



ARBORIST REPORT For Douglas Fir Tree 7 Rincon Ridge Park 2016

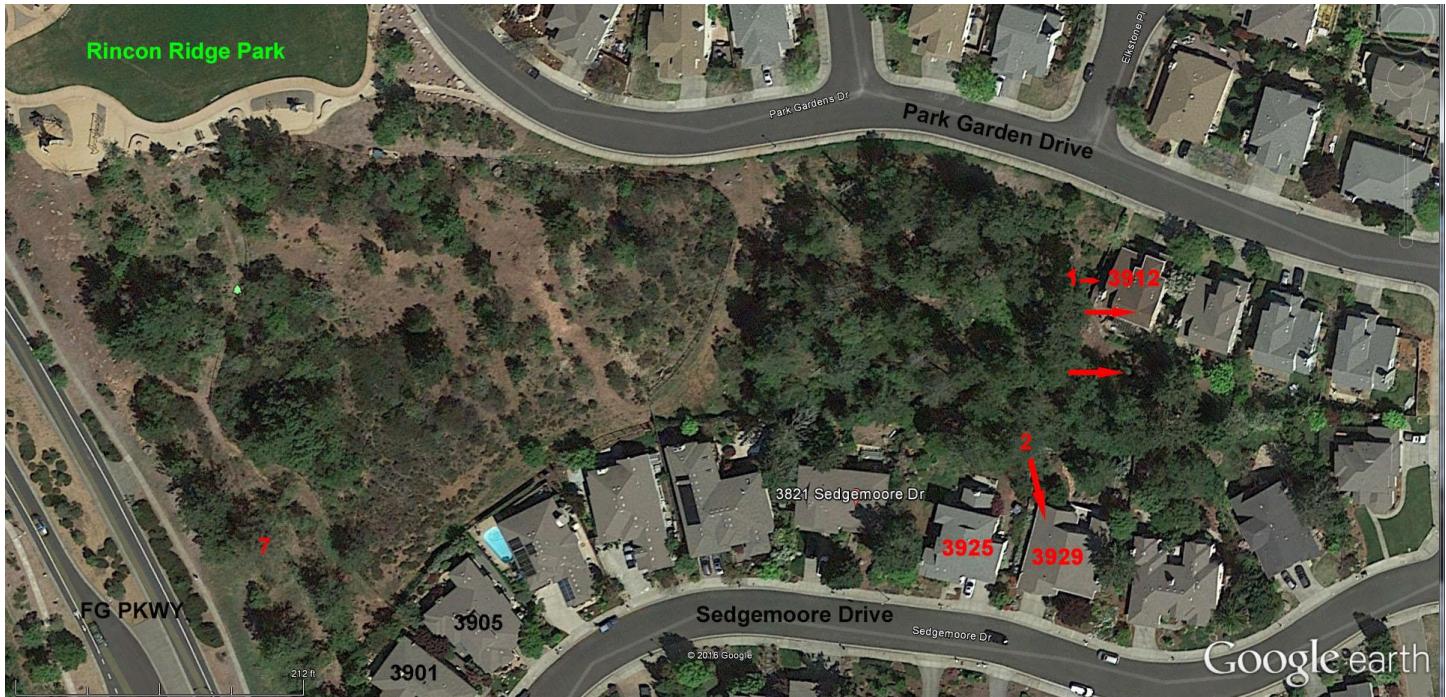
PURPOSE

Urban Forestry Associates (UFA) was hired to inspect Douglas fir trees located In the Rincon Ridge Park adjacent to 3912 Park Garden Drive and 3925 & 3929 Sedgemoore Drive (See Aerial Map below).

SCOPE OF WORK AND LIMITATIONS

Urban Forestry Associates has no personal or monetary interest in the outcome of this investigation. All observations regarding trees in this report were made by UFA, independently, based on our education and experience. All determinations of health condition, structural condition, or hazard potential of a tree or trees at issue are based on our best professional judgment. The health and hazard assessments in this report are limited by the visual nature of the assessment. Defects may be obscured by soil, brush, vines, aerial foliage, branches, multiple trunks or other trees. Even structurally sound, healthy trees are wind thrown during severe storms. Consequently, a conclusion that a tree does not require corrective surgery or removal is not a guarantee of no risk, hazard, or sound health.

LOCATION



The site is extremely rocky with shallow, poor soils. It was previously a chaparral stand as evidenced by the dead root crowns of Manzanita scattered throughout and the remaining chaparral containing Manzanita, Chamise and other extremely drought hardy plants. The Douglas fir likely invaded the site prior to the 1964 Hanly Fire. The shallow discontinuous xeric soil mantel currently supports mainly grass and chaparral in the west half of the park.

OBSERVATIONS

Species Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
Size 27.7" DBH¹ Height = 61.5 feet
Location In the southwest corner of the park behind 3901 Sedgemoore Drive and by the enclosure gate.
Condition This tree is now senescent (irreversible decline) with almost no living foliage (See Photo Figure 1). It is full of fine deadwood and the live fuel moisture must also be very low.
Conclusion This tree will not recover and is a fire hazard.

RECOM'D Remove – This tree is an unacceptable fire risk.



Photo Figure 1 – Tree 7 is dying from drought stress. It is a fire hazard due to its species characteristics, the xeric site soil conditions and drought decline.

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ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor

¹ DBH is Diameter at Breast Height, measured 4.5' above grade on the upslope side of a tree.

APPENDIX

Douglas Fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, grows to enormous size (110 to 250 ft.) and has a very rapid growth rate (2 to 3 feet per year). "It is definitely not a tree for small gardens." (1995, Maino and Howard, UC Berkeley Press). It grows to more than 120 feet tall in Marin County and is "not suited for a small residential landscape". Allow room for the spread of the tree, as this tree looks terrible with lower limbs removed." (Gilman, Trees for Urban and Suburban Landscapes).

Douglas fir will not tolerate dry soils for long periods; yet, it needs good drainage as it is highly susceptible to windthrow, root suffocation and root rot. Root rot can be a serious problem in irrigated clay soils. It is susceptible to loss of lower limbs as the tree matures and limb breakage in heavy winds or rain. Scale and bark beetles often attack Douglas fir, especially when it is under stress.

Excerpt from Gilman, E.F. 1997. Trees for Urban and Suburban Landscape. Delamar Publishers. Albany, NY.

Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Height: 40 to 60 feet

Width: 25 to 30 feet

Fruit: oval; 3 to 4"; dry; brown; no significant litter; showy

Growth Rate: moderate; long-lived

Habit: pyramidal; dense; symmetrical; fine texture

Light Requirements: full sun

Soil Tolerances: loam to sand; alkaline to acidic; salt-sensitive; drought-sensitive; good drainage is essential

Pest Problems: susceptible

Pruning Requirements: needs little pruning to develop strong structure

Limb Breakage: susceptible when branches are weighted down with snow