

B. Tree Report

TREE INVENTORY REPORT

Dasher Lawless, Inc.
6023 Hazeltine Ave.
Van Nuys, CA 91408

Site:
13005 Victory Blvd.
Valley Glen, CA 91401

Prepared by:

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August 25, 2007

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CLIENT: Dasher Lawless, Inc.
6023 Hazeltine Ave.
Valley Glen, CA 91401

SITE: 13005 Victory Blvd.
Valley Glen, CA 91401

First site visit: August 18, 2007

SITUATION:

Dasher Lawless is in the process of securing entitlements for the referenced site. The existing site is occupied by an active shopping center. It will be replaced with a new shopping facility. A requirement of the City of Los Angeles Planning is that a tree report addressing all the trees upon this site be prepared.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to inventory and evaluate all the trees located upon this site. Data concerning the individual trees located upon this site is included within TREE INVENTORY FORM contained herein.

TREE PROTECTION ORDINANCES AND POLICIES

Public law, in the form of Ordinance No. 117404 dated 3/13/06, within the City of Los Angeles protects certain native trees from removal or damage. Protected tree means any of the following Southern California native tree species which measures four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the tree:

<u>Quercus agrifolia</u> ,	Coast Live Oak
<u>Quercus lobata</u> ,	Valley Oak
<u>Platanus racemosa</u> ,	Western Sycamore
<u>Juglans californica var. californica</u> ,	Black Walnut
<u>Umbellularia californica</u> .	California Bay

The Ordinance makes the cutting, moving and / or removal of a protected tree without a permit a misdemeanor.

Protected trees located upon this site.

One Western Sycamore with a trunk diameter of 13" is present upon the site. This tree is not indigenous to this site as it was introduced as a part of the landscape development of the previous use.

METHOD:

Field Work

Our cruise of the site was conducted on Saturday, August 18, 2007. Data concerning tree species and the general physical condition of each tree were evaluated. Trunk diameters for the trees were recorded at breast height (dbh).

1. Each tree was assigned a number and identified with a metal number tag, photographed and was placed upon a map for future reference. The drip line of each tree was measured in eight compass directions and trunk diameters (dbh) were determined and recorded.
2. Signs and symptoms that are common to plant disease or insect infestation or structural defects were noted and the tree was rated accordingly (see Definitions enclosed herein for an explanation of the rating system).
3. An assessment of tree vigor was noted. The value assigned to each tree is based upon the status of an indexing tree of the same species at another site within the local region (see Definitions enclosed herein for an explanation of the rating system).
4. The physical appearance of each tree was assessed and a photograph was taken for reference. Those tree photographs are included herein.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT TREES:

The following data presents an opinion of the physical condition of the subject trees as observed on the date of the site visit. Since trees are living organisms, any signs or symptoms associated with plant disease or structural defect presented herein are subject to continual change. Therefore, conditions observed during the visit could materially change and appear different at a later date.

Note that nearly all trees located within the site have been altered by severe pruning in the form of topping eliminating their value for transplantation or preservation. In particular, topping of the pine trees has destroyed their natural form. These damaged trees will never recover from the pruning.

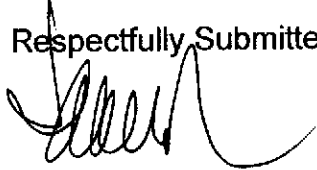
RECOMMENDATION:

It is our opinion that none of the existing trees upon this site are of value to a future development. They should be removed and replaced as a part of the landscape development of the new project.

The Western Sycamore, a protected tree, has a significant trunk diameter; however, it too has suffered severe pruning over time. The aerial structure of the tree has been so altered that it is not worthy of protection.

This statement is based upon our belief that if this tree specimen, in its current condition, were located in a retail nursery for sale would anyone purchase it? Based upon our experience the answer is no. It is the community interest that this tree be replaced.

Respectfully Submitted,



James Dean, A.S.L.A., I.S.A.
Landscape Architect
License No. 1146



REPORT DEFINITIONS

The following is an explanation of general information and terminology that may be presented within the body of the Tree Report for the subject site.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF TREES

1. Tree number- each tree in the field has been assigned a number that corresponds to a tree location on the "Tree Location Map".
2. Species - is the classification of tree that is being evaluated.
3. Number of Trunks- as measured in accordance existing measurements at the time of evaluation.
4. Diameter of Trunks- as measured at 4½' above mean natural grade, existing at the time of evaluation. Diameter is referred to as the trunk diameter at breast height (dbh).
5. Height above grade- is the height above the ground to significant branch structure that restricts movement beneath the branch.
6. Tree Height- is the approximate height of each numbered, evaluated tree.
7. Leaning- is the direction the tree is inclined from the natural vertical position.

PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT VECTORS

Plant disease causes a dysfunction in the physiological processes of a tree that result in a loss of plant vigor. The three diseases that are of major importance are: Avocado Root Rot (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and Oak Root Fungus (*Armillaria mellea*) Butt rot Ganoderma Root Rot (*Ganoderma spp*).

Phytophthora is an aggressive pathogen. It is classified as a water mold that causes crown or root rot. This organism can infect and grow readily through uninjured trunk or root bark. It can infect a tree at any time of the year in California.

Armillaria is a weaker pathogen. It generally infects through the roots or root crown of a weakened or stressed tree. Once infected the tree gradually declines and most often the tree dies from girdling.

Ganoderma causes butt rot ultimately affecting the ability of a tree to support itself resulting in mass failure of the root crown.

While the previous specific disease information is important, a long discourse in plant pathology or entomology is not necessarily a prerequisite to develop a basic understanding of the casual effects of disease and insects upon living plant tissue. Disease and insect infection, along with the disruption and damage caused by the alteration of the natural tree environment is the main cause in

decline the tree resource in California. Decline is manifested by changes plant vigor. Visible signs and symptoms associated with oak tree decline cause a change in visible appearance.

A tree is rated as to vigor by it's visually appearance as follows:

VIGOR CLASS

Vigor is the capacity of a tree for growth and survival. A vigorous tree has bright green leaves of large size for the species. The bark is relatively smooth, free from cracks and decay. It will more easily ward off disease and insect attacks and will recover from impacts more quickly than a weak tree.

- A A vigorous tree with a healthy, dense, full leaf canopy, normal yearly growth extension, excellent foliage color, normal leaf size and reasonably free from structural defect.
- B Tree with slightly less vigor, slightly thinner foliage density, healthy leaf canopy with good color, normal yearly growth extension, normal leaf size and may have minor structural defects (open cavity exposing decay, etc.)
- C Displays plant stress, level of vigor is average or less, fair to poor leaf size or color, may have a minor level of twig or small branch dieback, exudation, insect infestation and/or exfoliating bark. May have significant correctable structural defect.
- D Tree with severe conditions of disease, thin to very-thin leaf canopy with dwarfed leaf size, poor to non-existent yearly growth extension, poor callusing at wounds, major cavities with decay, major dieback of main stem or scaffolding branches and limbs, exfoliating bark, wounds with exudation, lesions on stems or distorted bark, fungal conks present, epicormic growth (short, twiggy growth along major branches), thin foliage characterized by small leaves which may be discolored, may have mistletoe: little chance of recovery.
- F Dead or almost dead tree.

A basic knowledge of disease and insects should include an understanding of the following information:

PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF TREES

1. Trunk Cavity- is a hollow area in the trunk, usually due to the decay of wood.
2. Co dominant Trunks – equal in size and relative importance that often creates a hazardous condition due to the expanding growth of both trunks competing for the same physical space.
3. Trunk Damage- is a damaged area on the trunk, usually due to external force onto the tree. Also described as a lesion.
4. Exposed Roots- roots exposed near tree; e.g. in creek bed.
5. Exfoliating Bark- the flaking off of bark from trunk, branches and/or twigs.

6. Water Pocket- pockets formed at branch crotches that can hold water and possibly weaken the tree's structure (possible hazard).
7. Exudation- the issuance or expelling of liquid, usually from wounds. The cause is generally an agent of a bacteria or fungus.
8. Fruiting Bodies- are the outward signs (i.e. mushrooms, conks, etc.) of decay in the interior wood of the tree.
9. Insect / Mite Damage- are some form of damage to the tree caused by insects or mites (i.e. scale, caterpillars, weevils, borers, mites, etc.)
10. Galls- are an abnormal hypertrophy growth (tumors) on the tree, which may be caused by insects, mites, bacteria, etc.
11. Oak Pit Scale- has a severe weakening effect on the twigs, frequently resulting in their death. When the scale settles on the twigs, a swelling of the twig tissue occurs. So the insect in effect is in a pit; hence, the name.
12. Main stem Dieback- Atrophy or death of healthy main stems from the growing tip back.
13. Branch Cavities- hollow areas in the trunk or limbs in the upper tree, usually due to the decay of wood.
14. Weak Crotches- poorly formed branch attachments.
15. Twig / Branch Dieback- death of unhealthy twigs from the growing tip back.
16. Epicormic Growth- excessive growth along main limbs, rather than on twigs.
17. Thin Foliage- defoliation and twig dieback throughout the canopy.
18. Potential Hazard - any tree may be a hazard to humans, depending on its location and / or health.

AESTHETIC QUALITY

The Aesthetic quality of the trees was visually determined from an overall inspection of appearance. The following system was to describe their conditions:

A. OUTSTANDING

The tree is visually symmetrical having the ideal form and appearance for the species.

B. AVERAGE

The tree, though non-symmetrical, has an appealing form for the species with very little dieback of foliage or twigs/branches.

C. POOR

The tree may be intermediate, co dominant or suppressed by other trees, may be in debilitated condition with a level of significant decline that affects its visual appearance to a degree that it lacks an overall satisfactory visual quality.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Remove Deadwood - if noticeable deadwood, making the tree unattractive, is within the canopy, it should be removed.

2. Remove Wire; etc. - if anything has been physically attached to the tree, it should be removed.
3. Cable/Brace- can extend the time the tree remains healthy, attractive and hazard free.
4. None- no treatment is recommended.
5. Remove Tree - if the tree cannot be saved through any type of treatment, it should be removed.

REMARKS (Some other terms that may be used)

1. Basal Growth- leaf growth generating from around base of trunk.
2. Exposed Buttress Roots- soil absent, either all or partial, at basal portion of tree.
3. Heart Rot - decomposition of heartwood (the central portion of a twig / branch/trunk).
4. Powdery Mildew- are leaves that are covered by a white powdery growth generally when new growth becomes wet for long periods of time; leaves may be distorted, stunted and drop prematurely.
5. Cankers - are rough swellings with depressed centers resulting in death (atrophy) of tissue that later cracks open and exposes the wood underneath in twigs, branches, and/or trunks.
6. Chlorotic Leaves- leaf veins remain normally green, but the tissue between veins becomes yellow, which is usually caused by nutrient deficiencies.
7. Mottling- leaves have a variegated pattern of green and yellow.
8. Defoliation- premature leaf drop.
9. Bark Beetle Frass- is wood fragments mixed in the insect's excrement.
10. Witches Broom - is an abnormal growth cluster of twigs, which may be caused by insects, mites, fungus, etc.
11. Mistletoe- is a leafy evergreen perennial parasite with dark green leathery leaves that occur as bunches on the branches.
12. Crowded - is a tree within the canopy of an adjacent tree or canopy.
13. Shading Out - defoliation and twig dieback inside the canopy due to the lack of sunlight.

TREE LOCATION MAP

SEE SHEET 2 OF 5

2 STORY CONC. BL. SCHOOL

Portion of Lot 7
Tract No. 1336
LAWRENCE
ARCADE OF LOS ANGELES

1 STORY CONC. BLOCK BUILDING
1907-1300 W. WASHINGTON
1042 SQ. FT.

1 STORY STUCCO
WOOD FRAME ALUM.
1500 W. WASHINGTON
1200 SQ. FT.

1 STORY CONC. BLOCK
1500 W. WASHINGTON
1200 SQ. FT.

L.A. CO. FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT TUJUNGA WASH

TREE LOCATION MAP

SHEET 1 OF 2

VICTORY BOULEVARD

1318 SUTTERANCE ST

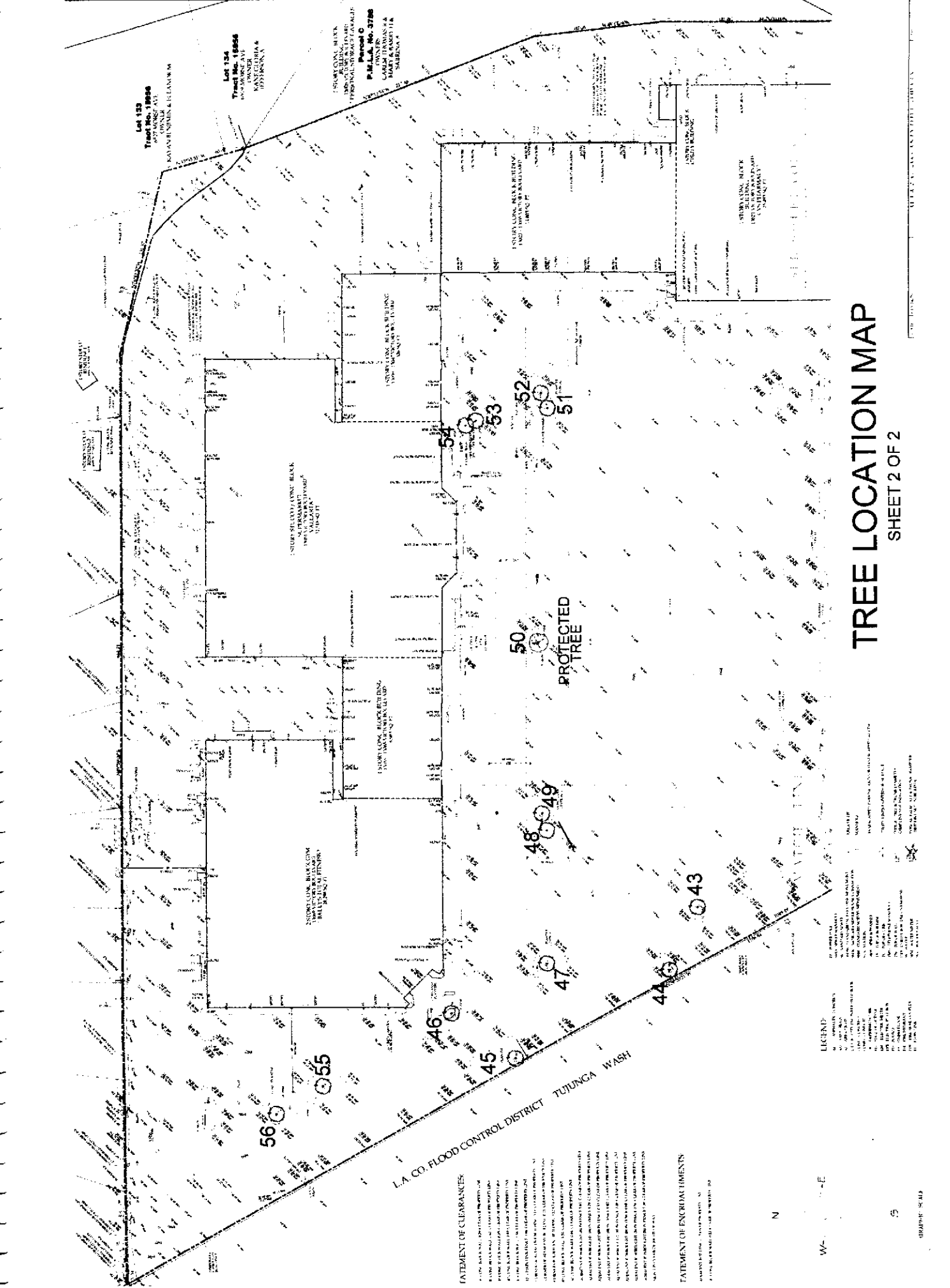
SEE SHEET 1 OF 2 INTERSECTION OF
W. WASHINGTON ST. & VICTORY BOULEVARD

STATEMENT C

- 1. PLANT MATERIAL
- 2. TREE BIRTH DATE
- 3. TREE SPECIES
- 4. TREE HEIGHT
- 5. TREE D.B.H.
- 6. TREE CONDITION
- 7. TREE LOCATION
- 8. TREE OWNER
- 9. TREE MAINTENANCE
- 10. TREE REMOVAL DATE
- 11. TREE REMOVAL REASON
- 12. TREE REMOVAL METHOD
- 13. TREE REMOVAL COST
- 14. TREE REMOVAL CONTRACTOR
- 15. TREE REMOVAL PERMIT
- 16. TREE REMOVAL INSURANCE
- 17. TREE REMOVAL LICENSE
- 18. TREE REMOVAL CERTIFICATE
- 19. TREE REMOVAL REPORT
- 20. TREE REMOVAL RECORD

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TREE LOCATION MAP

SHEET 2 OF 2

STATEMENT OF CLEARANCES

ALL CLEARANCES SHOWN ON THIS MAP WERE MEASURED BY THE CONSULTANT ON THE DATE INDICATED ON THIS MAP. THE MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE AT THE POINT OF THE TREE TRUNK AND NOT AT THE BASE OF THE TREE. THE CLEARANCES WERE MEASURED AT THE POINT OF THE TREE TRUNK AND NOT AT THE BASE OF THE TREE. THE CLEARANCES WERE MEASURED AT THE POINT OF THE TREE TRUNK AND NOT AT THE BASE OF THE TREE.

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W - WEST
E - EAST
N - NORTH

5

TREE INVENTORY FORM

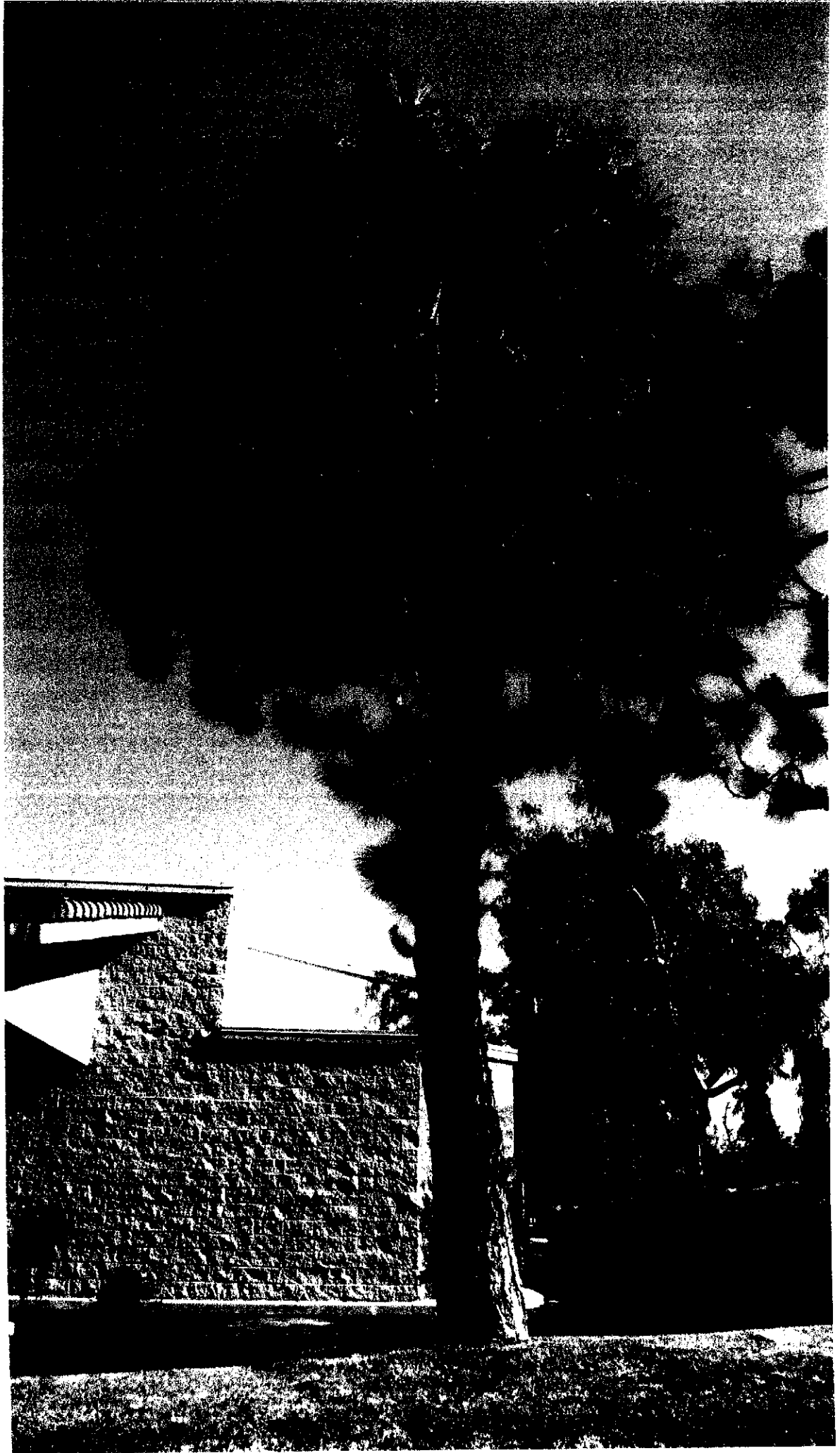
TREE INVENTORY FORM - 13005-13069 VICTORY BLVD.

Tree No.	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	TRUNK DIAMETER	CONDITION		REMARKS
				APPEARANCE	HEALTH	
1	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet	6"	A	A	Street tree
2	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	13"	C	C	
3	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	15"	C	C	
4	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	11"	C	C	
5	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon-Scented Gum	15"	A	A	
6	<i>Liquidambar</i>	Sweet Gum	8"	A	A	
7	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	2@6", 4", 3"	A	A	
8	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	11"	C	C	
9	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	13"	C	C	
10	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
11	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	2.5"	A	A	
12	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	4"	A	A	
13	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
14	<i>Pyrus kawakami</i>	Evergreen Pear	6"	C	C	Fire blight
15	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
16	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	6"	B	B	
17	<i>Pyrus kawakami</i>	Evergreen Pear	4.5"	C	C	Fire blight
18	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
19	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	n/a	C	C	Street tree; No tag
20	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet	6"	A	A	Stree tree
21	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
22	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	13"	C	C	
23	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	9"	C	C	
24	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	11"	C	C	
25	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	9"	C	C	
26	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
27	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	12"	C	C	
28	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
29	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	11"	C	C	
30	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
31	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	6", 7"	C	C	Co-dominant union
32	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	9.5"	C	C	
33	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	7"	C	C	
34	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	12"	C	C	
35	<i>Pyrus kawakami</i>	Evergreen Pear	1", 2.5"	C	C	Fire blight
36	<i>Pyrus kawakami</i>	Evergreen Pear	5"	C	C	Fire blight; Co-dominant
37	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	7"	C	C	
38	<i>Pyrus kawakami</i>	Evergreen Pear	5"	C	C	Fire blight
39	<i>Pyrus kawakami</i>	Evergreen Pear	4"	C	C	Fire blight
40	<i>Pyrus kawakami</i>	Evergreen Pear	6.5"	C	C	Fire blight
41	<i>Pyrus kawakami</i>	Evergreen Pear	6"	C	C	Fire blight
42	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	11.5"	C	C	
43	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	14.5"	C	C	
44	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>	Gray Pine	2@3", 6", 5"	C	C	
45	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>	Gray Pine	2@4", 2@3", 8"	C	C	
46	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>	Gray Pine	5"	C	C	
47	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>	Gray Pine	3@3", 7", 2"	C	C	
48	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	11"	C	C	
49	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	10"	C	C	
50	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	13"	B	B	
51	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>	Gray Pine	3@3", 3@2", 1"	C	C	
52	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>	Gray Pine	3@3", 2@2"	C	C	
53	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	9"	C	C	
54	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	8"	C	C	
55	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>	Gray Pine	4@2", 6"	C	C	
56	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>	Gray Pine	2@3", 3@2", 10"	C	C	

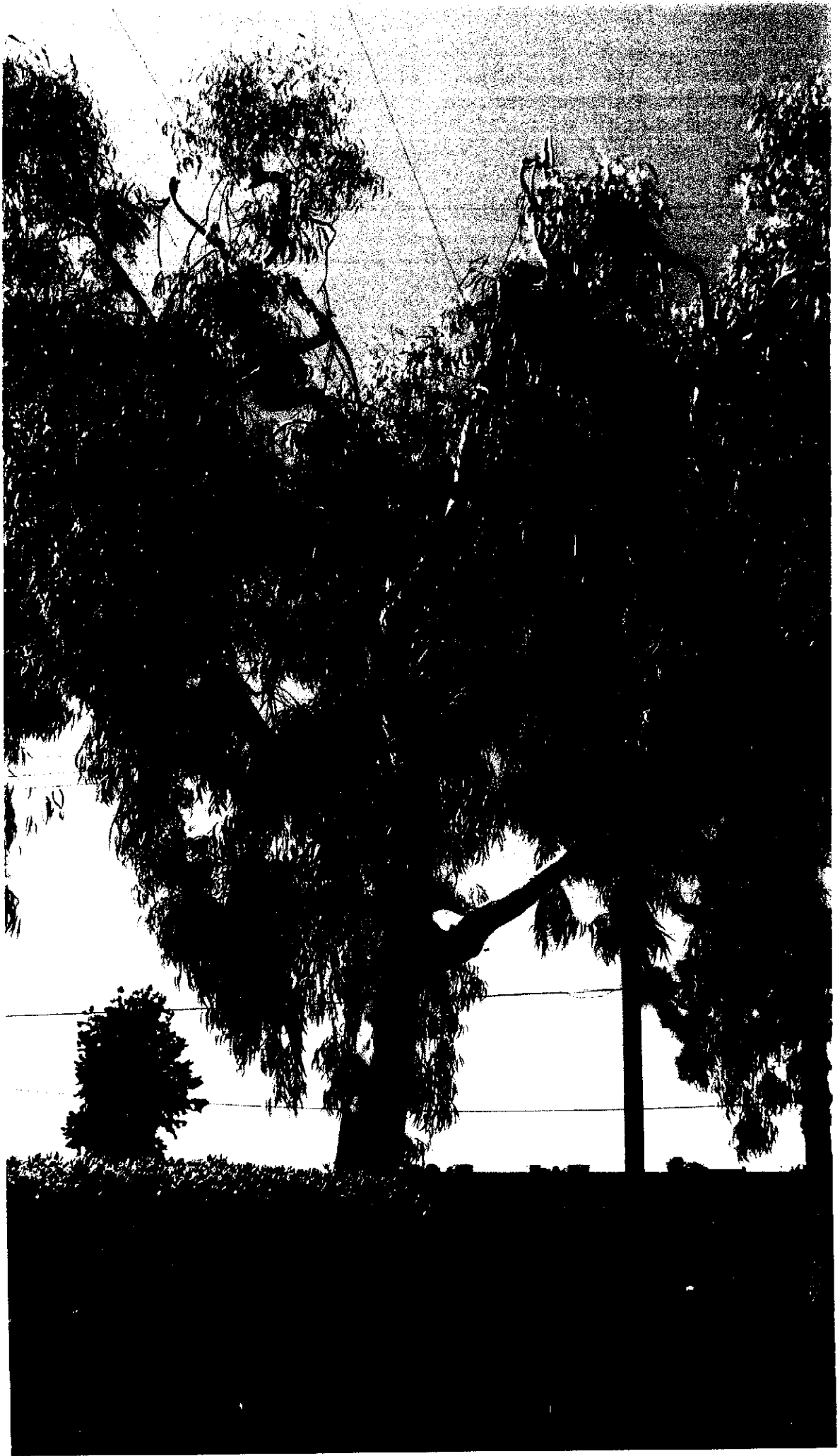
PHOTOGRAPHS

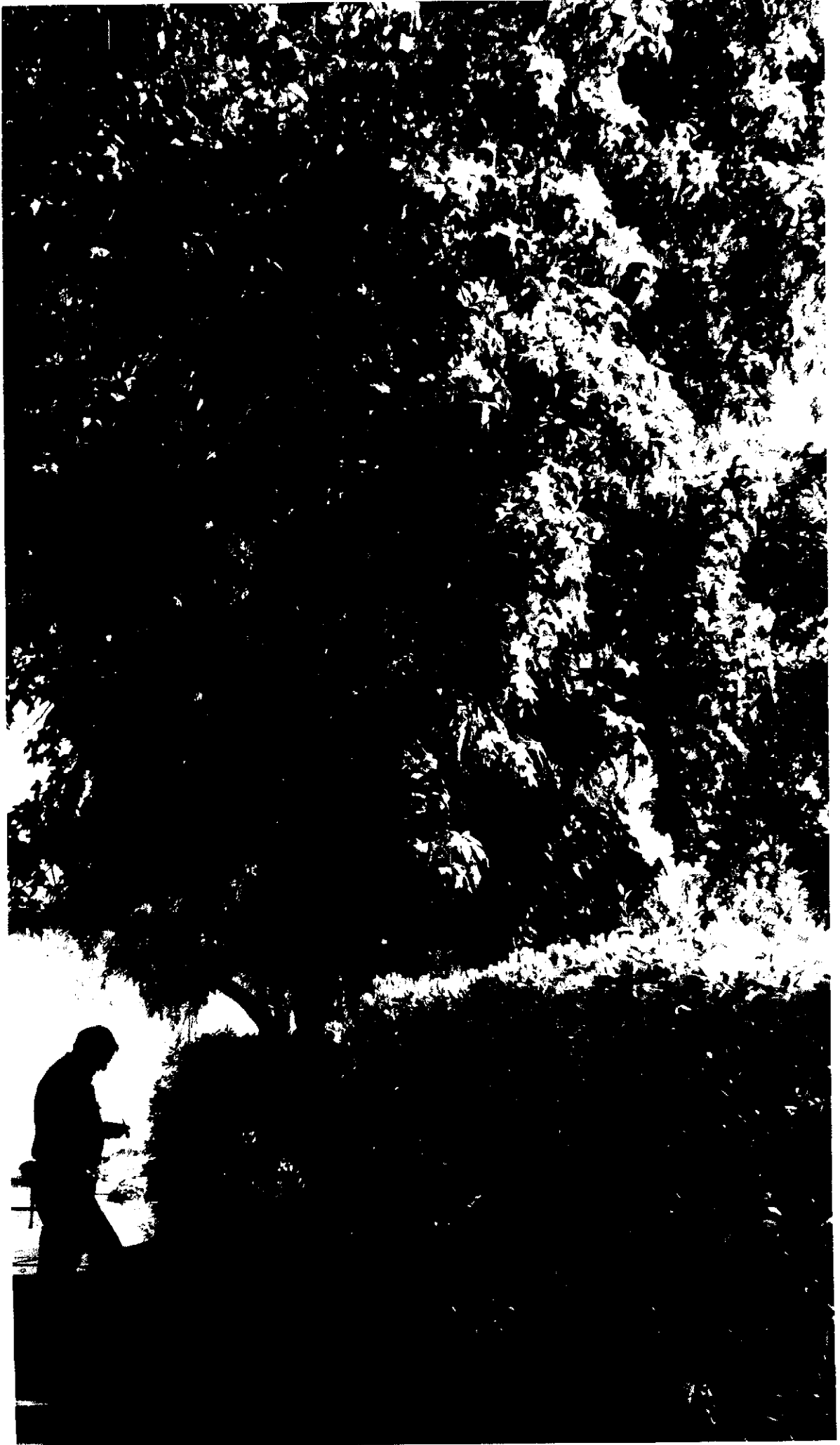




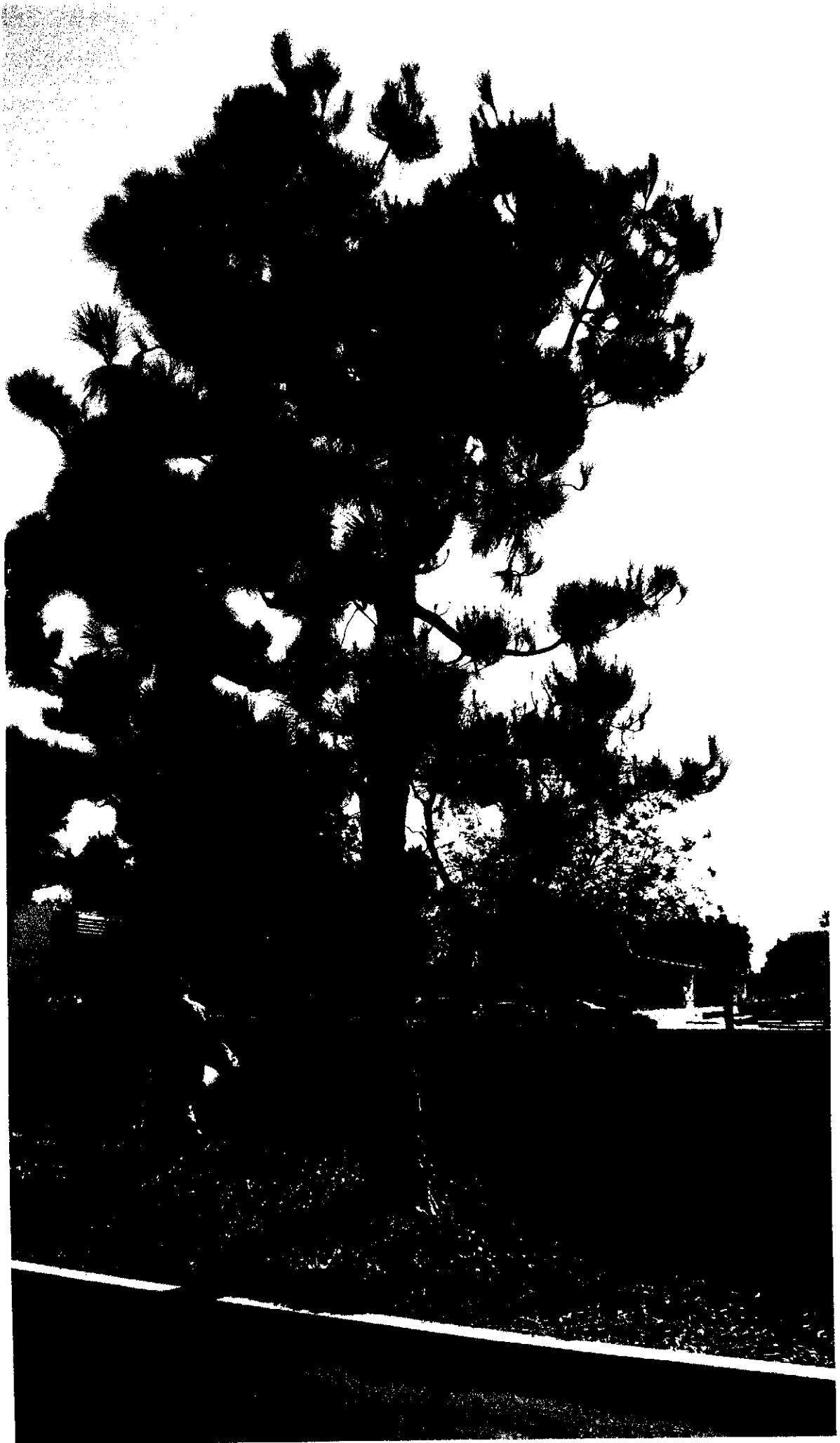




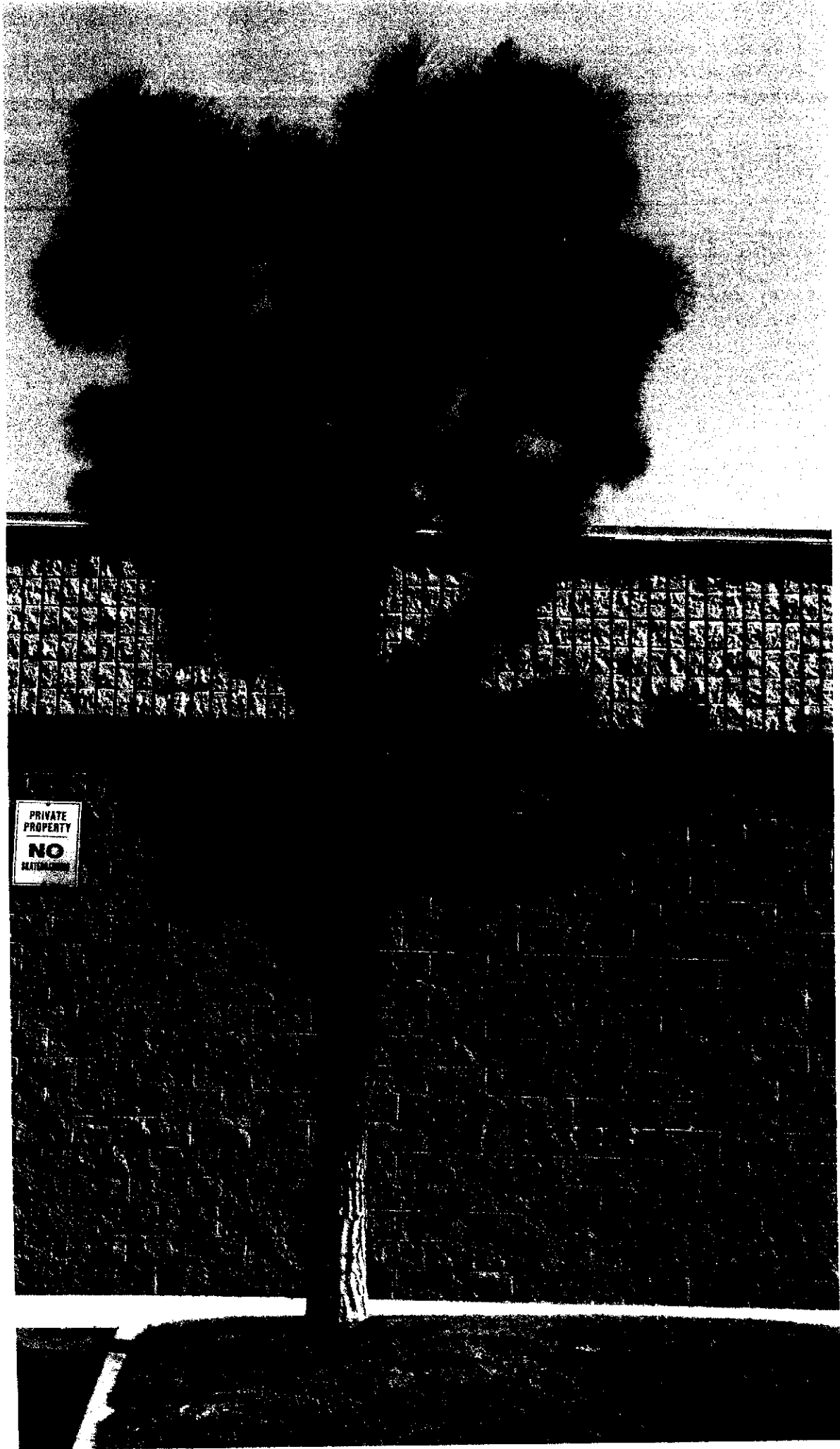




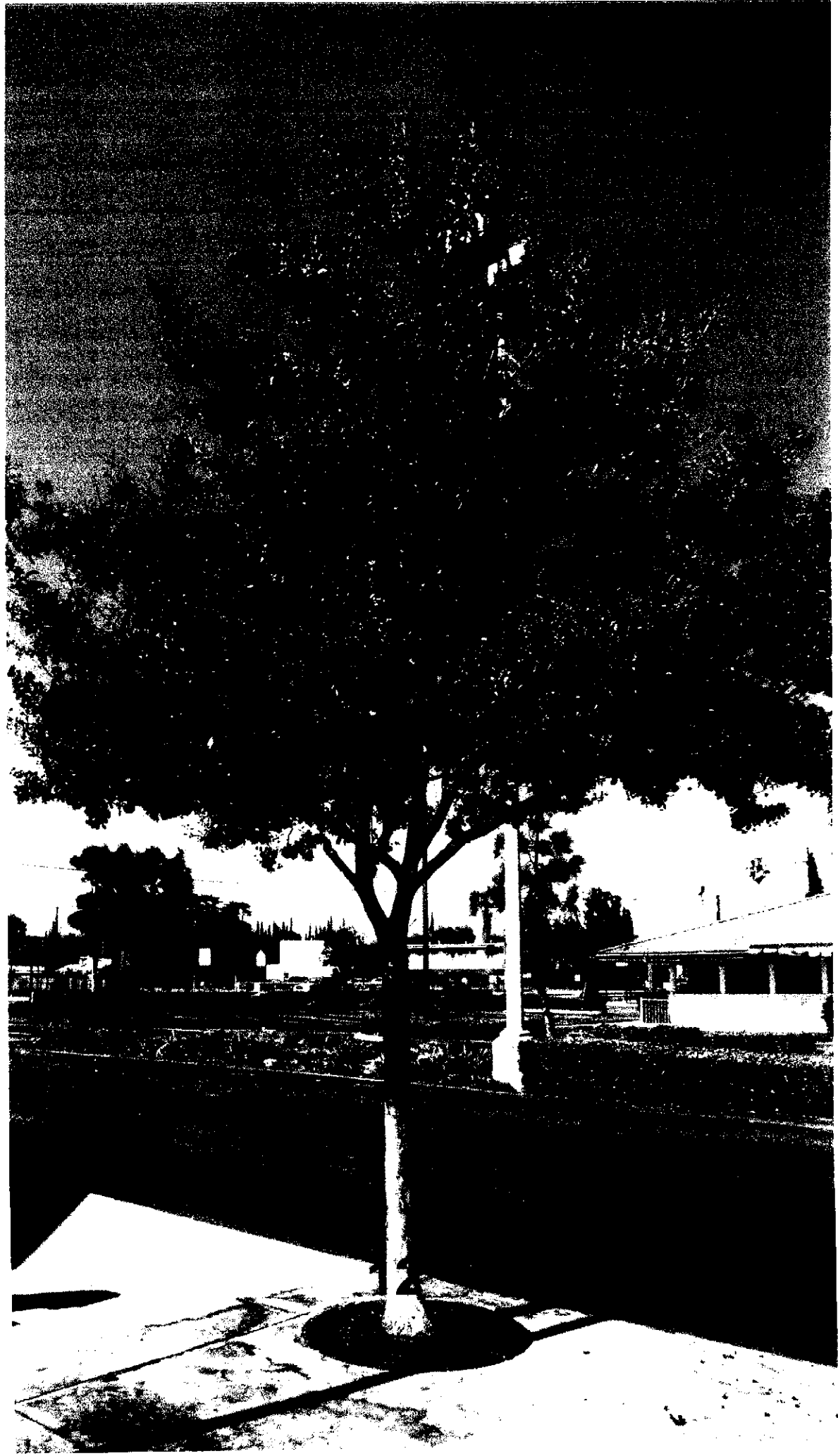








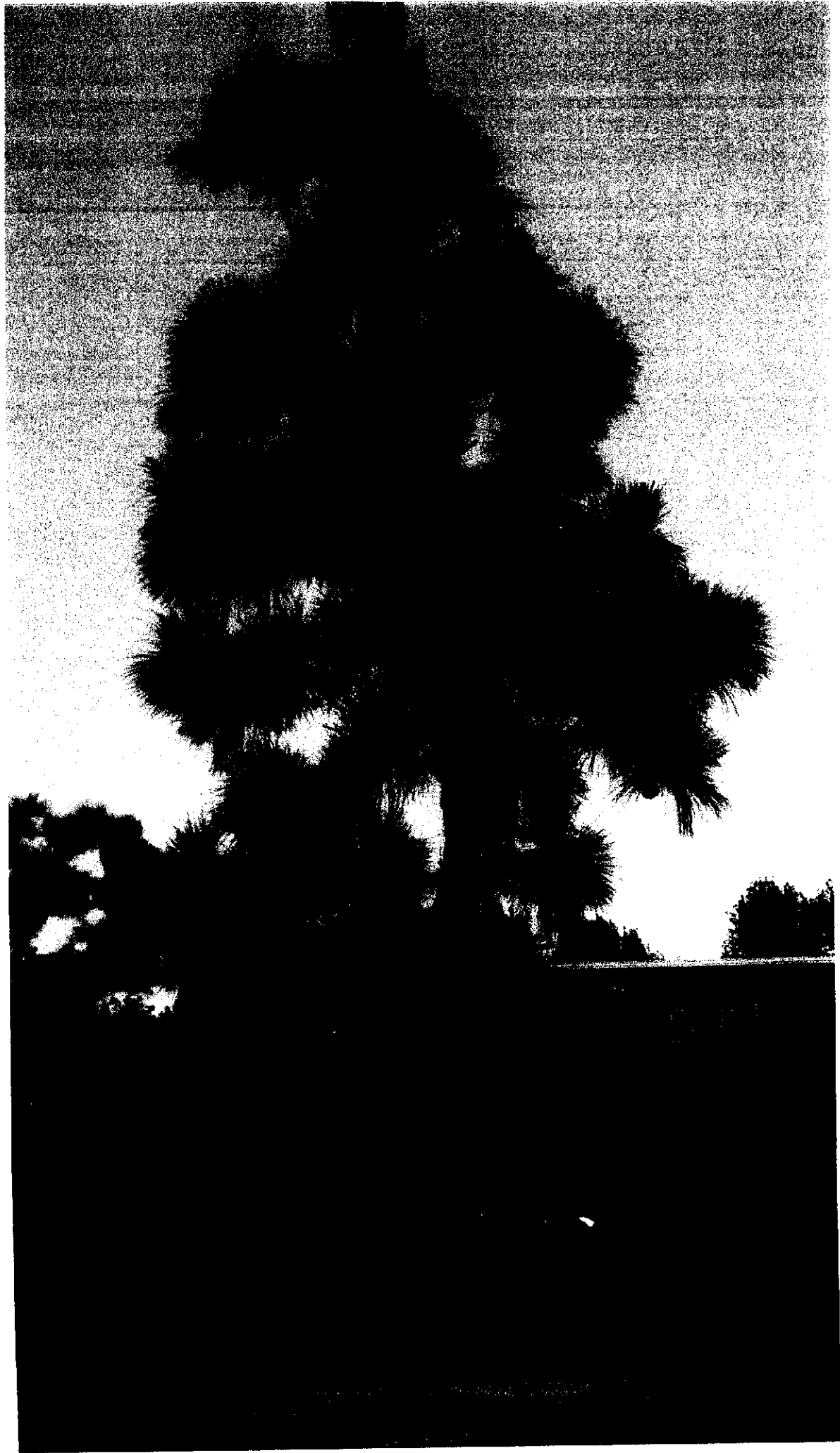






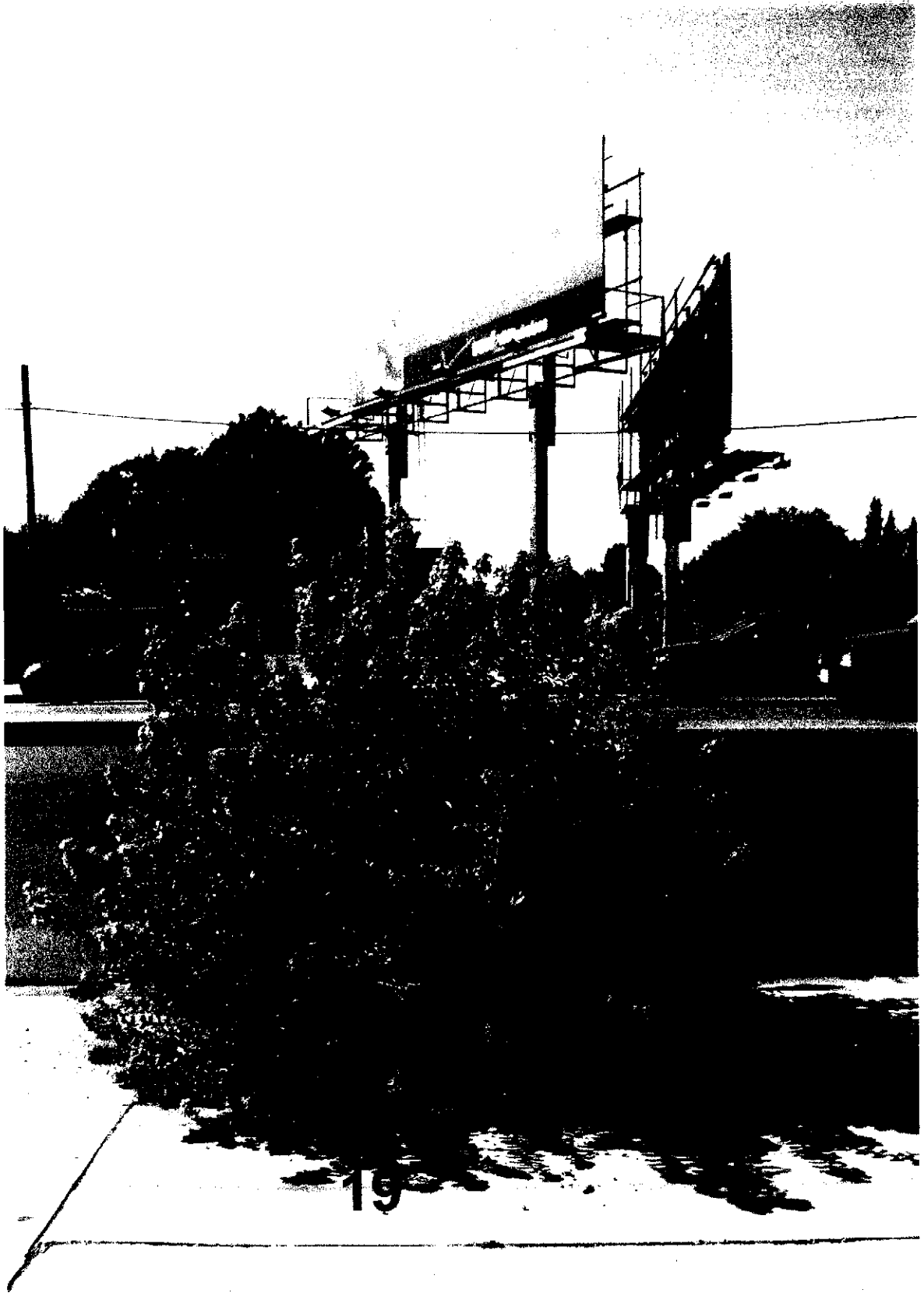


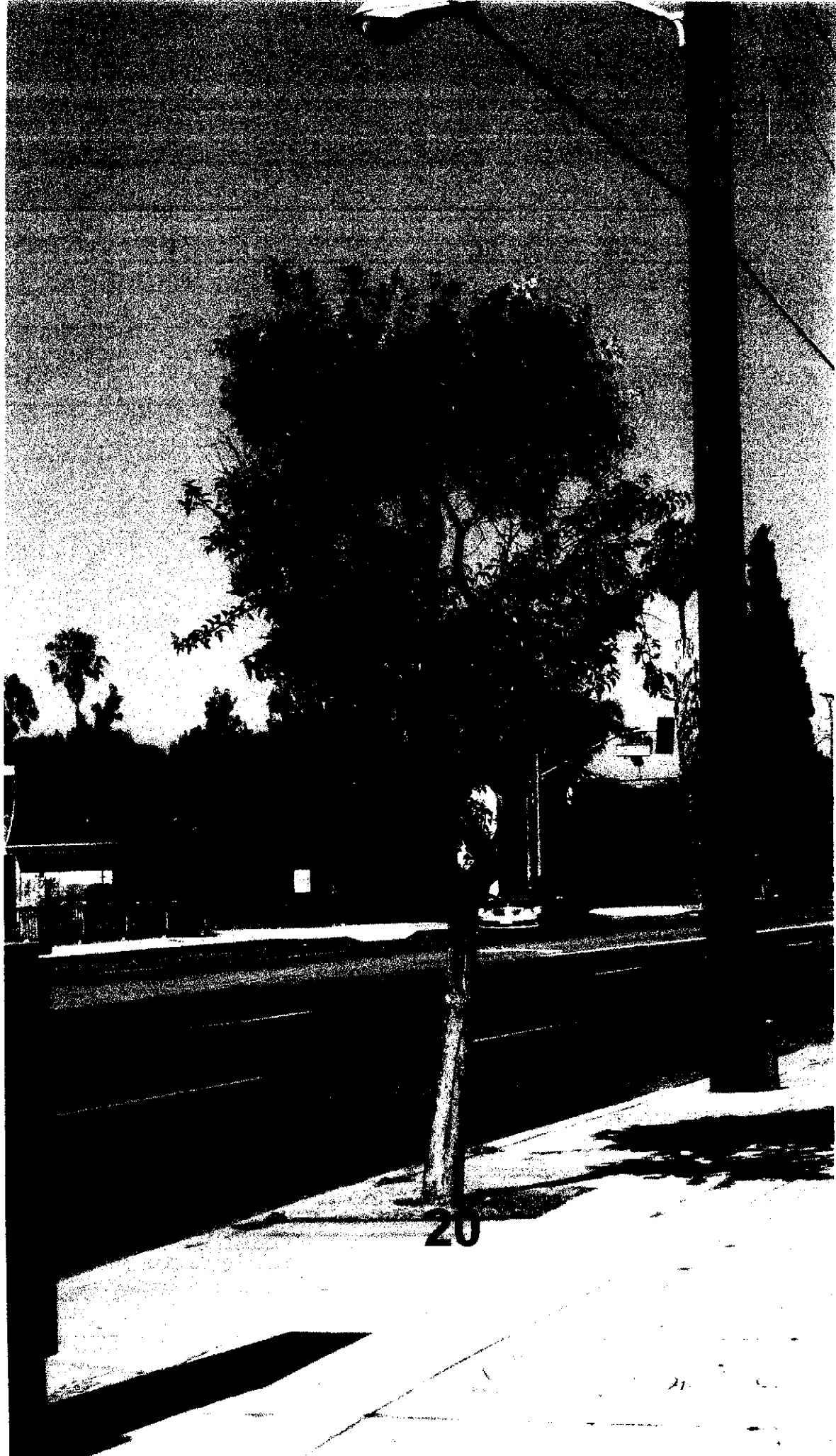












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