

Consultants in Horticulture and Arboriculture

## TREE PRESERVATION AND MITIGATION REPORT

3422 Santa Rosa Avenue Santa Rosa, CA

#### Prepared For:

TK Development c/o Civil Design Consultants 2200 Range Avenue, Suite 204 Santa Rosa, CA

#### Prepared by:

John C. Meserve International Society of Arboriculture ISA Certified Arborist, WE #0478A ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor

January 23, 2019



### Consultants in Horticulture and Arboriculture P.O Box 1261, Glen Ellen, CA 95442

January 23, 2019

Mr. Ken Koss TK Development c/o Civil Design Consultants 2200 Range Avenue, Suite 204 Santa Rosa, CA

Re: Completed Tree Preservation and Mitigation Report, 3422 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, California

Ken,

Attached you will find our completed *Tree Preservation and Mitigation Report* for the above noted site in Santa Rosa. A total of 4 trees were evaluated and this includes all trees that are present over 4 inches in trunk diameter per the Santa Rosa Tree Ordinance.

All trees in this report was evaluated and documented for species, size, health, and structural condition. The *Tree Inventory Chart* also includes information about expected impacts of the proposed development plan and recommendations for action based on the plan reviewed. The *Tree Location Plan* shows the location and numbering sequence of all evaluated trees.

#### **EXISTING SITE CONDITION SUMMARY**

The project site consists of an empty field, bordered on one side by a commercial business, two sides by City streets, and a fourth side by a retail business.

#### **EXISTING TREE SUMMARY**

Three trees are identified as native Valley Oaks, and one tree is identified as anon-native English Walnut.

#### CONSTRUCTION IMPACT SUMMARY

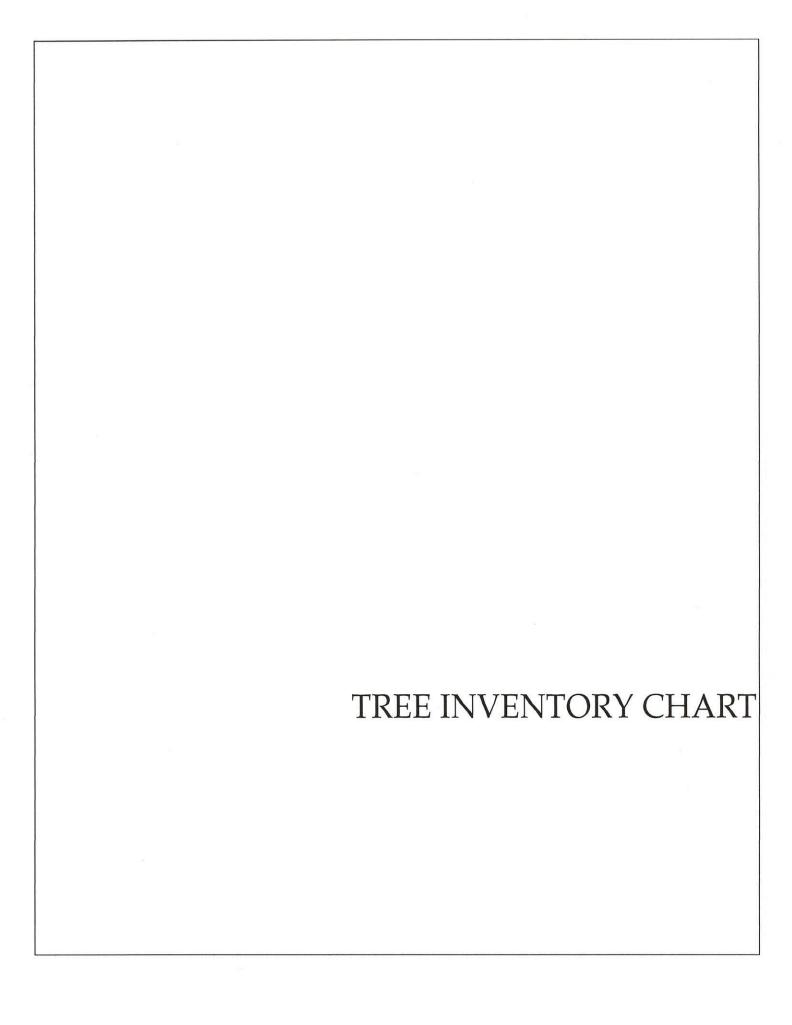
All four trees at the site will require removal due to the impacts of construction.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions regarding this report, or if further discussion would be helpful.

Regard

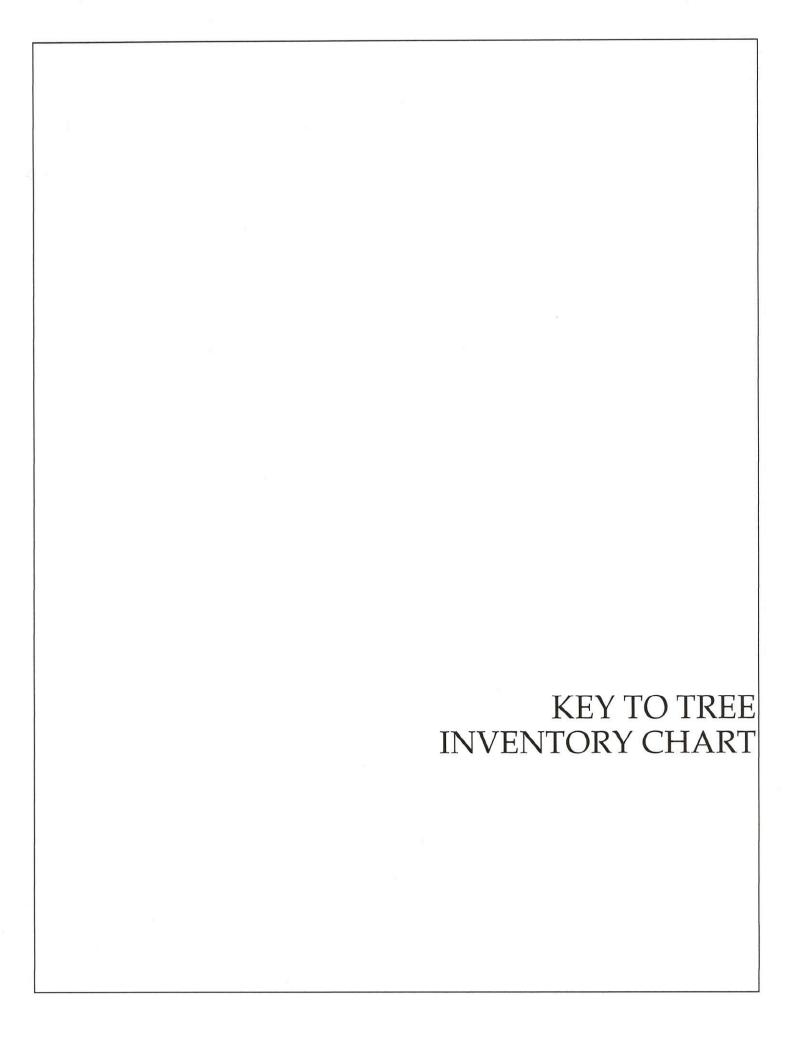
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# TREE INVENTORY 3422 Santa Rosa Avenue Santa Rosa, CA

	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± Height Radius inches) (± feet)	Height Radius (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1-5	Structure 1-4	Health Structure Development 1-5 1-4 Impacts	Recommendations	
Que	Quercus Iobata	Valley Oak	8+7	25	15	4	8	1	2	
$\widetilde{O}^{n}$	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	7.5	25	15	4	3	1	2	
$\widetilde{O}^{n}$	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	9.5+7.5+6.5	25	16	4	3	1	2	
Jug	Juglans regia	English Walnut	5x3+3x4+5+ 6	18	16	4	2.5	1	2	
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#### KEY TO TREE INVENTORY CHART

#### Tree Number

Each tree has been identified in the field with an aluminum tag and reference number. Tags are attached to the trunk at approximately eye level. The *Tree Location Plan* illustrates the location of each numbered tree.

#### Species

Each tree has been identified by genus, species and cultivar if known.

#### Common Name

Each tree has been assigned a common name for easy reference. Many trees have more than one common name, and this sometimes creates confusion.

#### Trunk

Each trunk has been measured or estimated in inches, to document its diameter at 4.5 feet above adjacent grade. Trunk diameter is a good indicator of age, and is commonly used to determine mitigation replacement requirements.

#### Height

Height is estimated in feet, using visual assessment.

#### Radius

Radius is estimated in feet, using visual assessment. Since many canopies are asymmetrical, it is not uncommon for a radius estimate to be an average of the canopy size. Radius is not a measure of the area of root system which may extend well beyond the dripline depending on numerous variables.

#### Health

The following descriptions are used to rate the health of a tree. Trees with a rating of 4 or 5 are very good candidates for preservation and will tolerate more construction impacts than trees in poorer condition. Trees with a rating of 3 may or may not be good candidates for preservation, depending on the species and expected construction impacts. Trees with a rating of 1 or 2 are generally poor candidates for preservation.

- (5) Excellent health and vigor are exceptional, no pest, disease, or distress symptoms.
- (4) Good health and vigor are average, no significant or specific distress symptoms, no significant pest or disease.
- (3) Fair health and vigor are somewhat compromised, distress is visible, pest or disease may be present and affecting health, problems are generally correctable.
- (2) Marginal health and vigor are significantly compromised, distress is highly visible and present to the degree that survivability is in question.

(1) Poor - decline has progressed beyond the point of being able to return to a healthy condition again. Long-term survival is not expected. This designation includes dead trees.

#### Structure

The following descriptions are used to rate the structural integrity of a tree. Trees with a rating of 3 or 4 are generally stable, sound trees which do not require significant pruning, although cleaning, thinning, or raising the canopy might be desirable. Trees with a rating of 2 are generally poor candidates for preservation unless they are preserved well away from improvements or active use areas. Significant time and effort would be required to reconstruct the canopy and improve structural integrity. Trees with a rating of 1 are hazardous and should be removed.

- (4) Good structure minor structural problems may be present which do not require corrective action.
- (3) Moderate structure normal, typical structural issues which can be corrected with pruning.
- (2) Marginal structure serious structural problems are present which may or may not be correctable with pruning, cabling, bracing, etc.
- (1) Poor structure hazardous structural condition which cannot be effectively corrected with pruning or other measures, may require removal depending on location and the presence of targets.

#### **Development Impacts**

The expected impacts of development are predicted based on the species, health and vitality, structural characteristics, and location in relation to proposed grading, trenching, paving, or construction.

- (1) A significant impact on long term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.
- (2) A moderate impact on long term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.
- (3) A minor impact on long term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.

#### Recommendations

Recommendations are included for removal or preservation. For those being preserved, protection measures and mitigation procedures to offset impacts and improve tree health are provided.

- (1) Preservation appears to be possible.
- (2) Removal is required due to significant development impacts.
- (3) Removal is required due to poor health or hazardous structure.

- (4) Removal is required due to significant development impacts and poor existing condition.
- (5) Install temporary protective fencing at the edge of the dripline, or edge of approved construction, prior to beginning grading or construction. Maintain fencing in place for the duration of all construction activity in the area.
- (6) Maintain existing grade within the fenced portion of the dripline. Route drainage swales and all underground work outside the dripline.
- (7) Place a 4" layer of chipped bark mulch over the soil surface within the fenced dripline prior to installing temporary fencing. Maintain this layer of mulch throughout construction.
- (8) Prune for access and equipment clearance, only as needed, prior to the start of construction. Utilize ANSI A300 pruning standards as the specification for any required pruning.
- (9) To reduce development impacts to an acceptable level to preserve tree health incorporate specific mitigation measures for compaction, paving, and trenching within dripline areas.
- (10) Exempt species, no mitigation required.
- (11) Tree is located off project site, but canopy overhangs slightly.

