TREE REPORT

PREPARED FOR

425 Mount Holyoke Ave LLC, c/o Kurt Seidensticker

325 N. Mount Holyoke Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90272

kurt@starshot.ventures

PROPERTY

425 N. Mount Holyoke Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90272

CONTACT

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REVIEWED BY

Bryan Ramirez, St. Tree Superintendent
Urban Forestry Division
Reviewing Tree Report Only
Review of report does not indicate UFD approval for any tree removal

for 12/10/24

November 26, 2024

PREPARED BY

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TREE REPORT

425 N. Mount Holyoke Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90272

SUMMARY

PROJECT OVERVIEW	
Site Address	**APN 4412-015-011 (425 N. Mount Holyoke Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90272)**
Location and/or Specific Plan	**Pacific Palisades**
Project Description	**New Single Family Residence**
Date of Site Visit	**May 16, 2024**
Number of Protected Trees on Site	**0**

This Tree Report was prepared at the request of the property owner, 425 Mount Holyoke Ave LLC, who is preparing to build a single family residence on this property. The subject undeveloped property is 41,882.7 square feet and is located in the Pacific Palisades area of Los Angeles. The proposed new residence will have a footprint of approximately 10,000 square feet.

PROTECTED TREES, URBAN FORESTRY DIVISION

This property is under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles and guided by the Native Tree Protection Ordinance No. 186873. **Protected Trees** are defined by this ordinance as oaks (*Quercus* sp) indigenous to California but excluding the scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*); Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica var. californica)*; Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of four inches (4") or greater. **Protected Shrubs** are defined as Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*); Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) which measure four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the shrub.

There are NO trees or shrubs considered protected native within the City of Los Angeles Native Protected Tree Ordinance on this property.

NEIGHBOR TREES

I have also inspected the neighboring properties to confirm there are no protected tree or shrub species that are adjacent to the construction zone, or in areas of impact.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES STREET TREES, URBAN FORESTRY DIVISION

At this time, I observed no **City of Los Angeles Street Trees** in the parkway perimeter of the property.

NON-PROTECTED SIGNIFICANT TREES, DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

The Department of City Planning requires the identification of the location, size, type and condition of all existing trees on the site with a DBH of 6 inches (6") or greater. These trees will be identified as **Non-Protected Significant Trees.**

At this time, I observed one (1) Blue Gum Eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus globulus)* this tree will be retained, and two (2) Pittosporum *(Pittosporum undulatum)* trees that are recommended for removal.

ASSIGNMENT

The Assignment included:

- Field Observation and Inventory of Trees on Site
- Recommendations for the protection of trees to remain
- Photographs of the subject trees are included in Appendix B
- Matrix of proposed protected tree removals and protected trees to remain
- Evaluation of potential construction impacts
- A Tree Location Plot Map is included in Appendix A
- Protected tree construction impact guidelines

LIMITS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The field inspection was a visual, grade level tree assessment. No special tools or equipment were used. No tree risk assessments were performed. My site examination and the information in this report is limited to the date and time the inspection occurred. The information in this report is limited to the condition of the trees at the time of my inspection.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS AND SITE CONDITIONS

Detailed information with respect to size, condition, species and recommendations are included in the Summary of Field Inspections in Appendix C. The trees are numbered on the Tree Location Map in Appendix A.

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

NON-PROTECTED TREES

One (1) Blue Gum Eucalyptus #1 will be retained, and two (2) Pittosporum trees #2 and #3 are recommended for removal.

APPENDIX A.1 - TREE LOCATION MAP, SURVEY PLAN REDUCED

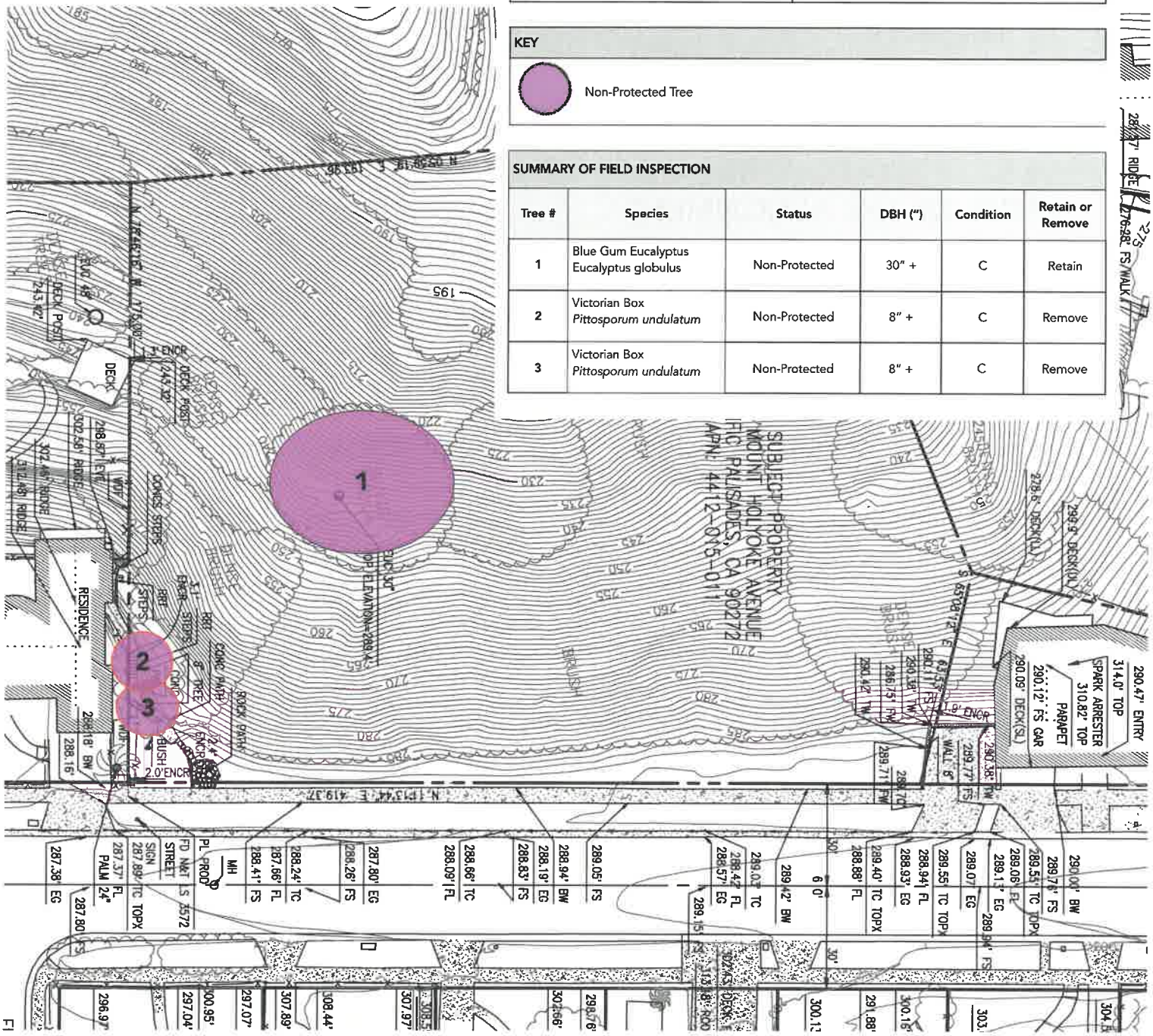
Appendix A.1: Tree Locations on Project Survey

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Site Address	**425 N. Mount Holyoke Ave**
Location and/or Specific Plan	**Pacific Palisades**
Project Description	**New Single Family Home**
Proposed Floor Area : Lot Size (FAR)	**X SF : 41,895 SF**
Number of Protected Trees on Site	**0**

KEY	
	Non-Protected Tree

SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION

Tree #	Species	Status	DBH (")	Condition	Retain or Remove
1	Blue Gum Eucalyptus Eucalyptus globulus	Non-Protected	30" +	C	Retain
2	Victorian Box *Pittosporum undulatum*	Non-Protected	8" +	C	Remove
3	Victorian Box *Pittosporum undulatum*	Non-Protected	8" +	C	Remove



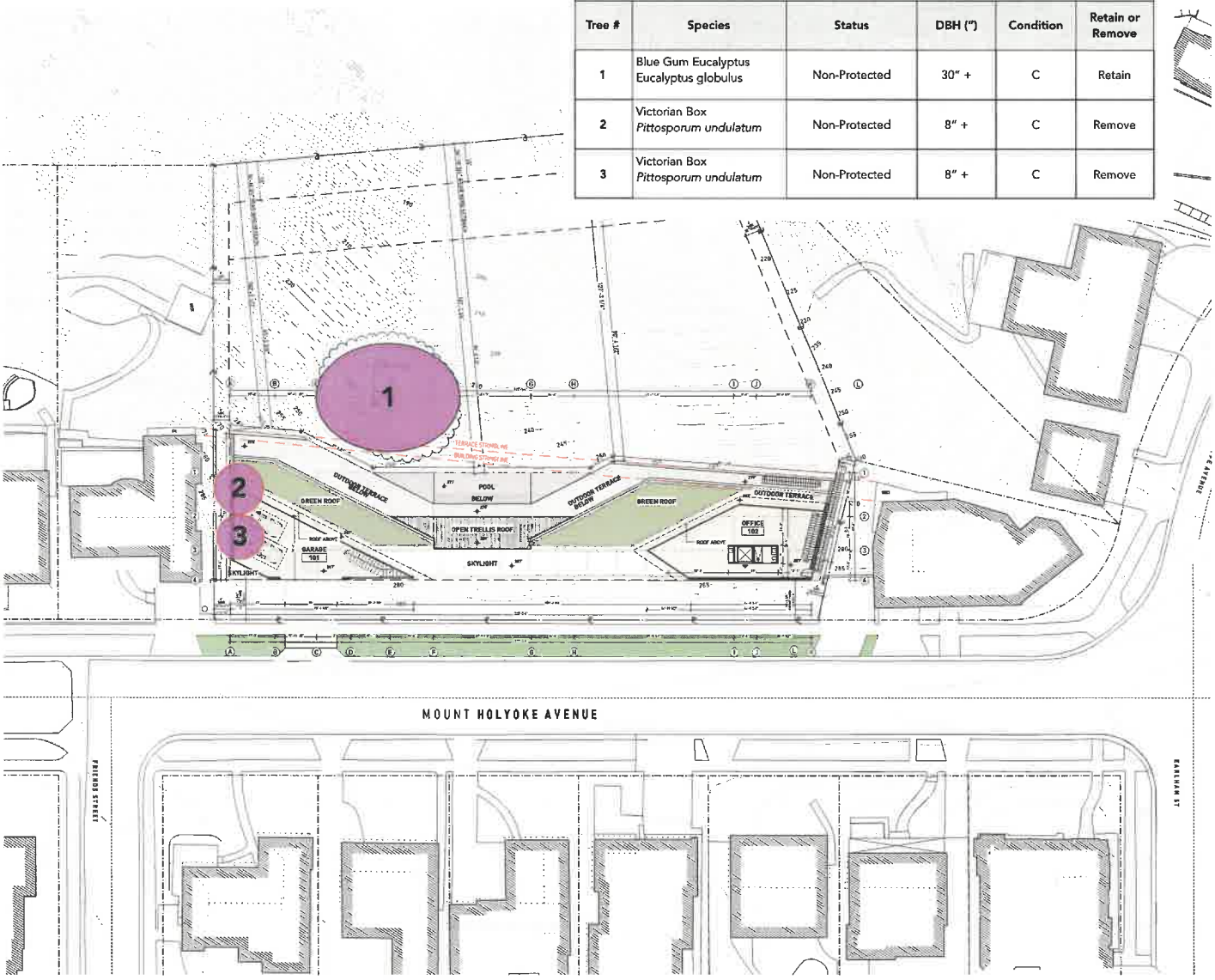
APPENDIX A.2 - TREE LOCATION MAP, SITE PLAN REDUCED

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Site Address	**425 N. Mount Holyoke Ave**
Location and/or Specific Plan	**Pacific Palisades**
Project Description	**New Single Family Home**
Proposed Floor Area : Lot Size (FAR)	**X SF : 41,895 SF**
Number of Protected Trees on Site	**0**

KEY	
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SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION

Tree #	Species	Status	DBH (")	Condition	Retain or Remove
1	Blue Gum Eucalyptus *Eucalyptus globulus*	Non-Protected	30" +	C	Retain
2	Victorian Box *Pittosporum undulatum*	Non-Protected	8" +	C	Remove
3	Victorian Box *Pittosporum undulatum*	Non-Protected	8" +	C	Remove



2308

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Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

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Landscape Architect

Revisions

SITE PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Design Development

425 N. Mt Holyoke Residence

Drawing Issued on 6/14/24

02

APPENDIX A.3 - TREE LOCATION MAP, LANDSCAPING PLAN REDUCED

Appendix A.3: Tree Locations on Project Landscaping Plan

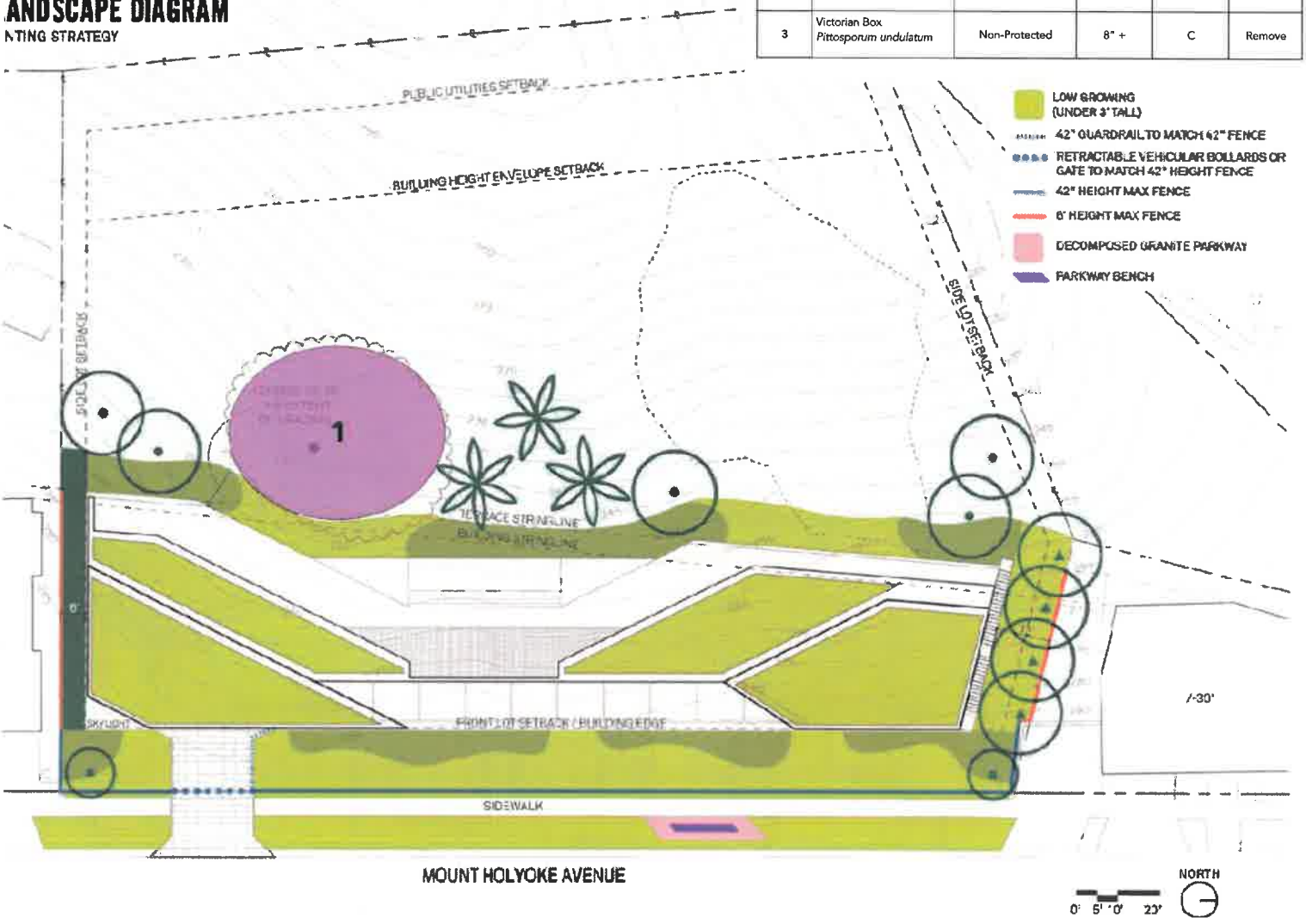
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Site Address	425 N. Mount Holyoke Ave
Location and/or Specific Plan	Pacific Palisades
Project Description	New Single Family Home
Proposed Floor Area : Lot Size (FAR)	X SF : 41,895 SF
Number of Protected Trees on Site	0

KEY	
	Non-Protected Tree

SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION					
Tree #	Species	Status	DBH (")	Condition	Retain or Remove
1	Blue Gum Eucalyptus *Eucalyptus globulus*	Non-Protected	30" +	C	Retain
2	Victorian Box *Pittosporum undulatum*	Non-Protected	8" +	C	Remove
3	Victorian Box *Pittosporum undulatum*	Non-Protected	8" +	C	Remove

REVIEWED
BY
For R. Landry
Bryan Ramirez, St. Tree Superintendent
Urban Forestry Division
Reviewing Tree Report Only
Review of report does not
indicate UFD approval for
any tree removal
12/10/24

ANDSCAPE DIAGRAM
NTING STRATEGY



APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHS

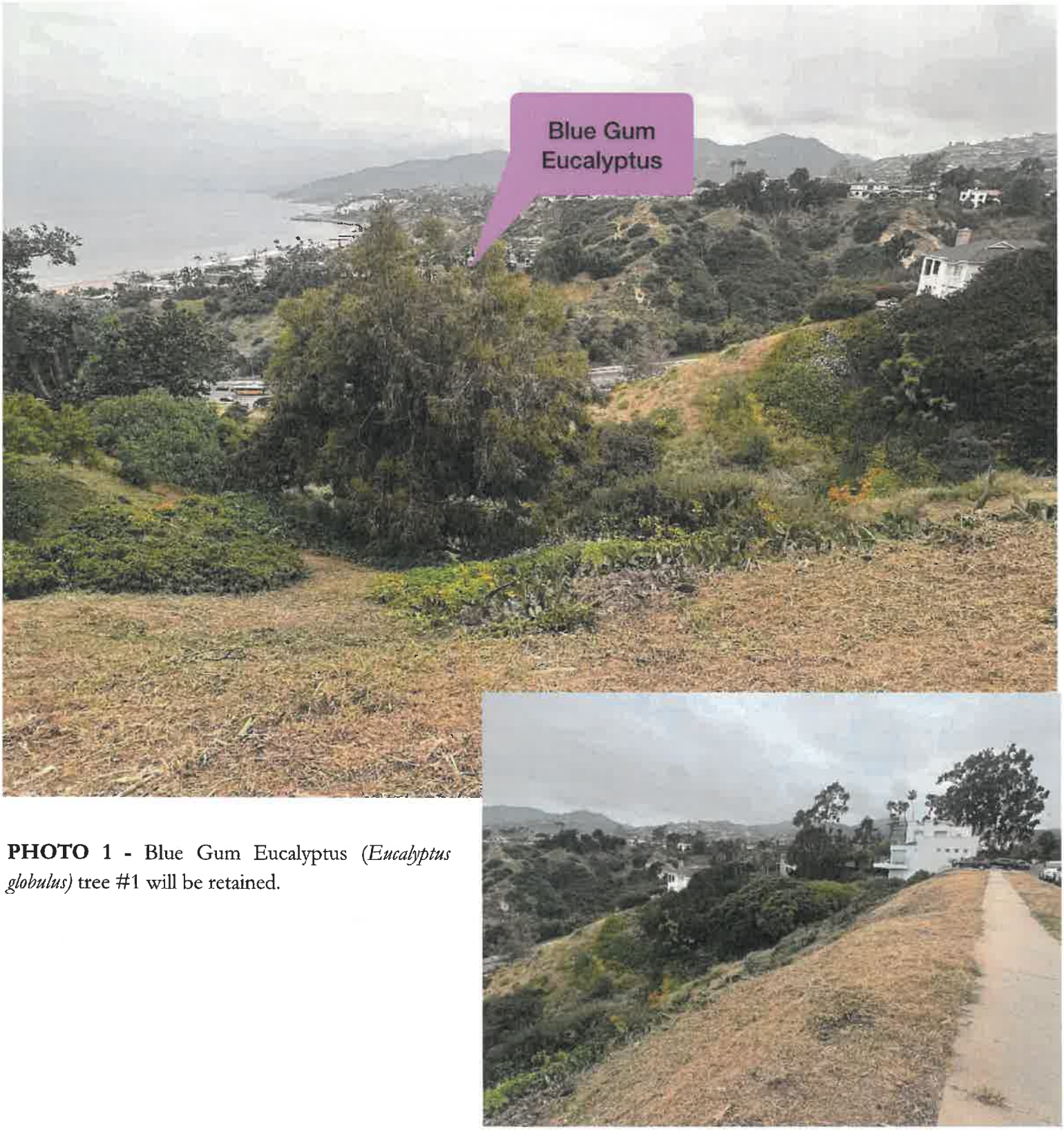


PHOTO 1 - Blue Gum Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus)* tree #1 will be retained.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHS

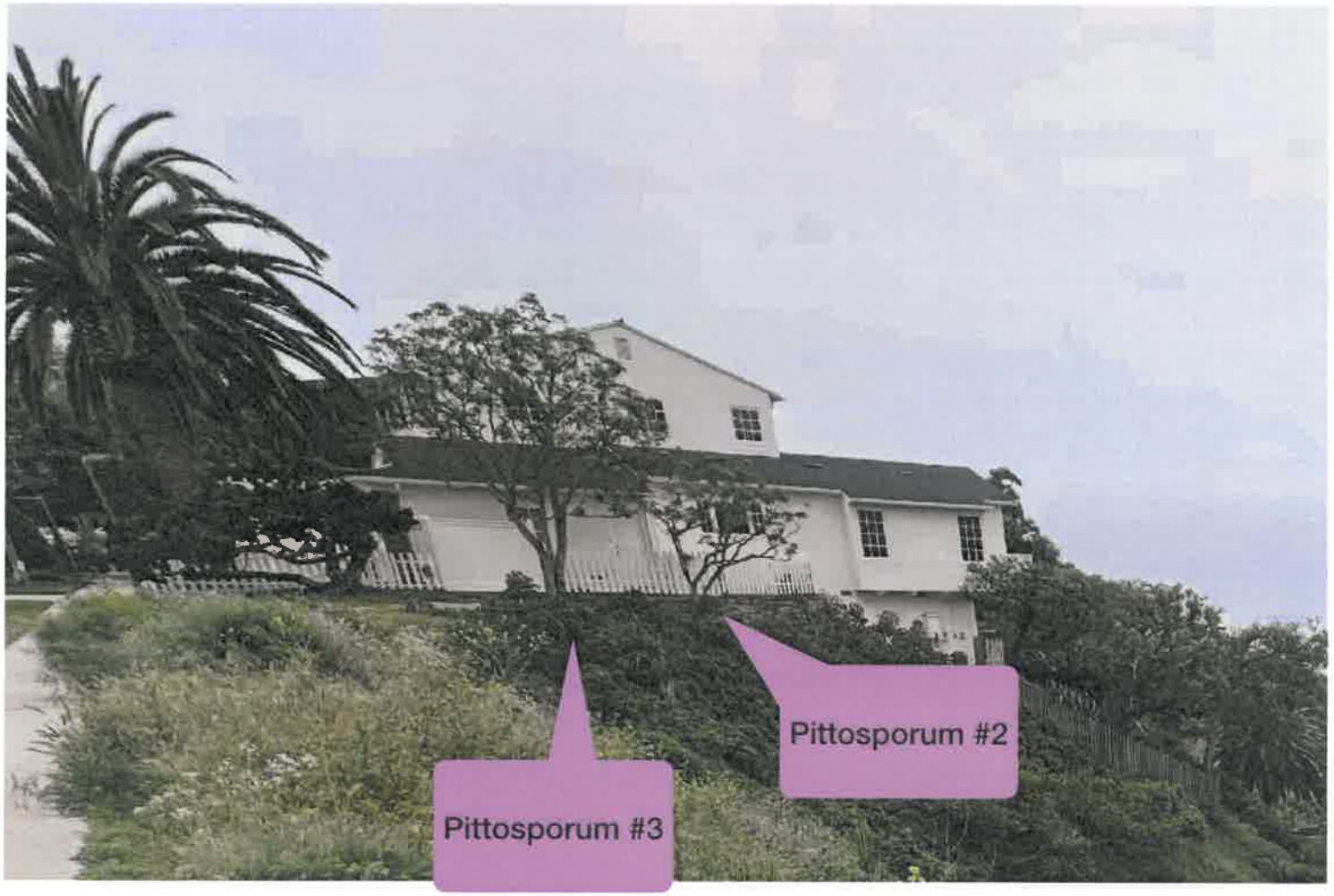


PHOTO 2 - Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum)* #2 and #3 will be removed

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHS

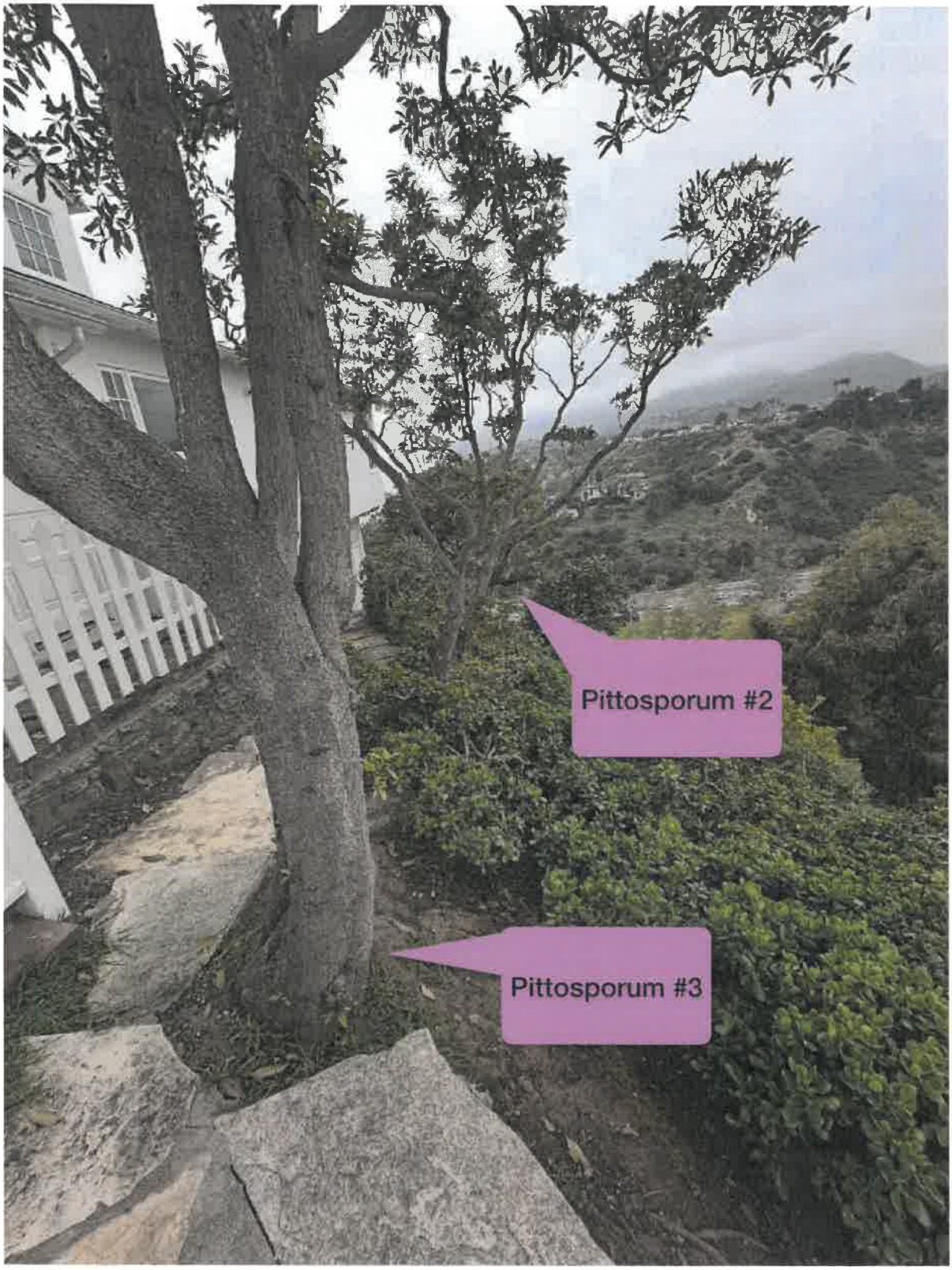


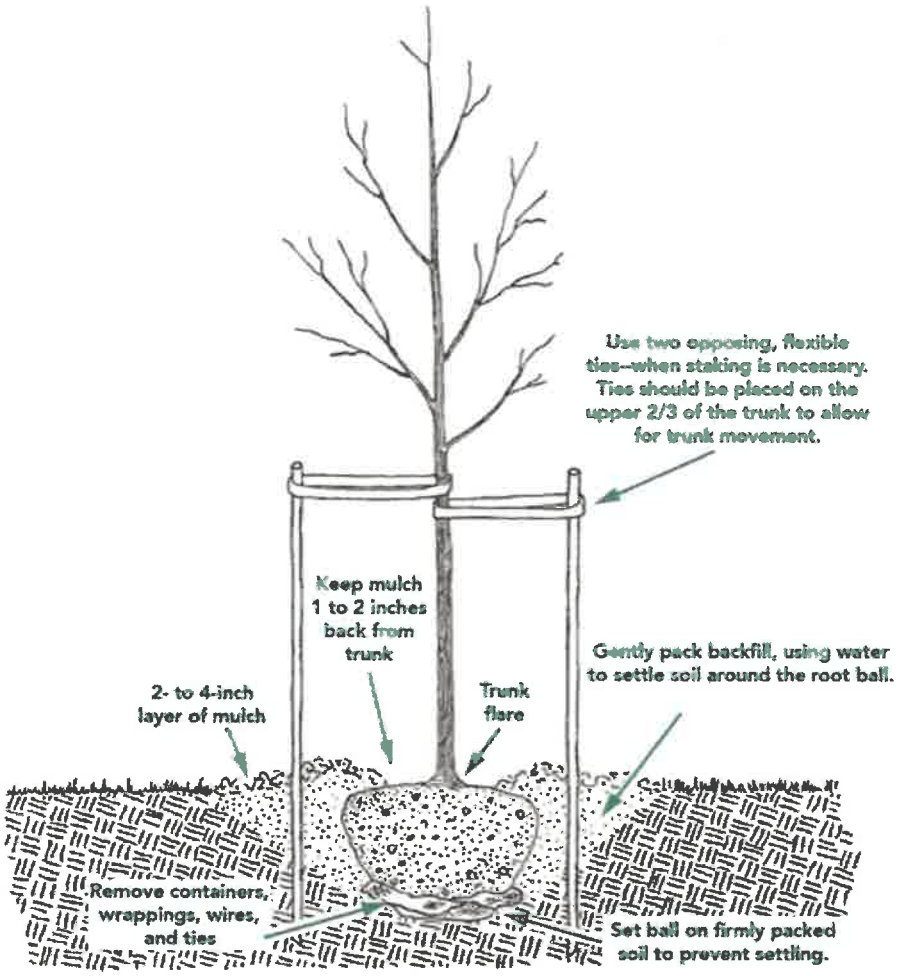
PHOTO 3 - Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum)* #2 and #3 will be removed

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION

Rating Code: A = Excellent, B = Good, C = Fair, D = Poor, E = Nearly Dead, F = Dead

Tree #	Species	Status	DBH (")	Height (')	Spread (')	Summary of Condition	Retain or Remove
1	Blue Gum Eucalyptus *Eucalyptus globulus*	Non-Protected	30"	40	40	C	Retain
2	Victorian Box *Pittosporum undulatum*	Non-Protected	8"	10	10	C	Remove
3	Victorian Box *Pittosporum undulatum*	Non-Protected	8"	25	20	C	Remove

NEW TREE PLANTING



The ideal time to plant trees and shrubs is during the dormant season, in the fall after leaf drop or early spring before budbreak. Weather conditions are cool and allow plants to establish roots in the new location before spring rains and summer heat stimulate new top growth. Before you begin planting your tree, be sure you have had all underground utilities located prior to digging.

If the tree you are planting is balled or bare root, it is important to understand that its root system has been reduced by 90 to 95 percent of its original size during transplanting. As a result of the trauma caused by the digging process, trees commonly exhibit what is known as transplant shock. Containerized trees may also experience transplant shock, particularly if they have circling roots that must be cut. Transplant shock is indicated by slow growth and reduced vigor following transplanting. Proper site preparation before and during planting coupled with good follow-up care reduces the amount of time the plant experiences transplant shock and allows the tree to quickly establish in its new location. Carefully follow nine simple steps, and you can significantly reduce the stress placed on the plant at the time of planting.

NEW TREE PLANTING, continued

1. Dig a shallow, broad planting hole. Make the hole wide, as much as three times the diameter of the root ball but only as deep as the root ball. It is important to make the hole wide because the roots on the newly establishing tree must push through surrounding soil in order to establish. On most planting sites in new developments, the existing soils have been compacted and are unsuitable for healthy root growth. Breaking up the soil in a large area around the tree provides the newly emerging roots room to expand into loose soil to hasten establishment.

2. Identify the trunk flare. The trunk flare is where the roots spread at the base of the tree. This point should be partially visible after the tree has been planted (see diagram). If the trunk flare is not partially visible, you may have to remove some soil from the top of the root ball. Find it so you can determine how deep the hole needs for proper planting.

3. Remove tree container for containerized trees. Carefully cutting down the sides of the container may make this easier. Inspect the root ball for circling roots and cut or remove them. Expose the trunk flare, if necessary.

4. Place the tree at the proper height. Before placing the tree in the hole, check to see that the hole has been dug to the proper depth and no more. The majority of the roots on the newly planted tree will develop in the top 12 inches of soil. If the tree is planted too deeply, new roots will have difficulty developing because of a lack of oxygen. It is better to plant the tree a little high, 1-2 inches above the base of the trunk flare, than to plant it at or below the original growing level. This planting level will allow for some settling.

5. Straighten the tree in the hole. Before you begin backfilling, have someone view the tree from several directions to confirm that the tree is straight. Once you begin backfilling, it is difficult to reposition the tree.

6. Fill the hole gently but firmly. Fill the hole about one-third full and gently but firmly pack the soil around the base of the root ball. Be careful not to damage the trunk or roots in the process. Fill the remainder of the hole, taking care to firmly pack soil to eliminate air pockets that may cause roots to dry out. To avoid this problem, add the soil a few inches at a time and settle with water. Continue this process until the hole is filled and the tree is firmly planted. It is not recommended to apply fertilizer at time of planting.

7. Stake the tree, if necessary. If the tree is grown properly at the nursery, staking for support will not be necessary in most home landscape situations. Studies have shown that trees establish more quickly and develop stronger trunk and root systems if they are not staked at the time of planting. However, protective staking may be required on sites where lawn mower damage, vandalism, or windy conditions are concerns. If staking is necessary for support, there are three methods to choose among: staking, guying, and ball stabilizing. One of the most common methods is staking. With this method, two stakes used in conjunction with a wide, flexible tie material on the lower half of the tree will hold the tree upright, provide flexibility, and minimize injury to the trunk (see diagram). Remove support staking and ties after the first year of growth.

8. Mulch the base of the tree. Mulch is simply organic matter applied to the area at the base of the tree. It acts as a blanket to hold moisture, it moderates soil temperature extremes, and it reduces competition from grass and weeds. A 2- to 3-inch layer is ideal. More than 3 inches may cause a problem with oxygen and moisture levels. When placing mulch, be sure that the actual trunk of the tree is not covered. Doing so may cause decay of the living bark at the base of the tree. A mulch-free area, 1 to 2 inches wide at the base of the tree, is sufficient to avoid moist bark conditions and prevent decay.

TREE MAINTENANCE AND PRUNING

Some trees do not generally require pruning. The occasional removal of dead twigs or wood is typical. Occasionally a tree has a defect or structural condition that would benefit from pruning. Any pruning activity should be performed under the guidance of a certified arborist or tree expert.

Because each cut has the potential to change the growth of the tree, no branch should be removed without a reason. Common reasons for pruning are to remove dead branches, to remove crowded or rubbing limbs, and to eliminate hazards. Trees may also be pruned to increase light and air penetration to the inside of the tree's crown or to the landscape below. In most cases, mature trees are pruned as a corrective or preventive measure.

Routine thinning does not necessarily improve the health of a tree. Trees produce a dense crown of leaves to manufacture the sugar used as energy for growth and development. Removal of foliage through pruning can reduce growth and stored energy reserves. Heavy pruning can be a significant health stress for the tree.

Yet if people and trees are to coexist in an urban or suburban environment, then we sometimes have to modify the trees. City environments do not mimic natural forest conditions. Safety is a major concern. Also, we want trees to complement other landscape plantings and lawns. Proper pruning, with an understanding of tree biology, can maintain good tree health and structure while enhancing the aesthetic and economic values of our landscapes.

Pruning Techniques – From the I.S.A. Guideline

Specific types of pruning may be necessary to maintain a mature tree in a healthy, safe, and attractive condition.

Cleaning is the removal of dead, dying, diseased, crowded, weakly attached, and low- vigor branches from the crown of a tree.

Thinning is the selective removal of branches to increase light penetration and air movement through the crown. Thinning opens the foliage of a tree, reduces weight on heavy limbs, and helps retain the tree's natural shape.

Raising removes the lower branches from a tree to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians, and vistas.

Reduction reduces the size of a tree, often for clearance for utility lines. Reducing the height or spread of a tree is best accomplished by pruning back the leaders and branch terminals to lateral branches that are large enough to assume the terminal roles (at least one-third the diameter of the cut stem). Compared to topping, reduction helps maintain the form and structural integrity of the tree.

TREE MAINTENANCE AND PRUNING, continued

How Much Should Be Pruned?

Mature trees should require little routine pruning. A widely accepted rule of thumb is never to remove more than one-quarter of a tree's leaf-bearing crown. In a mature tree, pruning even that much could have negative effects. Removing even a single, large- diameter limb can create a wound that the tree may not be able to close. The older and larger a tree becomes, the less energy it has in reserve to close wounds and defend against decay or insect attack. Pruning of mature trees is usually limited to removal of dead or potentially hazardous limbs.

Wound Dressings

Wound dressings were once thought to accelerate wound closure, protect against insects and diseases, and reduce decay. However, research has shown that dressings do not reduce decay or speed closure and rarely prevent insect or disease infestations. Most experts recommend that wound dressings not be used.

DISEASES AND INSECTS

Continual observation and monitoring of your tree can alert you to any abnormal changes. Some indicators are: excessive leaf drop, leaf discoloration, sap oozing from the trunk and bark with unusual cracks. Should you observe any changes, you should contact a Tree specialist or Certified Arborist to review the tree and provide specific recommendations. Trees are susceptible to hundreds of pests, many of which are typical and may not cause enough harm to warrant the use of chemicals. However, diseases and insects may be indication of further stress that should be identified by a professional.

GRADE CHANGES

The growing conditions and soil level of trees are subject to detrimental stress should they be changed during the course of construction. Raising the grade at the base of a tree trunk can have long-term negative consequences. This grade level should be maintained throughout the protected zone. This will also help in maintaining the drainage in which the tree has become accustomed.

INSPECTION

The property owner should establish an inspection calendar based on the recommendation provided by the tree specialist. This calendar of inspections can be determined based on several factors: the maturity of the tree, location of tree in proximity to high-use areas vs. low-use area, history of the tree, prior failures, external factors (such as construction activity) and the perceived value of the tree to the homeowner.

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

No warranty is made, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the trees or the property will not occur in the future, from any cause. The Consultant shall not be responsible for damages or injuries caused by any tree defects, and assumes no responsibility for the correction of defects or tree related problems.

The owner of the trees may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the Consultant, or seek additional advice to determine if a tree meets the owner's risk abatement standards.

The Consulting Arborist has no past, present or future interest in the removal or retaining of any tree. Opinions contained herein are the independent and objective judgments of the consultant relating to circumstances and observations made on the subject site.

The recommendations contained in this report are the opinions of the Consulting Arborist at the time of inspection. These opinions are based on the knowledge, experience, and education of the Consultant. The field inspection was a visual, grade level tree assessment.

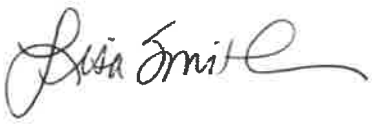
The Consulting Arborist shall not be required to give testimony, perform site monitoring, provide further documentation, be deposed, or to attend any meeting without subsequent contractual arrangements for this additional employment, including payment of additional fees for such services as described by the Consultant.

The Consultant assumes no responsibility for verification of ownership or locations of property lines, or for results of any actions or recommendations based on inaccurate information.

This Arborist report may not be reproduced without the express permission of the Consulting Arborist and the client to whom the report was issued. Any change or alteration to this report invalidates the entire report.

Should you have any further questions regarding this property, please contact me at (310) 663-2290.

Respectfully submitted,





Lisa Smith

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ISA Board Certified Master Arborist #WE3782BM
ISA Tree Risk Assessor Qualified- Instructor
American Society of Consulting Arborists, Member