Agenda Item A.4
DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEM
Meeting Date: November 30, 2020

TO: Public Tree Advisory Commissioners

FROM: Charles W. Ebeling, Public Works Director

CONTACT: George Thomson, Parks and Open Space Manager

SUBJECT: Stow Grove Park Tree Maintenance – Redwood Grove and other Park Trees

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive a report on proposed tree maintenance at Stow Grove Park, including the redwood grove and other park trees.

DISCUSSION:

Stow Grove Redwoods

The Stow Grove redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) were originally planted in the 1930s under the direction of Edgar Stow, heir to Rancho La Patera, California state senator, and a seminal figure in the agricultural development of the Goleta Valley. Today there are 279 redwoods that represent a mix of the original plantings, now 80-90 years old, and younger trees that were installed during more recent times. The redwoods contribute to the charming character of Stow Grove, providing a shady destination and a beautiful backdrop for quiet walks, group picnics, and birdwatching for generations of Goletans.

Unfortunately, due to an historic drought from 2011-2019, individual redwood trees died, and the overall aesthetics of the redwood grove declined significantly during this time. In 2014, the City hired professional arborist Bill Spiewak to inventory the trees, assess their health, and provide management recommendations to improve long-term tree care at Stow Grove. The tree health assessment rated the trees based on the percentage of live, green foliage compared to brown, dead foliage. Individual trees were assigned a condition rating that corresponded to the percent live foliage: >75% live foliage is Very Good; 60%-75% is Good; 30%-60% is Fair; <30% is Poor; and 0% is Dead. The 2014 assessment determined 32 trees (11.5% of the total) were in poor condition and ten were dead. A more recent assessment of the grove conducted by Rincon Consultants in March 2019 determined 48 trees are in poor condition and 34 are dead. In addition, 44 dead trees were removed since 2014. The further decline of the grove can be linked to the prolonged drought, water rationing, and a lack of focused tree care during the past several

years. The grove now requires significant maintenance to remove dead trees, plant new saplings, install irrigation system upgrades, and make other improvements to soil moisture and fertility.

The proposed maintenance plan will initially focus on removing dead redwoods that pose safety risks due to falling branches or whole trees toppling. A private tree contractor will safely remove the dead redwoods, grind the stumps, and carefully salvage useable lumber for future park amenities (benches, tables, signs, etc.). Smaller branches and portions of the trees not suitable for lumber will be chipped on site and used to mulch the remaining live trees, thereby increasing water conservation and soil moisture. A total of 34 dead trees will be removed and 53 trees are proposed for trimming of dead branches or topping of dead canopies. An additional six trees that exhibit extremely poor health are also proposed for removal. These trees typically have only one or two branches showing any green foliage, with the vast majority of the treetops having already died back, with no chance of re-sprouting. Removal of these six individuals is proposed to facilitate replanting and allow for the long-term success of the grove.

Prior to tree removals, a professional consulting biologist will conduct a field survey and note any sensitive species that may require the work to be delayed or modified. In addition, the work requires a Land Use Permit issued by the City, with a 10-day public appeal process for the community to voice any concerns with the proposed tree maintenance. Notices will be posted onsite prior to and during work, with a description of the work and City contact information should any individuals or groups desire to learn more about the project or follow-up with concerns.

Replanting of the grove will include approximately 75 redwoods and 25 incense cedars. Incense cedars were planted in the grove within the last six years to add some diversity, while still maintaining the aesthetics of a tall evergreen tree. More importantly however, the incense cedar is more tolerant of drier soil conditions and can serve as a good strategy to address hotter, drier summer conditions in the future, thereby allowing the grove to thrive as water becomes scarcer. This is a long-term strategy to slowly diversify the grove while retaining the look and feel of the original redwood grove planted by Edgar Stow in the 1930s.

In addition to replacing lost trees, the Public Works Department is addressing water needs through improvements to the irrigation system. During the past several months, the defunct irrigation system in the Stow Grove redwoods was overhauled to improve coverage and reliability. New distribution lines and irrigation heads were installed during summer 2020 to replace portions of the system installed in 2014. New irrigation controllers were also installed to allow maintenance staff to inspect, audit, and program the irrigation system using Bluetooth technology. These recent improvements are anticipated to improve tree health and increase reliability of the system. With the new technology, the irrigation system can be easily checked from a smart phone and any issues quickly addressed. Additional improvements to the irrigation system, including the addition of drip irrigation for new saplings and misters for established trees, is planned after the majority of dead tree removals are complete.

The tree removals are anticipated to start in January 2021, and particular care will be taken to ensure no nesting birds or other sensitive resources are impacted. In addition to the pre-work biological surveys, a contract biologist will be onsite regularly during work to conduct tailgate trainings, observe the methods of work, and advise on any potential wildlife issues that may arise during the operations. New saplings and irrigation improvements will be installed during February-April 2021. The Public Works Department's maintenance staff will be the lead on ensuring the new saplings thrive during the coming years.

Other Stow Grove Trees

In addition to improvements to the redwood grove, there are 40 other trees along the eastern boundary of Stow Grove that require attention. These trees are a mix of 37 coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), one Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), and two coral trees (*Erythrina* sp.). The proposed tree work for this section of Stow Grove includes deferred maintenance pruning of dead limbs to reduce liability, removal of vines growing into the tree canopies, and removal of one dead coral tree at the southern entrance to the park. This proposed maintenance work also requires a Land Use Permit from the City since some of the trees are located in mapped Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area. As such, a biologist will be onsite prior to and during the proposed work to ensure no sensitive biological resources are impacted.

Community Outreach

The Public Works Department will work with the City's Public Information Office to coordinate public outreach efforts. Public messaging will include a description and schedule of the work, and the Parks and Open Space Manager's contact information so members of the community can directly voice concerns, questions, or comments to the City. In addition, a short informational video that provides an overview of the proposed work is ready for public release.

Prior to work beginning, onsite signage will be posted to inform the community of the scope of maintenance actions, the replanting plan, ongoing maintenance and irrigation improvements, and ways to get more information about the project. Public news releases will also be sent out via social media and the City's website.

ALTERNATIVES:

Reviewed By:

Charles W. Ebeling, P.E., T.E.
Director of Public Works

Approved By:

Michelle Greene
City Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Redwood Grove Tree Health Assessment Update and Maintenance Recommendations at Stow Grove Park in Goleta, CA. Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020.

Attachment 1

Redwood Grove Tree Health Assessment Update and Maintenance Recommendations at Stow Grove Park in Goleta, CA. Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020.

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
209 East Victoria Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101
805 319 4092 OFFICE AND FAX
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 06, 2020
Project No: 19-07541

George Thomson
Parks & Open Space Manager
City of Goleta – Public Works Department
Goleta, CA 93117
Via email: gthomson@cityofgoleta.org

Subject: **Redwood Grove Tree Health Assessment Update and Maintenance Recommendations at Stow Grove Park in Goleta, CA 93108**

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is pleased to submit this report assessing the health of the redwood grove for the Stow Grove Park in Goleta, California. The purpose of this report is to provide an updated health assessment of the 279 coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) trees that were originally assessed by Bill Spiewak in August of 2014. The results of his assessment were submitted in the report titled *Stow Grove Redwood Assessment and Management Plan* dated September 13, 2014 (Spiewak 2014). This updated health assessment summarizes observations made during a site visit conducted on March 19, 2020. Additionally, this health assessment provides management recommendations for the redwood grove.

Methodology

An assessment of the redwood trees' condition was conducted by Rincon International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist Yuling Huo (#WE-11975A) on March 19, 2020. The above ground portions of trees were assessed to determine the overall condition of the 279 subject trees. Soil sampling, an assessment for diseases/pests, and an assessment for risks or hazardous conditions were not conducted during this assessment.

To maintain consistency with the previous assessment the trees were assessed utilizing the 2014 condition ratings for physical health (Dead, Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good). The 2014 condition ratings primarily focused on quantity of live green foliage. Table 1 below provides descriptions for tree health condition criteria, per the 2014 report. Trees removed since 2014 were noted as Removed.

Table 1 Condition Rating Criteria

Rating	% of Live Green Foliage
Very Good	>75% live green foliage
Good	60%-75% green foliage
Fair	30%-60% green foliage
Poor	<30% green foliage

Rating	% of Live Green Foliage
Dead	No green foliage remaining
Removed	Tree removed from site

Redwood Tree Condition Comparison - 2014 to 2020

In 2014, 55.9% of the trees were observed to be in Very Good to Good physical health and 15.1% of the trees were assessed as Poor to Dead. In 2020, 29.0% of the trees were observed to be in Very Good to Good physical health; and 29.4% were assessed as Poor to Dead (with an additional 15.8% that were Removed between 2014 and 2020. Overall, the redwood grove has declined in health since the 2014 observations. Table 2 below provides a comparison of the heath condition ratings from the 2014 and 2020 assessments. Appendix A provides current condition data for each tree that was included in the 2014 report.

Table 2 Coast Redwood Health Assessment 2014 and 2020

Health Condition Ratings	2014 Rating Count	2014 Percentage	2020 Rating Count	2014 Percentage
Very Good	38	13.6%	37	13.2%
Good	118	42.3%	44	15.8%
Fair	81	29.0%	72	25.8%
Poor	32	11.5%	48	17.2%
Dead	10	3.6%	34	12.2%
Removed	0	0.0%	44	15.8%
Totals	279	100.0%	279	100.0%

As noted in the 2014 report coastal redwoods are not native to Santa Barbara County, which is located approximately 130 miles southeast of the southern extent of the species' natural range in the Santa Lucia Mountains in Monterey County. Coast redwoods grow naturally in a narrow geographic zone along the coastal mountain ranges from Monterey County north to the Oregon state line. These mountain ranges are predominately in a temperate climate providing cool coastal fogs and higher rates of precipitation then those experienced in Santa Barbara County. The 2014 report states that the redwood grove was observed to be experiencing drought conditions and was at the time in the midst of a three-year drought. The drought persisted from 2011 through 2017 and is considered to be one of the most severe droughts in the recorded history of California and the western states. Approximately 129 million trees died in California during this drought (USDA 2019). It is highly likely that these drought conditions contributed greatly to the current level of observed decline at the grove.

Also noted in 2014, an irrigation system was installed in the spring of 2013 within the grove consisting of above ground *Rainbird* sprinklers. Mr. Spiewak observed that many of the redwoods were responding to the new irrigation with new growth and vigor. He also noted that there was not complete irrigation coverage for the full extent of the grove. It is our understanding, from our conversation with the maintenance team during our site visit with the City on February 6, 2020, that during the height of the drought local water rationing requirements resulted in reduced watering at the park. The rationing of water for irrigation likely further contributed to the decline of the redwood grove.

Relevant Recommendations from 2014 Report That Remain Applicable Today

The 2014 report included multiple recommendations for the immediate and long-term management of the grove. These summarized recommendations should be considered applicable presently:

- Remove dead trees and limbs that pose a hazard.
- The central and southern extents of the grove require high levels of irrigation. Monitor soil moisture with a probe or auger to determine if enough water is be applied to these areas and adjust accordingly if this has not already been done.
- Spot monitor soil moisture within the entire grove to a depth of 3" to 6" inches.
- Add mulch in the form of course of wood chips to aid in soil moisture retention. Continue to replenish mulch but do not cover more than 2 inches in depth within areas being irrigated.
- Apply semi-annual fertilization to maintain an adequate supply of nitrogen to promote tree growth. Adjust the fertilization rates and components after soil testing.
- Annually assess tree health in the summer after spring growth has occurred (emergence of new shoots).
- One to two years, plant redwoods and incense cedars (*Calocedrus decurrens*) from 15-gallon containers to fill in gaps or where tree appear to be in decline.

Current Recommendations

Rincon has short-term and long-term recommendations based on the 2020 assessment of the redwood trees:

Short-term Actions (Year One):

- **Dead Trees**. Redwoods observed to be dead should be removed as soon as feasible. Currently there are 34 standing dead trees that could potentially become a source of pests or diseases for the remaining grove. Additionally, standing dead trees could pose a potential hazard to the public including tree failure or wildfire.
- **Planting Opportunities**. Forty-four redwood trees have been removed since 2014 and 34 dead trees that are recommended for removal presently, which is 28 % of the grove as it was observed in 2014. The removal of the trees has and will create planting locations that could be replanted as early as fall 2020. Fall is the optimal time for planting conifers however this can be extended into winter. As recommended in 2014, alternate conifer tree species could be considered to diversify the grove and end the monoculture status. Monocultures are quite susceptible to damage from pests, diseases, and droughts. Creating a polyculture would create a more resilient grove. Potential alternative native conifer species to be considered for diversification include but are not limited to: incense cedars, Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*), Coulter pine (*Pinus coulteri*), and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii).* Additionally, these non-native conifer species could be considered (though not limited to): monkey puzzle tree (*Araucaria araucana*), Norfolk Island pine

(*Araucaria heterophylla*), Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), and Mondell pine (*Pinus eldarica*). Lastly, non-conifer native trees that could be considered (though not limited to) include: bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

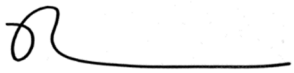
- **Replacement Redwood Plantings**. With consideration to the previous short-term action item Planting Opportunities when possible, new redwood replacement tree should be selected from seed stock collected in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. These counties contain the southernmost extent of the redwood's natural range. Therefore, redwoods from these counties are better adapted to heat and drought. Additionally, this guideline could be used for the recommended alternative native conifer and non-conifer tree species listed above.
- **Irrigation Audit**. Commission an irrigation audit of the currently installed irrigation system within the grove extent. Irrigation auditors collect irrigation data, confirm functionality of the systems, identify issues, and can improve water efficiency. Additionally, they can provide long-term recommendations for irrigation system upgrades.
- **Soil Moisture Monitoring Program**. Implement a soil moisture monitoring program on a monthly basis. A soil probe or auger should be used to determine moisture (saturation levels) throughout the extent of the grove. To ensure soil moisture testing throughout the extent of the grove permanent monitoring locations should be established. A monthly log should be kept recording soil moisture levels to identify seasonal trends and gaps in adequate soil moistures. Data should be used to identify where soil moisture is too high or low and adjust accordingly on a minimum monthly basis.

Long-term Actions (Year Two and Onward):

- **Ongoing Tree Inventory**. Commission a comprehensive inventory of all the redwoods and other trees in the park annually. The ongoing inventory would identify changes in tree health and inform maintenance needs. The inventory could be utilized to track the success of new plantings and identify trends in species successful long-term establishment in the park.
- **Irrigation System Upgrade**. Utilizing results of the irrigation audit the entire irrigation system should be considered for maintenance/replacement/upgrades to be more efficient and tailored to the site. Water efficiency is key to providing water during times of drought. Drip irrigation systems and tree water wells could be considered.
- **Phased Removals of Poor Health Condition Trees**. Currently there are 48 trees that have been observed to be in poor health. If the trees continue to exhibit poor health, they will have diminished function and may become a source of pests or diseases for the remaining grove. Starting in Year Two remove 10-12 trees per year for through Year Five as needed. Priority should be given to the poorest trees first or within the context of a planting plan or other objective.

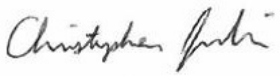
Thank you for choosing Rincon to assist you with this important project. Please contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.



Ryan Gilmore, MURP, #WE-9009AM
Senior Biologist / Arborist

Stephanie Lopez, TRAQ, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-10-442A
Senior Biologist



Christopher Julian
Principal / Senior Regulatory Specialist

References

American National Standards Institute (ANSI). 2012. Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management - Standard Practices (Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction)

____. 2017. Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management - Standard Practices (Pruning)

Arborilogical Services, Inc. (Arborilogical). 2009 . Dangers of Root Disturbance. Available online at: www.arborilogical.com. Viewed on April 15, 2019.

Barbour, M., Lydon, S., Borchert, M., Popper, M., Whitworth, V., and Evarts, J. 2001. Coast Redwood - A Natural and Cultural History. Cachuma Press, Los Olivos, CA.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF). 1989a. Tree Notes: Protecting Trees from Construction Impacts.

____. 1989b. Tree Notes: Tree Roots; Major Considerations for the Developer.

California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. 2019. Website. Available online at: https://oehha.ca.gov/epic/impacts-biological-systems/forest-tree-mortality.

Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA). 2000. Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th Edition. November.

International Society of Arboriculture. 2010. Arborist Certification Study Guide.

Kaufman, Michael Edward. 2013. Conifers of the Pacific Slope. Backcountry Press, Kneeland, CA.

Sinclair, W.A., Lyon, H.H., and Johnson, W.T. 1987. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, NY.

United States Department of Agriculture. 2019. Website. Available online at: https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/catreemortality/toolkit/?cid=FSEPRD609121

Attachment A Tree Condition Summary

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
1	Fair	Dead
2	Fair	Fair
3	Very Good	Very Good
4	Fair	Dead
5	Fair	Poor
6	Good	Removed
7	Poor	Removed
8	Poor	Dead
9	Poor	Removed
10	Very Good	Dead
11	Very Good	Removed
12	Very Good	Very Good
13	Good	Fair
14	Poor	Removed
15	Fair	Removed
16	Very Good	Very Good
17	Very Good	Very Good
18	Very Good	Very Good
19	Poor	Removed
20	Fair	Dead
21	Dead	Removed
22	Dead	Removed
23	Poor	Removed
24	Good	Very Good
25	Fair	Dead
26	Poor	Poor
27	Poor	Removed
28	Fair	Poor
29	Fair	Poor
30	Fair	Fair
31	Fair	Poor
32	Fair	Fair
33	Fair	Fair
34	Good	Removed
35	Dead	Removed
36	Poor	Removed
37	Poor	Removed
38	Fair	Poor
39	Fair	Poor
40	Poor	Removed
41	Fair	Poor
42	Fair	Poor
43	Very Good	Removed
44	Poor	Removed
45	Very Good	Very Good
46	Very Good	Very Good
47	Good	Removed
48	Fair	Dead
49	Very Good	Very Good
50	Very Good	Very Good
51	Fair	Dead
52	Fair	Poor
53	Fair	Poor
54	Fair	Poor
55	Good	Fair
56	Good	Good
57	Good	Poor
58	Fair	Dead
59	Poor	Poor
60	Poor	Dead
61	Good	Good
62	Good	Fair
63	Fair	Fair
64	Poor	Poor
65	Fair	Poor

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
66	Good	Fair
67	Poor	Dead
68	Poor	Poor
69	Fair	Fair
70	Poor	Dead
71	Good	Fair
72	Fair	Fair
73	Very Good	Very Good
74	Very Good	Very Good
75	Very Good	Removed
76	Very Good	Very Good
77	Very Good	Very Good
78	Good	Good
79	Good	Good
80	Good	Fair
81	Good	Removed
82	Fair	Removed
83	Fair	Fair
84	Dead	Removed
85	Dead	Removed
86	Good	Very Good
87	Dead	Removed

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
88	Very Good	Very Good
89	Very Good	Good
90	Very Good	Good
91	Fair	Dead
92	Fair	Dead
93	Fair	Dead
94	Good	Fair
95	Poor	Removed
96	Poor	Removed
97	Fair	Dead
98	Fair	Removed
99	Fair	Dead
100	Good	Fair
101	Good	Good
102	Good	Good
103	Good	Good
104	Fair	Fair
105	Fair	Poor
106	Fair	Poor
107	Fair	Poor
108	Fair	Fair
109	Fair	Fair
110	Poor	Removed
111	Poor	Removed

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
112	Fair	Poor
113	Good	Good
114	Good	Good
115	Fair	Dead
116	Fair	Fair
117	Poor	Good
118	Fair	Fair
119	Fair	Fair
120	Fair	Fair
121	Fair	Fair
122	Good	Very Good
123	Poor	Very Good
124	Good	Fair
125	Very Good	Very Good
126	Very Good	Very Good
127	Very Good	Very Good
128	Very Good	Very Good
129	Good	Good
130	Good	Good
131	Good	Good
132	Very Good	Very Good
133	Good	Good

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
134	Good	Fair
135	Good	Fair
136	Fair	Fair
137	Good	Good
138	Good	Very Good
139	Good	Good
140	Good	Fair
141	Fair	Fair
142	Fair	Fair
143	Fair	Fair
144	Good	Very Good
145	Fair	Fair
146	Good	Good
147	Fair	Fair
148	Fair	Fair
149	Good	Good
150	Good	Good
151	Fair	Fair
152	Good	Good
153	Fair	Poor
154	Very Good	Very Good
155	Very Good	Good
156	Very Good	Very Good

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
157	Very Good	Very Good
158	Good	Fair
159	Good	Removed
160	Fair	Poor
161	Fair	Poor
162	Fair	Poor
163	Fair	Poor
164	Fair	Fair
165	Good	Fair
166	Good	Good
167	Fair	Fair
168	Good	Good
169	Good	Fair
170	Good	Fair
171	Poor	Poor
172	Good	Very Good
173	Good	Fair
174	Fair	Fair
175	Good	Good
176	Fair	Fair
177	Fair	Fair
178	Fair	Fair
179	Fair	Fair
180	Fair	Poor
181	Good	Dead

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
182	Good	Good
183	Good	Fair
184	Good	Poor
185	Good	Dead
186	Good	Poor
187	Good	Poor
188	Good	Poor
189	Good	Dead
190	Good	Poor
191	Good	Dead
192	Very Good	Very Good
193	Good	Poor
194	Good	Dead
195	Fair	Poor
196	Fair	Dead
197	Fair	Dead
198	Good	Poor
199	Good	Dead
200	Good	Dead
201	Good	Poor
202	Good	Poor
203	Good	Poor
204	Good	Dead
205	Good	Poor
206	Good	Poor

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
207	Good	Poor
208	Fair	Removed
209	Good	Fair
210	Fair	Dead
211	Very Good	Removed
212	Very Good	Removed
213	Poor	Removed
214	Good	Good
215	Fair	Poor
216	Good	Good
217	Fair	Fair
218	Dead	Removed
219	Poor	Removed
220	Poor	Good
221	Dead	Removed
222	Good	Fair
223	Good	Removed
224	Good	Good
225	Fair	Fair
226	Dead	Removed
227	Poor	Poor
228	Dead	Removed
229	Poor	Fair
230	Poor	Removed

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
231	Very Good	Very Good
232	Very Good	Very Good
233	Good	Very Good
234	Good	Fair
235	Good	Fair
236	Good	Fair
237	Good	Good
238	Fair	Fair
239	Good	Good
240	Good	Good
241	Very Good	Very Good
242	Good	Fair
243	Good	Good
244	Good	Good
245	Very Good	Very Good
246	Good	Fair
247	Good	Fair
248	Good	Good
249	Good	Good
250	Good	Fair
251	Good	Dead
252	Good	Good
253	Good	Fair

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
254	Good	Good
255	Good	Poor
256	Poor	Dead
257	Fair	Removed
258	Very Good	Very Good
259	Very Good	Removed
260	Good	Fair
261	Good	Very Good
262	Good	Poor
263	Good	Poor
264	Good	Fair
265	Good	Fair
266	Good	Dead
267	Good	Good
268	Fair	Fair
269	Fair	Fair
270	Good	Fair
271	Good	Good
272	Good	Fair
273	Good	Fair
274	Good	Good
275	Good	Good
276	Good	Fair
277	Good	Dead

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
278	Good	Poor

Tree Number (From 2014 Report)	2014 Condition	2020 Condition
279	Good	Dead