



May 1, 2017

The Nepenthe Association
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On April 25, 2017, I inspected several trees on the Nepenthe property during the monthly tree walk. The focus of the walk was to address resident/management concerns regarding mature trees on the property. The purpose of this report is to develop mitigation plans for the following trees and my recommendations are below. My recommendations are based on a Basic Visual Inspection. All decisions made based on the recommendations of this report are at the discretion of the Nepenthe Association.

- (Zone 1) Tree # 310 Birch (*Betula pendula*) next to 1041 Commons Dr. Tree had some die back in crown, recommend pruning out dead wood and monitoring health (Figure 1).
- (Zone 1) Tree # No Tag Crepe Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) on Island on Colby Ct. Tree planted about 2 years ago, has some damage along trunk, likely from string mower damage (Figure 2). The tree has developed little taper and is reliant on the tree stakes to hold upright (Figure 3). My recommendation is to transplant tree to container, allow tree to develop more root system for possible future replanting and replant island with new tree.
- (Zone 1) Tree's #24-#30 & #40-#42 Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), 11 trees at the end of Colby Ct. starting next to 21 Colby Ct. Trees would benefit from deep root water root injection to rejuvenate and encourage root system development (Figure 4)
- (Zone 1) Tree #2 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), next to 19 Colby Ct. Lower limb on tree has had past damage likely from limb failure (Figure 5). The tree was unable to heal over wound exposing wood. I recommend removing this limb entirely and allowing the tree to close wound at trunk.
- (Zone 1) Tree's #15-#19 Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), 5 trees next to 15 and 17 Colby Ct. Trees would benefit from deep root water root injection to rejuvenate and encourage root system development
- (Zone 1) Tree's #3,#4 & #5 Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), 3 trees next to 2320 American River Drive. Trees would benefit from deep root water root injection to rejuvenate and encourage root system development (Figure 6)

- (Zone 1) Tree #1 Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) next to 2320 American River Drive. New Planting, Tree needs to have taller tree stakes and have the support reset to support the tree.(Figure 7)
- (Zone 1) Tree #380 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), next to 2318 American River Drive. Tree has full and over weighted canopy as well as some dead wood (Figure 8). The tree also has a girdling root developing at base of tree (Figure 9), likely the cause of some canopy dieback. I recommend full prune of tree and pruning to correct girdling root.
- (Zone 1) Trees #375-#379 Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*) next to 2318-2314 American River Drive. Trees have several large limbs that have recently died (Figure 10). As well as long overextended limbs over American River drive. I recommend the dead wood pruned out and to reduce the long overextended limbs to prevent limb failure into the street.
- (Zone 1) Tree #371 Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) next to 2310 American River Drive (Figure 11). Tree has large inclusion between main stems. Both stems are well developed and equal in aspect ratio. Last year we reduced the crown height and pruned for weight reduction. The tree managed well during the heavy winter storms. I recommend we monitor this tree and manage canopy weight as needed. Installing a cable system into this tree may be beneficial.
- (Zone 1) Trees #338 & #340 Zelcova (*Zelcova serrata*) next to 2310 American River Drive. Young trees need corrective pruning to develop properstructure and branch spacing (Figure 12).
- (Zone 1) Tree #73 Red Oak (*Quercus Rubra*) next to 1111 Commons Dr. Tree has a bacterial infection causing canker at the branch collar (Figure 13). The tree has suffered limb failure from this. I will look into possible treatment options for this infection.
- (Zone 1) Tree #72 Ash (*Fraxnis angustifolia*) next to 1111 Commons Dr. Tree has large deadwood in upper canopy as well as some structural issues (Figure 14), I recommend removing the dead wood and corrective pruning.
- (Zone 1) Tree #266 Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) next to 1111 Commons Dr. Tree has full over weighted canopy (Figure 15). This is a typical failure point of this species. I recommend weight reduction pruning.
- (Zone 1) Tree #243 Ash (*Fraxis velutina*) next to 30 Adelphi Ct. Tree has full over weighted canopy (Figure 16). This is a large mature tree that has not been pruned in some time. I recommend weight reduction pruning and cleaning the canopy of dead wood.
- (Zone 1) Tree #104 Tulip tree (*Liriodendron*) on Howe Ave berm. 35 Adelphi Ct. The tree appears to be stressed. The causes could be from a past removal of a tree nearby that may have provided additional shade and exposed the tree to more sun. I also feel it could be water stress related to the past years of drought and the signs are just now showing in the tree. In the crown there is significant dieback as well. I recommend Deep root water over the summer to invigorate the root system and encourage root development. I recommend crown reduction pruning to reduce the amount of canopy the root system currently needs to support.
- (Zone 1) Tree # 237 Birch (*Betula pendula*) next to 16 Adelphi Ct. Tree has die back in crown, appears to be in declining health, I recommend removal and replacement. (Figure 17).
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- (Zone 1) Tree #328 Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*) on island on Colby Ct. Tree needs some corrective pruning to develop good structure. Tree has some girdling roots that need to be corrected as well. (Figure 18)
- (Zone 1) Tree's #318 & #319 Pine (*Sequoia sempervirens*), 2 trees next to 1109 Commons Drive (Figure 19). Trees would benefit cleaning canopy of dead wood. Trimming should be done in fall to prevent sap.
- (Zone 1) No Tree Tag Japanese Blueberry tree (*Elaeocarpus decipens*) Next to club house in pool area (Figure 20). This tree is healthy and full and needs some corrective pruning to develop good structure.

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Figure 1



No trunk taper development

Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Damage to
cambium from
limb failure, the
tree was not able
to heal over

Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10

Reduce long
overextended
limbs over road



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18



Figure 19

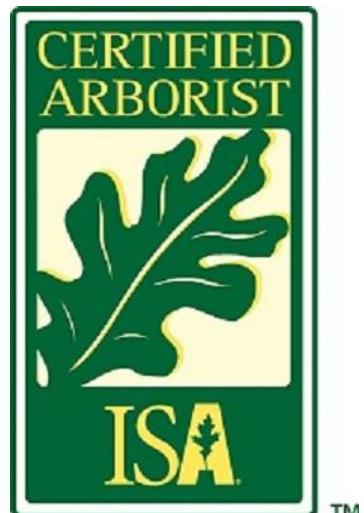
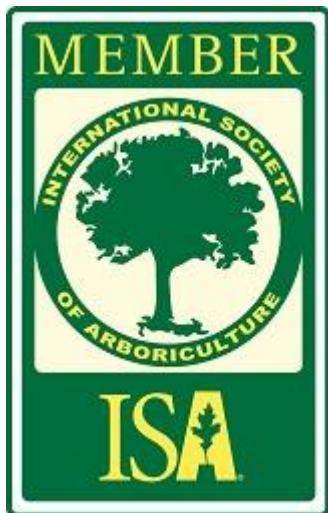


Figure 20

*This report is based on a basic visual inspection of the trees listed above. It is recommended that a more detailed evaluation of the trees be on a case by case basis at the request of Nepenthe association.

Sincerely,

Paul Dubois
The Grove Total Tree Care
ISA Certified Arborist WE-9034AU
Qualified Tree Risk Assessor



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