#### **Appendix**

# Appendix C Arborist's Report

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE VALLEY CAMPUS EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENTS INITIAL STUDY (DRC2018-00001, DRC2018-00023, & DRC2018-00843) CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA

#### Appendix

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Specimen Tree Preservation, conservation and analysis

March 25, 2019 (revised)

WLC Architects, Inc. Mr. Jim DiCamillo

Telefax: This page plus 14

**Re: Arborist Report** 

**CCV Children Center Project** 

7576 Etiwanda Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, Ca.

Dear Mr. DiCamillo,

I am writing as a follow-up to my February 23 and March 3, 2017 on-site inspections of the existing trees within the subject site. The inspections were performed to establish the presence and the conditions of 'Heritage Trees', as defined by the Rancho Cucamonga's Heritage Tree Ordinance, within the Childrens Center project's immediate footprint.

#### **Assignment**

Travel to the site, review, and inventory those specimen trees that meet the city's minimum size standard to be considered 'Heritage Trees'. Number and tag the individual "Heritage Trees', determine their species, sizes (DBH and estimated Heights and widths), their existing conditions, and the anticipated impacts of the proposed development, and relate the trees' dispositions for conservation going forward Prepare and submit this arborist report including photographs to document the conditions at the time of the on-site inspections.

#### **Observations**

There are 20 'Heritage Trees' within the immediate vicinity of the proposed Childrens Center. The 'Heritage Trees', referred to within the attached Excel spreadsheet, include the following:

9-Evergreen ash, Fraxinus uhdei

6-American sweetgum, Liquidambar styracaflua

1-Deodar cedar, Cedrus deodara

1-California fan palm, Washingtonia filifera

1-Southern magnolia, Magnolia grandiflora

1-Hollywood twisted juniper, Juniperous tolulosa

1-Douglas fir, Tsudotsuga meziess.

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One of the individuals, #3 which is a California fan palm, is a California native species (native to the Coachella Valley) although is not native to the Rancho Cucamonga area or the project location.

The Mexican fan palm exhibits archetypal form and character although it exhibits a significant wound on its lower trunk that compromises its long-term viability based upon palms' inability to compartmentalize decay and disease. The other 19 'Heritage Trees' consist of mostly two species, Liquidambar (6) and evergreen ash (9) trees, that are mature specimens that are considered to perform poorly in maturity. Liquidambars are failing throughout southern California from bacterial scorch disease (*Xylella fastidiosa*) and evergreen ash are known to experience decline and failure in maturity due to their predisposition to developing defects within their structures in maturity.

#### **Opinions and Recommendations**

I have designated 10 of the 20 'Heritage Trees' (see Excel spreadsheet) for removal based upon their existing locations within the proposed building and construction footprints. Based upon their species and conditions I have not designated any of the 10 significantly encroached trees as being good candidates for transplantation within the redeveloping site. This includes the California fan palm (#3) which possesses a significant wound on its lower trunk that makes it a poor candidate for relocation even though it is species is generally considered amenable to transplantation.

Even though many of the 10 'Heritage Trees' that are not proposed for encroachment are imperfect specimens they have been designated for conservation in the context of the project. These 10 trees are proposed for conservation using the following methodologies.

#### Protection of Conserved in Place 'Heritage Trees'.

All conserved in place 'Heritage Trees' should be protected by durable chain link fencing at or as near their drip lines as possible to conserve and protect their root zones from mechanical damage and soil compaction during the operations. The root protection zones should be top dressed with a 1-1.5 inch deep layer of organic mulch for the duration of the demolition and construction operations period. These trees shall require monitoring and irrigation, as required by seasonal weather and site conditions, during the operations period.

The trees that are proposed for conservation are not recommended for specialized tree care methods such as pruning or fertilization at this time. It is my opinion that they should be evaluated for such specialized tree care methodologies as the project nears completion going forward.

I have attached photographs to document the conditions at the time of the on-site inspection. Please contact me if you have any questions, if you require additional information, or if the project requires additional support as relates to mature tree issues going forward.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim Borer

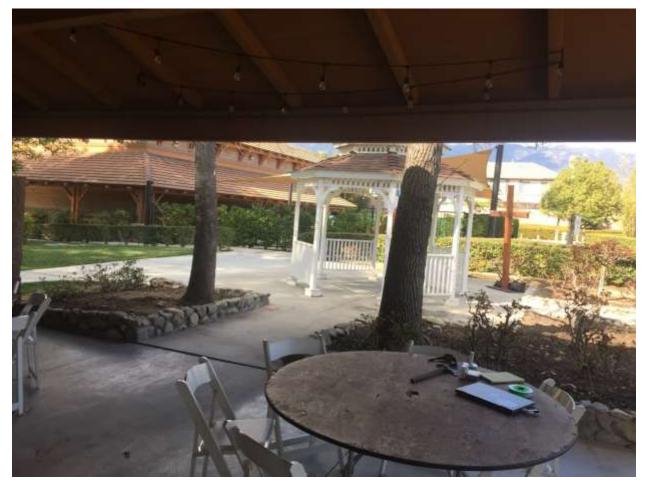
Certified Arborist

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Enclosures: Photographs of the trees' conditions at the time of the inspection

**Existing Heritage Tree Roster, Excel Spreadsheet** 



Tree numbers 1 (right) and 2 (left) American sweetgum, Liquidambar styracaflua.

Both trees are proposed for removal based upon their locations within the construction foot print and their dispositions as being highly vulnerable to experiencing bacterial scorch disease which cannot be prevented over the long run.

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Tree number 3, California fan palm, Washingtonia flifera.

This palm is proposed for removal in light of its location within the construction footprint and the presence of the very large wound on the lower trunk.

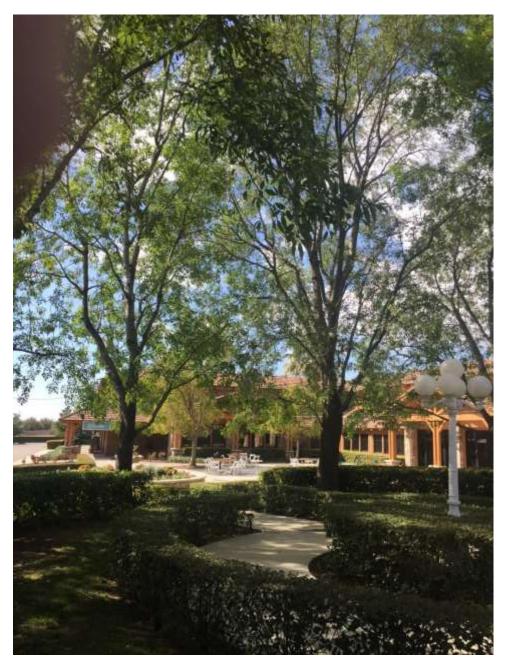
Specimen Tree Preservation, conservation and analysis



Tree numbers 4 through 7 (right to left as depicted herein) Evergreen ash, Fraxinus uhdei.

Tree number 4 is proposed for removal based upon its location very near the construction footprint and the nature of its dispersed and large woody root system. Tree numbers 5, 6, and 7 are all proposed for conservation based upon their more removed locations from the margin of the construction footprint.

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Tree number 9 (left) and 8 (right).

Proposed for conservation based upon their reasonable distance from the margin of the construction footprint.

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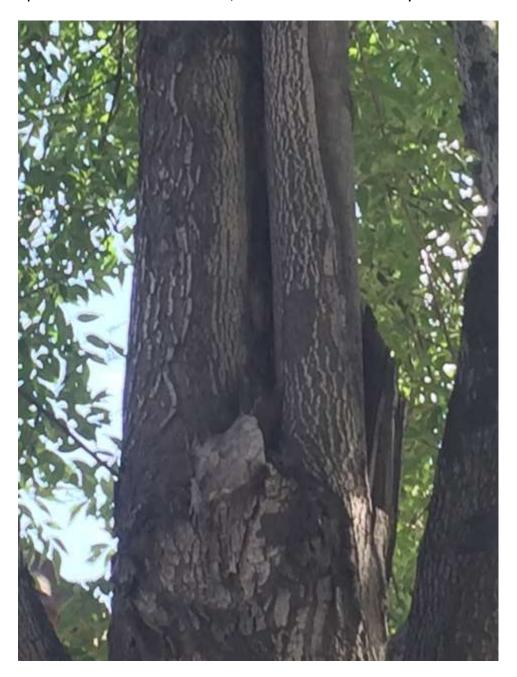
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Tree numbers 12 (left), 11 (center), and 10 (right).

Tree number 12 is proposed for removal due to very close proximity to construction and very substantial defect in main trunk while number 11, and 10 are proposed for conservation based upon reasonable distance to edge of the construction footprint.

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Tree number 12, evergreen ash, Fraxinus uhdei.

Proposed for removal due to location very near the construction footprint, nature of the dispersed and large woody root system, and presence of substantial wound on the lower trunk near main branch union.

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Tree number 13, deodar cedar, Cedrus deodara.

Proposed for removal based upon location within new building footprint and poor systemic performance (i.e. poor foliage quality and density due to drought conditions and mite infestation issues.

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This photograph, hanging foliage at top of photograph, depicts poor foliage quality and density of cedar tree, number 13.

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Tree number 14 as seen from its north west

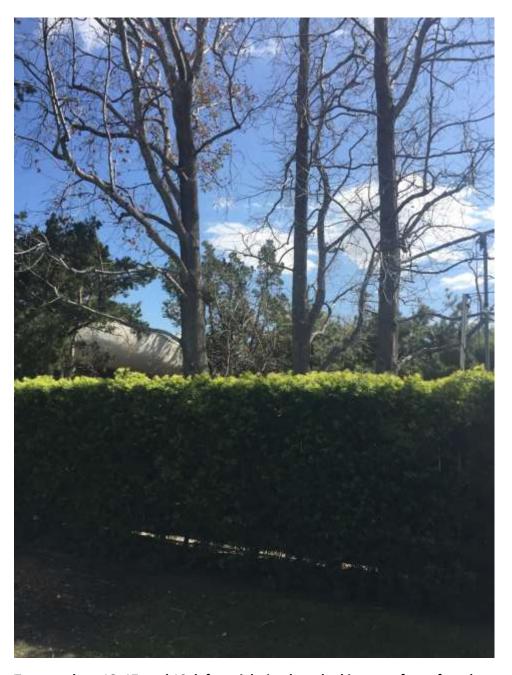
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This photograph depicts tree numbers 15 (left foreground) and 16 (center and rear of photo).

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Tree numbers 18, 17, and 19, left to right in photo looking over fence from lawn area to these trees' north. See next photograph.

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Tree number 17 (left), 18 (right), and 19 (center back of photo). American sweetgum, Liquidambar styracaflua.

Existing locations within proposed project footprint.

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Tree # 20, southern magnolia, Magnolia grandiflora

Dark green colored canopy beneath the cedar foliage in top of photo. Within existing children's center play area.