



**Sunkissed**  
**Horticultural Consultants**  
*"independently owned & operated"*  
**(702) 876-3522**

June 25, 2019

Mr. Oscar Moreno, Account Manager  
GTI Landscape  
1220 S Commerce St  
Las Vegas, NV 89102

RE: Monterey Tree Assessment

Dear Mr. Moreno:

Upon your request, I visited Monterey at The Las Vegas Country Club earlier this month to inspect the tree population in the common areas. This assessment is a follow-up to inspections that I've performed over the course of the last several years. Being that changes have occurred regarding the Community Manager, and possibly the Board of Directors, I would like to briefly recap the approach and reasoning used while assessing the trees at Monterey.

My first few short visits to Monterey occurred in 2009 - 2012. Those visits were to simply inspect a handful of trees as requested by the landscape maintenance company. A few years later, in 2015, I revisited the community at the request of the then Community Manager, Mr. Bruce Timson. At that time I informed him that, in my opinion, many of the trees within the community were already in either sharp decline and/or posed a hazard to people and/or property for various reasons. During our meeting we agreed that removing such a high number of trees all at once would have a devastating effect on the community. Moving forward, we agreed to the following approach:

*I would provide a cursory look at all the trees within the community and perform a close inspection of those trees that possessed highly visible defects. Those trees would be photographed, tagged and documented with notations for remedial work they required in order to keep them as safe as possible while extending their lives. Mr. Timson, and the Board of Directors, agreed to accept some degree of risk in an effort to retain as many trees as possible, for as long as possible. Therefore, only those trees that were either already dead, in sharp decline without the possibility of recovery, and/or posed an imminent threat to safety would be identified for removal.* The removal of trees at a slower rate, rather than all at once, would allow replacement trees to gain some size over the following years. I have utilized that same approach in subsequent years, and again this year, while also revisiting each tree that had been previously recommended for remedial work in order to check its condition.

All parties should realize that a high percentage of the trees within the community are fully grown and considered to be mature. By arboriculture standards, "mature" refers to a tree that has reached a desired size or age for its intended use, completed natural development or growth, has developed into its usual life expectancy, yet is still retaining good vigor, and/or has reached full height but still spreading its crown. With that said, mature trees are often considered to be more hazardous with a higher degree of risk due to their size and weakening state.

If I may be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at 702-876-3522.

Sincerely,



Russ Thompson

**Ornamental Horticulturist**

**Certified Arborist**

**-Landscape Troubleshooting**

**-Plant Problems Diagnosed**

**-Hazardous Tree Management**

Landscape trees are a joy to behold. They provide a multitude of personal and social benefits and are significant assets to property value. However, trees can also possess defects, some of which may not be visible, which can lead to a hazardous situation. Sunkissed Horticultural Consultants does not assume responsibility for the health and condition of, and / or any damage resulting from a tree (s) that we are not specifically requested to evaluate.

As an arborist, assessing mature trees deals with the probability of failure, not certainty! When inspecting a tree, one looks for problematic conditions such as: insects, disease, poor structure, broken branches, tree lean, decay, stem girdling roots (SGRs), etc. that would have a pronounced impact on the health of the tree and safety of the tree. The severity and/or number of defects found in an individual tree lead to the determination as to whether or not a tree is hazardous. Therefore, one severe defect could cause a tree to be deemed unsafe. Similarly, numerous minor defects, regardless of the severity, may also cause a tree to be considered hazardous. Most important, one must also consider the target(s) and it's value. Therefore, a tree may contain a fairly minor defect but be in striking distance of a high value target, in which case it could be considered a high risk.

The following pages contain my findings and recommendations resulting from the most recent tree inspection. These findings include some general observations, descriptions of the most common problems encountered, options for remedial work, maps indicating the problematic trees, charts with corresponding tree numbers including comments on their condition and work needing to be performed.

In order to provide a clearer picture of the tree assessment results, the Chart now includes an additional column which provides a code for the reason(s) that tree removal is recommended. An explanation of those codes has been incorporated just prior to the Chart within this report. Additionally, those trees identified as being strongly recommended for removal have been tagged with a second tag. This second tag is painted "red" (see Photo # 1). At the time of my most recent inspection, June 2019, only two (2) additional trees were recommended for removal. Tree #'s 75 and 79 are both Aleppo Pine that are in sharp decline and are no longer providing any benefit to the community.

### **General Observations:**

The following are general observations made while inspecting the tree population at Monterey. These items are not necessarily creating a problem today, but have the potential to be problematic at some point in time.

The majority of trees and surrounding landscape plants look to be in good health and are receiving average care. I stopped on several occasions to probe the soil and found moisture levels to be at or near optimal levels in most of those areas. That is not to say that excessive or insufficient moisture does not exist in some locations, only that moisture was adequate in those places checked. Only a few isolated occurrences of insect pests were observed and no significant diseases were found nor were any major nutritional imbalances noted.

### **1) Palm Trees:**

All varieties of Palm trees within Monterey Community appear to be in good health and are not displaying any symptoms of a nutrient imbalance. It should be mentioned, however, that the Mexican Fan Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) are in need of some cleaning / skinning. Skinning palm trees is the process of removing the old frond (leaf) petioles (boots) left behind following a pruning event. Although skinning provides no health benefit to the tree, petiole removal does make for a neater, cleaner appearance while eliminating the potential for a fire. Their removal also discourages the nesting of insects, scorpions, and rodents. Finally, dead petioles (see Photo # 2) hanging from a palm tree can become dislodged and fall from the tree causing personal injury or property damage.

### **2) Turf Grass Removal:**

Landscape conversion, turf removal projects, etc. are common place in the Las Vegas Valley as a way to conserve water. However, if not performed correctly, this type of project can have a negative impact on established trees and put them under a great deal of stress. The stress usually results from the dramatic change of environment, excessive root removal, and/or improper modification of the irrigation system.

Any future grass removal / re-landscaping projects around or adjacent to mature trees, should only be performed with care. Steps should be taken beforehand in order to prepare the tree for the transition and as much of its root system should be protected as possible. It is critical that adequate irrigation be installed in order to provide water to as much of the root system as possible.

### **Explanation of Primary Tree Related Issues:**

#### **1) Leaning Trees:**

Trees do not necessarily grow straight up. Leaning or lopsided trees present more of a hazard than those growing vertically, but if a tree has always grown off center, it generally is not a high risk. However, trees with a significant lean or when a lean develops suddenly and results in cracked or heaving soil and/or exposed roots around the base of the tree, could be cause for concern and immediate action. Some specialists suggest that any lean greater than 15°, particularly if it is in the direction of a target (people or property), is probably cause for close assessment.

It is necessary to distinguish between two types of leans:

1) a natural lean means a tree has been leaning for much of its life. You can often see a sweep (curvature) of the stem (see Photo # 3), or maybe even a crook, where the tree corrected the lean. The upper stem is vertical, not leaning. There is no evidence of recent change, such as soil/root plate movement, cracking or stress bending of the stem. Sometimes natural leans can increase slowly over time as the weight of the stem increases.

2) an unnatural lean (see Photo # 4) is due to a relatively recent change in the orientation of the stem. You may see evidence of soil/root disturbance indicating that the root system has shifted in the soil. You may see cracking in the stem as it gives way. There may even be bending of the stem going on, usually associated with decay. Trees with an unnatural lean have already begun to fail and are extremely hazardous.

#### **Types of remedial work for leaning trees:**

- Removal - When trees are determined to be structurally unsafe, diseased, in severe decline, or a nuisance and remedial work is not feasible, complete removal may be the best or only option.

-Monitor - We cannot always foresee how or when a tree will develop or fail. The presence of defects should, however, serve as notice for us to pay attention. In many cases, monitoring the tree for changes in health, lean, or percentage of live tissue is the only prescription. Ideally, visual inspection should be made with each changing season.

-Corrective Pruning - Removing heavy branches on the leaning side can, at times, prevent an increase in a tree's lean. This type of pruning to remove end weight does not negate the need for continually monitoring the tree.

#### **2) Poor Tree Structure / Live Crown Ratio:**

Poor structure (architecture) is a growth pattern that indicates weakness or structural imbalance. Trees with strange shapes, one-sided canopies, or excessive end weight are interesting to look at, but may be structurally defective. Poor structure often arises after many years of damage from storms, unusual growing conditions, improper pruning, topping, and other damage. In other cases, poor tree structure is the tree's response to past changes or events. Trees combining poor structure with other defects have a very high failure potential.

Pruning of the lower portion of the tree, "Crown Raising," in excess, has resulted in a low percentage of Live Crown Ratio (LCR). This pruning technique has been performed on numerous pine trees in prior years throughout the community. LCR is another way to measure tree vigor. The live crown is the top part of a tree,

the part that has branches with green leaves (as opposed to the bare trunk). The ratio of the size of a tree's live crown to its total height is used in estimating its health and its level of competition with neighboring trees. A general rule of thumb is that the crown (branches & leaves) should be retained on the upper two-thirds of the trunk. Only the remaining (lower) one-third of the trunk should have all branches removed if/when necessary. Reducing the size of the crown, from the bottom - up, leads to structural imbalance (see Photo # 9).

### **Remedial Work for Poor Structure:**

The proper pruning technique and approach to correct poor structure is determined on a case by case basis and would be too lengthy to explain in this report. This author recommends that you hire reputable, experienced, and well qualified tree trimming companies. In most cases they will utilize proper pruning techniques to maintain good structure or correct defects within the tree.

### **3) Codominant Leaders / Multiple Scaffold Branches:**

Many of the trees within Monterey have been allowed to develop “codominant leaders” (two or more trunks) or “multiple scaffold branches.” Normally, trees such as pine have an excurrent growth habit which refers to a well defined dominant trunk with smaller side branches. They are not meant to develop codominant leaders. The term codominant leader is used to describe 2 or more main leaders (trunks), or stems, that are about the same diameter and emerge from the same location on the main trunk (see Photo # 5). As the tree grows older, the stems remain similar in size without any single one becoming dominant. Codominant stems tend to fail (break) much more often than others, especially in strong winds. Though such stems may look fine to the casual observer, they may actually be dangerous. Branches with strong U-shaped angles of attachment can usually be retained without incident. Conversely, branches with narrow, V-shaped angles of attachment often form “included (inward growing) bark” which prevents strong attachment of branches. Often, this causes a crack at the point below where the branches meet and corrective action or complete tree removal may need to occur. At times, removing part of one of the codominant stems (subordination pruning) can reduce its growth enough to allow the other stem to become dominant. The entire branch may be removed, if it is less than 25% of the total canopy or it may be cut back over several years by removing 1/3 of the length each time. (This type of pruning can create other issues with tree stability and can only be used in some situations.)

Unlike pine trees, Ash and Mulberry trees tend to have decurrent growth which have a rounder form with numerous lateral branches. However, those lateral branches should not be allowed to develop lower than 20 foot up the trunk and their number should be limited. Numerous lateral branches emerging from a single point on the trunk tend to become codominant (V crotches) and weakly attached.

Note: Excurrent and Decurrent growth habit is something that should be addressed/corrected at the time of planting or the early stage of a trees life. Correction at a later point in time is not always possible.

**NOT all trees with codominant branches are hazardous.** Each tree is evaluated closely and then a determination for the best management approach is recommended based upon the presence of cracks, decay, and/or lean.

### **Types of remedial work for codominant leaders:**

- Removal - When trees are determined to be structurally unsafe, diseased, in severe decline, or a nuisance and remedial work is not feasible, complete removal may be the best or only option.

-Monitor - We cannot always foresee how or when a tree will develop or fail. The presence of defects should, however, serve as notice for us to pay attention. In many cases, monitoring the tree for changes in health, lean, or percentage of live tissue is the only prescription.

- Subordinate Prune - Pruning of maturing trees with codominant stems is often referred to as subordinate pruning, where secondary trunks with weak branch unions are reduced in size. To avoid removing too much foliage/live wood in one season, subordinate pruning generally requires work over a period of years. During a pruning event, no more than one third of the branch should be removed.

This reduces stress to the tree and allows it to create a branch collar (protection zone) which protects it from invading pathogens. After the branch collar is formed the limb can be removed in its entirety with a significantly reduced risk for providing an entrance for decay organisms into the remaining branch and trunk of the tree.

**Note:** Pruning of large diameter branches (+ 4" ) is not always feasible with regard to overall tree health. Subordination pruning should be limited to situations where a true benefit will be recognized.

- Install Hardware - Steel cables or bracing rods can be installed in a tree when pruning alone cannot reduce the risk of failure to a reasonable level. Cabling or Bracing are techniques that help to stabilize weak branch crotches and limbs in order to reduce the risk of failure.

*Note: the use of hardware such as cables and steel rods that can improve tree structure should be used cautiously and be limited to situations such as historic or specimen trees or used in places where public access is limited. Cabling and bracing can increase tree longevity and provide a safer tree, however, liability is dramatically increased.*

#### **4) Stem Girdling Roots (SGR):**

Some trees within Monterey are noted as possibly having a Stem Girdling Root (SGR). This malady can affect tree health as any other disorder would. SGRs encircle or run tangential to a tree's stem (see Photo # 6), eventually compressing the woody and nonwoody tissues of the stem. The degree to which trees are impacted varies with severity of encirclement, growing conditions, weather, age, size, and very likely, genetics. Urban (street) trees are subjected to a continual barrage of natural and unnatural stress conditions that deviate from optimal. SGRs add another layer of stress which can be significant.

Trees may decline and prematurely die as a result of the stresses induced by severe stem girdling roots. Or, they may appear healthy and normal until they suddenly fail during a windstorm, breaking at or near the point where girdling roots have compressed and weakened the stems.

In most cases, the only way to confirm the presence of a Stem Girdling Root is to excavate the soil from around the base of the tree to expose the root system. However, trees will often exhibit various above ground symptoms that can be used as indicators that an SGR is present. Those symptoms include: absence of a root flare at the base of the tree, the lower trunk may appear to be fluted, large buttress roots can be seen twisting around the base of the tree, the tree develops a lean, and/or the tree appears to be sickly, in particular it may have a thinning crown and stunted growth compared to other trees.

#### **Types of remedial work for an SGR:**

It depends on the severity, but usually little can be done once an SGR has developed. When young trees develop an SGR, the root can often be removed. However, root removal can be extremely risky when dealing with trees that are well established. Closely monitoring the tree(s) to check for an increase in degree of lean or a decrease in health is usually all that can be done. If damage is considered to be extensive and/or causing the tree to lean excessively, tree removal may be the best option.

Within the pages that follow, each tree that appeared to be overly stressed, in decline, or exhibiting an obvious hazard was given a number, then referenced on the site map and chart for easier identification. Those trees were also physically marked with an aluminum tag nailed into the trunk.

The attached maps and charts indicate trees presenting a problem. This information is, of course, subjective. A tree noted as a **“REMOVE”** should be considered a “Moderate - High Risk.” **Trees falling into this category should be seriously considered for removal** as they either pose a danger to people and/or property or, they have little, if any, chance of recovering from a debilitating condition.

The designation **“MONITOR or REMOVE”** does not necessarily mean that the tree is hazardous or poses an imminent threat. The suggestion for removal could be based upon the fact that the tree is already in decline with only a short part of its life remaining, it no longer holds aesthetic value, and/or it has declined to a point where it will never regain its true grandeur. If the failing / damaged tree is not posing a threat to people or property, the owner may choose to keep the tree for a period of time. However, it may possibly be saved should the owner agree to have remedial work performed. Likewise, they may find that the removal of a tree is more economically feasible than the remedial work. Of course, I would make myself available to assist them in their decision making.

Where noted as **“Monitor”** the tree should be considered a “Low - Moderate Risk.” Which indicates that a tree has some type of defect(s) that has the potential to worsen. **Whether or not to remove the tree could be dependent upon the amount of risk the owner is willing to assume.** Should the owner opt to keep a particular tree, I’ve noted possible remedial work in the “Comments” column of the charts. However, it is advisable to examine these trees frequently to update their condition. In order to properly monitor a tree, it should be closely examined now and periodically in the future. For example, a tree with a slight lean should be measured now for degree of lean and then again in the future to determine the amount of shift that has occurred.

All trees noted on the maps and charts have been photographed. I’ve included a sampling of the photos in an effort to show some of the various problems that exist. Additional photographs can and will be provided on request.

### **Consulting Arborist Disclosure Statement**

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or to seek additional advice. Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like medicine, cannot be guaranteed. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

**Reasons for Tree Removal:** There are any number of causal factors that may lead to a tree needing to be removed. Some of the more prominent reasons at Monterey are as follows:

A) Present a Hazard - Hazards can be created by poor tree health, insect or disease infestation, strong winds, improper maintenance, nearby construction, etc.. A hazardous tree is defined as having a significant structural defect(s) that may cause the tree or a portion of the tree to fall on someone or something of value.

B) Senescence - "Senescent tree" is an arboriculture term which refers to a tree that is in the process of becoming old and in decline. A mature tree population, such as the one here at Monterey, generally requires closer monitoring for overall health and potential hazard. As a tree ages, like most things, its appearance and the benefits it provides also start to decrease. Less leaves are present in the canopy and their color fades as branches begin to fail. These, and several other symptoms of decline, detract from their overall appearance and lessen their contribution to the environment and community. As a tree matures, they struggle as far as being able to draw on enough energy reserves to meet all their physiological requirements. Some of the trees within the Monterey community are now at that stage.

C) Limited Soil Space - Many of the pine and ash trees at Monterey are located in planters that are far too small given the potential mature size of these types of trees. Several different issues with the tree and the surrounding area can arise when trees are planted in a confined location. When inadequate space is provided for a tree, its roots are unable to properly spread out and provide adequate anchorage. This condition can lead to a higher chance for trees to blow over. Trees planted in too small of an area, too close to buildings, sidewalks, or other paved areas will also struggle to get essential nutrients and minerals (water) from the soil. A lack of adequate nutrition can result in elongated growth, sparse foliage, poor leaf color, underdeveloped trunks, and premature failure, as well as the aforementioned limited anchorage. As has been occurring at Monterey, poor tree location can also result in a large tree needing frequent and severe pruning in order to remain in the location as it grows. This often leaves the property owner with an unattractive and likely unhealthy tree.

An added consequence of insufficient growing space, regardless of tree type, is that tree roots have the potential of causing damage to surrounding structures, utilities, and hardscapes. Tree limbs can also cause damage to buildings and pose other risks. These types of spacing issues have already become problematic in some of the narrow planter strips within the parking lots as well as several other planters throughout the community.

It should be understood that the size of the planter, or growing space provided, plays a very important role in determining a tree's speed of growth, overall health, and longevity. *"The volume of healthy soil space accessible by roots is directly related to tree health and longevity."* (Dr. Kim Coder, Univ. of Georgia, 1998). The size a tree will reach at maturity, and the space it will require, should always be considered prior to planting.

D) Insects and/or Diseases - Some types of insect infestations and disease infections are treatable, while many others are not. Generally speaking, pests or pathogens can be controlled with a higher rate of success if treatment begins in the early stages of the infestation / infection. Once a plant begins to show moderate to advanced stages of decline from a pathogen, treatments are far less successful. As decline continues, the plant becomes weaker and may pose a hazard. Additionally, if infested or infected trees remain in place, the pathogen is more likely to spread to other plants.

E) Undetermined Causes - various conditions such as inadequate water, lack of nutrition, and construction damage to above or below ground plant parts can all lead to premature tree failure. Likewise, changes to irrigation such as grass removal, storm damage, lightning strikes, chemical damage, root rot, improper pruning, inappropriate maintenance, etc., can all weaken a tree and eventually lead to its demise. Many of these causal factors can go undetected and are difficult to identify unless their occurrence is witnessed or documented.









Photo # 4

unnatural  
lean



Photo # 5



Photo # 6

Stem Girdling Root  
"SGR"

**Tree Species Legend:**

**AZ = Arizona Ash (*Fraxinus velutina*)**

**AP = Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*)**

**CW = Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)**

**FM = Fruitless Mulberry (*Morus alba*)**

**MM = Mimosa (*Albizia julibssin*)**

**EO = European Olive (*Olea europea*)**

**BL = Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)**

**PPL = Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)**

**Prior removals have been excluded from the following updated chart!**

<b>Tree #</b>	<b>Tree Variety</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Remedial Work</b>	<b>Reason for Removal</b>
1	AZ	Gradual restoration pruning is improving tree health and appearance while reducing hazard.	Continue restoration pruning to improve overall structure & remove end weight.	
2	AZ	Gradual restoration pruning is improving tree health and appearance while reducing hazard.	Continue restoration pruning to improve overall structure & remove end weight.	
4	FM	Gradual restoration pruning is improving tree health and appearance while reducing hazard.	Continue restoration pruning to improve overall structure.	
5	AZ	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat.	Monitor closely Small declining branches require removal.	
8	AP	Tree has very limited rooting space & SGR, presenting a hazard.	Monitor closely OR REMOVE	A/C
9	AP	Tree has very limited rooting space & SGR, presenting a hazard.	Monitor closely OR REMOVE	A/C

Tree #	Tree Variety	Comments	Remedial Work	Reason for Removal
12	AZ	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard.	Monitor co-dominant leaders and provide annual maintenance as needed. Increasing the number of irrigation emitters may be beneficial.	
14	AZ	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat.	Monitor co-dominant leaders and provide annual maintenance as needed. Small declining branches require removal.	
15	AZ	Self correcting lean 25 ° +/- with possible SGR. Degree of lean has not changed from 2018.	Small declining branches require removal. Closely Monitor or REMOVE.	
17	AZ	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard.	Monitor co-dominant leaders and provide annual maintenance as needed.	
18	AP	Tree has major co-dominant leaders. Tree appears to have recovered from mild APB which occurred in 2018.	Continue to improve structure and monitor.	
19	AZ	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat. However, this tree continues to slowly decline.	Additional pruning is required to remove 2 cracked limbs on south side of tree, over building. Monitor co-dominant leaders and prune as needed.	
21	AZ	Tree has co-dominant leaders & deadwood.	Prune to remove deadwood & improve structure.	
22	MM	Past history of Borer Beetle infestation.	Monitor and re- treat as needed.	

Tree #	Tree Variety	Comments	Remedial Work	Reason for Removal
39	AP	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard.	Provide annual maintenance as needed.	
40	FM	Tree has increased decay with raised root plate.	Prune to clean & Monitor OR REMOVE	
42	AP	Tree health has somewhat stabilized and hazard reduced. Tree appears to have recovered from mild APB which occurred in 2018.	Monitor co-dominant leaders and prune to remove minor amounts of deadwood.	
44	AP	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard. Tree appears to have recovered from mild APB which occurred in 2018.	Provide annual maintenance as needed.	
46	AP	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard.	Provide annual maintenance as needed.	
47	AP	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard. Tree appears to have recovered from mild APB which occurred in 2018.	Provide annual maintenance as needed. Continue to Monitor due to minor lean & possible SGR.	
48	AP	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard.	Provide annual maintenance as needed. Continue to Monitor due to 30 ° +/- lean & possible SGR.	
49	AP	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard.	Provide annual maintenance as needed. Continue to Monitor.	

Tree #	Tree Variety	Comments	Remedial Work	Reason for Removal
52	AP	Pruning has improved tree health and appearance somewhat while reducing hazard. Co-dominant stems present.	Monitor	
55	AP	Tree has 20 ° +/- lean with SGR. Pruning has helped to stabilize but minor hazard remains.	Monitor	
58	AP	Tree is in early decline with surface roots & co-dominant leaders.	Monitor closely OR REMOVE	
63	AP	Tree has SGR with a 20 +/- ° lean.	Monitor closely OR REMOVE	
67	AP	Tree in good health but developing a minor 10 +/- ° lean due to possible SGR.	Monitor	
70	AP	Some recovery has / is occurring. Continue to provide proper maintenance.	Monitor Pruning may be required	
71	AP	Some recovery has / is occurring. Continue to provide proper maintenance.	Monitor Pruning may be required	
72	EO	Advanced decay in trunk and root buttress.	Monitor closely	
73	EO	Advanced decay in trunk and root buttress.	Monitor closely	
74	EO	Advanced decay in trunk and root buttress.	Monitor closely	
75	AP	Tree is stunted and in decline with limited soil space. Lean is 10 ° +/- . Trunk has large wounds. Surrounding curb & pavement is cracking.	REMOVE	C / E



Tree #	Tree Variety	Comments	Remedial Work	Reason for Removal
77	AP	Tree is in slow decline with limited soil space. Prune to remove deadwood.	Monitor closely	
79	AP	Tree has sparse foliage and continues to decline. Providing limited benefit.	REMOVE	C / E

***“some trees need to be removed, simply because...”***

*I’ve been involved with numerous situations where attempts were made to save trees by excessive and/or numerous pruning events, cabling, bracing etc.. I’m sure the owner had the best of intentions and only wanted to save their tree. However, more often than not these attempts have been unsuccessful and the tree has been permanently disfigured and/or it now presents a hazard. From time to time even tree lovers need to come to the realization that you need to remove a tree simply because it will never recover to a point of providing its intended beauty or function.*







