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Certified Arborist # 536
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January 16, 2020

Elizabeth Herning Vaughan Trust
C/O Mr. Michael McWalters
626 Funston Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94118

RE: Scenic Avenue 2N of 11th -Cypress Tree Assessment
APN: 010-303-009-000

Mr. McWalters;

A visual tree assessment (VTA) was requested for a Cypress tree located at the right of the driveway and front yard of the above referenced property. The VTA is requested because of safety concerns regarding a cracked limb. The VTA determined the tree to carry a tree hazard evaluation form (THEF) score of nine (trees that rate a score of 12 present the most likelihood of failure). The THEF score rates the relative hazard of trees based upon the criteria of probability of failure, size of failure part, and target from the Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas (Mattheny and Clarke). This letter and the accompanying THEF score sheet may be submitted with other required documents as part of an application for tree removal or significant pruning by the property owner (or their designated representative). The report (and photos which must be submitted in color) is background information for use by the City of Carmel to determine under what circumstances a permit may be issued.

Assessment

The tree (#91) is a well-maintained tree, standing approximately 55 feet tall with a crown spread of 50 feet. The base of the tree, at the time of assessment, appears to be secure. There are obvious signs of lifting of the hardscape (exposed aggregate concrete) by surface roots. Judging by old face cuts, the crown and scaffold limbs appear to have a history of significant pruning. Currently the tree appears to be well maintained, and tree foliage is dark green appearing healthy.

Structurally the tree has problems. There are two main stems originating from the base of the tree measuring 31" dbh to the south and 37" dbh just to the west. The smaller diameter stem crosses under the larger stem and its foliage is woven into the crown of the larger stem. The 31" diameter stem acts as a large diameter scaffold limb. It supports the 37" stem but as it narrows to approximately 20" in diameter it is fractured. This fractured area supports several branches which now weakly rests on the adjacent stem's branching. It appears the

end branches are slipping downward placing downward and twisting torque on the tree stem, further compromising the structure of the tree. Obvious decay is seen from the ground, within the end of the fractured limb which is supported by the lower scaffold limbs (see attached pictures). The situation represents unacceptable risk for total failure of the 31" diameter stem. Significant damage will occur to adjacent areas when failure occurs. The tree has been determined to have a very high risk for limb failure and has a tree hazard evaluation form score of nine. Target ratings factored into the THEF score include surrounding high value landscape and structures.

Recommended Tree Limb Removal

Because the tree appears to remain a healthy tree its removal does not appear to be necessary at this time but the 31" stem needs to be significantly pruned back to the outside edge of 37" stem. It should not be removed in its entirety because it supports the 37" stem. The removal of the limb will not significantly alter air movement, contribute to erosion, or create a significant impact to wildlife; no active bird or animal nesting sites were observed at the time of assessment.

After proper authorization, the tree limb shall be removed by a licensed insured professional tree service. No surrounding tree protection is necessary when the tree drop zone is clear of City protected vegetation. Tree pruning shall be consistent with safe arboricultural work practices utilizing removal of trees parts in smaller manageable pieces and roped down carefully so as not to damage any surrounding trees or plants. The use of specialized equipment may be authorized if it can be shown that no damage to surrounding ecosystem will be sustained. At no time shall any part of the tree be dropped in large pieces so as to damage any surrounding vegetation or property. Tree wood and clippings are to be disposed of consistent with current California Department of Forestry guidelines which includes stockpiling of material on site or disposal at an approved refuse site. When the tree limb is removed, other portions of the trees crown trees should be crown clean pruned (utilizing current arboricultural standards).

Disclosure Statement

Use of report: This letter and the THEF score sheet are to be considered and used as background information for the current tree removal application process implemented by the City of Carmel. The report is prepared to assist the City , along with other required documents, in determining if and under what circumstances a permit may be issued.

Inspection limitations: The inspection of the tree consisted solely of a visual inspection from the ground. While more thorough techniques are available for inspection and evaluation, they were neither requested nor considered necessary or appropriate at this time. This report is based on a visual inspection of tree condition and for obvious defects. It is not intended to constitute a complete health and hazard evaluation. Further investigation would be required to more definitively evaluate the health and hazards posed by the subject trees, some of which may not be disclosed by visual inspections. Investigations include but are not limited to core samples, root crown excavation, and visual inspection of the entire trees by climbing. Please be advised that healthy trees and/or limbs may fail under certain conditions, and that the above recommendations are based on industry standards of tree care.

Urban Foresters/Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance their health and beauty and to attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist or to seek additional advice. Trees and other plant life are living, changing organisms affected by innumerable factors beyond our control. Trees fail in ways and because of conditions we do not fully understand.

Urban Foresters/Arborists cannot detect or anticipate every condition or event that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Conditions are often hidden within the trees and below ground. Urban Foresters/Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, for any specific period or when a tree or its parts may fail. Further, remedial treatments, as with any treatment or therapy, cannot be guaranteed. Treatment, pruning, bracing and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's skills and usual services such as the boundaries of properties, property ownership, site lines, neighbor disputes and agreements and other issues. Therefore, urban forester/arborists cannot consider such issues unless complete and accurate information is disclosed in a timely fashion. Then, the urban forester/arborist can be expected, reasonably, to rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided. Trees can be managed but not controlled. To live near trees, regardless of their condition, is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

Hazard/hazard potential: For the purposes of this evaluation and/report, a tree or tree part that presents a threat to humans, livestock, vehicles, structures, landscape features or other entity of civilization from uprooting, falling, breaking or growth development (e.g., roots). While all large landscape trees in proximity to such targets present some degree of hazard regardless of their condition, such inherent hazard is not intended as within this definition and its usage in this evaluation and report. As trees and other plant life are living, changing organisms effected by innumerable factors beyond our control, F. O. Consulting and its personnel offer no guarantees, stated or implied, as to tree, plant or general landscape safety, health, condition or improvement, beyond that specifically stated in writing in accepted contracts.

Thank you very much and please feel free to call if there are any questions or if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Frank Ono

Certified Arborist #536

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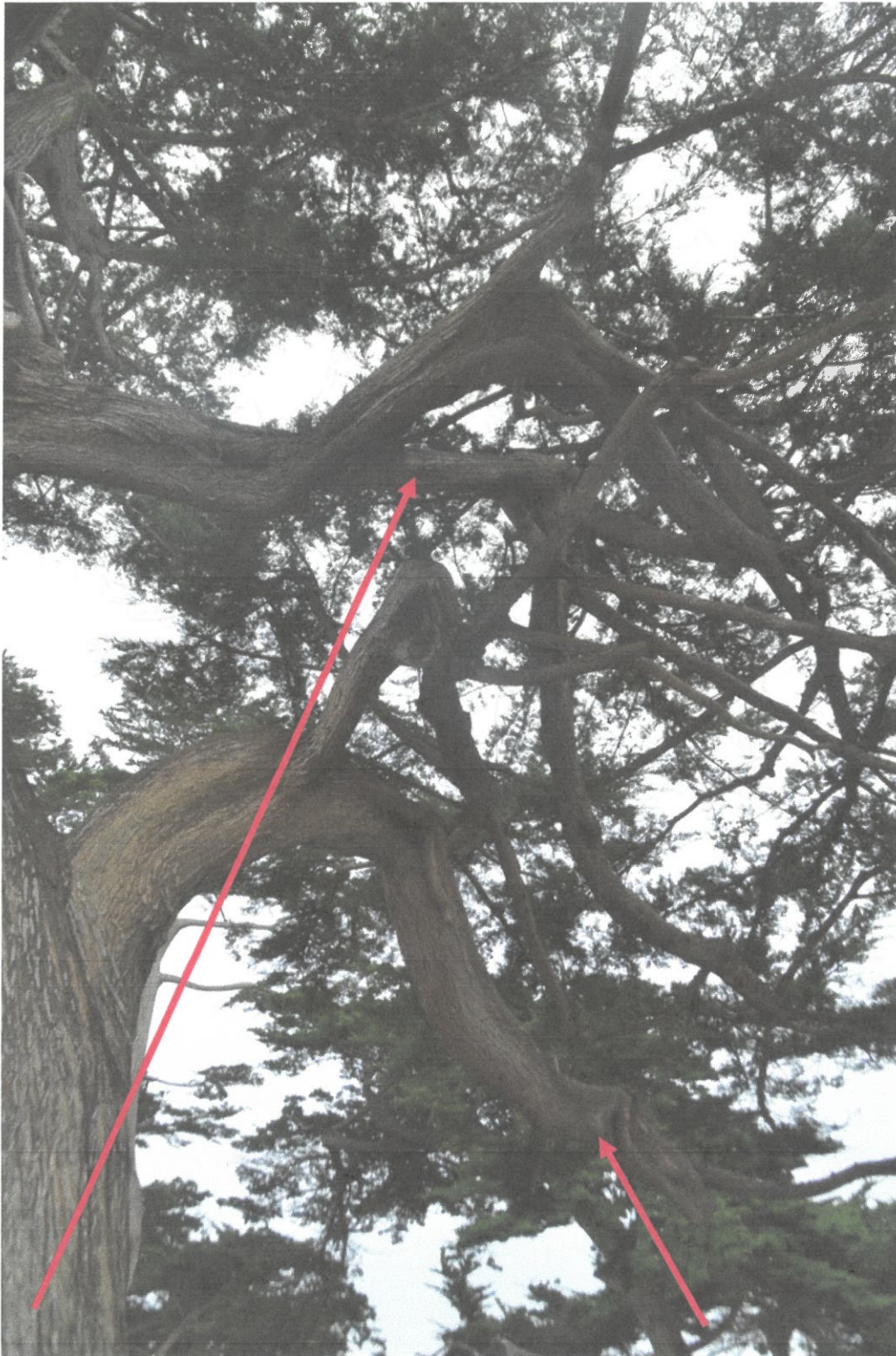
PHOTOGRAPHS



Tree #91 and limb recommended for removal to dashed area



Cracked limb off 31" diameter stem should be removed to dashed line

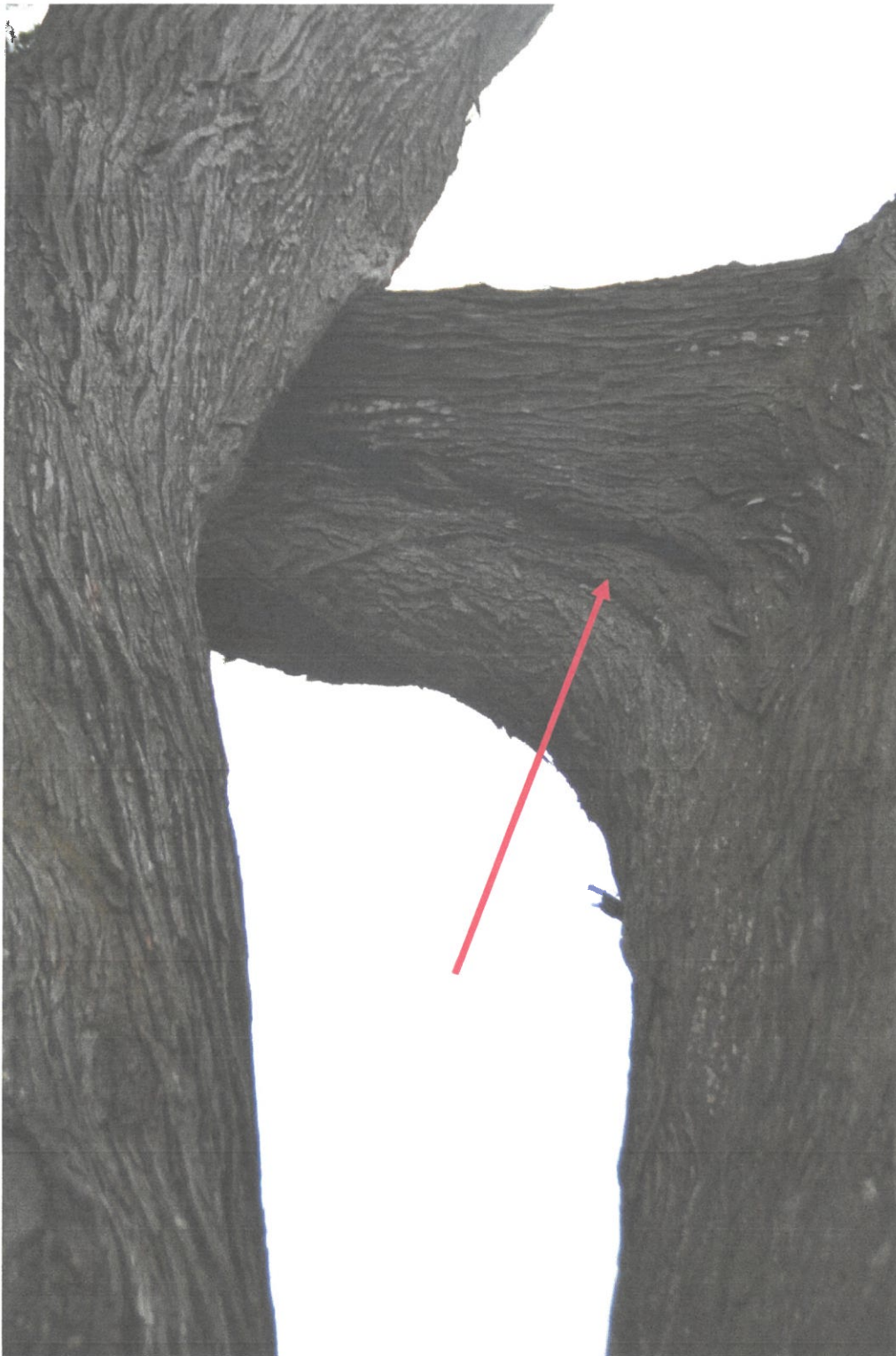


31" stem's branching is enmeshed with the branching of the 37" diameter stem

Fractured limb and wood separation of the 31" stem; dashed line represents recommended area to prune back.



End weight of enmeshed crown branching and stem are now slipping downward



31" diameter stem is fractured but assists in supporting the 37" stem



31" diameter stems branching should be removed

Tools & Features Demonstration Site



0.0 0.01 0.0 Miles

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere
© Latitude Geographics Group Ltd.

This map is a user generated static output from an internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Legend

- Addresses
- Parcels
- Roads
 - Freeway
 - Other Principal Arterial
 - Minor Arterial
 - Major Collector
 - Minor Collector
 - Local
- Railroad Lines

Notes

1: 564

91

A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas

TREE HAZARD EVALUATION FORM 2nd Edition

Site/Address: 2202 1st St NW 90-303-009Map/Location: Right of WayOwner: public ☐ private ☒ unknown ☐ other ☐Date: 12-13-19 Inspector: QNODate of last inspection: Michael McWaters@Gmail.com**HAZARD RATING:**

<u>4</u>	+	<u>2</u>	+	<u>3</u>	=	<u>9</u>
Failure Potential		Size of part		Target Rating		Hazard Rating

☐ Immediate action needed☐ Needs further inspection☐ Dead tree**TREE CHARACTERISTICS**Tree #: 91 Species: Monterey CypressDBH: 30" # of trunks: 1 Height: 55' Spread: 10'Form: ☒ generally symmetric ☐ minor asymmetry ☐ major asymmetry ☐ stump sprout ☐ stag-headedCrown class: ☒ dominant ☐ co-dominant ☐ intermediate ☐ suppressedLive crown ratio: 40% Age class: ☐ young ☐ semi-mature ☒ mature ☐ over-mature/senescentPruning history: ☐ crown cleaned ☐ excessively thinned ☐ topped ☐ crown raised ☐ pollarded ☐ crown reduced ☐ flush cuts ☐ cabled/braced
☐ none ☐ multiple pruning events Approx. dates: _____Special Value: ☐ specimen ☐ heritage/historic ☐ wildlife ☐ unusual ☐ street tree ☐ screen ☐ shade ☐ indigenous ☒ protected by gov. agency**TREE HEALTH**Foliage color: ☒ normal ☐ chlorotic ☐ necrotic Epicormics? ☒ Y ☐ NFoliage density: ☒ normal ☐ sparse Leaf size: ☒ normal ☐ smallAnnual shoot growth: ☐ excellent ☐ average ☐ poor Twig Dieback? ☒ Y ☐ NWoundwood development: ☐ excellent ☐ average ☐ poor ☐ noneVigor class: ☐ excellent ☐ average ☐ fair ☐ poor

Major pests/diseases: _____

Growth obstructions:☐ stakes ☐ wire/ties ☐ signs ☐ cables☐ curb/pavement ☐ guards☐ other _____**SITE CONDITIONS**Site Character: ☒ residence ☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ park ☐ open space ☐ natural ☐ woodland/forestLandscape type: ☐ parkway ☐ raised bed ☐ container ☐ mound ☐ lawn ☐ shrub border ☐ wind breakIrrigation: ☒ none ☐ adequate ☐ inadequate ☐ excessive ☐ trunk wettedRecent site disturbance? ☒ Y ☐ N ☐ construction ☐ soil disturbance ☐ grade change ☐ line clearing ☐ site clearing% dripline paved: 0% 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% Pavement lifted? ☒ Y ☐ N

% dripline w/ fill soil: 0% 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%

% dripline grade lowered: 0% 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%

Soil problems: ☐ drainage ☐ shallow ☐ compacted ☐ droughty ☐ saline ☐ alkaline ☐ acidic ☐ small volume ☐ disease center ☐ history of fail
☐ clay ☐ expansive ☐ slope _____° aspect: _____Obstructions: ☐ lights ☐ signage ☐ line-of-sight ☐ view ☐ overhead lines ☐ underground utilities ☐ traffic ☐ adjacent veg. ☐ _____Exposure to wind: ☐ single tree ☐ below canopy ☐ above canopy ☐ recently exposed ☐ windward, canopy edge ☐ area prone to windthrowPrevailing wind direction: NW Occurrence of snow/ice storms ☐ never ☐ seldom ☐ regularly**TARGET**Use Under Tree: ☒ building ☐ parking ☐ traffic ☐ pedestrian ☐ recreation ☐ landscape ☐ hardscape ☐ small features ☐ utility linesCan target be moved? ☒ Y ☐ N Can use be restricted? ☒ Y ☐ NOccupancy: ☐ occasional use ☐ intermittent use ☐ frequent use ☐ constant use

The International Society of Arboriculture assumes no responsibility for conclusions or recommendations derived from use of this form.

91

TREE DEFECTS

ROOT DEFECTS:

Suspect root rot: Y ☒ N ☐ Mushroom/conk/bracket present: Y ☒ N ☐ ID: _____Exposed roots: ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ low Undersided: ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ lowRoot pruned: _____ distance from trunk Root area affected: _____ % Buttress wounded: Y ☒ N ☐ When: _____Restricted root area: ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ low Potential for root failure: ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ lowLEAN: _____ deg. from vertical ☐ natural ☐ unnatural ☐ self-corrected Soil heaving: Y ☒ N ☐Decay in plane of lean: Y ☒ N ☐ Roots broken Y ☒ N ☐ Soil cracking: Y ☒ N ☐Compounding factors: cracked bark Lean severity: ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ low

CROWN DEFECTS: Indicate presence of individual defects and rate their severity (s = severe, m = moderate, l = low)

DEFECT	ROOT CROWN	TRUNK	SCAFFOLDS	BRANCHES
Poor taper				
Bow, sweep				
Codominants/forks				
Multiple attachments				
Included bark				
Excessive end weight				
Cracks/splits				
Hangers				
Girdling				
Wounds/seam				
Decay				
Cavity				
Conks/mushrooms/bracket				
Bleeding/sap flow				
Loose/cracked bark				
Nesting hole/bee hive				
Deadwood/stubs				
Borers/termites/ants				
Cankers/galls/burls				
Previous failure				

HAZARD RATING

Tree part most likely to fail: crown

Inspection period: _____ annual _____ biannual _____ other _____

Failure Potential + Size of Part + Target Rating = Hazard Rating

4 + 2 + 3 = 9

Failure potential: 1 - low; 2 - medium; 3 - high; 4 - severe

Size of part: 1 - <6" (15 cm); 2 - 6-18" (15-45 cm);

3 - 18-30" (45-75 cm); 4 - >30" (75 cm)

Target rating: 1 - occasional use; 2 intermittent use;

3 - frequent use; 4 - constant use

HAZARD ABATEMENT

Prune: ☒ remove defective part ☐ reduce end weight ☐ crown clean ☐ thin ☐ raise canopy ☐ crown reduce ☐ restructure ☐ shapeCable/Brace: _____ Inspect further: ☐ root crown ☐ decay ☐ aerial ☐ monitorRemove tree: Y ☒ N ☐ Replace? Y ☒ N ☐ Move target: Y ☒ N ☐ Other: _____Effect on adjacent trees: ☐ none ☐ evaluateNotification: ☒ owner ☐ manager ☐ governing agency Date: 12-13-19

COMMENTS