

SEP 24 2008

ATTACHMENT A



Heritage Tree Removal Permit Application

This application must be submitted with the Arborist Form

Submit application forms to 701 Laurel Street, Menlo Park, CA 94025

Application No. 08-242

Purpose of application: Removal Pruning of more than 25%
Permit Fee: \$125.00 (each tree, up to 3 trees); \$75 each additional tree (separate forms required for each tree)

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Site Address: 1155 Santa Cruz Ave, MP 94025

Name of Applicant: GILLIAN LOUNSBACH Phone 650 559 9099 FAX _____

Mailing Address: 4135 Old Trace Rd, Palo Alto Email: gillian@lounsbach

Signature of property owner authorizing access and inspection of tree in his/her absence:

Crowbair Date: 09/24/08

Type of Tree: tulip tree #1 Location on property: back yard

Reasons for Request:

see attached arborist report.

IF TREE IS DAMAGING STRUCTURE PLEASE ATTACH PHOTOS DEMONSTRATING DAMAGE.

Are you considering any construction on your property in the next 12 months? Yes No

If yes, please submit additional information describing what type of construction is planned and a site plan.

- Tree may not be removed (or pruned over 25%) unless and until the applicant has received final permission from the City as indicated below.
- The signed permit approval form must be on site and available for inspection while the tree work is being performed.
- A suitable replacement tree, 15 gallon size or larger with a mature height of 30 feet or more, is to be installed in the time frame indicated below.

-----PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE-----

PERMIT APPROVED PERMIT DENIED

TIMING OF REMOVAL

- Upon receipt of this approved permit
- After applying for a Building Permit for associated construction

TIMING OF REPLANTING

- Within 30 days of Heritage Tree removal
- Prior to final building inspection of associated construction

Staff Signature: Justin Murphy Date: 6/15/09

Print name and title: JUSTIN MURPHY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES MANAGER

A1



Arborist Form

Please complete one form for each tree. Mark each tree with colored ribbon or tape prior to our inspection.

Site Address:

1155 Santa Cruz Avenue, Menlo Park, CA.

ARBORIST INFORMATION:

Name of Certified Arborist Deborah Ellis

ISA or ASCA number: 457, 305 Menlo Park Business License number: _____

Company: Deborah Ellis, MS. Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist

Address: PO Box 3714, Saratoga CA 95070

Phone: 408-725-1357 FAX: Same Email: decah@pacbell.net

TREE INFORMATION:

Date of Inspection: 7/24/08

Common Name: tulip tree #1 Botanical Name: Liriodendron tulipifera

Location of Tree: backyard Height of Tree: 70 - 80 feet

Diameter of tree at 54 inches above natural grade: 31.0 inches

Circumference of tree at 54 inches above natural grade 97.4 inches

Condition of Tree:

See attached 8/14/08 Arborist Report for full description, but in summary:
Fair

If recommending removal or pruning, please list all reasons:

See attached 8/14/08 Arborist Report for full description, but in summary:
tulip tree aphid/honeydew nuisance

Suggested Replacement Tree:

Not ready to suggest replacement tree(s) yet until begin landscape design phase with landscape architect.

Signature of Arborist: Deborah Ellis Date: 8/14/08

(A2)

Tree #2



Heritage Tree Removal Permit Application

This application must be submitted with the Arborist Form

PAID

Submit application forms to 701 Laurel Street, Menlo Park, CA 94025 SEP 24 2008

Application No. 08-241 CITY OF MENLO PARK

Purpose of application: Removal Pruning of more than 25%
Permit Fee: \$125.00 (each tree, up to 3 trees); \$75 each additional tree (separate forms required for each tree)

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Site Address: 1155 SANTA CRUZ AVE
Name of Applicant: GILLIAN LOUNSBACH Phone 650 559 9019 FAX _____
Mailing Address: 4135 OLD TRACE RD, PALO ALTO Email: gillian@lounsbach.com
Signature of property owner authorizing access and inspection of tree in his/her absence: Choubaen Date: 09/24/08
Type of Tree: TULIP TREE #2 Location on property: BACK YARD
Reasons for Request: SEE ATTACHED ARBORIST REPORT

IF TREE IS DAMAGING STRUCTURE PLEASE ATTACH PHOTOS DEMONSTRATING DAMAGE.

Are you considering any construction on your property in the next 12 months? Yes No
If yes, please submit additional information describing what type of construction is planned and a site plan.

- Tree may not be removed (or pruned over 25%) unless and until the applicant has received final permission from the City as indicated below.
- The signed permit approval form must be on site and available for inspection while the tree work is being performed.
- A suitable replacement tree, 15 gallon size or larger with a mature height of 30 feet or more, is to be installed in the time frame indicated below.

-----PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE -----

PERMIT APPROVED PERMIT DENIED

TIMING OF REMOVAL

- Upon receipt of this approved permit
- After applying for a Building Permit for associated construction

TIMING OF REPLANTING

- Within 30 days of Heritage Tree removal
- Prior to final building inspection of associated construction

Staff Signature: Justin Murphy Date: 6/15/09
Print name and title: JUSTIN MURPHY, DEVELOPMENT SERVICES MANAGER

(A3)

Trees #2



Arborist Form

Please complete one form for each tree. Mark each tree with colored ribbon or tape prior to our inspection.

Site Address: 1155 Santa Cruz Avenue, Menlo Park, CA.

ARBORIST INFORMATION:

Name of Certified Arborist Deborah Ellis

ISA or ASCA number: 457, 305 Menlo Park Business License number: _____

Company: Deborah Ellis, MS. Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist

Address: PO Box 3714, Saratoga CA 95070

Phone: 408-725-1357 FAX: Same Email: decah@pacbell.net

TREE INFORMATION:

Date of Inspection: 7/24/08

Common Name: tulip tree Botanical Name: Liriodendron tulipifera

Location of Tree: backyard Height of Tree: 70 - 80 feet

Diameter of tree at 54 inches above natural grade: 31.8 inches

Circumference of tree at 54 inches above natural grade 99.9 inches

Condition of Tree:

See attached 8/14/08 Arborist Report for full description, but in summary:
Fair/Poor

If recommending removal or pruning, please list all reasons:

See attached 8/14/08 Arborist Report for full description, but in summary:
tulip tree aphid/honeydew nuisance, plus probable root rot

Suggested Replacement Tree:

Not ready to suggest replacement tree(s) yet until begin landscape design phase with landscape architect.

Signature of Arborist: Deborah Ellis Date: 8/14/08

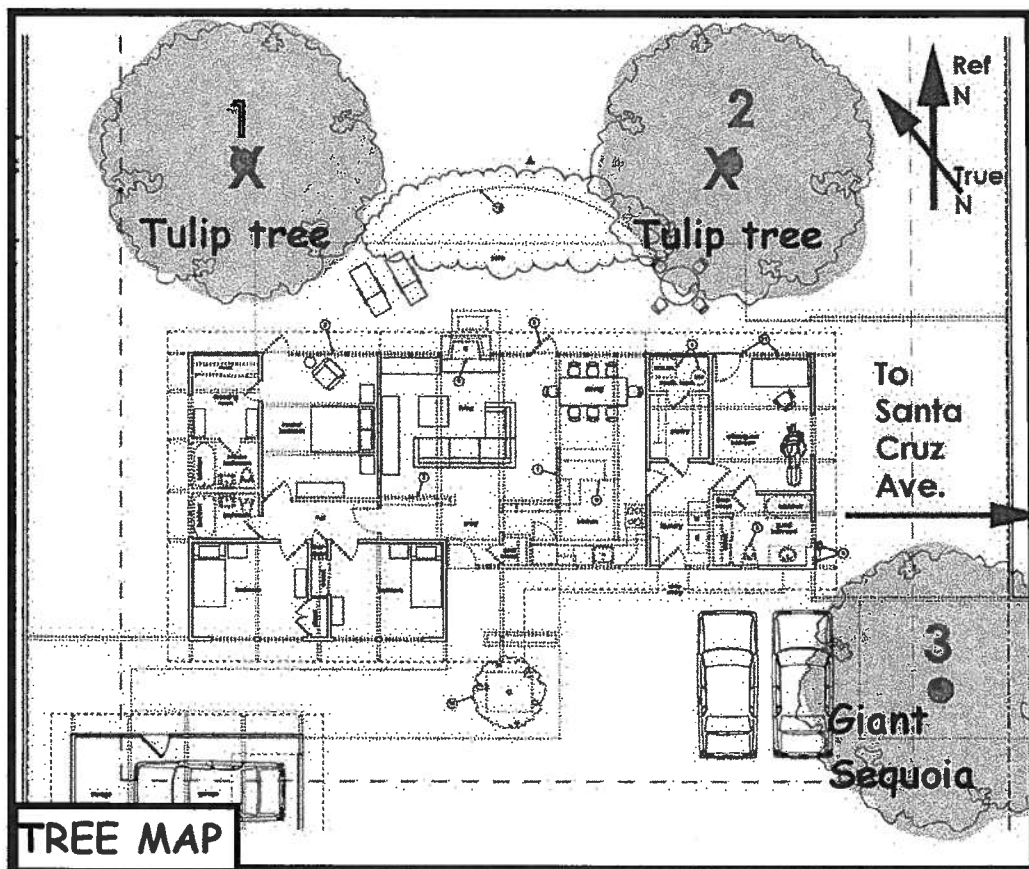
A4



Gillian Lounsbach
4135 Old Trace Road
Palo Alto CA 94306

August 14, 2008

**Re: 1155 Santa Cruz Avenue, Menlo Park –
Recommendation to remove tulip trees #1 and #2**



Dear Gillian:

We met at your house a few weeks ago, along with your architect Melissa of Serrao Design, to discuss the preservation of the three trees shown in the Tree Map above. After review of a previous arborist report you obtained describing all three trees (dated November 14, 2008), an evaluation of the trees on site and review and discussion of your construction plans, I agree with your decision to apply for a permit to remove both tulip trees.

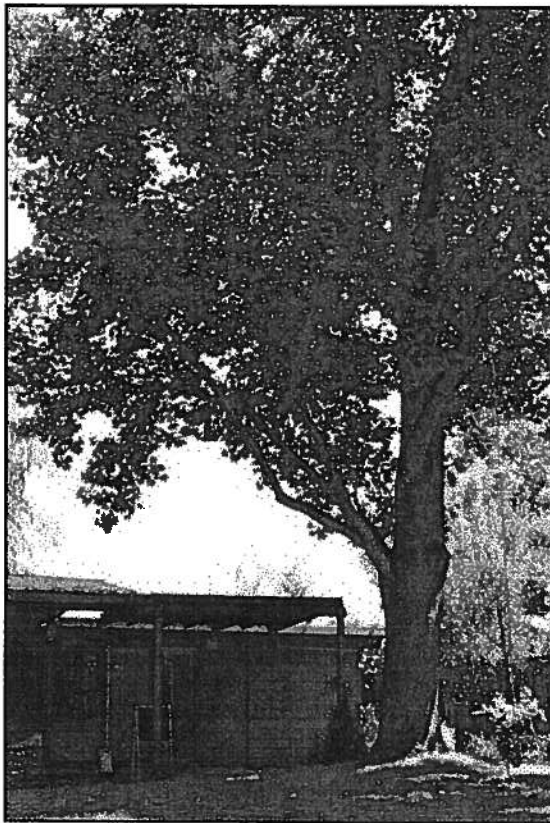
PO Box 3714, Saratoga, CA 95070. Phone & Fax: 408-725-1357.
Email: decah@pacbell.net. Web site: <http://www.decah.com/>

A5

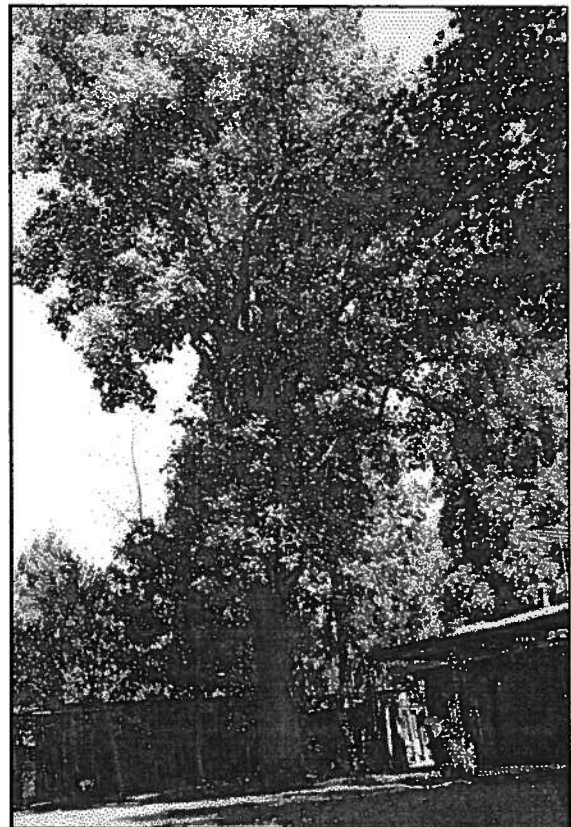


Reasons for removal are:

- 1) **Both tulip trees are heavily infested with the insect, tulip tree aphid**, which is causing extensive dripping of *honeydew* (sticky, viscous liquid) beneath the trees. The honeydew heavily covers your patio and is tracked inside your house. This insect is very difficult to control and many Bay Area cities have or are removing tulip street trees because the honeydew is an unacceptable nuisance. Tulip tree #1 drips honeydew to lesser extent than tree #2, but both trees create quite a mess on the ground beneath their canopies.



Tulip tree #1 from the west



Tulip tree #2 from the east



- 2) **The previous arborist report mentions fungal fruiting bodies close to the root collar¹ of tulip tree #2.** A photo showing these fruiting bodies is included in that report, and I can tell from the photo that these are *Armillaria*² mushrooms. The photos were taken in November, which is the time of year that these mushrooms appear (during cold winter weather usually in November - January, versus during warmer spring and summer months when many other species of mushrooms are present). I found dead and dried *Armillaria* mushrooms in the lawn right next to the root collar of tree #2. You also mentioned that mushrooms fruit prolifically around the base of the tree during the winter. The previous report includes a photo that shows an area of decay at the root collar of tree #2, although I am not sure that this is associated with the *Armillaria* because I did not find any *Armillaria* mycelia here (*mycelia* is the white stringy or plaque-like material underneath the bark of the tree; the vegetative phase of the fungus). There are also some dead branches in this tree that do not seem to be related to shading, and this may be associated with an *Armillaria* infection. I did not perform a detailed examination of the tree to confirm the presence or extent of any *Armillaria* infection (this would have required a root collar excavation³ which I do not think is worthwhile to perform), but just the possibility of this large tree being infected by *Armillaria* combined with the severe honeydew problems causes me to agree with removal.

¹ Root collar: area at the base of the trunk (usually flared) where the roots and trunk merge; also called the root flare or root crown of the tree or shrub. *Buttress roots* (the main support roots of the tree) originate here and are often visible for a short distance above the ground. The root collar is critical to whole-tree health and stability.

² *Armillaria mellea* (oak root fungus) is a native soil-borne fungus present on the roots of many woody plant species and most native oaks in our area, usually living as a saprophyte on plant roots and not causing much damage. It lives just beneath the bark or corky outer covering of the root, and so any plant with roots of this physiology can be infected with this fungus, even so-called "resistant" plants. When a woody plant is weakened and environmental conditions favor growth of the fungus (particularly wet soil during our dry months on plants ill-adapted to this), the fungus can become aggressively parasitic, decimating woody tissue. Large amounts of fungal inoculum in the soil (such as old roots of infected plants, where the fungus survives) can lead to infection of healthy plants as well. White strands or plaque (*mycelia*) between the bark & wood is diagnostic for this fungus. In advanced cases the whitish growth can be seen at the root collar and lower trunk. As more tissue is lost the plant may decline and/or die. Large trees with an extensive root system may not begin to show symptoms of decline until the fungus kills half the root system.

³ Root collar excavation: A root collar excavation carefully uncovers the root collar area (by hand digging tools, water or pressurized air) to check its soundness and stability.



The photo above, also taken from the west, shows the lower trunk of tulip tree #1 at right foreground and tulip tree #2 at left background. The flagstone patio between these two trees is heavily stained with honeydew. When I first entered the backyard I thought that the flagstone was wet from sprinkler spray, but instead I found out that it was glossy (and very sticky) from the honeydew.

We had discussed trying to control the tulip tree aphid and reduce the honeydew drip as an option to removing one or both of the trees. After our site visit I sent you a paper on tulip tree aphid management. I understand that you have already tried some of the control measures that are mentioned in the paper, but without success. The management tactics that are recommended by the University of California sometimes work but often do not, so it is not surprising that you did not obtain a good result from your efforts.



Tree Statistics

Scientific name: *Liriodendron tulipifera*

Tree #1

Trunk DBH: 31.0 inches

Size: 70-80 feet tall x 30 feet wide (estimated)

Condition⁵

- **Vigor:** 80
- **Structure:** 60

Suitability for Preservation: Fair/Poor

Action: Remove

Reason: tulip tree aphid/honeydew nuisance

Mitigation Recommendations: to be determined when re-landscaping plan is developed

Tree #2

Trunk DBH: 31.8 inches

Size: 70-80 feet tall x 30 feet wide (estimated)

Condition

- **Vigor:** 70
- **Structure:** 50

Suitability for Preservation: Poor

Action: Remove

Reason: tulip tree aphid/honeydew nuisance combined with probable *Armillaria* root infection

Mitigation Recommendations: to be determined when re-landscaping plan is developed

⁴ **DBH** is tree trunk diameter "at breast height" in inches, measured at 4.5 feet above ground level. This is the forestry and arboricultural industry standard measurement height that is also used in many tree-related calculations.

⁵ **Condition Rating:** Trees are rated for condition on a scale of zero to 100 with zero being a dead tree and 100 being the most perfect tree imaginable (which rarely exists). Using this scale, 100 = excellent, 80 = good, 60 = fair, 40 = poor, and 20 = unacceptable. There are two components of tree condition – *Vigor* and *Structure*. Each of these components is rated separately and then considered relative to the tree species and use of the site to obtain the *Preservation Suitability Rating* (i.e. "Is this tree worth keeping?").



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Recommendations:

- 1) **Remove both tulip trees.**
- 2) **Grind the stump and visible surface roots of the trees** at least 12 inches below ground. It is also advisable to remove as many of the roots of this tree (especially the large roots, close to the trunk) as possible, to reduce root pathogen inoculum (such as *Armillaria*) which can infect nearby trees. Please also refer to my enclosed paper on oak root fungus/*Armillaria* which will help you to manage this disease in your landscape.
- 3) **You may use the chippings from this tree removal for tree protection mulch**, and also as mulch for your redwood grove. Spread the mulch approximately 4 inches deep and keep the mulch 6-12 inches away from the root collar of trees and shrubs.

I certify that the information contained in this report is correct to the best of my knowledge, and that this report was prepared in good faith. Thank you for the opportunity to provide service. Please call me if you have questions or if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Deborah Ellis

Deborah Ellis, MS.

Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist

Certified Professional Horticulturist #30022

ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #305

I.S.A. Board-Certified Master Arborist WE-457B

Enclosures (separate email attachments):

- Armillaria Root Rot (Oak Root Fungus). D. Ellis, Rev. 6/15/07

Cc by email: Melissa (project architect), Serrao Design

PO Box 3714, Saratoga, CA 95070. Phone & Fax: 408-725-1357.

Email: decah@pacbell.net. Web site: <http://www.decah.com/>