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Date: November 13, 2024, updated February 14, 2025

To: Lars Ewing, Public Services Director, Lake County Public Services
Celia Hoburg, Staff Services Specialist, Lake County Public Services
Michelle Irace, Principal Planner, Lake County Planning

Cc: Jessie Lett, ASLA, Roach & Campbell

Subject: **Arborist Report for the Cobb Community Park Project, Lake County, California**

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has prepared this letter report to document arborist services provided for the Cobb Community Park Project (Project). The area surveyed for this tree inventory encompasses the primary Project development area including the active recreation area in the southwest corner of the site. The active recreation area includes a main parking lot (accessible from Golf Road), signage, a group picnic area, a restroom, a drinking fountain, a grass play field, a playground, an outdoor gathering area, plus an eight (8)-foot buffer. The purpose of the tree inventory was to provide tree data required to satisfy the Lake County Grading Ordinance requirements for clearing of vegetation.

Regulatory Setting

The Lake County Grading Ordinance (Ord. No. 2830, § 1, 7-17-2007) regulates grading on public and private lands within the unincorporated areas of Lake County. It sets forth rules and regulations to control activities involving excavation, grading, and earthwork construction and establishes procedures for the issuance of permits. Grading Ordinance Section 30-14, *Clearing of Vegetation*, specifies that native vegetation shall be retained and protected where its removal is not necessary to implement the grading project or to meet fire safety regulations. Where vegetation must be removed, the method shall be one that minimizes the erosive effects of the removal. Further, when vegetation is to be removed, the location of mature trees, defined as trees greater than five (5) inches diameter at breast height (DBH), that are to be removed and retained, shall be clearly indicated. Vegetation to be preserved shall be clearly flagged or fenced off before any clearing or land disturbance begins.

Methods

ESA's Certified Arborist and Tree Risk Assessment Qualified Jessica Orsolini (ISA No. WE-7845A), with assistance from biologist Liza Ryan, collected field data on October 8, 2024. Trees were inventoried in the primary Project development area and including the active recreation area in the southwest corner of the site. The active recreation area includes a main parking lot (accessible from Golf Road), signage, a group picnic area, a restroom, a drinking fountain, a grass play field, a playground, an outdoor gathering area, plus an eight (8)-foot buffer.

This survey also included the proposed paved bike path paralleling Golf Road from the primary development area to just past the crossing of Kelsey Creek.¹ The remainder of the proposed paved bike path alignment (to the north) was not surveyed due to time constraints. Proposed natural trails were not included in the survey because it

¹ The survey included the path proposed in conceptual plans from November 2024.

is assumed that tree impacts in these areas will be avoided. The proposed crossing of Kelsey Creek was not included in the inventory due to time constraints and limited access resulting from large blackberry thickets. In addition, it is assumed that riparian trees regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) can be avoided through Project design.

All single-stemmed trees five (5) inches or greater DBH or multi-trunk trees with at least one stem greater than five (5) inches DBH were inventoried. The location of each tree was recorded using Geographic Positioning System (GPS) technology. The first 100 trees surveyed were tagged with a unique number using metal arborist tags; trees above 100 were not tagged. Dead trees were not tagged or recorded. The Project site and inventoried trees are shown on the figure in **Attachment A**. The tree table is provided in **Attachment B**. In addition to the trees surveyed by ESA, Attachment A and Attachment B also include tree data provided by LACO Associates, when they conducted the Project site topographic survey. This tree data was not verified by the ESA arborist.

The DBH of each tree was measured using a diameter tape. The height and dripline of each tree up to tree 102 was estimated. Above tree 102, height and dripline were not recorded due to time constraints. Tree condition was judged with respect to structure, vigor, defects, conformance to generally accepted arboricultural standards of care, disease, danger of falling, and suitability for retention in a developed area. Each tree was assigned to one of six categories for tree condition. The six categories were good (G; no defects or minor defects), fair to good (F-G; defects), fair (F; more serious defects), fair to poor (F-P; severe or compounding defects), and poor (P; severe or compounding defects, and short-term death or structural failure of the tree is expected). Condition was judged based on an external inspection of each tree from the ground.

Results

A total of 114 trees were inventoried. An additional 30 trees provided by LACO Associates are also shown on the figure in Attachment A and included in the tables in Attachment B. This tree data was not verified by the ESA arborist.

Trees surveyed by ESA consist of forty-seven (47) California black oaks (*Quercus kelloggii*), nineteen (19) ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*), eighteen (18) Douglas firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), eleven (11) valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*), seven (7) Pacific madrones (*Arbutus menziesii*), three (3) white alders (*Alnus rhombifolia*), three (3) bigleaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), three (3) Canyon live oaks (*Quercus chrysolepis*), two (2) California bay laurels (*Umbellularia californica*), and one (1) Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*). Of the trees surveyed, six (6) were in good condition, thirty-eight (38) were in fair to good condition, forty-six (46) were in fair condition, twenty (20) were in fair to poor condition, and four (4) were in poor condition.

Outside the survey boundary, an additional ten (10) white alders, eight (8) ponderosa pines, seven (7) oaks, two (2) Pacific madrones, one (1) Oregon ash, one (1) Douglas fir, and one (1) bigleaf maple were surveyed by LACO Associates.

Discussion and Recommendations

In accordance with the Lake Country Grading Ordinance, trees over five (5) inches in DBH were surveyed in the primary development area for the Project. Vegetation should be retained and protected where its removal is not necessary to construct the Project. Retained trees may be affected by Project activities such as grading, utility installation, and pruning for clearance. The following are recommendations that will help protect retained trees located near the edges of impact during the construction process.

Tree-Protection Zone

- A tree protection zone (TPZ) should be established around retained trees. The TPZ should extend one (1) foot beyond the dripline where possible given grading limits. If a smaller TPZ is required in ungraded areas, six (6) inches of mulch or wood/bark chips should be placed over areas of vehicle traffic to minimize soil compaction.
- The TPZ should be marked with orange construction fence, rope, or caution tape hung on posts (such as T-posts) before clearing occurs. The fence, rope, and/or caution tape should not be supported by trees or other vegetation. The fence, rope, and/or caution tape should remain in place until construction is complete.
- There should be no driving, parking, or storage of supplies or equipment within the TPZ. Entry of construction personnel into the TPZ is not allowed except for maintenance of the fence or other activities undertaken for the protection of trees.

Pruning

- Pruning of retained trees should be conducted by an ISA certified tree worker or arborist in accordance with American National Standard Institute (ANSI) A300 Pruning Standard or adhere to the most recent edition of ANSI Z133.1.
- The canopy of retained trees that overhangs the area to be graded should be pruned to the minimum height required for construction.

Roots

- Where grading or excavation must occur within a TPZ, roots should be uncovered using hand tools, air spades, or water spades. After the roots are uncovered, root pruning should be conducted along the limit of work. Roots should be pruned to the same depth, and no more, as adjacent excavation. Roots should be pruned by a method that cuts them cleanly such as a rock saw, vibrating knife, narrow trencher with sharp blades, or hand excavation and sawing. Roots should not be severed with backhoes, excavators, bulldozers, graders, or other rough grading equipment that may pull or shatter tree roots. Where possible, roots may be shaved flat rather than cut. This can be done using a chainsaw or debarking tool. Root pruning is not necessary for placement of fill.



Page 4

- Exposed roots should be kept moist to minimize water loss, and the soil should be replaced as quickly as possible. The purpose of root pruning is to remove only those roots that need to be removed to complete construction, without further damaging the root system.
- Roots greater than four (4) inches in diameter are typically structural roots which help anchor the tree. Structural roots generally begin to taper at a distance approximately equal to the circumference at breast height measured horizontally from the trunk. Removal of structural roots may greatly reduce the anchorage of the tree and increase the probability of the tree falling over and thus should be avoided where possible. If during Project implementation, a root greater than four (4) inches diameter is encountered that needs to be cut, the tree should be further evaluated by a certified arborist to determine if the tree should be removed altogether to eliminate a falling hazard.

Landscaping

- The Project landscape plan should avoid planting of landscaping requiring irrigation water within 15 feet of the trunk of retained native oak trees. Extensive landscaping will disturb the root system and compete for available water and minerals. If plantings are necessary within 15 feet of the trunk, drought tolerant landscaping compatible with native oaks should be considered.
- Drip irrigation should be used in the vicinity of retained oak trees. No sprinklers or spray irrigation should be used where water may reach within 15 feet of the trunk.
- The area within the dripline of retained oaks should be kept as natural and undisturbed as possible. Two to four (2-4) inches of organic compost or mulch (e.g. natural leaf litter) may be used as a ground cover within the dripline of retained oaks. Mulch moderates soil temperature, maintains soil moisture, reduces soil compaction, enhances root growth, and reduces competition with weeds. Mulch should not be placed within three (3) feet of the trunk as it may promote fungal growth.

We appreciate the opportunity of providing arborist services for the Cobb Community Park Project. Please reach out with any questions.

Best regards,

Jessica Orsolini
Certified Arborist WE-7845A and Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Attachment A. Tree Inventory
Attachment B. Tree Table

Attachment A

Tree Inventory

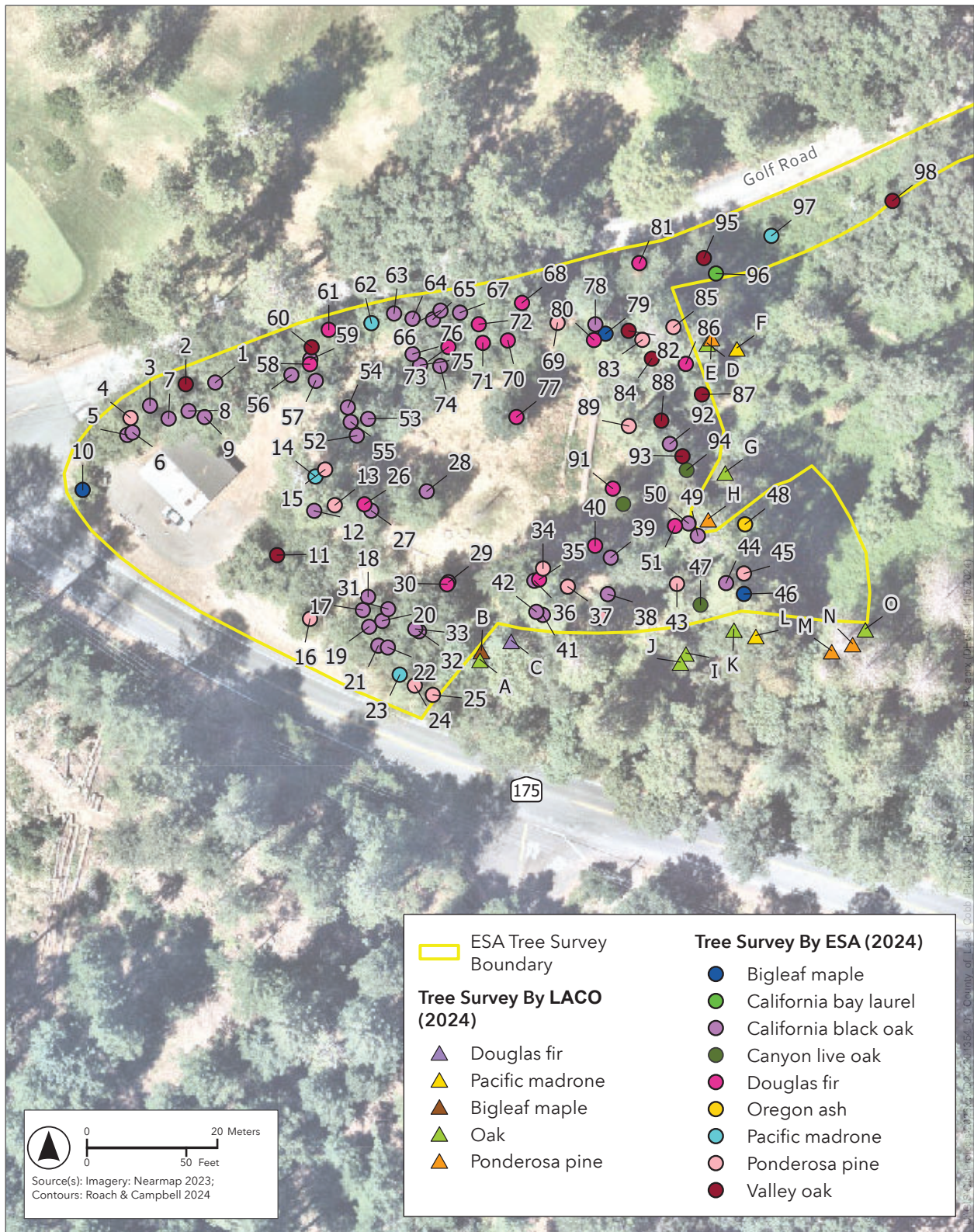


Figure 1A
Tree Inventory
Cobb Community Park
County of Lake

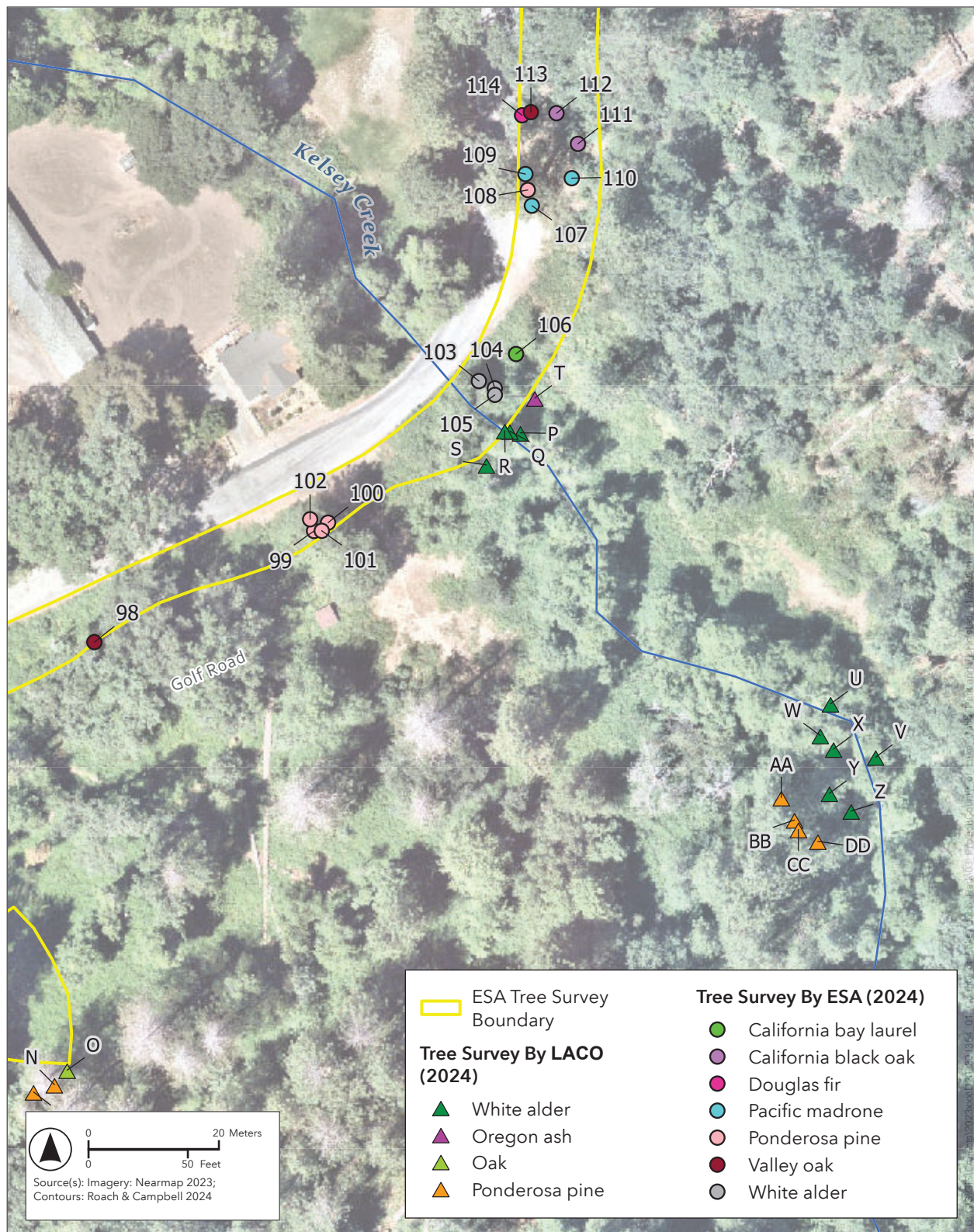


Figure 1B
Tree Inventory
Cobb Community Park
County of Lake

Attachment B

Tree Table

**ATTACHMENT B-1
TREES SURVEYED BY ESA**

| Tree Number | Common Name | Scientific Name | Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (inches) | Height (feet) | Dripline (feet) | Condition | Comments |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 28 | 50 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 2 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 28 | 50 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 3 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 20.5 | 60 | 20 | Fair | Cable line attached to tree. |
| 4 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 20 | 55 | 20 | Fair | |
| 5 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 15 | 45 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 6 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 16 | 45 | 20 | Fair | |
| 7 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 16.5 | 65 | 20 | Fair | |
| 8 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 14 | 40 | 12 | Fair | |
| 9 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 24 | 75 | 25 | Fair | |
| 10 | Bigleaf maple | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | 9, 7, 7.5 | 25 | 17 | Fair-Good | |
| 11 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 24 | 60 | 25 | Fair-Good | |
| 12 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 23.5 | 60 | 20 | Fair | |
| 13 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 22 | 90 | 15 | Fair-Good | |
| 14 | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 5.5 | 25 | 10 | Fair-Good | |
| 15 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 41 | 105 | 20 | Fair-Poor | |
| 16 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 14 | 40 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 17 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 6 | 35 | 15 | Fair | |
| 18 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 5, 4.5 | 20 | 10 | Fair | |
| 19 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 10 | 50 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 20 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 6 | 45 | 15 | Fair | |
| 21 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 5, 6, 2 | 50 | 30 | Good | |
| 22 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 7 | 45 | 15 | Fair | |
| 23 | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 13, 16 | 45 | 20 | Fair | |
| 24 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 17.5 | 80 | 15 | Fair-Good | |
| 25 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 12 | 65 | 15 | Fair | |

| Tree Number | Common Name | Scientific Name | Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (inches) | Height (feet) | Dripline (feet) | Condition | Comments |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| 26 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 17 | 60 | 20 | Good | |
| 27 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 17.5 | 60 | 25 | Fair-Good | |
| 28 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 15.5 | 50 | 25 | Fair-Good | |
| 29 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 18 | 65 | 30 | Fair-Good | |
| 30 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 6 | 15 | 12 | Fair | |
| 31 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 7 | 50 | 15 | Fair | |
| 32 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 8.5, 6 | 50 | 12 | Fair | |
| 33 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 6 | 60 | 10 | Fair | |
| 34 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 20 | 80 | 0 | Poor | No branches visible potentially dead with broken top difficult to see with adjacent trees. |
| 35 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 31 | 80 | 30 | Fair-Good | |
| 36 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 15 | 50 | 15 | Poor | Top 2/3 rotten. |
| 37 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 38 | 115 | 20 | Fair-Good | Yellow flagging. |
| 38 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 15.5 | 50 | 15 | Fair-Good | |
| 39 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 28 | 65 | 30 | Fair | |
| 40 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 13.5 | 50 | 15 | Fair-Good | |
| 41 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 22 | 65 | 15 | Fair-Poor | Leaning south broken top. |
| 42 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 6 | 45 | 20 | Fair | |
| 43 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 32 | 120 | 20 | Fair | |
| 44 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 13.5 | 40 | 15 | Fair-Poor | |
| 45 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 48.5 | 140 | 25 | Fair-Good | |
| 46 | Bigleaf maple | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | 9 | 45 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 47 | Canyon live oak | <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> | 15.5 | 45 | 15 | Fair-Poor | |
| 48 | Oregon ash | <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> | 13.5 | 60 | 25 | Good | |
| 49 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 16 | 30 | 12 | Poor | Crown missing. |
| 50 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 16 | 50 | 12 | Fair-Poor | |

| Tree Number | Common Name | Scientific Name | Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (inches) | Height (feet) | Dripline (feet) | Condition | Comments |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 51 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 5.5 | 30 | 10 | Good | |
| 52 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 18 | 60 | 20 | Fair | Dead top. |
| 53 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 22 | 65 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 54 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 20 | 45 | 10 | Fair-Poor | Broken top. |
| 55 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 24 | 80 | 20 | Fair | |
| 56 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 20.5 | 60 | 15 | Fair | |
| 57 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 20 | 30 | 15 | Fair-Poor | Broken top. |
| 58 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 18 | 50 | 25 | Fair | Broken top. |
| 59 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 15.5 | 45 | 10 | Fair | |
| 60 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 17 | 65 | 15 | Fair | |
| 61 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 14 | 60 | 15 | Fair-Good | |
| 62 | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 7 | 30 | 10 | Fair-Good | |
| 63 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 15 | 50 | 8 | Fair | |
| 64 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 9.5 | 25 | 8 | Fair-Poor | Broken top. |
| 65 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 27 | 85 | 20 | Fair | |
| 66 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 14 | 65 | 8 | Fair | |
| 67 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 43 | 100 | 30 | Fair | |
| 68 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 17 | 65 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 69 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 18 | 65 | 10 | Fair-Poor | |
| 70 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 13 | 75 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 71 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 17 | 65 | 25 | Good | |
| 72 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 13 | 65 | 15 | Fair | |
| 73 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 17 | 65 | 15 | Good | |
| 74 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 14 | 45 | 25 | Poor | Dead broken top. |
| 75 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 15.5 | 100 | 22 | Fair-Good | |
| 76 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 21 | 55 | 10 | Fair | Dead broken top. |
| 77 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 23 | 90 | 20 | Fair-Good | |

| Tree Number | Common Name | Scientific Name | Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (inches) | Height (feet) | Dripline (feet) | Condition | Comments |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 78 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 15 | 75 | 15 | Fair | |
| 79 | Bigleaf maple | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | 7.5 | 50 | 10 | Fair-Good | |
| 80 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 18 | 75 | 25 | Fair-Good | |
| 81 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 23 | 70 | 30 | Fair | Broken top. |
| 82 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 14 | 100 | 10 | Fair-Poor | |
| 83 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 35 | 120 | 25 | Fair | |
| 84 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 16 | 65 | 8 | Fair-Poor | |
| 85 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 38 | 130 | 20 | Fair | |
| 86 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 21 | 85 | 20 | Fair-Good | |
| 87 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 19 | 75 | 12 | Fair-Poor | Substantial rot in trunk. |
| 88 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 26 | 75 | 12 | Fair-Poor | Broken top. |
| 89 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 36 | 150 | 15 | Fair-Good | |
| 91 | Canyon live oak | <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> | 6 | 35 | 7 | Fair-Good | |
| 91 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 14 | 50 | 15 | Fair-Good | |
| 92 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | 6.5 | 35 | 8 | Fair-Good | |
| 93 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 20 | 80 | 12 | Fair | |
| 94 | Canyon live oak | <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> | 30 | 65 | 15 | Fair-Poor | |
| 95 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 21 | 50 | 20 | Fair | |
| 96 | California bay laurel | <i>Umbellularia californica</i> | 6 | 15 | 10 | Fair-Poor | Crown missing. |
| 97 | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 5 | 20 | 10 | Fair-Good | In center of blackberries - not tagged. |
| 98 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 22 | 50 | 30 | Fair | |
| 99 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 26 | 80 | 20 | Fair | |
| 100 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 14 | 60 | 15 | Fair | |
| 101 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 6 | 40 | 12 | Fair | Not tagged. |
| 102 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 6 | 35 | 12 | Fair | Not tagged. |
| 103 | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 20 | N/A | N/A | Fair-Good | Not tagged. |
| 104 | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 12 | N/A | N/A | Fair | Not tagged. |

| Tree Number | Common Name | Scientific Name | Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (inches) | Height (feet) | Dripline (feet) | Condition | Comments |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 105 | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 15 | N/A | N/A | Fair | Not tagged. |
| 106 | California bay laurel | <i>Umbellularia californica</i> | 5 | N/A | N/A | Fair-Good | Not tagged. |
| 107 | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 11.5 | N/A | N/A | Fair-Good | Not tagged. |
| 108 | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 42 | N/A | N/A | Fair | Not tagged. |
| 109 | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 8 | N/A | N/A | Fair-Poor | Not tagged. |
| 110 | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 10 | N/A | N/A | Fair-Poor | Not tagged. |
| 111 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 6 | N/A | N/A | Fair-Good | Not tagged. |
| 112 | California black oak | <i>Quercus kelloggi</i> | 10, 7 | N/A | N/A | Fair-Poor | Not tagged. Broken top. |
| 113 | Valley oak | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | 22 | 65 | N/A | Fair-Poor | Not tagged. |
| 114 | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 12 | N/A | N/A | Fair-Poor | Not tagged. |

ATTACHMENT B-2
TREES SURVEYED BY LACO

| Label | Common Name | Scientific Name | Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (inches) |
|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| A | Oak | <i>Quercus</i> sp. | 42 |
| B | Bigleaf maple | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | 1 |
| C | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 14 |
| D | Oak | <i>Quercus</i> sp. | 12 |
| E | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 30 |
| F | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 12 |
| G | Oak | <i>Quercus</i> sp. | 24 |
| H | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 48 |
| I | Oak | <i>Quercus</i> sp. | 18 |
| J | Oak | <i>Quercus</i> sp. | 18 |
| K | Oak | <i>Quercus</i> sp. | 24 |
| L | Pacific madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 24 |
| M | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 24 |
| N | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 36 |
| O | Oak | <i>Quercus</i> sp. | 10 |
| P | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 14 |
| Q | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 14 |
| R | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 12 |
| S | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 18 |
| T | Oregon ash | <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> | 1 |
| U | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 12 |
| V | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 16 |
| W | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 14 |
| X | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 14 |
| Y | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 18 |
| Z | White alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | 16 |
| AA | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 18 |
| BB | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 34 |
| CC | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 16 |
| DD | Ponderosa pine | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 30 |