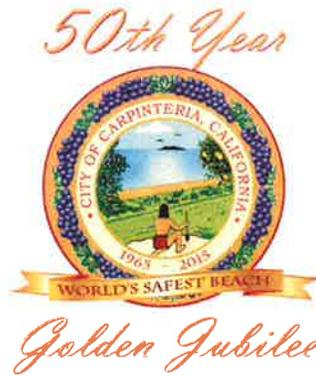


**Board Members:**

Leland Walmsley - Chair  
Julie Broughton – Vice-Chair  
Carol Terry  
Kathy Henry  
Lindsey Foucht



**Location:**

Council Chambers  
5775 Carpinteria Avenue  
Carpinteria, CA 93013  
Time: 5:30 P.M.

**CITY OF CARPINTERIA  
TREE ADVISORY BOARD**

**Thursday, August 20, 2015**

**A. CALL TO ORDER**

**B. ROLL CALL**

**C. APPROVAL OF MINUTES AND AGENDA**

**D. PUBLIC COMMENT**

This is a time for public comments on matters not otherwise on the agenda, but within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Tree Advisory Board.

**E. OLD BUSINESS**

1. Update on Tree Removals and Plantings

**F. NEW BUSINESS**

1. Heath Ranch Park Tree Matters
2. Discuss Upcoming Annual Tree Tour

**G. MATTERS PRESENTED BY STAFF**

**H. ADJOURNMENT**

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact Melissa Angeles at (805) 684-5405, extension 445 or the California Relay Service at (866) 735-2929. Notification of two business days prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements for accessibility to this meeting.

CITY OF CARPINTERIA  
5775 Carpinteria Avenue, Carpinteria, CA 93013

MEETING MINUTES OF THE TREE ADVISORY BOARD  
THURSDAY, MAY 21, 2015

**A. Call to Order**

Chair Walmsley called the meeting to order at 5:30 P.M.

**B. Roll Call**

Board members present: Chair Leland Walmsley  
Vice Chair Julie Broughton  
Board member Kathy Henry  
Board member Lindsey Foucht

Board members absent: Board member Carol Terry

Staff members present: Paul Medel, Public Works Supervisor  
Melissa Angeles, Engineering Technician

**C. Approval of Minutes and Agenda**

*Vice Chair Broughton entered the room at 5:35 P.M.*

Motion by Vice Chair Broughton, seconded by Board member Henry to approve the agenda of May 21, 2015 and the minutes of November 6, 2014 with a correction to the agenda date in section C of the meeting minutes. *Motion approved 3-0. Board member Foucht abstained from voting.*

**D. Public Comment**

No public comment.

**E. Old Business**

1. Update on tree removals, plantings, and watering

Paul Medel gave an update on tree removals and replacements. He informed the Board that the City has planted 38 trees this year. Twenty (20) Cork Oaks that were gifted to the City by Southern California Edison were planted on 8<sup>th</sup> Street behind the Middle School. Seventeen (17) trees have been removed including five (5) Oak trees and eight (8) to nine (9) Pines that were lost due to the Bark Beetle.

2. Update on Camino Trillado street trees

Paul Medel informed the Board that the Shamel Ash tree at 1329 Camino Trillado has been removed and will be replaced with a Chinese Flame Tree. The contract for the replacement of the curb, gutter, sidewalk and driveway apron is currently being put together.

The tree at 1334 Camino Trillado will be retained at the request of the Camino Trillado residents. The lifted sidewalk was removed and temporarily replaced with asphalt. A steel plate will be installed on the street side of the tree instead of a concrete curb. The driveway apron serving 1334 Camino Trillado will be replaced as well.

## **F. New Business**

### 1. Introduction of new Board member, Lindsey Foucht

Melissa Angeles introduced Lindsey Foucht as the new Tree Advisory Board member. Mr. Foucht was welcomed by the Board and proceeded to give some background information on his education and credentials. He stated that he has never served on a board before and is excited to be able to serve the public.

### 2. Sanctuary Beach Condominiums – Discuss and give direction on the disposition of a tree in the City right-of-way at 4295 Carpinteria Avenue

Steve Goggia, Community Development Department Senior Planner, presented this item to the Board. Mr. Goggia stated that the project applicant for the Sanctuary Beach Condominiums is proposing a condominium development that would have an adverse impact on a Monterey Pine tree at 4295 Carpinteria Avenue. The concern is that when the buildings are constructed, 20 to 40 percent of the crown of the tree will need to be removed to allow for construction of the buildings. The City required the developer to provide an arborist report which states that the tree will be greatly affected by the construction. Additionally, a large amount of excavation will be required which will increase the negative impact on the tree.

Vice Chair Broughton stated that the tree is already stressed because of the drought and even if it were to be protected during construction, its health will deplete in the future.

Board member Foucht said that he looked at the tree and observed that it has already been greatly damaged by the trimming and pruning that has been done to it over the years. He is concerned that if 20 to 40 percent of one side of the tree crown is removed with additional root pruning, the tree will be destabilized and could fall over.

Vice Chair Broughton said that this type of tree does not recover well from excessive pruning.

Mr. Goggia said that the Architectural Review Board would like to see an Italian Stone Pine put in its place. Chair Walmsley stated that Italian Stone Pines are very problematic for many reasons. He said that utility companies damage the trees when trimming the canopy to clear the overhead utilities.

Mr. Goggia asked if a Sycamore tree would be a better fit because it has a nice canopy. Vice Chair Broughton reminded Mr. Goggia that Sycamores are deciduous and will not always have leaves. She agreed that the tree will have a nice canopy.

Board member Henry said that she likes the Monterey Pine and would hate to see it go but understands that the tree will be badly affected during construction.

Board member Foucht said that a 36 inch box Sycamore would be a good fit for the 5 foot parkway.

The Board would like to see an assessment done to the replacement tree sometime in the future to check on its well being.

*Vice Chair Broughton moved that the existing Monterey Pine be removed prior to construction or during construction and at the end of construction, a minimum of 24 inch box California Sycamore be planted in its place with a 3-year assessment and be replaced if needed. Motion seconded by Board member Foucht. Motion approved 4-0.*

### 3. Discuss Eucalyptus trees on Venoco property

Melissa Angeles asked the Board for their thoughts on the Eucalyptus trees that line the Venoco property behind City Hall. She stated that the trees are dropping a large amount of debris which is damaging City vehicles and equipment, creating lifts in the asphalt, and causing storm water issues. The City intends to contact Venoco to work together in coming up with a solution to address the overgrown trees but would like some feedback from the Board before doing so.

Vice Chair Broughton suggested that the total number of trees be reduced or at least a canopy reduction be done to each tree especially in the area closest to where the City vehicles park. She said that Venoco may want to consider having the trees assessed by an arborist to check on their health. The City could also consider parking the vehicles away from the trees if possible. Additionally, she said that if trimming or removal is chosen as the solution, it should be done during the non-monarch season from September to December or January.

Chair Walmsley said that the City should let Venoco know what the concerns are and also inform them that Eucalyptus trees are highly flammable which should be taken into consideration because they are adjacent to an oil plant. He said that they can be put on notice due to public safety, health and welfare issues.

Board member Foucht suggested that in order to prevent over pruning, the City should provide Venoco a specific percentage of trees that should have a crown reduction.

The Board agreed that the City should be cautious when bringing up this conversation to avoid an overreaction which can lead to all of the trees being removed or over pruned.

### **G. Matters Presented By Staff**

No matters presented by Staff.

### **H. Adjournment**

Meeting adjourned at 6:22 P.M.

**The next regular Tree Advisory Board meeting will be on Thursday, August 20, 2015.**

## TREE ADVISORY BOARD

MEETING DATE: August 20, 2015

### ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION

#### Heath Ranch Park Tree Matters

Action Item: X Non-Action Item: \_\_\_\_\_

Report prepared by: Melissa Angeles  
Department of Public Works

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Reviewed by: Charles W. Ebeling, P.E.  
Director of Public Works/City Engineer

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

### I. RECOMMENDATION

That the City of Carpinteria Tree Advisory Board approve the removal and replacement of a Blue Gum Eucalyptus tree and the pruning of three others at Heath Ranch Park.

**Sample Motion:** I move to approve the removal and replacement of a Blue Gum Eucalyptus tree and the pruning of three others at Heath Ranch Park.

### II. DISCUSSION

The Parks and Recreation Department is seeking the Board's approval to remove and replace one Blue Gum Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus Globulus*) tree and prune three others located in the Heath Ranch Park property. The large Eucalyptus trees in the park are routinely evaluated for health and safety as part of the City's Park Maintenance Program. The Parks and Recreation Department consulted with two arborists who conducted risk assessments of five trees and determined that one tree poses a significant risk of failure; three pose a moderate risk, and one a low risk. Attached to this staff report, you will find an arborist report from Kenneth Knight Consulting. A second arborist report is currently being prepared.

Because the Tree Advisory Board and the City Council have the authority to remove trees within City property, this request is being brought before you tonight. Parks and Recreation Director, Matt Roberts will be present to answer questions of the Board.

**Attachment A:** Arborist Report – Kenneth Knight Consulting

## ATTACHMENT A



**Kenneth A. Knight Consulting LLC**

Registered Consulting Arborist #507  
69 Calaveras Avenue Goleta, CA 93117  
H (805) 968-8523 W (805)252-1952

January 25, 2015  
Matthew Roberts, Director, Parks and Recreation  
City of Carpinteria  
5775 Carpinteria Avenue  
Carpinteria, CA 93013  
MattR@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

**Assignment**

Conduct a Level 2 risk assessment of five heritage Blue Gum Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) trees in Heath Ranch Park. A Level 2 assessment as defined by the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) A300 (part 9) Tree Risk Assessment standard is a detailed ground based 360 degree walk by each tree and visual inspection of a tree and its surrounding site using binoculars, mallet, probe, magnifying glass, diameter tape and trowel. A Level 2 assessment provides analysis of data, evaluation of risk and mitigation options.

**Summary of findings**

The risk failure ratings for each of the five trees are as follows;

Tree 2 – Moderate Risk

Tree 3 – Low Risk

Tree 4 - Moderate Risk

Tree 5 – Moderate Risk

Tree 6 – High Risk

Residual risk ratings remain the same after mitigation

**Limitations of this report**

1. Not all potential structure and stability concerns associated with trees can be predicted or eliminated.
2. Sudden branch drop is the sudden, unanticipated failure of a tree branch with little or no discernible defect, often associated with long, horizontal branches and warm temperatures. There are no current means of predicting sudden branch drop.
3. Crown reduction is one method of reducing risk by reduce the weight of long, usually horizontal scaffold extensions with little taper and most of its foliage at the end. Crown reduction can reduce the likelihood but not guarantee the avoidance of limb drop. Crown reduction does increase the likelihood of infection and disease entering cut areas of older trees, permanently disrupts their character, increases their long term maintenance needs, and could cause the tree to enter into a death spiral. General crown reduction to reduce risk liability is not recommended in this report, although specific scaffold and branch reductions are recommended for consideration
4. A Level Two analysis provides some indication of the interior structure of the tree, and to the amount of wood supporting the tree. A Level Three analysis can provide more specific information on the location and amount of structurally supportive wood within a tree. Level three information could be used for more exact recommendations on the extent of mitigation necessary to maintain a tree in a lower risk category, and possibly avoiding the reduction or removal of more of the tree than necessary.

**Process**

On January 10, 2015, I conducted a Level Two detailed assessment of 5 Eucalyptus trees at Heath Ranch Park in Carpinteria. The format and definitions included in this report are from the 2013 International Society of Arboriculture Tree Risk Assessment Manual and Tree Risk Assessment Best Management Practices.

### Observations:

1. Trees one and seven previously failed, possibly due in part to root failure
2. Blue gum trees reconfigure as they age and deteriorate a process sometimes called natural retrenchment. The trunk diameter may continue to grow while branches die and fail—reducing overall height of the tree and increasing stability.
3. This area is in the midst of severe multiple year drought conditions. The trees are in a park area receiving some lawn irrigation at the periphery of the canopies. The trees do not appear to be in a drought stressed condition, but in their native condition, they thrive with regular water. One positive impact of the drought is that root rot from the common *Armillaria* fungus, which prefers moist conditions, is not as prevalent as it would likely be given the soil conditions.
4. The area has unrestricted pedestrian access but there are no compaction issues around the trees.
5. The insects causing damages to the leaves are not a cause for significant concern at this time.
6. I did not detect any root problems that revealed themselves through conks and growths on trunks, which usually mean that decay within the tree is extensive.
7. No frass was present indicating the presence of borers such as the eucalyptus long horned beetle.
8. A 2-3 inch mulch underneath the canopies of the trees is beneficial, but care should be taken not to have the mulch deeper than 4". Mulch deeper than 4" prevents necessary water and air from getting to the roots of the tree.
9. While these trees are large heritage trees, the California champion Blue gum measures 141' high, circumference 586" (187" DSH), crown 126'}

### Recommendations:

1. **Risk Ratings** –Specific risk ratings and recommended actions are attached for each of the five trees
2. **Mitigations to reduce risk**
  - a. **Branch/Scaffold Reductions** – Specific branch/scaffold reductions are one method of attempting to reduce risk levels. General crown reductions are not recommended for risk reduction as there is no guarantee that reduced canopies will not fail. The purpose of the reduction is to gradually reduce weight on the end of a branch/scaffold to avoid its total failure. This process is best done over a several year period with no more than 15% of the total live growth of the tree (leaves and woody material) should be removed in one year.

Tree care specifications should be written to avoid 'cleaning' a tree of all live and dead interior branches, resulting in 'lion tailing'. As in the case of a lion's tail where there is just a tuft of hair at the end, a lion tailed branch removes all foliage, leaving canopy only at the tip. This type of pruning resulting in structurally unstable trees.

An essential element of a tree risk management program to avoid tree failures is to maintain trees in healthy and vigorous growing conditions. This maintenance program could include occasional deep watering of periphery of canopy during drought periods And installation of 2-3" of mulch under tree canopies (not touching trunks).
  - b. **Level 3 Tree Risk Analysis** - Consider conducting Level 3 tree risk analysis on trees 2, 5 and 6 as identified in this Level 2 report. A Level Three analysis generally involves the use of tomography to more clearly identify the extent of decay and remaining structurally sound wood in a tree trunk, along with other more advanced investigative methodologies. This level of analysis provides more information and evidence to support taking aggressive actions, such as crown reductions, as a means of retaining the trees.

Also of concern in trees 2, 5 and 6 are potential disease/insect issues that could weaken the roots and base of the trees. Further review of the sap and fungal issues is needed to determine if *Armillaria* is present (identified by white mycelium under the bark) or the presence of dark galleries under the bark made by eucalyptus long horned borers. Root collar inspections approximately one foot below current surface may reveal indications of phytophthora. If phytophthora is present, bark that is oozy and dark should

be removed and the soil around the root system should be allowed to dry out completely. There is no cure for phytophthora, but its effects can be lessened in a drier environment.

3. **Warning signs**

The process of reducing the risk of heritage trees by removing portions of the tree could also endanger the life of the tree. If mitigations to reduce risk are not able to reduce the residual risk of a tree, the City may consider erecting signage to provide basic warning information to park visitors about potentially hazardous trees. A sample warning sign developed by the Tasmanian Parks & Wildlife Service (where Blue Gum trees are native) includes the following language;

General Warnings

- *Trees and limbs may fall at any time and in any weather conditions*
- *High winds may increase the likelihood of trees and limbs falling*
- *The only way to avoid the risk is not to enter forested areas.*

Severe Hazard Area

*Using this area exposes you to Severe Hazard Risks. This means you are not protected from natural hazards such as large trees and limbs that may fall at any time and in any weather conditions – but may be especially dangerous during high winds. This natural hazard cannot be effectively reduced by management actions, and there are no steps that you can take to avoid this risk once you have entered this area. You must be prepared to accept this risk and meet this hazard on your own terms. This is your responsibility.*

4. **Conduct a Level Two Update Annually on high risk rated trees** – Previous tree inspections occurred on December 2007 and January 2011. The current 1/27/15 assessment reviews likelihood of occurrences within one year from the date of this assessment. The value of these trees combined with their large size, mature status, the number of people visiting the park, changing environmental conditions, and the history of past tree failures indicates a benefit from an annual risk assessment.

Sincerely,



Ken Knight, Registered Consulting Arborist #507  
ISA Risk Assessment Qualified

## Tree Risk Assessment – ISA BMP Definitions

**Risk**- the likelihood for conflict or tree failure occurring and affecting a target, and the severity of the associated consequences—personal injury, property damage, or disruption of activities. Categorized as Low, Moderate, High, Extreme.

**Hazard**—situation or condition that is likely to cause harm (injury, damage or disruption).

**Hazardous tree**—a tree identified as a likely source of harm.

**Residual risk**—risk remaining after mitigation.

**Likelihood of Failure** –The potential for tree or branch failure within a specified time frame. Based on species, extent of defect, anticipated loads and response growth. Categories based on the time frame established in the report are:

**Improbable**—failure not likely in normal or severe weather conditions within time frame.

**Possible**—failure unlikely during normal weather conditions (expected in severe weather).

**Probable**—failure expected under normal weather conditions within specified time frame.

**Imminent**—failure has started or is most likely to occur in the near future, regardless of weather.

**Likelihood of Impact**- The potential of the failed tree or branch impacting a target. Based on target location, occupancy rate, anticipated fall direction, and target protection factors. Categories are:

**Very low**— chance of impact is remote.

**Low**—not likely that the failed tree or branch will impact the target.

**Medium**—may or may not impact the target, with nearly equal likelihood.

**High**—will most likely impact the target.

**Consequences**—effects or outcome of an event, including personal injury, property damage, or disruption of activities. Based on target value, tree part size, fall distance, and target protection. Categories are:

**Negligible** - low-value property damage (replace or repair), and do not involve personal injury.

**Minor** -moderate property damage, small disruptions of traffic or utility, or very minor injury.

**Significant** -high value property damage, considerable disruption, or personal injury.

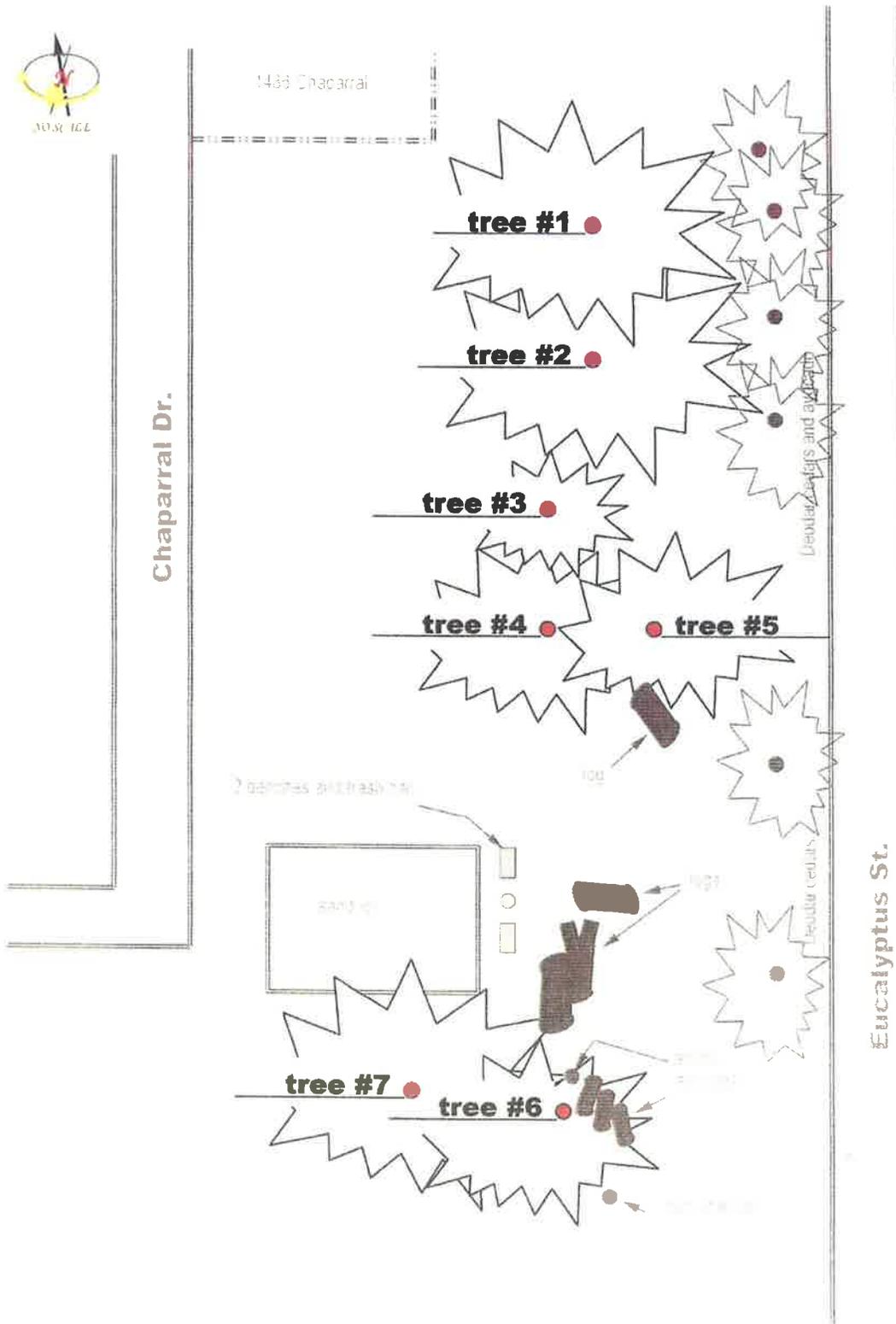
**Severe** -serious personal injury or death, high-value damage, or disruption of important activities.

*Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix*

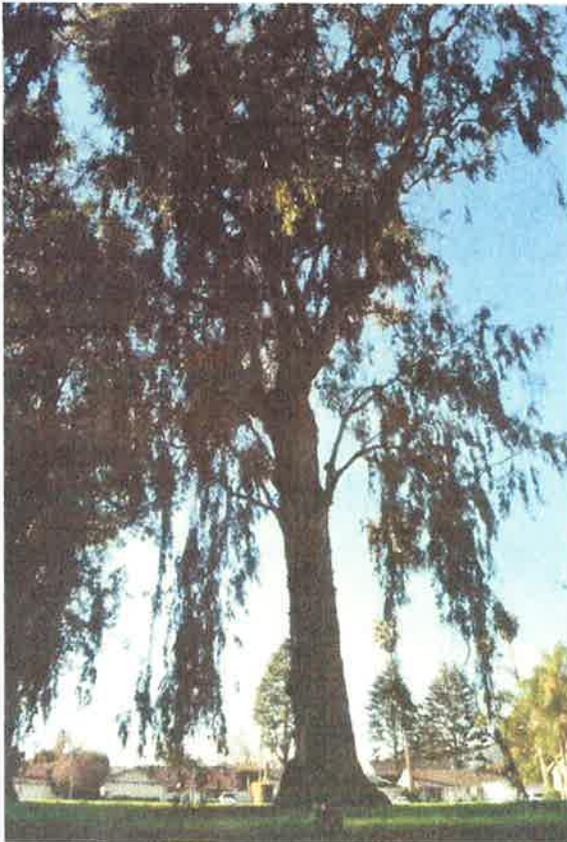
Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impacting Target			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

*Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix*

Likelihood of Failure & Impact	Consequences of Failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low



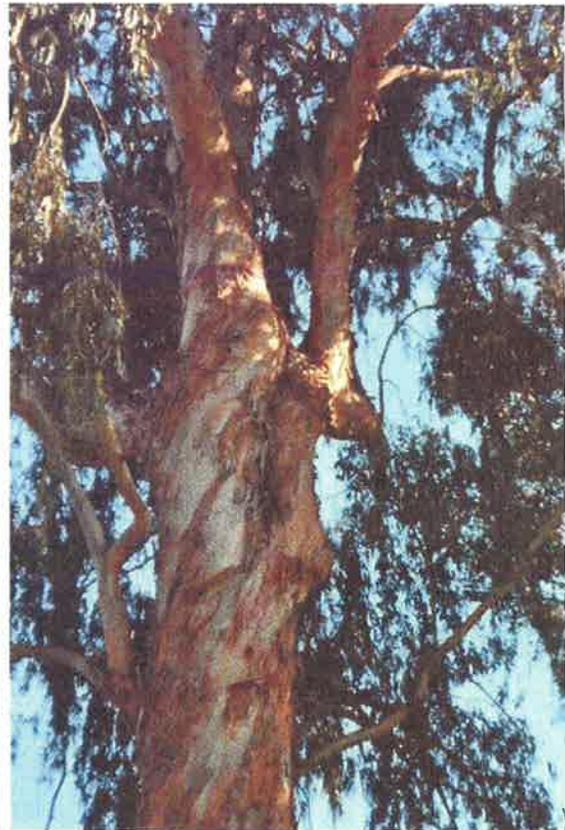
**Tree 2**  
**Species:** Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*)  
**DSH:** 69" Diameter at Standard Height  
**Height:** 110 feet  
**Canopy:** 95" (53' x 95')  
**Observations:** Tree 2 appears to be in good condition. The burl on the bottom of the tree is primarily hollow and does exhibit evidence of sap ooze. This appears to be slime ooze, a harmless bacteria infection and not symptoms of damage from eucalyptus long horned beetle insect activity.  
**Tree Defects:** The parts of the tree most at risk of failure is weak scaffold branch approximately 2/3 of the way up the tree, and two overextended branches with weak attachments. Also possible root issues with sap oozing from burl.  
**Targets:** People walking in the Park under tree 2 and within 165' of the tree.  
 People walking on Eucalyptus St. sidewalks  
 People in cars parked along Eucalyptus St.  
**Likelihood of failure:** Possible  
**Likelihood of Impact to target:** High  
**Likelihood Matrix:** Somewhat likely  
**Consequences of failure:** Severe  
**Tree 2 Risk Rating:** Moderate  
**Mitigation Options:** Reduce two overextended branches in the upper canopy, no parking on west side of Eucalyptus St. within target area, warning signage  
**Residual risk:** Moderate



Tree 2



Potential scaffold reductions on north east side

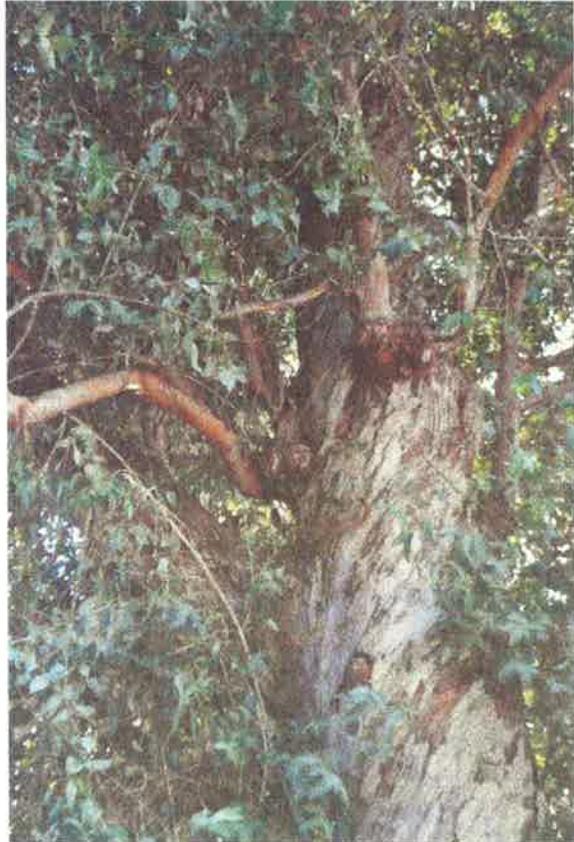


Weak attachment

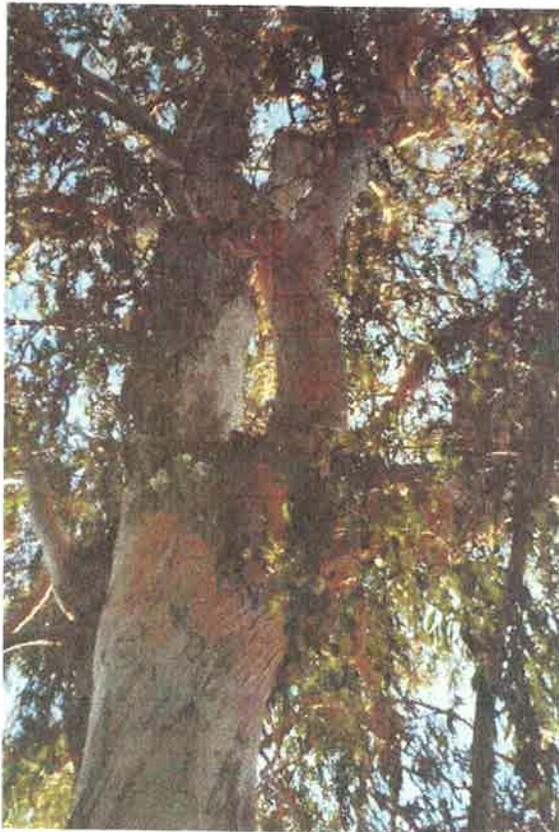


Sap oozing from burl

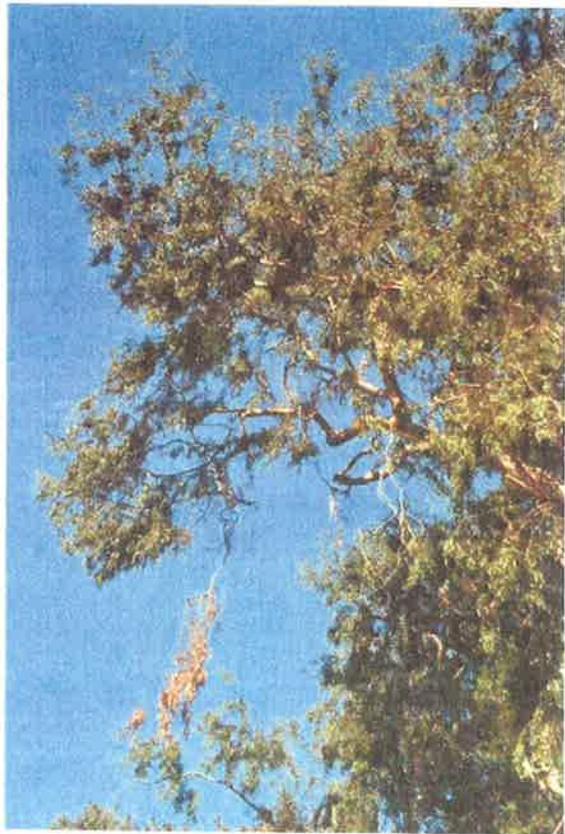
**Tree 3**  
**Species:** Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*)  
**DSH:** 36" Diameter at Standard Height  
**Height:** 70'  
**Canopy:** 49' (54' x 43')  
**Observations:** Tree 3 appears to be in good condition. Tree 3 is protected on three sides by trees 2, 4 and 5.  
**Tree Defects:** The parts of the tree most at risk of failure are the three, codominant scaffold branches approximately 15-20 feet up the tree.  
**Targets:** People walking in the Park under tree 2 and within 105' of the tree.  
**Likelihood of failure:** Unlikely  
**Likelihood of Impact:** High  
**Likelihood of impacting target matrix:** Unlikely  
**Consequences of failure:** Severe  
**Tree 2 Risk Rating:** Low  
**Mitigation Options:** None recommended  
**Residual risk:** Low



**Tree 4**  
**Species:** Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*)  
**DSH:** 64" Diameter at Standard Height  
**Height:** 120 feet  
**Canopy:** 85" (89' x 80')  
**Observations:** Tree 4 appears to be in good condition.  
**Tree Defects:** There are two parts of the tree most at risk of failure. The first is a approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  up the trunk where three 25"+ scaffolds have V-joints extending from the main trunk. Although the scaffolds are large in relation to the main trunk, the joints do not have included bark.  
The second risk area is approximately half way up the trunk with three 25-30" scaffolds are within one foot of each other. The scaffold joints do not exhibit included bark, and the scaffolds are tapered, but overextended.  
**Targets:** People walking in the Park under tree 4 and within 180' of the tree.  
People walking on Eucalyptus St. sidewalks  
People in cars parked along Eucalyptus St.  
**Likelihood of failure:** Possible  
**Likelihood of Impact to target:** High  
**Likelihood Matrix:** Somewhat likely  
**Consequences of failure:** Severe  
**Tree 4 Risk Rating:** Moderate  
**Mitigation Options:** Reduce length of overextended branches in middle and upper canopy  
**Residual risk:** Moderate



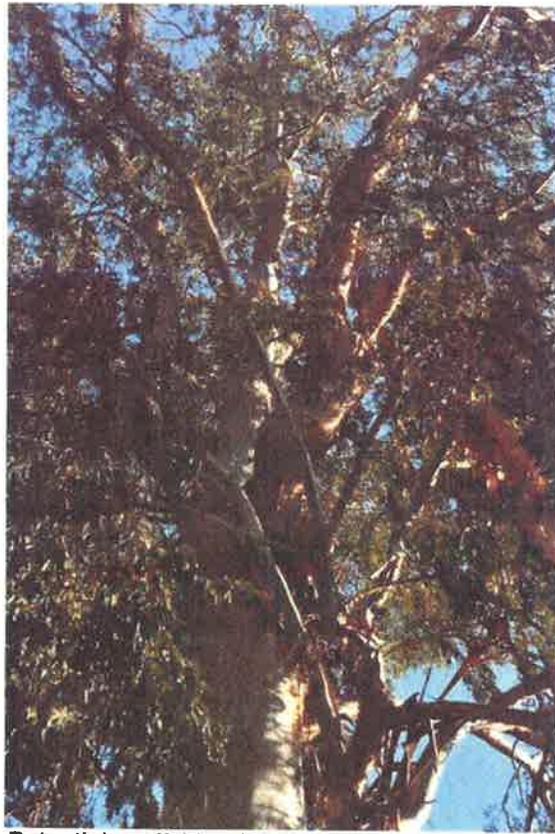
Tree 4



Potential scaffold reduction



Tree 4

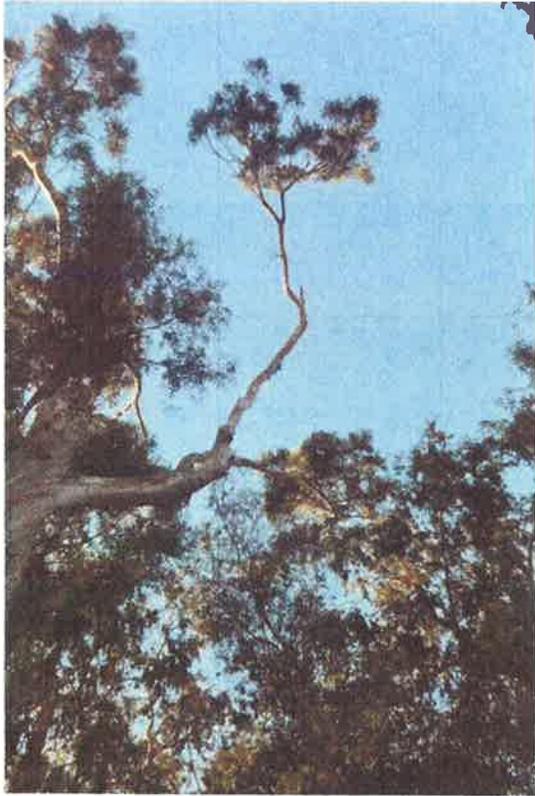


Potential scaffold reductions

**Tree 5**  
**Species:** Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*)  
**DSH:** 125" Diameter at Standard Height  
**Height:** 125 feet  
**Canopy:** 93" (92' x 93')  
**Observations:** Tree 5 appears to be in good condition. Areas of white fungus are located on the north east side of the burl, which sounds mostly hollow  
**Tree Defects:** The parts of the tree most at risk of failure are 1) the 30"+ scaffold branch half way up the tree on the northwest side that is overextended and lion-tailed. 2) The scaffold one quarter of the way up on the west side with a poor junction with the trunk. 3) The two over-extended branches three-quarter of the way up the tree on the east side  
**Targets:** People walking in the Park under tree 5 and within 188' of the tree.  
 People walking on Eucalyptus St. sidewalks  
 People in cars parked along Eucalyptus St.  
 People in houses along Eucalyptus St.  
**Likelihood of failure:** Possible  
**Likelihood of Impact to Target:** High  
**Likelihood Matrix:** Somewhat likely  
**Consequences of failure:** Severe  
**Tree 5 Risk Rating:** Moderate  
**Mitigation Options:** Reduction of scaffolds, no parking on west side of Eucalyptus St. within target area, warning signage,  
**Residual risk:** Moderate



Tree 5 potential scaffold reduction



Tree 5 potential scaffold reduction



Fungus on burl



Potential scaffold reduction



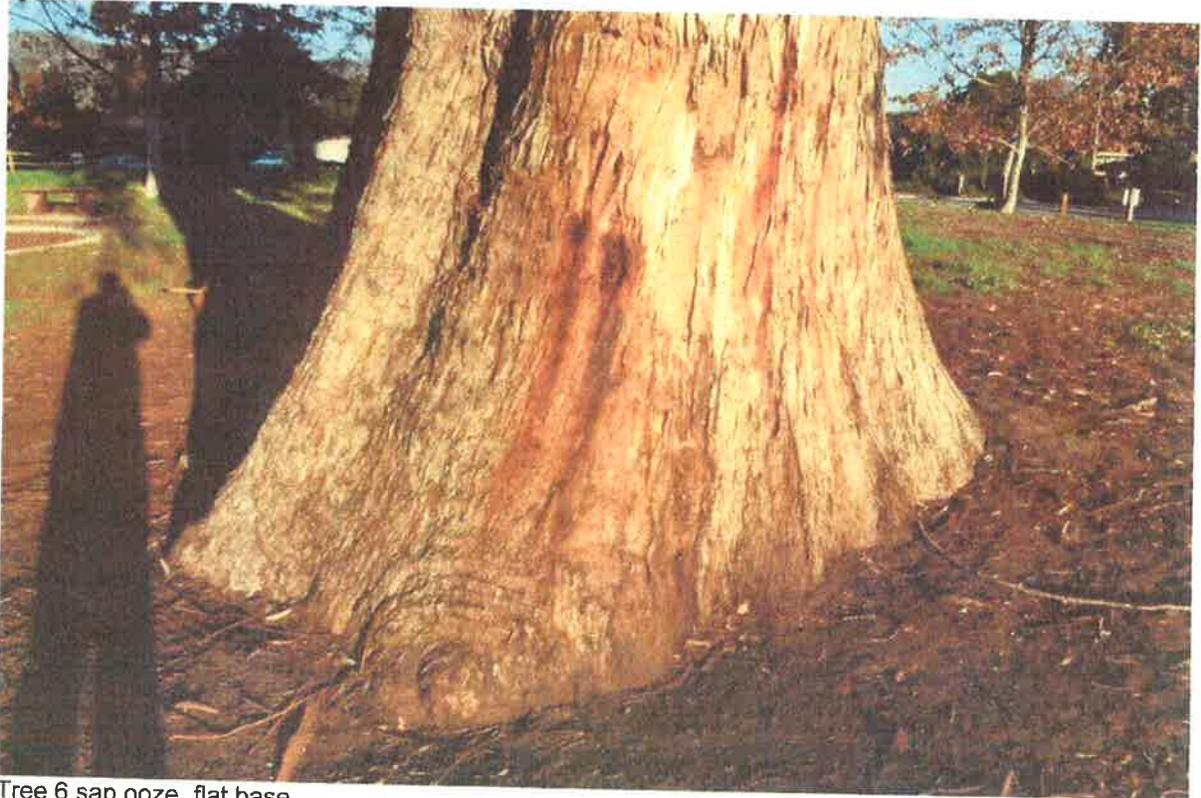
Tree 6  
 Species: Tasmanian Blue Gum (Eucalyptus globulus)  
 DSH: 93" Diameter at Standard Height  
 Height: 95 feet  
 Canopy: 75"  
 Observations: Tree 6 appears to be in fair condition. The bottom of the tree is partially hollow, with a flat edge on the southeast side indicating root issues, and sap ooze. The sap appears to be slime ooze, a harmless bacteria infection and not symptoms of damage from eucalyptus long horned beetle insect activity.

Tree Defects: The parts of the tree most at risk of failure are 1) the overextended branches on the north side of tree, 2) the three scaffolds next to each other about one quarter up the tree on the west side. 3) The scaffold on the southeast side. 4) The base of the tree and possible insect/root issues

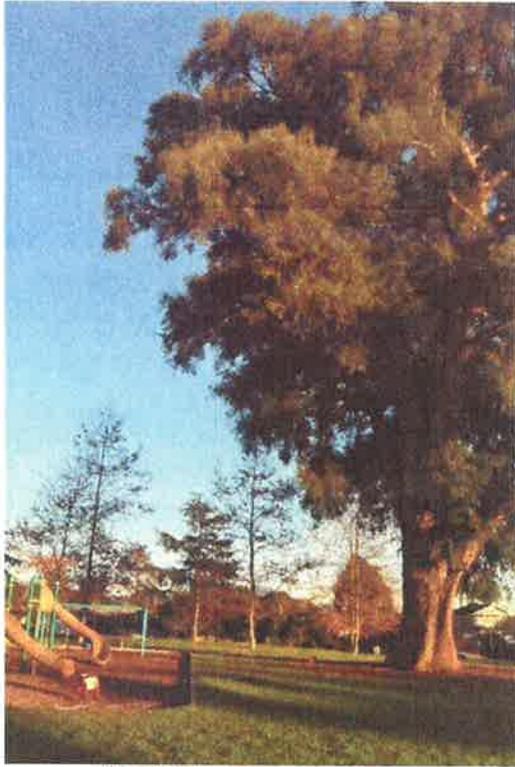
Targets: People walking in the Park under tree 2 and within 143' of the tree.  
 People in playground  
 People in houses within target zone on south side Chaparral Dr.

Likelihood of failure: Possible  
 Likelihood of Impact to target: High  
 Likelihood Matrix: Somewhat likely  
 Consequences of failure: Severe  
 Tree 6 Risk Rating: High  
 Mitigation Options: Reduce two overextended branches on north side of tree, or consider moving playground 143' from trunk, level three analyses of sap wounds and root collar

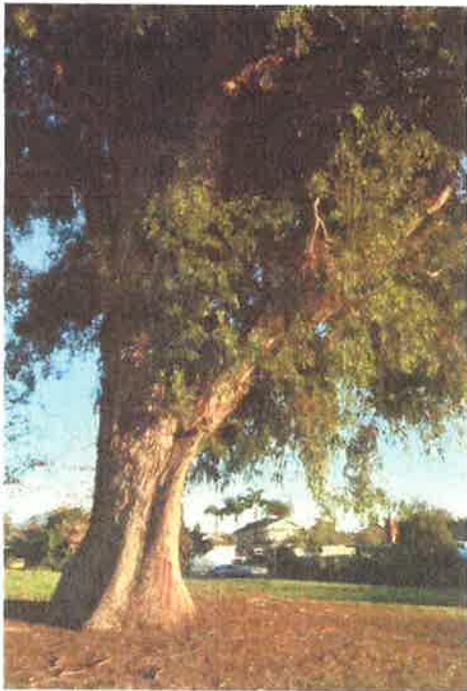
Residual risk: Moderate



Tree 6 sap ooze, flat base



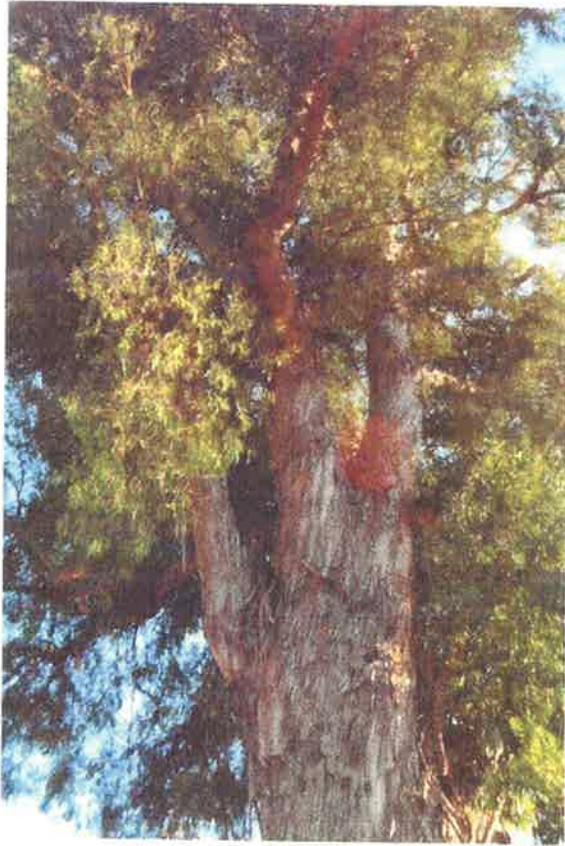
Tree 6 – Scaffold reduction on playground side



Tree 6 scaffold reduction



Tree 6 3 close scaffolds



# **TREE ADVISORY BOARD**

MEETING DATE: August 20, 2015

## **ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION**

**Discuss the process for the upcoming Annual Tree Tour**

Action Item: \_\_\_\_\_ Non-Action Item:  X

Report prepared by:  Melissa Angeles   
Department of Public Works

Melissa Angeles   
Signature

Reviewed by:  Charles W. Ebeling, P.E.   
Director of Public Works/City Engineer

Charles W. Ebeling, P.E.   
Signature

### **I. RECOMMENDATION**

That the City of Carpinteria Tree Advisory Board receive and file this report on the Annual Tree Tour process.

### **II. DISCUSSION**

The City has a Tree Management Program relating to the planting, care, maintenance, removal, and replacement of trees, shrubs and any other plantings in public areas governed by Carpinteria Municipal Code (Chapter 12.28 CMC). Property owners desiring that a tree be removed or replaced within the public right-of-way fronting their property may submit a letter of request to the City seeking action. Public requests and City staff recommendations are received throughout the year.

Each October, to assist in its making recommendations, the Tree Advisory Board compiles a list of requests for tree replacements and schedules a site visit to see each tree i.e., the "Tree Tour". Trees identified in this process are marked and notice is posted in the newspaper indicating the dates of the site visit and subsequent public meetings. The Tree Advisory Board recommendations are then forwarded to the City Council for review. Property owners requesting tree removals have been encouraged to attend the Board meeting and the subsequent City Council meeting.

This year's Tree Tour has been scheduled for Saturday, October 24, 2015.