



PACIFIC SLOPE TREE COOPERATIVE

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Project Designer/ Project Contact:

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2311 Magnolia Street

Oakland, Ca. 94607

ARBORIST REPORT

Assessor's Parcel Number: 166-021-037

70 Fox Drive

Inverness, Ca. 94937

New Single-Family Home

The project calls for a new single-family home with a footprint of 2154 square feet, consisting of 3 buildings enclosing a terrace area and with two decks on a lot that is 20 acres.

The plan calls for the removal of 16 trees. Of these, 6 trees are in or very close to the building envelopes. There are another 35 trees that may be impacted by the construction and another 3 trees that will potentially be impacted. Moving down the site from west to east, the trees to be removed are:

1. 12" Douglas fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*. This is a young Douglas fir with poor caliper, it is in an area where the grade will be lowered. This tree has a pronounced lean downhill and would be a threat to the dwelling even if the grade were not to be altered.

3. 24" Coast live oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. This tree has good spread of healthy appearing foliage. Ironically, it has a very large mechanical injury around two-thirds of the lower bole. The tree has very strong evidence of a significant *SOD* (the disease caused by the pathogen, *Phytophthora ramorum*) infection. This tree would be unlikely to live more than one or two more years.
4. 20" Tanoak, *Lithocarpus densiflorus*, this tree is listed as a bay on the site plan, but is actually died of *SOD*.
5. 10" Bay, *Umbellularia californica* . This tree is tall and thin and leaning towards part of the proposed house. This tree, too would be recommended for removal even without the grade change.
7. 16" Bay. This tree is also too tall with a sharp lean towards the proposed dwelling, and would be recommended for removal without the grade change.
9. 32" Douglas fir. This is a crazy misshapen tree with its top distended fifteen feet from the trunk.
11. 32" Bay. This is tree is too close to the building envelope.
14. 12" Live oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. This a poor specimen, too close to the dwelling.
18. 13" Madrone, *Arbutus menziesii*. A weak tree in poor health, in the footprint of the house.
20. 14" Fir. A spindly, weak tree; it is a poor specimen and in the dwelling footprint.
21. 12" Fir. Also, a poor specimen, in the dwelling footprint.
22. Split trunk Bay tree, with trunks of 22" and 24". This tree needs to be removed because of the grade change on the site.
25. 24" Bay tree, also subject to grade change.
26. 10" Fir; small tree that is too close to the garage.
27. Split trunk bay with stems 12 and 18" in diameter. Also too close to the garage.

28. 26" Fir. This is the other tree of good health that will need to be sacrificed for the re-grade of the building site.

The three trees that may be impacted by the construction are listed below and the mitigation measures necessary for each one. These are also listed from west to east:

12. 35" Bay. This tree is adjacent to the 32" Bay that is to be removed. The reason for the removal is that the slope is to be lowered by several feet at the center of this tree and that grade change will taper to 0 x distance from the 35" Bay. Additionally, in drop the grade the stump of the 32" bay will need to be pulled. This tree has a large flair at the ground, so the impact to its neighbor will be significant. To reduce the root destruction as much as possible, a great deal of care should be taken. I recommend that the stump removal begin with a trench being dug as close the trunk flair as possible. As large roots are encountered in the trenching they should be cut with a sharp tool. After the stump is removed the trench and hole towards the 35" tree should be inspected for fractured roots, and those should be cut with a sharp tool to eliminate the fractures. Protective fencing should be put around the 35" Bay as far out as is practical. It is important to minimize compaction in the root zone.

15. 32" Live oak. This tree is a primary feature of the driveway entrance, with a wonderful canopy arching over the driveway. Care should be taken to minimize root compaction; protective fencing should be placed as close to the driveway as feasible to minimize impact. This tree should have substantial weight reduction of its downhill spar, to minimize the chance of large limb failure.

17. 34" Bay. This tree is downslope and slightly north of the 35" Bay, #1. This tree will have the driveway downslope and be somewhat affected by the grade change and stump removal nearby. While I do not anticipate as severe of root disturbance on this tree as #12, it is very important to get fencing in place and keep the impacts as far away as possible.

There are the following other trees that may be affected by the construction and be protected by fencing; they are:

31. Coast Live oak. This is a very handsome tree and will and adds a great deal aesthetically to the surroundings and will remain a primary visual feature of the finished project. And while it appears that it should be well away from construction impact it deserves protective fencing as well.

32. Bay clump of 11", 13", and 13" stems that is to be saved just below the lowest building. This tree will be approximately 15 feet downslope from the foundation and there could be some root impact. If any roots are encountered they should be cut with a sharp cutting tool, not fractured as so often happens with earth moving machinery, and they should be cut to a branching root part if possible.

This tree and all other trees on site should be protected from unnecessary compaction. Any tree that is potentially in an impact zone should have protective fencing installed so

as to allow the greatest possible amount of the root zone undisturbed; ideally to the drip line.

There are still a great number of significant valuable trees to be left on this lot, and they will be undisturbed. The amount of tree removal is completely reasonable as the most significant trees to be removed are in very poor health and will not survive much longer in any case.

The undeveloped part of the lot is heavily wooded and in a natural state, with naturally occurring regeneration; there is no need for any replacement planting of trees.

Sincerely,
Nick Whitney