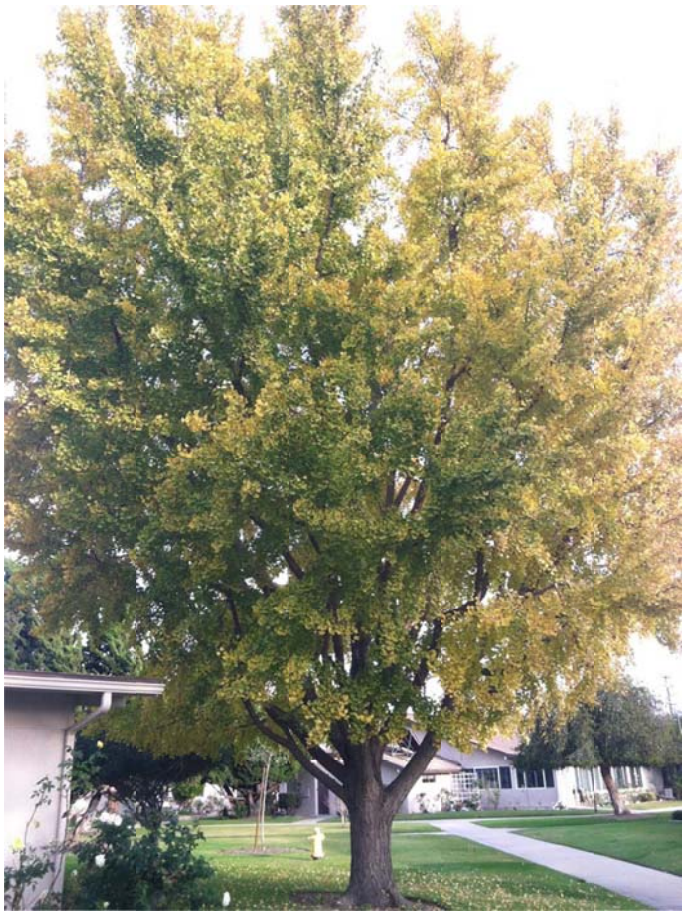
# Tree Inventory

Prepared for
Leisure World Mutual 10
Seal Beach



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**Summary of Findings**

- Previous Mispruning: Many of the trees in Mutual 10 were previously pruned by inexperienced crews who made radical pruning cuts that caused long-lasting damage. These large stump cuts have either died back on the delicate trees (*Prunus, Pinus,* and *Callistemon*) or resprouted with many weakly attached shoots on the vigorous trees (*Fraxinus*). A large portion of the short-term pruning strategy revolves around correcting the mistakes from the past and retraining these trees into strong structures. There will therefore be a higher cost of labor in the short term that will gradually lessen over time.

- Wrong Tree, Wrong Spot: Many trees began as problems the day they were installed. There needs to be a plan established for a certified arborist to supervise installation of all new trees, otherwise there will be incorrect choices made that will become costly in the future. For example, the *Ficus* trees have aggressive roots and fast-growing canopies – they shouldn't be planted near buildings, sewers, or power lines.

- Pest Problems: There were a few trees that had rat nests and wasp nests. A pest expert should be consulted for the removal of these pests.

- Young Trees Should Be Re-Staked Correctly: Most trees should not be staked for any longer than one year, and in many cases, they shouldn't be staked at all. When the stakes are left on for too long, the trees never develop taper (thicker trunks at the base) and are never able to stand on their own. Often the ties that attach the trees to the stakes cause constriction of the trunk and function very much like a tourniquet, cutting off the flow of water and nutrients to the canopy. In extreme cases, the trees can snap at the points where the ties cause constriction. Many of the young trees in Mutual 10 need to be addressed immediately.
  In the short term, existing trees can be re-staked correctly. However, the staking problem usually begins with poor nursery stock selection. Weak trees are purchased and planted by inexperienced crews, and they end up needing to be staked just to keep from falling over. If an arborist were to supervise the selection of the trees, then weak trees would be rejected before purchase.

- High Maintenance Trees: Many of the trees growing in Mutual 10 are fast-growing, high-maintenance species, likely selected because they grow to a mature form very quickly. The worst offenders in this category are *Morus* and *Ficus*. Although replacing these trees would be a good long-term investment in maintenance cost savings, the removals and replacements should be performed gradually to keep residents happy, meet budget constraints, and develop a succession forest with offset tree ages.
  I am not recommending the removal of all of these species of trees. I am only recommending that replacements be considered for the trees with the highest ongoing maintenance costs, and future plantings take annual maintenance cost into consideration.

- Tree Winners: There are some very good choices that were made in planting some species. The low-maintenance winners are: *Lagerstroemia*, *Geijera*, and especially *Juniperus*. These trees create shade and beauty, but they don't heave sidewalks or grow rapidly. Keep these on your go-to list for planting, but also make sure to maintain diversity.

## Recommendations

- Separate the landscaping from the tree maintenance. Inexperienced landscapers should not be allowed to prune or plant trees. There are two options to accomplish this separation:
    1) Create a separate ‘tree contract’ for a crew that specifically maintains the trees, and then add a limitation clause to the landscaping contract that restricts landscapers from pruning trees.
    2) Add a clause to the landscaping contract that requires a certified arborist to be present on site when any trees are pruned. Then the landscapers can bear the burden of finding and paying an arborist rather than adding additional work to the board member who is in charge of landscaping.

- Get the trees inspected annually by a certified arborist. A report of this magnitude is not necessary, but a trained arborist should at least do a walkthrough of the Mutual and make notes of the high-priority items. The longer problems go undetected, the more costly they are to fix.

- Protect the root crowns. Remind the landscaping crew to be extra careful around the bark of the trunks and the roots immediately adjacent to the trunks. If these injuries could be prevented, they would fix many of the subsequent problems that these trees face.

- Consider replacement of the soon-to-be hazard trees. Once the restoration pruning has been completed, then begin planning for the replacement of the trees that were recommended for removal.

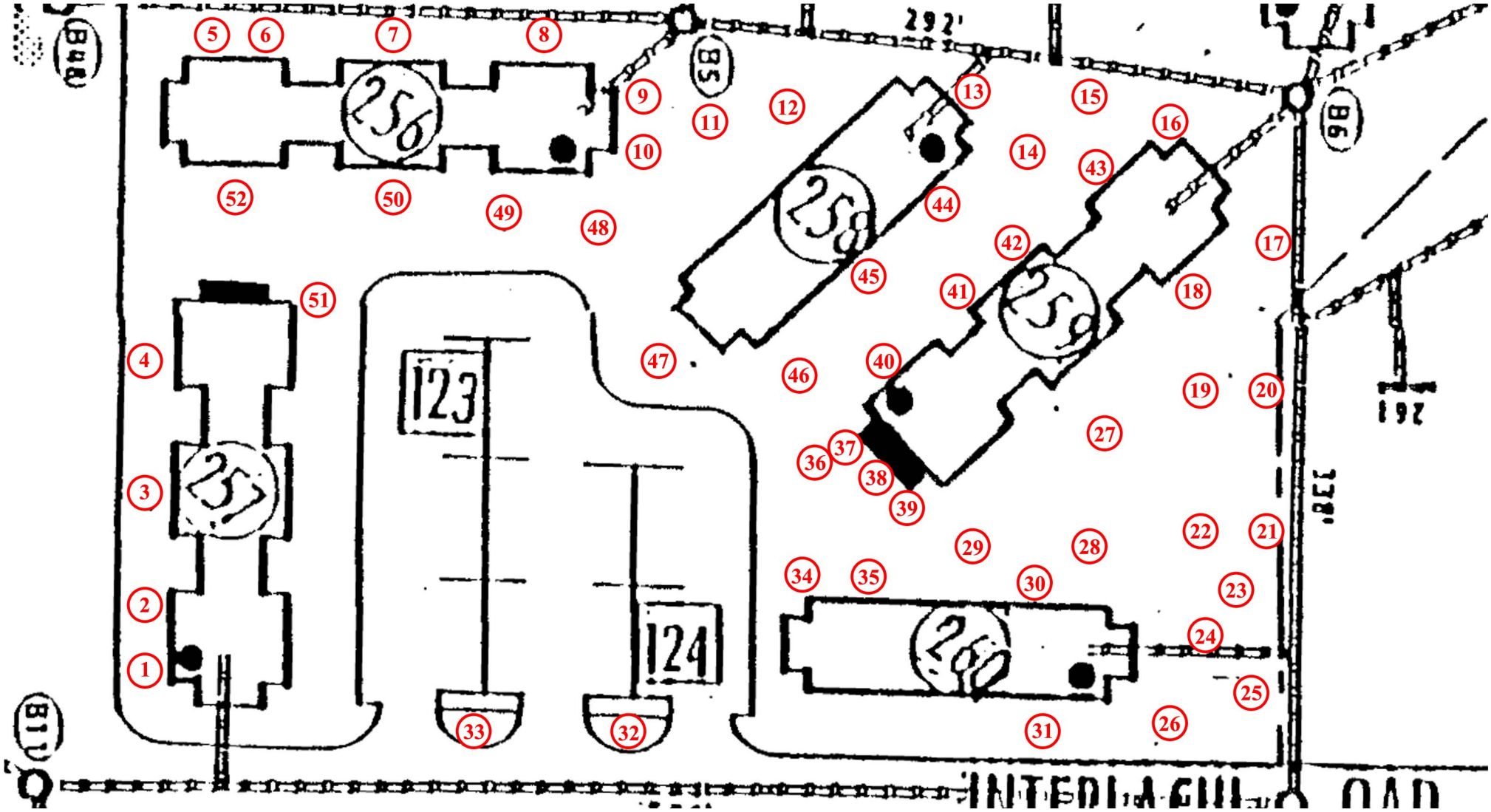
- Make sure to ask an arborist before planting a new tree. Many costly problems can be prevented with a simple site visit, or even a phone call and email.

## 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 your 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 your 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.




# Mutual 10 Zone 1

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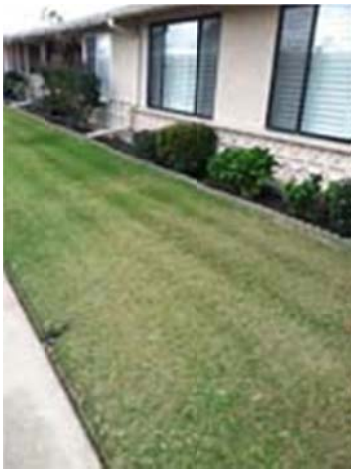
| | **Zone 1** |
|  <br>  | Sites 1, 2, and 3<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>These bottlebrush trees need to be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance. They are planted a little bit too close to the building, and there may be problems with their roots causing damage to the patio eventually.<br><br>Maintenance: 40 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high<br><br>  |
|  | Site 4<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>The stakes on this Crape Myrtle need to be removed immediately. The ties are creating constriction points that are damaging the bark. The stakes themselves are leaving abrasion marks on some of the upper branches. If the tree cannot stand on its own, then it can be re-staked with the new stakes placed further apart, outside the root ball.<br><br>The trunk of this tree has a kink that was caused by aggressive tying in the nursery before the tree was purchased. This deformation will limit the tree's lifespan, but it can be retained because the tree does not pose a hazard to the landscape at this time. It should be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |



Sites 5, 6, and 8
Vacant Planting Site

These three sites would be good for a diminutive species that does not have aggressive roots. There is a limited planting space, but small trees could add to the aesthetic appeal of the landscape. Good suggestions would be purple leaf plum, Crape Myrtle, or a matching orchid tree.

Site 7
*Bauhinia x blakeana* - Hong Kong Orchid

This orchid tree needs to be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is some minor deadwood that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.

Maintenance: 15 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 9<br>*Magnolia grandiflora* - Southern Magnolia<br><br>This Magnolia has good structural form and a good canopy. It does not need much maintenance at this time. There is plenty of room for this tree to grow, and it creates much value for the landscape. The tree will need to be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 10<br>*Lophostemon confertus* - Brisbane Box<br><br>This tree does not need any pruning at this time. It should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: zero<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: low |

Site 11
*Alnus rhombifolia* - White Alder

This Alder tree has decent structural form and has plenty of room to grow. It is in competition with the neighboring Brazilian Pepper Tree to the East. Since the Brazilian Pepper Tree is less valuable, it should be pruned back to make way for the more valuable Alder tree. There is some minor deadwood in the Alder that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. There are several bird nests in the canopy, and care should be taken to not disturb them during the nesting season.

One of the nests on the northern side of the canopy looks a little too large to be a bird nest. It could possibly be a rat nest. A pest expert should be asked to verify the identity of this nest and take any corrective action.

There is some minor squirrel chew on some of the lateral branches, but this will not affect the long-term health of the tree. There are no signs of boring beetles in the trunk at this time, and the tree has many years of life left in the landscape. It should be maintained for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: two hours with climber
Next Service: fall
Priority: low

Site 12
*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper

This tree is a fast-growing species that will need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months. There is some deadwood in the canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. This tree is in competition with the Alder tree to the West, and it should be pruned back to make way for the Alder.

Maintenance: one hour
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 13<br>*Ginkgo biloba* - Maidenhair Tree<br><br>This tree's stakes need to be removed immediately. The ties and stakes are causing abrasions on the trunk and branches of the tree. If the tree cannot stand on its own, it can be re-staked with two stakes placed outside the root zone of the tree. There is some evidence of squirrel chew on some of the lower branches, and these branches may need to be removed if they do not sprout in the spring.<br><br>As of this report, the tree is still alive, but it is dormant. To verify whether the tree is alive or dead, lightly scratch the bark of a young twig with a fingernail. If it is green and moist underneath, then the tree is dormant. If it is dry and brittle, then it is dead.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 14<br>*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* - Carrotwood<br><br>This Carrotwood tree has some minor bark fungus on some of its interior branches. At this time, no action needs to be taken, but if the branches die back they can be removed from the tree.<br><br>In the past, this tree has been aggressively pruned and much of the foliage has been removed. There are some low hanging branches that should be removed for head height and sidewalk clearance. Once the tree is pruned for clearance, it should be allowed to grow and recover from its previous pruning.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 15<br>*Jacaranda mimosifolia* - Jacaranda<br><br>This tree has a few structural corrections that should be made. There is a rubbing and crossing branch that is causing abrasion on one of the larger trunks. This tree should also be pruned for head height and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>On the Eastern half of the trunk, there is a branch that divides into two co-dominant leads that are parallel with each other. As they grow, they will press up against each other and create a constriction in the vascular system. Also, the branch attach point will not increase in diameter as the branches increase in girth, which will make their union a weak point on the tree. The Eastern co-dominant stem could be removed, but it is not a high priority at this time.<br><br>Maintenance: one hour<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 16<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This Crape Myrtle was well-chosen for the site. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance as it grows older. There is evidence of soil disturbance around the base of the tree for planting of flowers. Shareholders should be reminded that there should not be digging around the root crown of a tree because it will damage roots and harm the long-term health of the tree.<br><br>Maintenance: zero<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 17<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree should be continued to be pruned for sidewalk clearance. It has been allowed to grow into a weeping umbrella form, which will have higher maintenance costs. To reduce the long-term cost of maintaining the tree, some of the lower down-pointing branches can be pruned back to their scaffold branches.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 18<br>*Harpephyllum caffrum* - South African Wild Plum<br><br>This tree is showing signs of tip dieback. The catalyst for this dieback could have been the aggressive pruning that the tree received in the past.<br><br>The tree is also planted very close to the building and the irrigation line, and there may have been root damage causing the dieback on this tree. For now, it should be left alone to see if it can recover.<br>It should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance only.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

Sites 19 and 22
*Ficus elastica* - Rubber Tree

These two massive *Ficus* trees are dominant landscape assets. Ficus trees are naturally adapted to be the biggest, strongest, and fastest-growing trees in the forest. If they are not maintained properly, their imposing presence can turn into a landscape hazard.

Ficus trees are known to be root aggressive, and these trees have already caused damage to the adjacent sidewalk. To mitigate against the problem of root heaving, root barriers can be installed along the sidewalk next time it is serviced. A plastic root barrier should be installed to a depth of 12 to 16 inches to slow the growth of roots around and below it. It will not prevent the spread of roots, but it will slow them sufficiently that they will not cause much if any damage to the sidewalk. These trees can be thinned on their fringe every few years to reduce the likelihood of tearout. However, aggressive tipping will only create more of a hazard. If the height of these trees is not acceptable, then they should be considered for removal.

The tree at site 19 has a wound on the southern side of the trunk that is almost fully closed. However, behind the actively closing cambium is a cavity that is filled with water. There is nowhere for the water to drain, so decay organisms are able to thrive in this micro-ecosystem inside the trunk of the tree. Some arborists recommend drilling a drainage hole for the water, but I recommend against this because drilling a drainage hole would create a new wound site and actually speed up the decay process by exposing more surface area of heartwood to decay. Rather, this tree should be inspected annually. If it is determined that there is too much internal decay for the tree to be safe in the landscape, then it should be removed.

The tree at site 22 has two large wound sites at 4 feet up the trunk on the interior. It is actively rolling cambium over these wound sites, and it appears that they will close before decay advances into the main trunk. These wound sites should also be inspected annually to make sure that the decay is not advancing into the heartwood of the tree and creating a hazard.

Around the root crown of both trees, there are injuries to the buttress roots from lawnmowers. Buttress roots of these trees should be protected from lawnmower damage because the wound sites can become entry points for disease and decay. Landscapers should be reminded to be careful when mowing around buttress roots.

Both trees can be retained in the landscape for several years because they do not pose an imminent hazard, but they should be considered for long-term removal.

Maintenance: eight hours with climber
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 20<br>*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper<br><br>This pepper tree is in competition with the rubber tree to the West, and some of its shoots should be pruned back to make way for the rubber tree's branches. There are some interior shoots on this tree that should be pruned back before they compete with the outer canopy. In the past, this tree was pruned back heavily, and it is still recovering from this pruning. After the interior shoots are removed, very little foliage needs to be removed from this tree.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 21<br>*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper<br><br>This young tree just needs a bit of interior deadwood cleaning. It is a fast-growing species that will need to be maintained for head height clearance every 6 to 12 months. The trunk of this tree is severely deformed and this will limit the ultimate lifespan of the tree. For now, it can be retained as an oddity in the landscape.<br><br>There are stress cracks along the Southern side of the trunk. These cracks should be monitored. If they grow and the bark loss advances, then the tree may have to be removed. For now, the tree does not pose a hazard and can be retained.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

Site 23
*Alnus rhombifolia* - White Alder

This Alder tree is in competition with the rubber tree, and the rubber tree should be pruned back to allow space for the Alder.

There are several large wounds on the top sides of lateral branches. These could have a variety of causes, but bark loss injuries are usually due to root cutting or squirrel chew. These bark loss wounds that run the length of the branches should be monitored. This tree should have an aerial inspection immediately to determine whether there is a hazard of wind throw.

The tree should be maintained for head height clearance.

Maintenance: two hours with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: high

Site 24
*Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweet Gum

This tree has a very large tearout wound on the South Eastern side of the trunk. The wound site is actively decaying, and there is soft, pithy wood within the heartwood of the tree. Ultimately, this wound site will limit the tree's lifespan.

The tree is out of balance because nearly all of its foliage is on the North Western side. This will predispose the tree to failing to the Northwest. Some of the foliage on the North Western side can be thinned to train the tree back to the South East. However, eventually this tree will need to be removed because the decay will advance on the interior of the tree and reduce its structural integrity.

This tree should be monitored annually for the advance of decay, and if more than two thirds of the heartwood of the tree is decayed, then it should be considered for removal.

Maintenance: one hour
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 25<br>*Juniper chinensis* - Hollywood Juniper<br><br>This tree is a low maintenance species that is well-chosen for the landscape. Every 2 to 5 years, it should have a deadwood cleaning. There are a few structural correction cuts that can be made in the low fringe, but they are not urgent.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |
|  | Sites 26<br>*Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweet Gum<br><br>This tree has lost its main leading trunk, and this will ultimately be the wound site that limits the lifespan of the tree. It is currently being grown as a multi-trunk specimen. There are some abrasion wounds on the southern side of one of the low lateral branches. These wound sites may have been caused by impact with a passerby or landscape worker.<br><br>In the past, this tree was aggressively topped, and it is currently resprouting. For now, the tree can be retained the landscape because it is small enough that there is no likelihood of damage to structures nearby.<br><br>The tree should be regularly reduced in height by pruning the longest leaders back to subordinate branches that are capable of assuming apical dominance. The tree should never be topped.<br><br>Maintenance: one hour<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Sites 27<br>*Ceratonia siliqua* - Carob Tree<br><br>This Carob Tree has some severe squirrel chew damage on many of its branches. The squirrel chew wound sites have girdled the stem of some of the branches that have subsequently died back. Aesthetically, the deadwood can be removed from the tree. The tree should also be pruned for head height clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 28<br>*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper<br><br>This pepper tree is growing in competition with the neighboring rubber tree, and it should be pruned back to make way for the rubber tree. In the past, many of its branches have been severely headed back, and these wound sites are apparent. Too much of the live foliage was removed from this tree, so it is currently in a stressed condition.<br><br>Maintenance: 40 min.<br>Next service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

Site 29
*Ficus elastica* - Rubber Tree

*Ficus* trees are jungle-giant monsters. They have aggressive roots that can lift and buckle foundations and pavement.

In the past, the sidewalk around this tree was replaced, and a root barrier was installed along the border of the sidewalk. This appears to have held back the advance of the roots for now, but because it is so close to the sidewalk, there is still a very good likelihood that this tree will continue to grow new roots under it.

This tree is a fast-growing species that will need to be maintained often to be retained in the landscape. Fringe at the tips should be thinned and reduced back to subordinate branches that are capable of assuming apical dominance. The tree should not be tipped or topped because that will cause long-term structural problems.

Maintenance: four hours with climber
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

Site 30
*Prunus spp.* - Ornamental Plum

This ornamental plum has problems that originated at the nursery. It has many shoots all originating at the same point on the trunk, making them susceptible to wind throw and tearout. They can be corrected by gradually removing one of the competing shoots each year for 2 to 3 years until the tree is trained back into a strong structure. If they are not pruned back, then the branches will grow in girth and the bark will press up against itself creating a site that can harbor disease and decay.
The tree should be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

Site 31
Vacant Planting Site

This site should be utilized by a diminutive species. It receives full southern exposure, and the tree chosen should be tolerant of summer heat. A Crape Myrtle could do well on this site.

Sites 32 and 33
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

These two bottlebrush trees are attractive landscape features at the edge of these parking structures. There were planted directly below power lines and will need to be maintained annually for line clearance.

Maintenance: 40 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 34<br>*Juniperus chinensis* - Hollywood Juniper<br><br>This Hollywood Juniper is a good choice of species because it requires little maintenance.<br>Unfortunately, its planting site is very small, and it appears to have already sustained some root damage. There are some cavities in the root crown on the northern side of the trunk that should be monitored. If decay advances much more into these cavities, then the tree will be a structural hazard and will need to be removed. There is a *Ficus* tree in a pot growing beneath this tree that should be moved before it competes with the canopy of the Juniper tree.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 35<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush tree is recovering from a severe pruning in the past. It only needs to be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance at this time.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 36<br>*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper<br><br>This tree has sustained a heavy pruning in the past and is currently in recovery mode. It will need to be pruned for sidewalk clearance and clearance with the bottlebrush tree to the east. There is some deadwood that can be removed from the canopy for aesthetic purposes. There are some old wound sites on the tree should be monitored. If decay advances, then the structural integrity of the limbs may be compromised, and the affected limbs will need to be removed before they self-prune.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

Site 37 and 39
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

These two bottlebrush trees were planted a bit too close to the building and the sidewalk, and they may cause problems by lifting the sidewalk with their roots in the future. They will also need to be maintained often to maintain building and sidewalk clearance. Lastly, they are in competition with the Oleander between them. If the Oleander is to be retained, then they should be pruned back to make space for it. If the Oleander is to be removed, then they can be allowed to grow together.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high

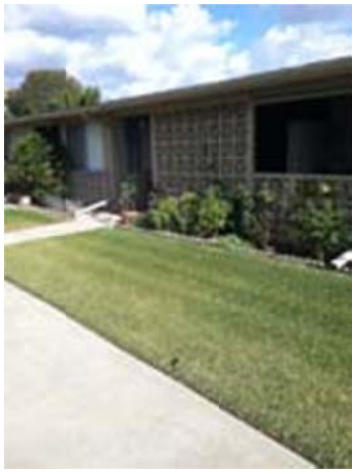
Site 38
*Oleander nerium* - Oleander

This is not actually a tree, but a bush pruned in a tree form. There are many trunks, all of which have been severely headed back in the past. Each of these stump wounds will become a site that will harbor decay in the future. There is some bark loss low on the root crown on some of the shoots, and these shoots may soon die back and need to be removed. This Oleander will not have a long lifespan in the site, but it can be retained until it becomes a nuisance or begins to die back.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

Site 40 through 43
Vacant Planting Site

These small planting sites could be utilized by a diminutive species with noninvasive roots. They all receive full Western exposure, and a tree that is planted on these sites should be tolerant of heat. Crape Myrtles could do well here.



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|  | Site 44<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The ties are constricting the trunk of the tree and deforming it. A stake is pressed up against the trunk of the tree and is creating abrasion marks. These wounds will be retained by the tree for the rest of its life, and they will eventually become weak points in the trunk that may turn into failure sites later in the tree's life. If the tree cannot stand on its own after the stake is removed, then it should be re-staked properly by driving two stakes into the ground outside the root zone of the tree and attaching wire and hose tubing that allows the tree freedom to move in the wind. If the tree does not have freedom to move, it will not develop proper trunk taper that is necessary for it to be able to stand on its own. The constriction is so severe on the top tie that this wound site may ultimately be the determinant of the tree's lifespan. It is possible that it will die in the next 1 to 2 years and need to be replaced.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 45<br>*Pittosporum undulatum* - Victorian box<br><br>This Victorian box has been aggressively pruned in the past and should be allowed to recover. It will need to be pruned for roof clearance. There is one anomalous branch that is growing out to the Southwest that should be pruned back to the parent stem. This tree is fruiting very well, and there is a good possibility that it will recover from its aggressive pruning in the past.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 46<br>*Bauhinia x blakeana* - Hong Kong Orchid Tree<br><br>This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The ties are constricting the trunk of the tree, and the stake is pressed up against the trunk, creating abrasion marks. These wounds will be retained for the life of the tree and will eventually become weak points that could turn into failures. If the tree cannot stand on its own after the stake is removed, then it should be re-staked by driving two stakes into the ground outside the root ball and securing the tree with wire and hose tubing that allows it freedom to move in the wind. Without the freedom to move, the tree will never develop proper trunk taper that is necessary to stand on its own. There is some minor deadwood that can be cleared out of the tree and some minor structural corrections that will help the tree to develop a stable canopy.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 47<br>*Pyrus kawakamii* - Evergreen Pear<br><br>This pear tree has severe symptoms of fire blight. It likely acquired the fire blight during a severe pruning in the past. Many of the branches have been tipped, and have since re-sprouted. There are symptoms on almost every leaf in the canopy of the tree. Eventually, the fire blight will kill the tree, but it can be retained in the landscape for several more years as it declines. If the tree is pruned, arborists should sterilize their pruning tools in bleach to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 48<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This would be an excellent space for a shade tree. There is plenty of space for the roots to grow, and the building to the North would benefit from the shade. |
|  | Site 49<br>*Liquidambar styraciflua* – Sweet Gum<br><br>This tree has some minor stress cracks on some of its branches that should be monitored. It is likely that it acquired these stress cracks from wind. If these stress cracks expand in size, then the affected branches may need to be removed before they become tearout hazards.<br><br>This tree does not have an ideal single leading trunk form, but most of its branch attach points have sufficient angles of attachment so they are not problems. There is one branch that is crossing a larger and more desirable stem; it should be removed.<br><br>For now, the tree needs very little maintenance, but it should be monitored for cantilever. If too much weight develops on the fringe of the tree, then it may need to be thinned before the branches tear out in a windstorm.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

Site 50
*Harpephyllum caffrum* - South African Wild Plum

This tree has some severe stress cracks and is bleeding profusely from them. There are weeping sites up and down the main trunk and the secondary trunk to the Southwest. The weeping sites are wet, indicating that the tree is actively losing sap. There appears to be a darkening of the bark around these weeping sites, which indicates that there is a fungal infection present.

The Western half of the tree is dying back, and this is likely due to the reduced sap pressure from the affected wound sites. The shareholder in the adjacent unit tells me that these weeping sites have been present for years and have had varying amounts of weeping over time. It is likely that the tree has drained much of its sap pressure from the Western half of the tree.

Further up the tree on some of the branches, there are different weeping sites that appear to be boreholes. These borehole sites also have a fungal infection.

Within the stress cracks, there is decay present that has softened the heartwood of the tree, creating a structural problem. The tree does not pose an imminent hazard in the landscape yet, but it should be monitored annually. If decay advances too much and the structure of the tree is compromised, then the tree may need to be removed and replaced.

This site has two irrigation lines running through it. There is likely some conflict between the tree roots and the irrigation line.

If the tree is to be retained in the landscape, it should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: high

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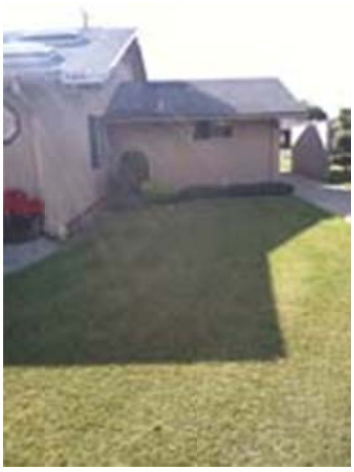
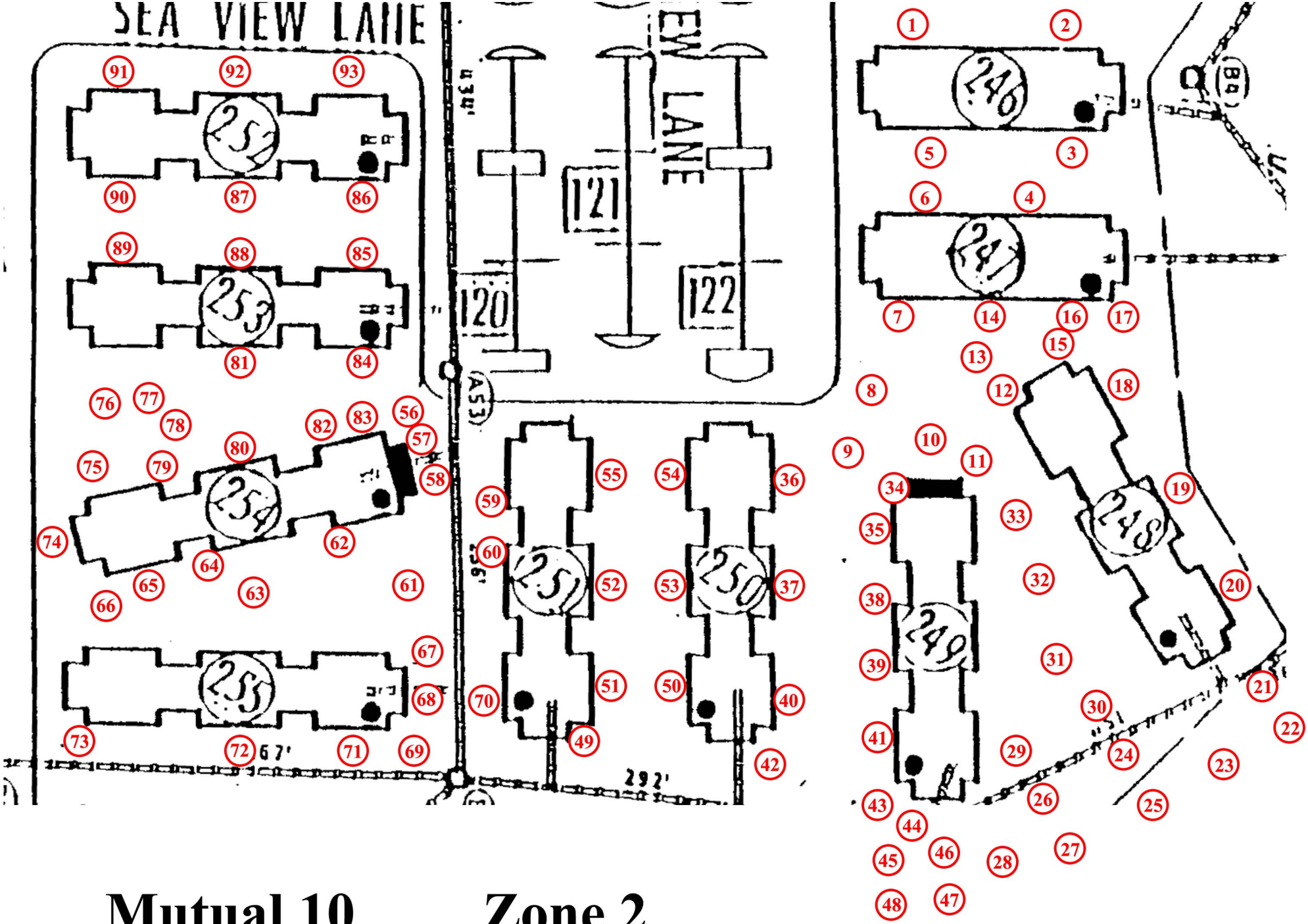
|  | Site 51<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This site receives protection from the Southwest by the adjacent building. This would be a good site for a diminutive species that would put an accent at the sidewalk intersection. This would be a good space for an Australian Willow. |
|  | Site 52<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This site receives full Western exposure. A tree that is planted here should be tolerant of summer heat. |




# Mutual 10 Zone 2

| | **Zone 2** |
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|  | Sites 1 and 2<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>These trees are recovering from topping wounds from a few years ago. They need to be pruned for sidewalk and roof clearance.<br><br>There are several hanging planters from the tree at site 1. Two of planters are hung correctly with hooks gently resting on the tops of the branches. One hanging planter and one garden hose mount are hung incorrectly with a wire girdling the branch. These hanging fixtures should be replaced correctly or removed entirely. If they are not corrected, then they will eventually cause abrasion wounds that will become entry points for disease and decay into the tree.<br><br>The tree at site 2 has a large succulent plant growing at its base. Although there is concern that the succulent plant is competing with the tree for water, it is best to leave this succulent in place because it is protecting the trunk from mechanical injury.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 3<br>*Pittosporum undulatum* - Victorian box<br><br>This tree has been aggressively pruned in the past, and is showing signs of stress. This tree should be allowed to recover for a growing season before structural correction pruning is done. There is some minor deadwood, but more may appear in one year's time, and the deadwood does not pose a hazard.<br><br>This tree is planted in a small site that is limited by the building to the North and the irrigation line to the South. Because an irrigation line runs right through the center of this planting site, this tree has a limited space to grow. It will end up causing damage to the irrigation line, or its roots will be cut when the irrigation line is serviced.<br><br>There is one small weeping site on the northern side of the trunk that should be monitored. If it turns into a more serious condition or if more weeping sites appear, then this tree may need to be treated for an infestation of boring insects.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 4<br>*Bauhinia x blakeana* - Hong Kong Orchid Tree<br><br>This tree is very tightly tied to its planting stake. The stake and ties need to be removed immediately because they are causing damage to the trunk and restricting the flow of water and nutrients to the foliage. If the tree is unable to stand on its own, then it should be re-staked properly with two stakes driven into the ground outside the root ball of the tree. The trunk can be supported using wire and rubber tubing that allows the tree freedom of movement in the wind.<br><br>This tree has also been topped, and a substantial stump has been left. The stump should be recut back to the next subordinate branch. Once this tree is re-staked, it should not be pruned for at least a year so that it can recover from its transplant shock and other stresses.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 5<br>*Ficus microcarpa* - Indian Laurel Fig<br><br>This was a poorly chosen species for the site because *Ficus* trees grow large quickly. They also have aggressive roots that can cause damage to foundations and hardscape. This tree will be especially destructive because it was planted in a small site and has an irrigation line running right through its root system. This tree will inevitably cause damage to the hardscape of the building to the North. There is already evidence of roots heaving the planter boxes in the private zone.<br><br>This tree should be considered for removal, but if it is not in the budget this year, then it will need to be maintained heavily every year. It should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 60 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: high<br><br>Removal Recommended |

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|  | Site 6<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This multi-trunk Crape Myrtle is growing well in the landscape and does not need much maintenance at this time. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. There are a few rubbing and crossing branches that could be corrected now, but they are not a high priority.<br><br>Maintenance: 5 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 7<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush tree is recovering from its topping wounds from a past pruning. It should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance. The potted plants around its base are protecting the trunk from mechanical injury from passersby and they can be allowed to stay. It is possible that the roots of this tree will cause damage to the adjacent walkway in the future, and it should be monitored.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 8<br>*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* - Carrotwood<br><br>This tree’s branching structure is not ideal because all of the attach points are narrow angles. This makes them susceptible to wind throw and tearout. However, it is too late in the tree's life to make correctional cuts because the wound sites would be too large for the tree to heal. Rather, this tree should be left alone and allowed to grow in its current form. If the wind does end up causing one of the branches to fail, then the branch can be recut back to the parent stem and the tree can be evaluated for hazard potential at that time. Currently there are no targets around this tree, and it can be retained in the landscape. It needs no maintenance at this time, but it may need to be pruned after the next growing season.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 9<br>*Bauhinia x blakeana* - Hong Kong Orchid<br><br>This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The ties are currently constricting the trunk of the tree and leaving abrasion marks. The trunk of the tree is slightly warped due to the pressure from the ties. There is some minor deadwood that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. This tree should be allowed to grow for a season to overcome the stresses of being planted.<br><br>Maintenance: 25 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Sites 10<br>*Fraxinus uhdei* - Shamel Ash<br><br>This Shamel Ash needs a deadwood cleaning. There is significant deadwood in the canopy that should be removed before it self-prunes. It should be noted that ash trees grow very tall and this ash tree may grow another 20 to 30 feet. Ash trees should never be topped, so if height of this tree is a concern, then it should be reduced gradually over a period of 2 to 3 years. At this time, only deadwood removal is necessary, but after the next growing season, the fringe should be reduced.<br><br>Maintenance: three hours with climber<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 11<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush was planted too close to the building. It will need to be pruned often for building clearance, and there is a possibility that its roots may cause damage to the hardscape.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |

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|  | Sites 12<br>*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* - Carrotwood<br><br>This Carrotwood is very healthy and has a full canopy. It is showing signs of rapid growth, and it will need to be pruned for roof clearance. There are a few shoots that are growing a bit too long in the upper canopy, and they should be reduced back to subordinate branches that can assume apical dominance. This tree is also growing into competition with its neighbor Brazilian Pepper. The trees are approximately equal in growing potential and they can be allowed to compete with each other to create a full, dense canopy. The interior of the Carrotwood could be thinned a bit to reduce the growing potential of the tree.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 13<br>*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper<br><br>This Brazilian Pepper was heavily pruned and is suffering. It was clipped at a height of 6 feet all the way around its fringe, and there are many stumps that need to be recut back to the parent stem. The upper canopy is showing signs of stress because of this pruning. If a few structural corrections are made, this tree can regain an attractive landscape form.<br><br>Maintenance: one hour<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 14<br>*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* - Carrotwood<br><br>This Carrotwood is looking very sparse. It was heavily pruned in the past, and it appears to be suffering drought stress. Many of the leaves are cupping and curling, indicating that the tree is not getting enough water to its foliage. This could be due to low water, root damage, or a variety of other causes.<br><br>From the pruning wounds, there are many shoots that have grown in response. They should be thinned to the strongest leaders to train the tree to a strong structure. If these training cuts are not made, then the shoots will be more susceptible to tear out in a windstorm. The tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance annually.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 15<br>*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper<br><br>This pepper tree was aggressively pruned into a ball shape. Too much of the live foliage was removed, and there are many stumps that remain on the tree. There is also some deadwood that could be removed for aesthetic purposes.<br>If the tree goes into decline, then it should be removed and replaced. Otherwise, the canopy should be rebalanced to the South. The canopy is too dense on the North side, and if it continues to grow in this way, then the tree will become imbalanced to the North.<br><br>Maintenance: 60 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 16<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush is recovering from its previous pruning. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is a possibility that this tree will cause damage to the nearby sidewalk and irrigation system because of its proximity.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 17<br>*Pittosporum undulatum* - Victorian box<br><br>This tree has good form and should be monitored for sidewalk and roof clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 18<br>*Thuja plicata* - Red Cedar<br><br>This tree's low interior has been opened up by some aggressive pruning. This species will not be able to regrow foliage to fill in this void.<br>There are some adventitious shoots on the low branches that are receiving light. These shoots should be allowed to grow because they will increase the deposition of tissue near the wound sites of the old pruning cuts. There are a few stumps that should be removed from the previous pruning so the tree can begin to heal them.<br>There is a metal wire and hose that is impounded in the trunk of the tree approximately 8 feet up. This should not be removed because it would further damage the tree. The wire should be cut flush to the trunk without damaging the bark so the hose can be removed to prevent constriction of the main trunk on the northern half of the tree.<br>This is ordinarily a low maintenance species, but it will grow tall. This tree could end up growing another 20 to 30 feet.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 19<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree will need to be maintained for sidewalk and roof clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Sites 20<br>*Juniperus chinensis* - Hollywood Juniper<br><br>This is a low maintenance tree, but the homeowner has requested its replacement with a more attractive species. This tree is slated for removal and so it should not be pruned. |
|  | Sites 21<br>*Grevillea robusta* - Silk Oak<br><br>This Silk Oak is in heavy competition with its neighbor the Ash tree. It does not help that the southern side of the tree was heavily pruned back to make way for the Ash. There are many stumps on the southern side should be recut back to parent stems, and there is some deadwood that should be removed before it self-prunes. Further up the tree, there is some live foliage that is directly competing with the foliage on the fringe of the ash. Because of this competition, the tree has developed a slight lean to the North. Nearly all of its foliage is on the North side, and this is a predisposing factor for the tree to potentially fail to the North. It is not an imminent failure, but the tree should be monitored annually for any signs of stress. If such signs appear, then the tree should be removed and replaced before it becomes a hazard to the building to the North.<br>For now, the stumps should be recut, the deadwood should be removed, and the competition should be addressed.<br><br>Maintenance: two hours with climber<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |

Site 22
*Fraxinus uhdei* - Shamel Ash

This ash tree has a significant load of deadwood that can be manicured out of it. The deadwood manicure will help the tree focus its energy on the growing tips, and also make the tree more aesthetic.
In the past, this tree was topped at a height of around 20 feet, and has since resprouted from those topping cuts. The attach points of those sprouts are weak, and they are predisposed to failing in wind. The weakest branches should be pruned out before they fail. The tree should also be monitored for head height clearance.
This tree is in heavy competition with the Silk Oak to the North at site 21. Some of its northern fringe should be pruned back to allow the Silk Oak space to grow. This ash tree will grow tall. If height is a concern, then it should be addressed gradually over a period of 2 to 3 years. The tallest leader should be cut back to subordinate branches that are capable of assuming apical dominance. The branches of an Ash tree should never be topped.

Maintenance: five hours with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

Site 23
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

This bottlebrush has foliage that appears very sparse. It should be allowed to grow for another season before pruning. If the tree is able to push out a fuller canopy, then the lowest hanging fringe can be pruned back. However, if the tree continues to decline, then it may need to be considered for removal and replacement.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: medium

Site 24 and 25
*Pyrus kawakamii* - Evergreen Pear

These two pear trees were severely pruned in the recent past. The stump cuts that were left are barely resprouting. The trees have fire blight, which was likely acquired during the last pruning. As the fire blight claims live tissue, it can be removed by arborists who sterilize their tools between cuts.
Eventually these trees will decline and die, but they can be retained for several more years.

Maintenance: 40 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low

Removal Recommended

Site 26
*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper

This tree was aggressively pruned in the past and is currently in recovery mode. The foliage of the top of the canopy is looking a bit sparse. There are many stumps that remain from the previous pruning that should be cut back to the parent stems.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 27<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This tree is tightly tied to its stake. The ties are creating constriction points on the trunk that are restricting the flow of water and nutrients to the canopy. There are also some abrasion marks on the trunk from either mechanical damage from passersby or abrasion with the stakes.<br>If the tree cannot stand on its own, then it should be re-staked properly with 2 stakes, metal wire, and rubber tubing to support the weight of the tree. No tension should be placed on the trunk of the tree. Rather, the tree should be allowed to sway freely in the wind so that it will deposit reaction wood at the root crown and thereby develop trunk taper.<br>The foliage is problematic because it is showing signs of scorch. This scorch could be due to summer heat, drought stress, or a combination of the two.<br>After re-staking, this tree should be observed for a year. If it continues to decline, then it may need to be replaced.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 28<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This Crape Myrtle does not have ideal form because it has many branches all emanating from a single point on the trunk. This will inevitably cause problems in the tree's future because this structure is susceptible to wind throw and tearout. This structure originated with the nursery practice of pinching the top of the young plant and allowing the shoots that re-sprouted to compete with each other for light. This creates a form with relatively little lateral branching that is susceptible to wind throw and tearout. No pruning should be done at this time, but it should be monitored annually.<br><br>Maintenance: zero<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 29<br>*Syagrus romanzoffianum* - Queen Palm<br><br>This Palm has good form and will need to be maintained annually by removing the dead fronds and fruiting structures. This Palm has been climbed with spikes in the past, and the wounds from these climbing spikes remain. When palms are climbed with spikes, they retain these wounds for the rest of their lives. Live trees should never be climbed with spikes.<br><br>There appears to be a minor amount of fungus on the North side of the trunk. It is not serious at this time, but it should be monitored. If the fungus advances, then the structural integrity of the tree may be compromised. |
|  | Site 30<br>*Ceratonia siliqua* - Carob Tree<br><br>This tree has several dead branches that should be removed before they self-prune. Many of the limbs have squirrel chew damage. These wounds should be monitored, because when they girdle the stems completely, the branches will die back to the main stem. The outer fringe is healthy, but the upper canopy is looking sparse because of the squirrel chew.<br>There are some surface roots that have been damaged by lawnmowers. Care should be taken when mowing around the base of this tree so that the roots are not injured.<br><br>This tree should be monitored for head height clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: four hours with climber<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 31<br>*Pinus radiata* - Monterey Pine<br><br>This pine tree was severely pruned in the past, and too much live foliage was removed at once. It is currently in recovery mode, and no live foliage should be pruned off this tree for at least two years. There are a few dead branches that could be pruned out for aesthetic purposes. The tree should be sprayed with water to clear out the dead needles. This will improve light penetration and the photosynthetic potential of the tree.<br><br>There appears to be some digging around the root crown of this tree. This practice should be stopped because digging usually involves cutting or damaging roots. If a tree acquires a major injury close to the root crown, then decay could enter and cause structural instability over the long term.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 32<br>*Pinus radiata* - Monterey Pine<br><br>Like its neighbor, this tree was over pruned in the past. It is currently in recovery mode. A bit of deadwood should be removed for aesthetic purposes, and the dead needles should be sprayed down with a hose.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Service: now<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 33<br>*Pinus radiata* - Monterey Pine<br><br>Like its neighbors at sites 31 and 32, this tree was aggressively pruned in the past. It is in recovery mode, and no live foliage should be cut from it for at least two years. The dead needles should be knocked out of the canopy with a spray of water. There are a few stumps that should be recut back to the parent stems so the tree can begin to heal them.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 34<br>*Parkinsonia spp*. - Littleleaf Palo Verde<br><br>This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The ties are cutting off circulation and are leaving abrasion marks in the trunk. The stake that is pressed up against the trunk of the tree is creating stake dependency. The proper way to stake a tree is with 2 stakes, wire, and rubber tubing to support the tree but not put tension on the trunk. The tree will need to have some freedom to move in the wind so that it can develop trunk taper.<br>There are a few correctional cuts that can be made on this tree that will improve its structure for the long-term<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 35<br>*Morus alba* - Fruitless Mulberry<br><br>This young Mulberry tree has been tipped on nearly every one of its branches. The intention of this pruning was to keep it small, but instead it created wound sites that will serve as entry points for decay and disease. The tree will need some time to recover.<br><br>Mulberry trees are fast-growing species, and they are known to grow up to 3 to 6 feet in a single growing season. This tree will be costly to maintain on an annual basis. In the fall, deadwood should be pruned out and the growing tips should be reduced back to subordinate branches that are capable of assuming apical dominance.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: high |

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|  | Site 36<br>*Harpephyllum caffrum* - South African Wild Plum<br><br>This tree has been aggressively pruned in the past, and nearly all of its branches have been tipped. These tipping cuts have put stress on the tree, and it is currently in recovery mode. No live foliage should be pruned out of the tree at this time. There are some weeping sites along the trunk of the tree that should be monitored as well.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 37<br>*Harpephyllum caffrum* - South African Wild Plum<br><br>This tree has the same problems as its neighbor at site 36. It was tipped on nearly all of its leaders and is currently in recovery mode. It should be allowed to grow for a season before structural retraining begins. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 38<br>*Ceratonia siliqua* - Carob Tree<br><br>There is a metal pole embedded in the root system on the Eastern side of the trunk of this tree. The pole should be removed if it is possible to do so without damaging the roots. However, if it is not possible to remove this pole without damaging the roots of the tree, then it should be cut flush to the roots with a hacksaw to remove the trip hazard. Prying the pole out of the trunk of the tree will only do more damage than good.<br>There is some squirrel chew damage on many of the branches, and these wounds should be monitored. If they show signs of dieback, then they should be pruned back to the parent stem.<br>This tree should be pruned for sidewalk, roof, and head height clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

Site 39
*Albizia julibrissin* - Persian Silk Tree

This tree is relatively healthy, but there are new long branches that will need to be trimmed back for roof clearance. Previous pruning has caused new emerging sprouts to compete with each other for light. These sprouts are not strongly attached to the parent stem and should be trained to the strongest leaders. There are a few minor weeping sites on the tree that should be monitored annually. On the South Western side, there are two wounds that appear to be caused by torsional stress. This is possibly due to wind loads on the tree. If these wounds continue to weep, then there is a possibility that the large limbs may have to be removed before decay advances into the main trunk. For now, they should just be monitored.

The anomalously long branches on this tree should be pruned back to subordinate branches that are capable of assuming apical dominance.

There is a bird nest in the south eastern corner of the canopy, approximately 10 feet up. Care should be taken to not harm this bird nest during nesting season.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: winter
Priority: medium

Site 40
*Harpephyllum caffrum* - South African Wild Plum

Like its neighbors, this plum was pruned aggressively and is in recovery mode. This plum tree will need to be pruned for roof clearance sooner than its neighbors though. It should also be monitored for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 15 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 41<br>*Pittosporum undulatum* - Victorian Box<br><br>This tree is fruiting profusely which is a sign of good health. There are some minor dead branches that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. There is a co-dominant leader that will eventually cause problems in the future. It should be allowed to grow while the tree is in its juvenile form, but it should be pruned out in the next 2 to 5 years.<br><br>Maintenance: zero<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 42<br>*Alnus rhombifolia* - White Alder<br><br>There are several pruning sites on the North Eastern side of the tree that are showing signs of decay. These wounds should be monitored annually. If decay advances, then it could affect the structural integrity of the tree. The tree is not a hazard at this point, but if fungal blooms appear or if branches around this wound site begin to die back, then the tree may need to be considered for removal.<br><br>Maintenance: 1 hour with climber<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 43<br>*Ginkgo biloba* - Ginkgo Tree<br><br>This tree is a magnificent specimen of ginkgo. There is very little to be done to this tree at this time. It will need to be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance annually. In the spring, some of the extreme tips can be reduced back to subordinate branches that are capable of assuming apical dominance.<br><br>Maintenance: 90 min. with climber<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 44<br>*Oleander nerium* - Oleander<br><br>This Oleander is not actually a tree, but a bush that has been pruned into a tree form. The natural form of Oleander is a hedge or tall shrub. The stems have formed a chaotic structure, and it would be a waste of time to correct the defects in form. Rather, the Oleander should be allowed to grow in its anomalous form until it begins to decline and die. It likely has another five years left in the landscape. |
|  | Site 45<br>*Bauhinia x blakeana* - Hong Kong Orchid<br><br>This tree needs to be re-staked immediately. The stake is too close to the trunk of the tree, and the ties are causing constriction and abrasion on the trunk. There are already some abrasion marks where the nursery stake was splinted up against the trunk of the tree. If this tree is not able to stand on its own, then it should be re-staked with 2 stakes, wire, and rubber tubing that allow it to sway freely in the wind. The tree needs to sway in the wind to develop trunk taper. There is some minor deadwood that can be cleaned out for aesthetic purposes.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 46<br>*Juniper chinensis* - Hollywood Juniper<br><br>This is a low maintenance species that is attractive in the landscape. There are a few stump cuts that should be recut back to the parent stem. There is not much interior deadwood to be removed, but the tree should be cleaned for deadwood every 2 to 5 years. This is one of the lowest maintenance landscape trees.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 47<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush tree has a good umbrella form, but it will need to be maintained often to raise the fringe off the sidewalk. There is a buildup of dead tissue on the interior that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. Raising the low fringe and removal of this dead tissue is very time-consuming because each branch needs to be cut with a hand clipper.<br>Rather, the more cost-effective approach is to continue to hedge the fringe as it has been maintained in the past. This is not an orthodox method of maintenance, but the tree seems to have adapted to it. The important aspect of hedging is that it is done often and the wounds are kept small. The tree will be able to handle small pruning wounds, but if too much time passes, and the pruning cuts are large, then it will be more difficult for the tree to heal them.<br><br>Maintenance: 60 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 48<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This Crape Myrtle has a small amount of bark fungus in some of its branches. If the bark fungus girdles the branch, then the branch will die and will need to be pruned back to the parent stem. However, no corrective action should be taken at this time. In the spring, if the growth flush is vigorous, then the tree can be trained structurally.<br><br>Maintenance: 5 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 49<br>*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper<br><br>This is a fast-growing species. It will need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months. There are some stump cuts that can be cut back to the parent stem.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: high |

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|  | Site 50<br>*Pittosporum undulatum* - Victorian Box<br><br>This tree does not need any pruning at this time. It should be allowed to fight for space with its neighbor at site 51 because this will create a dense canopy cover over the sidewalk and will reduce the labor cost of maintaining the fringe.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 51<br>*Pittosporum undulatum* - Victorian Box<br><br>This tree does not need any pruning at this time, but it should be monitored for sidewalk and roof clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 52<br>*Juniper chinensis* - Hollywood Juniper<br><br>This Juniper tree is a good selection for the landscape because it is low maintenance. The interior deadwood has already been cleaned out and does not need to be cleaned for another 2 to 5 years. There are a few stump cuts that should be returned to the parent stem.<br><br>This tree was planted with an irrigation line running very close to its trunk. It is possible that the roots of this tree will cause damage to the irrigation system or maintenance crews for the irrigation system will cause damage to the roots of the tree.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 53<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This Crape Myrtle has good form and does not need any pruning at this time. It was planted too close to an irrigation line. It is likely that the roots of this tree will be harmed by maintenance crews for the irrigation line. |
|  | Site 54<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This tree has good branching structure, but its trunk has been kinked by poor planting practices. There is a distinct kink in the trunk at a height of 3 feet. This is likely caused by ties to the stakes that were too tight. This defect will be retained by the tree for the rest of its life and will likely become a point of failure later in its life. This tree was also planted too close to an irrigation line, and there will likely be conflicts between the roots and the irrigation line.<br><br>Maintenance: zero<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 55<br>*Bauhinia x blakeana* - Hong Kong Orchid<br><br>This tree's planting site was poorly chosen; it was planted too close to the irrigation line. There will likely be conflict between the roots of this tree and the irrigation line. There is some deadwood in the canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.<br><br>There are some abrasions on the southwestern side of the trunk from contact with the stake that was holding it up at the nursery. There are also some abrasion marks from the ties that were securing the tree to the stake. These injuries will take some time to heal and should be monitored.<br><br>Maintenance: 5 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |

Site 56
*Jacaranda mimosifolia* - Jacaranda

This tree was very severely pruned in the recent past and has since re-sprouted. The new sprouts have grown chaotically and are competing with each other for light. This has created a canopy with very little lateral branching that is susceptible to wind throw and tearout. It is likely that these branches will begin to fail in the next major windstorm on this tree.

Gradually, the tree should be retrained to a strong scaffold by thinning the competing shoots to the strongest ones. The narrow angles of attachment should be removed. There are some branches that are drooping over the sidewalk on both sides should be pruned back to subordinate branches that are capable of assuming apical dominance. There should be a gradual thinning of the sprouts in the canopy to force the other sprouts to develop lateral branching and improve the structure of the tree.

This species is fast-growing and has soft wood that can fail easily under stress. The previous pruning will likely be the determinant of its lifespan. This tree will have to be maintained often to keep it safe.

Maintenance: two hours
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

Sites 57 and 58
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

These bottlebrush trees were planted too close to the building and the electrical box. They will likely cause problems over time as they press against the foundation. There are already signs of the sidewalk cracking between the two trees. These trees will need to be maintained often for roof and building clearance. They should also be maintained for sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 40 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high

Site 59
*Harpephyllum caffrum* - South African Wild Plum

This tree was aggressively pruned in the past and is currently in recovery mode. It should not be pruned at this time, but after the spring growth flush, it should be assessed for structural corrections. It was planted too close to the building and the roots are already showing signs of lifting the infrastructure.

Maintenance: zero
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 60<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush was planted a bit too close to the building, and its roots may cause some damage to the infrastructure. There appears to be a cavity on the Eastern and Northern sides of this tree that should be monitored annually. If fungal blooms appear, then the tree may need to be removed. Currently, the tree needs to be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 61<br>*Pinus radiata* – Monterey Pine<br><br>This pine tree is suffering from an unknown cause. There are some weeping sites up and down the trunk and a long history of dried sap. These weeping sites are indicative of a pine borer infestation that can ultimately cause the death of the tree. This tree should be carefully monitored for signs of decline. Many of these weeping sites are dry which means that they have not been active recently. This is a good sign, and perhaps the tree has a chance to recover.<br><br>The foliage is acceptable, but the lower foliage should be sprayed with water to knock out the dead needles and improve sunlight penetration. There is some minor deadwood that could be pruned out of the tree for aesthetic purposes.<br><br>Little pruning needs to be done at this time because the tree needs a chance to cope with its stress.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |

Site 62
*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper

This tree was very aggressively pruned in the past and is recovering from those wounds. Far too much live foliage was taken off the tree, and it is beginning to die back from the tips. The tree is also planted immediately adjacent to an irrigation line, and it is possible that there was some root cutting done to maintenance the irrigation line. On the North side of the trunk approximately 6 feet up, there are tensional cracks in the bark that indicate that the trunk is being bent to the south.

Leaves are showing signs of iron-induced chlorosis which is a condition caused by a deficiency of iron in the leaves. It does not necessarily mean that there is a deficiency of iron in the soil. Rather, it is possible that the iron is inaccessible due to soil pH. To better diagnose the cause of this tree's stress, a soil pH test could be conducted. However, the tree is relatively young, and can still be replaced fairly easily; it might be a waste of resources to conduct further testing to preserve the tree.

Deadwood can be removed from this tree for aesthetic purposes in the short run, but no live wood should be removed.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

Site 63
*Morus alba* - Fruitless Mulberry

This tree has been aggressively pollarded many times in the past. These pollard points have re-sprouted into many shoots that compete with each other for light. If the shoots are not thinned, then they will develop into long slender branches with little taper and no lateral branching. These will be susceptible to wind throw and become a hazard in the landscape. The primary structure of the tree can be retrained, but it will be a time-consuming process and will take 2 to 3 years.

The Fruitless Mulberry is a fast-growing species that requires costly maintenance to retain in the landscape. Although the tree will have the potential to recover from this previous pruning, it should be recommended for removal and replacement to reduce the cost of maintaining the landscape.

Maintenance: one hour
Next Service: spring
Priority: high

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|  | Site 64<br>*Harpephyllum caffrum* - South African Wild Plum<br><br>This tree has some tip die back that should be monitored. There is some deadwood in the canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. It will need to be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 65<br>*Lophostemon confertus* - Brisbane Box<br><br>This tree's stakes need to be removed immediately. The ties are leaving abrasions on the trunk and are constricting the flow of water and nutrients to the canopy. This tree should be able to stand on its own. If it can't, then the stakes should be repositioned further apart, outside the root zone. Then the tree can be loosely tied with wire and rubber tubing that allows it the freedom to move in the wind.<br><br>This was a good choice of nursery stock because there is branching nearly all the way to the ground. This will help the tree develop trunk taper and will create a strong structure in its future. The tree may end up causing problems to the sidewalks around it because it is a known root heaver. These problems won't likely appear for at least another 5 to 10 years.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 minutes<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 66<br>*Harpephyllum caffrum* - South African Wild Plum<br><br>This tree needs to be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance. There are some interior shoots that should be pruned out before they compete with the general canopy.<br><br>Maintenance: 60 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 67<br>*Morus alba* - Fruitless Mulberry<br><br>This tree has been aggressively pollarded many times in the past. These pollard points have re-sprouted many shoots that are competing with each other for light. If the shoots are not thinned, then they will develop into long, slender branches with little taper and no lateral branching. These will be susceptible to wind throw and become a hazard in the landscape. The structural armature of the tree can be retrained, but it will be a time-consuming process and will take 2 to 3 years.<br><br>The Mulberry tree is a fast-growing tree that requires costly maintenance. Although the tree will have the potential to recover from this previous pruning, it should be recommended for removal and replacement to reduce the cost of maintaining the landscape.<br><br>Maintenance: one hour<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 68<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This Crape Myrtle needs to have its stakes removed immediately. The ties are constricting the trunk and are causing it to kink. This deformation of the trunk will remain with the tree for the rest of its life and likely be a point of failure late in the tree's life. If the tree cannot stand on its own, then the stakes should be moved further apart, outside the root zone, and the tree can be re-staked with wire and hose so that it can sway in the wind. There is a small branch pointing to the South that is rubbing up against the main trunk that should be removed to prevent further abrasion. There is a major bark loss wound at the root crown on the Eastern side. This was likely caused by abrasion with the nursery stake. This defect will be retained for the rest of the tree's life.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |

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|  | Site 69<br>*Magnolia grandiflora* - Southern Magnolia<br><br>This Magnolia tree has a beautiful fringe, but its structure is not ideal. Many branches are emanating from the same point, 10 feet up the trunk. This originated from the planting practice of tipping the top of the young nursery stock and allowing the new shoots to compete with each other for light. This results in the visually pleasing, yet structurally weak ball shape. Though the tree is healthy and aesthetically appealing, its structure will predispose it to wind throw and tearout in the future, thereby limiting its lifespan.<br><br>The tree does not need to be pruned at this time, but it should be monitored annually for roof and sidewalk clearance. Also, if shoots grow too long towards the roof, they should be pruned back to reduce the likelihood of failure onto the adjacent building.<br><br>Maintenance: zero<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 70<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - lemon scented bottlebrush<br><br>This tree will need to be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 71<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree is recovering from some topping wounds it received some years ago. The tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 72<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This tree's stakes need to be removed immediately. They are creating abrasions on the trunk and constricting the flow of water and nutrients to the canopy. This tree has a very upright form, and lateral branching should be encouraged.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 73<br>*Bauhinia x blakeana* - Hong Kong Orchid tree<br><br>This tree's stake needs to be removed immediately. The stake is pressing up against the trunk of the tree and is causing abrasions low on the root crown. The tie that is securing the tree to the stake is too tight and is damaging the bark. If the tree cannot stand on its own after the stake is removed, then it should be re-staked properly with 2 stakes driven into the ground outside the root ball. There are some minor form correction cuts that should be made.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 74<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This site is smaller than it appears because there is an irrigation line running through the center of it. A diminutive tree could be planted here to create some afternoon shade for building 254. Since this site receives full southern and western exposure, a tree that can handle summer heat should be chosen. |

Site 75
*Ficus microcarpa* - Indian Laurel Fig

This species is an improper choice for this site because it is so close to the building. *Ficus* trees have notoriously aggressive roots that can heave and buckle foundations and sidewalks. These trees are also very aggressive growers and will need to be maintained frequently to keep them under control. This tree is in close proximity to a building and a sidewalk. There is an irrigation line that runs through the root zone close to the base of the tree. Either the tree will damage the irrigation line with its roots or maintenance crews fixing the irrigation line will damage roots of the tree.

In the past, this tree has been maintained by aggressively tipping all of the branches and removing massive amounts of foliage at one time. This pruning strategy causes the tree to respond with many new, vigorous shoots that need to be maintained more often. In the long run, it becomes more costly to maintain the tree in this manner. Though this tree can be maintained in the landscape for some time, it will eventually have to be removed and replaced, or else it will cause costly damage to the surrounding hardscape.

Maintenance: four hours with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: high
Removal Recommended

Site 76
*Pinus canariensis* - Canary Island Pine

This pine tree is a good choice of species for the climate zone; however, it tends to grow very tall. Shareholders should be aware that this tree could grow another 20 or 30 feet. There is a kink in the trunk about 15 feet up where several lateral branches are spreading out to the North West. It is likely that at some point in the distant past, this tree was injured at this height and its shoots re-sprouted in response. This structural defect will eventually become a key stress point if this tree were to fail in the future. However, failure is not imminent and the tree can be retained in the landscape for some time. It should be monitored annually for any signs of stress cracks or decay that may indicate an imminent failure.

On the South side of the trunk, there are two large limbs that are pressed up against each other. This defect should not be mitigated at this time because the limbs have grown so large that removal of one of them would leave too large of a wound site. If one of the limbs dies back, then it can be removed; but the wound site may limit the tree's ultimate lifespan.

Some of this tree's branches have been tipped in the past. The tipping cuts have become entry points for decay and disease. Each of the tipped branches should be monitored annually for any signs of dieback. If decay progresses down these branches into the heartwood of the trunk, then it will create a structural deficiency in the main trunk. No pruning is necessary at this time, but the tree should be monitored annually.

Maintenance: 90 min. with climber
Next Service: fall
Priority: medium

Site 77
*Olea europaea* - Olive Tree

This olive tree has signs of the condition xylella. Xylella is a systemic disease that translocates throughout the tree once it is infected. It causes the swelling of xylem tissue, reducing the conductivity of water and nutrients to the leaves. Symptomatic tissue browns out and dies. Aesthetically, this tissue can be removed, and the tree can be retained in the landscape for some time. However, this condition will eventually cause death of the tree over the next 5 to 10 years.

The deadwood and symptomatic tissue can be removed, but arborists should sterilize their tools in bleach to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual.

Maintenance: 90 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low

Site 78
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

This bottlebrush was aggressively pruned back into a ball. It is currently in guarded condition because it does not have enough live foliage to support its trunk diameter at this time. Dead tissue can be removed for aesthetic purposes, but no pruning should be done on this tree until it has had a chance to recover.

There is a hanging tchotchke in the tree that appears to be a former staghorn fern that has since died. It is secured to the tree with a metal wire and a bungee cord that are constricting the trunk. The wire, the bungee cord, and the dead fern should be removed immediately.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high

Site 79
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

This tree was aggressively pruned into a ball in the recent past. Like its neighbor, it is in guarded condition and should be left alone until it has had a chance to recover. There are a few cuts that should be made for roof and head height clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

Site 80
*Ficus microcarpa* - Indian Laurel Fig

This tree was a poor choice of species for its location because *Ficus* trees are root aggressive. This tree was planted very close to a building and will eventually cause damage to the patio and foundation. *Ficus* trees are also fast growers and need to be maintained often. In the past, this tree has been pruned very aggressively into a ball by removing most of the foliage at one time. These pruning wounds then re-sprouted new shoots that grew even more vigorously and now require more frequent, costly maintenance.

The leaves of this tree are affected by either thrips or mites. Diagnosing which one it is would require sending a leaf sample to a lab. Both thrips and mites are foliar conditions that cause distortion of leaves but do not severely affect the health of the tree. All they will do is reduce the aesthetic appearance of the tree and slightly reduce the photosynthetic potential of the leaves by distorting them. Even with this affliction, this tree will be very vigorous in the landscape.

Maintenance: two hours
Next Service: now
Priority: high

Removal Recommended

Site 81
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

This tree, like its neighbors, was pruned aggressively into a ball. It is currently in guarded condition, and not much live foliage should be removed at this time. Only a few cuts should be made for roof clearance. The leaves are beginning to yellow out, showing signs of stress. If the tree does not push out enough new foliage in the spring, then it may suffer decline in the summertime.

There are several hanging planters in the tree that are hung from nails that are driven into the limbs. Driving nails into a tree limb creates a wound site that harbors decay and disease. Though this cannot be corrected at this time, it should be noted that nails should never be driven into live tree trunks or branches.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

Site 82
*Ginkgo biloba* - Maidenhair Tree

There is a key structural defect in this tree at approximately 3 feet up the trunk. The tree has two co-dominant leaders with a narrow angle of attachment. The bark of each trunk is pressed together preventing the branch union from growing as they each increase in girth. This defect will eventually become a hazard for the adjacent building because the trunk to the South is most likely to fail. As the tree receives wind loads, the two co-dominant stems will oscillate much like a tuning fork. At the peak of the wave, all of the force of the wind is concentrated on the branch union of the co-dominant stems. A recommended mitigation for the co-dominant structure is to tie a safety line 2/3 of the way up into the tree. This will not prevent the tree from failing, but if it does fail, it will limit the damage to the building by holding the failed trunk of up against the remaining one.

Unfortunately for the shareholders at building 254, this tree is a female ginkgo. It produces copious amounts of foul-smelling fruit. However, the tree is visually appealing in the fall. A decision should be made by the adjacent shareholders and the board on whether this tree should be retained or removed.

There is some minor bark fungus affecting this tree, but it does not need to be mitigated at this time. If the afflicted branches die back, then they can be removed. There is some nursery stake plastic that is impounded in the bark of the northern trunk, and this remains from when the tree was younger and tied to its stake. This plastic should not be removed because its removal would create a larger wound site and do more harm than good. It should be cut flush to the trunk without damaging the bark.

Maintenance: one hour with climber
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

Site 83
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

This bottlebrush tree was aggressively pruned into a ball. Like its neighbors, it is in guarded condition and should not have much live foliage removed at this time. It will need to be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 84<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree was aggressively pruned into a ball and is recovering. It will need to be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Next Service: spring<br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 85<br>*Ficus microcarpa* - Indian Laurel fig<br><br>This tree was a poor choice of species for this site because *Ficus* trees are vigorous growers and root heavers. This tree will likely cause damage to the adjacent building's patio and foundation. There is also an irrigation line that runs right through the root system of this tree that will likely be damaged by the roots. If not, then the roots will likely be damaged by maintenance crews fixing the irrigation line.<br>This tree is a fast-growing species and will need to be maintained often to be retained in the landscape. This can be costly over time.<br>The tree has a foliar condition that is distorting some of the leaves: either thrips or mites. A lab analysis would be needed to diagnose which one. Neither of these conditions is a serious affliction to the tree's health, but it will create a distortion in some of the leaves that will be aesthetically unattractive.<br>If retained in the landscape, this tree will need to be maintained often.<br><br>Maintenance: two hours<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high<br>Removal Recommended |

Site 86
*Ceratonia siliqua* - Carob Tree

This Carob Tree is causing damage to the adjacent building's patio and foundation. The Carob Tree is known to have medium aggressive roots and was not the ideal choice of species for the site. It was also planted very close to the irrigation line that is running right through its root crown. This tree will either damage the irrigation line or be damaged by maintenance crews fixing the irrigation line.

This tree was maintained in the past by pruning heavily, and the foliage is looking sparse. It should be allowed to grow for a season to recover from its heavy pruning. It should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. If construction work is done to fix the infrastructure of the adjacent building, then this would be a good opportunity to remove and replace the tree with one that is less root-aggressive. The homeowner living in the adjacent unit requests to keep the tree in the landscape as long as possible.

There is some minor bark loss around the root crown on the Eastern side of the trunk. It should be monitored annually. If the bark loss continues to advance, then the tree may be suffering structural problems internally and may become a hazard. For now, the tree can be retained in the landscape.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

Site 87
*Pyrus kawakamii* - Evergreen Pear

This tree was tipped on all of its branches in the past, and it has since acquired the disease fire blight. The fire blight condition is systemic, and it will eventually cause the death of the tree. For now, the tree can be retained in the landscape, and the symptomatic tissue can be removed on an annual basis. Arborists who prune this tree should sterilize their tools in bleach to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual. This tree should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 88<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree's canopy is looking a little sparse, and little foliage should be removed from it at this time. The tree only needs to be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br>There are two staghorn ferns that are attached to the tree. They are hanging from screws that are driven into the trunks of the tree. Screws and nails should not be driven into the trunks of live trees because the wound creates an interface between the metal and the wood that harbors decay and disease. They should not be removed at this time because the act of removal will only damage the trunks further. The wound sites should be inspected annually for any advance of decay that could affect the structural stability of the trunks.<br>There is an irrigation line that runs right through the center of the site, and there will eventually be conflict between the roots of this tree and irrigation line.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 89<br>*Lophostemon confertus* - Brisbane Box<br><br>This tree is extremely stressed. It is very tightly tied to its nursery stake, and the ties are cutting off circulation and damaging the bark. It was planted directly over an irrigation line and will likely have problems in the future if it pulls out of its decline. There are many dead branches, and the foliage is browning out from what appears to be a rust fungus. This tree will likely not live longer than two years and may need to be removed and replaced. The replacement tree should be planted closer to the sidewalk and further away from the irrigation line.<br><br>The trunk of this tree is kinked in several places, indicating that it has been tied to other stakes earlier in its life before it was purchased from the nursery. If the tree is to be retained in the landscape, it should be re-staked properly with 2 stakes outside the root ball, allowing it to move freely in the wind and develop trunk taper.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |

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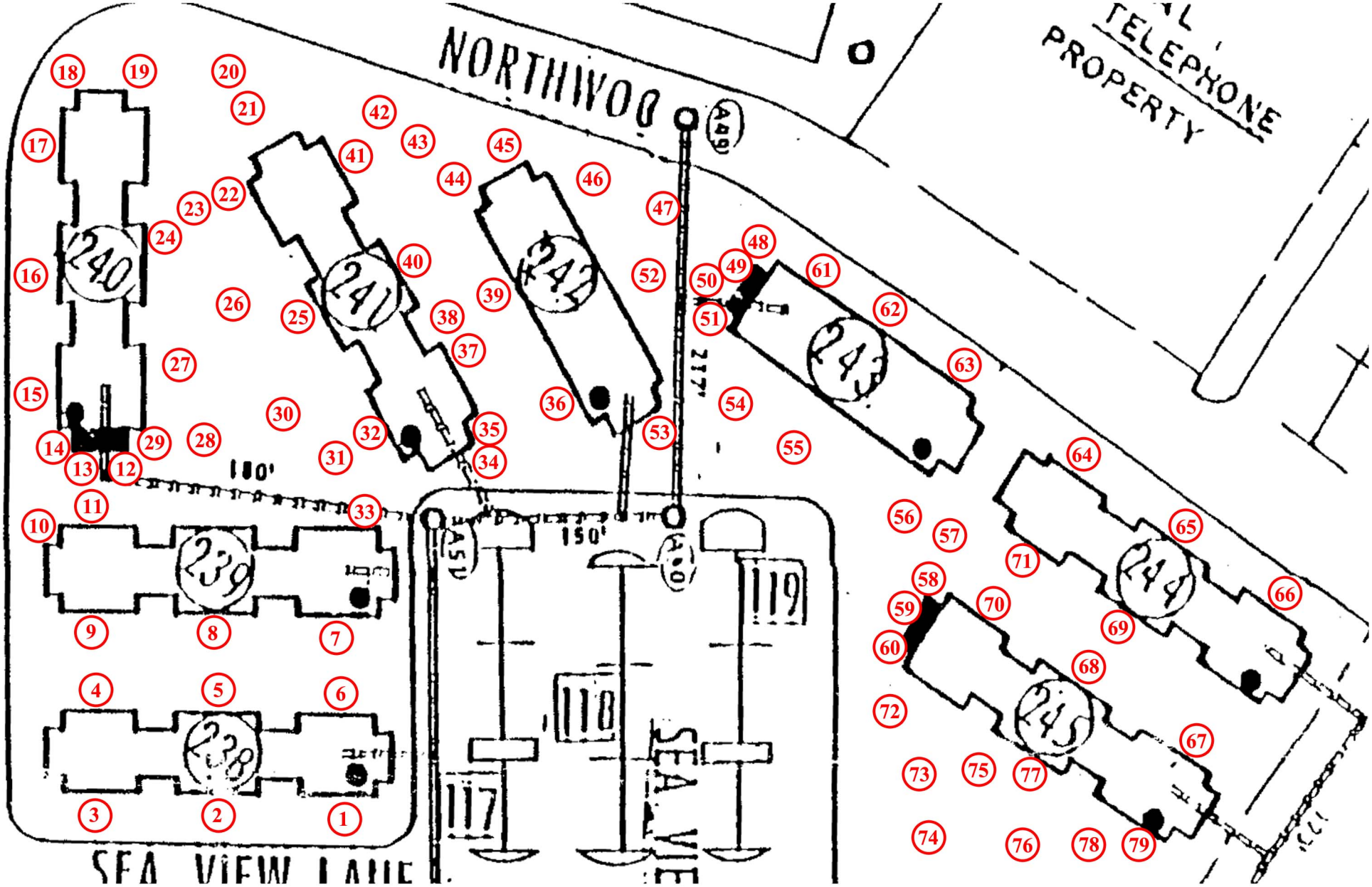
|  | Site 90<br>*Ficus microcarpa* - Indian Laurel Fig<br><br>This tree was a poor choice of species for this location because it is an aggressive grower and has strong, aggressive roots. It will likely cause damage to the adjacent building's foundation and patio and the adjacent sidewalk and irrigation lines. If the tree is to be retained in the landscape, it will be costly for the landscape budget.<br><br>Maintenance: two hours with climber<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: high<br><br>Removal Recommended |
|  | Site 91<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree was planted a bit too close to the building and sidewalk, and there is a possibility that it will eventually cause damage to the infrastructure with its roots.<br>The tree should be maintained annually for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 92<br>*Callistemon citrinus* – Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>Like its neighbor, this tree should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

Site 93
*Ficus microcarpa* - Indian Laurel fig

This tree was a poor choice of species for this location because *Ficus* trees have aggressive roots. This tree will likely cause damage to the adjacent building's foundation and patio and the adjacent sidewalk and irrigation line.
*Ficus* trees are aggressive growers that will need to be maintained heavily to be retained in the landscape. This tree will need to be maintained for roof, sidewalk, and power line clearance.

Maintenance: two hours
Next Service: spring
Priority: high

Removal Recommended




# Mutual 10 Zone 3

| | **Zone 3** |
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|  | Site 1<br>*Ilex spp.* - Holly Tree<br><br>This tree has a severe wound in its trunk, and bark is actively retreating from it. There is significant decay that is running into the heartwood of the tree. It appears that the adventitious shoots at the base of this tree that grew in response to this wound have been periodically removed by the landscaping crew. This wound will ultimately cause the death of the tree, and the tree cannot be expected to be retained in this landscape for more than 5 to 10 years.<br><br>The canopy is chaotic, and many of the shoots that form the canopy are a result of responses to poor pruning in the past. There is much deadwood that can be pruned out of the tree for aesthetic purposes. Previous pruning crews left stump cuts that are difficult for the tree to heal. The stumps should be recut back to the parent stem. There are some structural corrections to make in the tree, but because of the large wound on the trunk, the tree will not live long enough for these pruning cuts to matter. Rather, the tree should just be pruned for aesthetics as it begins its decline spiral.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 2<br>*Melaleuca quinquenervia* - Paperbark Tree<br><br>This Melaleuca tree is well-chosen for the site because it has a controlled growth rate and roots that are less invasive than the other trees in the Eucalyptus family.<br><br>In the past, one of the three major trunks was headed back. The tree has not yet begun to roll a cambium callous over the wound. This wound site should be monitored, and if decay begins to set in, then the entire trunk should be removed back to the root crown so that decay does not advance into the other two healthy trunks. Though attractive, this multi-trunk form will limit the tree's lifespan because all three trunks are in cantilever away from the root crown. It is likely that at some point in the next 20 years, the trunk to the South will fail into the street. It does not appear to be a concern at this time because there are no stress marks or signs of weakness in the trunk. The tree should be monitored annually for the possibility of failure, and it should be pruned for sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 3<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This site gets full southern and western exposure. A tree should be chosen that can tolerate heat. The ideal tree will also have a noninvasive root system because of its proximity to the building, the irrigation line, and the sidewalk. A matching Melaleuca or a Crape Myrtle could be planted here. |
|  | Site 4<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This tree has been regularly topped, and its canopy has grown into a chaotic form. From each of the topping cuts, many shoots have re-sprouted in response. This is not an ideal form for the tree because the shoots compete with each other for light and tend to grow into long, spindly whips with little lateral branching. This can become a problem over 2 to 3 years because these whips will eventually grow to be large branches that are vulnerable to wind throw and tearout. To correct this problem early on, these shoots should be thinned to the strongest leaders. Any lateral branching should be retained.<br><br>This tree appears to be under a bit of stress, so a minimal amount of live foliage should be removed at this time. The structural correction on this tree should be spread out over two or three years of annual maintenance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 5<br>*Callistemon viminalis* – Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush tree needs to be pruned for roof clearance. It was planted a bit too close to the building and there is a possibility that the roots of this tree will begin to cause damage to the planters and the adjacent building's foundation. This tree was topped in the past and has since resprouted from the aggressive pruning. It appears to have recovered well, and as long as this tree is maintained for sidewalk and roof clearance, it can be retained until it shows signs of damage to the surrounding infrastructure.<br>One problem with this tree's planting site is an irrigation line runs right through the center of it. The tree is very narrowly wedged between the irrigation line and the private zone. It is likely that the tree will either damage the irrigation line or maintenance crews will damage the roots of the tree.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 6<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This tree was very aggressively headed back on every branch. Following that pruning, the tree resprouted chaotically. This tree was pruned much harder than the neighboring Crape Myrtles, and it is currently in guarded condition. It should be monitored after the spring growth flush. If it begins to grow a new canopy, then structural retraining can begin. However, if it does not regrow a new canopy, then the tree may need to be removed.<br>One problem with this planting site is an irrigation line runs right through the center of it. This tree may end up getting harmed in the future by maintenance to the irrigation line.<br><br>Maintenance: zero<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |

Site 7
*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle

This tree was headed back aggressively in the past. Following that pruning, the tree re-sprouted chaotically from each of the pollard points. There is not much live foliage on the tree at this time, and it should be monitored to see how much growth appears in the spring. If the tree shows signs of decline, then it may have to be removed and replaced.

If the tree recovers and grows a new canopy, then structural retraining can begin. This will involve thinning the re-sprouts to the strongest leaders to regrow the tree's natural structure and make it less susceptible to wind throw and tearout.

There is a miniature garden around the base of the tree that should be retained because it protects the trunk of the tree from mechanical injury of passersby and landscape workers.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: spring
Priority: low

Site 8
*Callistemon viminalis* - Bottlebrush

This tree, like its neighbor, needs to be pruned for roof clearance. It was headed back hard in the past, but it has resprouted nicely.
This tree's planting site has an irrigation line that runs right through the center of it, and it is likely that either the roots of the tree will damage the irrigation line, or maintenance crews will damage the roots of the tree. As long as this tree is maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance, it can be retained until signs of root lifting appear.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: low

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|  | Site 9<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This tree was headed back hard in its previous pruning. Since then, it has re-sprouted vigorously into a chaotic form. There is not much live foliage left on this tree, so very little foliage should be pruned at this time. This tree should wait until spring: if it pushes out new live growth, then it can be retained in the landscape. However, if it begins to decline and die, then it may need to be removed and replaced. Just like its neighbors, this tree has a small planting site because an irrigation line runs right through the center of it. The tree is narrowly sandwiched between the irrigation line and the building, and there will inevitably be problems with the root system.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 10<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This multi-trunk tree is a beautiful addition to the landscape. It should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance. There are only a few corrective cuts on this tree to remove rubbing and crossing structures. A few of the branches on the East side of the tree have a small fungus on the top side of the bark. This fungus is not serious at this time, but if it girdles the stem, then the afflicted branches will have to be cut back to their parent branches.<br><br>Maintenance: 5 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 11<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This site receives shade from the South and would be ideal for a delicate, diminutive species. A tree should be chosen that does not have an aggressive root system. |

Sites 12, 13, and 14
*Callistemon viminalis* - Bottlebrush

The problem with these three trees began at planting. They were planted far too close to the building. When the trees grew larger, the maintenance crews aggressively topped all three of these trees. There will be a high cost of maintaining these trees because of their proximity to the building. To maintain roof clearance, branches will need to be pruned annually. Eventually, the roots of these trees may begin to cause damage to the surrounding hardscape because of their proximity to it. If this occurs, I recommend that no replacement tree be planted at sites 12 or 13. Rather, these sites are better suited to shrubs or bushes.

These trees can be pruned for roof clearance, but their canopies will appear very lopsided and imbalanced.

Maintenance: 60 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high

Site 15
*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* - Carrotwood

This Carrotwood has an undesirable structure because many branches are emanating from a single point on the trunk. This originated back with the nursery practice of heading off the top of the young nursery stock at a height of 5 feet and allowing many branches to re-sprout, grow, and compete with each other. This structure puts considerable stress on the branch union, and makes the tree more susceptible to wind throw and tearout.

In the past, this tree has been heavily pruned. Many of the pruning cuts show signs of torn bark, which is an indication that the pruning was not performed carefully. The tree has responded to these pruning cuts by growing new shoots near the wound sites. Some of these shoots are getting to be large enough that they are competing with the rest of the canopy, and they should be pruned back. There are some rubbing and crossing structures that should be removed, and sidewalk clearance should be pruned. This tree will need to be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is a load of deadwood in the canopy that can be removed for aesthetic purposes.

One of the big problems with this tree is its planting site. It is narrowly sandwiched between two irrigation lines that run right through the center of the planting site. Eventually, the roots of this tree will cause damage to the irrigation line, or maintenance to the irrigation line will cause damage to the tree roots.

Already, there are early signs of root damage on the trunk. There are some cracks that are turning into bark loss. Bark loss is often a telltale sign of root injury. The trunk of the tree is developing some fluting, which can indicate that there is an internal injury hidden in the trunk. This tree should be inspected annually, and if this bark loss continues, then the tree may have to be removed and replaced.

Maintenance: 60 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 16<br>*Schinus molle* - California Pepper<br><br>This is a good choice of tree for the climate, but a poor choice of tree for the site. It was planted between two narrowly spaced irrigation lines, despite its vigorous roots. It is likely that the roots of this tree will cause damage to the irrigation line over time.<br><br>This tree has attractive weeping fringe that has been hedged in the past. Although this is not an Orthodox practice, it appears that the tree is beginning to adapt to its regular shearing, and it can be continued to maintain head height clearance only. This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 17<br>*Ficus microcarpa* - Indian Laurel Fig<br><br>This was a poor choice of species for the location. *Ficus* trees are known to be very root aggressive, and this tree was planted very close to a building. Already, there are signs of roots that have lifted the walkway nearby and are beginning to cause damage to the foundation of the adjacent building. It is highly likely that this tree is also damaging the two irrigation lines that run immediately adjacent to the trunk on either side.<br><br>The *Ficus* tree's natural adaption is to be the biggest, strongest, and fastest growing tree in the forest so that it can outcompete all of its neighbors. Therefore, this tree is very high maintenance because of its rapid growth rate. This tree will be expensive to maintain, and will likely cause costly damage to infrastructure. I recommend removing and replacing it before it causes any more damage. If there are not sufficient funds in the budget to remove and replace it at this time, then the tree should be monitored for sidewalk and roof clearance for the next year or two. If much more time passes, then the tree is likely to do some serious damage to the surrounding infrastructure.<br><br>Removal recommended<br>Priority: high |

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<td>Site 18<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This multi-trunk Crape Myrtle has the same fungus as its neighbor. The bark fungus is not serious, but if it girdles the stem of a branch, then the branch will die back and need to be removed. There are a few structural correction cuts that could be made on this tree at this time. There is a small string that is crudely supporting one of the lateral branches. The string should be removed before it causes damage to the main trunk of the tree. If the branch needs support, then it should be removed because the supported branch is covered in the bark fungus already.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low</td>
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<td>Site 19<br>*Morus alba* - Fruitless Mulberry<br><br>This is a very high maintenance tree because of its rapid growth rate. Its branches can grow between 3 and 6 feet and a single growing season, and will need to be regularly pruned back. This tree has been very aggressively pruned in the past, and many stump cuts are visible. From these stump cuts, the tree has resprouted many small shoots that are susceptible to wind throw. To restore the tree, the small shoots should be trained to the strongest leaders. However, this tree should be recommended for removal because of its high maintenance costs. There are some early signs of decay advancing into the wounds from previous pruning episodes.<br><br>If this tree is not pruned annually, it will grow into a very chaotic mass that has the possibility of dropping limbs on the adjacent building. Further, in its current form, the shoots will compete with each other for light and develop into long spindly branches with no lateral branching. These branches will have little taper and will be susceptible to wind throw and failure. The best course of action is to replace this tree.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high</td>
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|  | Sites 20<br>*Pinus radiata* - Monterey pine<br><br>This pine tree had the tips of most of its branches reduced. The pruning was a bit too aggressive, but it looks like the tree will recover. There are some dead needles in the canopy that can be sprayed down with water to improve the light penetration and the photosynthetic potential of the needles. No live wood should be taken from this canopy for at least two years.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Sites 21<br>*Salix babylonica* - Weeping Willow<br><br>This species was not the best choice for this site. The weeping willow is known to have very aggressive roots, and this tree will likely cause damage to the foundation of the adjacent building. Already, there are some visible cracks and some displacement of hardscape. This tree is rapidly growing, as evidenced by the growth cracks up and down the main trunk. A decision should be made whether to retain the tree, or to remove and replace it before it does more damage to the infrastructure.<br><br>There are some dead branches that are hanging in the canopy that should be removed immediately before they self-prune. Some of the heavier structures could be thinned to reduce the growth rate of tree temporarily. This tree will have a costly maintenance annually if it is retained in the landscape<br><br>Maintenance: three hours with climber<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 22<br>*Callistemon viminalis* - Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree should be monitored for roof and sidewalk clearance. It was aggressively headed back in the past, and has since resprouted. The tree will recover, but some of the competing sprouts may need to be thinned over time. The biggest problem with this tree is its proximity to the building, but it can be maintained in its current form and location.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Sites 23<br>*Alnus rhombifolia* - White Alder<br><br>This Alder tree has been tipped many times in the past, and has since resprouted from these cuts. There is less foliage than would be ideal on this tree, and it should be allowed to recover. There are some wounds on the top side of the branches pointing to the North, and these wounds were likely caused by abrasion or squirrel chew. This tree should only be pruned lightly for sidewalk clearance at this time, but in coming years, it should be retrained to recover from the aggressive pruning in the past.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 24<br>*Callistemon viminalis* - Bottlebrush<br><br>Like its neighbor, this tree was aggressively headed back in the past. It has since resprouted, and it will recover from this pruning. However, it is planted a bit too close to the building and will likely cause damage to the infrastructure with its roots. For now, it can be retained by pruning for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Sites 25<br>*Callistemon viminalis* - Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush tree, like its neighbor, was headed back aggressively in the past. It has since resprouted, and the shoots should be thinned to the strongest leaders. This tree should also be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance. It may cause damage to the foundation of the adjacent building over time.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |

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|  | Sites 26<br>*Acer spp.* - Maple<br><br>This Maple tree was staked improperly, and the ties are doing damage to the trunk of the tree. The stakes need to be removed immediately. If the tree cannot stand on its own, then stakes should be installed further apart, outside the root zone. Ties should allow plenty of room for the tree to move in the wind. Ties should never put pressure on the trunk of the tree because they leave abrasion wounds that the tree will retain for the rest of its life. These ties are too tight, and they are cutting off the supply of water and nutrients to the top of the tree. The tree is already showing signs of drought stress on the leaves that are dying back from the tips. It should be monitored for next year's spring growth flush.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Sites 27<br>*Metrosideros excelsus* - New Zealand Christmas Tree<br><br>This tree is a good selection for the mutual because of its low maintenance. The fibrous structures that are dangling from the low branches are aerial roots that are growing towards the ground to supply the tree with more water and nutrients. The ones closest to the trunk can be allowed to grow, but the aerial roots that are further out should be pruned out of head height clearance because they will interfere with the general maintenance of the landscape. Though the water and nutrients supplied by these aerial roots are a benefit to the tree, they are not essential; these aerial roots can be pruned out if they become a nuisance. There are some minor tipping cuts on the sidewalk side of the tree that should be recut back to the parent stem.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 28<br>*Liquidambar styraciflua* – Sweet Gum<br><br>This tree has been pruned in the past to reduce the length of the lateral branches. The cuts were made to acceptable compounds. Not much needs to be done to this tree at this time. *Liquidambar* is known to have moderately aggressive roots, and there are already signs that the walkway nearby has been raised by the roots.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 29<br>*Eriobotrya deflexa* - Bronze Loquat<br><br>This recent installation was planted a bit too close to the building. Though attractive now, this tree will eventually grow into the eve of the nearby building and require frequent annual maintenance. It was also planted too close to its neighboring bottlebrush tree, and the canopies of these two trees will compete. This tree can be retained in the landscape, but it may have a limited lifespan because it will need to be removed if it begins to cause damage to the foundation of the adjacent building.<br><br>Maintenance: 5 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 30<br>*Corymbia ficifolia* - Red Flowering Gum<br><br>This tree has good structural form and a good canopy. There is some deadwood that can be removed for aesthetic purposes. There are a few weeping borehole sites on the trunk and some of the lateral branches. These could be early signs of a borer infestation. This tree should be monitored annually for any advance of these boreholes sites. If more appear, then this tree may need to be treated for infestation.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 31<br>*Liquidambar styraciflua* – Sweet Gum<br><br>This Sweet Gum tree is beginning to compete with the neighboring *Corymbia*. The Sweet Gum should be pruned back and yield to the more valuable flowering gum. It appears that it has been tipped in the past, and as a response, many of the branches have sprouted small shoots. These shoots can be retained at this time, but eventually, they should be trained to the strongest leaders to maintain a healthy, strong structure.<br>Not much needs to be done to this tree at this time, but it should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Sites 32<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This tree was aggressively pollarded in the past, and each of these pollard points has re-sprouted chaotically. These small shoots should be thinned to train the tree into a good structural form. However, nothing should be done to this tree until after the spring growth flush. If the tree is not able to push out a new healthy canopy, then it may need to be removed and replaced.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Sites 33<br>*Ficus microcarpa* - Indian Laurel Fig<br><br>This tree was a terrible choice for this site. It is in direct proximity to a walkway, to a building, and an irrigation line. Worse, it is situated directly over a sewer line. Ficus trees are known to have very aggressive roots, and the roots of this tree have probably found the sewer line and are actively damaging it. If nothing is done to this tree, it will continue to cause damage to the patio and the foundation of the adjacent building. Ficus trees grow very rapidly and are expensive to maintain annually. If this tree is to be retained, it should be pruned for roof clearance immediately.<br><br>Priority: high<br><br>Removal Recommended |

Sites 34
*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper

This young tree appears to be growing well. There is a dark streak around the trunk left by the tie that secured the tree to a stake when planted. The tie was left on for far too long and has left a permanent abrasion in the trunk of tree. The tree will retain this injury for the rest of its life, but it looks as though new cambium is being deposited, so it won't be a serious structural defect. There are some sprouts on the interior of the canopy that should be pruned out before they compete with the rest of the canopy. The tree should be pruned for head height clearance. The Brazilian Pepper is a high maintenance tree because it has a high growth rate. It may need to be pruned as often as every 6 to 12 months.

Next Service: now
Maintenance: 20 min.
Priority: high

Site 35
*Citrus x meyeri* - Lemon Tree

This lemon tree has some severe structural problems. There is a large cavity at the root crown of the tree with active decay. On the North side of the trunk, there is an active weeping site. The tree has been aggressively pruned in the past, and it will retain these injuries for the rest of its life. There is substantial bark loss on many of the other branches, and a fungus is beginning to grow on them. On the top side of one of the southern branches, there is some evidence of squirrel chew.

Citrus trees are usually not allowed in this mutual because of the rats they attract, and it is likely that this tree will need to be removed at some point in the future. If it is allowed to remain, then deadwood can be removed for aesthetic purposes. Not much needs to be pruned from the tree at this time.

Maintenance: 15 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low

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|  | Site 36<br>*Callistemon citrinus* – Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree has been topped in the past, and the cuts have since re-sprouted into chaotic structures. These sprouts should be thinned to the strongest leaders to train the tree to a better structure. The tree should be maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Next Service: now<br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 37<br>*Lagerstroemia indica* - Crape Myrtle<br><br>This Crape Myrtle was aggressively topped and has re-sprouted from the topping cuts. There is sufficient live foliage on this tree to begin the re-scaffold restoration pruning. The weaker sprouts should be removed while retaining the strongest ones.<br>Because of the pruning in the past, many of these shoots are competing with each other for light and growing into long, spindly structures with little lateral branching. Without lateral branching, these sprouts will not develop branch taper which is necessary to sustain wind loads as they grow.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 38<br>*Melaleuca quinquenervia* - Paperbark Tree<br><br>This tree is a good choice of species, but it was planted a bit too close to the irrigation lines. There are two irrigation lines that run through this site that straddle the trunk of this tree. It is likely that the tree's roots will damage the irrigation line or maintenance crews for the irrigation line will have to cut roots of the tree.<br><br>For now, this tree needs very little maintenance. There are only a few cuts to be made. There is one branch that is crossing a main trunk that should be pruned out.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

Sites 39
*Corymbia ficifolia* – Red Flowering Gum

This tree needs to have its stakes removed immediately. The ties are creating constriction and are slowing the flow of nutrients and water to the canopy. One of the ties has already been cut, and it has left a dark abrasion mark on the trunk. It is likely that when the other two ties are removed, they will leave the same marks. It is possible that the stake has become impounded in the root system of the tree. If it is not possible to pull it out of the ground easily, then it should be cut flush to the ground without damaging the trunk. Attempting to break this stake could potentially cause damage to the root crown of this tree, defeating the purpose of removing it.

This tree appears to have a lean to the East and may not be able to stand on its own. The problem with this tree originated with the nursery stock selection because all of the foliage was concentrated at the very top of the tree. Since then, the management practice for caring for this tree was to hedge it into a ball. This has encouraged a chaotic internal branching structure, and there are many bark injuries from the previous hedging cuts. This tree will likely acquire decay through its wound sites, and it cannot be expected to have a long life in the landscape. Landscape crews can continue to maintain it in this same way until it dies because it would be an exercise in futility to try to restore this tree to its natural form. This tree will eventually have to be removed and replaced.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high

Sites 40 and 41
Vacant Planting Sites

These sites are smaller than they appear because they have two irrigation lines running right through the center of them. If a tree were to be planted here, it should be a diminutive species with noninvasive roots. The roots of almost any tree will eventually grow and cause damage to the irrigation lines, or maintenance of the irrigation lines will necessitate damage to the root system.

Since this area is over-watered, the landscape contractor could be asked to re-route the irrigation away from these lines that cut through the center of the planting sites. The soil wouldn't be as over-watered, and the site would be opened up to a larger palette of possible trees.

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|  | Site 42<br>*Pinus radiata* - Monterey Pine<br><br>This tree has been tipped in the past, and its previous pruning has left many stumps. The stumps should be recut back to the parent stem. At this point, no live wood should be removed. This tree could be sprayed with water to knock some of the dead needles out of the foliage and to improve light penetration and photosynthetic potential.<br><br>There are some mushrooms growing around the base of the tree, and these are indicative of root decay. It is possible that the previous pruning stressed the tree so much that some of the roots began to die back and decay.<br><br>Another possibility is overwatering. If the roots were over watered, then they may have drowned. Roots need both water and oxygen to survive, and if they are inundated with water, then they cannot breathe and they die back. Root dieback can harbor decay that appears as fungal blooms such as these. This tree should be monitored for any signs of decline that appear.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 43<br>*Stenocarpus sinuatus* – Firewheel Tree<br><br>This tree has been aggressively pruned back in the past, and it is beginning to show signs of drought stress. Many of the leaves are cupping and browning out, indicating that they are not getting enough water. I'm told that one of the major roots from this tree had to be cut to the sidewalk, and this may have caused harm to the tree. There are some mushrooms growing around the base of the tree, possibly indicating root loss. At this point, no action should be taken. If the tree begins to die back, the deadwood can be removed. If the tree dies completely, then it should be removed and replaced.<br><br>Maintenance: zero<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 44<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This site has a stump of a tree that was not removed. If this vacant planting site is to be utilized, the stump will need to be removed. The site receives Western exposure, but it is protected on the East by the Weeping Fig and the building. |
|  | Site 45<br>*Ficus benjamina* - Weeping Fig<br><br>This fig tree will eventually cause problems to the foundation of the building behind it. *Ficus* trees are known to have aggressive roots, and they will eventually get into the infrastructure and cause disruption. The fringe is in need of a pruning for head height clearance. There are also some small cuts that should be made for roof clearance. The tree can be retained for now, but it should be considered for eventual removal and replacement because it will be expensive to maintain.<br><br>Maintenance: 2 hours<br>Next Service: winter<br>Priority: high<br><br>Removal Recommended |

Site 46
*Schinus molle* - Peruvian Pepper

This tree has good form and good healthy foliage. There is very little that needs to be done to this tree at this time. There appears to be a wasp nest on the northern side of the trunk about 6 feet up. If the presence of wasps becomes a problem for the shareholders nearby, then this wasp nest should be removed by an appropriate pest control expert.
The foliage on this tree should be allowed to grow to the ground because it protects the trunk from passersby and landscape workers.
Long-term, this tree will have problems because it is planted underneath the power lines. It should be pruned on a regular basis to direct its growth away from the power lines.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: fall
Priority: low

Site 47
*Morus alba* - Fruitless Mulberry

This tree is a very fast-growing species that is planted directly beneath power lines. Its rapid growth will necessitate pruning every 6-12 months because some shoots can grow between three and six feet in one growing season. Already, there are some branches that are touching the power lines.

This tree has been pollarded in the past, and the wounds are apparent on the main scaffold branches. From each of these pollard points, many shoots emanate that are all competing with each other for light. This form encourages these shoots to grow together and not form any lateral branching which is necessary for stable long-term structure. In the short to mid-term, this tree can be retained if it is regularly pruned back from the power lines. However, this tree will be a drain on the landscaping budget, and it should be considered for removal and replacement with a lower-maintenance tree.

Maintenance: 90 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high

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|  | Site 48<br>*Callistemon citrinus* – Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush is growing well, but it will need to be maintained for sidewalk clearance. Its branches were tipped in the past, but they appear to be recovering. Its canopy can be allowed to compete with its neighboring bottlebrush because they are evenly matched. This will reduce the amount of necessary maintenance on the interface between these two trees.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 49<br>*Callistemon citrinus* – Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree needs to be trimmed for roof clearance and sidewalk clearance. It has acceptable ground cover around its base that is protecting the trunk from passersby and landscape workers. As long as this tree is maintained for roof and sidewalk clearance, it can be retained in the landscape. Long-term, it may cause some damage to the sidewalk because it was planted so close to it.<br><br>Maintenance: 15 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 50<br>*Callistemon viminalis* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This young bottlebrush has excellent form. There is a co-dominant leader about 6 feet up the trunk, but the angle of attachment is large enough that it does not pose a tearout hazard at this time. The foliage on this tree should be allowed to grow to the ground because this is the natural form of the tree. There is no need to raise the crown of this tree for several years.<br><br>Maintenance: 5 min.<br>Next Service: fall<br>Priority: low |

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|  | Site 51<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush, like its neighbors, has been topped in the past, but it is recovering nicely. It should be maintained for sidewalk and roof clearance. It was planted a bit too close to the sidewalk, and the sidewalk may experience some damage from the root system.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 52<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This is a nice, large space for planting a shade tree. This tree has the potential to shade the bus station to the North of it. This site receives full southern exposure, and the tree should be heat and drought tolerant. Before planting in this site, the issues with drainage should be addressed. |
|  | Site 53<br>*Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian Pepper<br><br>This young tree has a healthy canopy, but the previous pruning has left some stumps that should be recut to their parent stems. There are some marks on the trunk where the tree was formerly tied to a stake. The bottom portion of the stake is impounded in the root system at the base of the trunk. It should not be removed because removing it would cause damage to the root system. Rather, it should be cut flush to the ground without damaging the bark so that is not a trip hazard. This species tends to grow rapidly and will need to be maintained every 6 to 12 months.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |

Site 54
*Cassia leptophylla* - Gold Medallion Tree

This tree is not looking good. There are major abrasions on the South side of the trunk about 4 feet up. These abrasions are causing bark loss, and these wounds will remain with the tree for the rest of its life, potentially creating weak points for failure. There are abrasion marks from the ties that were holding the tree to the stake. These marks will also be retained for the rest of the tree's life. The foliage is looking sparse, and the leaf margins are showing signs of scorch. This is an indicator that the tree is getting cooked by the heat of the summer. This tree should be monitored for signs of further decline. There is a possibility that the tree will die and need to be replaced. In the short term, the tree can be pruned for aesthetics by removing the dead tissue.

Maintenance: 5 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low

Site 55
*Platanus x acerfolia* - London Plane Tree

This tree has good structure. There is a minor tearout wound on the Eastern side about 8 feet up one of the branches. This wound should be monitored, and if the cambium is not able to roll over and close the wound, then this branch may need to be removed to prevent the spread of decay to the main trunk.

The leaves have anthracnose which is a common condition for the *Platanus* genus. It is a foliar fungus that spreads by splashing water, and it thrives in cool, wet conditions. The condition is not a major concern for the long term health of the tree. The brown leaves are aesthetically unattractive, but eventually the tree will drop them and grow new, fresh leaves. Anthracnose only becomes a problem if it browns so many of the leaves that it severely limits the ability for the tree to photosynthesize. This does not appear to be the case on this tree, and no action needs to be taken at this time. The tree should be inspected next year.

Maintenance: zero
Next Service: summer
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 56<br>*Pinus radiata* - Monterey pine<br><br>This pine tree has good form. The dead needles can be cleaned out of the canopy by spraying the tree with water. A simple crown cleaning will improve light penetration to the live needles and increase the tree's photosynthetic potential.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 57<br>*Ficus carica* - Edible Fig<br><br>This fig tree is currently dormant, but the structure is acceptable. There are some stump cuts that should be returned back to the parent stem. The species tends to not grow very large, so it is not problem tree like its cousins *Ficus microcarpa* and *Ficus benjamina*.<br>Rodents tend to like to eat the fruit of this tree. If the rodents become a nuisance, then the tree may need to be removed. However, it can be retained with relatively low pruning maintenance.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: spring<br>Priority: low |
|  | Site 58<br>*Callistemon citrinus* – Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush is recovering from its topping some years back. Some of the new sprouts should be trained to the stronger ones. This tree should be monitored for sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 10 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |

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|  | Site 59<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree needs to be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance now. Like its neighbor, it is recovering from the topping wounds it received some years ago. There are a few other correctional cuts that could be made on the interior of the canopy to improve the structure for the long-term. There may be some problems with the tree's roots causing damage to the foundation of the adjacent building.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 60<br>*Callistemon viminalis* - bottlebrush<br><br>This tree has the same characteristics as its neighbor at site 49. It needs to be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance. There are also a few other correctional cuts that could be made on the interior of the canopy.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 61<br>Vacant Planting Site<br><br>This vacant planting site could be considered for a small, diminutive tree with noninvasive roots. The constraints are limited to a narrow planting zone with power lines overhead. This site is shaded from the South by building 243. |

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|  | Site 62<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree is recovering from its pruning several years ago, and the sprouts that it has grown in response should be thinned to the strongest leaders. This tree should also be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is little bit of deadwood in the canopy that can be removed as well.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 63<br>*Callistemon viminalis* - Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush is recovering from its topping wounds from the past. It has a bit of a problem because it is growing below the power lines. Many of its branches are already in contact with the lowest of the electrical lines. This tree should be pruned for line clearance as well as roof and sidewalk clearance. It will be costly to maintain this tree in the long run because the site space is limited. To save on maintenance, this tree can be replaced with a smaller species that will crown out below the height of the power lines.<br><br>Maintenance: 40 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 64<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This tree was heavily pruned in the past, and it is recovering from that pruning episode. There is some deadwood in the canopy that should be removed, and the tree should be pruned for roof, sidewalk, and line clearance. Unfortunately, this tree will be relatively high maintenance because of all of the points of clearance that are required.<br><br>Maintenance: 30 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |

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|  | Site 65<br>*Pyrus kawakamii* - Evergreen Pear<br><br>This tree was topped heavily in the past, and it now has fire blight. The pruning wounds were likely the entry point for the infection. Fire blight is systemic, so it has already spread throughout the entire tree. The fire blight will eventually be the cause of death for the tree in the long run. The tree can be retained in the short run by removing the symptomatic tissue periodically. Arborists who prune this tree should sterilize their tools between cuts to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual. This tree should also be pruned for line, roof, and sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Maintenance: 40 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: high |
|  | Site 66<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush tree will need to be pruned for roof, sidewalk, and line clearance. The understory ferns around the base of the tree provide good protection for the tree by discouraging passersby and maintenance workers from directly contacting the trunk of tree.<br><br>There is some minor deadwood in the canopy that could be removed, and some of the shoots that are growing in response to its past pruning should be thinned to help re-culture a strong canopy structure.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |
|  | Site 67<br>*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush<br><br>This bottlebrush will need to be monitored for roof and head height clearance. There are some minor structural corrections that could be made on the interior of the canopy. Unfortunately, this tree was planted a bit too close to the building, and it is likely that the roots will cause damage to the patio and possibly the foundation of the adjacent building.<br><br>Maintenance: 20 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

Sites 68 and 69
*Pyrus kawakamii* - Evergreen Pear

These two pear trees have fire blight. This was likely acquired in the aggressive pruning that was done in the past. Fire blight is a systemic condition and has already translocated throughout the entire tree. Although the fire blight will eventually cause of death of the tree, the trees can be retained for several more years. Arborists can annually prune out the symptomatic tissue for aesthetic purposes. Pruning tools should be sterilized in bleach to prevent the spread of the disease to other trees in the mutual. These trees should be pruned for roof clearance.

Maintenance: 20 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

Site 70
*Bauhinia x blakeana* - Hong Kong Orchid

This tree was poorly installed. The ties are too tight around the trunk of tree and are leaving abrasion marks. The trunk is pressed up against a stake that is causing the tree to become stake dependent; this stake should have been removed at planting. If the tree cannot stand on its own now, then it should be re-staked properly with wires and rubber tubing that allow the tree room to move and develop trunk taper.

There is deadwood in the canopy that should be removed for aesthetics. There is also a bark fungus that is on this tree. If the fungus girdles the trunk, then it will cut off the water and nutrients to the rest of the canopy and kill the tree.

The tree was planted almost immediately over a in the irrigation line. Inevitably, there will be problems with either the irrigation line being damaged by the roots, or the roots being damaged by irrigation maintenance crews. I spoke with the homeowner, and she is interested in replacing this tree with correct planting practices.

Maintenance: 25 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: high

Site 71
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

This bottlebrush is slowly recovering from its aggressive topping some years ago. The sprouts should be thinned to be strongest leaders. The tree should also be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance. It was planted too close to the building, and there may be problems in the future with the roots damaging the foundation or the adjacent sidewalk.

Maintenance: 10 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

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|  | Site 72<br>*Alnus rhombifolia* - White Alder<br><br>This tree has good form, but it has a few crossing limbs. The lowest one, on the West side of the tree, should not be corrected because a pleach has already completed between it and the Western trunk. This pleach is a weak point in the structure of the tree, but removing the crossing branch will only turn this weak point into a decay site. In addition, there are several other branches in the tree that are lying across key scaffold branches. Those that have not pleached yet should be removed. There are some dead limbs in the canopy that should be removed, and the tree should be pruned for sidewalk clearance.<br><br>Next Service: winter<br>Priority: medium<br>Maintenance: 45 min |
|  | Site 73<br>*Pinus canariensis* - Canary Island Pine<br><br>This is an excellent specimen for this location. This tree has the potential to grow very tall. There are some dead branches in the upper canopy that should be removed before they self-prune. This tree is also beginning to compete with the nearby *Ficus* tree. A decision should be made about the future of the *Ficus* tree. If it is to be retained, then the lower fringe of the pine tree should be pruned back to give space. However, if the *Ficus* tree is going to be removed, then the pine tree should not be pruned back because it will fill up the space.<br><br>Maintenance: 40 min. with climber<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: medium |

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|  | Site 74<br>*Ficus benjamina* - Weeping Fig<br><br>This species is not an ideal choice for the landscape because of its aggressive roots. There is already evidence that roots have caused damage to the surrounding hard scape. There are some surface roots that have been damaged by passing lawnmowers. Many of the trunks are crossing each other and are pleaching together, limiting the tree's life. The *Ficus* tree is a fast grower, and it will need to be maintained heavily annually. The weeping fringe will need to be pruned back for head height clearance. The *Ficus* tree should be considered for removal.<br><br>If it is removed, then the Canary Island Pine will have more space to grow. If it is kept, then the Canary Island Pine should be pruned to give the *Ficus* tree a bit more space.<br><br>Maintenance: one hour<br>Priority: high<br>Next Service: now |
|  | Site 75<br>*Juniper chinensis* - Hollywood Juniper<br><br>This is a long-lived low-maintenance species - an excellent choice for the landscape. The species only needs a minor deadwood cleaning every 2 to 5 years. Currently the interior is clean, and it does not need to be pruned. However, the Canary island pine has been dropping needles on the Juniper that can be pulled down for aesthetic purposes. A decision should be made whether it is worth the cost of labor to remove them.<br><br>Maintenance: 40 min.<br>Next Service: now<br>Priority: low |

Site 76
*Geijera parviflora* - Australian Willow

This is a well-chosen tree for the landscape because it is very low maintenance. The tree has some bark fungus, but it is not a problem at this point in time. If the fungus girdles any one of the stems, then they will die back to the main trunk and can be pruned out at that time. There is some deadwood that can be removed for aesthetic purposes and some stump cuts that should be returned to the parent stem.

Maintenance: 15 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: low

Sites 77 and 79
*Callistemon citrinus* - Lemon Bottlebrush

These bottlebrush trees are recovering from the topping wounds they received some years ago. The re-sprouts should be pruned to the strongest leaders. Both trees should be pruned for roof and sidewalk clearance. There is a possibility that the roots of these trees may begin cause damage to the surrounding hardscape in the next five years.

Maintenance: 30 min.
Next Service: now
Priority: medium

Site 78
*Morus alba* - Fruitless Mulberry

This Mulberry tree has been pollarded many times in the past, and from these pollard points many new shoots have re-sprouted. These shoots are competing with each other for light and will develop into long, slender limbs with little lateral branching or branch taper. Over time, these structures will become susceptible to wind throw and failure because of their weak attach points. The structural armature of the tree can be retrained gradually over a period of 2-3 years.

Fruitless Mulberry is a fast-growing species that requires costly maintenance. Although the tree will have the potential to recover from this previous pruning, it should be recommended for removal and replacement to reduce the cost of maintaining the landscape.

Maintenance: 1 hour
Next Service: spring
Priority: high

| Zone | Site | Latin Name | Common Name | Building Number | Maintenance Now | Next Service | Priority | Removal | Climber? | Last Updated | Time | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 257A | 0.15 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 2 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 257B | 0.15 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 1 Site 1 |
| 1 | 3 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 257D | 0.15 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 1 Site 1 |
| 1 | 4 | *Lagerstroemia indic* | Crape Myrtle | 257F | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 5 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 256G | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 6 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 256H | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 7 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid | 256I | 0.25 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 8 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 256K | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 9 | *Magnolia grandiflor* | Southern Magnolia | 256L | 0.33 | Fall | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 10 | *Lophostemon confer* | Brisbane Box | 256A | 0.00 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 11 | *Alnus rhombifolia* | White Alder | 256A | 2.00 | Fall | Low | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | Ask pest expert about rat nest |
| 1 | 12 | *Schinus terebinthifo* | Brazilian Pepper | 258I | 1.00 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 13 | *Ginkgo biloba* | Maidenhair Tree | 258L | 0.17 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 14 | *Cupaniopsis anacar* | Carrotwood | 258A | 0.25 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 15 | *Jacaranda mimosifo* | Jacaranda | 259F | 1.00 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 16 | *Lagerstroemia indic* | Crape Myrtle | 259F | 0.00 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 17 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 259G | 0.50 | Spring | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 18 | *Harpephyllum caffr* | South African Wild Pl | 259H | 0.25 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 19 | *Ficus elastica* | Rubber Tree | 259I | 4.00 | Spring | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 20 | *Schinus terebinthifoliu* | Brazilian Pepper | 259I | 0.50 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 21 | *Schinus terebinthifoliu* | Brazilian Pepper | 259I | 0.33 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 22 | *Ficus elastica* | Rubber Tree | 259I | 4.00 | Spring | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 1 Site 19 |
| 1 | 23 | *Alnus rhombifolia* | White Alder | 260L | 2.00 | Now | High | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 24 | *Liquidambar styraci* | Sweet Gum | 260L | 1.00 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 25 | *Juniper chinensis* | Hollywood Juniper | 260L | 0.33 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 26 | *Liquidambar styracifl* | Sweet Gum | 260A | 1.00 | Fall | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 27 | *Ceratonia siliqua* | Carob Tree | 259J | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 28 | *Schinus terebinthifoliu* | Brazilian Pepper | 260L | 0.67 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 29 | *Ficus elastica* | Rubber Tree | 260I | 4.00 | Spring | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 30 | *Prunus spp .* | Ornamental Plum | 260K | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 31 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 260B | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 32 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | P124 | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 33 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | P123 | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 1 Site 32 |
| 1 | 34 | *Juniper chinensis* | Hollywood Juniper | 260G | 0.17 | Fall | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 35 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 260H | 0.25 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 36 | *Schinus terebinthifoliu* | Brazilian Pepper | 259A | 0.33 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 37 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 259A | 0.15 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 38 | *Oleander nerium* | Oleander | 259A | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 39 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 259L | 0.15 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 1 Site 37 |

| Zone | Site | Latin Name | Common Name | Building Number | Maintenance Now | Next Service | Priority | Removal | Climber? | Last Updated | Time | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 40 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 259A | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 41 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 259C | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 42 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 259D | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 43 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 259F | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 44 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 258B | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 45 | *Pittosporum undulat* | Victorian box | 258C | 0.25 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 46 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid | 258E | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 47 | *Pyrus kawakamii* | Evergreen Pear | 258G | 0.50 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 48 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 256A | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 49 | *Liquidambar styracifl* | Sweet Gum | 256B | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 50 | *Harpephyllum caffrun* | South African Wild Pl | 256D | 0.17 | Spring | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 51 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 257G | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 1 | 52 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 256E | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 1 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 246H | 0.25 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 2 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 246K | 0.25 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 2 Site 1 |
| 2 | 3 | *Pittosporum undulatu* | Victorian box | 246B | 0.33 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 4 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid | 247K | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 5 | *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian Laurel Fig | 246E | 1.00 | Spring | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 6 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 247H | 0.08 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 7 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 247F | 0.25 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 8 | *Cupaniopsis anacardi* | Carrotwood | 247F | 0.17 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 9 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid | 249F | 0.42 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 10 | *Fraxinus uhdei* | Shamel Ash | 249F | 3.00 | Now | High | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 11 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 249G | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 12 | *Cupaniopsis anacardi* | Carrotwood | 248F | 0.50 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 13 | *Schinus terebinthifoli* | Brazilian Pepper | 248F | 1.00 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 14 | *Cupaniopsis anacardi* | Carrotwood | 247C | 0.33 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 15 | *Schinus terebinthifoli* | Brazilian Pepper | 248G | 1.00 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 16 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 247B | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 17 | *Pittosporum undulatu* | Victorian box | 247A | 0.33 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 18 | *Thuja plicata* | Red Cedar | 248G | 0.33 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 19 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 248I | 0.25 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 20 | *Juniper chinensis* | Hollywood Juniper | 248L | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | Owner has requested removal |
| 2 | 21 | *Grevillea robusta* | Silk Oak | 248L | 2.00 | Now | High | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 22 | *Fraxinus uhdei* | Shamel Ash | 248L | 5.00 | Now | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 23 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 248A | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Tree needs to grow 1 year before reassessment |
| 2 | 24 | *Pyrus kawakamii* | Evergreen Pear | 248A | 0.33 | Now | Low | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 25 | *Pyrus kawakamii* | Evergreen Pear | 248A | 0.33 | Now | Low | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 2 Site 24 |
| 2 | 26 | *Schinus terebinthifoli* | Brazilian Pepper | 249L | 0.50 | Winter | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 27 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 249L | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 28 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 249L | 0.00 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |

| Zone | Site | Latin Name | Common Name | Building Number | Maintenance Now | Next Service | Priority | Removal | Climber? | Last Updated | Time | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 29 | *Syagrus romanzoffia* | Queen Palm | 249K | 0.00 | N/A | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Needs to be maintained annually |
| 2 | 30 | *Ceratonia siliqua* | Carob Tree | 249K | 4.00 | Now | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 31 | *Pinus radiata* | Monterey Pine | 249J | 0.17 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 32 | *Pinus radiata* | Monterey Pine | 249I | 0.17 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 33 | *Pinus radiata* | Monterey Pine | 249G | 0.17 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 34 | *Parkinsonia spp .* | Littleleaf Palo Verde | 249F | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 35 | *Morus alba* | Fruitless Mulberry | 249F | 0.50 | Fall | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 36 | *Harpephyllum caffru* | South African Wild Pl | 250H | 0.17 | Fall | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 37 | *Harpephyllum caffru* | South African Wild Pl | 250J | 0.25 | Fall | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 38 | *Ceratonia siliqua* | Carob Tree | 249D | 0.50 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 39 | *Albizia julibrissin* | Persian Silk Tree | 249C | 0.50 | Winter | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 40 | *Harpephyllum caffrun* | South African Wild Pl | 250K | 0.25 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 41 | *Pittosporum undulatu* | Victorian box | 249B | 0.00 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 42 | *Alnus rhombifolia* | White Alder | 250L | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Tree needs to be monitored annually |
| 2 | 43 | *Ginkgo biloba* | Ginkgo Tree | 249A | 1.50 | Spring | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 44 | *Oleander nerium* | Oleander | 249A | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Should grow another five years |
| 2 | 45 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid | 249A | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 46 | *Juniper chinensis* | Hollywood Juniper | 249A | 0.33 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 47 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 249A | 1.00 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 48 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 249A | 0.08 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 49 | *Schinus terebinthifoliu* | Brazilian Pepper | 251L | 0.50 | Spring | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 50 | *Pittosporum undulatu* | Victorian box | 250B | 0.17 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 51 | *Pittosporum undulatu* | Victorian box | 251K | 0.33 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 52 | *Juniper chinensis* | Hollywood Juniper | 251J | 0.33 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 53 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 250C | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 54 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 250E | 0.00 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 55 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid | 251H | 0.08 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 56 | *Jacaranda mimosifoli* | Jacaranda | 254L | 2.00 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 57 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 254L | 0.67 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 58 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 254A | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 2 Site 57 |
| 2 | 59 | *Harpephyllum caffrun* | South African Wild Pl | 251E | 0.00 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 60 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 251D | 0.25 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 61 | *Pinus radiata* | Monterey Pine | 251C | 0.50 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 62 | *Schinus terebinthifoliu* | Brazilian Pepper | 254B | 0.33 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 63 | *Morus alba* | Fruitless Mulberry | 254C | 1.00 | Spring | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 64 | *Harpephyllum caffrun* | South African Wild Pl | 254D | 0.25 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 65 | *Lophostemon confertu* | Brisbane Box | 254E | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 66 | *Harpephyllum caffrun* | South African Wild Pl | 254F | 1.00 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 67 | *Morus alba* | Fruitless Mulberry | 255L | 1.00 | Spring | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 68 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 255L | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 69 | *Magnolia grandiflor* | Southern Magnolia | 255A | 0.00 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |

| Zone | Site | Latin Name | Common Name | Building Number | Maintenance Now | Next Service | Priority | Removal | Climber? | Last Updated | Time | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 70 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 251A | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 71 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 255B | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 72 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 255C | 0.25 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 73 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid | 255F | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 74 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 254G | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 75 | *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian Laurel Fig | 254G | 4.00 | Now | High | Yes | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 76 | *Pinus canariensis* | Canary Island Pine | 253F | 1.50 | Fall | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 77 | *Olea europaea* | Olive Tree | 253E | 1.50 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 78 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 253E | 0.17 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 79 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 254H | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 80 | *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian Laurel Fig | 254I | 2.00 | Now | High | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 81 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 253C | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 82 | *Ginkgo biloba* | Maidenhair Tree | 254K | 1.00 | Now | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 83 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 254L | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 84 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 253A | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 85 | *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian Laurel Fig | 253L | 2.00 | Now | High | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 86 | *Ceratonia siliqua* | Carob Tree | 252A | 0.33 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 87 | *Pyrus kawakamii* | Evergreen Pear | 252C | 0.50 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 88 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 253J | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 89 | *Lophostemon confertu* | Brisbane Box | 253H | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 90 | *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian Laurel Fig | 252E | 2.00 | Spring | High | Yes | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 91 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 252H | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 92 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 252I | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 2 | 93 | *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian Laurel Fig | 252K | 2.00 | Spring | High | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 1 | *Ilex spp .* | Holly Tree | 238A | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 2 | *Melaleuca quinquen* | Paperbark Tree | 238C | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 3 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 238E | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 4 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 238H | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 5 | *Callistemon viminal* | Bottlebrush | 238J | 0.25 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 6 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 238L | 0.00 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 7 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 239A | 0.33 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 8 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 239C | 0.17 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 9 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 239E | 0.17 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 10 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 239G | 0.08 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 11 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 239H | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 12 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 240L | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 13 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 240A | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 3 Site 12 |
| 3 | 14 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 240A | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 3 Site 12 |
| 3 | 15 | *Cupaniopsis anacardi* | Carrotwood | 240B | 1.00 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 16 | *Schinus molle* | California Pepper | 240C | 0.33 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 17 | *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian Laurel Fig | 240E | 0.00 | N/A | High | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | |

| Zone | Site | Latin Name | Common Name | Building Number | Maintenance Now | Next Service | Priority | Removal | Climber? | Last Updated | Time | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 18 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 240F | 0.17 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 19 | *Morus alba* | Fruitless Mulberry | 240G | 0.50 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 20 | *Pinus radiata* | Monterey Pine | 241F | 0.17 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 21 | *Salix babylonica* | Weeping Willow | 241F | 3.00 | Now | High | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 22 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 241F | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 23 | *Alnus rhombifolia* | White Alder | 241F | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 24 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 240I | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 25 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 241C | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 26 | *Acer spp.* | Maple | 241D | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 27 | *Metrosideros excelsa* | New Zealand Christm | 240K | 0.17 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 28 | *Liquidambar styraciflu* | Sweet Gum | 240L | 0.33 | Fall | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 29 | *Eriobotrya deflexa* | Bronze Loquat | 240L | 0.08 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 30 | *Corymbia ficifolia* | Red Flowering Gum | 241B | 0.33 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 31 | *Liquidambar styraciflu* | Sweet Gum | 241B | 0.17 | Fall | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 32 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 241A | 0.33 | Spring | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 33 | *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian Laurel Fig | 239L | 0.00 | N/A | High | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 34 | *Schinus terebinthifoliu* | Brazilian Pepper | 241L | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 35 | *Citrus x meyeri* | Lemon Tree | 241L | 0.25 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 36 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 242A | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 37 | *Lagerstroemia indica* | Crape Myrtle | 241J | 0.50 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 38 | *Melaleuca quinquenei* | Paperbark Tree | 241J | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 39 | *Corymbia ficifolia* | Red Flowering Gum | 242D | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 40 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 241J | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 41 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 241H | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 42 | *Pinus radiata* | Monterey Pine | 241G | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 43 | *Unknown* | Unknown | 241G | 0.00 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 44 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 242F | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 45 | *Ficus benjamina* | Weeping Fig | 242G | 2.00 | Winter | High | Yes | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 46 | *Schinus molle* | Peruvian Pepper | 242G | 0.17 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 47 | *Morus alba* | Fruitless Mulberry | 242H | 1.50 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 48 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 243G | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 49 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 243G | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Needs to be trimmed for roof and sidewalk clearance |
| 3 | 50 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 243F | 0.08 | Fall | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 51 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 243F | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 52 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 242J | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 53 | *Schinus terebinthifoliu* | Brazilian Pepper | 242L | 0.50 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 54 | *Cassia leptophylla* | Gold Medallion Tree | 243E | 0.08 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 55 | *Platanus x acerfolia* | London Plane Tree | 243D | 0.00 | Summer | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 56 | *Pinus radiata* | Monterey Pine | 243A | 0.17 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 57 | *Ficus carica* | Edible Fig | 243A | 0.17 | Spring | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |

| Zone | Site | Latin Name | Common Name | Building Number | Maintenance Now | Next Service | Priority | Removal | Climber? | Last Updated | Time | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 58 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 245G | 0.17 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 59 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 245G | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 60 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 245F | 0.33 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 61 | *Vacant* | Vacant | 243H | 0.00 | N/A | N/A | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 62 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 243J | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 63 | *Callistemon viminalis* | Bottlebrush | 243L | 0.67 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 64 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 244H | 0.50 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 65 | *Pyrus kawakamii* | Evergreen Pear | 244J | 0.67 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 66 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 244L | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 67 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 245L | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 68 | *Pyrus kawakamii* | Evergreen Pear | 245J | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 69 | *Pyrus kawakamii* | Evergreen Pear | 244D | 0.33 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 3 Site 68 |
| 3 | 70 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid | 245H | 0.42 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 71 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 244E | 0.17 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 72 | *Alnus rhombifolia* | White Alder | 245F | 0.75 | Winter | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 73 | *Pinus canariensis* | Canary Island Pine | 245E | 0.67 | Now | Medium | No | Yes | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 74 | *Ficus benjamina* | Weeping Fig | 246H | 1.00 | Now | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 75 | *Juniper chinensis* | Hollywood Juniper | 245D | 0.67 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 76 | *Geijera parviflora* | Australian Willow | 246J | 0.25 | Now | Low | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 77 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 245C | 0.25 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 78 | *Morus alba* | Fruitless Mulberry | 245B | 1.00 | Spring | High | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | |
| 3 | 79 | *Callistemon citrinus* | Lemon Bottlebrush | 245A | 0.25 | Now | Medium | No | No | 12/10/2013 | | Part of Zone 3 Site 77 |