THE GROVE
TOTAL TREE CARE

April 1, 2017

The Nepenthe Association
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On March 27, 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 # No Tag Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) next to 1101 Commons Dr. New Planting, needs structural pruning to encourage proper development (Figure 1).

- (Zone 1) Tree # No Tag Red Maple (*Acer rubrum)* next to 1101 Commons Dr. New Planting, needs structural pruning to encourage proper development (Figure 2).

- (Zone 1) Tree #61 Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*) next to 1153 Commons Dr. Tree has noticeable fungal growth in a pruning wound on trunk (Figure 3). The tree is showing signs of good healing wood around that wound. Over all appears healthy. I determine this growth to be minimal and not affecting the internal wood of the tree. I recommend to retain and to monitor this tree going forward.

- (Zone 1) Tree #258 Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), and Tree #273 camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*) next to 13 and 9 Adelphi Ct. Trees have grown in to a magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*), and have started to shade out the canopy of the magnolia causing some dieback (Figure 4). I recommend weight reduction pruning on the pistache and minor "tipping" back on the camphor tree.

- (Zone 1) Tree #237 Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos)* next to 15 Adelphi Ct. Tree seems healthy and full. The tree has a large inclusion between two codominant stems (Figure 5). Both stems ate over weighted. I Recommend weight reduction on heavy portions of canopy and installation of a cable system to help with the movement of the canopy.

- (Zone 1) Tree #231 Pine (*Pinus*) 2 Adelphi Ct. Tree appears to be stressed. Portions of the canopy are browning out and the tree is weeping sap these are indications of beetle infestation (Figure 6). I Recommend Safari Drench to manage beetle, or removal and replacement.

- (Zone 2) Tree #2257 dogwood (*Cornus florida)* next to 1292 Vanderbilt Way. New Planting, needs structural pruning to encourage proper development.(Figure 7)

- (Zone 6) Tree #1752 hawthorne (*Crataegus laevigata)* next to 708 Elmhurst Circle. Tree needs structural pruning to encourage proper development (Figure 8).

- (Zone 7) Tree #2201 silver maple (*Acer saccharinum)* next to 1455 University Ave. Tree has several spots of mistletoe in the upper canopy (Figure 9). I recommend the mistletoe and dead wood pruned out to slow the spread of the mistletoe.

- (Zone 7) Tree #2193 redwood (*Sequoia sempervrirens*) next to 1503 University Ave (Figure 10). Tree has large inclusion between included stems. Both stems are well developed and equal in aspect ratio. Reduction of one stem is a possibility however with the size of both stems any major reduction of one stem may cause damage to the remaining stem. I recommend we monitor this tree and manage canopy weight.

- (Zone 7) Tree #2190 redwood (*Sequoia sempervrirens*) next to 1503 University Ave. Tree has codominant tops (Figure 11). This is a typical failure point of this species. Due to the exposure of high winds in this area, I recommend the smaller top be reduced to prevent failure.

- (Zone 7) Tree #2051 pear (*Pyrus calleryana)* next to 1503 University Ave. Tree needs structural pruning to encourage proper development (Figure 12).

- (Zone 7) Tree #2184 redwood (*Sequoia sempervrirens*) next to 1509 University Ave. Tree has codominant tops (Figure 13). This is a typical failure point of this species. Due to the exposure of high winds in this area, I recommend the smaller top be reduced to prevent failure.

- (Zone 7) Tree #2161 redwood (*Sequoia sempervrirens*) next to 1545 University Ave. Tree has codominant tops (Figure 14). This is a typical failure point of this species. Due to the exposure of high winds in this area, I recommend the smaller top be reduced to prevent failure.

- (Zone 7) Tree #2169 redwood (*Sequoia sempervrirens*) next to1563 University Ave. Tree has codominant tops (Figure 15). This is a typical failure point of this species. Due to the exposure of high winds in this area, I recommend the smaller top be reduced to prevent failure.

- (Zone 7) Trees #2167, 2168, 2170 silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) behind 1563 and 1565 University Ave. Trees have experience limb failure this past winter (Figure 16). The trees have long overextended limbs over the houses and I recommend reduction pruning on these limbs to reduce potential of limb failure.


Figure 1


Figure 2

Figure 3

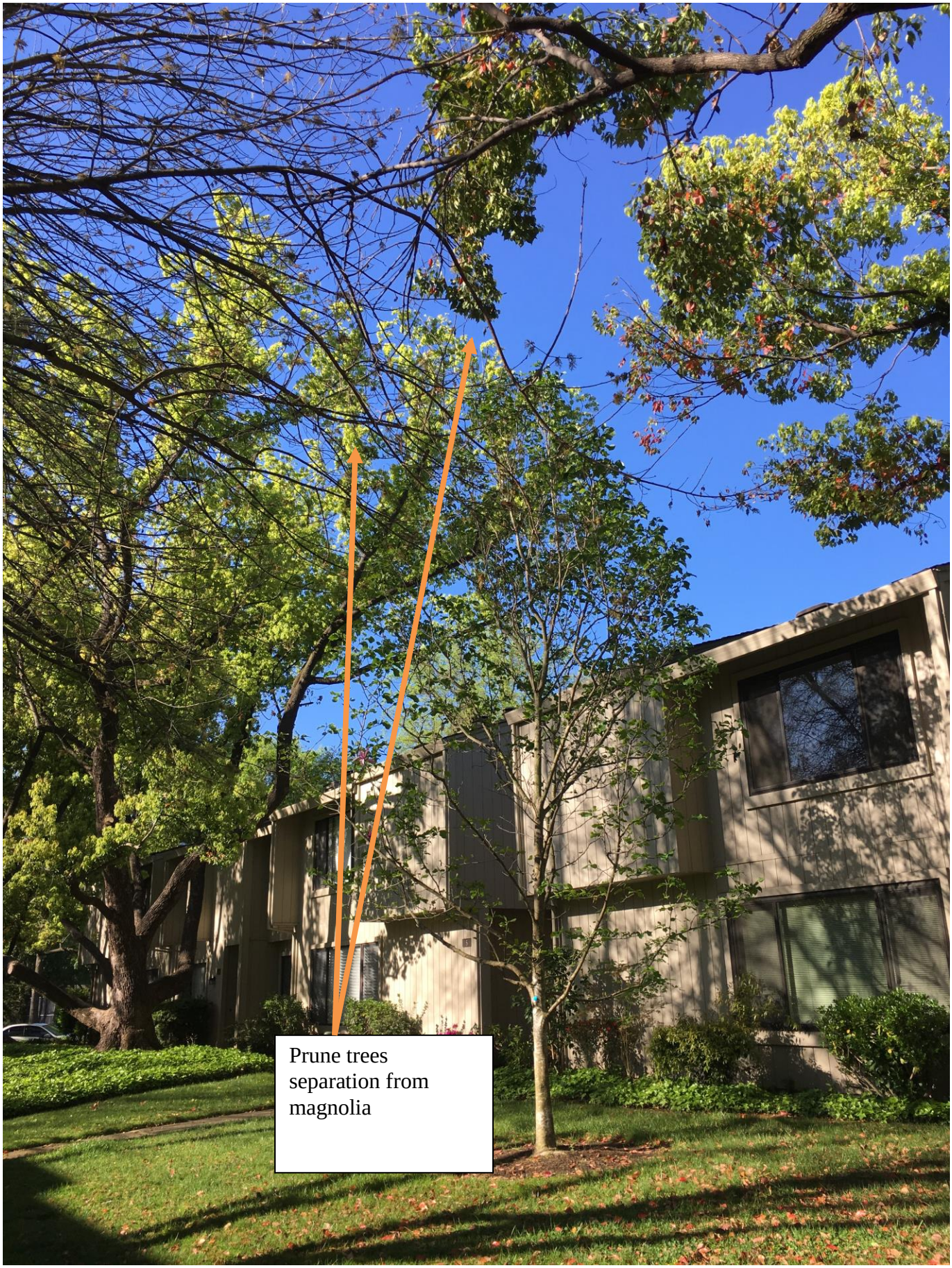


Figure 4

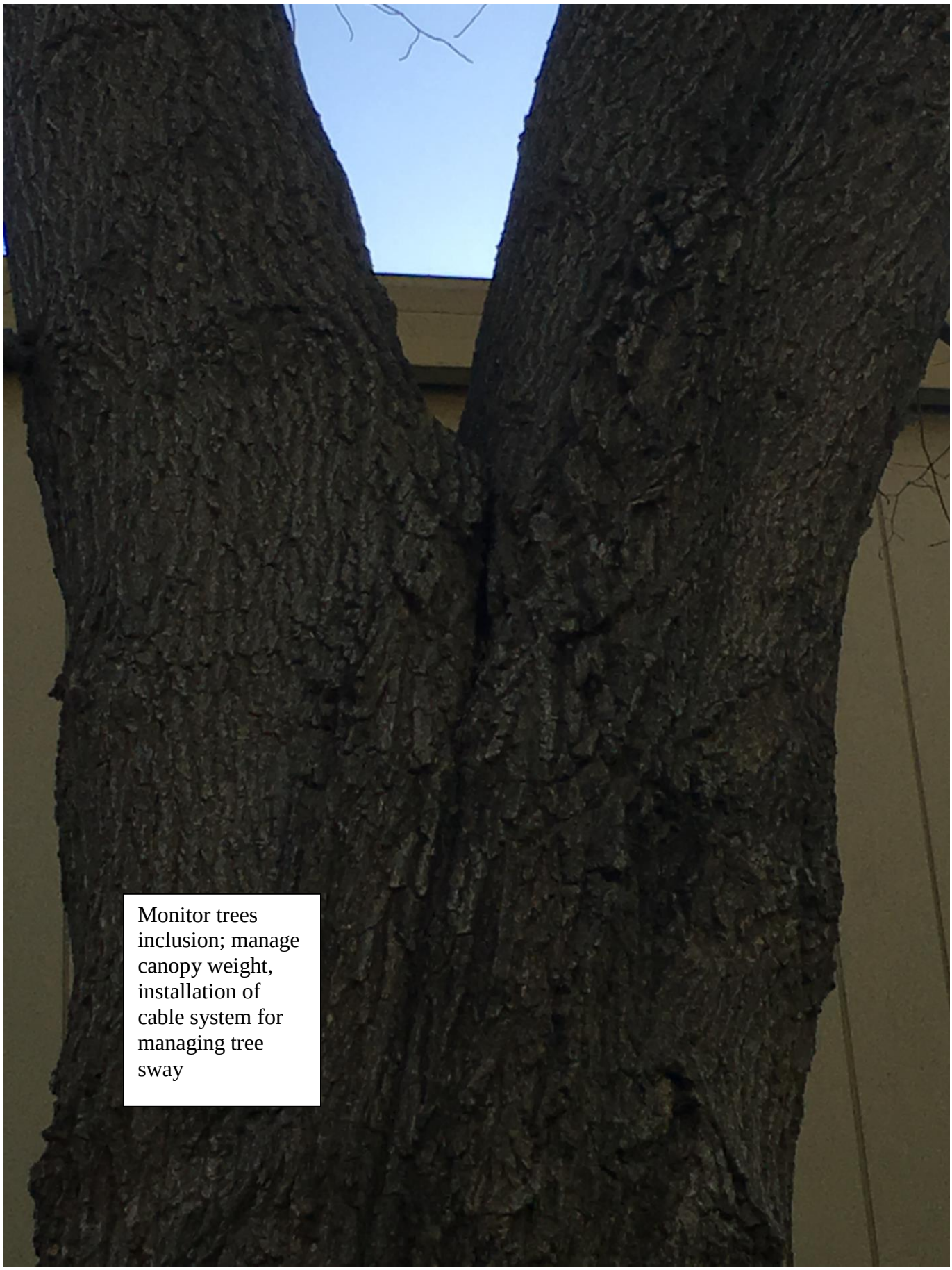
Monitor trees inclusion; manage canopy weight, installation of cable system for managing tree sway

Figure 5


Figure 6


Figure 7


Figure 8


Figure 9

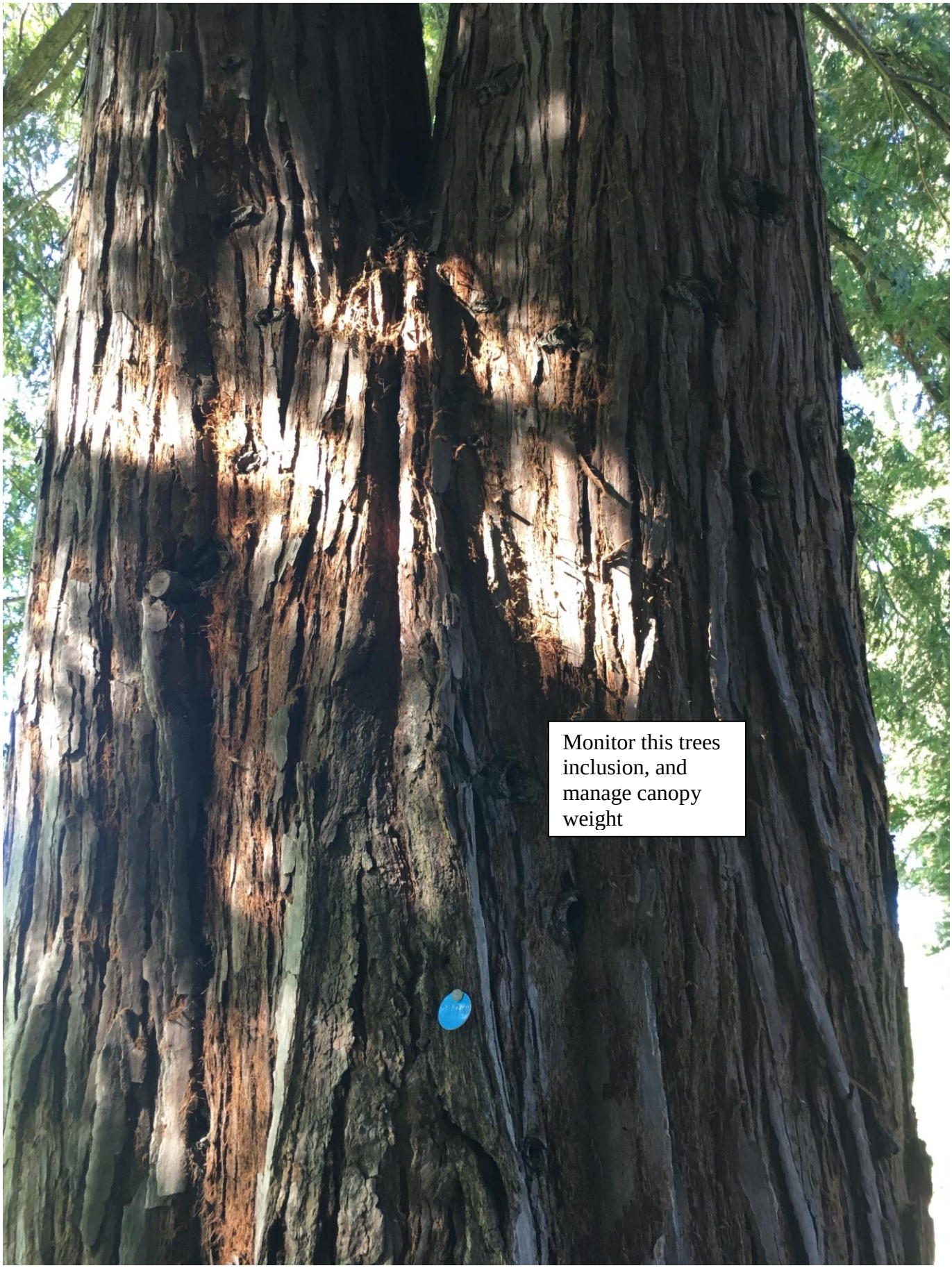


Figure 10


Figure 11


Figure 12

Figure 13


Figure 14

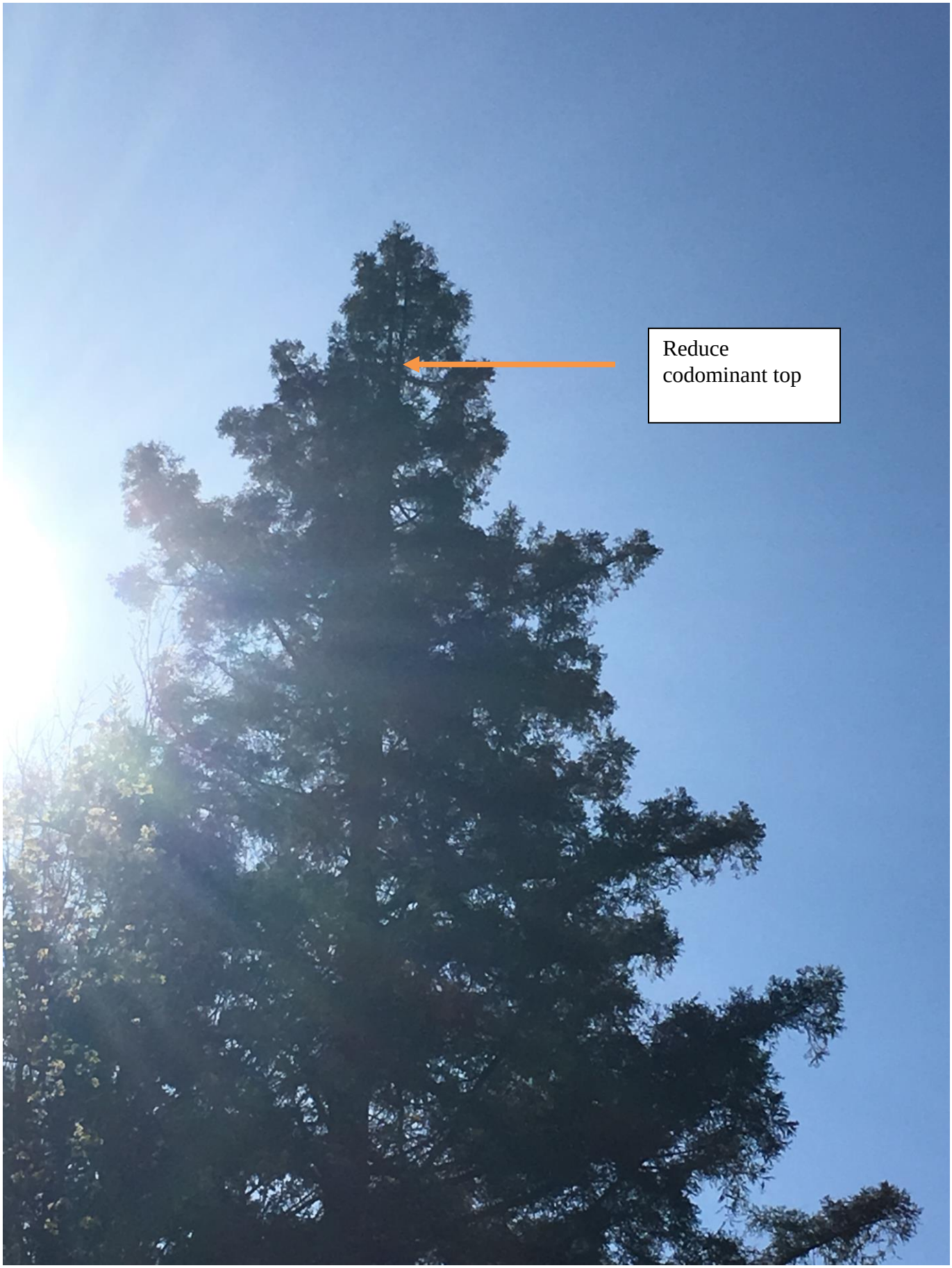

Figure 15

Figure 16

*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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Qualified Tree Risk Assessor

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