



July 9, 2020

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On July 2, 2020, 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 4) Trees #1198, #1204, #1199 Ash (*Fraxnis angustifolia*) 208,210,214 Dunbarton Circle. The trees were pruned for building clearance this past winter removing minor deadwood as well. Several of the trees have had recent large dieback in canopy. The deadwood is large enough that we will need to take extra caution in removing it. (Figure 1) I recommend cleaning the deadwood from the canopy. One of the trees in front of 202 Dunbatron has a large canker development in the main branching (Figure 2) the canker is formed by the trees response to seal off a bacterial issue and that forms the bulbous growth. We will continue to monitor this tree
- (Zone 4) Tree #1248 Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), 510 Dunbarton Circle. Tree has been recently pruned in 2019 for weight reduction in hopes to mitigate against limb failure. However the tree did not respond well to the pruning and has had 3 major limb failure events on to or around the 510 property. Due to the existing structure, and after the most recent failures, this tree cannot be salvaged through additional pruning. With its long history of limb failure I recommend removal of the tree and a replacement of a suitable variety. (Figure 3).
- (Zone 4) Tree #1193, #1194 Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), next to 208 Dunbarton Circle. Both of the trees canopy are sparse with significant amount of dieback and both appears to be in decline. One of the trees has a large cavity in the main branching that has a noncable wood decay fungus growth (Figures 4-5). With the dieback in the canopy the trees also have epicormic sprout growth along the trunk and branching that is another sign of decline. I recommend the removal and a replacement of a suitable variety.
- (Zone 4) Trees #No Tag, Podocarpus (*Podocarpus neriifolius*), 308 Dunbarton Circle. Tree has sustained major damage due to rodents stripping bark. (Figure 6-7) I recommend removal.
- (Zone 4) Tree #1215 Zelcova (*Zelcova serrata*), in front of 306 Dunbarton Circle. Young tree need structural pruning to encourage proper development. (Figure 8-9).

- (Zone 4) Tree # No Tag Maple (*Acer Rubrum*) next to 514 Dunbarton Circle (Figure 10). Young trees need corrective pruning to develop proper structure and branch spacing.
- (Zone 4) Tree #1266, Bradford Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), next to 700 Dunbarton Circle. (Figure 11). This tree just had a significant limb failure onto the patio of the home. Tree has several included limb attachments as well a cable support system that is installed incorrectly to be sufficient support. Due the species the likely hood of limb failure is high with this type of tree, size and age. The defects present cannot be mitigated through pruning. I recommend removal of this tree and replacement with a more suitable variety.
- (Zone 4) Trees #1283 & 1284, #1291 & 1292 Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) next to 800 & 812 Dunbarton Circle. Trees have full and over weighted canopy as well as some dead wood (Figures 12-14). I recommend full prune of trees Canopy.
- (Zone 4) Trees No Tag Japanese Maple (*Acer rubrum*) 810 & 1106 Dunbarton Circle. Trees need some soil care. The tree in (Figure 15) was not planted deep enough and has some exposure in the root flair needs a bit of soil and mulch. The tree in (Figure 16) needs some mulch to keep the tree well established and free of turf and this helps to limit the possibility of accidental damage by a mower of weed eater.
- (Zone 4) Tree No Tag Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) 1110 Dunbarton Circle. Young trees need corrective pruning to develop proper structure and branch spacing. (Figure 17).
- (Zone 4) Tree #1095 Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canarisnsis*) 1417 Commons. The tree had unusual branch growth and has a large limb that extends over commons. To help reduce the potential of limb failure I propose to reduce the limb by ¼ to stunt the development. (Figure 18).
- (Zone 4) Trees #1114 Ash (*Fraxnis angustifolia*) 114/116 Dunbarton Circle. The tree has one long heavy limb that I propose to remove to reduce failure (Figure 19).
- (Zone 4) Tree #1133 Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) 110 Dunbarton Circle. Tree has several points of included branch connections and has full and over weighted canopy I recommend weight reduction pruning. (Figure 20).
- (Zone 4) Tree #1161, White Birch (*Betula pendula*), next to 106 Dunbarton Circle. (Figure 21). Tree is in decline, 40% of the canopy appears to have died due to age of tree, I recommend the trees removal and a replacement of a suitable variety
- (Zone 2) Trees #507, 512, 548, 549, 552, 553, Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) next to 1338, 1366, 1378 Commons Dr. The trees have been pruned for clearance and deadwood 2016, and weight reduction pruning in 2018. Tree #512 had a major limb failure during a wind event in late June. The tree lost several large limbs that fell on to the street causing damage to a vehicle. This species of tree is prone to limb failure to the vigor of growth and the soft brittle wood structure. In addition the fruit development can cause additional weight to the branch ends. We treat the trees annually for the fruit reduction in addition to pruning can help to reduce limb failure (Figures 22-23). I recommend weight reduction pruning of the listed trees canopy.
- (Zone 3)) Trees #921-#925 Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), 1395 Dunbarton Circle.5 These trees were last pruned for weight reduction in 2017 and last week had a major limb failure. The

trees don't appear to be overly weighted in the canopy I believe this to be related to a summer limb drop due to excess heat and moisture buildup in the wood tissue (Figure 24). The summer limb drop effect is common in landscape trees due to the abundance of water year round leading to heavy uptake by the tree and when we have heat spells in the high 90's to 100's we tend to see failures like this. I recommend full prune of tree canopy to clean up any damage and selective end weight reduction.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Trees appear in in decline. Dieback in upper canopy and epicormics shoot growth

Figure 4



Wood decay
fungus on large
cavity

Figure 5



Figure 6



The tree had been severely damaged

Figure 7



Figure 8



Structural pruning will help to reduce pressure on inclusions

Figure 9



Figure 10



Tree had major limb failure, on to the patio

Figure 11



Figure 12



Recommend
weight
reduction
pruning

Figure 13



Figure 14



Add a layer of soil and mulch to protect root flair, this tree was not planted deep enough

Figure 15



Add a layer of mulch to keep turf from encroaching tree well and protect the tree from mechanical damage

Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18



Figure 19



Figure 20



Tree in decline
40% dieback in
canopy

Figure 21

Tree #512 had major limb failure event in upper canopy due to high winds and weight

Height reduction and reshaping canopy to correct damage from failure

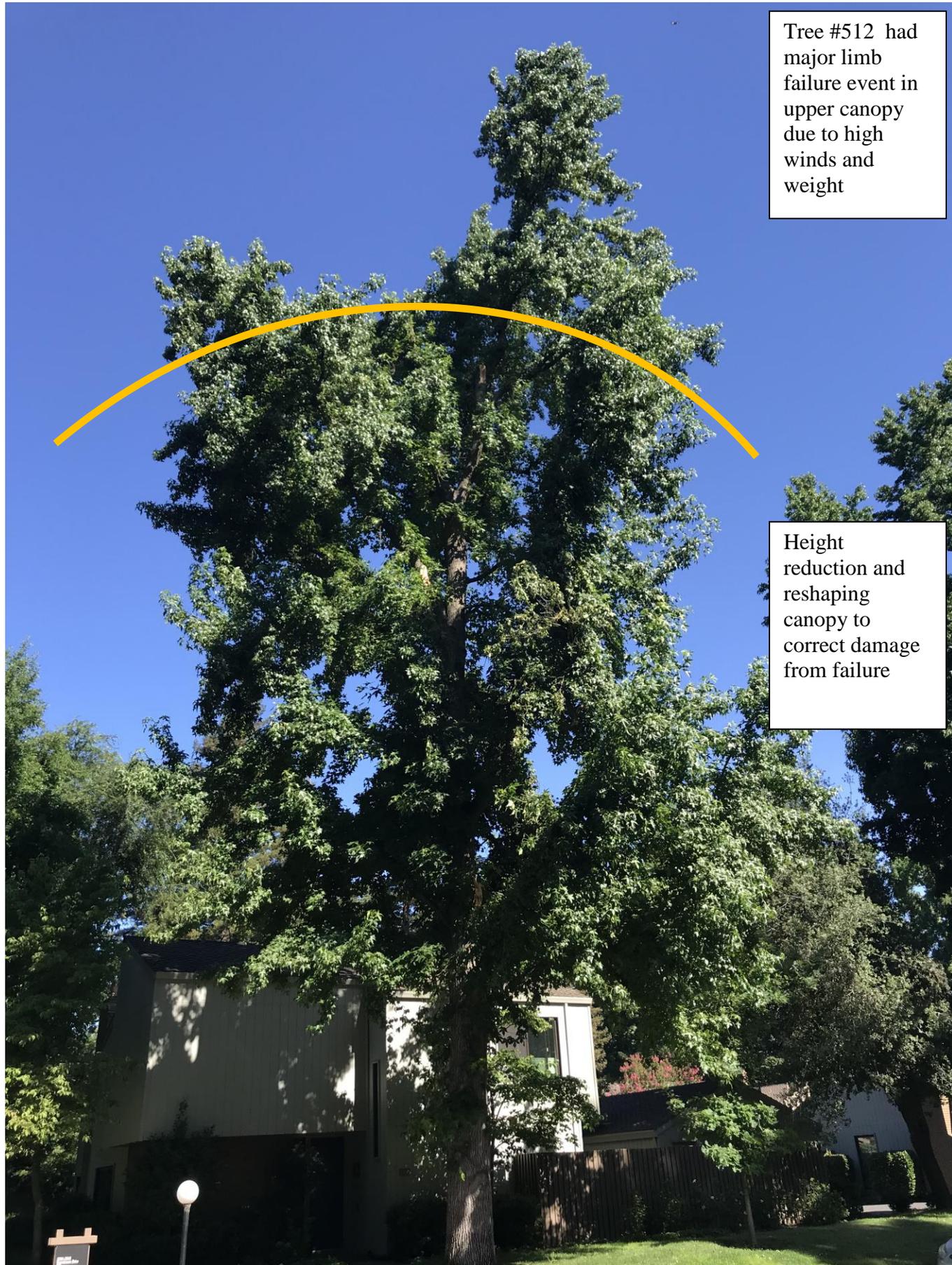


Figure 22



Recommend
weight
reduction
pruning
Last weight
reduction
pruning in 2018

Figure 23



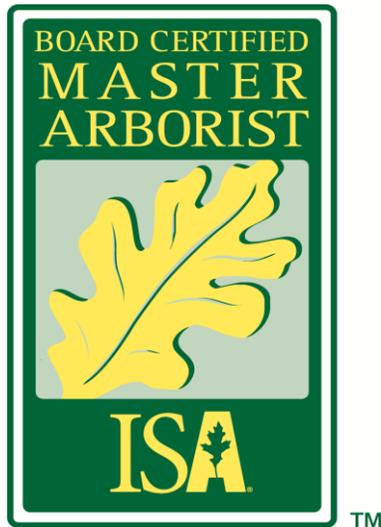
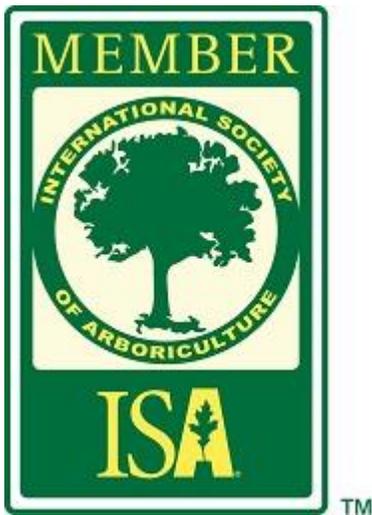
Summer limb drop occurs in trees in the landscape setting due to the abundance of water and high temps

Figure 24

*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,

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Qualified Tree Risk Assessor



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