information gathered during an aerial inspection could influence the future management strategy.
- 2) Obtain a map of the sewer and water lines on the property and review them with an arborist to determine if there will be additional conflict that was not addressed in this inventory report.
- 3) After the additional information has been gathered from inspection and research, then:
 - a. Remove the trees listed on the tree log as recommended for removal.
 - b. Prune the deadwood out of the trees as recommended in this inventory.
 - c. Prune the branches over the buildings to the required 5-ft roof clearance as recommended in this inventory.
 - d. Install safety cabling in Tree #29, and decide whether it should be installed in Tree #91.
- 4) Set up a maintenance program to get the trees inspected every 1-2 years by a certified arborist. A report of this magnitude is not necessary, but a trained arborist should at least do a walkthrough of the property and make notes of how the trees have changed in the past year. The longer problems go undetected, the more costly they are to fix.
- 5) As managers of the property, make a value decision about what takes precedence in conflicts of trees versus infrastructure. If trees take precedence, then take precautions during infrastructure repairs to avoid damaging root and trunk tissue. If infrastructure takes precedence, consult an arborist to help you decide on the best way to mitigate the conflict. Spend time going through the list of conflicts in the tree log item-by-item to decide if they should be removed or retained.
- 6) Make and implement a plan to consult an arborist whenever there is any construction on the property. This would include digging, trenching, or any other construction activity that may impact the soil conditions. Even a quick phone call with an arborist may provide all the information necessary to preserve the affected trees.

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 the 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 the 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.

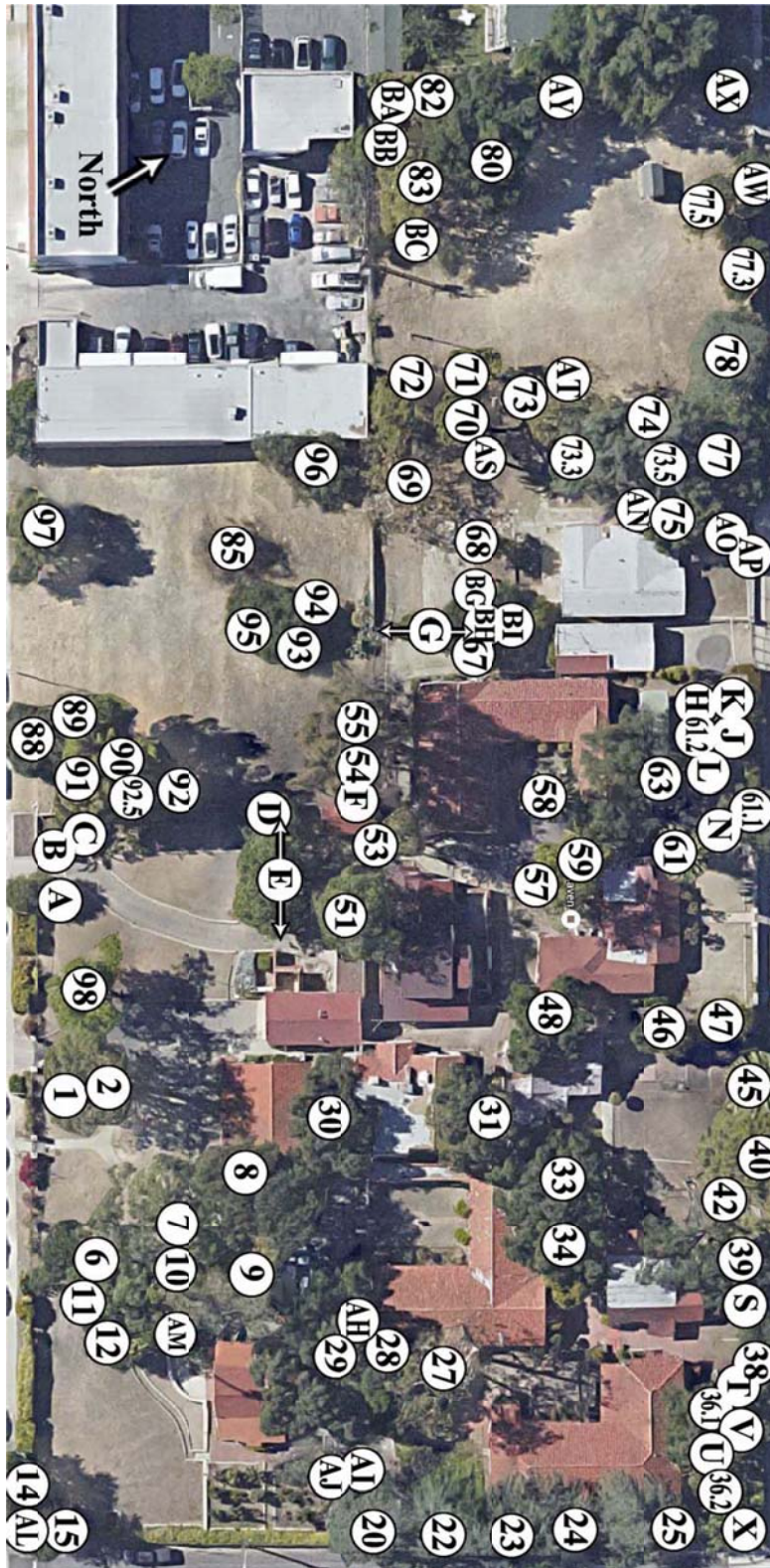
Arborists are tree specialists who use their knowledge, education, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or to seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning, and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

Site Map



	<p>Tree #1 <i>Fraxinus uhdei</i> – Shamel Ash</p> <p>There is a significant load of deadwood in the canopy of this tree that should be pruned out in the early fall to mitigate the hazard of branch failure onto pedestrians or vehicles below. The tree has good structure. Since there are no height limitations on the site, the tree can be allowed to grow as tall as its natural form allows.</p> <p>The tree is located very close to the main entrance driveway. The roots are already beginning to damage the asphalt. They are also pushing out against the concrete along the side of the road. As much as possible, the roots should be preserved when repairing the driveway. Severing roots this close to the trunk could be detrimental to the health and safety of the tree. The best option for the health of the tree is to spot-repair the road where it has lifted rather than resurfacing it entirely.</p>
	<p>Tree #2 <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> – Sweetshade</p> <p>This tree appears to have had many of its low and interior shoots pruned out in the past. Very little should be pruned from this tree at this time, and it should be allowed to regain canopy mass.</p>





Tree #6

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This dominant mature oak is a prime landscape asset. Unfortunately, its size has grown into conflict with the existing patio. In this case, I recommend preserving the tree and repairing the patio around it.

Some of the concrete comprising the planter space has become embedded in the bark. When the patio is renovated, this concrete should remain and not be removed. Removing it would further damage the tree. Rather, building materials not in direct contact with the tree should be removed within at least a 3 foot radius around the trunk, except for the concrete that has already become impounded in the bark.

There is evidence of an old fungal fruiting body at the base of the tree on the western side. This indicates that there has been some sort of root injury during previous care for this patio. This root injury appears to be relatively old. The tree should periodically be monitored for other fungal fruiting bodies. They usually appear during the rainy season. If the decayed wood becomes more apparent on the root crown, it may be indicative of a structural deficiency. The tree should be reevaluated for hazard at that time. For now, it should just be monitored.

	<p>Tree #7 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>The canopy of this historic oak tree is beginning to look a little sparser than ideal. It may be that an accumulation of root defects has reduced this tree's access to water. Growth has slowed but not stopped.</p> <p>As a result of the decline in foliage density, the bark has received greater sun exposure. In response, the tree has begun to grow watersprouts along the trunk. These shoots should be retained because their leaves will shade the bark and protect it from sunburn which could further stress the tree.</p> <p>There is evidence of woodpecker damage in the middle trunk of the tree about 20 feet above the ground. Nothing can be done to repair these wounds, but they should be monitored for onset of decay. If decay enters the tree through these woodpecker holes, girdles the tree, and shuts off the water supply to the foliage, then the entire trunk may be lost.</p> <p>There is a buildup of deadwood in the canopy, and there are several dead fronds from the adjacent palm tree hanging in the upper canopy. They should be removed for safety.</p>
	<p>Tree #8 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>Like its neighbor, this tree's canopy is not as dense as a healthy tree's canopy would be. It is possible that it has accumulated root injuries that reduced the water supply to the upper canopy.</p> <p>There is a buildup of deadwood in the canopy that should be removed, especially the dead branches over the adjacent building.</p> <p>I observed several scattered weeping sites on the trunk about 4 feet off the ground. These could be early signs of a borer invasion or a Phytophthora infection. Further analysis will be needed to determine the cause of these exudation sites.</p>



Tree #9

Fraxinus uhdei – Shamel Ash

There is a buildup of deadwood in this ash tree that should be removed before it self-prunes on an unsuspecting pedestrian below. In the past, the tree was pruned rather hard, removing many of the interior scaffold branches. This has left the tree with long arcing scaffold branches and little lateral branching to dampen the force of the wind. In response, the tree has grown new epicormic shoots along the scaffold branches. These shoots should be retained, and the strongest ones should be trained into a new scaffold for the tree.

After a program of restoration pruning, the tree will be able to better cope with the force of the wind. This tree has already begun to displace the patio around it with its root system. A decision should be made whether to preserve the patio or the tree. My recommendation is to preserve the tree and make occasional fixes to the displaced patio masonry.



Tree #10

Washingtonia robusta – Mexican Fan Palm

This palm tree nicely complements its neighbor to the east. In the recent past, it was climbed with spikes. These spike wounds are now exuding sap. Palm trees should never be climbed with spikes because they are unable to heal from those wounds.

Aside from the occasional removal of dead fronds, this tree needs relatively little maintenance. It may be difficult to access the upper canopy, but it might be possible to climb the adjacent oak tree and to prune out the dead fronds using a pole saw.





Tree #11

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This oak has developed a prevailing lean to the east out from under the canopy of the dominant one to the west. This prevailing lean is not a problem. The canopy of the tree is full and dense. Because this tree was planted close to a garden wall, it will eventually cause the wall to crack. In this case, I recommend preserving the tree and fixing the wall as necessary.



Tree #12

Washingtonia robusta – Mexican Fan Palm

This palm nicely complements its partner to the west. It will periodically need to have its dead fronds removed before they self-prune. Other than the removal of dead fronds, this tree does not need much maintenance at all.

Care should be taken to avoid climbing this tree with spikes. Rather, an aerial lift or a boom trunk should be used to elevate a worker to a sufficient height to reach the fronds with a pole saw.



Trees #14-15

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

The two mature Oaks in this copse of trees have great form and good health. They both have significant growth cracks, indicating vigor. They have well-balanced canopies and add to the landscape value. Both of these two mature trees will need to be pruned for sidewalk clearance delicately and proactively before another entity takes action.

Tree 15 has a smaller branch originating from between two major scaffold branches approximately 6 feet up the trunk. The smaller branch should be removed to avoid creating a defect in the more desirable structures.



Tree #20 and 22-25
Cedrus deodara – Deodar Cedar

These trees are long-lived and in good health. There are a few recommendations for care:

- Add fill soil around the trunks of the trees that have surface roots to cover and protect their roots.
- Apply a layer of mulch 2-4 inches thick over the soil to protect the roots from temperature changes and to reduce soil water loss.
- Remove the dead limbs before they self-prune.
- Prune the low fringe of the trees adjacent to the building to a height of 5 feet off the roof per LA County fire regulations.

These trees have been pruned for power line clearance. In the past, the line clearance pruning has left stumps headed towards the power lines. Because the Deodar Cedar is an excurrent species, it does not handle tipping cuts very well. These remaining stumps should be cut back to their parent stems and allowed to heal. If they are not cut back to the parent stems, then the trees will have to wait until they decay and fall off before they can roll a healing callous over the wound sites.

For future management of these cedars, it would be better to proactively manage the power line clearance rather than waiting for the power company to use more aggressive methods.





Tree #27

Platanus racemosa – California Sycamore

This old sycamore has a buildup of deadwood. The dead branches and twigs should be removed before they self-prune onto the buildings below. There is one significant-sized dead branch on each of the two trunks that should be removed immediately.

There is a safety line installed in the canopy two thirds of the way up the trunks. This is an excellent safety precaution, and it was correctly installed using the through-bolt method. The safety line should be inspected annually by a climber for stability. Additionally, a climber should inspect the decaying wound sites on the main trunk.



Tree #28

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This oak tree has grown to be intimately connected with the architecture around each of the trunks, and all of the scaffold branches are intricately intertwined between the buildings. Care should be taken to preserve this tree in the landscape.

The trunk of this tree is pushing up against the support post for a patio roof. Eventually, a decision should be made between preserving the tree and preserving the patio. My recommendation is the tree should take precedence in this case. The patio could be partially redesigned to have two new support posts installed out of contact with the trunk of the oak tree.

All of the foliage appears healthy and vigorous. A careful balance should be maintained between roof clearance for fire safety and preserving the low fringe for architectural aesthetics. I observed no trunk defects, fungal infections, or insect infestations.



Tree #29

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

Just like its neighbor to the north, this tree is intricately involved in the architecture of the site. Much of the value of the site is created by the shade of the tree.

In the past, the tree was cabled using the lag bolt method. Since that cable installation, one of the cables has broken and remains hanging in the canopy. The other cable appears sturdy, but it was incorrectly installed. At some point in the future, it may be advisable to replace the old cable system using the correct through-bolt method. The old cable should not be removed until a new cable system is in place. Furthermore, the lag bolts that have been swallowed up by the tree's callouses should not be removed. Rather, if the existing cables are removed, they should be cut flush to the outer bark of the tree without damaging the bark.



Tree #30

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak



This tree has one major structural defect that may require it to be removed. On the western side of the root crown there is a cavity approximately 18 inches deep. The structural stability of the northern trunk is reduced by the presence of this cavity. There are two sections of wood that are holding this trunk in place:



- 1) In tension, the branch bark ridge is approximately 6 inches thick above the cavity.
- 2) In compression, there are two buttress roots, each about 8 inches thick on the northern side.

These two sections are the only wood that is holding the northern trunk in place, and if this trunk were to fail, it would cause significant damage to the building to the north.

In addition to this cavity, the tree has early signs of a boring beetle infestation. There are several sap exudation sites on both trunks with staining around the holes, indicating a possible Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer infestation. More analysis would be required to identify the pest involved.

If the tree is retained in the landscape, I highly recommend installing a cable approximately two thirds up the height of the tree to support the weight of the weakened trunk. However, my recommendation is to remove and replace this hazardous tree.

	<p>Tree #31 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This Coast Live Oak looks a little sparse for its age. There is some deadwood that should be removed from the tree before it self-prunes. Clearance should be pruned for the two adjacent buildings. Branches should not be allowed to grow within 5 feet of the roof according to City of Glendale fire regulations.</p> <p>The rate of growth on this tree has slowed due to restricted root space. The adjacent walkway may eventually be displaced by expanding roots. If the walkway is repaired, care should be taken to avoid cutting roots. If necessary, fill soil should be added to raise grade before laying new walkway pavers.</p>
	<p>Tree #33 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This Coast Live Oak has limited root space between the building and the raised planter to the north. The roots are beginning to crack the patio. In the near future, the eastern trunk will also press up against the awning. Care should be taken to avoid damaging the trunk or the roots when repairing the infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a small load of deadwood in the canopy. This deadwood should be removed before it falls on the roof. The tree should also be pruned at least 5 feet away from the roof per City of Glendale fire code regulations.</p>

	<p>Tree #34 <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> – Victorian Box</p> <p>This is a good specimen of <i>Pittosporum</i>. It pairs nicely with the adjacent oak as an understory tree. However, there is some conflict with the electrical infrastructure. The western trunk has grown around one of the supporting lines for the electrical lines. If possible, the support line should be cut flush to the trunk without damaging the bark. I recommend moving the electrical lines to give clearance for the trunk if possible. If it is not practical or cost-effective, then the trunk can be considered for removal, but if it is removed, the tree will be disfigured and out of balance. A decision should be made whether to preserve the tree or to preserve the infrastructure.</p>
	<p>Tree #36.1 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This is a healthy oak tree growing in a grove with a canary palm and another oak. This tree should be preserved where possible. However, the low branches that are touching the roof should be pruned back to a height of 5 feet per City of Glendale fire regulations. Eventually, this tree will cause the patio area to crack and uplift. When the patio is repaired, care should be taken to avoid cutting roots.</p>



Tree #36.2

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak



This young Coast Live Oak will be a good succession tree for this corner of the property. In the short-term, some fill soil should be applied around the root system to cover up the surface roots and protect them from damage.



Tree #38

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This oak tree is growing nicely in the grove. Its prevailing lean to the north over Hermosa Avenue is not a reason for concern. The tree is stable in the ground, and the species is known to grow outward and downward in its natural form without failing at the trunk or root crown. It should be pruned regularly for sidewalk and street clearance.

	<p>Tree #39 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This is one of the largest specimens of Coast Live Oak on the property. This multi trunk tree is doing an excellent job of shading the courtyard around it. In the past, it looks as though there was some aggressive pruning or some unprecedented dieback that resulted in large limb loss. As a result, the tree has grown new watersprouts along its affected limbs.</p> <p>There are no visible active bark expansion cracks on the trunks. This indicates that the tree is in stable or declining health. Currently, the deadwood is small enough to remain. If larger deadwood appears, it should be pruned out for safety. This tree should be maintained for roof clearance. No limbs should be allowed to grow within 5 feet of the roof according to fire code.</p> <p>I recommend having a climbing arborist give this tree an aerial inspection to look for defects that may not have been apparent from the ground.</p>
	<p>Tree #40 <i>Pinus halepensis</i> – Aleppo Pine</p> <p>This old pine tree has good structure and appears to be in good health. It is relatively clean of deadwood, but there are a few smaller dead branches that can be removed before they self-prune. Care should be taken to give this tree an aerial inspection every few years to look for defects in the limbs that overhang the street.</p>

	<p>Tree #42 <i>Fraxinus uhdei</i> – Shamel Ash</p> <p>This ash tree has several dead limbs that should be removed for safety. In the past, there was some root cutting around the base of the tree, and that may have contributed to the tree's decline in health.</p> <p>There is some bark loss on the southern side of the trunk beginning at about 6 feet up and continuing about 10 to 15 feet. This could be due to mechanical injury or sunburn. This bark loss could be restricting the flow of water from the roots to the leaves, contributing to the tree's stress. After deadwood removal, the tree should be monitored on an ongoing basis. If it declines and dies, it should be removed.</p>
	<p>Tree #45 <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> – Canary Island Palm</p> <p>This old palm tree just needs to be maintained by removing dead fronds and fruiting structures as they appear. The safest way to do this would be from a boom truck parked along Hermosa Avenue.</p>



Tree #46

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This Coast Live Oak is currently stressed. There is a bark loss crack on the western side of the trunk, about 7 feet up. This crack should be monitored. If bark loss advances, it may be a sign that the tree has interior decay.

At the base of the tree on the northern side, there is a large root injury. It is likely that the tree was stressed due to this root injury some years ago. The tree should be maintained for clearance, and deadwood should be removed regularly, but no action needs to be taken at this time.



Tree #47

Ulmus parvifolia – Chinese Elm

At the time of observation, this tree was still in process of leafing out for the spring. In the photo, it looks like it is in worse health than it is. There is only some minor deadwood in the canopy that should be removed. After the tree has completely leafed out, the deadwood can be pruned so it will be easier to differentiate between the living and the dead tissue.



Tree #48

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This Coast Live Oak creates immense value for this courtyard. The canopy cover between the two buildings is complete and the foliage is attractive and healthy. There is some deadwood that should be removed from the canopy before it self-prunes.

This tree was planted a little too close to the adjacent building. As a result, the root system is beginning to heave up the planter and patio. Given enough time, the tree may end up damaging the foundation of the adjacent building. A decision should be made whether to retain the tree and regularly repair the infrastructure or to remove the tree to preserve the infrastructure.



Tree #51

Fraxinus uhdei – Shamel Ash

This ash tree appears to be in good health. There's some dead wood that can be removed in the early fall. The root system of this tree is cracking the tree's planter. If the planter is repaired, care should be taken not to sever roots. Severing roots this close to the tree could be detrimental to its health and safety.



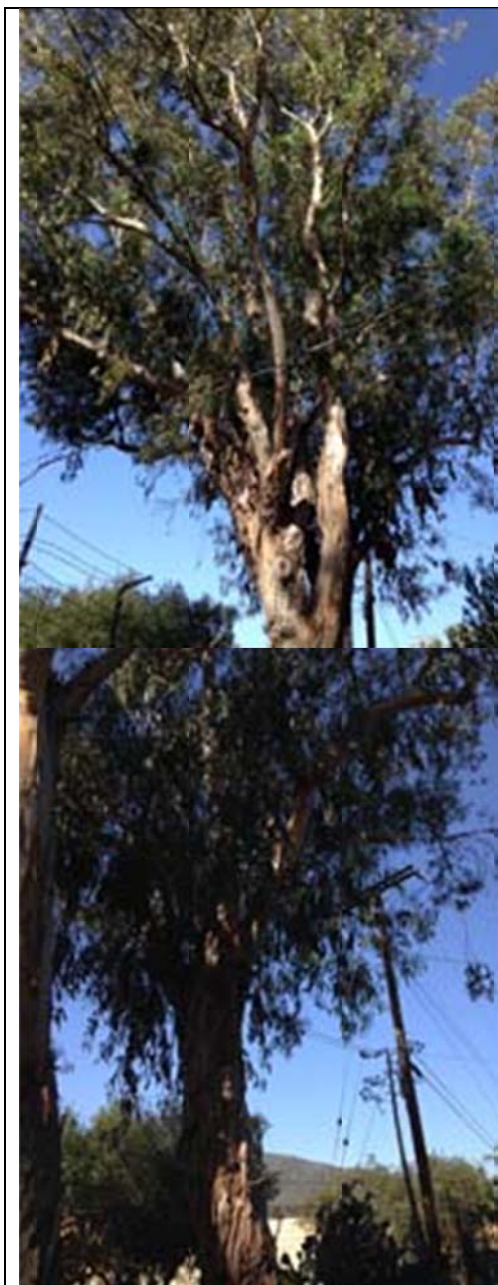


Tree #53

Fraxinus uhdei – Shamel Ash

This ash tree is in good health. There is some deadwood that could be removed in the early fall.

This tree was planted too close to the building, and it will inevitably cause damage to the surrounding hardscape. A decision should be made whether the tree will be preserved and the hardscape regularly repaired or the tree will be removed in favor of preserving the infrastructure. In the short-term, clearance should be pruned for the power lines running through the canopy.



Trees #54-55

Eucalyptus globulus – Blue Gum

These two blue gum trees are relics of an era in California's past when Eucalyptus was regarded as a friendly species. The species is now known to be problematic because it tends to drop limbs, its bark shedding creates a fire hazard, it grows quickly, and it has roots that damage adjacent hardscape. However, their size and age contributes significant value to the landscape despite their sub optimal species attributes. These trees will be a regular maintenance liability and will be costly to retain.

These trees also have power lines running through them and will need to be maintained for line clearance every two to five years. They should not be topped or headed back. Response growth to topping cuts is always weakly attached to the parent stem and is more susceptible to tear out.



Tree #57

Fraxinus uhdei – Shamel Ash

This tree is looking a little smaller than its neighbors of the same species. There is possibly a problem getting water from the root system up to the foliage. There are exposed surface roots around the base of the tree that all have damage on the upper side. This is likely due to pedestrian traffic, lawnmower damage, or sunburn. The best way to help the tree recover from this is to add a layer of fill soil to cover the surface roots followed by a protective layer of mulch 2-4 inches thick.

In the short-term, the deadwood should be removed from the tree before it self-prunes.



Tree #58

Phoenix canariensis – Canary Island Palm

This is a good choice of species for the location. The canopy of this palm neatly covers the courtyard. Care should be taken to remove dead fronds and old fruiting structures periodically before they self-prune.



Tree #59

Pittosporum undulatum – Victorian Box

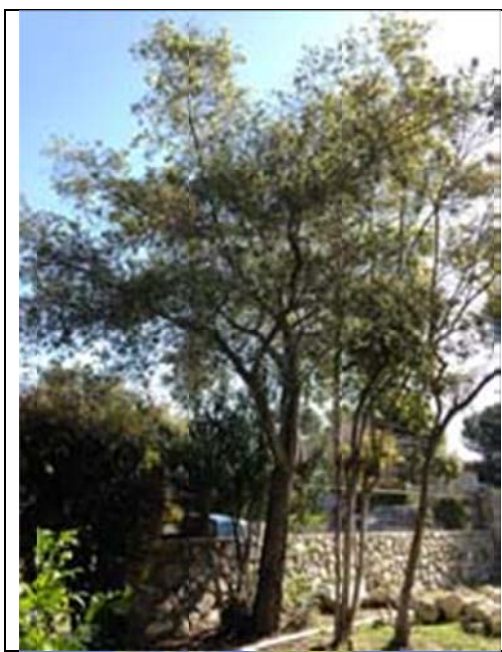

This tree is an excellent understory pairing with the adjacent ash tree. The foliage is healthy. Most of the interior shoots have been removed in the past. This is not ideal for the structure of the tree because it makes the branch unions carry more of the force of the wind. The tree should recover; it just needs to grow a few more feet over the next several years. Interior live branches should be retained where possible. The only pruning that needs to be done to this tree is the removal of deadwood, and the pruning for sidewalk and line clearance.





Tree #61

Phoenix canariensis – Canary Island Palm

This palm tree has a stately appearance and is well chosen for the site. The dead fronds should be removed periodically before they self-prune. Care should be taken to sterilize pruning implements before pruning this tree to avoid transmission of the Fusarium fungus.

	<p>Tree #61.1 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This Coast Live Oak volunteer is a healthy specimen on site. However, it is growing very close to the back wall, and the back wall may eventually crack due to the growth of this tree. Preservation of this tree will require the eventual repair of the adjacent wall. It will need to be pruned every few years for sidewalk clearance.</p>
	<p>Tree #61.2 <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> – Chinese Elm</p> <p>This Elm tree is growing together in a tight grove with two <i>Pittosporum</i> trees and a young Coast Live Oak. The Chinese Elm will dominate this site if not kept under control. The Coast Live Oak will continue to grow out from under the canopy of the dominating Chinese Elm towards Hermosa Avenue. If it is desired, a harmony prune could allow clearance for the Coast Live Oak to get established on site while still permitting the Chinese Elm to have a balanced canopy. If this grove is left to benign neglect, the Coast Live Oak will likely not become an enduring specimen on the site. Rather, the Chinese Elm will be the dominant tree.</p>

	<p>Tree #63 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This Coast Live Oak is looking a little sparse. It is likely that historical conflicts with the surrounding infrastructure have led to a restricted root system. This has caused the canopy to gradually retreat. As much foliage should be retained on the tree as possible to give the tree a chance to recover.</p> <p>There is a large old excision wound at the root crown of the tree where one of the trunks was removed a few years ago. There are no signs of cambium advancing to cover this wound site yet. There's bark loss around the former excision, but there is no active decay present yet.</p> <p>This tree should be inspected annually for defects in the limbs above the adjacent building. I observed no limb defects from the ground on the date of my site inspection.</p>
	<p>Tree #67 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This is a healthy specimen of Coast Live Oak. The foliage is healthy and shoot elongation is normal. There are cambium growth cracks in the bark, indicating tissue deposition. This tree is not growing as vigorously as its neighbors. The low fringe should be raised periodically for clearance. Deadwood should be removed from the canopy every 2 to 5 years.</p>



Tree #68

Persea americana – Avocado

This tree is experiencing heat stress and dieback. There are many dead branches in the upper canopy where the tree has withdrawn its resources. Old growth shows characteristic scorching at the leaf tips that is common of the avocado tree in Southern California.

In the past, there were some aggressive pruning cuts made to the upper canopy that may have contributed to this tree's die back. Avocado trees do not handle tipping cuts well, and that may have been the initial stress that was placed on this tree.

The tree is still sending out good-looking new growth, so it may still be possible to restore the canopy. If the specimen will be restored, it should be irrigated more frequently to mitigate the drought stress.



Tree #69

Platanus racemosa – California Sycamore

This multi trunk specimen is an attractive landscape feature. There is a buildup of deadwood in the canopy that should be removed. This tree should also be pruned for clearance with the adjacent power lines.



Tree #70

Phoenix canariensis – Canary Island Palm

This Phoenix palm is growing well on site. There are some dead fronds that should be manicured out of the tree before they self-prune. No other action needs to be taken at this time.



Tree #71

Pinus pinea – Italian Stone Pine

This stone pine lost one of its trunks many years ago. The tear-out wound still remains about 20 feet up the main trunk. The remaining trunk has grown laterally to the west, and one of its branches has taken over as the central vertical leader. Although this form is not ideal structurally, the tree can be retained in the landscape for now. There are some large dead branches that should be pruned out soon before they self-prune.



Tree #72

Platanus racemosa – California Sycamore

This is a healthy specimen of Sycamore that is doing well on site. The root crown shoots should be retained. There is deadwood in the canopy that should be removed. This tree will need to be pruned for clearance with the adjacent building and power lines.



Tree #73

Platanus racemosa – California Sycamore

This younger Sycamore has subordinated to its neighbor. The prevailing lean that it has developed is not a problem. As much as possible, the shoots on the trunk should be allowed to remain so they can increase the trunk thickness and make the tree less susceptible to wind loads. Deadwood should be removed from the tree.



Tree #73.3

Cedrus deodara – Deodar Cedar

This is an excellent species of tree and has high value in the landscape. Very little should be done at this time. The angle of attachment between the two large trunks at about 25 feet up is sufficiently large that it is not a tear out hazard.



Tree #73.5

Cedrus deodara – Deodar Cedar

This Deodar cedar is a prime landscape asset. It is a low maintenance species and a high-value specimen. It is well placed in the landscape and has excellent form and vigor. Very little should be done to this tree at this time.



Tree #74

Platanus racemosa – California Sycamore

The Sycamore is in excellent health, but it has a very severe prevailing lean to the south. Currently, there is no target beneath it, so no action needs to be taken. However, if the area were to receive more foot traffic, it may be worth considering removing the parts of the trunk that are in heaviest cantilever. There is also some deadwood that should be removed from this tree.



Tree #75

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This mature oak has an ideal form and good health. The foliage is dense and full. The branching structure is excellent. This tree will need to be pruned for roof clearance with the adjacent building. There is also some minor deadwood that can be removed.

On the southern part of the trunk about 7 feet up, there is a decaying cavity from an old pruning wound. The wound is healing over, but decay has already begun to set in, so the callous will be closing over a pocket of decay. The extent of decay appears to be manageable enough that the tree may eventually heal over it. However, this cavity should be monitored as the tree completes its final stages of wound closure.



Tree #77

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This mature oak is a fine landscape specimen. It has good form and good health. There is a buildup of deadwood that should be removed before it self-prunes.





Tree #77.3

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This oak tree is growing very vigorously on site. It appears to have been a volunteer because of its close proximity to the stone wall to the north. There are many growth cracks along the trunk, indicating that the tree is rapidly expanding. As it grows, this tree will come into conflict with the adjacent wall. A decision will need to be made whether to retain this tree and repair the wall eventually or to preserve the wall and remove the tree.

There is English Ivy on the adjacent wall that is beginning to colonize the canopy of this oak tree. The ivy should be removed before it becomes a nuisance and shades out the more desirable oak foliage.

	<p>Tree #77.5 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This young oak tree has good form and healthy foliage. There is an old metal spigot that has become impounded in the root crown. No attempt should be made to remove the spigot now because that would cause further damage to the tree. Rather, the spigot should be cut flush to the trunk without damaging the bark.</p> <p>Along the southern side of the trunk, there are many adventitious shoots that have sprouted. These are likely a response to the increased solar exposure from the south due to the removal of another tree that had formerly shaded this tree's trunk. In response to the increase in sunlight, the tree sent out new adventitious shoots to shade the bark from sunburn. These shoots should be retained on the tree for as long as possible.</p>
	<p>Tree #78 <i>Cedrus deodara</i> – Deodar Cedar</p> <p>This Deodar cedar is in good health and good form. Nothing needs to be done to it for maintenance.</p>



Tree #80

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This majestic oak has a fantastic canopy spread and good structural form. However, there is one major problem with the tree. There are two very large sites of bark loss on the north and western sides of the root crown. This indicates that roots may have been damaged many years in the past, and bark along the root crown had died back.

The tree has begun to roll a callous over these wound sites. The cambium is actively advancing. It will take many years before these wounds fully close, leaving an opportunity for wood-destroying pests to become established.

The exposed heartwood is solid 2 to 3 feet above ground level. However the wood closer to the ground is hollow and decayed. There is frass around the base of the tree, which is evidence of wood boring insects. The structural integrity of the tree does not appear to be compromised to the point where the tree is a hazard in the landscape. However, these wound sites should be monitored regularly. If the tree is able to deposit new tissue faster than decay organisms can advance, then the tree may survive the injury and continue to live in the landscape. However, if decay advances too quickly, then the tree will become structurally deficient and may need to be evaluated for hazard potential.

There is a minor load of deadwood in the tree. The deadwood is from the natural process of shade out dieback. The canopy of this oak tree is so healthy that it is shading out the interior foliage from light.

Some English Ivy is beginning to colonize the trunk. It should be pulled down before it becomes a nuisance in the tree.




Tree #82

Pittosporum undulatum – Victorian Box

This tree is a good companion species for the neighboring oak to the north. However, it is having problems adjusting to the changing landscape. About 10 years ago, there used to be another tree to the west that provided afternoon shade. When that tree was removed, the *Pittosporum*'s trunk was exposed to more afternoon sun, leaving a large sunburn injury along the western trunk.

Initially, the tree died back from its tips in response to the reduction in its vascular system. Over the following three to five years, it responded by sending out many new adventitious shoots along the trunk to shade the bark. This response appears to have succeeded because the new shoots look healthy.

The old scars from the sunburn injury still remain on the trunk. Bark is peeling off the old sunburn wound, leaving the tree open to wood boring insects and decay organisms. This wound site should be monitored. There are some dead branches in the tree that should be removed.

	<p>Tree #83 <i>Platanus racemosa</i> – California Sycamore</p> <p>This aging Sycamore was topped to a height of 20 feet some years ago. It looks as though there may have been some dieback or conflict with the adjacent power lines that motivated the reduction cut on the southern trunk. Now, the northern trunk has taken over as dominant. It is not as strongly attached to the main scaffold as would be desirable, but because the tree has no target, there is no need to take action to mitigate a hazard with a low likelihood of failure.</p> <p>The tree has healthy foliage with minor symptoms of anthracnose fungus. Anthracnose is very common to sycamores and generally only affects the leaves. The trees may look ragged throughout the summer and drop their leaves in the fall, but each spring, they grow new healthy leaves. There are some small shoots originating at the root crown of this tree. They should be retained because they will help deposit tissue at the base of this tree.</p> <p>Some English Ivy is beginning to grow around the trunk. It should be periodically removed before it colonizes the canopy.</p>
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Tree #85

Sambucus sp. – Elderberry

This multi trunk tree is probably reaching the end of its life. Most of the trunks are showing signs of bark loss, and there is significant dieback in the canopy. There is still enough foliage to sustain the tree's life process, but additional stressors could eventually catalyze the death of this tree.

There is a wild asparagus fern that is beginning to colonize the canopy. If this tree is to be retained for more than one year, then the vine should be pulled down now. Otherwise, it will be much more labor intensive to remove in the future.

Growing at the base of this tree is a volunteer oak. This oak could potentially become a succession tree. Care should be taken to avoid damaging its young shoots.



	<p>Tree #88 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This tree has developed a root crown shoot into a secondary trunk. This much smaller trunk has good upright form and vigorous foliage.</p> <p>There is one large excision about 10 feet up the main trunk on the northern side. This old excision is actively healing, but it has already been invaded by boring insects. There are many boreholes, some of which are active as indicated by piles of frass.</p> <p>The boring insects have also attacked the younger root crown shoot. The western side of this smaller trunk is riddled with boreholes. Currently, no remediation is recommended. The progress of the borers should be monitored.</p> <p>The main canopy should be cleaned of deadwood.</p>
	<p>Tree #89 <i>Pinus halepensis</i> – Aleppo Pine</p> <p>This pine tree is growing nicely in a grove with its neighbors. This tree has subordinated to the more dominant pine to the east. In order to obtain more light, it has developed a lean to the west. This prevailing lean is not severe, and the tree appears stable in the ground. There are a few dead branches low in the canopy, but the rest of the foliage appears healthy and vigorous.</p>



Tree #90
Pinus halepensis – Aleppo Pine

Of the three pine trees in the grove, this one is the least vigorous. There is a buildup of deadwood in the lower part of the southern canopy. It would be a good idea to prune out this deadwood before it self-prunes. The cause of this deadwood is likely the limited solar exposure this tree receives being located to the north of the two more dominant pines. The remainder of the canopy that receives sufficient light appears healthy and vigorous. Aside from removing deadwood, no action is needed at this time.



Tree #91
Pinus halepensis – Aleppo Pine

This is the dominant tree in the grove of pines. It has the most canopy mass, and the biggest spread.

It also has an undesirable crown defect: a co-dominant lead. About 20 feet up the trunk, the main stem divides into two approximately equal sized trunks. Each of these two trunks holds a significant portion of the foliage. This is a defect in form because when the two trunks oscillate in the wind, the force of the wind is concentrated on their narrow union. To mitigate this defect, it would be a good idea to install a safety line between these two trunks approximately two thirds of the way to the top of the tree from their union.



Tree #92

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This tree has great form and a vigorous canopy. There are a few old pruning wounds on the trunk that are healing over nicely. Because it is located so close to a historic brick wall, it will eventually grow in size and cause the wall to crack. A decision should be made whether the wall should take priority over the tree or vice versa. If the tree is retained, the wall will need to be periodically repaired. If the wall is preserved, the tree will need to be removed to prevent further damage.



Tree #92.5

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This oak has one major defect in form: co-dominant trunks. Two trunks twist around each other and have a point of contact approximately 6 feet off the ground. As they grow and expand in girth, these two trunks will press up against each other at this point of contact, constricting the flow of water and nutrients. Also, this point of contact will turn into an entry point for decay organisms.

At the union of the stems, towards the base of the tree, the angle of attachment is very narrow. There is no room for a branch bark ridge to develop, and the bark is just being pressed together. Because of this included bark, the size of the attachment union will not grow proportionately to the trunks. Eventually, the union will be insufficient to hold the tree together, and one of the trunks will tear out and fail.

If this tree is to be retained on site, I recommend removing the lower of the two trunks, originating on the western side of the main stem. This would remove the undesirable point of contact and the included bark. There is still plenty of foliage on the remaining trunk to support the tree's vigor.

However, a broader consideration should be given to this tree as well. Because it is located so close to this historic brick wall, it will eventually grow in size and cause the wall to crack. A decision should be made whether the wall should take priority over the tree or vice versa. No action should be taken on this tree until a decision is made.



Trees #93-95

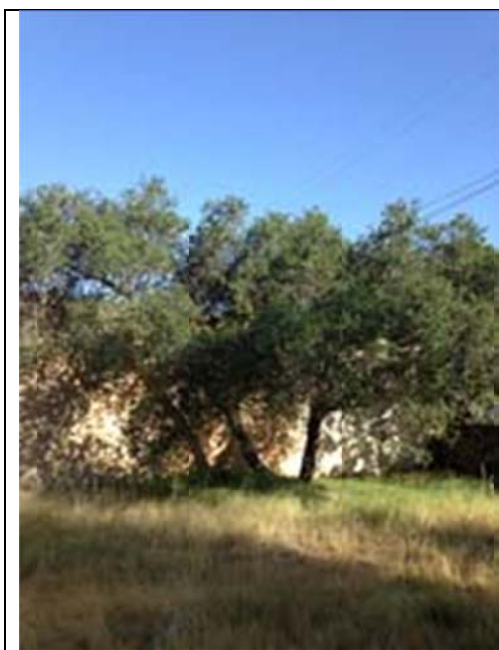

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

These three oak trees are growing nicely in a grove together. The two main trees are a bit too close together for ideal canopy distribution; they will be in a constant fight for space. As these trees mature, the trunks on the interior of this grove may be sacrificed due to natural shade out dieback. Over time, all three of these trees will develop prevailing leans away from the center point of the grove.

No action should be taken to correct for this. One of the natural adaptations of oak trees is the ability to grow into a new space and adapt to changing light conditions. Each of these trees will easily fill the available space on the outer perimeter of the grove. Furthermore, by growing together, these trees protect each other from wind loads. Rather than bearing the force of the wind load, each tree shares a portion of it, reducing the likelihood of failure in wind.

All three trees have growth cracks, indicating vigor. No pruning is necessary at this time.



	<p>Tree #96 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>Fill soil has accumulated around the base of this tree and has buried the root crown flair. This could pose a problem for the tree by encouraging decay organisms to attack the root crown. Coast Live Oak is particularly susceptible to such an attack. If possible, the fill soil should be gently removed to expose the root crown flair to air. Doing this will reduce the likelihood of fungal infections such as Phytophthora and Armillaria.</p> <p>The canopy of this tree is healthy and vigorous. There are many branches that are in contact with the adjacent building to the west. Care should be taken to proactively prune for roof clearance before the adjacent building's owner takes action.</p>
	<p>Tree #97 <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This tree has great form and is in good health. There are growth cracks on the trunk that indicate vigor. The foliage is green and dense.</p> <p>On the western side of the root crown, there is a flat spot on the trunk. There is a vertical crack along this flat spot with different colored bark. This is indicative of a possible internal defect. This pattern typically develops when an old wound fully heals over and closes. This is a very old wound that may or may not have a significant impact on the tree's structural stability. It should be monitored to see if any signs of structural deficiency develop. No action needs to be taken at this time.</p>



Tree #98

Jacaranda mimosifolia – Mimosa Tree

This tree's canopy is biased towards the south. As much as possible, shoots that are pointed to the north should be allowed to grow. Gradually over time, the southern canopy should be lightened. This is not an urgent change, but every few years when the tree receives its maintenance pruning, some of the heaviest southern lateral branches should be thinned out to reduce weight and train the tree to grow in better balance.

	<p>Tree A <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This young oak tree has two trunks that are split by the fence line. This young tree must have volunteered after the chain-link fence was installed. It is showing signs of rapid back expansion, indicating it is healthy. The foliage looks good and new growth looks normal. It will need to be maintained for sidewalk clearance.</p>
	<p>Tree B <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> – Canary Island Palm</p> <p>This large palm species will make a stately appearance in the corner of the property. There are no signs of nutrient deficiencies in the fronds. It will need to be regularly pruned to remove dead fronds and old fruiting structures before they self-prune.</p>



Tree C
Pittosporum tobira – Victorian Box

This young mock orange tree will make a nice understory pairing with its neighboring palm tree. In the past, the low branches have been removed from the small tree. This practice should be discontinued. The best method of training this tree is selective shoot removal and shearing of first year growth.



Tree D
Heteromeles arbutifolia – Toyon

This toyon is growing a little too close to this brick wall, and its trunks and roots are now pressing against it, causing damage. A decision should be made whether the tree should be retained and the wall restored around it or the tree should be removed and replaced with a new specimen planted further from the wall.

In the past, this tree's lower limbs have been removed. The remaining foliage is at the tips of each of the multiple trunks. In the future, pruning should not remove any more low branches unless they conflict with head height clearance. The more lateral branches the tree has, the better its ability to dissipate wind loads.

There are several old dead trunks that should be removed.



Tree E
Pinus radiata – Monterey Pine

This hedge of pine trees is aging beyond its size limitations. When this hedge was planted, the density of planting was acceptable. However, now that the trees are maturing, there is not enough crown space for each individual tree. I recommend selectively thinning out the weaker trees to allow more space for the stronger ones. The landscape managers should be aware that eventually the roots of these trees may crack the adjacent wall.



Tree F
Juniperus chinensis 'torulosa' – Hollywood Juniper

This small Juniper won't cause much trouble. It should be regularly pruned for sidewalk and building clearance.



Tree G
Pinus radiata – Monterey Pine

This row of pines is healthy and attractive. As it grows, two of the trees will need to be culled out to allow space for the others. The northernmost tree is the first candidate, and then the Middle tree of the remaining three. By thinning the grove, the remaining trees will have more space to grow and will develop more stable canopies for the long-term.

There is a surface irrigation pipe running along the ground immediately adjacent to the trunks. Eventually, the growth of these trees will press against this irrigation line and cause it to crack. I recommend considering rerouting the line to give more space for the trunks of these trees.

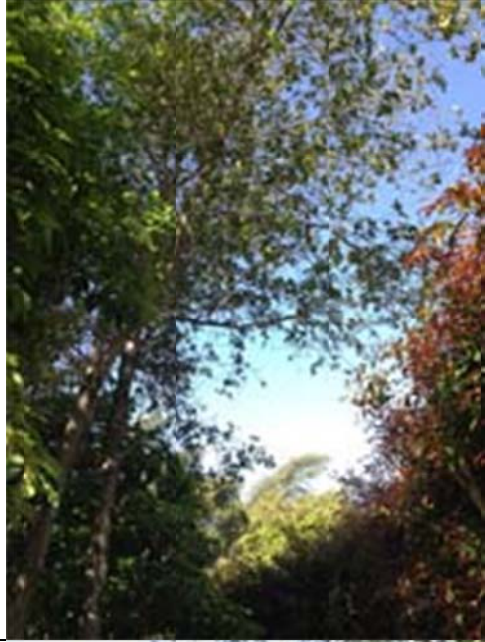


Tree H and J

Pittosporum undulatum – Victorian Box

These two *Pittosporum* trees are excellent understory compliments to the Chinese Elm and the Coast Live Oak. Nothing needs to be done at this time.





Tree K

Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This oak is growing in a tight grove with a Chinese elm and two *Pittosporum* trees. It will continue to grow out from under the canopy of the dominating Chinese Elm towards Hermosa Avenue. A harmony prune could allow clearance for the oak to get established on site while still permitting the Chinese Elm to have a balanced canopy. If this grove is left to benign neglect, the Coast Live Oak will likely not become an enduring specimen on the site. Rather, the Chinese Elm will be the dominant tree of the grove.



Tree L

Citrus x limon – Lemon

This lemon tree is thriving in the mottled shade of its neighboring trees. Shoot elongation is good, and the leaves appear healthy. The metal stake in the ground should be removed if it can be easily pulled out of the ground. Otherwise, it should be sawed off at ground level to avoid damaging the tree's root system during removal.



Tree N
Syzygium australe – Brush Cherry

This brush Cherry is competing with the neighboring oak. In its current form, it will not be useful to the landscape and will only cause harm to the adjacent oak. Therefore, I recommend removing this tree. Do not grind the stump because it will damage the roots of the oak. Rather, cut this tree to ground level. The neighboring brush cherry is dead and it should be removed as well.



Tree S
Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This young oak tree will make an excellent succession to its neighboring companions. It is far enough from the building that it will not pose a problem for the next 30 years. Not much needs to be done to this tree. It will adapt to its space constraints on its own.



Tree T

Phoenix canariensis – Canary Island Palm

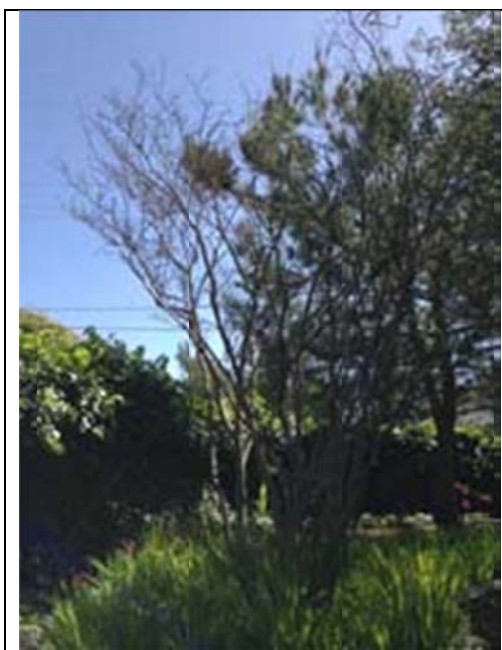

This was not the ideal site for this palm tree. Eventually, it will grow to be in conflict with the oak tree above it. For now, it can be retained as an understory tree. However, in about 10 years, a decision will have to be made whether to retain this palm tree and prune space for it or to remove it.



Tree U

Pittosporum undulatum – Victorian Box

The specimen pairs nicely with the neighboring Coast Live Oak as an understory tree. It should be maintained regularly for roof clearance. Low interior live shoots should be retained where possible. Since this area does not receive frequent foot traffic, there is not as much need to prune for head height clearance.

	<p>Tree V <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> – Crape Myrtle</p> <p>This crape myrtle is an excellent choice of species for the planter. There should not be any problems with roots damaging the planter walls. At the time of my observation, the tree was living but dormant.</p>
	<p>Tree X <i>Pinus radiata</i> – Monterey Pine</p> <p>This young Aleppo Pine will quickly outgrow its available root space. The planter box will crack from the force of the expanding roots. A decision should be made whether to preserve this tree or the planter. The tree is in good health and should have some gentle structural pruning to train it into a long-term form if the tree will be retained.</p> <p>The tree has a co-dominant trunk form, but the angle of attachment of the two trunks is sufficiently large that it does not pose a problem at this time.</p>



Tree AH

Afrocarpus falcatus – Yew Pine

This young yew pine probably was planted here originally as an understory bush. After years of neglect, it has grown into a tree. Unfortunately, it is growing in competition with the neighboring oaks which have considerably more value in the landscape. At this point it is impossible to return this tree to its originally-intended bush form. A decision should be made whether to retain this tree or remove it in favor of the historic oaks. My recommendation is to either remove this tree or extensively prune it back so that it subordinates to the more desirable oaks.




Trees AI and AJ
Acacia baileyana – Bailey's Acacia

These acacia trees either volunteered here or were planted by mistake. The species of Acacia tends to be very weedy and difficult to remove. The roots develop suckers that grow from the ground as separate tree trunks. These trees are also fast growing and have weak wood. The tree to the north has a prevailing lean to the north and will likely fail within 10 to 15 years. Furthermore, the tree to the north is growing towards the power lines and will need to regularly be pruned back. The species of tree can grow 3 or more feet in a single year.

Both trees are exuding sap at the root crown, indicating there is some sort of internal injury, either biotic or abiotic. I don't recommend preserving these trees on site. They do not carry a historical significance to Rockhaven. Rather, they are a liability to the landscape.



	<p>Tree AL <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This tree appears to be a volunteer oak that has subordinated to the mature ones. It has developed a strong prevailing lean to the south out from under the canopies of the two mature trees. It does not have any significant foliage on the north side, and even if the two mature trees were to die and this tree were to become a succession tree, it would still have poor form and would likely fail in the wind if it were a standalone tree. Rather, this tree should probably be removed now before it grows to compete with the canopies of the neighboring mature oaks.</p>
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Tree AM

Cocculus laurifolius – Laurel Leaf Snailseed

This bushy tree has been pruned back hard in the past periodically to reduce its size. In response, it produced many response shoots at each of the pruning wounds. Over time, these response shoots competed with each other for light and left the tree with an undesirable scaffold structure. The scaffold structure defects are not a severe problem because this tree would not pose a hazard if one of its trunks were to fail.

The trunk of this tree is pushing up against the patio wall. A decision should be made whether to preserve the tree and fix the wall or to preserve the wall and remove the tree. The English Ivy will need to regularly be pruned off of this tree to keep it from colonizing the canopy.



	<p>Tree AN <i>Cedrus deodara</i> – Deodar Cedar</p> <p>This young deodar cedar is growing towards the south out from under the dominant oak to the north. This young tree will make a good succession tree for the landscape, and it should be preserved as possible. This will require very little maintenance in the near future.</p>
	<p>Tree AO <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> – Victorian Box</p> <p>This young <i>Pittosporum</i> is going to make an excellent understory tree companion to its neighboring oak. Not much should be done to this tree at this time. Eventually, its roots may displace the small garden wall adjacent to it. A decision should be made whether to retain the tree and periodically fix the wall or to preserve the wall and remove the tree.</p>



Tree AP

Juniperus chinensis 'torulosa' – Hollywood Juniper

This Juniper was likely originally planted as a small bush. After years of neglect, it has grown into a small tree. The installation of the back fence has necessitated the removal of several trunks. This disfigured the tree, leaving only two trunks. These trunks can remain for now, but this ill-placed and poorly cared-for tree is not worth much at this time.



Tree AS

Punica granatum – Pomegranate

This pomegranate tree has healthy foliage. In the past, it was cut back to stumps at about 6 feet in height. The tree subsequently responded with secondary growth shoots emerging from the stump cuts. Although topping cuts are not recommended arboricultural practice, this tree appears to be handling them well. There is normal flowering and fruiting at the tips of the current year's growth.



Tree AT
Ficus carica – Common Fig

This fig tree is thriving in the partial shade of the neighboring sycamore trees. There is a light fruit load in the canopy, and the foliage appears healthy.

There is a substantial wound site towards the base of the tree on the southern side where there was likely a second trunk that tore out some years ago. The tree is currently healing this wound site by rolling a cambium callous over it. There are many root crown shoots emerging from the base of the tree in response to this wound. These shoots should be retained because they will speed the deposition of the cambium tissue and help the tree heal this wound.

There is a possibility that the tree has already been compromised due to decay. However, since the tree is not very large and does not have a target, there is no reason to take action at this time.



Tree AW
Quercus agrifolia – Coast Live Oak

This young oak looks as healthy as its neighbor to the east. There are many growth cracks up and down the trunk, indicating trunk expansion and tree vigor. The canopy appears healthy, and the structure is good.

There appears to be some mechanical injury to the underside of one of the limbs headed over the sidewalk. Some years ago, there may have been some vehicle or tool that may have impacted the underside of the branch. The tree is actively healing this wound, and there is no need to take action at this time.

The bigger problem with this tree is its eventual conflict with the adjacent wall to the north. As it expands, its roots will crack the adjacent wall. A decision should be made whether to retain the tree and periodically fix the wall or to preserve the wall and remove the tree.

The English Ivy growing along the wall to the north will tend to grow up the trunk of this tree. Regular maintenance should prune the ivy out of the canopy.



Tree AX

Oleander nerium – Oleander

The specimen is doing very well on site. The foliage and flowers look good. This is surprising because a local blight of verticillium wilt has wiped out many of the local oleander plants. This tree should be monitored for any future symptoms that may appear.



In the past, this Oleander was cut back to stumps at a height of about 9 feet. Subsequently, the plant resprouted with many new shoots. Although this practice is not recommended arboriculturally, the Oleander appears to have tolerated it.





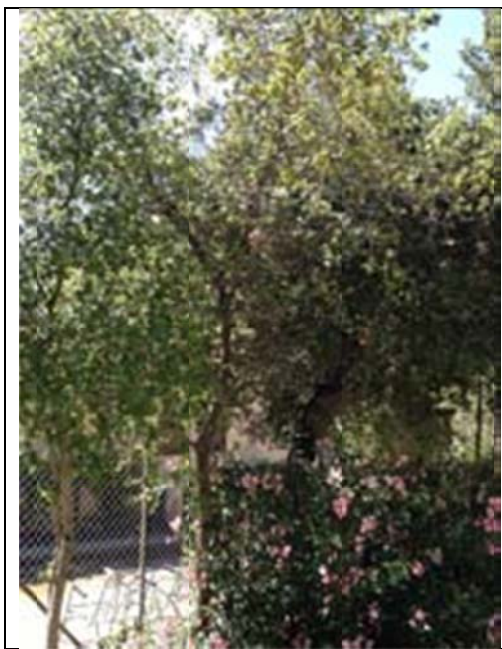

Tree AY

Olea europaea – Olive

This young olive tree is subordinating to the dominant neighboring oak to the south. It is attempting to grow out to the west from under the canopy. The foliage of this olive tree looks healthy, and no action needs to be taken at this time. Eventually, it will need to be pruned for clearance of the neighboring property's building. English Ivy is beginning to colonize the base of this tree. Regular maintenance should remove the ivy out from this tree so that it does not shade out the desirable foliage. This tree will make a good succession plant for the mature oak to the south.

	<p>Tree BA <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This young oak is doing well on site. There are growth cracks that indicate the tree is vigorously growing and expanding. This tree will need to be addressed for conflict with the power lines above it. The southern trunk is growing directly into the power lines, and several of the branches have become intertwined with the low telephone lines. This trunk should be removed, and the tree should be trained to the north, away from the power lines.</p>
	<p>Tree BB <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This juvenile volunteer oak has unfortunately started a growth pattern in an undesirable location. Nearly all of its growth is concentrated in the power lines. If the tree were pruned for power line clearance, too much of its live foliage would have to be removed for it to be useful in the landscape. I recommend considering this young tree for removal before it becomes a problem. It is currently small enough that it is not protected by the City of Glendale oak tree protection ordinance.</p>

	<p>Tree BC <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This young oak could have a few form corrections to improve its longevity in the landscape. There are several crossing branch structures that should be pruned to subordinate to the more desirable scaffold.</p> <p>There is a wound on the southeastern side of the root crown that has almost fully healed. The tree will retain this defect for the rest of its life, but it does not appear to have any long-term detrimental effects to the tree. There are many growth cracks along the trunk, indicating the tree is still vigorous and depositing new tissue rapidly. The foliage looks healthy.</p>
	<p>Tree BG <i>Citrus sinensis</i> – Orange Tree</p> <p>In the past, this orange tree was chopped back on all of its scaffold branches. Because citrus does not handle topping cuts well, it nearly died. However, the tree has subsequently sprouted new adventitious shoots along a few of its scaffold branches. It is possible to restore the tree using these shoots. All of them should be preserved for now, and in a few years they should be thinned and trained to the new scaffold of the tree. The dead branches can be removed for aesthetic purposes.</p> <p>As a result of the tipping cuts on the tree, bark loss has advanced down the main trunk, and the tree is only able to use about half of its former vascular potential. Citrus is a poor healer, so it may take many years for these wounds to heal if they ever do. Fortunately, citrus trees also have natural defenses against decay organisms, so that should buy the tree some time to mount a recovery.</p>

	<p>Tree BH <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This young oak is growing well on site. There is some minor deadwood in the canopy from natural shade out dieback. There are a few growth cracks indicating that the tree is healthy and depositing new tissue. Eventually, this tree may conflict with the adjacent chain-link fence. This will not be for some time, so no action is necessary now.</p>
	<p>Tree BI <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> – Coast Live Oak</p> <p>This young Oak specimen is subordinating to its neighbor to the south. This tree has a co-dominant trunk form, and the southern trunk should be removed because it is a redundant structure and will compete with the more desirable main trunk. This tree may need to be pruned for clearance over the adjacent sidewalk.</p>

Rockhaven Tree Inventory

Updated 5/26/2015

Report ID	Latin Name	Common Name	Removal?	Conflict?	Recommendation	Notes
1	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash	No	Yes	Remove deadwood	Roots are cracking driveway
2	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Sweetshade	No	No	No action	Overpruned in the past
6	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	yes	Avoid damaging bark when repairing patio, monitor for fungi	Roots are damaging patio
7	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove deadwood, monitor woodpecker damage	
8	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove deadwood, minitor weeping sites	Possible Phytophthora infection
9	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash	No	No	Remove deadwood, retrain scaffold	Needs restoration pruning to improve safety
10	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	No	No	Remove dead fronds and fruiting structures	Should not be climbed again with spikes
11	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	yes	No action	Conflict with garden wall
12	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	No	No	Remove dead fronds and fruiting structures	Should not be climbed again with spikes
14	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Raise crown over street, strucutral corrections	
15	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Raise crown over street, strucutral corrections	
20	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	Remove deadwood, prune for power line and roof clearance	Topped by previous care, needs restoration
22	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	Remove deadwood, prune for power line and roof clearance	Topped by previous care, needs restoration
23	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	Remove deadwood, prune for power line and roof clearance	Topped by previous care, needs restoration
24	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	Remove deadwood, prune for power line and roof clearance	Topped by previous care, needs restoration
25	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	Remove deadwood, prune for power line and roof clearance	Topped by previous care, needs restoration
27	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	No	No	Inspect safety cable, remove deadwood	Cabled correctly
28	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Prune delicately for roof clearance	conflict with adjacent walkway and buildings
29	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Re-install a safety cable	Intimately connected with surrounding architecture
30	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	Yes	Yes	Remove the northern trunk, cable both trunks, or remove tree	Large cavity at base creating a hazard
31	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Remove deadwood, prune for roof clearance	May displace walkway
33	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Remove deadwood, prune for roof clearance	May displace walkway
34	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box	No	Yes	Remove impounded electric lines	Conflict with electrical infrastructure
36.1	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Prune for roof clearance	Conflict with patio
36.2	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Add fill soil to cover exposed surface roots	Good succession tree
38	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Prune for sidewalk and street clearance	Prevailing lean is not a problem
39	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Conduct an aerial inspection	conflict with adjacent walkway
40	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	No	No	Conduct an aerial inspection	Minor deadwood
42	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash	No	No	Remove deadwood, inspect bark loss injury	Sunburn injury caused bark loss
45	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	No	No	Remove dead fronds and fruiting structures	Park a boom truck along Hermosa Ave to do this
46	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	No action	Monitor bark loss crack on western side of trunk
47	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	No	No	Remove deadwood	
48	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Prune for building clearance	Conflict with planter, patio, and building
51	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash	No	Yes	Remove deadwood	Cracking surrounding planter
53	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash	No	Yes	Remove deadwood	cracking adjacent hardscape
54	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	No	No	Remove deadwood and shedded bark, prune for line clearance	High maintenance tree
55	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	No	No	Remove deadwood and shedded bark, prune for line clearance	High maintenance tree
57	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash	No	No	Add fill soil to cover exposed surface roots, prune deadwood	Damaged surface roots
58	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	No	No	Remove dead fronds and fruiting structures	

Report ID	Latin Name	Common Name	Removal?	Conflict?	Recommendation	Notes
59	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box	No	No	No action	allow it to grow more foliage before pruning
61	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	No	No	Remove dead fronds and fruiting structures	
61.1	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Prune for sidewalk clearance	Conflict with north wall
61.2	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	No	No	Prune space for neighboring oak	Growing in a grove
63	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Conduct an aerial inspection	Conflict with adjacent building
67	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove deadwood and prune for clearance	
68	<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	No	No	Add irrigation and mulch, remove deadwood	Scorching from drought stress
69	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	No	No	Prune for power line clearance	
70	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	No	No	Remove dead fronds and fruiting structures	
71	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian Stone Pine	No	No	Remove deadwood	Restoration pruning from large tear-out wound
72	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	No	No	Remove deadwood, prune for power line and roof clearance	
73	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	No	No	Remove deadwood	Prevailing lean is not a problem
73.3	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	No action	co-dominant form is not a problem
73.5	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	No action	
74	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	No	No	Remove deadwood	Prevailing lean is not a problem
75	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove deadwood, inspect cavity	
77	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove deadwood	
77.3	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Remove ivy, prune for clearance	Conflict with north wall
77.5	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove impounded water spigot	possible sunburn injury
78	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	No action	
80	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove deadwood	Inspect large root crown injuries annually
82	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box	No	No	Remove deadwood	Large sunburn wound
83	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	No	No	No action	Remove ivy as needed, anthracnose is not a problem
85	<i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Elderberry	Yes	No	Remove asparagus fern or remove this tree entirely	Near the end of its life
88	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove deadwood	Inspect borer activity annually
89	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	No	No	Remove deadwood	Prevailing lean is not a problem
90	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	No	No	Remove deadwood	
91	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	No	No	Install a safety line to mitigate co-dominant trunk	
92	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Decide if tree or wall will take precedence	Conflict with wall
92.5	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Remove lower, western co-dominant trunk	Conflict with wall
93	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	No action	
94	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	No action	
95	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	No action	
96	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Remove excess fill soil carefully, prune for building clearance	
97	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	No action	Inspect old wound site annually
98	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Mimosa Tree	No	No	Train canopy to the north gradually	
A	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Train growth around fence, prune for clearance	Volunteer tree growing through chain link fence
AH	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	Yew Pine	Yes	No	Remove the tree	Conflicting with more valuable oak
AI	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Bailey's Acacia	Yes	No	Remove the tree	Weedy species with weak wood
AJ	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Bailey's Acacia	Yes	No	Remove the tree	Weedy species with weak wood
AL	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	Yes	No	Remove the tree	Conflicting with more valuable mature oaks
AM	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	Laurel Leaf Snailseed	No	Yes	Prune for walkway clearance	Conflict with planter walls

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AN	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	No	No	No action	
AO	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box	No	Yes	No action	Conflict with north wall
AP	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'torulosa'</i>	Hollywood Juniper	No	No	No action	
AS	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	No	No	No action	
AT	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common Fig	No	No	No action	
AW	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Prune for sidewalk clearance, remove ivy	Conflict with north wall
AX	<i>Oleander nerium</i>	Oleander	No	Yes	No action	Conflict with north wall
AY	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	No	No	Prune for clearance with neighboring building, remove ivy	
B	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	No	No	Remove dead fronds and fruiting structures	
BA	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Prune for line clearance, remove southern trunk	
BB	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	Yes	Yes	Remove this tree	Pruning for line clearance would kill tree anyway
BC	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	Scaffold pruning	
BG	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange Tree	No	No	No action	
BH	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Prune for clearance	Conflict with chain link fence
BI	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	Yes	Prune for clearance, remove co-dominant trunk	Conflict with chain link fence
C	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>		No	No	No action	Let it grow more foliage before pruning
D	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	No	No	Remove deadwood	conflict with wall
E	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	No	No	Remove every other tree to allow space for the others	conflict with wall, planted too densely
F	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'torulosa'</i>	Hollywood Juniper	No	No	No action	
G	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	No	No	Remove two trees to allow space for others	Conflict with fence and irrigation line
H	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box	No	No	No action	
J	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box	No	No	No action	
K	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	No action	Chinese elm should be pruned to give space for oak
L	<i>Citrus x limon</i>	Lemon	No	No	No action	
N	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Yes	No	Remove the tree	Conflicting with more valuable oak
S	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No	No action	
T	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	Yes	No	Remove tree when it conflicts with oak canopy	Growing underneath more valuable oak
U	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box	No	No	No action	
V	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	No	No	No action	
X	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	No	Yes	No action	conflict with planter walls