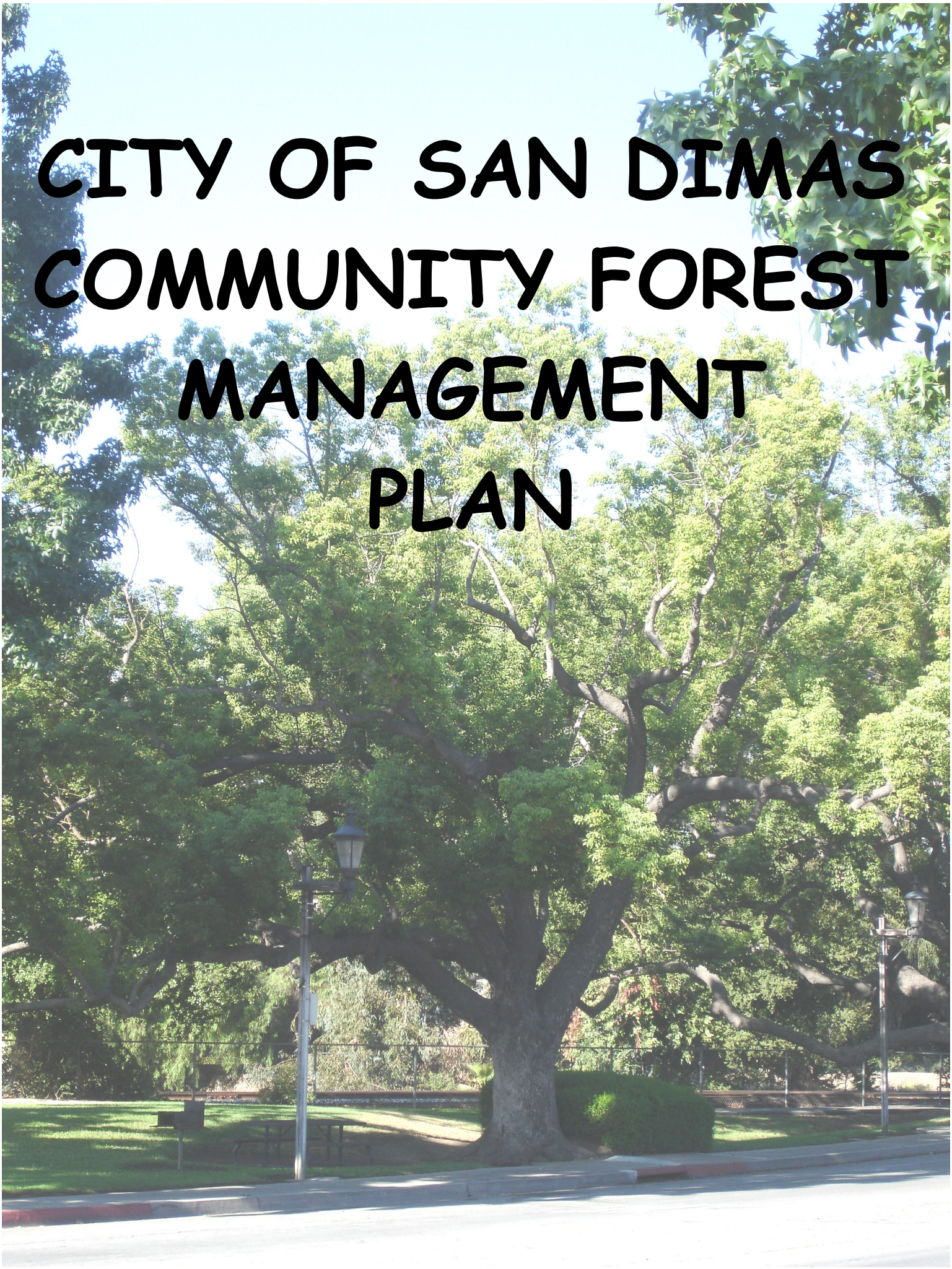
CITY OF SAN DIMAS COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN



City of San Dimas Community Forest Management Plan History

Management Plan adopted- 10/24/2006

1st Revision- 11/1/2007

- Added Seasonal Pruning Specifications
- Added Heritage Trees
- Added Migratory Bird Compliance Requirements

2nd Revision- 2/12/13

- Corrected historical tree heights utilizing information provided by professional surveyor, Craig Hoback
- Added Quercus agrifolia to Heritage Tree List
- To increase diversity, added ten new species to Tree Palette
- Utilizing additions to Tree Palette revised Designated Street Tree List adding a Design Alternate to the list

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INTRODUCTION

Statement of Commitment

The City of San Dimas recognizes the value of the trees that comprise the community forest. It is for this reason that the City has dedicated itself to the preservation, proper maintenance and continued enhancement of the community forest. The over 8,000 City trees throughout San Dimas are a community asset which provide environmental benefits, add to property values and contribute greatly to an enhanced quality of life for all San Dimas residents, business owners and visitors.

There are many benefits to having a healthy, well-maintained community forest, including helping to reduce the "heat island" effect which results from extensive amounts of unshaded hardscape, conserving energy by reducing cooling costs, significantly increasing property values, slowing down harsh winds, muffling street and traffic noise, and providing shade and overall beauty to the community. Trees improve the environment in which we live by moderating the climate, providing oxygen, filtering out particulate matter from smog laden air, conserving water, reducing erosion, and harboring wildlife within the urban setting.

Community Forest Vision Statement

In the continuing effort to improve the quality of life for the community, the City of San Dimas is committed to the preservation, proper maintenance, and continued enhancement of the urban forest. Through foresight, collaboration and educated management, the City will ensure that the community forest is maintained in a safe and healthy condition, is an economic asset and a source of community pride.

Statement of Goals

It shall be the goal of the City to enhance the community forest through preserving and properly maintaining existing tree resources to the highest industry standards, planting a diverse selection of trees in viable, vacant sites along city streets, at city facilities and in city parks, implementing a public education program to promote the awareness of public trees and establishing and updating the Community Forest Management Plan.

Community Forest Management Plan

The Community Forest Management Plan has been created in order to establish and maintain effective, long term management of the urban forest. This plan defines and illustrates the policies and procedures that shall be utilized by City staff in the management and care of all trees located on City property or within the City's public right-of-way. The following pages document the official standards for the planting, pruning, removal, preservation, and protection of all City-owned trees, herein referred to as the community forest. These policies shall be based upon the highest nationally recognized standards set for tree care, and shall act as the source reference by City staff for the implementation of the duties, authorities and regulations delineated in Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code. These policies have been established to address the specific needs of the community forest and should be considered as a whole. Any inconsistency should be viewed in terms of the underlying intent.

Amendments to Policies

The Director of Parks and Recreation shall review these policies periodically and reserves the right to amend the policies at any time, if he or she deems that such revisions or updates are necessary. Any amendments to these policies sought by other public or private interests shall first receive approval from the Director.

City Easements

Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code defines “parkway” and “right-of-way”.

The City retains an established right-of-way on each public street. This right-of-way is land controlled by the City for the purpose of public improvements, including streets, sidewalks, curb and gutters, driveway approaches, streetlights, street signs and street trees.

Generally, the width of these parkways or landscape easements is approximately ten feet (10’) from the face of the curb, but this dimension may range from one foot (1’) to thirty feet (30’). The Public Works Department maintains official record of the City easements.

Any tree in which the centerline of that tree’s trunk is located within this public right-of-way is recognized as a City-owned tree, and is subject to the policies described herein and in the Municipal Code that governs all City trees and public property. If the centerline of the tree is on private property it is not a city tree and shall be considered the responsibility of the property owner.

GUARDIANSHIP OF THE COMMUNITY FOREST

The City Council

The elected officials of the City provide leadership to ensure that community trees continue to be a priority in San Dimas. They oversee the funds that support the forestation and preservation of the community forest. They also make decisions regarding policies and ordinances that pertain to the care and protection of all trees on public property as well as to the development and enhancement of private property.

The Parks and Recreation Department

Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code defines the duties of the Director of Parks and Recreation as they relate to the community forest.

The Director reviews tree-related issues, grants or denies all tree related permits and determines the needs of the City with respect to its tree planting and maintenance programs. The Director makes recommendations to the City Manager regarding policy, removal requests and funding needs that pertain to the care and protection of public trees. As representatives to the community, the Director and his or her staff also help to educate and inform the public on proper tree care, and promote the value of trees to the community.

The Landscape Maintenance Division

The Landscape Maintenance Division, under the guidance of the Parks and Recreation Director is responsible for providing the daily management and emergency services which sustain our community forest. The division provides forestation and maintenance services, and oversees all contracted and permitted work on City trees. The division retains and updates the City's tree inventory, and is the primary resource for residents who contact the City with concerns and questions about community trees. The division also provides residents with educational material regarding proper tree care, information on specific City trees, as well as sponsors City wide events to enhance public awareness of the important role that trees play in the community.

Under general direction from the Landscape Maintenance Manager, the Municipal Arborist has the primary responsibility within the Division for overseeing the care of the community forest. The Municipal Arborist shall be an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist.

The Landscape Maintenance Division shall keep current an inventory of all City-owned trees, including detailed site characteristics and work histories for each tree. This record shall be updated on a consistent basis.

Community Organizations

The City of San Dimas has established a volunteer organization known as the San Dimas Branch Hands. In cooperation with the Municipal Arborist, volunteers participate in various tree planting projects throughout the year in cooperation with the Municipal Arborist.

The Citizens of San Dimas

Citizen tree care responsibilities include; accepting, protecting and providing enough water to promote the health and viability of any City tree located within the public right-of-way on their property, and notifying the Maintenance Division of the Parks and Recreation Department of any suspected tree hazards or maintenance needs that their City trees may require.

The San Dimas Community Forest Management Municipal Ordinance

Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code establishes the responsibility, authority and policy governing all City trees. The tree management policies found herein are based upon Title 13 of this code. The purpose of these policies is to implement this Section of the Municipal Code. A copy of Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code is included in the Appendix of this document.

Heritage Trees

Specific trees, which by virtue of their species, size, age, appearance or historical significance are determined to be outstanding, shall be protected by declaration of heritage tree status, and shall so be protected by ordinance. Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code defines "Heritage Trees" and the protection criteria established for them.

All nominations for heritage tree candidates shall first be reviewed by the Director of Parks and Recreation and then shall be submitted for City Council approval. The Landscape Maintenance Division shall retain a detailed inventory record of all heritage trees. A copy of the Heritage Tree List is included in the Appendix of this document.

Native Tree Population

San Dimas is home to many native trees which are an essential part of the natural heritage of this city. These native trees define the community and add character and beauty to private and public property. The established Coast Oaks are the predominant native tree found within the City of San Dimas. By virtue of their majestic beauty and the many benefits they provide to both humans and wildlife, they are deserving of protection. It is the goal of the City to preserve and promote the native species in existence and to increase the native tree population.

Unfortunately, the native Oaks have suffered the consequences of development, inappropriate watering and landscaping beneath their canopy. Particularly detrimental to the health of a well established native Oak tree is the application of moisture to the base of the tree during the summer months. This practice promotes the growth of the Oak root fungus which may cause decline and eventual death of the tree. It is for this reason that the Parks and Recreation Department shall work in cooperation with San Dimas residents to maintain the native Oak population to the highest standards and will keep a list of approved plants that may be installed beneath the canopy of City owned Oak trees. This list may be found in the Appendix of this document.

SPECIES SELECTION AND DIVERSIFICATION

One of the most important aspects of preserving the community forest is the ability to retain a manageable population in terms of species diversity, density and appropriateness. The City shall achieve this through proper planning and gradual reforestation efforts, rather than through drastic deforestation and replacement measures. No healthy, living tree shall be removed for the sole purpose of altering an area's existing tree species composition.

Species Diversification

A diversified population of tree species helps to guard against the negative impacts of monocultures. Monocultures, large populations of a single tree species, may be ravaged during insect or disease epidemics. On the other hand, too diversified a population may create an unmanageable inventory of trees. Thus, as a means of controlling species vicissitude, it shall be the goal of the City to retain a population of trees in which the optimum quantity of a single tree species shall make up between 0.5 and 5.0 percent of the total tree population, and that no single tree genus shall exceed 12 percent of that population.

The Landscape Maintenance Division shall retain a Designated Street Tree List, based upon the citywide distribution of tree species from the Street Tree Palette. This list will cite the common names for all the species identified in the Designated Street Tree List.

Street Tree Palette

The tree species included in the City Council approved San Dimas Street Tree Palette have been selected for their appropriateness and ability to survive the rigors of the urban environment. Tree species shall be selected based on criteria listed in the "Selection Criteria for Designated Species" which is included in this document. The Street Tree Palette shall be periodically amended in order to add new and improved cultivars that may add to the diversity of the community forest. A copy of the Street Tree Palette is included in the Appendix of this document.

Designated Street Tree List

The Designated Street Tree List shall identify three tree species for each city street which shall be selected from the Street Tree Palette. Based on the city's goal of creating canopy cover over city streets the largest species appropriate for the planting site shall be selected. The "Site Limitation Alternate" (SLA), will be a species selected for its limited growth patterns and will be planted in locations where there are certain overhead clearance conflicts or grow space limitations.

The Landscape Maintenance Division shall retain the Designated Street Tree List. The list shall identify every public street in the City with a primary designation, a site limitation alternate and a design alternate for each street being denoted using the common name for the species.

The tree population management plan shall be based primarily upon the City's Designated Street Tree List. A copy of the Designated Street Tree List is included in the Appendix of this document.

Selection Criteria for Designated Species

Each public street in the City has been assessed and designated two species chosen to ensure that the right tree is planted in the right place. It shall be the goal of the City to reduce conflicts with existing infrastructure through proper tree selection. Appropriate tree species have been selected for designation based upon the following criteria:

- **Species adaptability and hardiness.** The adaptability of the tree to the region in terms of its resistance to smog, the rigors of the urban environment and freezing temperatures.

- **Grow space.** The amount of parkway space available relative to the expected tree trunk circumference and root flare at maturity, and in respect to any potential conflicts with sub-surface utilities in an area.

- **Overhead and signage clearance.** The potential for conflicts between the tree canopy and overhead obstructions, such as utility lines, at the tree's mature height, or the potential obstruction of business, public safety or informational signage as the tree canopy expands and becomes more dense.

- **Character and basic design plan for the neighborhood.** The general compatibility between the tree and its location; e.g., an eighty foot tall tree may not be appropriate in a neighborhood of small, single story homes.

- **Pest and disease resistance.** Species known for having a lack of significant pest or disease problems are preferred.

- **Drought tolerance.** Species that are more tolerant to long dry periods and lack of water are preferred.

- **Durability and wind resistance.** Species that are not brittle in nature and provide for good wind buffers are preferred.

- **Canopy and subsurface growth habits.** Species that do not have growth characteristics such as invasive surface roots, extensive sucker production or abundant fruit litter are preferred.

- **Irrigation drainage and soil qualities.** Trees that do well under a variety of irrigation and soil conditions are preferred.

- **General aesthetics and shading potential.** Trees that provide some aesthetic benefits, such as showy flowers or attractive fall color, or trees that provide a good amount of shade are preferred.

- **Existing, traditional or native plant palette.** Species that already exist in a particular area, have traditionally or historically existed in that area, or are native to this region are preferred.

- **Availability.** Trees that are generally available in local nurseries are preferred.

MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

The Landscape Maintenance Division of the Parks and Recreation Department shall be responsible for managing the maintenance and planting of all City trees. The following guidelines have been established in order to guide city staff in the daily management of the community forest.

Tree Inspections

All public trees shall be inspected as standard procedure when they are being pruned during the trim cycle. Inspecting City trees on a regular basis identifies problems and provides hazard mitigation measures. Trees with structural defects, obvious or potential hazards shall be noted and assigned a formal inspection date based on the degree of risk associated with that tree's particular defect. All hazard trees shall be inspected by the Municipal Arborist. A tree hazard evaluation form shall be utilized by staff during the hazard tree inspection and a copy kept on record.

Planting

One of the most important aspects of community tree management is an on-going heritage of appropriately planted trees that will benefit future generations. Tree lined streets dramatically contribute to the aesthetic character of neighborhoods.

Providing that funds are available, an annual planting program will be scheduled to provide infill of the community forest.

The following guidelines have been developed to promote the health and safety of City trees from the time they are planted through their maturity. These specifications shall be required for any City tree that is to be planted.

Planting Season. Unless otherwise approved by the Municipal Arborist, all planting of trees shall take place between mid-fall and early spring to take advantage of the dormant period for most trees and the cooler, wetter seasons of the year. If a resident requests a tree planted sooner than the City schedule will accommodate, they have two options; 1) obtain a permit allowing them to provide the planting, at their own expense, following the guidelines established herein (refer to the Tree Permits section of this management plan); or, 2) make a tree donation to the City (refer to the Tree Donations section of this management plan).

Viable Planting Sites. It shall be the objective of the City to plant all viable vacant sites located on City property or within City right of ways; to honor all resident requests for new street trees in viable locations; and to replace any City tree which has been removed with the provision that the remaining vacant site is viable for planting. Viability shall be based upon the following criteria:

- **Spacing.** There is adequate spacing present overhead, underground and radially to allow for the healthy, unimpeded growth of the tree to its mature size. Specific examples of spacing conditions that may make a site unsuitable for planting include inappropriate canopy room between existing trees; close proximity of a planting site to existing water, gas or sewer lines; potential for conflict with overhead power lines; or inadequate width of parkway for accommodating tree girth. Street trees shall be spaced at least 30’ apart to allow for canopy development.

- **Species Selection.** The species identified on the Designated Street Tree List for planting along city streets will be the current predominate species existing on that street. When that species is not appropriate for the grow space available or another reason such as susceptibility to disease, an alternate species shall be identified on the approved Designated Street Tree List. Whenever possible, trees with large canopies shall be identified.

- **Traffic Clearance.** There is adequate line of sight visibility between normal vehicular or pedestrian traffic and necessary signage, street lights or views. The following line-of-sight policy shall apply to all newly planted community trees in order to provide adequate visibility for vehicular traffic. There shall be no community trees planted within the following cut-off areas:

  There shall be a corner cut-off area at all intersecting and intercepting streets or highways. The cut-off line shall be in a horizontal plane, making an angle at forty-five degrees (45°) with the side, front or rear property line whichever the case may be. It shall pass through the points located on both side and front (or rear) property lines at a distance of thirty feet (30’) from the intersection of such lines at a corner of a street or highway.

  There shall be a corner cut-off area on each side of any alley or private driveway intersecting a street. The cut-off lines shall be in a horizontal plane, making an angle at

forty-five degrees (45°) with the side, front, or rear property line, whichever the case may be. They shall pass through a point not less than ten feet (10') from the edges of the alley or driveway where it intersects the street or alley right-of-way.

Community trees shall be planted at a minimum of six feet (6') from all driveway approaches, utilities, sewer lines and fire hydrants and a minimum of ten feet (10') from all street light standards and power poles.

- **Maintenance Resources.** There is an adequate and consistent water source available.

- **Funding.** There is funding available in the current fiscal year budget for tree planting and the added maintenance that will be required.

Resident Notification. Residents will be notified by mail of any project involving the planting of a community tree within the public right-of-way in front of their home. A "young tree care" informational letter shall be included with the notification and is included in the Appendix of this document.

Nursery Stock Standards. The City shall make every effort to ensure that it plants only vigorous, healthy trees which can easily be trained into an attractive natural form, with strong roots and good crown development. The specifications for acceptable nursery stock shall be as follows:

- All trees shall be true to type or botanical name as ordered or shown on planting plans.

- All trees should be of a size equivalent to that of a 15 gallon containerized tree with a trunk caliper of at least three-fourth of an inch (3/4") to be measured at six inches (6") above the soil surface.

- All trees shall have a single, fairly straight trunk with a good taper and good branch distribution vertically, laterally and radially with a live crown ratio (distance from bottom of canopy to tree top/tree height) of at least sixty percent (60%). All branches in the canopy should be less than two-third (2/3) the trunk diameter and free of bark inclusions. The trunk and main branches shall be free of wounds (except for properly-made pruning wounds), damaged areas, conks, bleeding, and signs of insects or disease.

- All trees shall be healthy, have a form typical for the species or cultivar, be well-rooted, and shall be properly trained.

- The root ball of all trees shall be moist throughout and the crown shall show no sign of moisture stress.

- The tree shall be well rooted in the soil mix. The point where the top-most root in the root ball emerges from the trunk should be visible at the soil surface of the root ball. When the container is removed, the root ball shall remain intact. When the tree is lifted both the trunk and root system shall move as one.

- All trees shall comply with Federal and State laws requiring inspection for plant diseases and pest infestations.

- No tree shall be accepted that has been severely topped, headed back, pollarded or lion-tailed.

- No tree shall be accepted that has co-dominant stems or excessive weak branch attachments that cannot be trained out without jeopardizing the natural form of the species.

- No tree shall be accepted that is root bound, shows evidence of girdling or kinking roots, or has “knees” (roots) protruding above the soil.

- No tree shall be accepted that has roots greater than one-fifth (1/5) the size of the trunk diameter growing out the bottom of the container.

The City shall reserve the right to refuse any nursery stock that does not meet these standards, and may require any person who has planted such sub-standard trees, on City property or within the City easement, to have these trees removed and replaced at that person’s own expense.

Planting Material Standards. Unless otherwise approved by the Municipal Arborist, all City trees shall be planted using materials that meet the following criteria:

- Tree Stakes - Shall be two (2) sturdy, twelve foot (12’) long lodge pole pine stakes. Stakes will be placed on the outer edge of the root ball on either side of the tree, perpendicular to the local prevailing westerly winds.

- Staking Ties - Shall be sixteen inch (16”) to eighteen inch (18”) rubber cinch ties to be fastened to each stake with galvanized roofing nails. Ties will be pulled around the tree’s trunk in a manner which supports the top-heaviness of the canopy, but left loose enough to allow for free movement of the tree in the wind.

- Trunk Guards - An Arbor Guard shall be placed around the base of the trunk just above the soil grade. A trunk guard is a device used to deter mechanical damage, as a result of wounds inflicted on a tree’s trunk by such devices as weed whips and lawnmowers.

- Wood Chip Mulch - A three inch (3”) layer of City approved wood chip mulch shall be placed within the planting basin of the tree. A space of three inches (3”) shall be left between the tree’s stem and the mulch layer to allow airflow and to restrict moisture from remaining static around the base of the trunk.

Tree Planting Specifications. Most nursery tree stock in California is sold in a containerized form. The following guidelines are specific for containerized stock. If utilizing bare root or balled and burlaped trees, refer to the appropriate ISA guidelines for planting instructions.
All trees shall be planted immediately after the planting container has been removed. Containers shall not be cut or otherwise damaged prior to delivery of trees to the planting area. The root ball of the tree must stay intact without the container.

The planting hole is one of the most important factors in establishing a healthy tree. Measure the width and depth of the root ball prior to digging. The diameter of the planting hole shall be dug at least two (2) times the width of the root ball. The depth of the planting hole shall be dug

slightly shallower than the depth of the root ball to allow for the top one inch (1”) to two inches (2”) of the root crown to remain above the finished grade.

Before placing the tree in the planting hole, tamp down the base of the hole to allow the tree to stand straight and to avoid the potential of the tree settling below the finish grade. Scarify or scrape the sides of the planting hole to break down any glazing or compaction which may have occurred as a result of digging.

Remove the tree carefully from the container and loosen any roots that may be circling at the base of the root ball. Clip dead, kinked or matted roots. Place the tree into the planting hole so that the nursery stake is to the north of the tree. The nursery stake has protected the trunk of the tree where it is located and there may be damage to the tree bark due to sun scalding if the tree is not positioned properly. Position the tree in the hole so that the tree stands upright and the top of the root crown is slightly exposed above the grade. Place tree stakes on outside edge of the root ball perpendicular to prevailing westerly winds.

Backfill the planting hole with clean, native soil no higher than halfway up the root ball. Slightly tamp the soil to remove air pockets, but be sure not to compact the soil too much. Place fertilizer tablets in hole per manufacturer’s instructions. Complete the backfilling to the finish grade. Once again, tamp the soil slightly to reduce air pockets.

Form a watering basin out of backfill material, six inches (6”) high, on the outside edge of the planting hole around the drip line of the tree.

Remove all nursery stakes, ties, tags and ribbons from the tree, and install the planting materials as specified above. Give the tree an initial deep watering.

Tree stakes and ties should be removed from the tree within three years after planting, or when the circumference of the tree trunk is equal to or exceeds the circumference of the stakes.

Contact Underground Service Alert at least 48 hours prior to digging at 1-800 422-4133.

For specific details on proper planting procedures refer to the Standard Tree Planting Detail in the Appendix of this document.

Root Barriers. Root barriers shall only be required in cases where parkway width is five feet (5’) or less and at the discretion of the Municipal Arborist.

Barriers shall be installed in sheets directly against and parallel to new hardscape so the top of the barrier is placed at one inch (1”) below the finish grade. The length of the root barrier depends on the selected species, however, it typically should extend to the length of the mature size of the tree’s canopy. The barrier shall be 18” to 24” in depth also depending upon the selected species.

Barriers shall be installed at a slight angle (approximately 75 degrees) with the base of the barrier tilted or directed underneath the hardscape and away from the tree.

Young Tree Maintenance. All newly planted trees shall be placed on a schedule to receive young tree maintenance immediately after completion of a planting program (refer to the Training Young Trees section of this Management Plan for details).

Site Cleanup. Work areas shall be left in a condition equal to or better than that which existed prior to the commencement of forestry operations. All debris shall be cleaned up each day before the work crew leaves the site, unless permission is given by the City to do otherwise. All lawn areas shall be raked, all street and sidewalks shall be swept, and all brush, branches, rocks or other debris shall be removed from the site. Under no circumstance shall the accumulation of limbs, logs or other debris be allowed in such a manner as to result in a hazard to the public. Any firewood generated from the trimming of City trees may be left with the property owner if so requested.

Pruning

The Landscape Maintenance Division shall be responsible for any and all pruning of City trees. Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code defines the custody and protections established for public trees.

All City trees shall be pruned on a regular basis using professionally accepted standards, as established by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), National Arborists Association (NAA), American National Standards Institute ANSI A300 pruning standard and the ANSI Z133.1 safety standard.

All City trees shall be pruned in a manner that will encourage good development while preserving their health, structure and natural appearance. Topping, stubbing, lion-tailing or pollarding of public trees is strictly prohibited. For specific details on proper pruning refer to the Tree Pruning Standards in the Appendix of this document.

Pruning Cuts. When removing a live branch, pruning cuts should be made just outside the branch bark ridge and collar. This location of cut is in contrast to a “flush cut” which is made inside the branch bark ridge and collar. Flush cuts should be avoided because they result in a larger wound and expose trunk tissues to the possibility of decay. If no collar is visible, the angle of the cut should approximate the angle formed by the branch bark ridge and trunk.

When removing a dead branch, the final cut should be made just outside the branch bark ridge and collar of live callus or woundwood tissue. If the collar has grown out along the branch stub, only the dead stub should be removed; the live collar should remain intact.

If it is necessary to reduce the length of a branch, the final cut should be made just beyond (without violating) the branch bark ridge of the branch being cut to. The remaining branch should be no less than one-third (1/3) the diameter of the branch being removed, and with enough foliage to assume the terminal role.
Pruning cuts shall be clean and smooth, leaving the bark at the edge of the cut firmly attached to the wood. A three-cut process, sometimes referred to as “jump-cutting”, should be used to remove larger limbs in order to avoid stripping or tearing of the bark, and to minimize unnecessary wounding.

Young Tree Maintenance. Properly trained trees will develop into structurally strong trees well-suited for their surrounding environment. These trees should require little corrective pruning as they mature. Young trees that reach a large mature size should have a sturdy, tapered trunk with well-spaced branches that are smaller in diameter than the trunk.
Each City tree shall be scheduled for training at least once within the first three years after being planted, as part of a Young Tree Maintenance Program. The Young Tree Maintenance Program shall entail evaluating the overall condition of the tree, cleaning out of any dead wood and pruning the tree in such a manner as to develop good structure, checking to insure stakes and ties are providing adequate support for the tree, and examining the watering basin to verify that the tree is receiving adequate water.

Pruning Mature Trees. As trees mature, their need for structural pruning should decrease. Pruning should then focus on maintaining tree structure, form, health and appearance. This shall be accomplished through one of the six methods described below.

- **Structural Pruning** is the removal of live branches to influence the spacing, growth rate, strength of attachment, orientation and ultimate size of branches. This pruning technique is useful when training young trees and if utilized consistently will promote good structure in trees which will limit defects, safety hazards and maintenance costs as the trees mature.

- **Crown cleaning** or cleaning out, is the removal of dead, dying, broken, diseased, crossing, weakly attached, and low-vigor branches from a tree's crown; as well as the elimination of water sprouts, sucker growth and foreign materials from the entire tree. With this technique usually less than twenty percent (20%) of the live foliage of the tree is removed.

- **Crown thinning** is the routine maintenance technique usually performed on most city trees. Thinning is the selective removal of branches to increase light penetration and air movement through the crown. Thinning also opens the foliage of the tree which reduces the wind sail effect of the tree's crown, reduces weight on heavy limbs, distributes ensuing invigoration throughout the tree and helps retain the tree's natural form. When thinning the crown of mature trees, no more than fifteen percent (15%) of the tree's live growth should be removed. In slower growing, or particularly sensitive species (such as native Oaks), no more than ten percent (10%) of live growth should be removed. Trees shall always be thinned to their natural form, and should retain well-spaced inner lateral branches with foliage. Trees and branches so pruned will have mechanical stress more evenly distributed along the branch and throughout the tree.

- **Crown raising** is the removal of the lower branches of a tree in order to provide clearance for pedestrians, vehicles, buildings, traffic signage or views.

- **Crown reduction** is used to reduce the height and/or spread of a tree to minimize risk of failure, for utility line clearance or to clear foliage from buildings or other structures and is accomplished by shortening branches back to live lateral branches. Compared to topping, this technique provides a more pleasing, unpruned natural look with less decay likely to enter the tree.

- **Crown restoration** is intended to improve structure and appearance of trees that have sprouted vigorously after being broken, topped or severely pruned using heading cuts. One to three sprouts, on main branch stubs, should be selected to form a natural

appearing crown. The more vigorous sprouts may need to be thinned or cut to a lateral to control length growth or ensure adequate attachment for the size of the sprout. Crown restoration may require several prunings over a number of years. Crown restoration shall be completed as is necessary, based upon the specific condition and circumstances surrounding the tree.

Pruning Cycles. The Municipal Arborist shall establish an optimum frequency cycle for the crown thinning of all City street trees based upon available resources. Because frequency of pruning is very important to a tree's health, all City street trees shall be pruned on a regular cycle. Pruning cycles shall not preclude any necessary maintenance that may be required on individual trees for reasons of safety or other extenuating circumstances. With the exception of the native Coast Live Oak, the main trimming season shall be during the winter months when the trees are dormant and less likely to be stressed by the pruning operation. Trimming of Coast Live Oaks shall take place only during the summer months while the trees are dormant unless there are extenuating circumstances such as necessary traffic sign clearance.

To reduce the probability of insect infestation, disease, or infection, the following seasonal recommendations apply, except when public safety is the concern or there are other extenuating circumstances:

- All species: do not prune during the flush of spring shoot growth.
- Trees with thin or green bark: do not prune in summer when sunscald injury may be a factor.
- Pine or Elm species: do not prune March through October.
- Oak species: trim during the dormant summer season only.
- Deciduous trees: best pruned November through February.

Resident Requests. In the event that the Landscape Maintenance Division receives a special request for pruning outside of the pruning cycle, once it has been verified that the tree is within the City right-of-way, the tree shall be inspected for hazardous conditions and general health. If there are no existing hazardous conditions the tree shall not be pruned until the next regularly scheduled pruning cycle. The resident does have the option of having the tree pruned at their own expense in accordance with City pruning specifications and at the direction of the Municipal Arborist. The City contracted tree service is available to perform this service for San Dimas residents.

Resident Notification. Residents will be notified by door hangar of any trimming project affecting a City tree located in front of their home at least 24 hours prior to work commencing.

Wildlife Avoidance/Migratory Bird Treaty Compliance. When considering the health of trees, November through February is typically the optimal time to trim. This time frame is also best for avoiding bird nest disturbance. State and Federal regulations prohibit the disturbance and destruction of many active bird nests.

Tree Topping. It shall be unlawful for any person or firm to top or severely prune any street tree, park tree, or other tree on public property. Topping is defined as the severe cutting back of limbs to stubs larger than three inches (3") in diameter within the tree's crown to such a degree so as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree. Severe pruning seriously affects a tree's food supply, can scald the newly exposed outer bark, renders trees vulnerable to insect invasion, stimulates the re-growth of dense, upright branches below the pruning cut,

makes the tree more vulnerable to wind damage, disfigures the tree aesthetically, and sometimes results in the death of the tree. Where appropriate, crown reduction by a qualified arborist may be substituted. Trees severely damaged by storms or other causes, or certain trees under obstructions such as utility wires where other pruning practices are impractical may be exempted from this policy at the determination of the Municipal Arborist.

Excessive Pruning. Removal in excess of 25% or more of the canopy of a tree at a single pruning is considered excessive and is detrimental to the health of the tree. Excessive pruning may include the cutting of any root two inches (2") or greater in diameter. Exceptions are when clearance from overhead utilities or public improvements is required, or to abate a hazardous condition.

Street, Sidewalk and Visibility Clearance. Street and sidewalk clearance standards shall be achieved through crown raising. Crown raising is the removal of lower branches in order to provide clearance for vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists. Only those branches that must be removed to achieve the established height clearance standard shall be pruned. All such pruning cuts shall be thinned back to the nearest lateral found above the set minimum height standard.

Where possible, young or developing trees should be maintained in such a manner that at least one-half (1/2) of the foliage should be on branches that originate in the lower two-thirds (2/3) of the tree. Similarly, branches should have even distribution of foliage along their lengths. This will ensure a well-formed, tapered structure and will uniformly distribute stress within the tree.

All City trees shall be maintained to the height clearance specifications established below:

- **Over sidewalks or park paths**, branches and limbs shall be raised to a minimum of seven feet (7') and a maximum of eight feet (8') from grade to wood. In locations where no sidewalks exist, limbs may be retained below this minimum elevation as long as they conform to the natural shape of the species. In locations where City street trees are set back from, or do not interfere with, sidewalk traffic, limbs may also be retained below this minimum height specification.

- **Over residential or collector streets**, rigid branches and limbs shall be raised gradually from eight feet (8') at curb to thirteen feet (13') over traffic lanes from the grade to wood giving the appearance of an arch rather than an angle.

- **Over arterial streets**, rigid branches and limbs shall be raised to fourteen feet (14') from grade to wood. A major arterial street may require a higher maximum over central traffic lanes for existing mature canopy-forming limbs.

Visibility clearance for streetlights or signage shall be achieved through "windowing" through the foliage of a tree, rather than severely raising or reducing its crown whenever possible. Only those branches that need to be removed to attain the visibility clearance desired shall be pruned. All such pruning cuts shall be thinned back to the nearest lateral found away from the structure that is to be cleared.

Utility Clearance Pruning. Line-clearance tree workers must be trained to work safely around high voltage conductors. The United States Occupational Safety and Health Act

(OSHA) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) have established minimum distances to be maintained by tree workers from electrical conductors. All line-clearance work involving City trees shall adhere to these standards, as well as the utility pruning standards established by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and the Utility Arborists Association (UAA).
The following guidelines are designed to maintain the required clearance of City trees from high voltage distribution and transmission lines with a minimum of resprouting and fewer pruning cycles. These guidelines are based upon known tree responses to various pruning techniques. In no sense should they take precedence over safe work practices.

A tree's growth under utility lines is most economically managed by lateral or directional pruning (thinning cuts). Directional pruning is the removal of a branch to the trunk or a significant lateral branch growing away from the conductor. Heading cuts (topping), on the other hand, encourages vigorous sprouting and increases the frequency of pruning cycles and the cost of maintenance.

All trees shall be examined for hazards before commencing with line-clearance work. Hangers and dead wood should be removed first.
Where possible, the tree should be allowed to attain normal height, with crown development maturing away from high voltage conductors.

To achieve clearance, pruning should be restricted to removal of branches at crotches within the tree's crown.

As few cuts as are reasonable should be used to achieve the required clearances.

When the pruning of a branch will result in the loss of more than one-half (1/2) of the foliage on the branch, it should be removed to the parent stem.

Precautions shall be taken to pre-cut large limbs to avoid stripping or tearing the bark, and minimize unnecessary wounding. Heavy limbs shall be lowered on ropes to avoid damaging bark on limbs and trunks below.

The placement of pruning cuts shall be determined by anatomy, structure and branching habit. Limbs should not be arbitrarily cut off based on a pre-established clearing limit.

Final drop-crotch cuts should be made outside the branch bark ridge on the main stem or lateral branch. The remaining branch shall be no smaller than one third (1/3) the diameter of the portion being removed. The removed portion should be pruned out to direct the remaining growth away from conductors.

The use of multiple, small-diameter shaping cuts to create an artificially uniform crown form, commonly known as a "roundover", or a hedged side-wall effect, is neither cost effective nor consistent with proper pruning practice.

Root Pruning

The root system of a tree is one of its most important physiological components. Roots are the main source of water and mineral absorption for the tree, they provide anchorage and

stability, and they act as one of the principal storage areas for food. Proper root pruning is as important as proper crown pruning.

Whenever possible, the City shall avoid removing any of a tree's root system. In instances where there exists a need to install subsurface structures or utilities, such as irrigation lines or block wall footings, every effort shall be made to avoid encroachment within the drip line of a tree. If it becomes necessary to excavate within a tree's drip line, every effort shall be made to tunnel under or through the tree's root system with a minimal amount of pruning, rather than to trench across the tree's roots. Any root over two inches (2") in diameter must be pre-approved for removal by the Municipal Arborist.

When root removal becomes necessary for the installation or repair of hardscape, such as sidewalks, driveway approaches or curb and gutters the following procedures shall be implemented.

Inspection and Assessment shall take place prior to root pruning and will involve the following factors which will determine the proper course of action.

- **Tree Species.** The tree's desirability or appropriateness in its location shall be evaluated. Consideration will be given to whether the tree is or should be considered for "Heritage Tree" designation. Also, each species of tree has its own tolerance level with regard to root pruning, this will be taken into consideration when determining course of action.

- **Size of tree.** The trunk size and tree height shall be evaluated in relation to the amount of structural roots that will be removed. Consideration will also be given to the ultimate size of the tree in relation to it's grow space. In certain circumstances it may be more appropriate to replace the tree.

- **Structure and physical state.** An evaluation of the general health and age of the tree will determine if the tree will tolerate root pruning. If the tree is in a state of decline, pruning will, in all probability, further the decline of the tree and may not be a wise use of resources. Cavities in the trunk, the presence of saprophytes at the trunk flare, crown dieback or tree instability are factors which shall be considered as part of the tree's viability preceding or following root pruning. Careful attention shall be paid to those cases where the trunk flare is less than twenty-four inches (24") away from the point of potential root pruning. Pruning this close to the trunk flare increases the potential for tree failure and in these cases it may be more appropriate to replace the tree.

Once inspection has been completed and root pruning is identified as the optimum solution, the following guidelines shall be considered and tailored as necessary to each individual situation.

Selective Root Pruning is the removal of specific offending roots which are directly interfering with a work area. When pruning out selective roots, great care shall be given to retain as much root surface as possible, including sufficient buttress root dispersal around the radius of the tree. The roots which are targeted for removal shall be excavated by hand only. Mechanical excavation shall not be used because this method has the potential to cause excessive damage to the surrounding roots, the trunk or trunk flare. Once the targeted roots are exposed they may be cut with a pruning saw.

- No more than one-third (1/3) of the tree's total root system shall ever be removed.

- No root shall be cut back any closer than eighteen inches (18") from the base of a trunk, or twelve inches (12") from where a trunk flare breaks soil surface.

- Offending roots shall be cut back four inches (4") away from new hardscape to the nearest node.

- Pruning cuts shall be made clean and smooth with no crushing or tearing of the remaining root. Should a root two inches (2") or larger in diameter be inadvertently damaged while performing the work, surrounding soil shall be hand excavated and the root pruned back clean at the nearest undamaged portion.

Root Shaving is the removal of a small portion of a nonessential buttress root or general root with a diameter of four inches (4") or greater.

- Roots will be shaved down to allow for at least two inches (2") of clearance between the root and the base of the new hardscape.

- No more than one-third (1/3) of a root diameter shall be shaved off.

- Shaving cuts shall be made clean and smooth with no crushing or tearing of the remaining root.

Soil shall be backfilled immediately following pruning or shaving activity to minimize drying of the roots. All root pruning activity shall be recorded in the City's work history and inventory.

Certified Arborist. Any City-contracted tree company shall be required to have in their employment a full-time, permanent Certified Arborist, as accredited by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). This person shall be responsible for ensuring that the contractor's crews are performing work according to City specifications. It will also be recommended that San Dimas residents use a firm that employs a Certified Arborist for tree work on private property.

Contractor Qualifications. All contractors shall be required to have a State contractor's license for tree work and provide workmen's compensation benefits to their employees. They shall also provide equal opportunity employment and have appropriate liability insurance. Contractors shall provide all services in compliance with City specifications. Specifications are written based on the policies outlined in this Management Plan. It is recommended that property owners utilizing contracted tree workers require proof of proper licensing/insurance and obtain several references before employing them.

Removals

It is the City's policy to protect and preserve healthy trees which provide valuable benefits to the environment and to the quality of life in San Dimas. Section 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code defines the custody and protections established for all City trees.

The Landscape Maintenance Division of the Parks and Recreation Department shall be responsible for any removals of City trees. The Municipal Arborist shall report to the Director regarding all live tree removal requests prior to removal. The Director shall have the authority to remove a City tree based upon the following conditions:

- **Hazardous Trees.** Trees that are declared a high hazard by virtue of being determined at high risk of failure (frequent limb breakage or danger of falling) and with a high potential of hitting a target (a sidewalk, street or building) shall be removed. A tree with a majority of decayed, dead or damaged foliage, branches, trunk or roots may be determined to be a hazard and require immediate removal.

- **Dead and Dying Trees.** Street and park trees that are dead or have been determined by the Municipal Arborist to be in a state of severe decline, although perhaps not an immediate hazard, may be removed. Due to their wildlife habitat value, dead and dying trees located in City-owned open space or natural areas shall be allowed to remain if they are not hazardous. Dead trees commonly called snags create habitat for wildlife.

- **Diseased/Insect Infested Trees.** Trees that acquire an infectious disease or are infested with an insect that is declared to be a serious pest threat to other nearby trees shall be removed, if removal is determined to be the best pest control solution. Examples of this include trees infested with the Eucalyptus Longhorn Borer or those infected with Dutch Elm Disease.

Emergency Removals. Healthy trees shall be removed if an emergency condition exists, and tree removal is determined to be the only option available. An example would be to gain access in an emergency situation created by an earthquake or to allow repair of a broken water main or sewer line located directly under the tree trunk, or the removal of a tree split by a storm or struck by a vehicle when the tree cannot be feasibly restored to a safe condition.

Hazardous Condition Removal. If it is determined that a tree is causing a serious visibility hazard (i.e., corner tree that blocks the visibility of a stop sign) it should be removed. Removal shall be considered only if pruning to correct the hazard would seriously disfigure the tree.

Other Removals. Other examples where a condition shall warrant removal are:

- Hardscape damage - If hardscape repairs cannot be completed without severe root pruning which would jeopardize the health and stability of the tree.

- Building damage - If a tree is causing structural damage to a building, and the condition cannot be corrected without removing the tree.

- Aesthetic value - The aesthetic value of the tree is extremely low, or where the tree interferes with the growth and development of a more desirable tree.

Notification. Prior to removal of a City tree which is located within a City easement or parkway or which will otherwise affect a San Dimas resident, contact shall be made in order to notify resident of tree removal.

Property Owner Appeals. A City tree shall be removed only if it meets one of the above stated criteria. If a property owner does not agree with the staff decision on a removal request, they

may appeal to the Director of Parks and Recreation. The City Council serves as the appeal body for Director decisions.

Reasons that are NOT Valid for Removal:

- Leaves getting into gutters or a nuisance to remove.
- Hardscape damage if a feasible, safe and economic solution exists to preserve the tree.
- Messy fruit, sap or other debris.
- Roots in sewer lateral.

Special Circumstances Mitigation. In an effort to preserve and protect the integrity of a neighborhood there may be times when a tree species existing along a specific street or streets may not be appropriate for the available growspace, has reached a state of irrecoverable decline, are in serious conflict with overhead utility lines, or have been ravaged by severe and repeated pest or disease infestation. When these conditions exist the Director may find that the affected streets qualify as a special circumstances designation and warrant a phased mitigation plan to be developed by the Municipal Arborist for the removal and replacement of the street trees in these neighborhoods.

Management Review. The Director of Parks and Recreation shall review all requests for special circumstances designation prior to consideration by the City Manager.

Upon review, the City Council shall have the authority to find on certain streets that the burden of the tree palette on the neighborhood outweighs the value of the trees to the community. The City Council shall make this finding based upon the following criteria:

- **Inadequate Growspace.** A street where there exists a frequent need for repairs to surrounding private and public hardscape, where there exists a history of extensive root pruning of the street trees to accommodate hardscape installations, and where the hardscape reconfiguration alternatives for the street have been exhausted.

- **Major Grove Decline.** A street where a majority of the street trees have reached serious levels of irrecoverable decline due to over-maturity or other factors that can contribute to the trees' decline.

- **Severe Utility Clearance Conflict.** A street where a majority of the trees have reached a height that the required utility clearance pruning would need to be of such severity that it would affect the continued good health and natural structure of the tree.

- **Severe Pest or Disease Infestation.** A condition where the trees planted along a particular street have a history of repeated pest or disease infestation thereby having a negative impact on the health of the trees and the quality of the streetscape. For streets that have been determined to meet these special circumstances, a phased mitigation plan will be developed.

Any street deemed to meet these criteria shall be redesignated with a different species of tree, or trees, as is consistent with the policies for designating street trees established in this Management Plan.

Heritage Trees. One of the factors to be considered by staff and City Council in determining special circumstances is the historic value of the trees in question. Particular trees that have been declared Heritage Trees shall be afforded special consideration in accordance with the protections established for such trees.

TREE/HARDSCAPE CONFLICTS

In keeping with the City's policies for protecting and preserving the health and well-being of the community forest while providing for the safety of the citizens, business owners, employees and visitors, the following guidelines have been established for correcting potentially hazardous situations that result from tree roots disturbing nearby hardscape.

Hardscape Installation Guidelines

Several alternatives are available for accommodating the installation of new hardscape without severely infringing upon the root system of a tree. Any hard-scape installation that may involve the removal of an extensive portion of a tree's root system, or may require the removal of one or more roots that are of a diameter greater than two inches (2"), shall first be evaluated by the Municipal Arborist. If it is determined by the Municipal Arborist that the removal of the offending roots might jeopardize the health or integrity of the tree, then one of the following alternatives should be considered:

- **Off-set.** An off-set is the tapering or reduction of a sidewalk's size down to a general width of not less than forty-eight inches (48").

- **Ramping.** A sidewalk may be constructed to ramp over offending roots, as long as the slope of the grade does not exceed one foot (1') of elevation change within a span of twelve linear feet (12').

- **Reconfiguration.** Sidewalks do not need to be constructed in a straight line. If the public right-of-way can accommodate it, a sidewalk may be reconfigured to curve around a tree in a suitable manner.

- **Removal.** If no other hardscape installation alternative is feasible, a tree may be removed, as long as it complies with the Tree Removal criteria established in this Management Plan.

Every effort shall be made to protect the tree from root or trunk damage. Any root eradication that occurs while completing hardscape installation shall conform to the Root Pruning specifications detailed in this Management Plan.

TREE/SEWER LATERAL CONFLICTS

At times, conflict between tree roots and sewer laterals occurs. Tree roots are attracted to the moisture and nutrients made available by a break in a sewer lateral. They then enter the lateral which may cause blockage and possibly backup. Tree roots are typically found in the top twenty-four inches (24") of soil. Sewer laterals are generally located at a depth of at least five feet (5'). As stated above, when there is a break in a sewer lateral the tree roots are attracted

and grow towards the break in order to utilize the moisture and nutrients. Typically, what is found in these instances is that the lateral itself has failed due to such factors as deteriorated connections or the natural deterioration of clay pipes due to age or earth movement. The City has determined that the maintenance of sewer laterals is the responsibility of the abutting property owner and is not altered by the fact that roots from a city tree may have blocked the lateral.

TREE DONATIONS

Trees may be donated to the City for planting in City parks, at City facilities, and within City easements. The City shall make every effort to have the tree planted where the donor wishes, however, may not always be able to plant a certain tree in a certain place. Donations may be in the form of monetary gifts funded specifically for the purchase and planting of a tree, or the donation may be a tree itself pending approval by the Municipal Arborist.

All donated trees shall be approved by the Municipal Arborist only after the proposed tree and location have been reviewed in light of the Designated Street Tree List and the Nursery Stock Standards described in this Management Plan.

Acceptance of donations implies no reciprocal agreement or obligation to the donor by the City other than designation of donated funds for specific tree gifts. Any tree accepted by the City becomes the property of the City, and shall be subject to all the policies described in this Management Plan.

TREE PERMITS

Title13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code sets the conditions for the acquisition of a permit for any work involving City trees. No person shall plant, prune, root prune, apply pesticides or otherwise disturb any City tree without first obtaining a permit.

Applications for permits must be made to the Parks and Recreation Department on forms provided, and shall include such information as the City deems necessary to review the application. The tree permit form is included in the Appendix of this document.

Any business wishing to acquire a permit for tree work must provide an official copy of a current City of San Dimas Business License at the time of application.

The Parks and Recreation Department shall issue the permit if the proposed work is desirable and the proposed method and workmanship are performed to the standards defined under the Maintenance Guidelines described in this Management Plan. Any permit granted shall contain a date of expiration and the work shall be completed in the time allowed on the permit and in the manner described in it. A permit shall be null and void if its terms are violated. There shall be no fee attached to a tree permit.
Other information provided to permittees shall include a copy of this permit policy, as well as any other details or standard plans related to the work that is to be completed.

Permittees shall be required to have a copy of the permit, and of a current San Dimas Business License (if applicable), present at all times at the work site. Work undertaken by the permittee or their agents may be stopped immediately and the permit may be revoked by oral or written order of the Municipal Arborist if it is determined that the program of work or conditions outlined in the permit are not being complied with.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Construction damage associated with new development taking place around existing trees can be detrimental to those trees in a number of ways. The following policy shall establish construction specifications to preserve and protect City owned trees located on a site that is planned for development.

Tree Protection Zone. City trees are to be protected during adjacent construction through the establishment of a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) prior to the commencement of any construction activity. The following standards shall guide the establishment of the TPZ which shall be reviewed and subject to approval by the Municipal Arborist.

Protective Fencing. Temporary, protective fencing shall be installed around any existing tree that is to be preserved on a project site. This fencing must be made of a material that has high visibility, such as fluorescent-colored, and must be posted at regular intervals around the tree. This fencing shall be placed at a minimum distance of fifteen feet (15') from the trunk of the tree or five feet (5') outside the dripline of the tree whichever distance is greater. No activity shall take place within this fenced area.

Construction Mulching. If the Municipal Arborist determines that traffic encroachment within the dripline of a preserved tree is unavoidable, than a six inch (6") to twelve inch (12") layer of temporary mulch shall be placed over the affected area to disperse the weight of traffic and equipment. Additional weight dispersal and mobility may require the placement of large plywood sheets over the mulched area. Construction mulching and plywood must be removed carefully using hand tools, so as not to damage the tree, as soon as the required activity within the dripline of the tree has been completed.

Excavation Requirements. Whenever possible, services such as water lines and utilities shall be routed around the dripline of trees that are being preserved on a site. If the Municipal Arborist determines that excavation within the dripline of a preserved tree is unavoidable, then every effort shall be made to tunnel under or through the tree's root system with a minimal amount of pruning, rather than to trench across the tree's roots. Trenches located within a TPZ shall be hand dug and roots less than two inches (2") in diameter shall be cut using a pruning saw. Roots larger than two inches (2") in diameter shall be cut only after approval by the Municipal Arborist and only when there is no other feasible alternative. When 25% of the TPZ is impacted by grading or trenching, alternative construction techniques shall be considered. All root pruning shall be in accordance with the Maintenance Guidelines established for such activity in this Management Plan.

Grade Changes. A change of grade around a tree, even well outside of a tree's root zone, can have serious impact on the tree due to reduced aeration or poor drainage.

The Municipal Arborist shall recommend that development specifications include requirements for mitigating such impacts to trees that are to be preserved on a project site based upon the type of grade changes that are to be implemented, tree species, drainage patterns, soil conditions and future irrigation and maintenance plans.

The Municipal Arborist shall employ the following mitigation measures whenever feasible:

Raised Grades. If the existing grade around a tree is to be raised with a backfill less than six inches (6”) in depth, then the Municipal Arborist should consider vertical mulching as a mitigation measure. If a grade around an existing tree is to be raised more than six inches (6”), than the Municipal Arborist should consider specifying the construction of a tree well as a mitigation measure.

Lowered Grades. If the existing grade around a tree is to be lowered on one side of its root zone, than the Municipal Arborist should consider specifying the construction of a terraced dry wall as a mitigation measure. If the existing grade around a tree is to be lowered along all sides of its root zone, than the Municipal Arborist should consider specifying the construction of a tree island as a mitigation measure.

GLOSSARY

ANSI Z133.1: The Section of American National Standards which defines safety requirements for pruning, trimming, repairing, maintaining, and removing trees and for cutting brush, and for the use of equipment in such operations.

Certified Arborist: A person possessing a current arborist certificate from the International Society of Arboriculture who has the technical competence through experience and related training to provide for or supervise the management of trees in the residential, commercial and public landscape.

Branch Collar: Trunk tissue that forms around the base of a branch between the main stem and the branch or a branch and a lateral. As a branch decreases in vigor or begins to die, the collar usually becomes more pronounced and more completely encircles the branch.

Branch Bark Ridge: A ridge of bark in a branch that marks where branch and trunk tissues meet and often extend down the trunk.

Callus: Undifferentiated tissue initially formed by the cambium around and over the wound.

Co-dominant Stem: A large branch or secondary leader competing with a tree's leader.

Crotch: The angle formed at the attachment between a branch and another branch, leader or trunk of a woody plant.

Crown: The leaves and branches of a tree or shrub; the upper portion of a tree from the lowest branches on the trunk to the top.

DBH: The Diameter at Breast Height as measured at four feet (4) above the ground is the standard measurement of tree size used by arborists.

Dripline: The ground area at the outside edge of a tree's branches or canopy.

ISA: The International Society of Arboriculture is a professional association of arborists and tree workers recognized internationally as one of the leading agencies in the research and establishment of high standards for all aspects of tree care.

Lateral: A branch or twig growing from a parent branch or stem.

Leader: A dominant upright stem, usually the main trunk.

NAA: The National Arborist Association is a professional trade association whose chief purpose is to raise the standards of the tree care industry and provide useful service to the public.

Parent Branch or Stem: The tree trunk, or a larger limb from which lateral branches are growing.

Root Ball: The mass of roots growing from the trunk of a tree, including the surrounding soil.

Root Collar: The junction between the root of a plant and its stem, often indicated by a trunk flare.

Topping, Heading Back, Stubbing, Lion-tailing or Pollarding: Severe types of pruning which usually produce less desirable results than more moderate pruning with respect to the tree's natural form and which are generally hazardous to the overall health and stability of the tree.

UAA: The Utility Arborist Association is a professional trade association whose chief purpose is to raise the standards of utility line clearance, while providing the safest conditions possible for line-clearance workers.

Wound: An opening that is created when the tree's protective bark is penetrated, cut, or removed, injuring or destroying living tissue. Pruning a live branch creates a wound, even when the cut is properly made.

Woundwood: Differentiated woody tissue, also referred to as a callus roll, which forms after callus has formed around the margins of a wound. Wounds are closed primarily by woundwood.

APPENDIX

Appendix A- Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code

Appendix B- Maintenance Guideline Standards

Appendix C- City of San Dimas Street Tree Palette

Appendix D- Tree Permit Form

Appendix E- Heritage Tree List

Appendix F- Young Tree Care and Maintenance Mailer

Appendix G- Approved Landscape Plants for Under Oaks

Appendix H- Designated Street Tree List

Appendix A
Title 13 of the San Dimas Municipal Code

ORDINANCE NO. 1163

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN DIMAS ADDING CHAPTER 13.36 TO THE SAN DIMAS MUNICIPAL CODE APPROVING COMMUNITY TREE MANAGEMENT FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIMAS

WHEREAS, Tree ordinances are adopted by communities striving to attain a healthy, vigorous and well-managed community forest; and

WHEREAS, the Tree ordinance shall include the authorization, regulations, penalties, liabilities, and policy necessary to consistently and objectively manage the community forest.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN DIMAS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 13.36 is hereby added to the San Dimas Municipal Code and shall read as follows:

Chapter 13.36 COMMUNITY TREE MANAGEMENT

Sections:

13.36.010 Purpose.
13.36.020 Definitions.
13.36.030 Responsibility for Community Tree Care.
13.36.040 Tree valuation.
13.36.050 Permits.
13.36.060 Prohibited Activities and Conditions.
13.36.070 Penalties and Liabilities for Violations of this Chapter.
13.36.080 Severability.
13.36.090 Appeals.

13.36.010 Purpose

This chapter establishes responsibility, policy, standards and regulations necessary to ensure that Community Trees are maintained in a safe and healthy condition through professionally accepted arboricultural standards. In adopting this chapter, it is the intent of the City to protect, preserve and enhance Community Trees as hereafter defined.

13.36.020 Definitions

The definitions in this section shall apply to this chapter. Words used in the singular include the plural and vice versa.

13.36.0201 "Community Tree" means any city owned tree which is located within any public park, city right of way, median, parkway, planting easement, or on any other city-owned property.

13.36.0202 "Community Forest Management Plan" means a written document developed and implemented by the city which sets forth policies, procedures, standards and other relevant guidelines regarding the selection, planting, maintenance and removal of community trees, and establishes general preservation and planned management objectives to promote and perpetuate a sustainable community forest. This management plan shall include a copy of the City Council approved Street Tree Palette and the Designated Street Tree List.

13.36.0203 "Director" means the Director of the Parks and Recreation Department or his or her designee.

13.36.0204 "Easement" or "right-of-way" means land owned by another over which the city has an easement or right-of-way for street and related purposes.

13.36.0205 "Parkway" refers to that portion of a street right-of-way which is available for landscaping, and not for curb, gutter or pavement.

13.36.0206 "Heritage Tree" is a Community Tree which by virtue of it's species, size, age, appearance or historical interest has been found by the City Council to be of importance to the community. The Parks and Recreation Department shall retain a detailed inventory of all Heritage Trees.

13.36.0207 "Maintain" or "maintenance" means activities such as, but not limited to, trimming, root-pruning, spraying, watering, fertilizing, mulching, treating for disease or injury, or any other similar act which promotes the safety, growth, health, beauty and life of any Community Tree.

13.36.0208 "Owner" means and includes all Persons who have a legal interest in private real property, as well as tenants, lessees, and other persons who have control or possession of, or who are responsible for, private real property.

13.36.0209 "Person" means and includes any individual, partnership of any kind, corporation, limited liability company, association, joint venture, trust or other organization, however formed, as well as trustees, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or any combination of such persons. "Person" also includes any public entity or agency that acts as an owner in the city.

13.36.0210 "Pruning," "trimming" or "thinning" means and includes any act by which the reduction of the density of a Community Tree using professionally accepted arboricultural standards occurs.

13.36.0211 "Responsible Person" means and includes any Person, whether as an

owner as defined in this section, or otherwise, who allows, causes, creates, maintains, or permits a violation of this chapter to exist or continue, by any act or the omission of any act or duty. The actions or inactions of a Responsible Person's agent, employee, representative, service provider or contractor shall be attributable to that Responsible Person. Such persons shall also constitute Responsible Persons.

13.36.0212 "Topping", "stubbing" or "pollarding" means removal of a branch to a stub, bud or lateral branch not large enough to assume a terminal role which produces less desirable results than more moderate pruning with respect to the natural form of the tree and which is generally hazardous to the overall health and stability of the tree.

13.36.030 Responsibility for Community Tree Care

The powers and duties of the Director under this chapter are as follows:

A. To have charge of, direct and supervise the planting, maintenance, and removal of any Community Tree.

B. To establish and revise when necessary the Community Forest Management Plan which states policies, procedures, and standards concerning the selection, planting, maintenance and removal of community trees.

C. To review all landscaping, construction or development plans when the actions proposed therein, may directly or indirectly, affect the health or welfare of Community Trees.

D. To grant or deny the issuance of all permits for the planting, pruning or maintenance of Community Trees.

E. To impose conditions on the issuance of a permit that is granted pursuant to this chapter.

F. To prepare and keep appropriate records of all Community Trees as deemed necessary.

G. To enforce the provisions of this chapter.

13.36.040 Tree Valuation

When it is necessary to assign a value to a Community Tree the latest edition of the International Society of Arboriculture Guide for Plant Appraisal shall be utilized.

13.36.050 Permits

A. A Person shall obtain a written permit from the Director prior to undertaking, causing or allowing the following actions, to occur:

(1) Planting, pruning, root pruning, thinning, trimming, or otherwise performing, causing, or allowing an act of maintenance to occur on a Community Tree.

(2) Applying pesticides to a Community Tree.

(3) Engaging in any form of alteration, construction, demolition, relocation or repair of a building or structure, or commencing any other form of improvement on city or

private real property that may directly or indirectly affect the health or welfare of a Community Tree. A permit is required pursuant to this chapter notwithstanding the issuance of any city technical code permits, approvals or other permits.

B. Applications for permits must be made to the Parks and Recreation Department on forms provided by the department, and shall include such information as the Director deems necessary to review the application. A fee shall not be charged for a permit issued pursuant to this section.

C. The Director shall issue a permit, upon determining that, the public interest is best served by such action, and that the service provider, in performing the proposed action will adhere to the standards defined in the Community Forest Management Plan. Any permit granted shall contain a date of expiration and the work must be completed in the time allowed on the permit and in the manner in which it is described. A permit shall be null and void if its terms are violated.

D. The Director may impose conditions to any permit in order to protect the health and welfare of Community Trees.

E. Work undertaken by the permittee or his or her agents may be stopped immediately and the permit may be revoked by oral or written order of the Director when it is determined that the program of work or conditions violates the terms of the permit.

F. City personnel, contractors and service providers who remove a Community Tree pursuant to a written agreement with the city are exempt from the requirements of this section.

13.36.060 Prohibited Activities and Conditions

It is prohibited and unlawful for any Person to do, cause, or allow the following activities or conditions to occur:

A. Damage, carve, disturb, transplant, prune, root prune or remove any Community Tree, or undertake any other action that may directly or indirectly affect the health or welfare of a Community Tree, except as provided in pursuant to section 13.36.050.

B. Top, stub or pollard any Community Tree.

C. Cause or allow any poison or other substance harmful to tree life to lie, leak, pour, flow or drip upon or into the soil within the drip line of any Community Tree; or set fire or permit any fire to burn when such fire or heat thereof will injure any portion of a Community Tree; or to operate any device, equipment, object or tool such as a mechanical weeding device, in such a manner as to cause damage to a Community Tree in any way.

D. Except pursuant to a permit issued by the Director pursuant to section 13.36.050, improve a city easement or public dedication area, or parkway that is on or abuts private real property with structures or hardscape materials (including but not limited to, concrete, asphalt, bricks or pavers) or to otherwise place, store or maintain any stone, brick, concrete, lumber, tile, pipe or other personal property in such areas when such actions, structures, materials and items could directly or indirectly damage a community tree because of harm or possible harm to its root system or any portion of the tree or when such actions,

structures, materials and items could compact the soil over roots or otherwise impede free passage of water, air or fertilizer to the root system of a Community Tree.

E. Cause or allow irrigation on or in close proximity in such a manner as to cause harm, decline or death to a Community Tree.

F. Install or maintain any plants, vegetation or irrigation system underneath the canopy of a Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia) except plants, vegetation or irrigation system that is approved in writing by the Director. The Parks and Recreation Department shall maintain a list of City approved plants that are appropriate for planting beneath the canopy of the native Coast Live Oak. The City has the right to cause to be removed any unapproved plants, vegetation or irrigation systems that are growing or installed beneath a community Coast Live Oak tree.

G. Fail to install, implement or maintain sufficient guards or protectors, as identified in the Community Forest Management Plan, during the course of any construction or repair to, or alteration or demolition of a structure, or other improvement on city or private real property so as to prevent injury, harm or detriment to any Community Tree. Prior written approval of the Municipal Arborist shall be obtained before such devices are installed or implemented.

H. Undertake actions for which a permit is required; exceed the scope of a permit; violate a condition of a permit, or perform actions after a permit has expired.

13.36.070 Penalties and Liabilities for Violations of this Chapter

A. Any Person who violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless the prosecuting attorney charges the offense as an infraction.

B. Responsible Persons shall be jointly and severally liable to the city for the appraised value of each Community Tree that is removed in violation of this chapter, as well as for each damaged or injured Community Tree that the Director determines will not regain its complete health, appearance or life expectancy as a result of an action or inaction that constitutes a violation of this chapter.

C. Responsible Persons who unlawfully remove an entire Community Tree, or who partially remove, damage or injure a Community Tree in violation of this Chapter, which the Director determines must then be entirely removed, shall also mitigate the loss of said tree to the community forest as follows:

(1) Heritage Trees shall be replaced at a ratio of four to one, either on the site of their removal or in other public areas in the city as determined by the Director.

(2) Other Community Trees shall be replaced at a ratio of two to one, either on the site of their removal or in other publicly owned or dedicated areas in the city as determined by the Director.

(3) Responsible persons shall be jointly and severally liable to the city for the removal costs and disposal charges or fees in connection with any damaged Community Tree. These include, but are not limited to, the costs and expenses that the city incurs when city personnel are used, or those fees and expenses that a contractor charges the city for its services. When a contractor removes and disposes of a tree, the responsible persons, shall also be jointly and severally liable to the city for staff time of city personnel in overseeing this project.

(4) Tree replacement size shall be determined based upon tree valuation per section 13.36.040. Responsible Persons shall be jointly and severally liable for the city's purchase and delivery of such trees to the selected locations, as well as for the cost of their installation.

(5) If the Director elects to not designate a replacement location, the Responsible Person shall nevertheless be jointly and severally liable for the city's present cost of replacement trees, which funds, when received, shall be placed in a Community Tree fund and utilized for Community Tree planting projects in the city.

(6) The Responsible Persons shall tender full payment for the liabilities described in Subsections (B) and (C) above to the city within ten (10) calendar days of the date the Parks and Recreation Department issues a written request for payment by first class mail to said person. The city's receipt of full payment of said liabilities from one Responsible Person shall inure to the benefit of any other Responsible Persons. The city may collect unpaid sums in any manner allowed by law.

D. The liabilities set forth in this section shall be in addition to any other fines, damages or other sanctions that may be imposed on a responsible person pursuant to California Civil Code Section 3346 or other applicable state law.

E. The penalties and consequences provided for in this section are cumulative and not exclusive.

13.36.080 Severability

Should any section, clause or provision of this chapter be declared by the courts to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the chapter as a whole, or parts thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid.

13.36.090 Appeals

Should any person disagree with a determination made by the Director they may appeal to the City Manager or his or her designee. All appeals shall be made in writing and shall state the basis for the appeal.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its final passage, and within fifteen (15) days after its passage, the City Clerk shall cause it to be published at least once in the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of San Dimas, and hereby designated for that purpose.

PASSED, APPROVED AND INTRODUCED this 10th day of October, 2006.

_____
Mayor of the City of San Dimas

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

I, INA RIOS, City Clerk of the City of San Dimas, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1163 was regularly introduced at the regular meeting of the City Council on _____, and was thereafter adopted and passed at the regular meeting held on _____, by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that within fifteen (15) days from the date of its passage, I caused a copy of said Ordinance No. 1163 to be published in the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin.

_____
City Clerk

Appendix B
City of San Dimas
Parks and Recreation Department
Maintenance Guidelines Standards

Pruning Standards

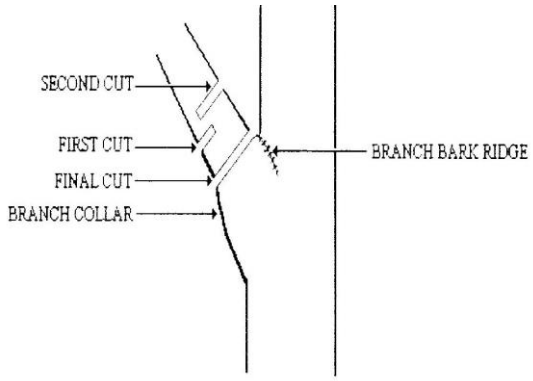
All City trees shall be pruned on a regular basis using professionally accepted standards, as established by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), National Arborists Association (NAA), and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Section Z133.1. All City trees shall be pruned in a manner that will encourage good development while preserving their health, structure and natural appearance. Topping, heading back, stubbing, lion-tailing or pollarding of public trees is strictly prohibited.

General Procedures

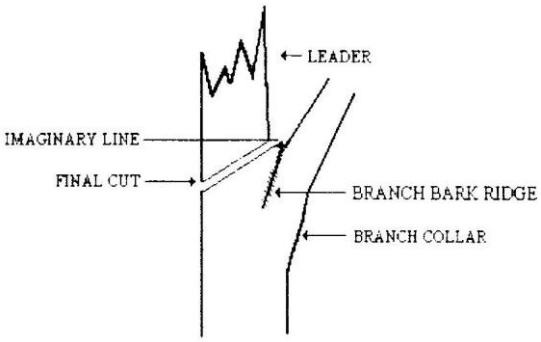
Each cut should be made carefully, at the correct location, leaving a smooth surface with no jagged edges or torn bark. The correct anatomical location is just beyond the branch collar.

Jump Cutting
Large or heavy limbs shall be removed using three cuts.

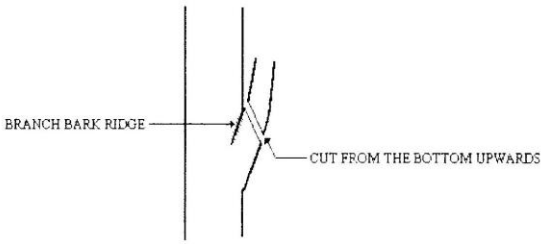
1. The first undercuts the limb one or two feet out from the parent branch or trunk. A properly made undercut will eliminate the chance of the the branch "peeling" or tearing bark as it is removed.
2. The second cut is the top cut which is made slightly further out on the limb than the undercut. This allows the limb to drop smoothly when the weight is released.
3. The third cut removes the stub back to just outside the branch collar.



Drop Crotching Co-Dominant or Dead Leaders
Removing a co-dominant or dead leader is best accomplished by cutting the limb back to a lateral that is at least 1/3 the size of the parent limb.



Pruning at Narrow Attachments
To prevent damage to the parent limb when removing a branch with narrow attachments, the final cut should be made from the bottom of the branch upward.



City of San Dimas
Parks and Recreation Department
Planting Standards

Tree Planting Instructions

1) Dig the planting hole at least twice the width of the root ball, but no deeper than its height.

2) Scarify edges of planting hole.

3) Carefully remove tree from container, never lift tree by the trunk. Clip dead, girdling, kinked and matted roots.

4) Make sure that the root crown is visible. If necessary, remove the upper layer of soil to expose the root crown.

5) Place tree in planting hole with the nursery stake to the north of the tree. In most cases, plant so that the root crown is one to two inches above grade.

6) Rotate tree so that obvious large roots are directed away from nearby pavement.

7) Place fertilizer tablets in hole per manufacturer's instructions.

8) Backfill with native soil, tamping soil several times as hole is filled.

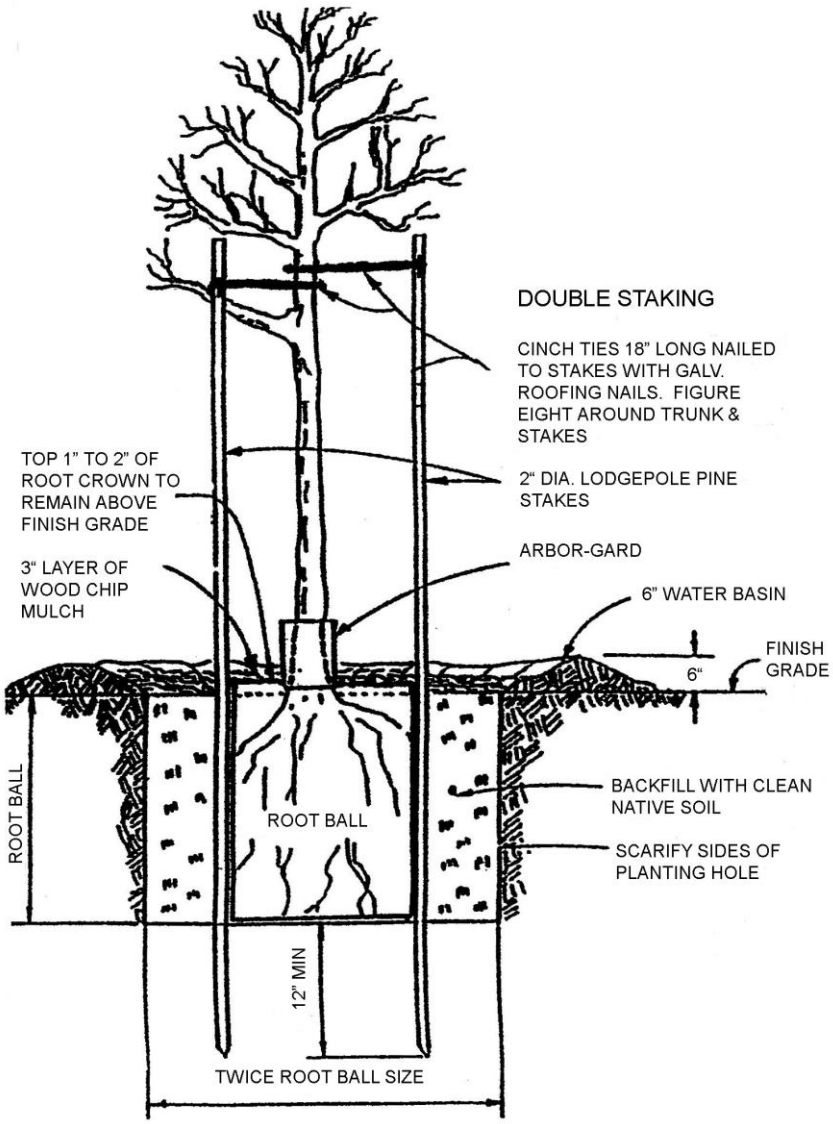
9) Place two twelve foot lodge-pole pine stakes outside the root-ball on either side of tree perpendicular to prevailing westerly winds. Drive stakes twelve inches into undisturbed soil. Stakes are to be plumb and parallel.

10) Place two sets of cinch ties spaced twenty-four inches apart in a figure eight through each other and nail to stakes with galvanized roofing nails.

11) Wrap one standard Arbor-Gard around base of tree and remove all nursery tags.

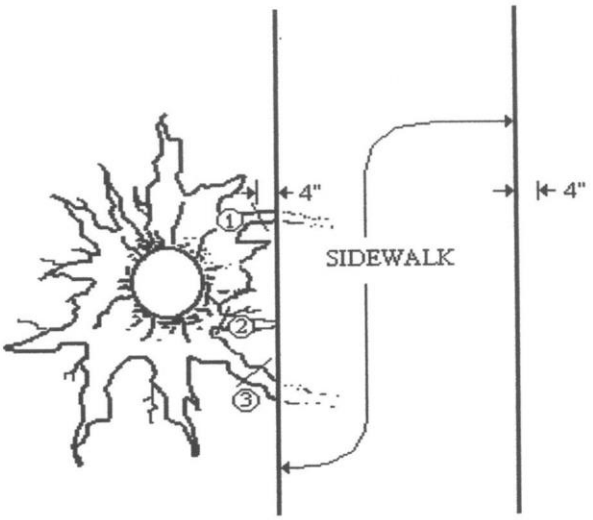
12) Cover basin with a inch layer of mulch.

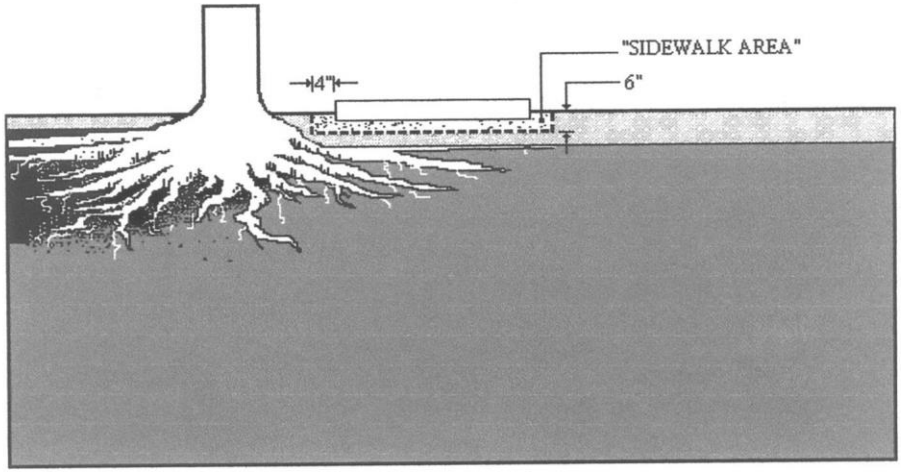
13) Give tree initial deep-watering.



Contact Underground Service Alert at least forty-eight 48 hours prior to planting. Dial 1-800 422-4133 before you dig.

City of San Dimas
Parks and Recreation Department
Selective Root Pruning Standards



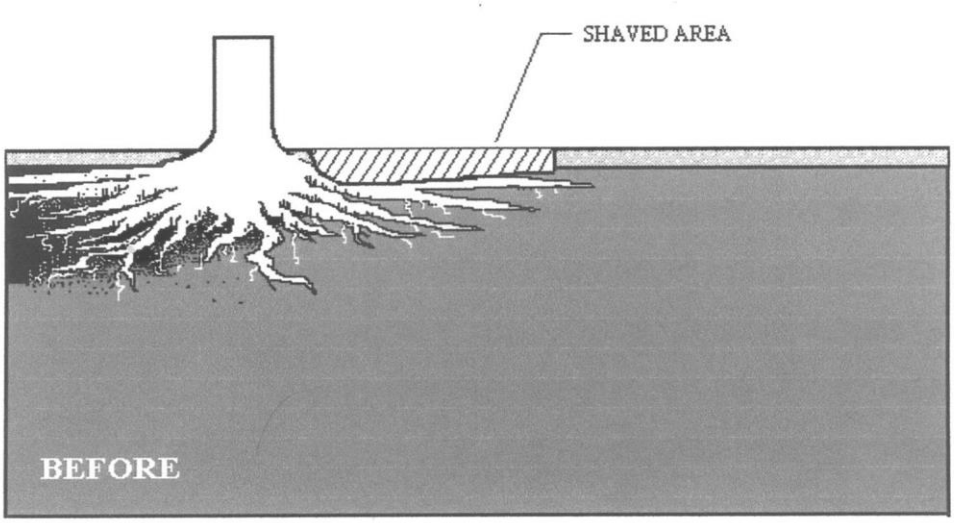


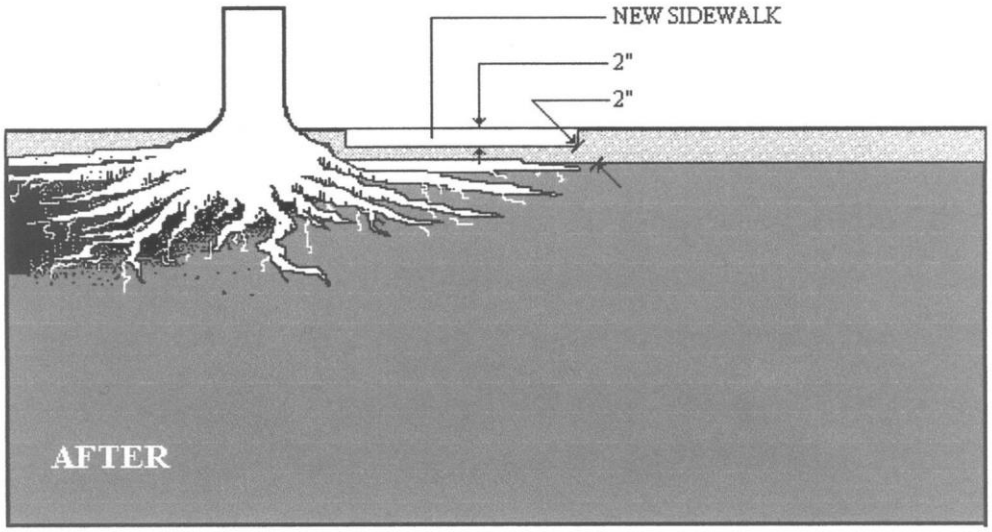
Section View

Notes:

1. Roots shall be cut at the nearest node to encourage roots that grow away from the sidewalk.
2. Roots must be cleanly cut 4” away from the new sidewalk edge.
3. Backfill excavated areas with soil as quickly as possible so that roots do not dry out.

City of San Dimas
Parks and Recreation Department
Root Shaving Standards





Notes:

1. Roots are to be shaved down to enable at least two inch clearance between sidewalk and root. Backfill with pea gravel.
2. No more than one third (1/3) of a root's diameter shall be shaved off.
3. Shaving cuts shall be made clean and smooth with no crushing or tearing of the remaining root.

Appendix C
City of San Dimas
Street Tree Palette

Botanical Name	Common Name	Growth Habit	Size	PKWY
Acacia stenophylla	Shoestring Acacia	Evergreen weeping	30’ x 20’	3’
Acacia smalli	Sweet Acacia	Deciduous spreading	35' x 25'	4’
Agonis flexuosa	Peppermint Tree	Evergreen weeping	35' x 35'	5’
Arctostaphylos	Common Manzanita	Evergreen spreading	20’ x 10’	2’
Calodendrum capense	Cape Chestnut	Semi-evergreen	40’ x 40’	5’
Cassia leptophylla	Golden Medallion	Evergreen spreading	25’ x 20’	4’
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	Evergreen upright	80’ x 40’	7’
Celtis sinensis	Chinese Hackberry	Deciduous spreading	50’ x 45’	8’
Cercidium floridum	Blue Palo Verde	Deciduous spreading	30' x 30'	5'
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	Deciduous spreading	30' x 25'	4'
Chionanthus retusus	Chinese Fringe	Deciduous spreading	20’ x 15’	3’
Chitalpa tashkentensis	Chitalpa	Deciduous spreading	30’ x 30’	3’
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor	Evergreen spreading	50’ x 60’	6’
Cotinus coggygris	Smoke Tree	Evergreen upright	25' x 25'	2’
Eucalyptus ficifolia	Red-flowering Gum	Evergreen spreading	40’ x 40’	6’
Eucalyptus nicholli	Willow-leafed Gum	Evergreen weeping	40’ x 35’	4’
Eucalyptus torquata	Coral gum	Evergreen upright	20’ x 20’	2’
Fraxinus oxycarpa	Raywood Ash	Deciduous rounded	35’ x 25’	5’
Geijera parviflora	Australian Willow	Evergreen weeping	40’ x 25’	5’
Gingko biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Deciduous upright	50’ x 30’	5’
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	Deciduous spreading	40’ x 30’	6’
Hymenosporum flavum	Sweetshade	Evergreen upright	25’ x 20’	3’
Koelreuteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame	Deciduous rounded	25’ x 25’	6’
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	Deciduous rounded	25’ X 25’	2’
Laurus nobilis	Sweet Bay	Evergreen conical	40’ x 30’	5’
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	Deciduous upright	60’ x 40’	5’
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	Evergreen pyramidal	60’ x 40’	8’
Maytenus boaria	Mayten Tree	Evergreen weeping	50’ x 25’	5’
Melaleuca linariifolia	Flaxleaf Paperbark	Evergreen upright	30’ x 20’	5’
Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo Tree	Deciduous pyramidal	50’ x 25’	7’
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	Evergreen pyramidal	60’ x 40’	7’
Pistache chinensis	Chinese Pistache	Deciduous spreading	40’ x 40’	5’
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane	Deciduous upright	60’ x 40’	7’
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	Deciduous upright	70’ x 40’	8’
Podocarpus gracilior	Yew Pine	Evergreen upright	60’ x 60’	8’
Prosopis chilensis	Chilean Mesquite	Evergreen spreading	25’ x 25’	5’
Prunus campanulata	Flowering Cherry	Deciduous upright	25’ x 25’	5’
Pyrus betulifolia “Dancer”	Dancer Pear	Deciduous upright	30’ x 25’	5’

Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	Evergreen spreading	70’ x 90’	5’
Quercus engelmanii	Englemann Oak	Evergreen spreading	60’ x 60'	8’
Quercus suber	Cork Oak	Evergreen spreading	60’ x 40’	8’
Tabebuia avellandae	Lavender Trumpet	Deciduous spreading	30’ x 25’	5’
Tabebuia chrysotricha	Golden Trumpet	Deciduous rounded	25’ x 25’	2’
Tristania conferta	Brisbane Box	Evergreen upright	60’ x 40’	5’
Tristaniopsis laurina	Water Gum	Evergreen upright	20' x 20'	2'
Ulmus parvifolia Drake	Chinese Elm	Semi-evergreen	40’ x 50’	5’
Zelkova serrata	Sawleaf Zelkova	Deciduous upright	60’ x 60’	8’

Appendix D

Tree Permit

Parks and Recreation Department
Landscape Maintenance Division
245 East Bonita Avenue 91773

Phone # (909) 394-6273 Fax # (909) 394-6276

Tree Permit

Date:_____

Property Owner:_____ Contractor: _____

Address: _____ Address: _____

_____ _____

Telephone: _____ Telephone: _____

Number of Trees Affected: ____

Type of Permit

❑ Planting ❑ Root-Pruning ❑ Pruning ❑ Chemical Application
❑ Other (please explain): _____

Reason for Request: _____

_____

_____

I, _____ do hereby request authorization of the City of San Dimas to perform the work as detailed above at _____ in accordance with all City specifications. I further agree to bear all
(Address)
costs and liabilities connected with the approved project; and that, any contractor or subcontractor used to complete this project is identified and approved by the City of San Dimas; and that, I will contact the Municipal Arborist at (909) 394-6273 at least 48 hours prior to commencing work in order to schedule an inspection.

❑ Approved ❑ Denied ❑ Approved with Modifications

Modifications: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____ Date:_____ * _____

Signature of Parks and Recreation Director or designee **Signature of Permit Recipient**

*** Permit Expires 60 Calendar Days from date of approval**

Appendix E
Heritage Tree List

1. Cedrus deodara- This stately Deodar Cedar is located on the south east front lawn of the historic Walker House Mansion on San Dimas Avenue. At 93' tall with a spread of 70' and a girth of 40" in diameter this approximately 124 year old tree (in 2012) is said to be the oldest Deodar Cedar in the area and is listed as an exceptional tree on page 19 of Donald R. Hodel's book titled "Exceptional Trees of Los Angeles".

2. Araucaria cunninghamii- This rare Hoop Pine is registered as the national champion, being the largest known tree of it's species in the United States. It is located on the north east corner in the front lawn of the historic Walker House Mansion on San Dimas Avenue. This specimen is over 89' tall with a 35' spread and 42" diameter and is said to be the oldest of its kind in California. It reputedly was planted in the 1880's when the mansion was constructed and is approximately 132 years old (in 2012).

3. Cinnamomum camphora- The two majestic Camphor trees located at the train depot on Bonita Avenue welcome visitors to the downtown area. The eastern most tree is 60' tall with a spread of over 90' and a diameter of 42". The tree to the west has a multi trunk that measures over 75" in diameter and is the largest of the two at 90' tall with a spread of over 70'.

4. Pinus halepensis- The famous San Dimas Christmas tree is located in front of the historic San Dimas Train Depot and is decorated with lights every Christmas by the Parks and Recreation crew in time for the holidays. A special lighting ceremony then kicks off the holiday season. This beautiful Allepo Pine is 60' tall has a spread of over 25' and a diameter of 30".

5. Quercus lobata- Located in the City parkway in front of 422 N. San Dimas Avenue, this is the only known mature Valley Oak existing within the City of San Dimas. This unique specimen is 75' tall with a spread of 70' and a diameter of over 39". This particular species of Oak is considered the monarch of California Oak trees by virtue of their size, age and beauty.

6. Quercus agrifolia- The Coast Live Oak trees which line N. San Dimas Avenue, Gladstone Street and exist throughout the city are considered heritage trees by virtue of their indigenous tree status, majestic beauty and value to the community. They are the native trees which at one time were predominate in the region. They are to be protected and preserved for future generations to enjoy.

Appendix F
Young Tree Care and Maintenance Mailer

City of San Dimas
Landscape Maintenance Division
(909) 394-6273

TREE CARE AND WATERING INSTRUCTIONS

To ensure the survival of your new parkway tree and reduce the potential for problems as the tree matures, please follow these simple Tree Care and Watering Instructions:

1. In order for the new tree to become well established it will need approximately 15 gallons of water weekly for the first 2-3 years of its life. Trees should be watered consistently.

2. Water slowly and deeply two to three times per week depending on weather conditions. Use low water pressure to allow the water to seep into the basin. You may notice the City water truck in your neighborhood watering trees. They may even water your tree if it appears dry. Please continue to water your tree as the City is only watering those that are not being watered by the resident.

3. Water standing in the basin longer than 10 minutes could be a sign of very heavy clay soil and/or poor drainage. Standing water and very wet soil can lead to root and crown rot. Water less and aerate the soil to improve drainage.

4. Yellowed leaves are a sign of under watering or, in rare cases, over watering. Check your soil and alter your watering schedule appropriately.

5. Continue to water the tree even during the rainy season. Only during heavy rains should you stop watering until the soil has a chance to dry out.

6. Please keep the basin free of weeds, turf and other plants which compete with the tree for water and nutrients. Your tree will mature faster if this area is mulched and kept free of plant material.

7. Do not level off the basin that has been constructed around your tree. It is there in order to ensure that when the tree is irrigated the water does not runoff. In order for the tree to survive, it is imperative that water gets to the root system.

8. Watering before 10am or after 8pm can reduce water loss from evaporation.

9. Deep watering helps to develop a more deeply rooted and drought tolerant tree while shallow watering encourages surface rooting which can lead to sidewalk damage.

10. Washing tree foliage occasionally can help prevent pest problems.

11. Avoid using trimming devices also known as "weed whackers" near the trunk of the tree. These devices damage the trees, lead to future problems and most often, death of the tree. Arbor Guards will be placed around the base of the tree at the time of installation. These help to protect the tree from "weedwackeritis". Please do not remove them.

12. The Landscape Maintenance Division will trim the tree(s) as a part of our routine tree trimming cycle. However, if you notice any conditions that seem unhealthy or may create a hazard please contact us at (909) 394-6273.

Appendix G
Approved Landscape Plants for Under Oaks

Ground Cover

Australian Fuchsia
Coprosma
Cotoneaster
Creeping Mahonia
Dwarf Coyote Brush
Evergreen Currant
Juniper
Polygonum
Rockrose
Rosemary
Wild Strawberry

Shrubs

Bush Anemone
Darwin Barberry
Germander
Gooseberry
Heavenly Bamboo
Island Bush Snapdragon
Laurustinus
Mahonia
Manzanita
Pacific Wax Myrtle
Rhamnus
Silktassel
Sugar Bush
True Myrtle

Perennials

Aloe
Artemisia
Blue-eyed Grass
Beard Tongue
California Fuchsia
California Poppy
California Wood Fern
Catmint
Coral Bells
Daylily
Deer Grass
Evening Primrose
Fountain Grass
Iris Pacific Coast hybrids
Lavender Cotton
Limonium perezii
Matilija Poppy
Origanum
Purple Needle Grass
Red-Hot Poker
Sage
Santa Barbara Daisy
Southern Sword Fern
Stonecrop
Sword Fern
Thyme
Woolly Yarrow
Winter-Blooming Bergenia

Appendix H

City Of San Dimas
Parks and Recreation Department

DESIGNATED STREET TREE LIST

STREET	PRIMARY DESIGNATION	SITE LIMITATION ALTERNATE	DESIGN ALTERNATE
1st Street	Chinese Pistache	Chinese Fringe	Shoestring Acacia
2nd Street	Raywood Ash	Yellow Trumpet	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
3rd Street	Chinese Flame	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Shoestring Acacia
4th Street	Raywood Ash	Yellow Trumpet	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
5th Street	Chinese Pistache	Chinese Fringe	Shoestring Acacia
6th Street	Coast Live Oak	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Dancer Pear
Abby Court	Honey Locust	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Shoestring Acacia
Abeline Road	Maidenhair	Manzanita	Peppermint Tree
Acacia Avenue	Lavender Trumpet	Chinese Fringe	California Sycamore
Aquirre Avenue	Chinese Pistache	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Lavender Trumpet
Airedale Court	Honey Locust	Chitalpa	Peppermint Tree
Alford Street	Evergreen Elm	Golden Medallion	Honeylocust “Sunburst”
Allen Avenue	Honey Locust	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Coast Live Oak
Amelia Avenue	Coast Live Oak	Chinese Fringe	Shoestring Acacia
Americana Drive	Maidenhair	Smoke Tree	Golden Medallion
Andover Avenue	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”
Arapaho Way	Coast Live Oak	Manzanita	Lavender Trumpet
Ardmore Court	Cape Chestnut	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Chinese Pistache
Arrow Hwy	Canary Pine	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Lavender Trumpet
Ashvale Drive	Coast Live Oak	Chilean Mesquite	Golden Medallion
Ascot Court	Sweet Bay	Yellow Trumpet	Chilean Mesquite
Avenida Colina	Tipu Tree	Peppermint Tree	Maidenhair
Avenida Entrada	Cape Chestnut	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow
Avenida Ladera	Cinnamon Camphor	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”	Sweet Bay
Avenida Loma Vista	Honey Locust	Chinese Fringe	Chitalpa
Avenida Lomita	Canary Pine	Australian Willow	Peppermint Tree
Avenida Monte Vista	Cape Chestnut	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Coral Gum
Badillo Street	Cinnamon Camphor	Eastern Redbud	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
Balboa Court	Honey Locust	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Australian Willow
Balton Avenue	Camphor	Crape Myrtle “ Natchez”	Sweetshade

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Baseline Road	Coast Live Oak	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Mesquite
Basilio Street	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Dancer Pear	Coral Gum
Bassett Court	Tipu Tree	Chinese Fringe	Mayten Tree
Bayfield Drive	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Australian Willow
Belleview Avenue	Chinese Fringe	Yellow Trumpet	Smoke Tree
Bellgrove Street	Cork Oak	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Manzanita
Ben Avon Court	Chinese Flame	Chinese Fringe	Dancer pear
Benbow Street	Cork Oak	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”	Chinese Pistache
Bentley Court	Chinese Flame	Water Gum	Shoestring Acacia
Benwood Street	Yew Pine	Japanese Pagoda	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”
Berkshire Court	Cape Chestnut	Mayten Tree	Dancer Pear
Billow Drive	Maidenhair	Australian Willow	Brisbane Box
Birchnell Avenue	Chinese Pistache	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Sweetshade
Bishop Lane	Red Flowering Gum	Crape Myrtle “”Natchez”	Golden Medallion
Bonita Avenue	Cinnamon Camphor	Eastern Redbud	Australian Willow
Borrego Court	Canary Pine	Smoke Tree	Golden Medallion
Bradish Avenue	Cape Chestnut	Magnolia “Russet”	Chinese Pistache
Braziliana Drive	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Chitalpa	Golden Medallion
Brighton Court	California Sycamore	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Shoestring Acacia
Brinwood Drive	Maidenhair	Australian Willow	Shoestring Acacia
Bristol Road	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”
Buckingham Avenue	Honey Locust	Magnolia “Russet”	Shoestring Acacia
Butterfield Avenue	Coast Live Oak	Eastern Redbud	Manzanita
Calico Court	Coast Live Oak	Yellow Trumpet	Smoke Tree
Calle Alto	Maidenhair	Yellow Trumpet	Chitalpa
Calle Arcana	Maidenhair	Chinese Fringe	Mesquite
Calle Arroyo	Sweet Bay	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
Calle Bandera	Canary Pine	Blue Palo Verde	Shoestring Acacia
Calle Caballero	Chinese Pistache	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Flowering Cherry
Calle Carillo	Cinnamon Camphor	Chitalpa	Mayten Tree
Calle Ciervos	Maidenhair	Dancer Pear	Honeylocust
Calle de Armonia	Englemann Oak	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Peppermint Tree
Calle del Olvida	Raywood Ash	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Golden Medallion
Calle de Oro	Brisbane Box	Yellow Trumpet	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
Calle Espana	Chinese Pistache	Eastern Redbud	Australian Willow
Calle Estrella	Coast Live Oak	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Shoestring Acacia
Calle Frondosa	Raywood Ash	Australian Willow	Mesquite
Calle Galante	Maidenhair	Yellow Trumpet	Flowering Cherry
Calle Hermosa	California Sycamore	Eastern Redbud	Maidenhair

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Calle Las Flores	Sweetshade	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Golden Medallion
Calle Linda	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Yellow Trumpet	Shoestring Acacia
Calle Miradero	Chinese Pistache	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow
Calle Oro	Shoestring Acacia	Water Gum	Flowering Cherry
Calle Ortega	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Yellow Trumpet	Shoestring Acacia
Calle Pajaros	Cinnamon Camphor	Japanese Pagoda	Dancer Pear
Calle Primavera	Cape Chestnut	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow
Calle Serra	Red Flowering Gum	Mayten Tree	Dancer Pear
Calle Vistaso	Magnolia “Russet”	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”	Golden Medallion
Calora Street	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Flowering Cherry	Golden Medallion
Cambert Court	Dancer Pear	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Mayten Tree
Camino Del Cerritos	Canary Pine	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow
Camino Del Sur	Cork Oak	Chinese Fringe	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”
Cannon Avenue	Shoestring Acacia	Mesquite	Smoke Tree
Canterbury Lane	Chinese Pistache	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Dancer Pear
Canyon Hill Road	Southern Magnolia	Eastern Redbud	Coral Gum
Cardiff Road	Brisbane Box	Blue Palo Verde	Shoestring Acacia
Carew Street	Chinese Pistache	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Lavender Trumpet
Carlet Street	Cape Chestnut	Australian Willow	Coral Gum
Carlisle Court	Maidenhair	Swamp Gum	Chinese Pistache
Cataract Avenue	Cinnamon Camphor	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Chitalpa
Chapparal Road	Coast Live Oak	Yellow Trumpet	Shoestring Acacia
Charford Street	Red Flowering Gum	Crape Myrtle “”Arapaho”	Peppermint Tree
Charro Court	Chinese Pistache	Australian Willow	Golden Medallion
Chaucer Court	Honey Locust	Chinese Fringe	Peppermint Tree
Cherokee Court	California Sycamore	Mesquite	Coral Gum
Chesney Avenue	Honey Locust	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Maidenhair
Cheyenne Drive	London Plane	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Coral Gum
Chisholm Court	Chinese Flame	Sweet Acacia	Mayten Tree
Churchhill Avenue	Sawleaf Zelkova	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Australian Willow
Cienega Avenue	Cinnamon Camphor	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Golden Medallion
Cliffside Drive	Deodar Cedar	Dancer Pear	London Plane
Cody Road	Coast Live Oak	Chinese Fringe	Mesquite
Columbiana Drive	Raywood Ash	Australian Willow	Golden Medallion
Commercial Street	Honey Locust	Chinese Fringe	Dancer Pear
Conestoga Road	Chinese Flame	Mayten Tree	Flowering Cherry
Coronado Street	Sweet Bay	Chinese Fringe	Honeylocust
Country Oak Road	California Sycamore	Dancer Pear	Coral Gum
Coventry Court	Tulip Tree	Golden Trumpet	Coral Gum

Covina Blvd	Chinese Pistache	Fringe Tree	Golden Medallion
Crystal Springs Road	Cinnamon Camphor	Australian Willow	Dancer Pear
Cypress Avenue	London Plane	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Willow-leafed Gum
Cypress Way	Chinese Flame	Chitalpa	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”
Dakota Court	Cork Oak	Mayten Tree	Shoestring Acacia
Dalepark Drive	Coast Live Oak	Yellow Trumpet	Australian Willow
Dalton Road	Southern Magnolia	Eastern Redbud	Flowering Cherry
Danecroft Avenue	Chinese Pistache	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”	Shoestring Acacia
Darwood Avenue	Golden Medallion	Chinese Fringe	Sweet Acacia
De Anza Heights	Coast Live Oak	Eastern Redbud	Manzanita
Deer Creek Road	Cinnamon Camphor	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Sweet Acacia
Deerflats Drive	Cork Oak	Australian Willow	Lavender Trumpet
Delancey Avenue	Chinese Pistache	Chinese Fringe	Dancer Pear
Deveron Court	London Plane	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Sweet Bay
Dixie Drive	Tipu Tree	Manzanita	Shoestring Acacia
Drifton Avenue	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Yellow Trumpet	Flowering Cherry
Drover Court	Chinese Flame	Smoke Tree	Mayten Tree
Dumaine Avenue	Golden Medallion	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow
Dunning Way	Brisbane Box	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Shoestring Acacia
Durango Court	Yew Pine	Japanese Pagoda	Dancer Pear
Eaglecliff Drive	California Sycamore	Eastern Redbud	Shoestring Acacia
Eaton Road	Chinese Flame	Chinese Fringe	Dancer Pear
Edinburgh Road	Cinnamon Camphor	Willow-Leafed Gum	Flowering Cherry
Eleva Avenue	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Yellow Trumpet	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
Essex Road	Southern Magnolia	Chinese Fringe	Flowering Cherry
Eucla Avenue	Dancer Pear	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Shoestring Acacia
Exchange Place	Maidenhair	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	River Wattle
Fargo Road	Cork Oak	Australian Willow	Peppermint Tree
Fernridge Drive	Coast Live Oak	Smoke Tree	Maidenhair
Flagstaff Street	Honey Locust	Chinese Fringe	Shoestring Acacia
Florham Avenue	Honey Locust	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Dancer Pear
Foothill Blvd	Coast Live Oak	Chinese Fringe	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”
Gaffney Avenue	Raywood Ash	Australian Willow	Coral Gum
Gaillard Street	Maidenhair	Chitalpa	Peppermint Tree
Gainsborough Road	Yew Pine	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Shoestring Acacia
Ghent Street	Cork Oak	Dancer Pear	Sawleaf Zelkova
Gladstone Street	Coast Live Oak	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
Glengrove Avenue	Red Flowering Gum	Yellow Trumpet	Chitalpa
Goldrush Drive	Yew Pine	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Mayten Tree

Grasscreek Drive	Englemann Oak	Manzanita	Chinese Pistache
Greeley Court	Maidenhair	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Golden Medallion
Greenhaven Avenue	Dancer Pear	Chinese Fringe	Blue Palo Verde
Greenwich Road	London Plane	Chitalpa	Golden Medallion
Groveton Avenue	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Japanese Pagoda	Chinese Pistache
Hallock Avenue	California Sycamore	Australian Willow	Sweetshade
Hampshire Court	London Plane	Eastern Redbud	Australian Willow
Hampton Court	Cape Chestnut	Crape Myrtle “ Natchez”	Peppermint Tree
Hansel Lane	Cork Oak	Yellow Trumpet	Manzanita
Hastings Court	London Plane	Eastern Redbud	Shoestring Acacia
Hatfield Avenue	Southern Magnolia	Australian Willow	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”
Hawkbrook Drive	Tulip Tree	Eastern Redbud	Maidenhair
Hera Street	Cork Oak	Australian Willow	Flowering Cherry
Hidden Creek	Sweet Bay	Sweet Acacia	Dancer Pear
Highland Place	Tipu Tree	Japanese Pagoda	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”
Hoover Court	Canary Pine	Water Gum	Raywood Ash
Horsethief Canyon Rd	Coast Live Oak	Sweet Acacia	California Sycamore
Humboldt Court	California Sycamore	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Englemann Oak
Huntington Avenue	Cinnamon Camphor	Flowering Cherry	Shoestring Acacia
Iglesia Street	Coast Live Oak	Dancer Pear	Chinese Flame
Indian Springs Road	California Sycamore	Smoke Tree	Sweetshade
Ingleton Avenue	Chinese Flame	Chinese Fringe	Maidenhair
Inola Street	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Yellow Trumpet	Manzanita
Janson Avenue	Chinese Pistache	Crape Myrtle	Englemann Oak
Juanita Avenue	Tupelo Tree	Blue Palo Verde	Golden Medallion
Kennedy Road	Chinese Flame	Chinese Fringe	Shoestring Acacia
Kenona Street	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Yellow Trumpet	Smoke Tree
Kimberly Avenue	Canary Pine	Flowering Cherry	Shoestring Acacia
Kingsbridge Court	Cinnamon Camphor	Manzanita	Shoestring Acacia
Kiowa Court	Chinese Flame	Eastern Redbud	Tupelo Tree
Kirkwall Road	Cork Oak	Australian Willow	Golden Medallion
Kittering Road	Brisbane Box	Chinese Fringe	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”
Klamath Court	Coast Live Oak	Chinese Fringe	Smoke Tree
La Mesa Oak	Coast Live Oak	Eastern Redbud	Shoestring Acacia
Laredo Drive	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Dancer Pear
Larimie Drive	Dancer Pear	Manzanita	Blue Palo Verde
Lassen Court	California Sycamore	Manzanita	Eastern Redbud
Liverpool Court	Coast Live Oak	Water Gum	Eastern Redbud
Locklayer Court	Evergreen Elm “Drake’	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow

Lodi Creek	California Sycamore	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Dancer Pear
Lone Hill Avenue	Canary Pine	Australian Willow	Shoestring Acacia
Longhorn Drive	Coast Live Oak	Chinese Fringe	Honey Locust
Los Gavilanes	California Sycamore	Dancer Pear	Golden Trumpet
Lyfield Drive	Honey Locust	Golden Trumpet	Shoestring Acacia
Lyford Drive	Cork Oak	Eastern Redbud ”Forest Pansy”	Chilean Mesquite
Lyman Avenue	Coast Oak	Eastern Redbud	Australian Willow
Maimone Avenue	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Dancer Pear	Sweetshade
Manchester Road	Maidenhair	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Shoestring Acacia
Marcos Avenue	Chinese Pistache	Australian Willow	Evergreen Elm “Drake”
Marshall Court	Coast Live Oak	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Peppermint Tree
Martingale Court	California Sycamore	Yellow Trumpet	Maidenhair
Maryport Avenue	Cork Oak	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow
Mateo Avenue	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Magnolia “Russet”	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”
Maverick Drive	Canary Pine	Smoke Tree	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”
Middleton Road	Sweetshade	Chinese Fringe	Mayten Tree
Monte Vista Avenue	Camphor	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Dancer Pear
Moore Lane	Sweet Bay	Chitalpa	Shoestring Acacia
Mustang Road	Cork Oak	Australian Willow	Lavender Trumpet
Newcastle Lane	London Plane	Dancer Pear	Peppermint Tree
Norgate Street	Honey Locust	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Maidenhair
Northcape Street	Maidenhair	Chinese Fringe	Shoestring Acacia
Norwood Court	Sawleaf Zelkova	Water Gum	Mayten Tree
Norwood Drive	Honey Locust	Chitalpa	Mayten Tree
Nottingham Road	California Sycamore	Australian Willow	Shoestring Acacia
Nubia Street	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Yellow Trumpet	Australian Willow
Nugget Court	Tipu Tree	Peppermint Tree	Dancer Pear
Oak Creek Road	California Sycamore	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Flowering Cherry
Oakengate Drive	Brisbane Box	Australian Willow	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
Oakglen Court	Cinnamon Camphor	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow
Oberg Street	London Plane	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Lavender Trumpet
Oakway Avenue	Deodar Cedar	Chinese Fringe”	Evergreen Elm “Drake”
Ocean Bluff Avenue	Maidenhair	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Australian Willow
Overland Court	Flaxleaf Paperbark	Chinese Flame	Forest Pansy “Redbud”
Paseo Alamos	Maidenhair	Flowering Cherry	Peppermint Tree
Paseo Anacapa	Cinnamon Camphor	Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Peppermint Tree
Paseo Caballero	Yew Pine	Chinese Fringe	Crape Myrtle “ Choctaw”
Paseo Castenos	Chinese Pistache	Flowering Cherry	Shoestring Acacia
Paseo Cielo	Tipu Tree	Sweet Acacia	Golden Medallion

Paseo Corrido	Cork Oak	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Dancer Pear
Paseo Corto	Red-Flowering Gum	Australian Willow	Maidenhair
Paseo Cumbre	Coast Live Oak	Chilean Mesquite	Golden Medallion
Paseo de La Paz	Dancer Pear	Australian Willow	Flowering Cherry
Paseo Descanso	Tipu Tree	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Golden Medallion
Paseo Dorado	Coral Gum	Chitalpa	Dancer Pear
Paseo Encanto	Coast Live Oak	Australian Willow	Dancer Pear
Paseo Encinas	London Plane	Australian Willow	Flowering Cherry
Paseo Feliz	Maidenhair	Chitalpa	Australian Willow
Paseo Fortuno	Cork Oak	Smoke Tree	Golden Medallion
Paseo Galante	Raywood Ash	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Mayten Tree
Paseo Gracia	Yew Pine	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Australian Willow
Paseo Granada	Tipu Tree	Chitalpa	Golden Medallion
Paseo Isabella	Brisbane Box	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Shoestring Acacia
Paseo Jardin	Coast Live Oak	Australian Willow	Dancer Pear
Paseo Los Gavilanes	London Plane	Australian Willow	Flowering Cherry
Paseo Madronas	Coast Live Oak	Manzanita	Shoestring Acacia
Paseo Manzana	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Australian Willow
Paseo Maravilla	London Plane	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Golden Medallion
Paseo Morelos	Cinnamon Camphor	Australian Willow	Sweet Acacia
Paseo Mundo	Yew Pine	Chitalpa	Peppermint Tree
Paseo Nogales	Cork Oak	Dancer Pear	Shoestring Acacia
Paseo Olivos	Yew Pine	Australian Willow	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”
Paseo Otano	Southern Magnolia	Australian Willow	Golden Medallion
Paseo Placita	Cape Chestnut	Australian Willow	Canary Pine
Paseo Robles	Maidenhair	Manzanita	Golden Medallion
Paseo Sandi	Sweet Bay	Australian Willow	Flowering Cherry
Paseo Sereno	Australian Willow	Chinese Fringe	Red Flowering Gum
Paseo Sombre	Canary Pine	Australian Willow	Dancer Pear
Paseo Sueno	Englemann Oak	Swamp Gum	Dancer Pear
Paseo Valle Vista	Sweetshade	Chitalpa	Australian Willow
Paseo Verano	Chinese Flame	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”	Lavender Trumpet
Paseo Viento	Cork Oak	Australian Willow	Lavendar Trumpet
Paseo Zacate	Honey Locust	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Mayten Tree
Payson Street	Cork Oak	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Golden Medallion
Pearlanna Drive	Maidenhair	Dancer Pear	Brisbane Box
Pembroke Road	Tipu Tree	Australian Willow	Blue Palo Verde
Penn Street	Coast Live Oak	Chitalpa	Chilean Mesquite
Pershore Avenue	Red Flowering Gum	Australian Willow	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”

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Placer Drive	Coast Live Oak	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Shoestring Acacia
Pony Express Way	Cinnamon Camphor	Australian Willow	Brisbane Box
Portola Street	Chinese Pistache	Australian Willow	Golden Medallion
Prairie Drive	Canary Pine	Manzanita	Chinese Pistache
Prescott Avenue	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”
Puente Street	London Plane	Chinese Fringe	California Sycamore
Raborn Street	Dancer Pear	Chinese Fringe	Australian Willow
Railway Street	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Willow-Leafed Gum	Dancer Pear
Red Bluff Court	Canary Pine	Smoke Tree	Chinese Pistache
Rennell Avenue	Lavender Trumpet	Crape Myrtle	Magnolia “Russet”
Renshaw Street	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Common Manzanita
Renwick Road	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Yellow Trumpet	Smoke Tree
Rodeo Court	Coast Live Oak	Eastern Redbud	Chinese Fringe
San Dimas Avenue	Coast Live Oak	Chinese Flame	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”
San Dimas Canyon Rd	London Plane	Eastern Redbud	Coast Live Oak
Sand Creek Road	Cinnamon Camphor	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Sweet Acacia
San Oaks Drive	Coast Live Oak	Eastern Redbud	Smoke Tree
Santa Fe Court	Maidenhair	Mayten Tree	Mesquite
Scarborough Road	Coast Live Oak	Smoke Tree	Lavender Trumpet
Sedona Court	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Australian Willow
Sequoia Court	London Plane	Manzanita	Coast Live Oak
Shaftesbury Avenue	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Dancer Pear
Shasta Court	California Sycamore	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Englemann Oak
Sheffield Court	Coast Live Oak	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Shoestring Acacia
Shellman Avenue	Sweet Bay	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Shoestring Acacia
Sherwood Court	London Plane	Dancer Pear	Mayten Tree
Shire Court	Cape Chestnut	Chitalpa	Maidenhair
Shirlmar Avenue	Cork Oak	Australian Willow	Lavender Trumpet
Shoshone Court	Coast Live Oak	Dancer Pear	Shoestring Acacia
Sierra View Drive	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Chinese Fringe
Silton Avenue	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Crape Myrtle “ Arapaho”	Coral Gum
Silverbit Court	Sweet Bay	Flowering Cherry	Mayten Tree
Smead Way	Coast Live Oak	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”	Willow-Leafed Gum
Somerset Drive	Cork Oak	Chinese Fringe	Chinese Hackberry
Sonora Court	Coast Live Oak	Japanese Pagoda	Australian Willow
Southcliff Street	Coast Live Oak	Australian Willow	Golden Medallion
Stanwick Drive	Chinese Pistache	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Lavender Trumpet
St George Drive	Honey Locust	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw:	Golden Medallion
St James Court	London Plane	Magnolia “Russet”	Maidenhair

Stone Creek Road	London Plane	Eastern Redbud	Flowering Cherry
Stonehenge Drive	Cinnamon Camphor	Australian Willow	Honey Locust
Stratford Lane	Cinnamon Camphor	Dancer Pear	Shoestring Acacia
Sunflower Avenue	Chinese Flame	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”	Australian Willow
Sutter Court	Coast Live Oak	Magnolia “Russet”	Mayten Tree
Sycamore Canyon	Coast Live Oak	Smoke Tree	California Sycamore
Temecula Court	Coast Live Oak	Dancer Pear	Shoestring Acacia
Terrace Drive	Deodar Cedar	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”	London Plane
Terrebonne Avenue	Coast Live Oak	Chinese Fringe	Manzanita
Thames Court	Flaxleaf Paperbark	Chinese Fringe	Peppermint Tree
Treanor Avenue	Chinese Flame	Chinese Fringe	Honeylocust
Tudor Street	Raywood Ash	Manzanita	Lavender Trumpet
Valebrook Place	Golden Medallion	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Australian Willow
Valeview Avenue	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia “Russet”	Englemann Oak
Valewood Street	Chinese Flame	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Lavender Trumpet
Valley Center	California Sycamore	Crape Myrtle “Arapaho”	Chinese Flame
Venton Street	Cinnamon Camphor	Australian Willow	Lavender Trumpet
Verde Vista	Honey Locust	Manzanita	Coral Gum
Vermillion Court	Cinnamon Camphor	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Sweet Acacia
Via Alameda	Flaxleaf Paperbark	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Shoestring Acacia
Via Alegre	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Crape Myrtle “Muskogee”	Golden Medallion
Via Canada	Red Flowering Gum	Eastern Redbud	Australian Willow
Via Del Sol	Coral Gum	Long-Leafed Yellow-wood	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”
Via Esparanza	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Water Gum	Lavender Trumpet
Via Fresa	Peppermint Tree	Eastern Redbud “Forest Pansy”	Smoke Tree
Via Mariposa	Sweetshade	Long-Leafed Yellow-Wood	Crape Myrtle “Choctaw”
Via Palomares	Yew Pine	Manzanita	Lavender Trumpet
Via Romales	Cinnamon Camphor	Crape Myrtle ”Arapaho”	Shoestring Acacia
Via Verde	Canary Pine	Golden Medallion	California Sycamore
Way Court	Cork Oak	Australian Willow	Sweetshade
Wagon Wheel Court	Coast Live Oak	Chilean Mesquite	Lavender Trumpet
Walnut Avenue	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Chinese Fringe	Chinese Pistache
Wehner Lane	Evergreen Elm “Drake”	Chilean Mesquite	Peppermint Tree
Wellington Road	Cape Chestnut	Chitalpa	Dancer Pear
Westminister Court	Coast Live Oak	Australian Willow	Chitalpa
Whitebluff Avenue	Coast Live Oak	Chinese Fringe	Manzanita
Whitney Court	Canary Pine	Australian Willow	Flowering Cherry
Wildrose Lane	Canary Pine	Manzanita	Peppermint Tree
Windermere	Brisbane Box	Australian Willow	Golden Medallion

Windsor Drive	Cinnamon Camphor	Crape Myrtle “Natchez”	Peppermint Tree
Witherhill Street	Maidenhair	Australian Willow	Mesquite
Woodland Oaks Drive	Coast Live Oak	Manzanita	Peppermint Tree
Yorkshire Court	Chinese Flame	Chinese Fringe	Dancer Pear
Yosemite Court	Coast Live Oak	Mayten Tree	Dancer Pear
Yuma Court	Maidenhair	Water Gum	Peppermint Tree