SUMMARY REPORT

City of Ojai, CA

PREPARED FOR :

CITY OF OJAI, CA

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REPORT SUMMARY

On November 18, 2024, ArborPro, Inc. began operations on a comprehensive GPS Tree Census for the City of Ojai. ArborPro assigned three ISA Certified Arborists to perform the survey. A total of 4445 sites were reviewed, encompassing 4267 trees, 159 stumps, and 19 vacant sites.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the findings of the tree census. ArborPro identified 157 distinct species through the city with the top 3 species being Coast Live Oak, Valley Oak, and Californial Pepper respectively. Overall, the inventory of trees is in good shape with almost 93% of the trees recorded with a Good or Fair condition rating. Our data shows over 92% of trees were marked for Routine or Training Prune, which means that most trees need minor pruning to ensure maximum life expectancy. Our Arborist helped provide insight onto any abnormalities for the trees included in the inventory by providing 47 different observations. The top 3 observations are Deadwood/Clean, Pruned for Utilities, and Previously Topped respectively.

Total: 4445

Trees: 4267

Stumps: 159

Vacant Sites: 19

COLLECTION AREA

The collection area was located within the public right-of-way area that is maintained by the City of Ojai. The collection focused on street tree inventory, separated into 20 zones set by the City. The ArborPro Arborists conducted a 360° visual inspection of the site. The data was inputted onto ArborPro Software, including GIS location. No harm was inflicted on the trees during the assessments. Any tree with limited access was visually estimated and assessed.

The closest parcel address was recorded, including property address number, property street name, on street name, and side of the property where the site is located. In the case where there was no clear property address, fictitious addressing was assigned adhering to on street addressing progression.

Hardscape damage was recorded if the concrete crack had a greater than 1 inch lift and was considered a trip and fall hazard. Overhead primary utility lines within interference distance from the tree trunk and branches were also identified; however secondary utility lines, communication lines, house drops, and/or other low voltage lines were not documented. The site hardscape type and potential grow space size were recorded to indicate root zone capacity, irrigation limitations, and land use possibilities. Grow space type includes but not limited to treelawn, tree well, behind treelawn, curb and gutter, unimproved, median, encroached, monolithic, etc. Safety clearance issues were also listed and considered into the recommended maintenance for the site.

COLLECTION METHODS

Three site types were collected: Tree, Stump, and Vacant Site. Tree sites have an active tree present that requires regular maintenance work. Stump sites indicate the tree is removed but the stump and roots are left behind. Vacant sites are suitable and ready for tree planting.

Tree species was determined based on a combination of leaf morphology, bud and flower formation and coloration, bark and seed appearance, and tree form. Both common and botanical name of species were recorded.

The diameter at breast height (DBH) was measured at 4.5 feet above the ground and the number of trunks, up to 9, were recorded. In instances of co-dominant trees or dwarf trees, number of trunks was determined at 2 feet above ground, roughly knee height, and DBH was measured prior to trunk and branch separation. If the tree had more than one trunk, the largest trunk DBH was recorded. Tree height was determined using forestry laser range finder and crown width was recorded.

The tree health condition was determined by assessing crown, trunk, and root health. Maintenance was recommended based on tree health and the functionality of the tree, such as for structural and/or aesthetic purposes. Other additional tree information was recorded under observation and notes.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Out of the 4445 sites surveyed, 19% of sites have hardscape damage present and 28% have primary utility present over top. Tree well has the highest percentage of hardscape damage at over 63% followed by Treelawn where nearly 43% of sites have hardscape damage.

Hardscape Damage

Yes, 18.7%
No, 81.3%

Utility Presence

No, 72.1%
Yes, 27.9%
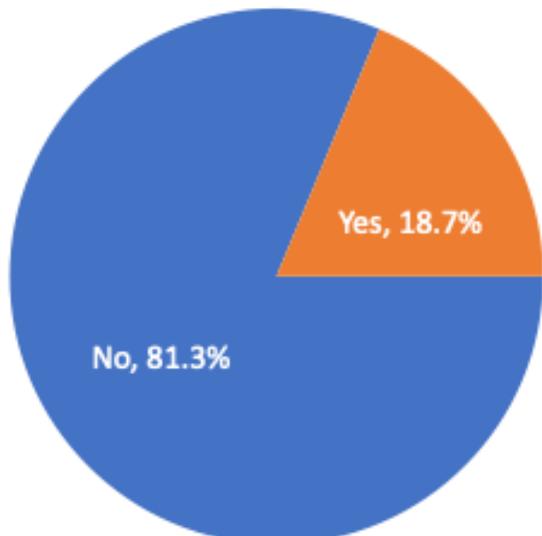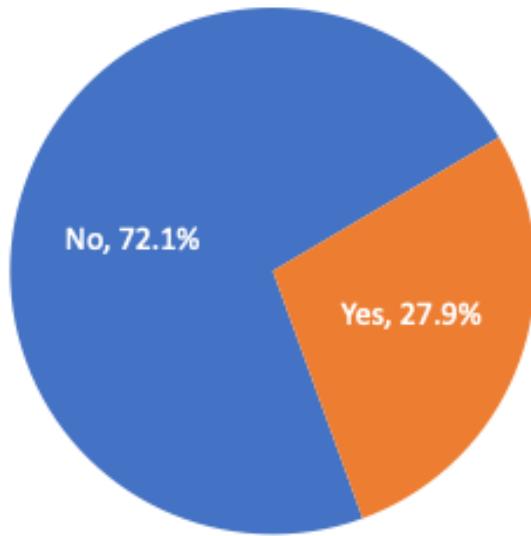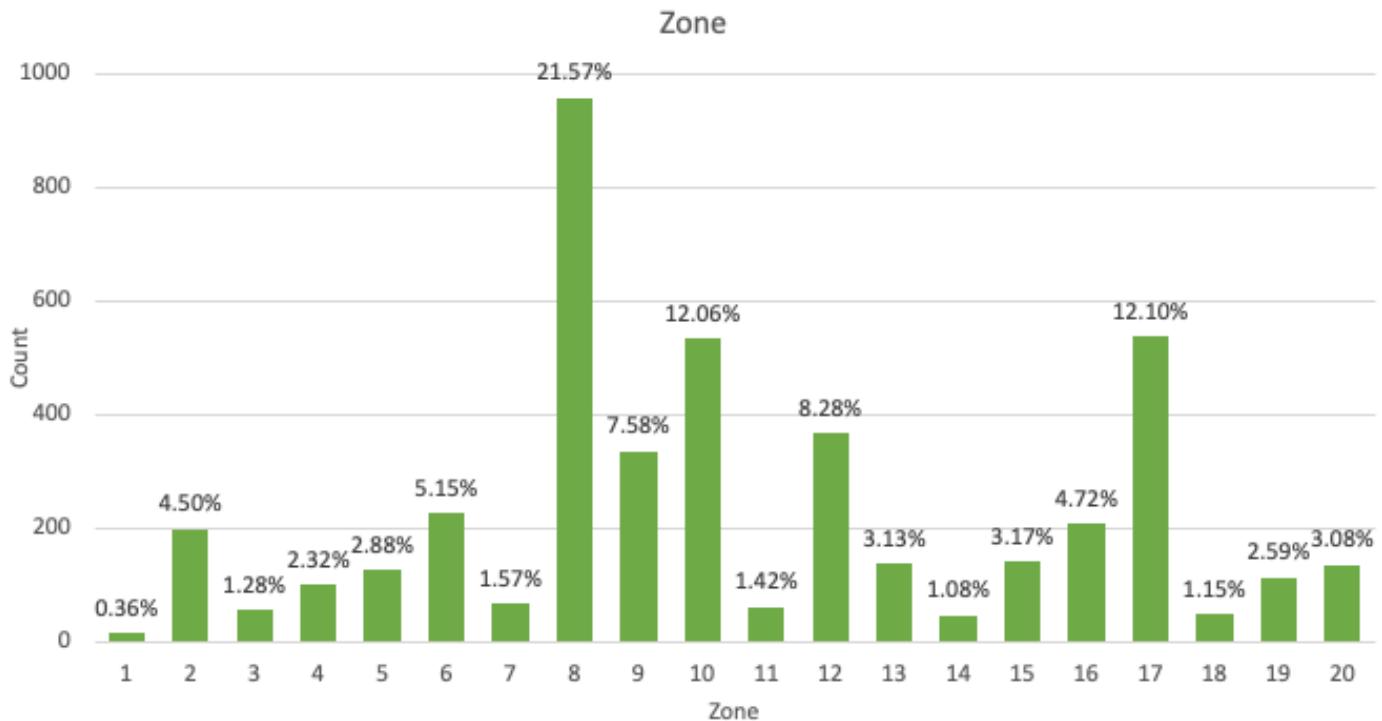
Zone 8 has the most number of sites followed by Zone 17 and Zone 10. The most common growspace type is Unimproved, where no curb, gutter, or sidewalk is present.

Growspace Type	Count	Percentage
Unimproved	1688	37.98%
Curb & Gutter	1445	32.51%
Treelawn	556	12.51%
Monolithic	379	8.53%
Encroached	172	3.87%
Tree Well	121	2.72%
Median	70	1.57%
Behind Treelawn	14	0.31%
Grand Total	**4445**	**100.00%**

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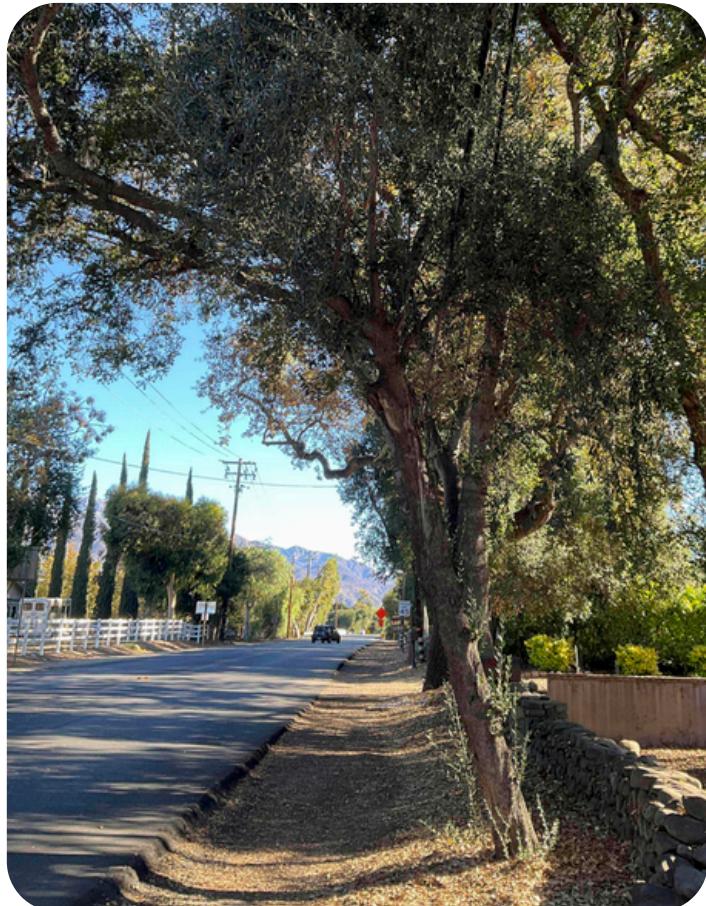
DBH Range	Count	Percentage
00-03	912	21.37%
04-06	821	19.24%
07-12	1095	25.66%
13-18	664	15.56%
19-24	380	8.91%
25-30	209	4.90%
30+	186	4.36%
Grand Total	**4267**	**100.00%**
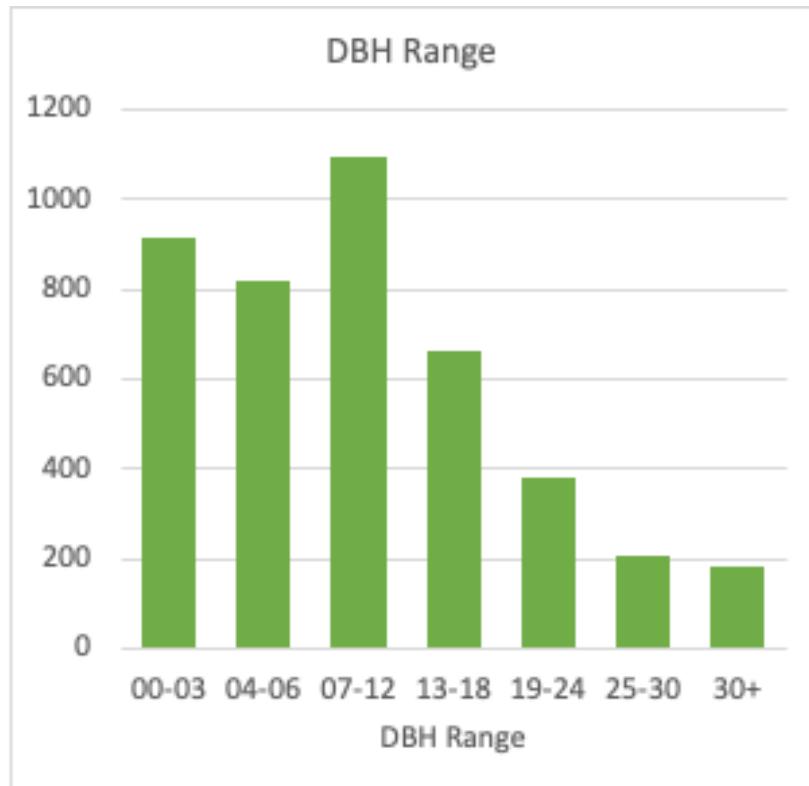
Height Range	Count	Percentage
00-15	1277	28.22%
16-30	2023	45.69%
31-45	712	18.86%
46-60	172	4.77%
60+	83	2.46%
Grand Total	**4267**	**100.00%**

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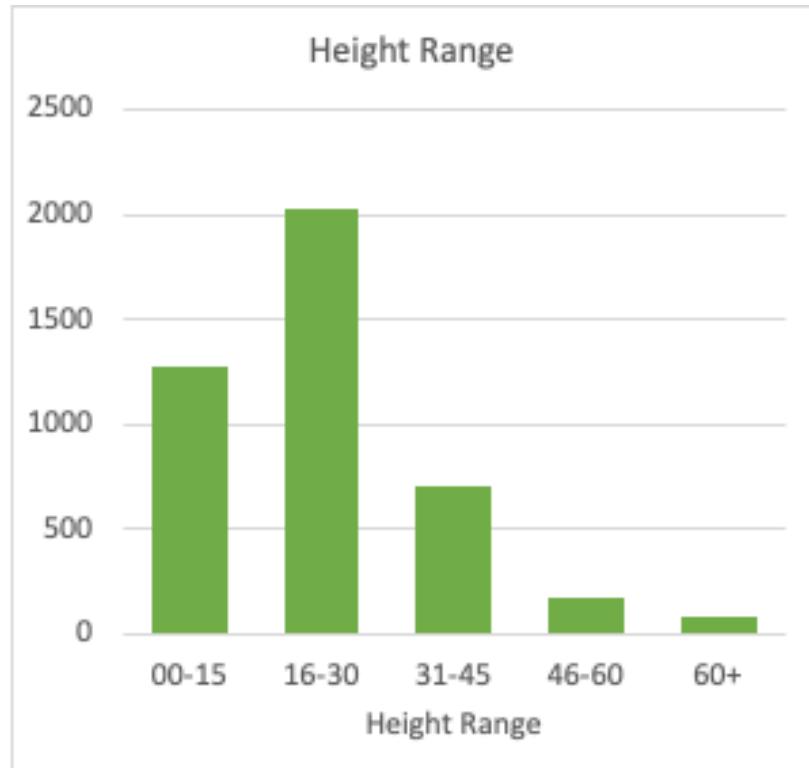
Crown Range	Count	Percentage
00-15	2036	45.99%
16-30	1605	37.25%
31-45	451	11.61%
46-60	139	3.97%
60+	36	1.17%
Grand Total	4267	100.00%
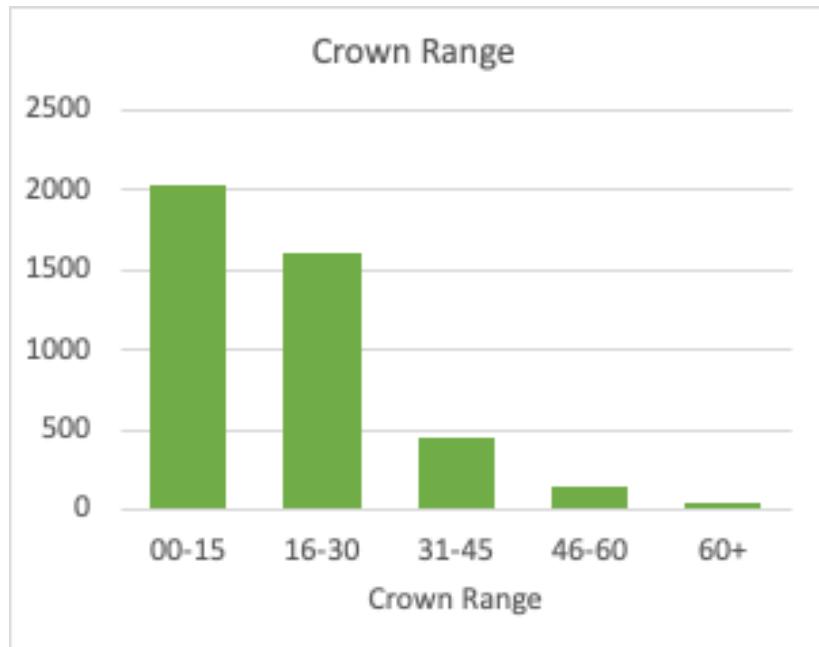
Excellent – The tree is near perfect condition; this determination is generally used for trees with no defects and young trees that have been properly maintained.

Good – The tree has no major structural problems; no significant damage from diseases or pests; no significant mechanical damage; a full, balanced crown, and normal twig condition and vigor for its species.

Fair – The tree may exhibit the following characteristics: minor structural problems and/or mechanical damage; significant damage from non-fatal or disfiguring diseases; minor crown imbalance or thin crown; minor structural imbalance; or stunted growth compared to adjacent trees.

Poor – The tree appears healthy, but may have structural defects. This classification also includes healthy trees that have unbalanced structures or have been topped. Trees in this category may also have severe mechanical damage, decay, severe crown dieback or poor vigor/failure to thrive.

Critical - The tree has severe structural defects or mechanical damage. The tree is considered unsafe and require immediate tree work.

Dead – Trees in advanced states of decline are not included. This category refers only to dead trees.

Stump - for stump sites; Tree has been removed, leaving only the stump.

Vacancy - for vacancy sites; location identified as good site to plant new trees.

Tree Sites Condition

Fair, 79.42%
Poor, 6.94%
Dead, 0.40%
Good, 13.24%
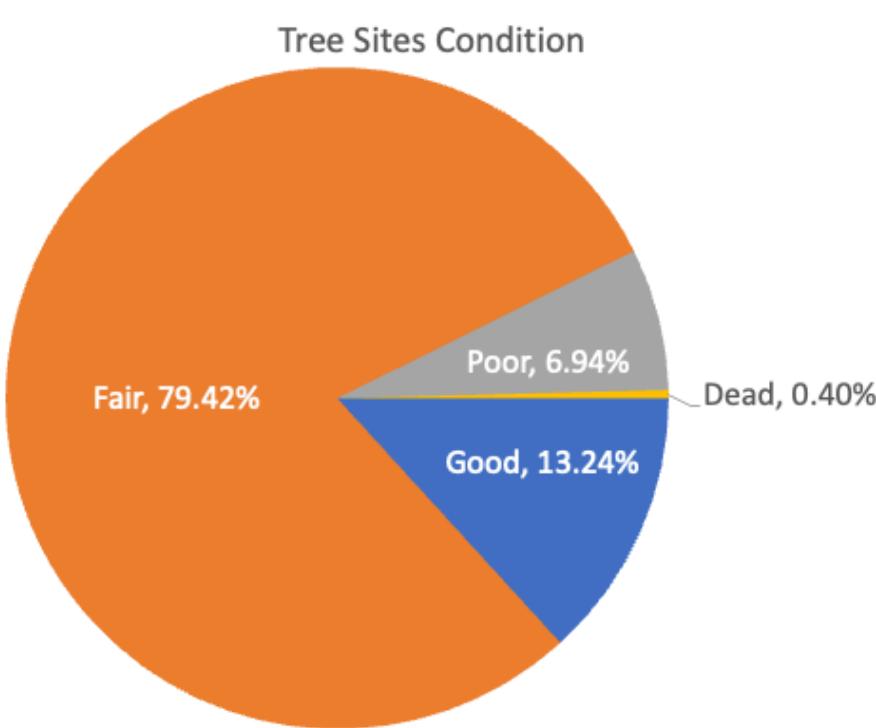
Tree Condition	Count
Good	565
Fair	3389
Poor	296
Dead	17
Stump	159
Vacancy	19
Grand Total	**4445**

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Priority 1 Removal - Trees designated for removal have defects that cannot be cost- effectively or practically treated. The majority of the trees in this category has a large percentage of dead crowns and poses an elevated level of risk for failure. Any hazards that could be seen as potential dangers to persons or property and seen as potential liabilities would be in this category. Large dead and dying trees that are high liability risks are included in this category.

Priority 2 Removal - Trees that should be removed but do not pose a liability as great as the first priority will be identified here. This category would need attention as soon as "Priority One" trees are removed.

Priority 1 Prune - Trees that require priority one pruning are recommended for trimming to remove hazardous deadwood, hangers, or broken branches. These trees have broken or hanging limbs, hazardous deadwood, and dead, dying, or diseased limbs or leaders greater than four inches in diameter.

Priority 2 Prune - These trees have dead, dying, diseased, or weakened branches between two and four inches in diameter and are potential safety hazards.

Routine Prune - These trees require routine horticultural pruning to correct structural problems or growth patterns, which would eventually obstruct traffic or interfere with utility wires or buildings.

Training Prune - Young, large-growing trees that are still small must be pruned to correct or eliminate weak, interfering, or objectionable branches in order to minimize future maintenance requirements. These trees, up to 20 feet in height, can be worked with a pole-pruner by a person standing on the ground.

Stump Removal - This category indicates a stump that should be removed.

Plant - During the inventory, vacant planting sites will be identified by street and address. The size of the site is designated as small, medium, or large (indicating the ultimate size that the tree will attain), depending on the growing space available and the presence of overhead wires.

Tree Sites Recommended Maintenance
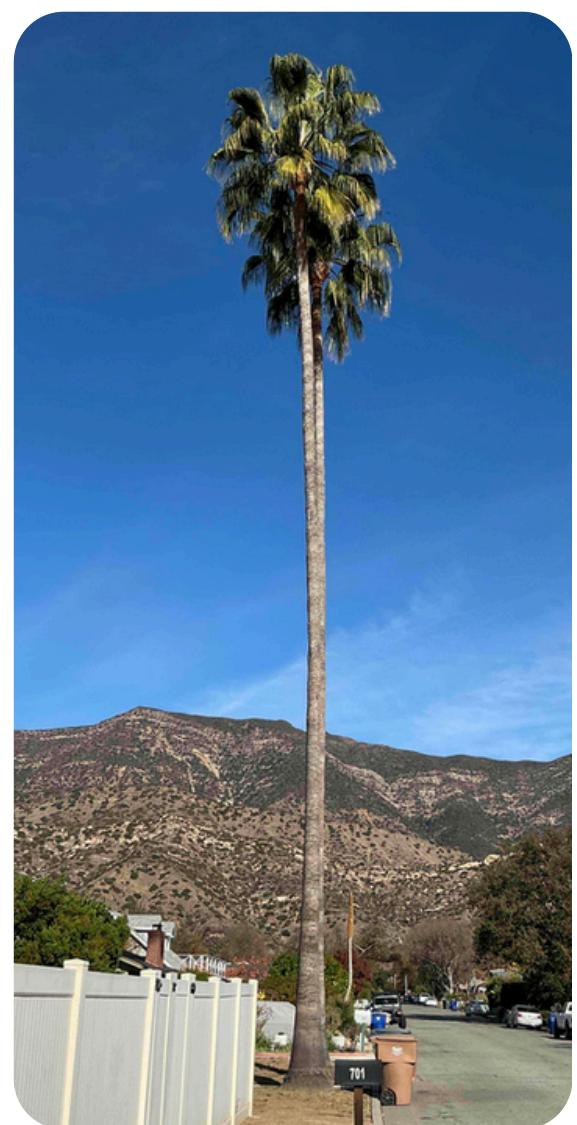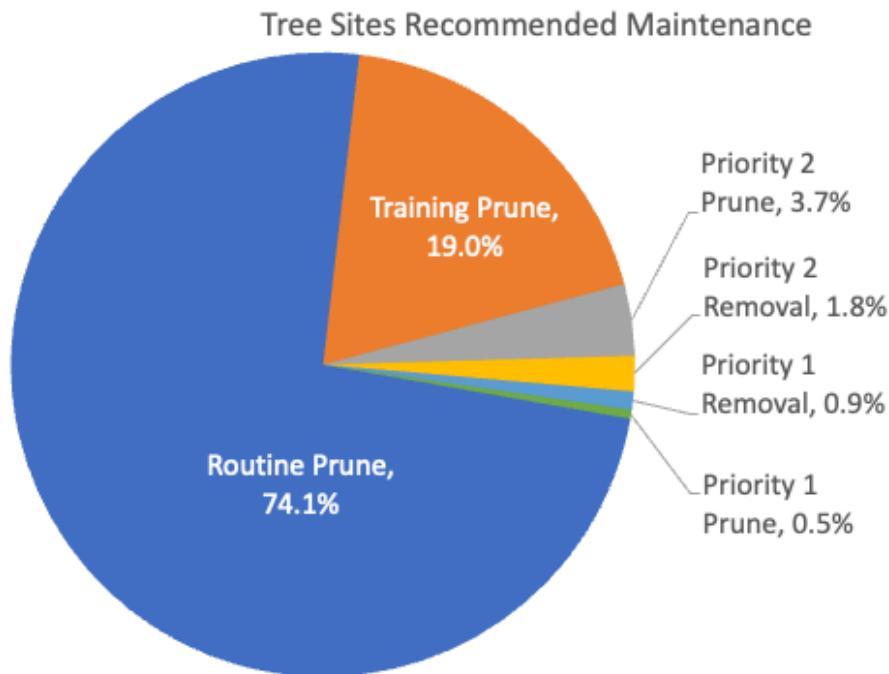
Recommended Maintenance	Count
Routine Prune	3161
Priority 2 Prune	158
Priority 2 Removal	78
Training Prune	810
Priority 1 Prune	20
Stump Removal	159
Priority 1 Removal	40
Plant	19
Grand Total	**4445**

Observations help describe any common abnormalities in the inventoried tree. These are ISA terms that help indicate structural, health, or pest issues found in or around the tree. Top 10 most frequently used observations are listed below. List of full observation tree count can be found in Appendix A.
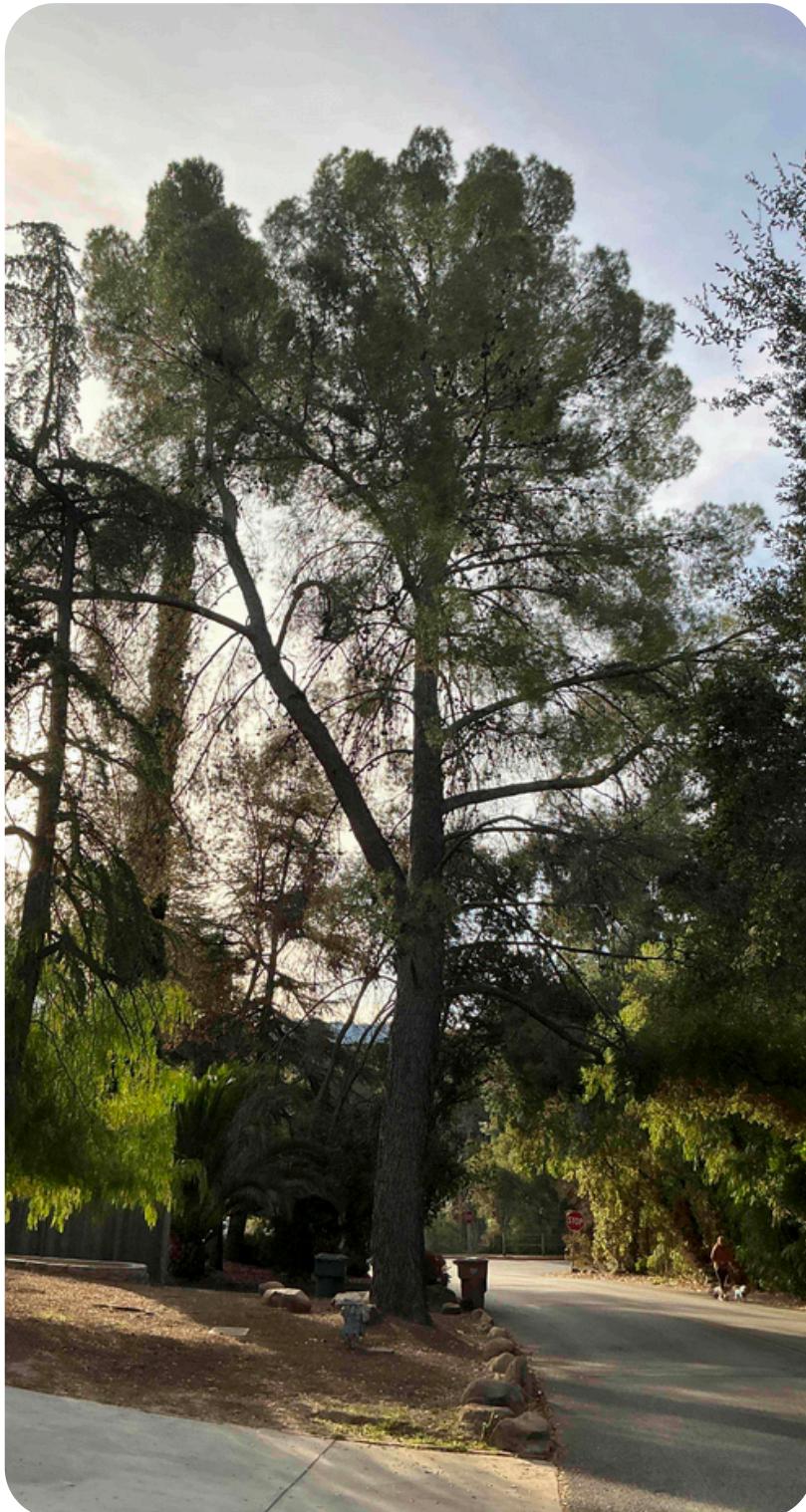
Top 10	Observation	Count
1	Deadwood/Clean	113
2	Pruned for Utilities	92
3	Previously Topped	39
4	Volunteer(s)	33
5	Prior Failure(s)/ Tear Out(s)	27
6	Basal Decay	20
7	Cavity	19
8	Remove Basal Suckers	18
9	Stump Sprout(s)	17
10	Sparse Crown	16
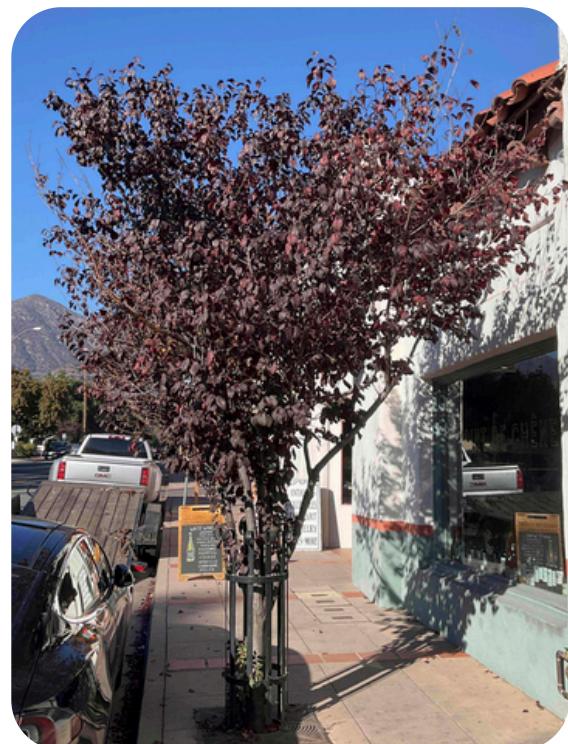
There are a total of 157 distinct species are identified in the inventory. The top 10 most common species throughout the City, displayed on the table to the right, represent over 68% of the all tree sites. List of full species tree count can be found in Appendix B.

Top 10	Common Name	Count	Percentage
1	Coast Live Oak	1713	40.15%
2	Valley Oak	360	8.44%
3	California Pepper	178	4.17%
4	Crape Myrtle (including hybrids)	132	3.09%
5	Olive	126	2.95%
6	California Sycamore	118	2.77%
7	Mexican Fan Palm	105	2.46%
8	Ornamental Pear	68	1.59%
9	American Sweet Gum	67	1.57%
10	Glossy Privet	66	1.55%

Species Distribution

Coast Live Oak, 40.1%
Valley Oak, 8.4%
California Pepper, 4.2%
Crape Myrtle (including hybrids), 3.1%
Olive, 3.0%
California Sycamore, 2.8%
Mexican Fan Palm, 2.5%
Ornamental Pear, 1.6%
American Sweet Gum, 1.6%
Glossy Privet, 1.5%
Other, 31.3%
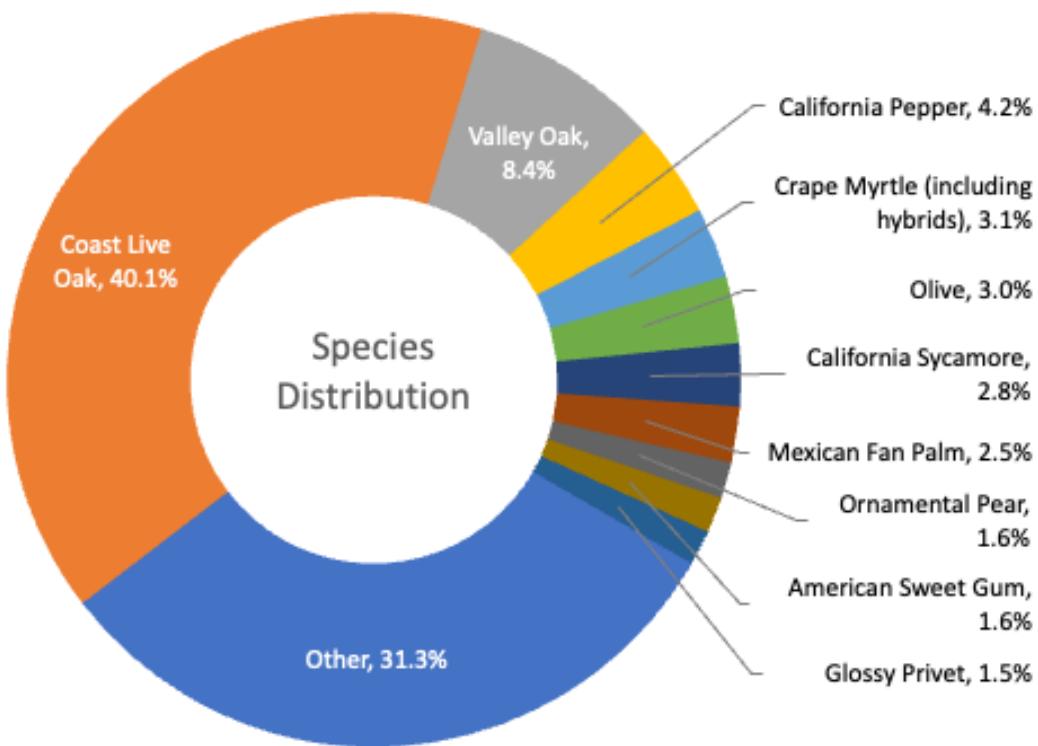
The 157 distinct species belong in 91 distinct genus. The top 10 most common genus, displayed on the table below, represent over 74% of the all tree sites.

Top 10	Genus	Count	Percentage
1	Quercus	2089	48.96%
2	Schinus	224	5.25%
3	Platanus	139	3.26%
4	Lagerstroemia	132	3.09%
5	Olea	126	2.95%
6	Washingtonia	106	2.48%
7	Ulmus	106	2.48%
8	Eucalyptus	105	2.46%
9	Acacia	73	1.71%
10	Pinus	72	1.69%

Genus Distribution

Quercus, 49.0%
Schinus, 5.2%
Platanus, 3.3%
Lagerstroemia, 3.1%
Olea, 3.0%
Washingtonia, 2.5%
Ulmus, 2.5%
Eucalyptus, 2.5%
Acacia, 1.7%
Pinus, 1.7%
Other, 25.7%
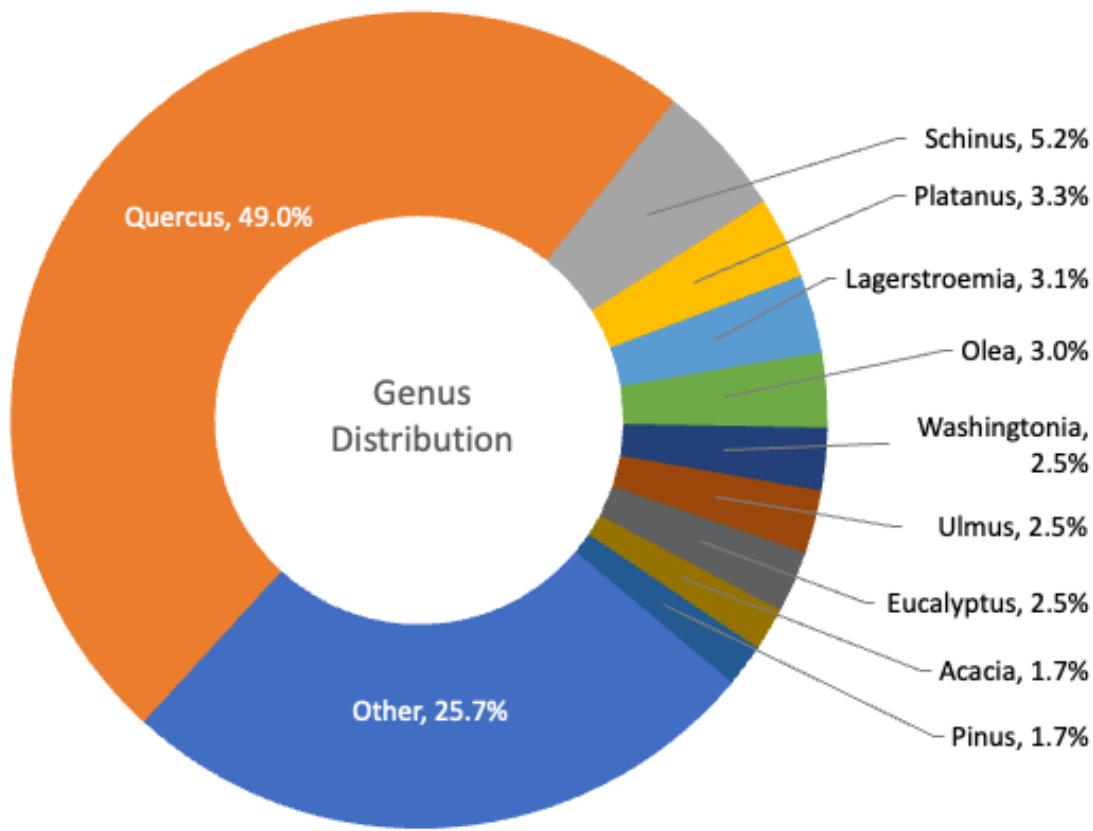
A valuable assessment from a tree survey is the species composition of the trees that are dead or in poor/critical condition. The top 10 species and genus with the most trees in poor, critical, or dead condition are summarized in the tables to the right, order by percentage of poor condition trees to the total count of the species and genus. The full Species and Genus poor condition summary can be found in Appendix C and D respectively.

Top 10	Common Name	Poor/ Dead/ Critical	Count	% in Poor Condition
1	American Sweet Gum	25	67	37.31%
2	Red Gum	8	33	24.24%
3	Silver Wattle	10	48	20.83%
4	Shamel Ash	9	57	15.79%
5	Valley Oak	53	360	14.72%
6	California Sycamore	17	118	14.41%
7	California Pepper	17	178	9.55%
8	Mexican Fan Palm	7	105	6.67%
9	Crape Myrtle (including hybrids)	6	132	4.55%
10	Coast Live Oak	58	1713	3.39%

Top 10	Genus	Poor/ Dead/ Critical	Count	% in Poor Condition
1	Liquidambar	25	67	37.31%
2	Acacia	15	73	20.55%
3	Eucalyptus	20	105	19.05%
4	Fraxinus	11	65	16.92%
5	Platanus	17	139	12.23%
6	Ulmus	11	106	10.38%
7	Schinus	23	224	10.27%
8	Pinus	7	72	9.72%
9	Washingtonia	7	106	6.60%
10	Quercus	111	2089	5.31%

Tree (4267)
Stump (159)
Vacancy (19)

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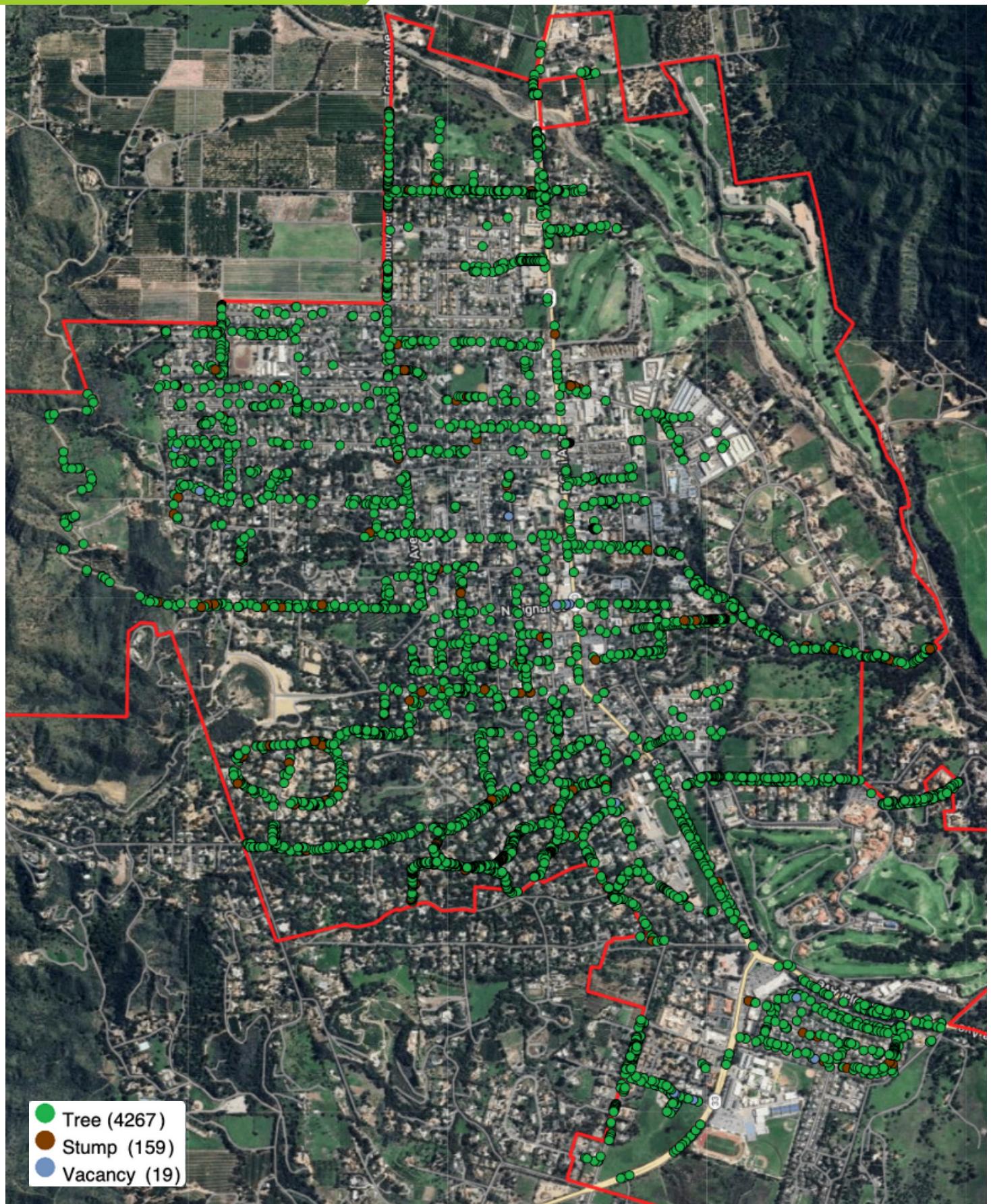
Observation	Count
Deadwood/Clean	113
Pruned for Utilities	92
Previously Topped	39
Volunteer(s)	33
Prior Failure(s)/Tear Out(s)	27
Basal Decay	20
Cavity	19
Remove Basal Suckers	18
Stump Sprout(s)	17
Sparse Crown	16
Declining	15
Leaning	14
Pest/Disease	12
Remove Hardware	12
Dead Top	12
Ganoderma/Decay Fungi	10
Decay	8
Mechanical Damage	7
Almost Dead	7
See Notes	7
Poorly Pruned	6
Remove Vines	6
Sunscald/Trunk Canker	5
Remove Stub(s)	4
Codominant	4
Prune to One Trunk	4
Xylella / BLS	4
Reduce End Weight	4

Observation	Count
Overtopped	4
Drought Stressed	4
Split/Decayed Crotch	4
Broken/Missing Top	4
Crowded	4
Poor Location	3
Invasive/Undesirable Species	3
Raise	3
Poor Structure	3
Hedge/Screen	2
Mistletoe	2
Hanger(s)	2
Low-Branched	2
Girdling Root(s)	1
Vehicle Strike	1
Recent Root Prune/ Wounded Buttress	1
Fireblight	1
Restricted Growspace	1
Cabled	1
Total	**581**

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Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percentage
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	1713	40.15%
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	360	8.44%
Schinus molle	California Pepper	178	4.17%
Lagerstroemia indica (and hybrids)	Crape Myrtle (including hybrids)	132	3.09%
Olea europaea	Olive	126	2.95%
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	118	2.77%
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican Fan Palm	105	2.46%
Pyrus calleryana	Ornamental Pear	68	1.59%
Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweet Gum	67	1.57%
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet	66	1.55%
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	65	1.52%
Fraxinus uhdei	Shamel Ash	57	1.34%
Syzygium australe	Brush Cherry	55	1.29%
Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	48	1.12%
Schinus terebinthifolia	Brazilian Pepper	45	1.05%
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum	44	1.03%
Afrocarpus gracilior	Fern Pine	39	0.91%
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	38	0.89%
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	35	0.82%
Malosma laurina	Malosma	34	0.80%
Ulmus americana	American Elm	33	0.77%
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Red Gum	33	0.77%
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	31	0.73%
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	28	0.66%
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	27	0.63%
Citrus limon	Lemon	27	0.63%
Albizia julibrissin	Mimosa; Silk Tree	24	0.56%
Morus alba	White Mulberry	23	0.54%

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percentage
Myoporum laetum	Myoporum	22	0.52%
Prunus cerasifera	Purple-Leafed Plum	22	0.52%
Platanus x acerifolia	London Plane Tree	21	0.49%
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	20	0.47%
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	19	0.45%
Pittosporum undulatum	Victorian Box	18	0.42%
Xylosma congesta	Shiny Xylosma	18	0.42%
Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper	17	0.40%
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Silver Dollar Gum	17	0.40%
Koelreuteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree	16	0.37%
Grevillea robusta	Silk Oak	15	0.35%
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor	14	0.33%
Parkinsonia x 'Desert Museum'	Desert Museum Palo Verde	13	0.30%
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood Acacia	13	0.30%
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress	12	0.28%
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	10	0.23%
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	10	0.23%
Melia azedarach	Chinaberry	10	0.23%
Persea americana	Avocado	9	0.21%
Malus domestica	Apple	9	0.21%
Quercus suber	Cork Oak	9	0.21%
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	9	0.21%
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	9	0.21%
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	8	0.19%
Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen Palm	8	0.19%
Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis	Thornless Honey Locust	8	0.19%
Juglans californica	Southern California Black Walnut	8	0.19%
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	8	0.19%

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percentage
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	8	0.19%
Rhamnus alaternus	Italian Buckthorn	8	0.19%
Fraxinus velutina 'Modesto'	Modesto Ash	8	0.19%
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	8	0.19%
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot	7	0.16%
Callistemon citrinus	Lemon Bottlebrush	7	0.16%
Citrus sinensis	Orange	7	0.16%
Populus fremontii	Fremont Cottonwood	6	0.14%
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	6	0.14%
Corymbia citriodora	Lemon-Scented Gum	6	0.14%
Prunus persica	Peach	6	0.14%
Celtis sinensis	Chinese Hackberry	6	0.14%
Citrus aurantifolia	Lime	6	0.14%
Quercus ilex	Holly Oak	6	0.14%
Ficus carica	Edible Fig	6	0.14%
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	5	0.12%
Platycladus orientalis	Oriental Arborvitae	5	0.12%
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River She-Oak	5	0.12%
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	5	0.12%
Eriobotrya japonica	Edible Loquat	5	0.12%
Salix laevigata	Red Willow	5	0.12%
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrotwood	5	0.12%
Juglans hindsii	California Black Walnut	4	0.09%
Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	4	0.09%
Acacia stenophylla	Shoestring Acacia	4	0.09%
Pinus thunbergiana	Japanese Black Pine	4	0.09%
Strelitzia nicolai	Giant Bird of Paradise	3	0.07%
Acacia baileyana	Bailey Acacia	3	0.07%

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percentage
Sambucus nigra	Black Elderberry	3	0.07%
Bauhinia x blakeana	Hong Kong Orchid Tree	3	0.07%
Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta'	Compact Bluegum	3	0.07%
Araucaria columnaris	Star Pine	3	0.07%
Phoenix roebelenii	Pigmy Date Palm	3	0.07%
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	3	0.07%
Prunus domestica	Plum	3	0.07%
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	3	0.07%
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan Palm	3	0.07%
Psidium guajava	Guava	3	0.07%
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	2	0.05%
Ziziphus jujuba	Chinese Jujube	2	0.05%
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	2	0.05%
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	2	0.05%
Ficus rubiginosa	Rustyleaf Fig	2	0.05%
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Red Ironbark	2	0.05%
Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	2	0.05%
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	2	0.05%
Grevillea 'Poorinda Constance'	Constance Grevillea	2	0.05%
Prunus cerasifera (green form)	Cherry Plum	2	0.05%
Laurus nobilis	Sweet Bay	2	0.05%
Sambucus neomexicana	Blue Elderberry	2	0.05%
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	2	0.05%
Fortunella margarita	Kumquat	2	0.05%
Chionanthus retusus	Chinese Fringe Tree	2	0.05%
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	2	0.05%
Citrus X paradisi	Grapefruit	2	0.05%
Tipuana tipu	Tipu	2	0.05%

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percentage
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo Willow	2	0.05%
Brachychiton populneus	Bottle Tree	2	0.05%
Triadica sebifera	Chinese Tallow Tree	2	0.05%
Eucalyptus spathulata	Narrow-Leafed Gimlet	2	0.05%
Betula populifolia	Gray Birch	2	0.05%
Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen Pear	2	0.05%
Diospyros kaki	Japanese Persimmon	2	0.05%
Psidium cattleianum	Strawberry Guava	1	0.02%
Zelkova serrata	Sawleaf Zelkova	1	0.02%
Carya illinoinensis	Pecan	1	0.02%
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat	1	0.02%
Hymenosporum flavum	Sweetshade	1	0.02%
Eucalyptus cinerea	Ash Gum	1	0.02%
Arbutus 'Marina'	Marina Arbutus	1	0.02%
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper	1	0.02%
Fremontodendron californicum	California Flannel Bush	1	0.02%
Melia azedarach 'Umbraculiformis'	Texas Umbrella Tree	1	0.02%
Callistemon salignus 'Perth Pink'	Perth Pink Bottlebrush	1	0.02%
Poncirus trifoliata	Trifoliate Orange	1	0.02%
Prunus salicina	Japanese Plum	1	0.02%
Koelreuteria elegans subsp. formosana	Formosa Flamegold	1	0.02%
Betula pendula	European White Birch	1	0.02%
Trachycarpus fortunei	Windmill Palm	1	0.02%
Schinus polygamus	Peruvian Pepper	1	0.02%
Pyrus communis	Edible Pear	1	0.02%
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	1	0.02%
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	1	0.02%
Cassia leptophylla	Gold Medallion Tree	1	0.02%

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percentage
Pinus pinea	Italian Stone Pine	1	0.02%
Citrus reticulata	Tangerine	1	0.02%
Koelreuteria paniculata	Goldenrain Tree	1	0.02%
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	1	0.02%
Eucalyptus nicholii	Nichol's Willow-Leafed Peppermint	1	0.02%
Prosopis velutina	Velvet Mesquite	1	0.02%
Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea'	Purple Hopseed	1	0.02%
Juglans regia	English Walnut	1	0.02%
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	1	0.02%
Chitalpa tashkentensis	Chitalpa	1	0.02%
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow	1	0.02%
Washingtonia filifera	California Fan Palm	1	0.02%
Acacia cyclops	Cyclops Acacia	1	0.02%
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry	1	0.02%
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	1	0.02%
Quercus tomentella	Island Oak	1	0.02%
Phoenix dactylifera	Date Palm	1	0.02%
Total		**4267**	

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Common Name	Poor/ Dead/ Critical	Count	% in Poor Condition
Coast Live Oak	58	1713	3.39%
Valley Oak	53	360	14.72%
American Sweet Gum	25	67	37.31%
California Pepper	17	178	9.55%
California Sycamore	17	118	14.41%
Silver Wattle	10	48	20.83%
Shamel Ash	9	57	15.79%
Red Gum	8	33	24.24%
Mexican Fan Palm	7	105	6.67%
Crape Myrtle (including hybrids)	6	132	4.55%
Brazilian Pepper	6	45	13.33%
Chinese Elm	5	65	7.69%
Blue Gum	5	44	11.36%
Aleppo Pine	5	38	13.16%
Southern Magnolia	4	31	12.90%
Silk Oak	4	15	26.67%
Tree of Heaven	4	10	40.00%
Siberian Elm	4	8	50.00%
Glossy Privet	3	66	4.55%
Victorian Box	3	18	16.67%
Silver Dollar Gum	3	17	17.65%
Camphor	3	14	21.43%
Malosma	2	34	5.88%
American Elm	2	33	6.06%
Canary Island Pine	2	28	7.14%
Mimosa; Silk Tree	2	24	8.33%
White Mulberry	2	23	8.70%
Purple-Leafed Plum	2	22	9.09%

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Common Name	Poor/ Dead/ Critical	Count	% in Poor Condition
Jacaranda	2	20	10.00%
Blackwood Acacia	2	13	15.38%
Carob	2	9	22.22%
Modesto Ash	2	8	25.00%
Apricot	2	7	28.57%
Bailey Acacia	2	3	66.67%
Rustyleaf Fig	2	2	100.00%
Manna Gum	2	2	100.00%
Evergreen Pear	2	2	100.00%
Olive	1	126	0.79%
Ornamental Pear	1	68	1.47%
Canary Island Date Palm	1	27	3.70%
Myoporum	1	22	4.55%
Shiny Xylosma	1	18	5.56%
Chinese Flame Tree	1	16	6.25%
Deodar Cedar	1	10	10.00%
Chinaberry	1	10	10.00%
Avocado	1	9	11.11%
Spotted Gum	1	9	11.11%
Southern California Black Walnut	1	8	12.50%
Italian Buckthorn	1	8	12.50%
Fremont Cottonwood	1	6	16.67%
Western Redbud	1	5	20.00%
River She-Oak	1	5	20.00%
Red Willow	1	5	20.00%
Compact Bluegum	1	3	33.33%

Common Name	Poor/ Dead/ Critical	Count	% in Poor Condition
Maidenhair Tree	1	2	50.00%
Red Ironbark	1	2	50.00%
Blue Elderberry	1	2	50.00%
Bronze Loquat	1	1	100.00%
Texas Umbrella Tree	1	1	100.00%
Desert Willow	1	1	100.00%
Cyclops Acacia	1	1	100.00%
Total	**313**		

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Genus	Poor/ Dead/ Critical	Count	% in Poor Condition
Quercus	111	2089	5.31%
Liquidambar	25	67	37.31%
Schinus	23	224	10.27%
Eucalyptus	20	105	19.05%
Platanus	17	139	12.23%
Acacia	15	73	20.55%
Ulmus	11	106	10.38%
Fraxinus	11	65	16.92%
Washingtonia	7	106	6.60%
Pinus	7	72	9.72%
Lagerstroemia	6	132	4.55%
Prunus	4	51	7.84%
Magnolia	4	31	12.90%
Grevillea	4	17	23.53%
Ailanthus	4	10	40.00%
Pyrus	3	71	4.23%
Ligustrum	3	66	4.55%
Pittosporum	3	18	16.67%
Cinnamomum	3	14	21.43%
Malosma	2	34	5.88%
Albizia	2	24	8.33%
Morus	2	23	8.70%
Jacaranda	2	20	10.00%
Melia	2	11	18.18%
Ceratonia	2	9	22.22%
Ficus	2	8	25.00%
Olea	1	126	0.79%
Phoenix	1	31	3.23%

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Genus	Poor/ Dead/ Critical	Count	% in Poor Condition
Myoporum	1	22	4.55%
Xylosma	1	18	5.56%
Koelreuteria	1	18	5.56%
Corymbia	1	15	6.67%
Juglans	1	14	7.14%
Cedrus	1	10	10.00%
Persea	1	9	11.11%
Cercis	1	8	12.50%
Rhamnus	1	8	12.50%
Salix	1	7	14.29%
Eriobotrya	1	6	16.67%
Populus	1	6	16.67%
Sambucus	1	5	20.00%
Casuarina	1	5	20.00%
Ginkgo	1	2	50.00%
Chilopsis	1	1	100.00%
Total	**313**		
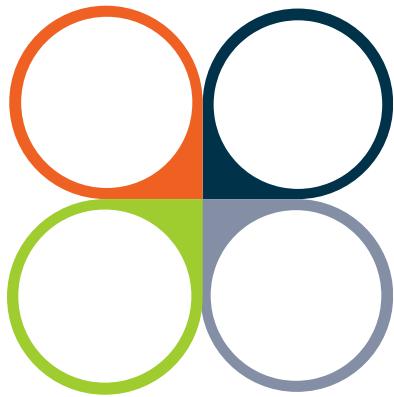
QUESTIONS ?

If there are any project questions, feel free to contact:
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657-274-1331   Mon. - Fri. 9A.M.-5P.M. PST

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For more than two decades, ArborPro, Inc. has delivered revolutionary software to companies just like yours. Our knowledgeable ISA certified Arborist have over 75 years in the industry

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From start to finish, we will be right there to support this project. Pre-job meeting to understand your goals, project status reports, end of project summary, user on-boarding & training, and account check-in's to make sure everything is a success. Our Client Success Manager is Michael Talag who will gladly take your support calls and emails. You can reach him at 657-220-0135 or mtalag@arborprousa.com.

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