



Mayne Tree Expert Company, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1931

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CERTIFIED FORESTER • CERTIFIED ARBORISTS • PEST CONTROL • ADVISORS AND OPERATORS

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February 8, 2022

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Mr. Paul Goswamy
890 Upland Rd.
Redwood City, CA 94062

Dear Mr. Goswamy,

RE: ARBORIST REPORT

At your request, I visited the above site on January 31, 2022. The purpose of my visit was to inspect the trees on the site that are larger than six inches in diameter and any trees larger than six inches in diameter located within ten feet of the property line.

Limitations of this report

This report is based on a visual only inspection that took place at ground level. I accept no responsibility for any unseen or undocumented defects associated with this site or in this report.

Method

Each tree identified within this report is given an identification number. This number is scribed onto a metal foil tag and placed on the trunk of the tree at eye level unless otherwise noted in the report. This number is also placed on the provided site map to show the approximate location of the tree on the property. The diameter of each tree was found by measuring the tree trunk at fifty-four inches off the natural grade as described in the San Mateo County significant tree ordinance. The height and canopy spread of each tree has been estimated to give the approximate dimensions for each tree. A condition rating is given to each tree. This rating is based on form and vitality and can be further defined by the following table.

0	-	29	Very Poor
30	-	49	Poor
50	-	69	Fair
70	-	89	Good
90	-	100	Excellent

Lastly a comment section is provided for each tree to give more individual detail about the trees and their surrounding environment.

Tree Survey

Tree #	Species Common (<i>Scientific</i>)	Diameter (inches)	Condition (percent)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Comments
1	Red Gum Eucalyptus	45.3	50	60	75	Partially covered root crown; broken glass in cavity at 5 feet on the east side of trunk; multiple stem attachment at 10 feet; heavy lateral limbs and deadwood in canopy; growing over high voltage line; fair vigor and poor form.
2	Coast Live Oak	17.0	45	25	24	Root crown covered; straddles property line; two-stem attachment at 2 feet; fence embedded in main trunk; oozing on lower east side of trunk; abundance of interior deadwood; thinning canopy; poor form and vigor.
3	Valley Oak	54.1	40	45	52	Root crown covered; significant decay in lower trunk; several large cavities present; utility lines attached to trunk on NW side of canopy; 3 -stem attachment at 12 feet; concrete inside tree; very poor form and fair vigor.
4	Coast Live Oak	8.0 (Est.)	50	25	18	Located on neighboring property; no tag; leans W; abundance of deadwood; root crown covered; fair vigor and form.
5	Plum	15 (Est.)	50	25	21	Located on neighboring property; no tag; 5 to 6 stems at base; poor form and vigor.
6	Plum	11.4	40	15	21	Partially covered root crown; 3-stem attachment with included bark at 3½ feet; fire blight in cavity; sunscald and termite damage on branches; declining vigor.
7	White Mulberry	11.3	50	15	18	Partially covered root crown; two-stem attachment at 1 foot; fair vigor and form.
8	Coast Live Oak	26.4	60	30	33	Root crown covered; cavity at 4 feet on the W. side of trunk; growing through carport roof; codominant attachment at 15 feet; moderate interior deadwood; good vigor and fair form.
9	Valley Oak	26.0 (Est.)	55	35	36	Root crown covered; located on neighboring property; no tag; 4-stem attachment at 7 feet; fair vigor and poor form.
10	Valley Oak	11.0 (Est.)	50	35	24	Root crown covered; located on neighboring property; no tag; codominant attachment at 10 feet; moderate amount of deadwood; leans NW; poor form and good vigor.

Tree #	Species Common (<i>Scientific</i>)	Diameter (inches)	Condition (percent)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Comments
11	Valley Oak	12 (Est.)	50	30	26	Root crown covered; located on neighboring property; no tag; two-stem attachment at 15 feet; moderate amount of interior deadwood; poor form and fair vigor.
12	Coast Live Oak	7.0 (Est.)	50	20	18	Root crown covered; located on neighboring property; no tag; leans N.; minor amount of interior deadwood; good vigor and poor form.
13	Valley Oak	21.0 (Est.)	50	40	33	Root crown covered; located on neighboring property; no tag; leans W.; codominant attachment at 20 feet; moderate amount of interior deadwood; good vigor, and poor form.
14	Black Acacia	12.8	20	20	12	Root crown covered; attached to nearby fence pole; topped at 20 feet; mostly dead.
15	Black Acacia	18.9	15	40	18	Two stems at base; mostly dead.
16	Black Acacia	19.0 (Est.)	15	40	2	Located on neighboring property; no tag; two stem attachment at base; mostly dead.
17	Black Acacia	12.4	15	40	16	Root crown covered; leans W; mostly dead.
18	Black Acacia	10 (Est.)	0	45	15	Located on neighboring property; two stem attachment at base; dead tree.
19	Black Acacia	11.2	60	40	12	Partially covered root crown; slight lean N; fair form and good vigor.
20	Black Acacia	28.4	35	35	27	Root crown covered; leans SW; cavity at 4 feet on SW side of trunk; sulfur fungus at 10 feet; codominant top at 15 feet; moderate amount of interior deadwood; poor form, and vigor.
21	Black Acacia	6.0 (Est.)	45	20	19	Located on neighboring property; no tag; leans N.; two-stem at 6 feet; fair form, and vigor.
22	California Pepper Tree	26.7	45	18	21	Root crown covered; support pipe on SW side of canopy; sunscald on upper side of branches; three-stem at 2 feet; poor form, and good vigor.
23	Persimmon	6.7	50	12	15	Root crown covered; multi-stem top at 8 feet; slight lean SW; fair form and vigor.
24	California Pepper Tree	13.4	50	12	15	Four-stem attachment at 6 feet; moderate amount if interior deadwood; fair form and vigor.

Tree #	Species Common (<i>Scientific</i>)	Diameter (inches)	Condition (percent)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Comments
25	California Pepper Tree	14.2	45	15	21	Root crown covered; cavity at 2 feet; two-stem attachment at 2 feet; leans SW; moderate amount of interior deadwood; fair vigor and poor form.
26	Valley Oak	38.8	50	45	55	Root crown covered; two-stem attachment at 5 feet; bulbous hollow lower trunk; many screen covered cavities present; support pipe on S. side of canopy; mushroom present on underside of southern branch; old cable present; heavy lateral limbs; fair vigor and poor form.
27	Valley Oak	13.1	60	30	24	Partially covered root crown; rose attached to trunk; codominant top at 15 feet; most growth away from NE, good vigor and fair form.
28	Olive	11.6	55	25	21	Codominant attachment at 2 feet with included bark; minor amount of interior deadwood; leans NW; good vigor and poor form.
29	Deodar Cedar	28.2	50	30	39	Large amount of interior deadwood present; heavy lateral limbs; topped at 25 feet; good vigor and poor form.
30	Loquat	8.6	50	12	12	Partially covered root crown; codominant attachment with included bark at 1 foot; decayed trunk at 1 foot; good vigor and poor form.
31	Loquat	6.5	40	12	15	Root crown covered; decay at 3 feet codominant attachment with included bark at 5 feet; decay at 5 feet; fair vigor and poor form.
32	Valley Oak	28.0 (Est.)	60	45	39	Located on neighboring property; no tag; two-stem attachment at 10 feet; good vigor and fair form.
33	Valley Oak	15.0 (Est.)	50	30	36	Located on neighboring property behind fence 6-foot fence; no tag; multi-stem attachment below 6-foot fence; fair vigor and poor form.
34	Olive	13.4	55	25	18	Partially covered root crown; lean W; codominant attachment with included bark at 3 feet; moderate amount of interior deadwood; good vigor and fair form.
35	Olive	9.8	50	20	14	Cavity at base on NW. side of trunk; moderate amount of interior deadwood; fair vigor and poor form.

Tree #	Species Common (Scientific)	Diameter (inches)	Condition (percent)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Comments
36	Olive	12.4	50	20	15	Leans S; multi-stem at 7 feet; fair vigor and poor form.
37	Olive	7.3	45	18	15	Multi-stems at base; abundance of interior deadwood; poor form and fair vigor.
38	Bailey Acacia	15.5	40	20	33	Leans SW; decayed lower trunk; abundance of interior deadwood; broken lower limbs; included bark between main top; fair vigor and poor form.
39	Bailey Acacia	15.1	40	20	36	Significant lean to the SW; uplifting opposite lean; abundance amount of interior deadwood; heavy lateral limbs; poor form and fair vigor.
40	California Pepper Tree	21.1	45	25	36	Cavity at base on N side of trunk; significant lean to SW.; heavy lateral limbs; moderate amount of interior deadwood; stag headed crown; fair vigor.
41	California Pepper Tree	18.2	55	30	30	Root crown covered; leans SW; moderate amount of interior deadwood; multi-stem top at 18 feet; good vigor and fair vigor.
42	California Pepper Tree	25.2	45	20	33	Partially covered root crown; leans SW over street; two-stem top at 10 feet; fair vigor and poor form.
43	Bailey Acacia	12.0	45	20	33	Significant lean SW over street; moderate amount of interior deadwood; heavy lateral limbs; good vigor and poor form.
44	California Pepper Tree	13.5	20	10	5	Mostly dead; topped at 6 feet; few green sprouts.
45	Coast Live Oak	13.6	55	20	36	Partially covered root crown; moderate amount of interior deadwood; heavy lateral limbs; fair vigor and form.
46	California Pepper Tree	16.4	35	20	24	Root crown covered; cavities at base on E side of trunk; thinning canopy; mostly dead.
47	Olive Tree	10.4	45	15	12	Partially covered root crown; multi-stem top at 10 feet; fair form and vigor.

Observations

This is a large property with an unmanicured landscape. It has a main two-story home, a single-story guest home, a carport and two small sheds present on the property. The perimeter of this site is full of mixed vegetation that has survived on limited irrigation. There are several large trees on site and the northeast neighboring property line has several large trees. At the northeast corner of the site there is a very large Valley Oak stump that is dead and is filled with concrete.

Tree #1 is a Red Gum Eucalyptus located near the front left corner of the property. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown. There is a cavity at 5 feet on the east side of the trunk that is partially filled with broken glass from an art installation. It has multiple attachments at 10 feet, heavy lateral limbs, and a moderate amount of interior deadwood. The canopy is partially growing over high voltage lines it has fair vigor and poor form.

I recommend routine pruning that should include end weight reduction, deadwood removal and removal of the glass from the cavity. It is a good idea to contact the utility provider about fire hazards associated with Eucalyptus trees. This tree is a good candidate for routine pruning or removal by the vegetation management division of the utility service.

Tree #2 is a Coast Live Oak located along the western property line. Soil, grass, and other organic material cover the root crown. The trunk straddles the property line with one stem on the neighboring property and one stem on the client's property. Fencing is embedded in the trunk, there is oozing on the lower east side of the trunk, an abundance of interior deadwood and a thinning canopy. Overall, this tree has poor form and vigor.

I recommend removal of this tree as it has several significant defects and poor vigor. Contacting the neighboring property owner is advised.

Tree #3 is a Valley oak located in near the left center of the lot. An abundance of soil and other organic material cover the root crown. There is significant decay in the lower trunk with several large cavities present, utility lines attached to the northwest side of the trunk, a three-stem attachment at 12 feet. Very poor form, fair vigor.

At present this tree has several significant defects that would pose a substantial hazard to anyone under its canopy. However, the area under its canopy is rarely used. To further reduce the likelihood of failure I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, removal of the utility lines from the trunk, removal of the large deadwood and end weight reduction of the heavier lateral limbs.

Due to the large amount of decay in the lower trunk I believe this tree poses an unacceptable risk to anyone congregating under its canopy for long periods of time. If the area under its canopy is to be used more frequently a thorough inspection should be performed of the lower trunk.

Tree #4 is a Coast Live oak located along the west side of the property. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown of this tree. It is located on the neighboring property, leans to the west, has an abundance of interior deadwood, fair vigor, and poor form.

No work is recommended at this time.

Tree #5 is a Plum located along the west property line. It is located on the neighboring property, has five to six stems at its base, poor form, and fair vigor.

I recommend side pruning the canopy as needed to reduce growth over the property line.

Tree #6 is a Plum located near the left center of the lot. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown of this tree. I measured the diameter of this tree below the three-stem attachment with included bark at 3½ feet. There is Fire blight in the canopy, Sunscald, and termite damage to several of the limbs. Overall, this tree has poor form and vigor.

I recommend removal of this tree due to its poor condition.

Tree #7 is a White Mulberry located along the left side of the driveway near the western border. This is a relatively small tree with good form created through routine shaping. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown, it has a two-stem attachment at 1-foot. Overall, this tree has fair vigor, and form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include continuing with the shaping and regular irrigation.

Tree #8 is a Coast Live Oak located along the left side of the property growing through the roof of a carport. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown, it has a cavity at 4 feet on the west side of the trunk, a codominant attachment at 15 feet, a moderate amount of interior deadwood. Overall, this tree has good vigor and fair form.

Due to its location this tree has the potential to substantially damage the carport structure. I recommend, routine maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, cutting the roof away from the tree, and removal of the interior deadwood.

Trees #9 through #13 are all Valley Oaks located along the west property line on the neighboring property. These trees have covered root crowns, moderate amount of interior deadwood and little evidence of any recent tree maintenance.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include cutting back the upper canopies overhanging the client's property to maintain control of the growth.

Trees #14, #15, and #17 are Black Acacias located along the left side and rear of the guest home at the left rear corner of the site. Overall, these trees have poor form, are in severe decline and should be considered hazards.

I recommend all three trees be removed.

Trees #16 and #18 are located on the western neighboring property. These trees are almost completely dead and should be considered hazards.

I recommend talking with the neighboring property owner to discuss the health of these trees and possible removal in the near future.

Tree #19 is a Black Acacia located along the left rear corner of the site. Soil and other organic material partially cover the root crown, a slight lean to the north. Overall, this tree has fair form, and good vigor.

This tree is located very near the property line fence, it has the potential to become very large and damage the fence in the future. I recommend this tree be removed prior to becoming a large problem.

Tree #20 is a Black Acacia located near the right front corner of the guest home. Soil and other organic material substantially cover the root crown of this tree. It leans to the southwest over the walkway to the guest home, has a cavity at 4 feet on the southwest side of the trunk, a sulfur fungus mushroom is present at 10 feet, a codominant top at 15 feet, a moderate amount of interior deadwood. Overall, this tree has poor form, and vigor.

I believe this tree is in severe decline and poses a hazard to the inhabitants of the property. I recommend removal of this tree as soon as possible.

Tree #21 is a Black Acacia located along the northern neighboring property line on the neighboring property. This is a relatively small tree that leans to the north. Overall, this tree has fair vigor and form.

No work is recommended at this time.

Tree #22 is a California Pepper located along the northern property line at the end of the driveway. Grass, soil, and other organic material cover the root crown. It has a support pipe on the southwest side of the canopy, sunscald on the upper side of the canopies, a three-stem attachment at 2 feet, a small amount of interior deadwood. Overall, this tree has good vigor and poor form.

Due to this tree's size, it does not pose a significant risk however, the lower trunk is structurally compromised. Without the support pipe I believe this tree would have already failed. I recommend, considering this tree for removal unless the area under and around this tree can be fenced off to limit access. Being located at the end of the driveway where vehicles are frequently used this tree may cause damage of injury. The best option may be removal of this tree.

Tree #23 is a Persimmon located along the driveway on the left side of the main home. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown, it has a multi-stem top at 8 feet, and a slight lean to the southwest. Overall, this tree has fair vigor, fair form,

I recommend continuing with routine tree maintenance to keep the tree small and allow better access to harvest the fruit.

Tree #24 is a California Pepper located near the right side of the driveway nearest to the main home. It has a four-stem at 6 feet high, a moderate amount of interior deadwood, Overall, this tree has fair vigor, and form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include routine tree maintenance to keep the canopy small and balanced.

Tree #25 is a California Pepper located along the right side of the driveway towards the center of the property. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown. It has a two-stem attachment at 2 feet, leans to the southwest, has a moderate amount of interior deadwood. Overall, this tree has fair vigor and poor form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, removal of the interior deadwood, and shaping the canopy to maintain a balanced form with reduced end weight.

Tree #26 is a large Valley Oak located in front of the main home. Soil and other organic material substantially cover the root crown. It has a two-stem attachment at 5 feet, a bulbous hollow lower trunk with several screen covered cavities present around the lower trunk. There is a support pipe on the south side of the canopy and a 8 inch diameter mushroom from a heart rot fungus present on the underside of the southern branch. There is an old cable present in the upper canopy, heavy lateral limbs. Overall, this tree has fair vigor, and poor form.

This is an old tree located in a frequently used area. The lower trunk is hollow and there is an unknown amount of internal decay. To gather more information on the integrity of the lower trunk I recommend an additional more thorough exam of this tree take place. Without supporting evidence this tree is structurally sound, I believe this tree has a high potential to fail and poses an unacceptable risk to the occupants of the home. I recommend removal of this tree in the near future.

If it is deemed an acceptable risk and the tree is to remain, I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, end weight reduction, and inspecting the support cable in the upper canopy. This tree has a substantial amount of internal decay that may compromise the structural integrity.

Tree #27 is a Valley oak located along near the right front corner of the main home. Soil and other organic material partially cover the root crown, it has a Rose vine attached to the trunk, a codominant top at 15 feet, and most of the canopy growth is away from the northeast. Overall, this tree has good vigor and fair form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, removal of the vine from the trunk, deadwood from the canopy, and shaping the tree to create a future balanced canopy form.

Tree #28 is an Olive located near the center of the property. This tree has a codominant attachment with included bark at 2 feet, a minor amount of interior deadwood, it leans to the northwest. Overall, this tree has good vigor and poor form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include shaping the canopy and removal of the interior deadwood.

Tree #29 is a Deodar Cedar located near the center of the property. This tree has an abundance of interior deadwood, heavy lateral limbs and was topped at 25 feet. There are several sprouts forming a new top from the old topping cut.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include reshaping the tree to promote a better-balanced form. This includes end weight reduction, structural canopy thinning and removal of the interior deadwood.

Tree #30 is a Loquat located on the north side of the Deodar Cedar canopy. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown, is has a codominant attachment with included bark at 1 foot, decay at 5 feet, fair vigor, and poor form. This tree has very poor form with a decayed trunk supporting a vigorous heavy canopy.

I recommend removal of this tree due to the poor form and likely failure of the main stem.

Tree #31 is a Loquat located near the center of the property. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown. It has decay on the lower trunk at 3 feet a codominant attachment with included bark at 5 feet, a healthy vigorous canopy with poor form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown and shaping the canopy to maintain a balanced form.

Tree #32 is a valley oak located on the northern neighboring property above the property line fence by about 10 feet. I estimated the trunk diameter due to the limited access; it has a two-stem attachment at 10 feet, a moderate amount of interior deadwood. Overall, this tree has good vigor and fair form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include side pruning the upper canopy to reduce the growth over the property line into the client's property.

Tree #33 is a Valley Oak located on the uphill northern neighboring property behind a 6-foot-tall fence. I was not able to inspect the lower 6-8 feet of this tree. It has a multi-stem attachment below the fence line. Overall, this tree has fair vigor and poor form.

No work is recommended at this time.

Tree #34 is an Olive tree located on the right center portion of the property. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown. It has a codominant attachment with included bark at 3 feet, leans to the west, has a moderate amount of interior deadwood, Overall, this tree has fair vigor, and poor form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, removal of the interior deadwood and shaping the canopy to promote a balanced tree form.

Trees #35, #36 and 37 are Olives located along the eastern property line. These trees have fair vigor and poor form. They provide some screening along the property line, several sprouts at their bases and moderate interior deadwood.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include shaping the canopies and removal of the interior deadwood.

Tree #38 is a Baileyana Acacia located along the eastern property line. There is a significant amount of interior decay in the lower trunk, a significant lean to the southwest, heavy lateral limbs and included bark between many of the limb attachments. I believe this tree is structurally compromised and has a high potential to fail in the future.

I recommend removal of this tree due to its poor form and compromised structure.

Tree #39 is a Baileyana Acacia located along the eastern property line. The whole tree leans significantly to the southwest, it has an upwelling in the rootzone opposite the trees lean, an abundance of interior deadwood, heavy lateral limbs. Overall, this tree has poor form and fair vigor.

I recommend removal of this tree due to the poor form and high likelihood of a failure.

Tree #40 is a California Pepper located along the eastern property line. It has a cavity on the north side of the trees base, a significant lean to the southwest, heavy lateral limbs, a moderate amount of interior deadwood, a stag headed crown. Overall, this tree has poor form, and fair vigor.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include removal of the interior deadwood, shaping the canopy and inspecting the extent of decay at the base.

Tree #41 is a California Pepper located near the front right corner of the site. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown, it leans to the southwest, has a moderate amount of interior deadwood, a multi-stem top at 8 feet high, good vigor and fair form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include shaping the canopy and removal of the interior deadwood.

Tree #42 is a California Pepper located at the right front corner of the property. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown, it has a significant lean to the southwest over the street, a two-stem top at 10 feet. Overall, this tree has fair vigor, and poor form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, shaping the canopy, and removal of the interior deadwood.

Tree #43 is a Baileyana Acacia located along the right front corner of the site by the street. It leans significantly to the southwest over the street, has a moderate amount of interior deadwood, heavy lateral limbs. Overall, this tree has good vigor, and poor form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include end weight reduction over the street to promote a more vertical growth form, and removal of the interior deadwood.

Tre #44 is a California Pepper located along the front right side of the property. This is mainly a trunk with several small sprouts. It was topped at 10 feet, has limited growth and decay at the old topping cut.

I recommend removal of this tree.

Tree #45 is a Coast Live Oak located along the front of the site. Soil and other organic material partially cover the root crown. It has a moderate amount of interior deadwood, heavy lateral limbs. Overall, this tree has fair vigor, and form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, removal of the interior deadwood, and shaping the canopy to promote a better form.

Tree #46 is a California Pepper located along the front of the site. Soil and other organic material cover the root crown, it has cavities on the east side of the base, a thinning upper canopy and appears to be mostly dead.

I recommend removal of this tree as it is in decline and almost dead.

Tree #47 is an Olive tree located along the front of the property. Soil and other organic material partially cover the root crown. It has a lean to the northeast, a multi-stem top at 10 feet where it appears to have been topped. Overall, this tree has fair vigor, and poor form.

I recommend routine tree maintenance that should include exposing the root crown, and structural pruning of the upper canopy to promote a better future form.

Conclusion

Trees #4, #9, #10, #11, #12, #13, #16, #18, #21, #32 and #33 are all located on adjacent properties. Minor work is recommended on some of these trees to side trim their canopies back near the property line.

Trees #1, #3, #5, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, #12, #13, #23, #24, #26, #27, #28, #29, #31, #32, #34, #35, #36, #37, #40, #41, #42, #43, #45, #46 and #47 are recommended to receive routine tree maintenance that may include but is not limited to exposing the root crowns, removal of the interior deadwood, end weight reduction and reshaping the canopies.

Special inspections for **trees #3 and #26** should take place to confirm the structural integrity of the lower trunks and better decide what is an acceptable risk for the homeowner.

Trees #2, #3 #14, #15, #17, #19, #20, #22, #26, #30, #38, #39 and #44 are all recommended for removal due to their poor forms, structural defects, or unknown amounts of internal decay.

Special inspections for **trees #3 and #26** should take place to confirm the structural integrity of the lower trunks and decide what is an acceptable risk for the homeowner.

All tree work performed as a result of this report should be accomplished by a qualified licensed tree care professional.

I believe this report is accurate and based on sound arboricultural principles and practices. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at my office.

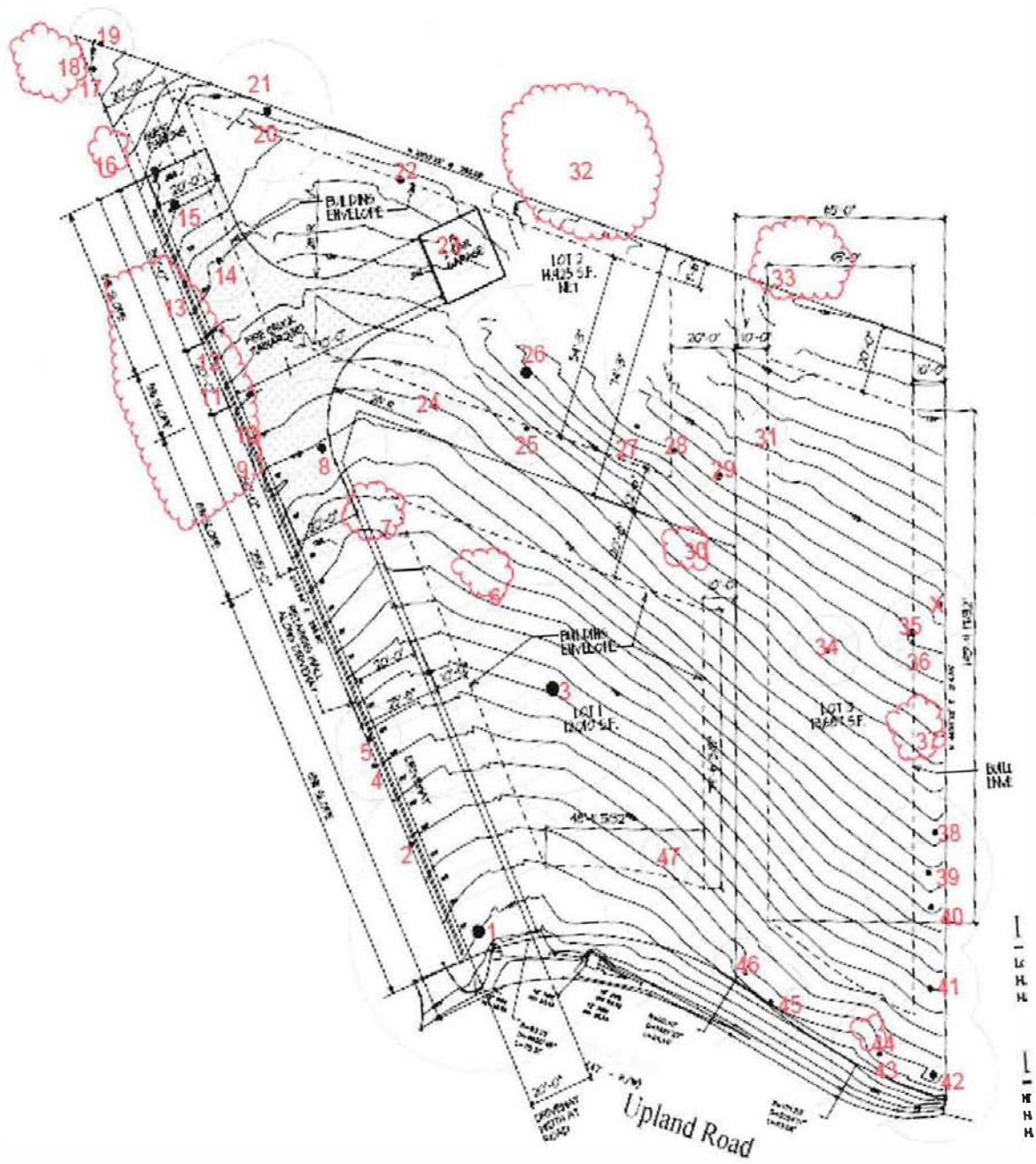
Sincerely,



Jeromey A. Ingalls
Certified Arborist WE #7076A

JAI:lg







Tree #1



Tree #2



Tree #3



Tree #3a



Tree #3b



Tree #4



Tree #5



Tree #6



Tree #7



Tree #8



Tree #9 & #10



Tree #11, #12, & #13



Tree #14



Tree #15



Tree #16



Tree #17 & #18



Tree #19



Tree #20 & #21



Tree #22



Tree #23



Tree #24



Tree #25



Tree #26



Tree #26a



Tree #27



Tree #28



Tree #29



Tree #30



Tree #31



Tree #32



Tree #34



Tree #35



Tree #36



Tree #37



Tree #38



Tree #39



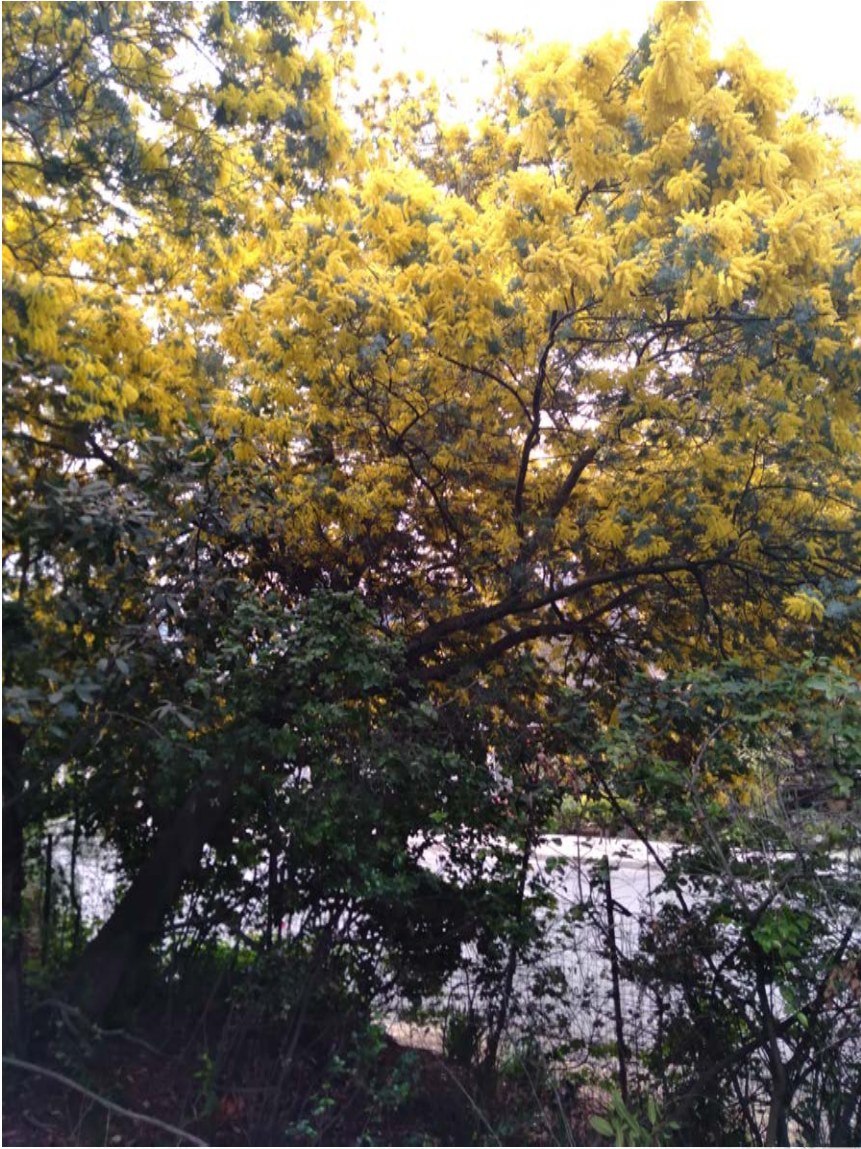
Tree #40



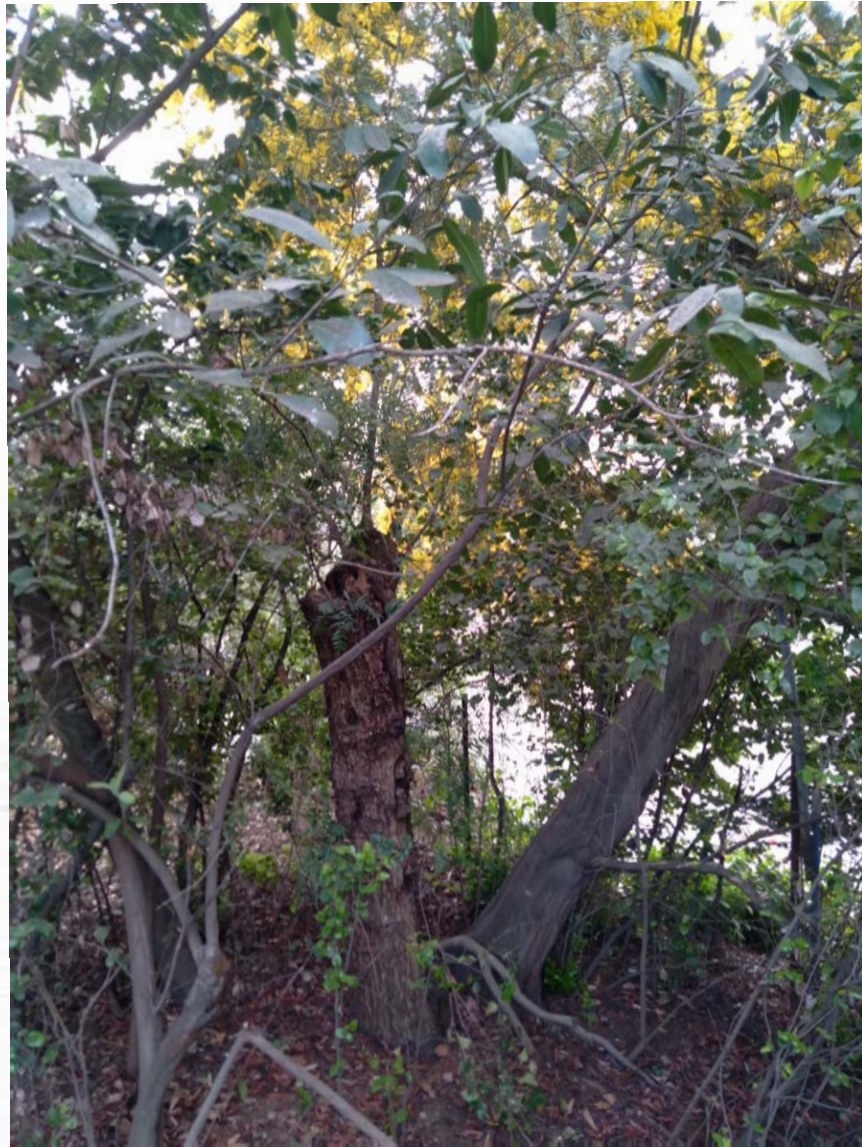
Tree #41



Tree #42



Tree #43



Tree #44



Tree #45



Tree #46

