
SECTION 5

LANDSCAPE

OAKMONT PLANT LIST

OAKMONT PLANT LIST
Compiled by Bob Hayden

The following list of plants is not intended to include every tree, shrub, or ground cover in the Oakmont area. It was compiled through my own experience as landscaping director with the Riven Rock Homeowners Association, as landscaping director with LOMAA (League of Maintained Areas Association), and as landscape designer for the OVA for a brief period. It was also compiled by driving throughout Oakmont to see what survives deer and rabbits and where, by talking to homeowners to identify successful plant materials in their yards and unknown to me, and by serving as problem solver to a few homeowners' maintained areas.

Every plant on this list is relatively deer proof and I say "relatively" because in some areas smoke trees, marigolds, cotoneaster, yarrow, barberry, and other recommended plants have suffered.

Not every plant on this list is safe from a real freeze such as that we experienced in 1989 but if we were to eliminate all of those, we would indeed be severely limited. Such plants as oleanders, bottlebrush, tea trees, and the very popular coleolema "Golden Sunset" could not be used.

TREES

Olive--Fruitless variety does not need to be sprayed to eliminate messy fruit-droppings. Drought tolerant.. Full sun. 25-30 feet high.

Flowering crabapple, Malus.--very popular in Oakmont because of ease of care and springtime beauty. Most varieties qualify as small trees, grow to 20 ft, less subject to disease than flowering peach or cherry.

Evergreen pear, Pyrus kawakamii.--glossy green foliage and attractive shape make this a popular Oakmont small tree. Also quite successful here, but larger, are the Ornamental pear trees Pyrus calleryana. These have white flowers in the spring and attractive fall coloration. Many varieties in nurseries. Some are partially deciduous.

Camphor--Evergreen, attractive yellow-green color, good for lawns, grows slowly to 50 ft. Many froze back in 1989.

Japanese maples--Very common in Oakmont. Usually small and very decorative. Deciduous. Red variety (Acer Palmatum) can be purchased as seedlings at low cost and foliage makes nice contrast against dark green lawns or oak trees. Will survive full sun here but like half-day best. Many grafted varieties but these are more expensive. Size varies from 10 ft to 25 and many have horizontal branching habit that makes them particularly attractive. Deer do not eat the leaves but can damage trunks with their antlers.

Photinia frazeri--good as small single stemmed tree or shrub. New growth red to bronze, clusters of white flowers in spring. Takes virtually every kind of soil condition but can drown in poorly drained,

over-watered areas. Can be kept 10 ft high. Chancy with deer.

Liquidambar--One of the best and most common Oakmont trees. Seems to flourish in lawn and dryer areas. Available in many shapes and varieties. For good fall color, pick out trees when they are turning color in the nurseries. Narrow conical shaped types are good in groups. Moderate growth rate. Leaves color best when in full sun and in well-drained location.

Sunburst locust--Deciduous tree with beautiful golden new growth and horizontal branching habit. Can be kept fairly small. Will take poor soil and dry conditions after being established. Moderate growth. Likes sun.

Smoke tree--(*Cotinus coggyria purpureus*) Deciduous small tree with roundish red-purple leaves. Dramatic puffs of purple tiny flowers. Full sun. Many do well in Oakmont; a few have been bothered by deer. Useful for color contrast in background of green. At its best in poor or rocky soil.

Tupelo tree. Also known as sour gum, and pepperidge--(*Nyssa sylvatica*) Deciduous and one of the best lawn trees. Excellent fall color. Slow growth to 30-50ft spreading 15-25 ft. Grows well in any soil. Leaves dark green, glossy, 2-5 in long.

Bronze loquat--(*Eriobotrya delfexa*) Fast growing shrub or small tree, not for dry areas, new growth bronze, long sharply toothed leaves, very decorative, great for patio, containers in full sun or part shade. No edible fruit, garlands of white flowers in spring. Chancy with deer.

Chinese pistache--Takes most soil or water conditions, deciduous, wonderful fall color, moderate growth, can be kept to moderate size.

Crape myrtle--Deciduous, full sun, blooms heavily July-September, drought-tolerant, small-to-moderate sized tree. Available in many colors.

Flowering plum--deciduous, will grow in almost any soil, useful for red-purple leaf color. One of the best is *Prunus blireana*, good for lawn, patio, terrace, or small street tree. Some aphid problems.

Carolina cherry--evergreen, 35-40ft but can be kept smaller, shiny green leaves, average soil, full sun. Draught tolerant when established.

Flowering cherry, flowering crabapple--very popular accent trees found generally in front of homes here in Oakmont. Great show of color in spring. Full sun, deciduous.

GROUND COVERS

Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)--Varieties of this low-growing manzanita are found throughout Oakmont. It is successful in any well-drained situation, remains green throughout the year, and depending upon the variety you purchase, will grow from 4" to 12" high. Easy to

control, not invasive, dark green in color. Gets borers when stressed.

Ajuga--principal varieties are bronze leafed (ok in full sun), dark green, variegated purple and green, variegated yellow and green. All are easy to control, have attractive blue flowered spires in spring and fall, but are subject to snail/slug invasion and winter freeze-back.

Festuca glauca--clumps of blue-grey grass, 6-8" high, attractive in mass planting or rock gardens, easy to grow, good against green or reddish foliage.

Koeleria glauca--similar but strands of grass slightly thicker. Can be seen in plant square between Activities Office and Exercise Room.

Juniper--Many, many varieties that can be used as ground cover. Some are very sensitive to lack of drainage. Pfitzer junipers, both the golden and the green variety, are the most frequently abused varieties in Oakmont. These are rapid growers and are often planted too close to driveways and walkways so that, within a few years, they require pruning back. What actually occurs is that they are then sheared and it is this which has created so many hedges, boxes, and globes on our streets. If you are planting new junipers ask your nurseryman to recommend slow growing, low growing types such as Juniper procumbens nana.

Myoporum, white parvifolium

Myoporum, pink parvifolium--these ground covers are relatively new in Oakmont. They grow very close to the ground, spread rapidly, and seem both deer resistant and moderately drought tolerant. The white variety spreads so rapidly that it is recommended that even small plants taken from flats be planted 9 ft apart. The pink is finer leafed and somewhat less vigorous in growth habit. Can suffer from frost burn.

Hypericum "Aaron's Beard"--yellow flowers on green-leafed stems 1 ft tall, good in mass plantings, likes water. Invasive so do not plant except where controlled.

Genista "Lydia"--one of the new broom plants, very low growing, does not invade with seedlings, bright mass of yellow flowers in spring. See area to right of entrance of East Recreation Area.

Gazania--a few varieties are deer resistant such as Gazania Rigens Leucolaena. Will freeze but comes back in spring.

Scaevola "Mauve Clusters"-- to 1 ft tall by 4 ft broad. See area behind Berger Auditorium. Covered with mauve flowers all summer. Frost will burn.

Fragaria (wild strawberry)--commonly used ground cover, reddish stems, fresh green leaves, easy to control.

Rhododendrons--Many different sizes. Some take full sun in Oakmont. An excellent variety with dark red flowers and shiny green leaves is "Halfdan Lem", grows 6'x5' in 10 years and always looks great. Our most deer-proof plant.

Lavender--All the lavenders are excellent plants here but they do need good drainage and full sun. One of the most colorful is Lavender stoechas, the Spanish lavender, with dark purple flowers. Grey foliage looks good against dark green junipers.

Leptospermum scoparium--the Tea Tree, can be purchased in many sizes and varieties, but all are deer proof, have tiny leaves and are covered with bright small flowers much of the year. Generally upright growers.

Rosemary--in general available in three main types: low growing, fountain like mid-size, and upright "Tuscan Blue" which has darker flowers. Can become woody and unsightly if not properly pruned back.

Erysimum linifolium (Wallflower) Comes in both green and variegated form, really a perennial but--like Euryops (yellow marguerite) so common in Oakmont--it makes an attractive 2-3 ft shrub with mauve flowers throughout the spring, summer and fall. Likes at least half day of sun. Many are planted between the Activities Office and the Exercise Room.

Dodonea viscosa purpurea (Hopseed)--an upright plant attractive for its red-purple leaves. Somewhat sensitive to heavy frost; many were lost in 1991.

Aralia japonica--Tropical appearance with big, glossy green leaves, 4-5 ft tall. Useful because accepts full shade and will accept all but the hottest sun conditions as well.

Coleonema "Golden Sunset"--very popular with landscapers and can be spotted all over Oakmont because they look like splashes of gold. Fine leaved, like a golden juniper, but smaller, 1-2 ft tall. Take full sun and some shade. A big freeze will kill them.

Coleonema (Breath of Heaven)--similar to above but taller in growth and pink flowered. Less sensitive to frost. Valuable in Oakmont because absolutely deer proof, low growing, adaptable to many soil conditions.

Oleander--A miniature variety is now widely used but the entire group of plants is prized mainly because of its acceptance of dry conditions and general resistance to deer.

Flax (Phormium Tenax)--now available in bronze, miniature variety. Familiar strap-leaved plant useful for its form, color, and indifference to soil conditions. Attractive planted in a bed of blue-grey grass

Osmanthus heterophyllus (Holly-leaf Osmanthus)--Very useful in Oakmont because deer only eat new growth and therefore act as natural pruning

agents. Comes in both dark green and variegated forms, slow growing, upright, always neat looking. Good in planting strips between garage driveways, or as accents on house corners.

Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)--attractive thorny red-purple shrubs with varieties that grow only 1½ ft tall and, if left unpruned, assume attractive roundish shape. Good fall color from many varieties. Best to buy in 5 gal size as young plants need deer protection.

Cistus (Rockrose)--white and pink varieties, drought-resistant, covered with flowers in spring.

Nandina domestica (Heavenly Bamboo)--probably the most common foundation plant to be found in our area. Very hardy. red berries, small white flowers, attractive shape.

Euryops--These look like yellow marguerites and are widely planted in Oakmont. Grow in dry or wet conditions, sun or partial shade, covered with daisy-like yellow flowers, subject to freeze in severe winters but deer leave them alone.

Dusty miller--low grey foliage.

Chamaecyparis c.c. "nana" or "nana aurea" (dwarf cypress)-In the quest for low growing shrubs that are deer proof this relatively new yellow green globe shaped plant is new in the Oakmont area and very attractive.

Hypericum "hidcote"--to 4 ft, yellow flowers like the more familiar ground cover.

Myrtus compacta, dwarf--available in standard green or variegated, attractive 2-5 ft shrub, sensitive to poor drainage but very attractive as foundation planting.

Arctostaphylos densiflora "Howard McMinn"--a very popular medium sized manzanita requiring little water, deer proof, attractive.

Moraea (African Iris)--very common in Oakmont and valued not only for its being deer proof, but for its strap-leaf graceful shape, covered with rather insignificant small iris blooms. Severe frost kills them or forces them to die back to the ground.

Buxus m. japonica (Japanese Boxwood)--Very useful in our area. Bright green, neat looking 4-6 ft but can be kept lower, often turns bronze color in Fall.

Felicia (Blue Marguerite)--about 1½ ft tall, covered with blue flowers. Blooms all year if kept pinched back.

Photinia glabra--shrubby form of our popular small tree. New growth red.

Genestera "Lydia"--low growing, 12 inches, spreading form of bright yellow broom. Bright chrome yellow. Spectacular on banks. Wants good drainage.

Westringia rosmariniformis--Small leaves medium green to gray green above, white beneath. Makes attractive shrub 3-6ft tall, many small white flowers. New median strip on Oakmont Drive has a stretch of them.

Choisya ternata (Mexican Orange)--Fast growing to 6-8ft, clusters of fragrant white flowers, good as a mass to fill large spaces. Likes some shade.

Santolina--available in both grey and green varieties, very low growing, good as low clipped hedges of grey accents, full sun.

Juniper--Recommended shrub types are "Plumosa aurea" or "Gold Coast" but it is best to look them over at your local nursery and ask for slow growing varieties. Avoid pfitzer or "Hollywood" types unless you have plenty of room for them to expand.

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape)--One of the most common shrubs planted in Oakmont. Yellow flowers, blue berries, holly-like leaves, good shape, takes both sun and shade, deer usually leave them alone."Compacta" variety grows to 2 ft.

Mahonia repens (Creeping Mahonia)--to 3 ft tall, creeps by underground stems, good ground cover in sun, partial shade, good for control of erosion.

Mugho pine--slow growing, dark green, to 4 ft., great for containers, good for rock gardens.

Callistemon (Bottlebrush)--Evergreen shrub or tree commonly seen with brush-like red blooms but comes in many colors and shapes. Will not take sustained cold.

Pittosporum--One of the most useful plants for foundation planting but unfortunately the most common varieties, *P. Tobira* and the newer miniature, *Wheelerii*, are deer favorites. Deer resistant varieties such as *P. Nigricans*, *Undulatum*, and *Eugenoides* are tall plants generally used for screening purposes.

Elaeagnus Pungens (Silverberry)--A tough, deer-proof large shrub olive drab in color but attractive in shape. Good on banks. Variegated varieties more attractive.

Ceanothus (California Lilac)--While many varieties are eaten by deer, this attractive blue-flowering shrub (which is drought-resistant but cannot stand too much water) can be successfully grown in Oakmont if you choose from the following varieties: Mount Tranquillon, Santa Barbara.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

L.O.M.A.A.
LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

October 1991

GENERAL

Once the contract is awarded, the Maintenance Contractor will walk the job site with the Homeowner's Board to determine any defects or problems prior to the beginning of the maintenance. After that time, all the maintenance required in these specifications is the Contractor's responsibility. It is the intent of these specifications to outline the general procedures to be used by the Maintenance Contractor and designate a process for handling most problems that may arise. It shall be clearly understood by all parties that the Maintenance Contractor is being retained to maintain the landscape areas to insure their optimum development for the homeowners enjoyment and maximum enhancement of their property values.

SCOPE OF WORK

Furnish all supervision, labor, material, equipment, and transportation required to maintain the landscape in an attractive condition throughout the year, as specified below.

WORK FORCE

1. Contractor's representative should be experienced in landscape maintenance and qualified to perform the required operations.
2. Supervisor shall schedule monthly walk around inspections with an association board member to identify potential problems for action and schedule a timely follow-up.
3. The supervisor shall exhibit a personal interest in the landscape maintenance of the association.
4. Crew Chiefs shall be educated in the efficient management of their crew's time.
5. Workers should be personally presentable and of good conduct at all times.

MATERIALS

All materials used shall either conform to bid specification or shall otherwise be acceptable to Owner. The County Agricultural Commissioner's Office must, by law, be given a monthly record of all herbicides, insecticides, and disease-control chemicals used.

CHECK ONE:

SOIL ANALYSIS:

REQUIRED

NOT REQUIRED

Upon start of the contract the successful bidder shall take soil samples from site for analysis of primary nutrients and pH by licensed soil analysts who, upon completion shall furnish the Owner and Contractor with such analysis and recommendations for the formulation of complete fertilizers to fertilize lawns, trees and other plantings. Separate soil samples shall be taken from the top few inches of soil and from approximately 12" deep in representative areas of lawn, shrub and groundcover areas. After this initial test the contractor shall take similar samples and have them analyzed annually. Changes in the fertilization program shall be based upon the results of these tests and visual inspection of the condition of the plant materials. A copy of the test report and recommendations for change shall be provided to the association.

TREE AND SHRUB CARE

Maintain trees and shrubs in a healthy growing condition by performing the following operations and other work incidental thereto:

A. Watering - Plants should not be watered until a moisture check has been made of representative plants in the landscape; the need for water should dictate the frequency of watering by an automatic or manual sprinkler system.

B. Pruning - Pruning shall be performed by a trained, qualified person with experience in accepted procedures. Pruning shall be in accordance with principles and practices recommended in the bulletin "Pruning Landscape Trees", published by the University of California Division of Agricultural Sciences. All plant material under the height of 15' shall be selectively pruned as outlined in this manual. Shrubs shall not be clipped into lalled or boxed forms unless such is required by the design. Dead branches and foliage shall be removed from trees and plants under 15'. Remove all pruned material from the site. All tree limbs and branches are to be kept from contacting structures or encroaching on areas most commonly traveled. Prune shrubs to keep sprinkler heads clear for proper function. Flowering trees shall be pruned after their blooming cycle. Make recommendations regarding the management of tree roots when their growth interferes with surface landscape maintenance. Report presence of dead or dying plants. Shrubs will be kept pruned at least 12" away from house where practical.

ANNUAL COLOR

Annuals will be groomed on a weekly basis to remove dead flowers and to maintain weed control. Beds will be fertilized at the time of planting and midway through the growth cycle with the appropriate fertilizer. Diseases and pests will be monitored and controlled as necessary to maintain a healthy growth environment. The furnishing and planting of annuals will be charged as an extra unless specified otherwise in the contract addenda.

LAWN CARE

Lawns shall be maintained in a healthy growing condition by furnishing necessary services including the following:

A. Watering- Lawns shall be watered at such frequency as weather conditions require to replenish soil moisture below the root zone. Watering shall always be done at night if the irrigation is electrically controlled; otherwise, apply water early in the morning. Normally a total of one-and-one-half inches of water are needed weekly in warm weather (not all at one time). Where possible, water run-off across pavements and into gutters shall be avoided. Maintain an appropriate area around each sprinkler head free of weeds, grass and dirt to assure proper function.

B. Mowing & Edging - The height of the grass shall not exceed 4" before mowing. Upright grasses such as Bluegrass and Ryegrass shall be mowed to a minimum height of two inches in the warm weather and one-and-one-half inches during the rainy season. Mowing shall be done at least every 7 days during the spring through fall seasons, and as needed during other seasons.

Edges shall be trimmed at least twice monthly or as needed for a neat appearance. Clippings shall either be vacuumed or blown off walks and driveways.

Choose one:

_____ a) clippings shall not be caught and removed unless they are lying in swaths which might damage lawn.

_____ b) all grass clipping shall be caught and removed.

The mowing equipment used will be appropriate for the moisture conditions and

and slope of the turf to avoid lawn damage.

C. Fertilization - Lawns shall be fertilized as needed to maintain lawn in a green and healthy condition. A complete fertilizer shall be used to encourage maximum root growth and lawn color. Rate of application is to be determined by manufacturer's recommendation.

D. Weed Control - Broadleaf weeds shall be controlled with selective pre and post emergent herbicides 3 times per year.

E. Aeration - Aeration will be performed once annually as a corrective measure to those turf areas showing symptoms of compaction and water penetration problems. Additional aeration will be charged as an extra, unless specified otherwise in the contract addenda. A plan for dethatching, if necessary, will be provided to the association and carried out as scheduled.

F. Pest Control - When necessary, up to two incidents per year of gopher, mole or vole activity shall be remedied by the contractor.

IRRIGATION REPAIRS

- A. Contractor will make recommendations to Owner concerning needed changes or improvements to the irrigation system as work progresses.
- B. Watering shall be scheduled on automatic controllers in quantities and frequencies consistent with seasonal requirements of the plant materials in the landscape.
- C. Where practical, watering shall be done at night or early morning if the system is automatic, unless notified otherwise by the Owner.
- D. A two-man team shall inspect controller and sprinklers in operation once monthly, or more often if necessary, during the normal working hours. Sprinkler heads shall be checked, cleaned out and adjusted to promote proper coverage within the limits of the irrigation system. All valves will be adjusted to operate at proper pressure and to eliminate unnecessary water waste. Disassembly and reassembly of valves for cleaning or any other reason will be at an additional charge.
- E. Any damage to the irrigation system caused by Contractor's equipment or carelessness shall be repaired without charge.
- F. Repairs resulting from vandalism, accident, normal wear or other causes shall be reported to the Owner. Cost of labor and material to perform repair is an extra and shall be paid for by the Owner upon authorization. However, Contractor shall use good judgement to make such immediate repairs as may be required to prevent unnecessary expense and/or

prevent damage to landscape.

- G. Where practical, Owner's representative shall be instructed on how to turn off system in case of emergency. Our office is to be advised at once or by the next business day.

DEBRIS CLEANUP

- A. All landscape areas shall be inspected on days of service and litter such as newspapers, bottles and cans shall be removed.
- B. Gardening debris generated from our work shall be removed the same day of service. Sweeping and other maintenance of paved areas, with the exception of described weed control, is excluded.
- C. Leaf cleanup during the Fall season will be done on a regular basis so the entire property is completed at least once per month.
- D. Power blowers will be used in cleanup operations. Vacuuming or brooming in lieu of power blowers, will be charged as an extra.

WALKS AND CURBS

- A. Weeds in curbs and paved walk joints adjacent to landscaped areas shall be controlled with chemicals.

REPLACEMENT OF PLANTS

- A. Plants or turf that are in a state of decline or dead shall be brought to Owner's attention. Replacement plants shall be of a size, condition and variety acceptable to Owner, to be paid for by Owner.
- B. Contractor will replace any plants which die due to Contractor's negligence. Replacement will be made promptly, assuming suitable plant material is readily available. Replacement plants will be with the same size plant material as originally installed.

SELECTED OPTIONAL SERVICES

- A. Maintenance of trees over 15' in height.
- B. Vertebrate pest control.
- C. Turf insect and disease control.
- D. Groundcover and turf renovation.
- E. Irrigation repairs.
- F. Annual color planting.
- G. New landscape/irrigation installation.
- H. Soil, plant and tissue analysis.
- I. Naturalized areas.

- J. Erosion control.
- K. Backflow certification.
- L. Water audit.
- M. Hand watering.

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
Excerpt from Tree Ordinance #17-24

ARTICLE III. PROHIBITIONS

Tree alteration, removal, relocation. No person shall alter, remove or relocate, or permit or cause the alteration, removal or relocation, of any tree including any heritage, protected, or street tree situated in the city, without a permit.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITIONS

“Heritage tree” means any of the following:

1. A tree or grove of trees so designated by a resolution of the planning commission, upon nomination by the director of community development of the planning commission and after the holding of a noticed public hearing, having a specific historical or cultural association or value due to its age, species, character, location, height and/or origin.
2. Any of the following trees, native to the county, whether located on private or public property, which has a diameter or a circumference equal to or greater than that listed:

<u>Species/Common Name</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Circumference</u>
1. Oak Family		
(a) Quercus lobata--valley oak	6"	19"
(b) Q. agrifolia-- coast live oak	18	57
(c) Q. kelloggii--black oak	18	57
(d) Q. garryana--Oregon or white oak	18	57
(e) Q. chrysolepis--canyon oak	18	57
(f) Q. douglasii--blue oak	6	19
(g) Q. wislizenii--interior live oak	18	57
2. Sequoia sempervirens--redwood	24	75
3. Umbellularia californica--bay	24	75
4. Arbutus menziesii--madrone	12	38
5. Aesculus californica--buckeye	6	19
6. Pseudotsugas menzesii--douglas fir	24	75
7. Alnus oregona--red alder	18	57
8. Alnus rhombifolia--white alder	18	57
9. Acer macrophyllum--big leaf maple	24	75

“Protected tree” means any tree, including a heritage tree, designated to be preserved on an approved development plan.

“Street tree” means any tree having a single trunk circumference greater than six and one-quarter inches or a diameter greater than two inches, a height of more than six feet, and one half or more of its trunk is within a public right of way or within five feet of paved portion of a city street or a public sidewalk.

The following species of tree and any additional species, as determined by resolution of the city council from time to time, are exempt from the provisions of this chapter (except for those that may exist as street trees) and a permit is not required for their alteration, removal or relocation:

Acacia	Ligustrum
Silver maple	Pyracantha
Poplar	Monterey pine
Ailanthus	Monterey cypress
Hawthorn	Fruit tress
Fruitless mulberry	Nut trees, except walnut trees



CITY OF
Santa Rosa

Department of
Community Development

APPLICATION
**TREE
REMOVAL**
Please Type or Print

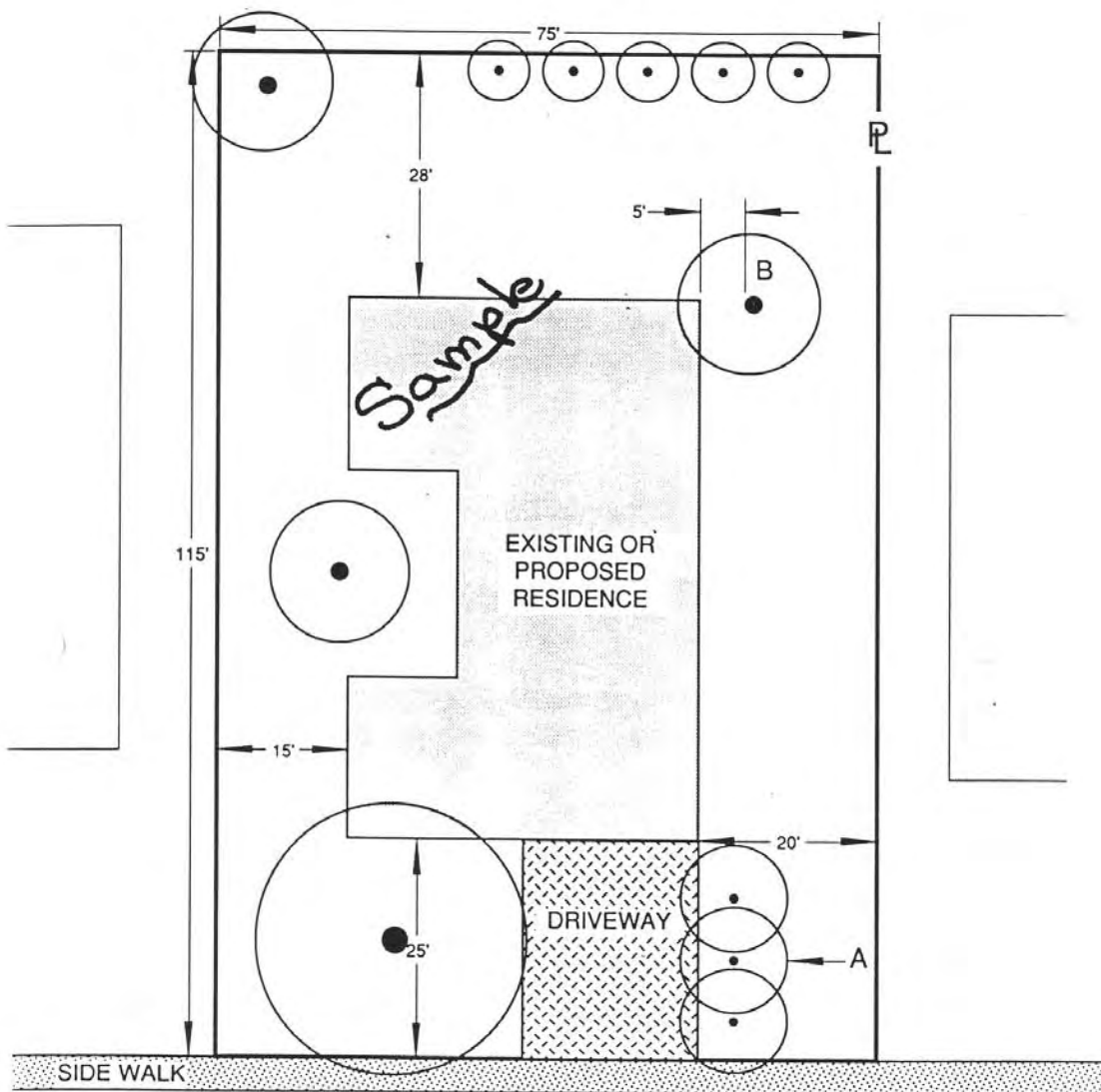
File No.	Quad.
Related Files	
Department Use Only	

GENERAL INFORMATION	LOCATION OF PROJECT (ADDRESS)	ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S)	ZONING
	NAME OF PROPOSED PROJECT		GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION
	APPLICANT NAME	BUSINESS PHONE () - () -	HOME PHONE () - () -
	APPLICANT ADDRESS	CITY	STATE ZIP
	APPLICANT REPRESENTATIVE	BUSINESS PHONE () - () -	HOME PHONE () - () -
	APPLICANT REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESS	CITY	STATE ZIP
	PROPERTY OWNER NAME (SIGNATURE REQUIRED BELOW)	BUSINESS PHONE () - () -	HOME PHONE () - () -
	PROPERTY OWNER ADDRESS	CITY	STATE ZIP

DESCRIPTION OF TREES TO BE REMOVED OR ALTERED						
LOCATION KEY	NUMBER OF TREES	ESTIMATED HEIGHT	CIRCUMFERENCE 4 1/2' FROM GROUND	TYPE OF TREE	HERITAGE TREE	REASON FOR REMOVAL/ALTERATION - CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX BELOW AND EXPLAIN DETAILS IN SPACE BELOW "F"
A					<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> HAZARDOUS <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTING DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DISEASED <input type="checkbox"/> NUISANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
B					<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> HAZARDOUS <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTING DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DISEASED <input type="checkbox"/> NUISANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
C					<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> HAZARDOUS <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTING DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DISEASED <input type="checkbox"/> NUISANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
D					<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> HAZARDOUS <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTING DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DISEASED <input type="checkbox"/> NUISANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
E					<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> HAZARDOUS <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTING DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DISEASED <input type="checkbox"/> NUISANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
F					<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> HAZARDOUS <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTING DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DISEASED <input type="checkbox"/> NUISANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
DETAILED EXPLANATION OF REASONS FOR REMOVAL:						
SUBMITTAL INFORMATION				SITE INFORMATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCALE DRAWING IDENTIFYING TREES BY LOCATION KEY (ABOVE).				VACANT PARCEL <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VICINITY MAP WITH NORTH ARROW				EXISTING DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHOTOGRAPHS OF TREE(S)				PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOTE: CERTIFIED ARBORIST REPORT MAY BE REQUIRED (SEE STAFF FOR REQUIREMENTS)				PROPOSED TREE REPLACEMENT:		
<p>PROPERTY OWNER'S CONSENT I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the owner of said property or have written authority from property owner to file this application. I certify that all of the submitted information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any misrepresentation of submitted data may invalidate any approval of this application. X</p>						

DEPT	APPLICATION	RECEIVED BY	DATE	FEE RECEIVED \$ N/A	RECEIPT NUMBER N/A
	PUBLIC HEARING	<input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> EXEMPT	DATE	FEE RECEIVED \$	RECEIPT NUMBER
	ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW	<input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> EXEMPT CLASS	DATE	FEE RECEIVED \$	RECEIPT NUMBER

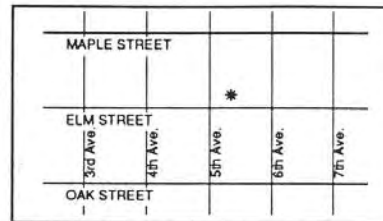
TREE REMOVAL SITE PLAN



1437 ELM STREET



SCALE 1/16" = 1 FOOT



VICINITY MAP *Property Location

Skunks, Opossums and Raccoons

California Department of Fish and Game offices throughout the State receive thousands of calls each year from homeowners with wildlife visiting their neighborhoods. The Department is not able to respond to everyone's individual needs by physically removing these animals. Routinely people ask about a trapping and relocating program for these unwelcome animals. Trapping is extremely traumatic on the animal. Also, new areas of relocation are already inhabited and cannot support any other wildlife. These relocated animals then become nomads, and many are killed on the roadways while searching for a place to live. Furthermore, it is unlawful to move and release any wild animal to another location without a permit from the Department of Fish and Game. (Title 14; Section 671.6).

Skunk, opossum, and raccoon problems often result from the presence of a food or water source, diminishing habitat due to over development, and people's naivety in intentionally feeding them.

If you prefer no wildlife visitors, **PREVENTION** is the key. Erecting fences is the most effective way. A single electrified wire on top of a fence or around a pond or garden delivers a mild but irritating shock. Follow manufacture guidelines.

Do not feed wild animals (you are not doing them any favors!)

Secure all garbage cans or keep them in the garage.

Do not leave pet food outside.

Close pet doors at night.

Keep ripe fruit from fruit trees picked.

DETERRENTS

Mothballs or cayenne pepper can be used as deterrents in and on many places such as the garden, potted plants, etc.

Many chemical repellents can be purchased at local gardening stores. Some homemade concoctions that may be sprayed on objects include: 1 cup of ammonia to 1 cup of children's shampoo or 1 tablespoon hot pepper sauce to 1 gallon water.

A strong dousing of the animal with a garden hose is often successful.

Noise-making devices such as wind chimes or portable radios playing "loud music" may be helpful in deterring animals. Pie tins, revolving lights, and balloons can also be experimented with.

Deterrents, cont.

Trimming tree limbs will prevent animals from accessing your rooftop.

Ammonia and bleach may also be used as described under "specific problems".

The best results are obtained by employing different tactics, as well as changing deterrents to prevent wildlife from becoming accustomed to them.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

If you have an animal under the house, find the opening where they are getting in. Soak a rag with ammonia or bleach and place it into an open jar. Place the jar into and to the side of the opening, the smell will encourage the animal to leave. Also, sprinkle flour or cornstarch on the ground around the opening so you will be able to see footprints of the animal's exiting tracks. Then secure any openings making sure all animals, including their babies, are gone.

Animals digging in lawns are looking for grubs and worms. Get rid of the grubs by reducing irrigation. Sprinkle the lawn with cayenne pepper or cover the lawn with welded wire. The lawn will grow up through the wire, and you can mow right over it. Turning on the sprinklers may also work.

Keeping animals out of a garden or pond area is most effectively accomplished when using an electric fence. An alternative may be fencing the area with flimsy chicken wire that will not support the raccoon's weight. For skunks, a 3-foot high wire mesh fence with 6 inches beneath the ground should keep them out.

If these deterrents fail, it is permissible to kill the animal in a manner legally permitted in your area. You may call a pest control company or live trap the animal yourself. Once trapped, the animal must be killed humanely. Be cautious - these animals can be dangerous when trapped.

Remember, unless your property is animal-proofed, live trapping is fruitless, since the unoccupied territory will provide an open invitation for another animal to take up residence.

California's diverse ecosystem attracts an overabundance of people moving into wildlife habitat. This development of "wild areas" has forced animals to live in urban areas. Therefore, the best solution is to learn to peacefully co-exist.

If you have any questions or need advice, please call the Department of Fish and Game, Region 3, at 707-944-5500.

Silencing the call of the wild in your own backyard

By Kay L. Hossner, D.V.M.

I have been following with interest the articles and letters concerning wildlife in our rural areas. Most of the negative feelings about mountain lions/other wild animals in our area have been associated with pets/livestock safety, or property damage. Please consider the following.



As we all know too well, people are opportunistic. If you own a business, do you leave the doors unlocked when you go home at night? No, because somebody is likely to take advantage of the situation by going in and stealing your merchandise or money. Animals are opportunists, too. Deer will be drawn to the tastiest plants within easy reach (often our most prized flowers!); dogs will paw through available garbage for a choice morsel. We can't blame them; we'll take the easy way over the hard way any day too! The problem arises however, when animals see opportunities that we don't recognize, and then we get angry at them for being so clever in taking advantage of us. What we need to do is heighten our awareness of the situations where this may occur.

Unfortunately, wild animals that have lost that wariness and have more contacts with humans also tend to have shorter life spans. That's because these tend to be our problem critters, and frequently are killed or relocated. Relocation is usually a death sentence too, as most appropriate habitat areas are already full, and dropping in one more animal merely sets the stage for territorial fights.

How can we keep wild creatures wild? Probably the easiest and most effective method is to remove any opportunities around our property that are particularly attractive and easy for wildlife to take advantage of.

For the small scale marauders — the opossums, skunks, foxes, mice, rats, and raccoons — opportunity denial and mostly boils down to housekeeping. In buildings, deny entrance by stuffing cracks and holes with steel wool (critters are unable to gnaw through it), keep foundations, roofs, and walls in good repair, and vents and windows screened. Don't leave doors or windows open for your pets to run in and out. Instead, invest in a lockable swinging pet door. Feed pets inside or, if you must feed outside, pick up the food bowls when pets are done eating.

The exquisitely sensitive noses of those furry little bandits are likely to pick up the merest hint of food even on a well-licked empty bowl. No sense in inviting them around on a regular basis to see what other mischief they can get into.

Keep garbage inside a building or in a heavy duty, non-tippable, tightly covered garbage container that keeps odors locked in. Birdseed, pet food, and other feedstuffs should be kept inside, too, preferably in a container with a tightly fitting lid. Leftover table scraps should be buried 6- to 12-feet deep in your compost pile so the odors don't waft out and attract the wrong clientele."

The large predators, most particularly the mountain lion, but also the bear, bobcat, and coyote, have been causing a lot of concern. Good housekeeping measures outlined above are a good start in keeping these opportunists from visiting our property regularly, but we need to include more extensive measures to keep our pets and livestock safe.

- Keep brush cleared a minimum of 50 feet back from the edges of yards and livestock pastures, and keep pastures clear. Mountain lions stalk their prey from cover of brush, and usually attack from closer than 50 feet.

- Electric fences have proven effective against predators, including coyotes.

- Guard dogs (not herding dogs) such as the large Great Pyrenees and the Hungarian Komondor, when raised with livestock and properly trained, offer continual livestock protection.

- Keep pets and livestock inside and protected from early evening until morning. Mountain lions are most active at dusk and dawn when their main prey, deer, are feeding, but are also active at night. They rarely actively hunt during the day.

- Make sure livestock/poultry are enclosed nightly in predator-proof barns/pens. This will include wire fencing or foundations that go below ground to prevent digging under, and roofs or heavy wire tops over pens.

- Pets should have access to safe quarters 24 hours a day. This should include access to a garage, building, or dog house protected by a swinging pet door that a wild animal is unlikely to figure out. Pets should not be allowed to roam in wooded/brushy areas away from the main buildings. By following these common-sense guidelines you can greatly decrease the chances that the wild critters in your neighborhood will consider your place a convenient "fast food joint."

Kay L. Hossner is an Auburn veterinarian.