Site Summary

Property Information
Solano Community College (Fairfield Campus)
4000 Suisun Valley Rd.
Fairfield, CA 94534

Inventory conducted from 01/07/2015 to 01/15/2015
By Ronnick Licudo

Site Overview

Total trees: 695+
Total species: 59

Dominant species:
1. Sawleaf Zelkova (76)
2. Aleppo Pine (72)
3. Coast Live Oak (48)
4. Eucalyptus (45)
5. California Sycamore (28)
6. Valley Oak (26)
7. Hawthorn (25)
8. Koelreuteria sp. (25)
9. Canary Island Pine (20)
10. White Mulberry (16)
11. Crepe Myrtle (12)

Small trees and Seasonal leaf drop:
The inventory did not include trees that were hedged as these would be best managed with regular shearing and/or pruning by landscapers. Although nearly all the trees are included in the inventory, some smaller trees can be maintained by landscapers until they grow out of reach. These trees are mostly noted in ARBORplus.
The health of some of the trees may not be accurate because of fall leaf drop. Recommendations made for these trees can be adjusted following reassessment in the spring when they have new growth.

Scope of Work
Unlike the other two campuses, majority of the trees in this campus are well established. Early observations of the property include trees with poor to fair structure, concrete deformation and trees planted too close to buildings. The row of Eucalyptus located along Suisun Valley road and a Grove of Eucalyptus near the horticulture department all has tall upward growth with a top heavy canopy. Due to their narrow trunks and poor lateral attachments, a reduction of their crown is recommended so that the branch scaffolds would not succumb to failure. The grove of Eucalyptus is usually prioritized last but if there are specific trees that would want immediate work, the management should notify us.
The campus has significant hardscape damage caused by the root systems of specific trees. Camphors, Sycamores, Aleppo Pines and olives, all damaged the concrete divider and its side curb. There are many causes of this but it is also dependent on how the tree is planted, in which we do not have the
Potential causes of the damages could be due to the maturity of the trees being greater than 15 to 20 years old, trees planted in restricted soil volumes, shallow top soil in which majority of the desired nutrients are concentrated, shallow foundations underneath the sidewalk, shallow irrigation systems. Removal is recommended for these trees to prevent further damage because the repair cost of concrete damage would cost a lot. Some trees especially the larger trees are either significantly close to buildings or have extended branches towards building. This would be an issue for fire safety because there is a required three foot clearance that separates the trees from the façade of the building. In order to resolve this issue, proper pruning techniques will be implemented on specific trees while also providing the needed clearance. Trees such as the redwoods that are planted too close to buildings will be provided with TGR (Tree Growth Regulator) in order to slow down the growth of lateral branches but also improve its canopy growth. There are some young trees planted on the property such as the soccer fields, softball field and baseball field areas. It is important to establish their structure early on which is why “young tree training” is issued as a treatment. Also, multiple young trees still have stakes attached onto them, and it is also important to remove these in order for these trees to develop a good taper and root structure for stability.

Pears display signs of fireblight, therefore, proper sterilization of equipment in every pruning cut will be implemented in order to slow the spreading. In addition, fireblight treatment will also be sprayed in infected areas to also minimize the spread of the bacterial disease. Majority of the trees already have well established structures. Though the architecture of the tree is poor due to many multiple leaders of a tree, we can still crown reduce them to lessen the load each branch would have to carry. This will entail to a lesser chance of failing for it is a liability if such branch would fall onto something such as a vehicle. In addition, many Aleppo pines are lion-tailed (the interior canopy of the tree is overly thinned). This is an issue due to the following reasons: lion-tailed trees allows limbs to become weak and may break especially due to the trees top heavy structure, Sunscald can also become an issue due to the increase of sunlight on the interior of the trees due to the lack of interior foliage, vigorous new growth will develop within the interior part of the tree and will form with poor and weak attachments, numerous foliage were removed causing less stored energy for future growth. Increased branch failure, as a result of energy deficiency, can be hazardous to pedestrians especially because these trees are located near high pedestrian traffic areas. The scope of work is to eliminate trees causing damage to the property, properly prune trees in order for them to have a reliable structure that would not fail and also fertilization of trees doing poorly. It is noted that some trees can be pruned by staff if they are 12’ or less. Trees recommended for removal may either be delayed or removed sooner. There are several trees that are causing hardscape damage or are within close proximities of buildings that are recommended for removals. Majority of the trees are recommended to be removed within the first year of tree work but this can be modified to be removed later within the three year process for budgeting purposes.

Stump Grind is included for the majority of removals, though the recommendation can be removed if the college does not want the stumps to be grinded. The purpose of the recommendation is to allow for future implementation of a tree replacement plan in order to maintain the canopy density of the site.
Observation and Recommendation

The request for proposal was accompanied by specific concerns, which are addressed below.

Removals:

The following trees have caused concrete deformation of the divider. (ie. Pavement and curb). In addition, some of the mentioned trees that are leaning could be a potential hazard to the property.

Level of hazard for Sycamores and Camphors: Medium to High depending on automobile traffic.

Level of hazard for Olives: Low

Approximated cost of Removals: $15,110.00
Approximated cost of Grind Stumps: $4,390.00

Camphors, Sycamores, and Olives in parking lots.

Aleppo Pines along Solano College Road (Baseball field).

The following trees have caused concrete deformation of the divider. (ie. Pavement and curb). In addition, some of the mentioned trees that are leaning could be a potential hazard to the property.

Level of hazard: Medium, dependent on pedestrian traffic.

Approximated cost of Removals: $15,110.00
Approximated cost of Grind Stumps: $4,390.00
These trees (Alder, Eucalyptus, Elm, Cherry, etc.) are planted too close to building proximities. The reason for the recommendation is the fact that it could cause potential damage to the foundation of buildings. Also, due to their close distance to the buildings, these trees will constantly need clearance pruning and it would be more cost-effective in the long run to remove the tree instead.

Level of hazard: Low

Approximated cost of Removals: $2,425.00
Approximated cost of Grind Stumps: $640.00
Site Summary

Property Information
Solano Community College (Vacaville Campus)
2001 North Village Parkway
Vacaville, CA 95688

Inventory conducted from 01/07/2015 to 01/15/2015
By Ronnick Licudo

Site Overview
Total trees: 496+
Total species: 25

Dominant species:
1. Raywood Ash (81)
2. Callery Pear (55)
3. Hornbeam (42)
4. Oak (36)
5. Crepe Myrtle (36)
6. Chinese Pistache (30)
7. Redwood (29)
8. White Alder (28)
9. Italian Alder (28)
10. Gingko (26)

Small trees and Seasonal leaf drop:
The inventory did not include trees that were hedged as these would be best managed with regular shearing and/or pruning by landscapers. Although nearly all the trees are included in the inventory, some smaller trees can be maintained by landscapers until they grow out of reach. These trees are mostly noted in ARBORplus.
The health of some of the trees may not be accurate because of fall leaf drop. Recommendations made for these trees can be adjusted following reassessment in the spring when they have new growth.

Scope of Work
Being that the Vacaville Campus is one of the newer campuses, it is expected to have majority of the trees to be in its youth stage. The fact that majority of the trees are young, it is important to maintain their health so that they would grow with minimal complication in the future which is why early fertilization is recommended. In addition, structure will also need to be maintained during the trees’ earlier years. This will be done by implementing structural pruning techniques for the younger trees (Young tree training) so that a central leader with adequate lateral branch attachments is maintained. Other than their overall structure, developing their structural stability is also as important. A lot of the young trees still have stakes attached onto them, and it is also important to remove these in order for these trees to develop a good taper and root structure for stability in case of strong wing pressures.
The White Alders located on the east side of the property are generally in poor condition with
majority having poor structure. Due to their poor structure and health, some branch attachments have failed. For health, structural and aesthetic reasons, these trees should be removed especially if the campus plans to expand.
Pears display signs of fireblight, therefore, proper sterilization of equipment will be implemented in order to prevent further spreading. In addition, fireblight treatment will also be sprayed in infected areas to minimize the spread of the bacterial disease.
There is also a row of Lombardy poplars along the swale/stream in the southwest side boundary of the property. These trees will usually be prioritized last due to their distance from automobile and pedestrian traffic, as well as the main buildings.
The scope of work is to mainly implement proper pruning techniques onto the young trees to acquire/maintain acceptable structure. Fertilization will also be included into the scope of work for it will improve the health of trees within the property. Trees that are under 12’ and below can be pruned by staff, which is noted in the inventory.
Observation and Recommendation

The request for proposal was accompanied by specific concerns, which are addressed below.

Removals:

White Alders

The majority of White Alders presented poor structure and displays multiple signs of broken limbs. Some of the trees in the area have declining canopies. The trees is recommended to be removed due to health and structural reasons. In addition, if the campus plans to expand, the trees should also be removed for aesthetic reasons.

Level of hazard: low
Approximated cost of Removals: $10,150.00
Approximated cost of Grind Stumps: $3,160.00

Young Redwood trees in the parking lot

The canopy had diedback and eighty percent of the foliage had declined.

Level of hazard: None
Approximated cost of Removals: $180.00
Approximated cost of Grind Stumps: $0.00
Site Summary

Property Information
Solano Community College (Vallejo Campus)
545 Columbus Pkwy
Vallejo, CA 94591

Inventory conducted from 01/07/2015 to 01/15/2015
By Ronnick Licudo

Site Overview
Total trees: 415+
Total species: 9

Dominant species:
1. Lombardy Poplar (170)
2. Chinese Pistache (87)
3. Valley Oak (53)
4. Chinese Elm (42)
5. Honey Locust (28)
6. Eucalyptus (13)
7. Coast Live Oak (9)
8. Gingko (7)
9. Crepe Myrtle (6)

Small trees and Seasonal leaf drop:
The inventory did not include trees that were hedged as these would be best managed with regular shearing and/or pruning by landscapers. Although nearly all the trees are included in the inventory, some smaller trees can be maintained by landscapers until they grow out of reach. These trees are mostly noted in ARBORplus. The health of some of the trees may not be accurate because of fall leaf drop. Recommendations made for these trees can be adjusted following reassessment in the spring when they have new growth.

Scope of Work
The Vallejo Campus is the latest one to be established so it is expected to have majority of the trees to be young and have been recently planted. Due to their youth stages, it is important to maintain or improve their health so that they would grow with minimal complication in the future which is why early fertilization is recommended. In addition, structure will also need to maintain during the trees’ earlier years. This will be done by implementing structural pruning techniques for young trees (Young tree training) so that in the future they will maintain a central leader that could support the load of lateral branch attachments. Other than their overall structure, developing their structural stability is also as important. A lot of these young trees still have stakes attached onto them, and it is also important to remove these in order for threes trees to develop a good taper and root structure for stability in case of strong wing pressures.

There is a row of Lombardy Poplars in the back of the campus building that are all well established...
in structure. Removing the stakes of these trees will allow its leader to develop a better taper and a stronger root system for structural stability. Also in compromise of removing the stakes, thinning of such trees will allow for strong wind pressure to pass through easier so that it would not completely tip the tree in case of an extremely strong wind.

The scope of work is to mainly implement proper pruning techniques onto the young trees to acquire/maintain acceptable structure. Fertilization will also be included into the scope of work for it will improve the health of trees within the property. Trees that are under 12’ and below can be pruned by staff, which is noted in the inventory.
Observation and Recommendation

The request for proposal was accompanied by specific concerns, which are addressed below.

Crown thin and removal of stakes:

Future thinning to allow strong wind pressure to easily pass through the canopy.

Level of hazard: None

Approximated cost of Crown Thin: $4,771.00
Cost of stake removal: $0.00

*Lombardy Poplar*