



April 15, 2020

The Nepenthe Association
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On April 15, 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 2) No Tag Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*) next to 1304 Commons Dr. Continue structure pruning to encourage proper development (Figures 1-2). Figure 1 pictures tree in 2017 prior to 1st pruning. Figure 2 shows the trees response to pruning. Further pruning to train the trees growth is recommended.
- (Zone 2) Tree #391 Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), 1300 Commons Dr. Tree still has evidence of boring insects (Figures 3-4) I recommend Safari Drench application to counter the insects and will be added to list of trees for deep root water during the summer months to protect against further stress
- (Zone 2) Tree # 403 Birch (*Betula pendula*) 2259 Swarthmore. (Figure 5) Tree has signs of decline in upper canopy. However the canopy still shows signs of vigor, I recommend pruning to remove the deadwood and retaining the tree and monitoring.
- (Zone 2) Tree # 530 Birch (*Betula pendula*) 2242 Swarthmore. Tree has been in decline for some time. (Figure 6) I recommend removal of this tree and replacement species of the ornamental variety.
- (Zone 2) Tree # 532 Birch (*Betula pendula*) 2242 Swarthmore. (Figure 7) Tree has several open pockets of decay and has been in decline for some time. I recommend removal of this tree and replacement of a tree variety that is medium to large in size for the green belt area placed outside the dripline of the Elm in a better location
- (Zone 2) Tree #533 Sycamore (*Platanus acerifolia*) in greenbelt near 2242 Swarthmore Dr. (Figure 8) Young tree has need of structural pruning to encourage proper development

- (Zone 2) Tree # No Tag Maple (*Acer Rubrum*) in greenbelt near 2244 Swarthmore Dr. (Figure 9) The tree has need for structural pruning to thin out canopy of overgrowth and to establish healthy branching. The pruning will remove a large branch growing up through the canopy that is causing damage from rubbing on the main trunk. As well as selective reduction cuts in upper canopy to encourage a central leader. The pruning will look aggressive for a while until the tree responds to the pruning.
- (Zone 2) No Tag Sycamore (*Platanus acerifolia*) in greenbelt near 2250 Swarthmore Dr. This tree we have been pruning to encourage proper structure and development. (Figure 10, Tree in 2017) the tree had very little form, (Figure 11, Tree 2020) we can see the efforts of the pruning and the tree is now developing correctly. Further pruning to train the tree growth is recommended.
- (Zone 2) Tree #482 Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) next to 2276 Swarthmore Dr. (Figure 12-13). I reviewed the tree in 2019 and it then looked to have been exposed to herbicide by the discoloration pattern of the needles as well as the dieback of new growth. Monitoring this tree again this year there are signs of new growth, however there also appears to have a bacterial needle blight issue that may be brought on due to stress and seasonal moisture. I will continue to monitor this tree. The tree will be added to the list of trees to receive the deep root water during the summer.
- (Zone 2) Tree #No Tag, Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*), next to 1218 Swarthmore Dr. (Figure 14). Young tree has need of structural pruning to thin out canopy of overgrowth and to establish healthy branching.
- (Zone 2) Trees #538 Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), next to 1236 Commons Dr. Tree has need of pruning to thin out canopy of overgrowth weight reduction and to establish healthy branching (Figure 15).
- (Zone 2) Trees #657,658,659 Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*) next to 1026 Vanderbilt Way (Figure 16). Trees have large inclusions in main branching attachments. In 2017 one of the trees was in process of failure (Figure 17). We pruned the trees for weight reduction to prevent the full removal and we monitor these trees each year. The old wound has healed over as a result of the pruning and monitoring (Figure 18) I recommend further branch end reduction pruning on these trees to alleviate pressure on the inclusions and to continue to monitor these trees.
- (Zone 2) Tree #No Tag Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*) next to 1066 Vanderbilt Way. (Figure 19) New planting. Young tree need structural pruning to encourage proper development
- (Zone 2) Tree #No Tag Maple (*Acer rubrum*) next to 1118 Commons Dr. (Figure 20) Young tree has need of structural pruning to thin out canopy of overgrowth and to establish healthy branching.
- (Zone 2) Trees #300 Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), next to 1192 Commons Dr. Tree has a full and over weighted canopy (Figure 21). I recommend full prune of trees canopy.
- (Zone 2) Trees #496, #495, #494 Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), 2266 Swarthmore Dr. (Figures 22-24). Tree #496 has full and over weighted canopy as well as some dead wood ,I recommend full prune of tree Canopy.
Trees #495 and #494 have both had sever major limb failures in the past few years resulting in major damage. Both trees had structural defects that cannot be mitigated through pruning therefor I recommend the full removal of these two trees.

The following were a list of locations provided by Management that I addressed while I was on site in addition to the Zone 2 Tree Walk

- 2275 Swarthmore replacement tree in front of unit- what species do you recommend? **Any Medium canopy tree would be a good fit here. Red Maple, Trident Maple, Blood Good Maple, European hornbeam, Tupelo, Goldenrain tree**
- 200 Dunbarton- check tree in alley and provide report on health of tree- **The Ash tree at this location we monitor each year during Zone 4 tree walk and it appears healthy. The tree has a later bud break than other Ash variety. (Figure 25-26)**
- 1207 Vanderbilt- tree next to driveway has lean- provide recommendations- **This tree (Figure 27 Japanese Maple) has been pruned in 2019 to address growth. The tree has developed in this way likely a response to light competition. I have no recommendations for work at this time, we can revisit this tree during the Zone 5 Tree walk**
- 1355 Commons- water meter installed in root zone of mature redwood. Question: does City arborist sign off on these installations beforehand? **The City Arborists are not involved in this project. The contractor installing the meters is responsible to have their own consulting Arborist for this project and provide recommendations and procedures for the installation work around the trees.**
- 1242 Vanderbilt making the following request: “Our proposal - move the current tree in the alley behind 1206 Vanderbilt, which is about a 1 gallon dogwood tree to the front side of his house and replace it with my Japanese maple tree which is currently in a pot in my patio.” – **I would recommend a new tree from the nursery before transplanting because a nursery tree does not have the potential to be root bound from long-term life in a planter and is ready to take to a new area. Additionally transplanting trees is a sensitive prospect as enough roots need to be dug up with the tree without damage for the tree to take to the new location successfully. Planting trees even from the Nursery must be done right and the plants still experience stress. Transplanting is even more difficult as you are taking a plant that has already been established and trying to reestablish in a new location. In addition transplanting during the growing season is not recommended as it will cause additional stress.**



Figure 1

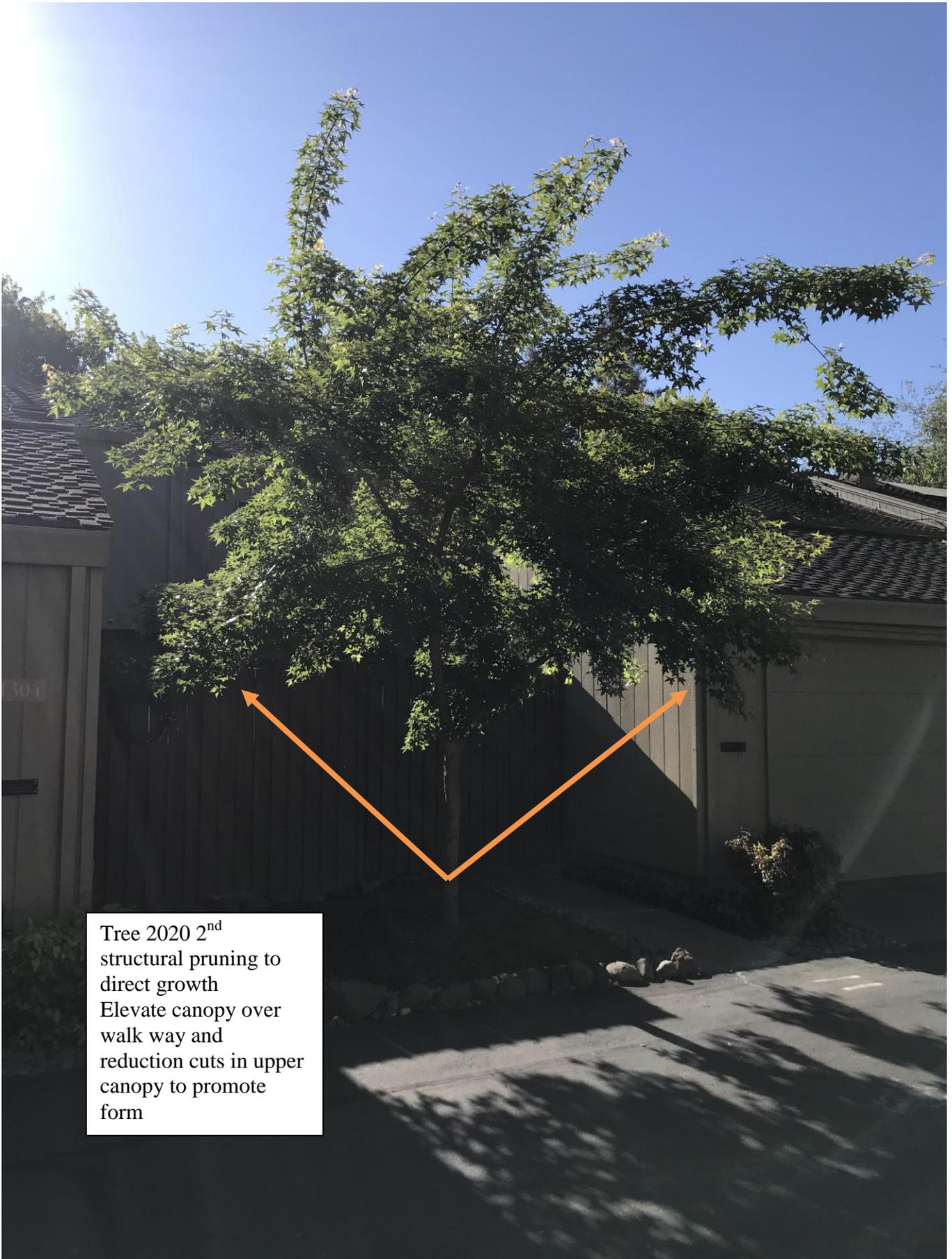


Figure 2



Canopy thinning
due to bores

Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

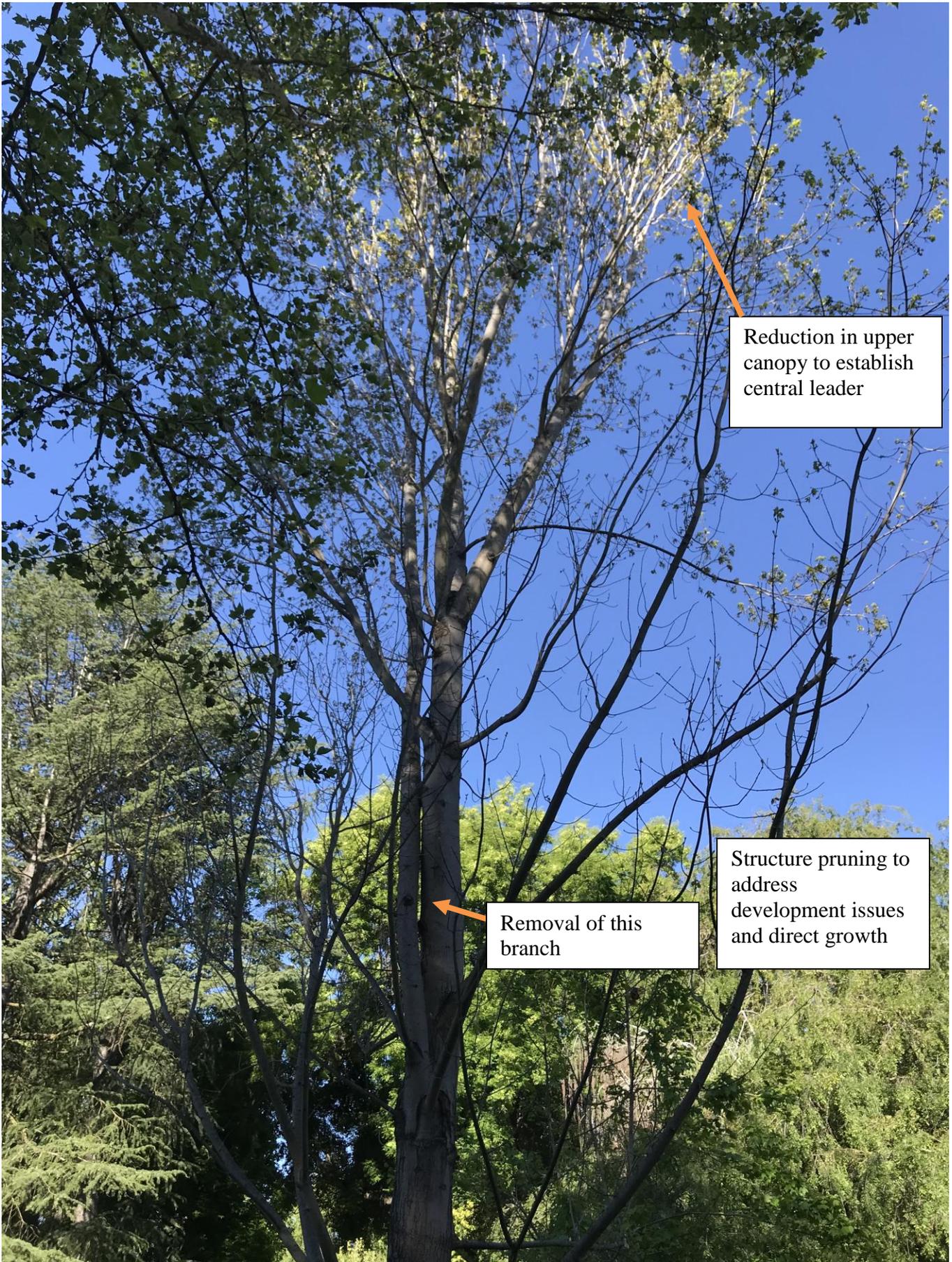


Remove tree
due to decline

Figure 7



Figure 8



Reduction in upper canopy to establish central leader

Removal of this branch

Structure pruning to address development issues and direct growth

Figure 9



Tree in 2017

Figure 10

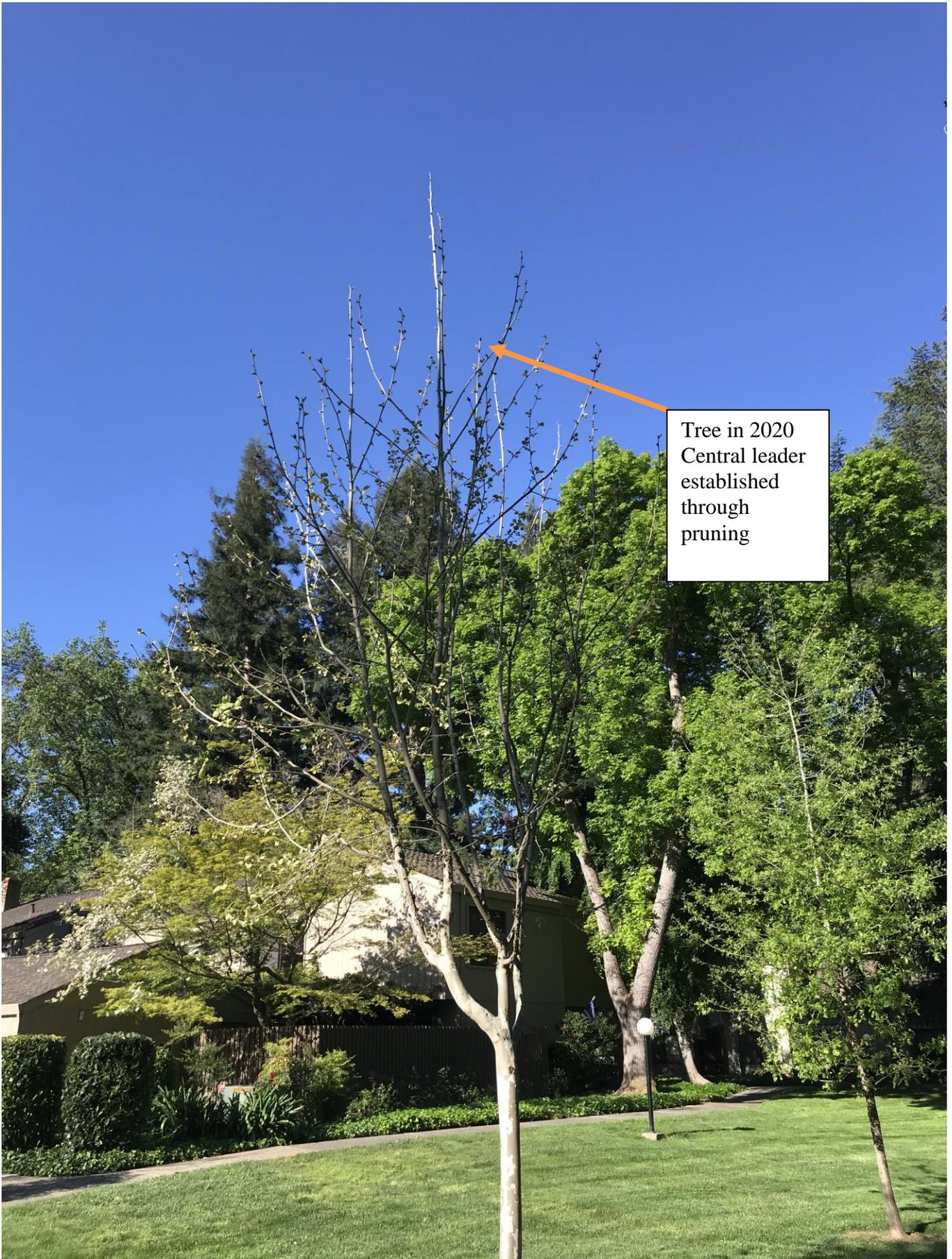


Figure 11



Tree appears
“Brown” and
stressed compared
to surrounding
trees

Figure 12



Figure 13



Prune for proper
development

Figure 14



Prune for canopy
over growth and end
weight reduction

Figure 15



Figure 16



Split at
inclusion
2017,
Tree in
process of
failure

Figure 17



Inclusion 2020
Healing wood
response from
weight
reduction
pruning

Figure 18

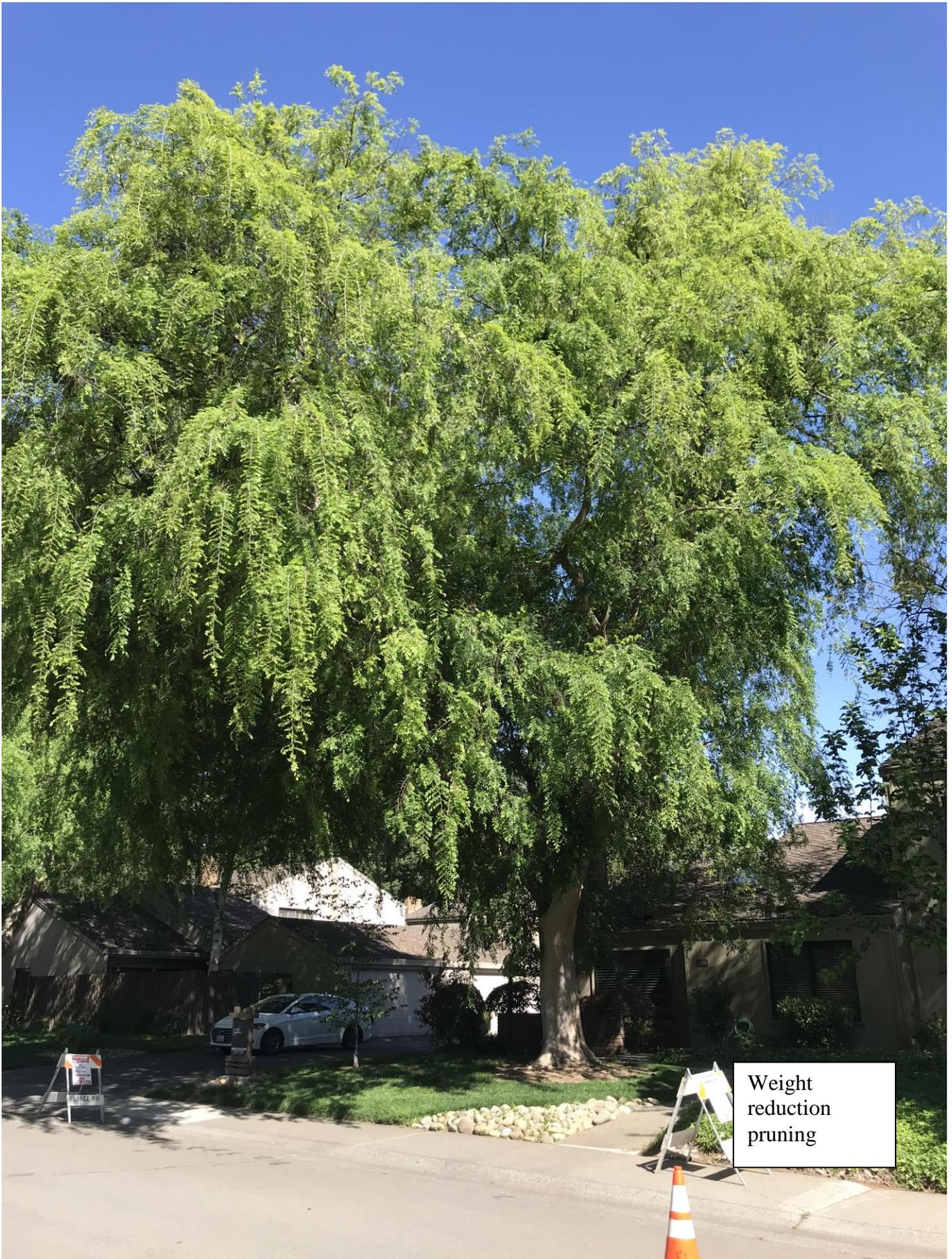


Figure 19

Pruning to thin out the canopy of overgrowth and establish healthy branching.

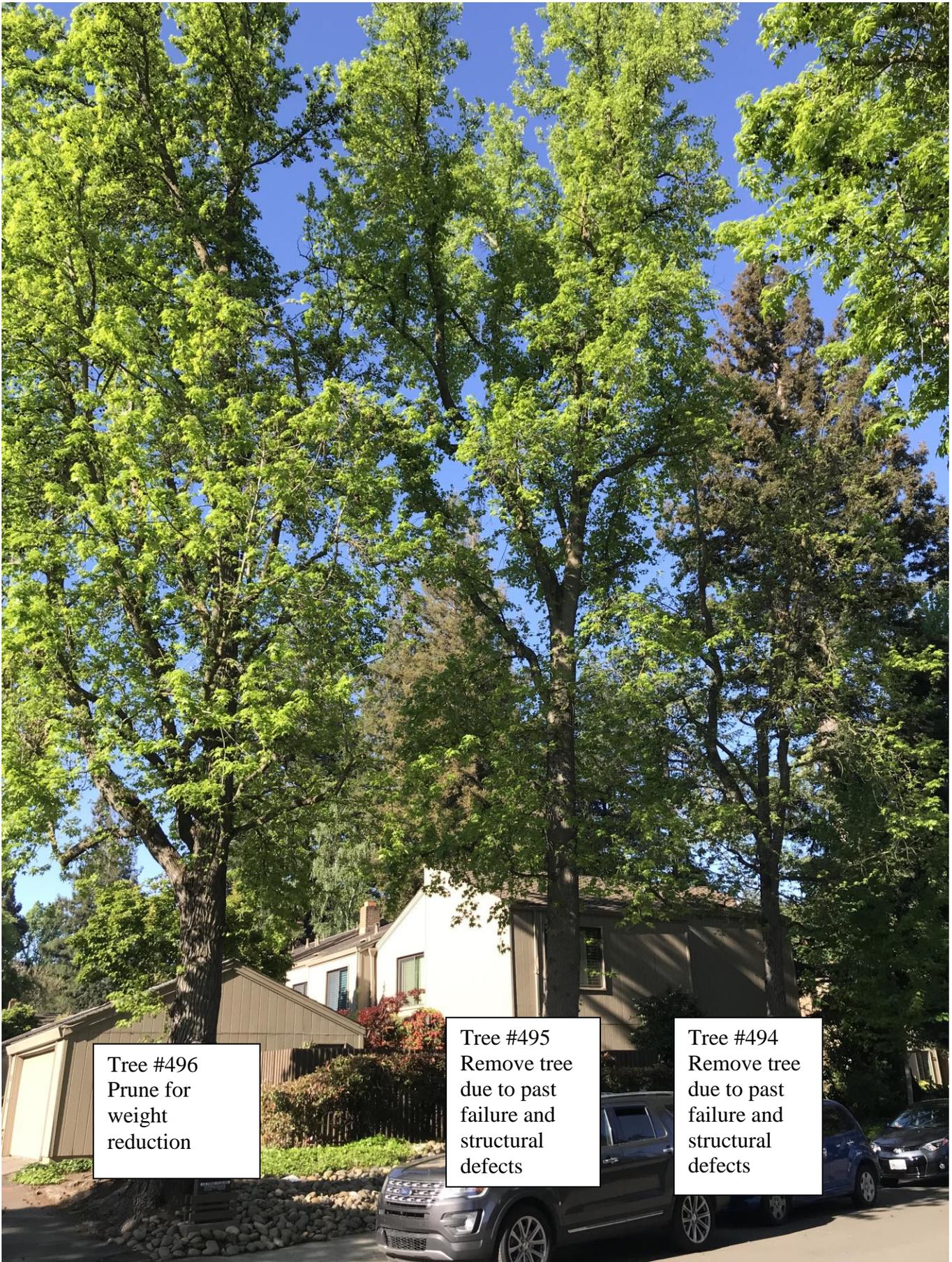


Figure 20



Weight
reduction
pruning

Figure 21



Tree #496
Prune for
weight
reduction

Tree #495
Remove tree
due to past
failure and
structural
defects

Tree #494
Remove tree
due to past
failure and
structural
defects

Figure 22



Tree #495, Inclusion in main branching major failure point in these trees

Figure 23

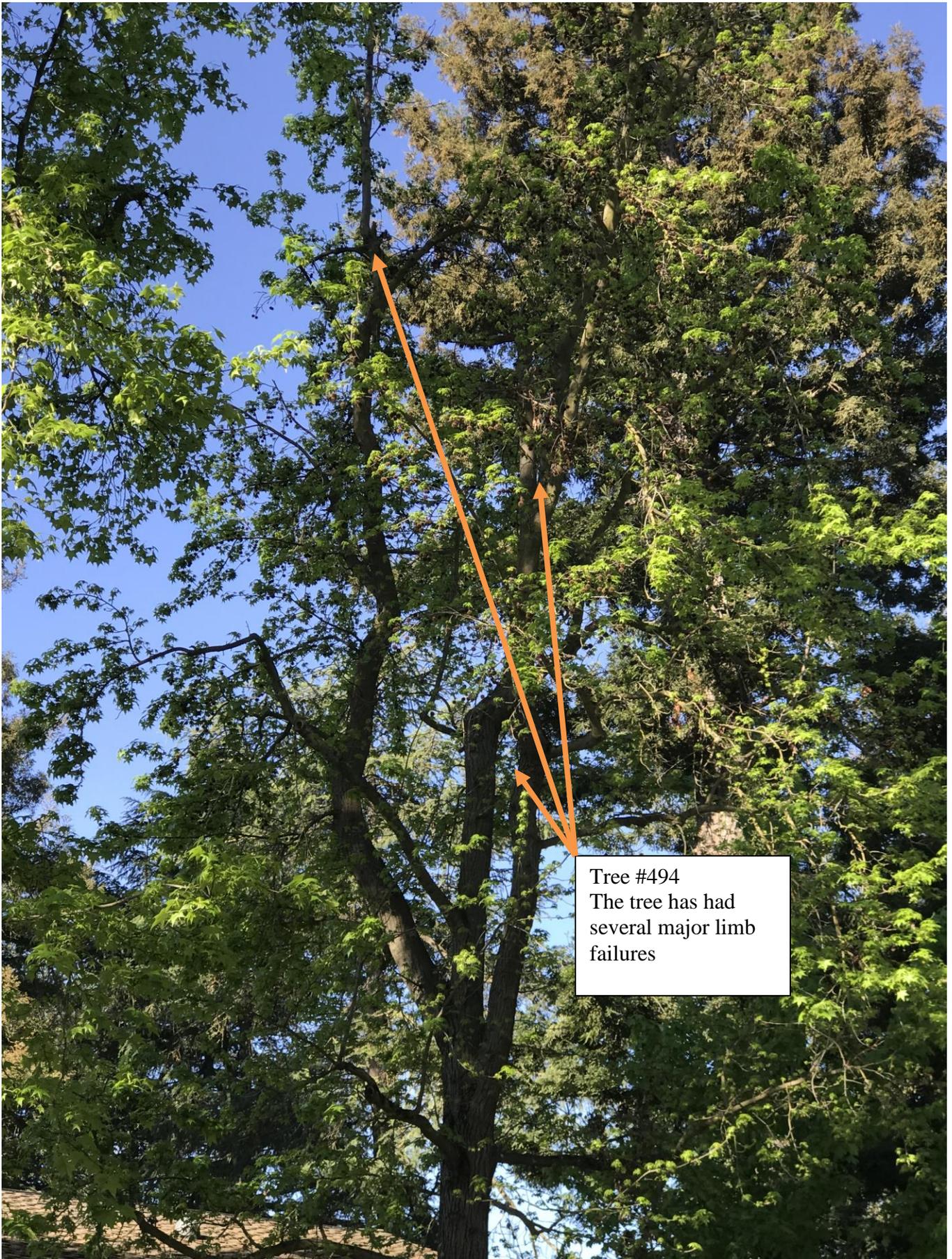


Figure 24



Figure 25



Figure 26

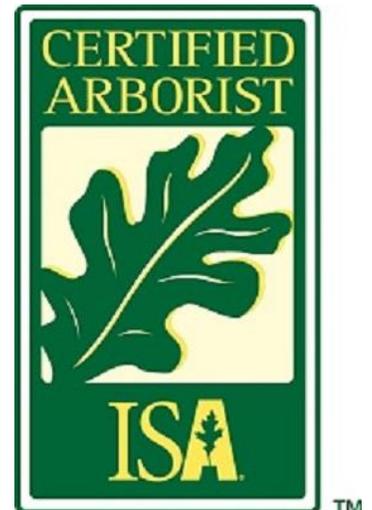
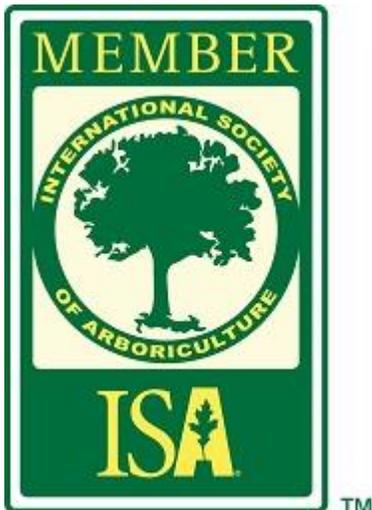


Figure 27

*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
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ISA Certified Arborist WE-9034AU
Qualified Tree Risk Assessor



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