

## Photo Supplement

**Photo 1.** *The London Plane tree is one of the toughest species that can be used for difficult conditions. The specimen in the photo to the left is surrounded by highly compacted soil, which was found to be very dry, and is subject to competition from weeds. Tree condition was noted to be very poor.*



**Photo 2.** *Photo to the left shows another Plane tree that is in turf. Soil was found to be saturated. The tree was also in poor condition.*







**Photo 3.** Photo to the left shows the damaged base of a tree, most likely from mower equipment. Without a protective ring of grass free mulch surrounding the trees, such damage from is inevitable.

**Photo 4.** Soil conditions in this area were found to be 8-12 inches of compacted sandy loam on top of compacted clay. The area of soil preparation prior to planting was minimal, resulting in stressed trees with stunted growth. Under the current soil conditions, these trees are not expected to ever thrive.







**Photo 7.** Photo to the left shows a tree that is not in competition with weeds. Soil in this area was found to be less compacted than most areas.

**Photo 8.** Photo to the right shows one of the red oak trees that was planted in a mounded area. Trees are doing much better in mounded planting locations. This oak must compete with the Baccharis that has developed from seed. The Baccharis must be removed.







**Photo 9.** Photo shows a dead red oak. Soil in this location is highly compacted, and in combination with weed competition, the tree could not survive. Planting site preparation for a replacement tree must excavate a large area and as deep as possible. A red oak would normally require from 1500 to 2000 cubic feet of soil that is compacted to less than 80% ASTM. The soil appears to be compacted to well over 90%.

**Photo 10.** Photo to the right shows one of the American Ash trees in a planting site that offers a greater amount of rootable soil. Though some of the ash trees are faring less well, the ash appears to be doing better than the other trees.





**Photo 11.** *The size of the maple trees was likely the best indicator of their health condition, as examination of foliage was not possible. Trees planted in locations in front of the structure where wind was blocked are the largest. It is not known why the three at the main entrance were cut down. Too much water?*



**Photo 12.** *Some of the maple trees are planted in locations surrounded by pavement. There is no information on the soil conditions below. It is recommended that the irrigation for these trees be modified from the current bubblers. A number of trees in circular cutouts have been removed, and settling below grade in combination with too much irrigation is the likely cause.*







**Photo 13.** Photo shows the base of a maple tree with a bubbler placed too close. Water must be applied much farther out from the base and more evenly.



**Photo 14.** Above to the left shows the Valley Oak that is declining due to its intolerance of the growing conditions. Replacement species should be compatible with turf conditions (which few trees are) and planted on a mound so that water drains away from the root ball.



**Photo 15.** Photo to the right shows a red oak that cannot thrive in a situation where soil is compacted and weed competition is severe.







**Photo 15.** *Photo shows the Chinese Elm trees. All appear to be equally stressed. Photo taken in January 2008 right after installation shows the trees to be green, but relatively the same size. This indicates the trees have not grown in 6 years. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ohlonecollege/9151526139/>*

*The symptoms could be from either too little or too much water. The grass growing through the grate of the tree in the foreground may indicate excess. The rooting area for these trees needs to be investigated.*

## End Photo Supplement

