

ARBORIST REPORT
FOR THE
SANTA ANGELINA SENIOR APARTMENT HOMES
CITY OF PLACENTIA, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1** Arborist Tree Inventory Sheet
- Attachment 2** Arborist Tree Inventory Photo Appendix

1.0 PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

Project Description: All of the project operations associated with the proposed project described below will be conducted on the project site at 1314 Angelina Drive, on a 3.9-acre plot of the Blessed Sacrament Episcopal Church. Most of the existing buildings will remain in place while two new residential buildings, accommodating 65 units combined, and several other ancillary structures such as new paved areas for parking and driveways, will be constructed on the site. In addition, the existing parish hall will be demolished and removed and replaced by a new, slightly larger parish hall. In addition, the hall will have a covered portico and there will be a courtyard and plaza constructed in front of the hall facing North Angelina Drive.

To accommodate the construction and project operations, most of the existing plants and trees onsite will be removed during project construction. This Arborist Report was prepared following the scope of work presented in the proposal dated November 2019.

Purpose: In line with the scope of work, a tree survey was conducted and the results of that survey are reported in this arborist report. The purpose of this survey is to present the physical characteristics, mapped locations, impact and preservation totals, and appropriate mitigation for impacts to native and other protected trees. The tree quantities and related project impacts have been analyzed and are reported in the following sections.

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The City of Placentia recently adopted a tree ordinance that covers a broad set of regulations relating to tree and shrub management (City of Placentia, 2020). This ordinance, Ordinance No. 0-2020-04, was adopted on June 2, 2020. This ordinance repeals the old Chapter 14.12 of the City ordinance for tree management entitled “Trees & Shrubs” and replaces it with a new version of Chapter 14.12 entitled “Urban Forest Protection Ordinance” (UFPO). This new version codifies the UFPO, a program that presents regulations relating to the long-term management of City trees, as part of the Placentia Municipal Code.

City of Placentia ordinances such as the UFPO were reviewed and it was determined that none apply to this project because there are no City trees within the project boundary. The tree survey was conducted to characterize the health and size characteristics of larger, onsite trees and to confirm whether any of the trees were located in City right-of-way.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

A tree survey was conducted at the project site on February 10 and 12, 2020 by Matthew Sutton, a UEI arborist with an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) (WE-12790A). He performed various tasks associated with surveying, inventorying, and evaluating the condition of the property’s trees, as described in the following sections.

The project site occupies a 3.9-acre plot of land and consists of several large structures, such as a church building, parish hall, and classroom facility, parking lots, a playground, and large vegetated areas containing ornamental lawns and landscaping. The site is situated on a relatively flat grade. There are several ornamental and native trees distributed on the grounds of the property.

Onsite surveyed trees comprised all large trees and small trees growing within 10 feet of the curb of either North Angelina Drive or Morse Avenue. Large trees were defined as having a minimum

diameter at breast height (DBH) of 24 inches or a height exceeding 30 feet. Small trees were defined as trees that did not meet the size criteria of large trees. Small trees that were not within 10 feet of the street curbs were recorded to species but were not surveyed for their characteristics.

Mr. Sutton grouped all onsite trees into three categories: Surveyed Protect Trees, Surveyed Removal Trees, and Non-Surveyed Removal Trees. Surveyed Protect Trees comprised Large trees that were scheduled for protection by the project applicant. Surveyed Removal Trees comprise all the remaining Large trees and any small tree whose trunk was located within 10 feet of a street curb. Non-Surveyed Removal Trees comprised all Small trees that were not within 10 feet of a street curb.

In addition to mapping larger onsite trees, the UEI arborist gathered tree characteristics data, which included identification to species (or genus in some instances), number of trunks per tree DBH, height, canopy diameter, and general health and vigor. Trunk diameter measurements were collected at 54 inches above the ground using a tree diameter tape. Tree height measurements were performed using a rangefinder hypsometer with clinometer feature. Tree canopy circumference was determined using a Trimble Geo 7x unit and collecting data while walking the perimeter of the canopy. The tree canopy radius was determined in post-processing by deriving the diameter based on the circumference using the formula $Circumference = 2 * \pi * (Radius)$. Once the radius was determined, then that value was multiplied by two to determine the canopy diameter. Only living tree parts were measured. Dead trunks that were no longer producing new growth were not measured. The Trimble unit was also used to collect point data of each tree's location by placing the unit at the north side of the trunk and collecting satellite data for at least 20 seconds. All tree attribute data is recorded in the Tree Inventory Table contained in **Attachment 1**.

It should be noted that the health of a tree is generally dependent on a host of physical and biotic factors including climatic and soil conditions, physical or mechanical damage of a non-biotic origin, such as fire, and/or biotic stressors such as infestation of various pests including, but not limited to, ants, termites, wood-boring beetles, cambium-eating beetles, fungus of various types. While the aesthetic value of a tree is subjective, a tree is usually considered highly aesthetic if it has generally dense foliage, a relatively uniform or spectacular irregular shape and large size.

Assessments of aesthetic and health factors for each tree, as well as an overall vigor rating, were documented (**Attachment 1**). Surveyed trees were evaluated for overall health. Health was rated as excellent, very good, average, poor, very poor or dead, with ratings defined below. Photographs of both the surveyed trees and the non-surveyed trees are included in the photo appendix (**Attachment 2**).

Pursuant to the *Guide for Plant Appraisal* (CTLA & ISA, 2000), tree health and structure were evaluated with respect to five distinct tree components; roots, trunk(s), scaffold branches, small branches, and foliage. Each component of the tree was assessed with regard to health factors such as insect, fungal, or pathogen damage; fire damage; mechanical damage; presence of decay; presence of wilted or dead leaves; and wound closure. Components were graded as *good*, *fair*, *poor*, and *dead*, with *good* representing no apparent problems, and *dead* representing a dying and/or dead tree. This method of tree condition rating is comprehensive and results in ratings that are useful for determining the status of trees based on common standards. Trees in natural settings have important habitat value, as evidenced by numerous cavity nesters and insects that thrive on and within oak trees, even when they are considered in poor structural or health condition. However, this assessment focuses on tree condition with regard to health and structure for purposes of analyzing potential project impacts and where necessary, providing recommendations

for mitigating potential tree hazards, such as trees with weak limb attachments, cavities and rot, or excessive lean.

Upon completion of field data collection and mapping, raw GPS data was post-processed using GPS Pathfinder Office (version 3.10), and individual tree location data was compiled and updated in a geographic information system (GIS). The digital tree locations were linked to individual tree identification numbers and associated tree attribute data. This dataset was then evaluated using ArcGIS (version 10.1) software to determine the position of individual trees related to the proposed project development areas. Data resulting from this analysis was used to evaluate the individual tree impact totals presented in this report.

The following rating system and respective criteria were used to establish each overall grade:

1. **Dead (Below 10% rating):** Dead trees exhibit no indication of living tissue.
2. **Poor (10-40% rating):** Greater than 75% of this tree shows evidence of stress, disease and/or pest infestation and appears to be in a state of rapid decline. The degree of decline may vary greatly.
3. **Average (45-65% rating):** Semi-healthy in overall appearance, with 25% - 75% of the tree showing evidence of stress, disease and/or pest infestation.
4. **Good (70-85% rating):** A healthy and vigorous tree with less than 25% of the tree affected by visible signs of stress, disease and/or pest infestation.
5. **Excellent (90-100% rating):** A healthy and vigorous tree characteristic of its species and reasonably free of any visible signs of stress, disease or pest infestation.

4.0 RESULTS

An arborist survey within the project site was conducted on February 10 and 12, 2020, by UEI arborist Matthew Sutton. The arborist survey found there to be 30 larger trees (DBH >24" or Height >30') and/or trees growing adjacent to North Angelina Drive or Morse Avenue. None of the 30 trees met conditions of City trees as defined Placentia City Ordinance UFPO. There were also nine smaller trees identified during the survey that were identified to species but not assessed for size and health traits.

Of the 30 surveyed trees, six are scheduled to be protected (Surveyed Protect Tree) and 24 are scheduled for removal (Surveyed Removal Tree) by the project applicant. Of the six Surveyed Protect Trees, four are native species, one coast live oak (*Quercus pacifica*) and three western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and two are non-native ornamental species. Of the 24 Surveyed Removal Trees seven were native species and the other 17 were non-native ornamental tree species. The native Surveyed Removal Trees comprise two species; six western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and one Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). There were nine species of ornamental Surveyed Removal Trees surveyed. All 30 of the surveyed trees occur within the project boundary. All of the trees included in the results are represented in **Exhibit 1, Tree Inventory Map**, in **Attachment 1, Arborist Tree Inventory Sheet** and in **Attachment 2, Arborist Tree Inventory Photo Appendix**.

The most common non-native Surveyed Removal Tree was carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) with seven individuals surveyed onsite, and which mostly occur on the southern border of the

property that abuts Morse Avenue. One of the Surveyed Removal Trees in the survey, Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), is classified as an invasive species with a moderate rating by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC, 2020). Two species of the Surveyed Removal Trees are classified as invasive species with a limited rating (Cal-IPC, 2020): Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*); and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).

In addition to the 30 surveyed trees, the arborist also documented but did not survey nine onsite, small trees scheduled for removal (Non-Surveyed Removal Trees) by the project applicant. Some of the Non-Surveyed Removal Trees were distributed across the turf lawn and others in landscaped areas adjacent to the buildings. Of those nine Non-Surveyed Removal Trees, one was a native western sycamore tree and the other eight were non-native ornamental trees. None of the non-native, Non-Surveyed Removal Trees are classified as invasive species (Cal-IPC, 2020).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations for tree replacement are as follows:

1. There is no need to submit a Tree Survey Plan to the City of Placentia for this private development project because there are no City trees that would be on or immediately adjacent to the project site that would be impacted by the construction or project operations.
2. None of the trees scheduled for removal need to be replaced because none of these trees are protected by the City of Placentia.
3. UltraSystems recommends prohibiting use of any Cal-IPC-rated invasive plant species in the landscape plan. Please consult with the project's Landscape Architect to ensure that invasive plant species are not used for this project.
4. UltraSystems recommends incorporating native trees and shrubs into the landscape plan for the project. The California Fish & Wildlife Department strongly suggests replacement of invasive and/or low-value ornamentals with native species that can be used for the same purpose. For a list of native species that can be used as "ornamental" landscape plants, please consult with local native plant nurseries such as the Theodore Payne Foundation, California Botanic Garden, and Tree of Life Nursery.

6.0 REFERENCES

Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council), 2006. California Invasive Plant Inventory. Accessed online at: <https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/> Accessed on July 14, 2020.

City of Placentia, 2020b. City of Placentia Municipal Code: Ordinance No. 0-2020-04 Title 14, Chapter 14.12 Urban Forest Protection Ordinance. Available at <http://qcode.us/codes/placentia/>. Accessed on July 21, 2020.

CTLA & ISA (Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, & International Society of Arboriculture. 2000. *Guide for Plant Appraisal*. Champaign, IL: International Society of Arboriculture.

Sincerely,

ATTACHMENT 1
ARBORIST TREE INVENTORY SHEET

**Attachment C2
Arborist Tree Inventory Sheet**

Map ID Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Latitude	Longitude	Number of Trunks	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Canopy Diameter (ft)	Health & Vigor Rating 1=Dead; 5=Excellent	Comments
SRT1 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.88645239	-117.8615907	2	26.9	52	43.5	3	Several 3 mm holes w/ frass visible; co-dominant inclusion; dominants grow back into each other
SRT2 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.88625085	-117.8612452	1	23.6	48	49.9	3	Several 3 mm holes w/ frass visible; co-dominant inclusion; lawnmower damage to roots
SRT3 PIPO	yellow pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	33.8863153	-117.8610911	1	16.7	54.8	17.1	2	Vertical growth of trunk with no branching; dieback at top; 10% needles dieback; 2 mm holes on fallen branches with frass
SPT4 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.88611676	-117.8616121	1	16.4	33.8	38.5	4	Several 3mm holes w/ frass; spider web present
SPT5 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.88609631	-117.8616367	1	16.4	35	46.0	3	healthy budding
SPT6 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.88606557	-117.8614378	1	18.1	67.3	41.5	4	Some 3-6 mm holes near base of trunk w/frass; good taper; water sprouts on secondary branch
SRT7 SCTE	Brazilian pepper tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	33.88589563	-117.8614195	1	30.8	37	60.2	5	Burls on trunk; good taper; leaves healthy; canopy full
SRT8 PISY	scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	33.88589304	-117.8615997	1	25.7	50	56.1	3	Main branches pruned; some splitting; tree has a moderate lean
SRT9 PISY	scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	33.88594069	-117.8616346	1	29.1	83.8	50.1	5	Healthy canopy; good taper
SRT10 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.88572057	-117.8617997	1	28.6	67.6	50.0	3	Canopy was topped; no dominant upper trunk; heavily pruned; some 3 mm holes w/ frass
SPT11 PISY	scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	33.88556094	-117.8618787	1	24.3	38.8	47.0	3	Co-dominant trunks; inclusion; heavily pruned; dense cones; healthy needles
SRT12 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.88537908	-117.861945	1	14.9	24.8	38.4	3	Dieback of top 5% of canopy; included bark cuts on trunk; flowering, healthy leaves
SRT13 PISP	pine tree	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	33.88522392	-117.8619448	3	16.8	13.4	31.6	3	5% canopy dieback; small stature; heavily pruned
SRT14 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.88515954	-117.8618321	1	11.7	17.4	28.6	2	20% canopy dieback; crown top dieback; co-dominant trunks; inclusion; burls; 50% leaves chlorotic; rust spots; flowering; ants
SRT15 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.88512715	-117.8617406	2	22.2	23.1	32.2	4	Burls; flowering; healthy leaves; some graffiti; ants
SRT16 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.885111°	-117.861695°	1	11.1	24.6	33.6	4	10% diseased leaves; curled; flowering; healthy canopy; ants; stress at base of trunk; graffiti; burls on roots
SRT17 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.885079°	-117.861601°	1	14.7	26.5	40.5	4	healthy canopy; flowering; 5% curled leaves
SRT18 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.885043°	-117.861492°	1	14.9	27.7	41.8	5	flowering; healthy leaves; ants; good taper; scratches on trunk; root damage

**Attachment C2
Arborist Tree Inventory Sheet**

Map ID Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Latitude	Longitude	Number of Trunks	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Canopy Diameter (ft)	Health & Vigor Rating 1=Dead; 5=Excellent	Comments
SRT19 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.88501636	-117.861435	1	11.8	25.8	46.4	4	Co-dominant trunks; inclusion; 5% curled and diseased leaves; graffiti; girdled root
SRT20 PISP	pine tree	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	33.88492046	-117.8609976	s1	22.8	68.5	41.5	5	healthy taper; full canopy; several cones
SRT21 PISP	pine tree	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	33.88510028	-117.8609769	4	75.1	60.8	71.8	5	several co-dominant trunks; inclusion; abundant cones
SRT22 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.88524602	-117.8610262	5	45.5	53	57.5	4	New leaves forming and seeds; some 3-6 mm holes w/ frass; graffiti; co-dominant trunks
SPT23 FREX	European ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior L.</i>	33.88544839	-117.8608544	1	31.4	42.2	71.6	5	Co-dominant trunks; inclusion; flowers pollinated by honey bees
SRT24 SCMO	Peruvian pepper tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	33.88550519	-117.8610233	2	24.8	23.5	53.0	5	strong taper; healthy leaves; flowering; bark healthy
SRT25 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.885908°	-117.861153°	1	32.0	64.3	55.4	4	In playground; base surrounded by wooden platform (1.5' high, 6' wide, 6' long)
SRT26 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.885658°	-117.861528°	1	31.4	47.4	41.8	3	some 3-6 mm holes but no frass; thick bark; abundant fruit; topped; good taper; prune scars
SRT27 ROPS	black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	33.88598092	-117.8606922	4	36.9	31.3	50.1	5	poor pruning of branches; good taper; healthy leaves
SRT28 FREX	European ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior L.</i>	33.88622548	-117.8607065	1	25.3	66.6	43.3	4	healthy leaves; slight lean; poor taper; pruning injuries; canopy extends 1' into yard
SRT29 FREX	European ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior L.</i>	33.88622348	-117.8607405	1	25.1	75.1	55.8	4	10% canopy dieback; healthy leaves; co-dominant trunk; inclusion; poor taper; moderate lean
SPT30 QUAG	coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	33.88601363	-117.8609855	1	17.8	34.8	50.2	4	included bark; poor taper; lean; 10% diseased leaves; chlorotic; some root girdling
NSRT1 PLRA	western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	33.88603728	-117.8607721	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.9	N/A	N/A
NSRT2 PISP	cherry tree	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	33.88610842	-117.8608987	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.7	N/A	N/A
NSRT3 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.8862841	-117.860973	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	N/A	N/A
NSRT4 ALJU	silk tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	33.885400°	-117.861001°	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.0	N/A	N/A
NSRT5 MENE	pink melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	33.885603°	-117.861273°	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	N/A	N/A
NSRT6 MEAZ	bead tree	<i>Melia azederach</i>	33.885604°	-117.861334°	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	N/A	N/A
NSRT7 THOC	American arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	33.885640°	-117.861415°	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.7	N/A	N/A

**Attachment C2
Arborist Tree Inventory Sheet**

Map ID Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Latitude	Longitude	Number of Trunks	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Canopy Diameter (ft)	Health & Vigor Rating 1=Dead; 5=Excellent	Comments
NSRT8 CICA	camphor tree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	33.885515°	-117.861288°	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.8	N/A	N/A
NSRT9 CUAN	carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	33.885830°	-117.861041°	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.1	N/A	N/A

ATTACHMENT 2
TREE INVENTORY PHOTO APPENDIX

SECTION 1
SURVEYED TREES ST1-ST30



PHOTO 1: View facing north atf western sycamore tree: Tree SRT1.

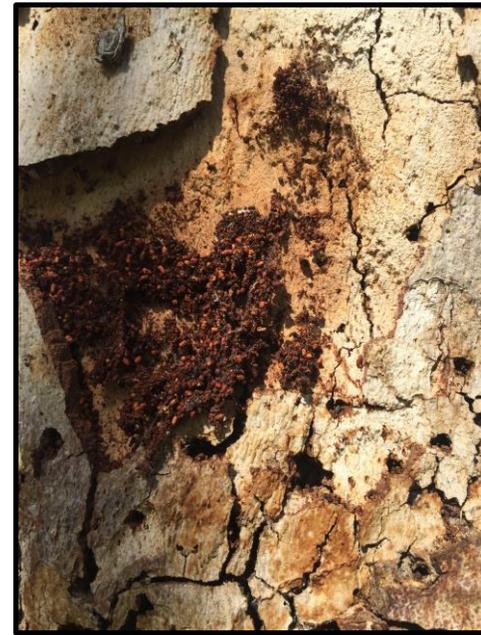


PHOTO 2: Frass associated with 3 mm holes on tree trunk of western sycamore; Tree SRT1.

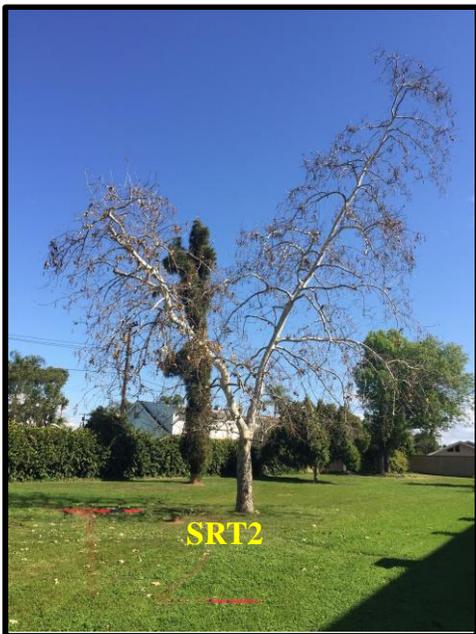


PHOTO 3: View facing east of western sycamore tree; Tree SRT2.



PHOTO 4: Co-dominant trunk with included bark on western sycamore tree; Tree SRT2.



PHOTO 5: View facing north at ponderosa pine tree; Tree SRT3

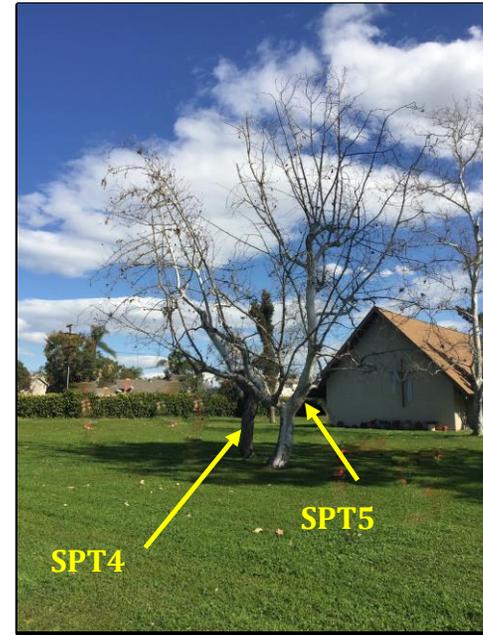


PHOTO 6: Facing east at two western sycamore trees; Tree SPT4 (left) and SPT5 (right)



PHOTO 7: View facing east at western sycamore tree; Tree SPT6.

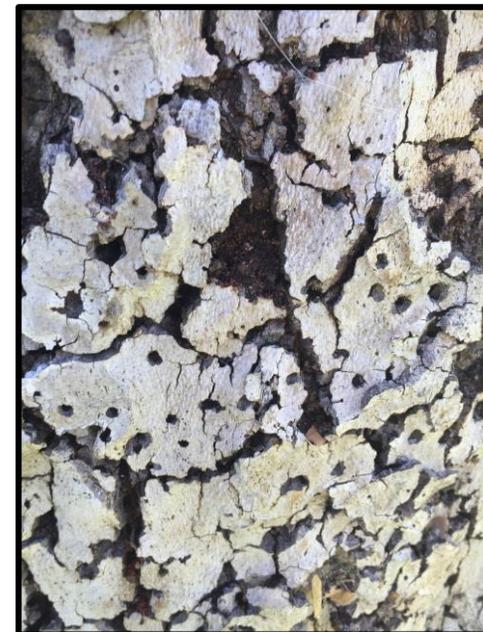


PHOTO 8: View of 3-6 mm holes associated with frass at base of trunk of western sycamore tree; Tree SPT6.



PHOTO 9: View facing southeast at Brazilian pepper tree; Tree SRT7.



PHOTO 10: Facing northeast two scotch pine trees; Trees SRT8 (right) and SRT9 (left).



PHOTO 11: Pruning damage and splitting bark on Scotch pine tree; Tree SRT8.



PHOTO 12: View facing northwest at western sycamore tree; Tree has been topped and lacks dominant trunk in top half. Tree SRT10.



PHOTO 13: View facing northeast at pine tree; Tree SPT11.



PHOTO 14: Facing north at carrotwood tree; Tree SRT12.



PHOTO 15: View facing northeast at pine tree; Tree SRT13.



PHOTO 16: View facing east at carrotwood tree; Tree SRT14.



PHOTO 17: View facing northeast carrotwood tree; Tree SRT15.



PHOTO 18: Facing north at carrotwood tree (in center); Tree SRT16.

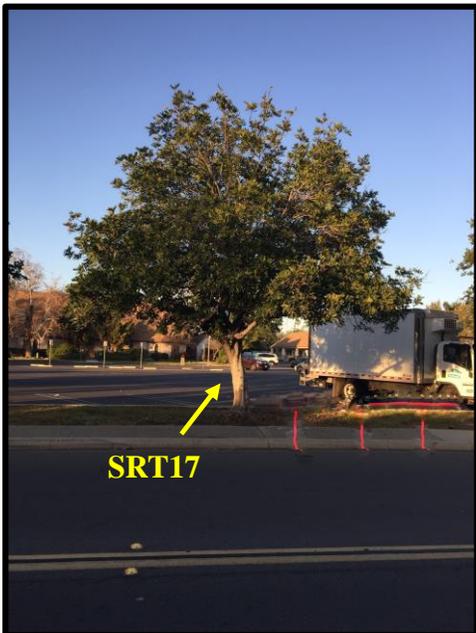


PHOTO 19: View facing north at carrotwood tree: Tree SRT17.



PHOTO 20: View facing north at two carrotwood trees. Trees SRT18 (left) and SRT19 (right).

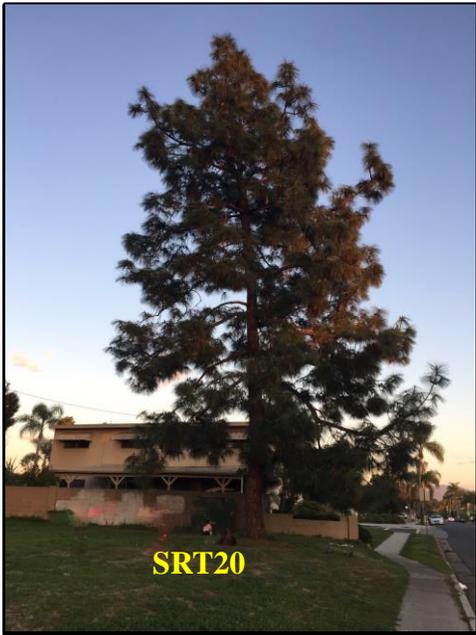


PHOTO 21: View facing east at pine tree. Tree SRT20.



PHOTO 22: Facing northeast at pine tree; Tree SRT21.



PHOTO 23: View facing northwest at western sycamore tree; Tree SRT22.



PHOTO 24: View under bark of frass associated with 3-6 mm holes on trunk of western sycamore tree. Tree SRT22.

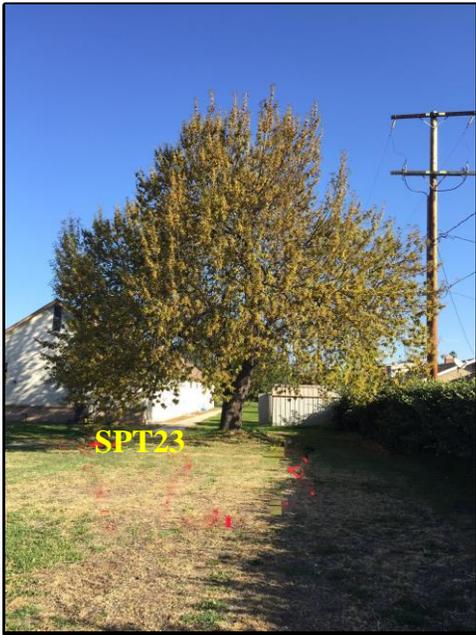


PHOTO 25: View facing north at European ash tree; Tree SPT23.



PHOTO 26: Co-dominant trunks with included bark; Tree SPT23.



PHOTO 27: View facing northwest at Peruvian pepper tree; Tree SRT24.



PHOTO 28: View facing northwest at western sycamore tree within playground area; Tree SRT25.



PHOTO 29: View facing northwest at western sycamore tree; Tree SRT26.



PHOTO 30: pruning scars on western sycamore tree; Tree SRT26.

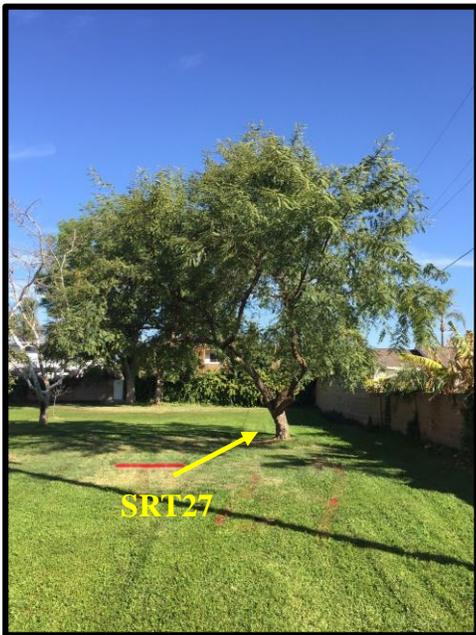


PHOTO 31: View facing north at black locust tree. Tree SRT27.

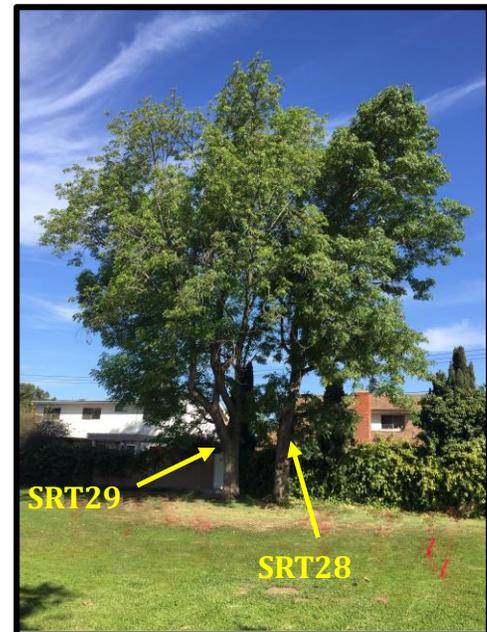


PHOTO 32: View facing northwest at two European ash trees. Trees SRT28 (right) and SRT29 (left).



PHOTO 33: View facing southwest at coast live oak tree; Tree SRT30.



PHOTO 34: Pruning scars on coast live oak tree; Tree SRT30.

SECTION 2
NON-SURVEYED TREES NST1-NST9



PHOTO 35: Small western sycamore tree not included in the survey.
Tree NSRT1.



PHOTO 36: Small cherry tree not included in the survey; Tree NSRT2.



PHOTO 37: Small carrotwood tree not included in the survey; Tree NSRT3.

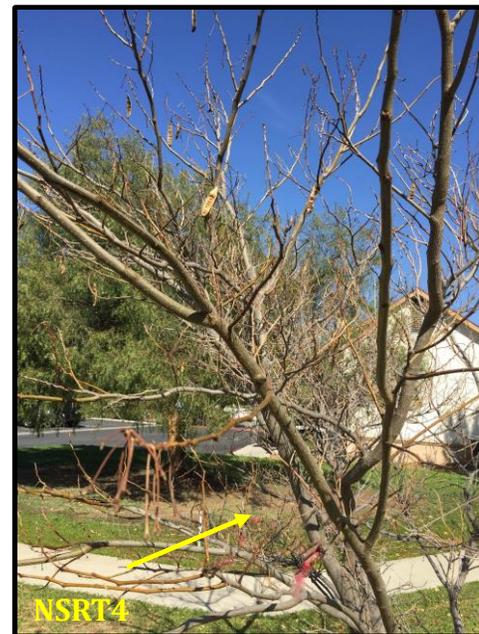


PHOTO 38: Small silktree not included in the survey; Tree NSRT4.

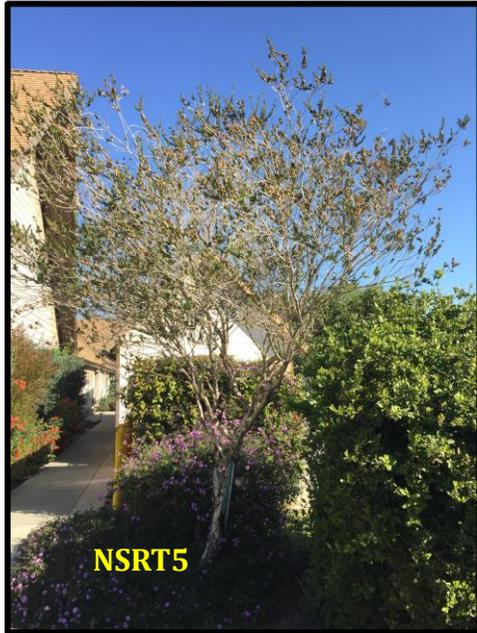


PHOTO 39: Small pink melaleuca tree not included in the survey.
Tree NSRT5.

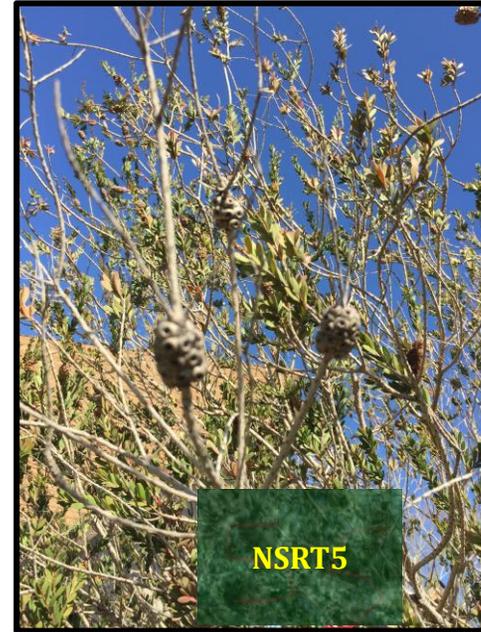


PHOTO 40: Distinctive features of pink melaleuca tree; Tree NSRT5.

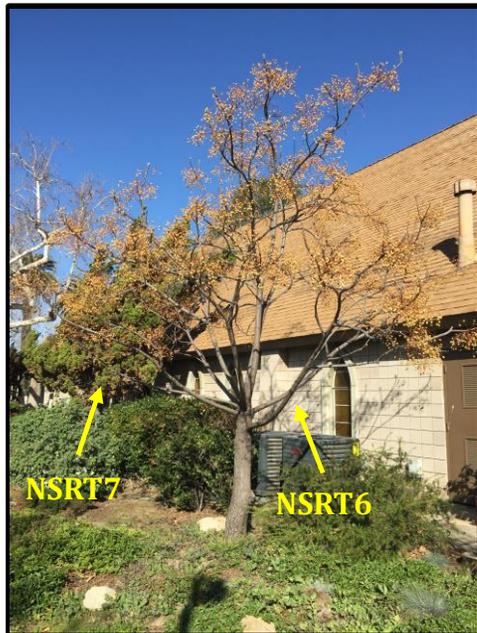


PHOTO 41: Two small trees not included in the survey Small bead tree; Tree NSRT6 (right). Small American arborvitae tree; Tree NSRT7 (left).



PHOTO 42: Surveyed western sycamore tree; Tree SRT26 (left). Small American arborvitae tree not included in the survey; Tree NSRT7 (right),



PHOTO 43: Small camphor tree not included in survey; Tree NSRT8.



PHOTO 44: Two small carrotwood trees not included in the survey; Tree NSRT9.