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TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT

For

BOYD LAKE HOLDINGS C/O LAND ASSET
STRATEGIES | ATTN: BOB ECK

For Service At

LAKEVIEW

LOVELAND, COLORADO 80132



December 9, 2022

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WHY DID SAVATREE PERFORM THIS TREE ASSESSMENT?

You are working on a residential development project in Loveland on the shores of Boyd Lake. Loveland requires a survey (18.08.05.01) to include any significant trees on-site that will be impacted by development. Significant trees include those with trunks that measure at least 4 inches in diameter or any coniferous tree with a height of 15 feet or taller.

SAVATREE SUMMARY

We inventoried 57 trees including 1 small willow with the remainder being plains cottonwood. All the trees are indigenous to the parcel, none were intentionally planted. The tree stands are mature for the exception of some recent sprout growth found in a disturbed area on the peninsula to Boyd Lake. A site map may be found in Appendix A and the ArcGIS Web Application is posted to: <https://arcg.is/1CueH00>

HOW DID SAVATREE CONDUCT THIS ASSESSMENT?

The following documents were supplied:

- Aerial.jpg
- Lakeview Render 2-11.19.21.pdf
- Lake View – Tree inventory Exhibit-notes.pdf

We entered a project into ESRI ArcGIS with a survey devised in Survey 123. A Larimer County layer was added and filtered to include parcels with Boyd Lake Holdings LLC as shown on record. Data was taken electronically with a tablet on November 25, 2022. Data collected includes

- Common and scientific name.
- Tree trunk diameter and individual stems at 4.5 feet above ground level.
- Tree meeting Loveland’s definition of “Significant Tree” – yes, no.
- Removal or retention based upon development activities and tree condition – remove, retain.
- Does the tree possess criteria for removal per Title 18 Unified Development Code Part 3 18.08.05.02 (B) 1 – 7 – yes, no.
- Tree condition – fair, poor.
- Comments.

WHAT DID SAVATREE FIND?

All trees inventoried were alive. Trees are in seasonal dormancy without foliage. Grass and forb vegetation indicates that portions of the tree survey area have standing free water for a significant portion of the year. There is evidence of some tree maintenance including pruning. Representative photographs of tree groups are in Appendix B.

Tree Size

Tree trunk diameters were measured at 4.5 feet above ground level known as diameter at breast height or DBH.

A number of trees are multi-stem, consisting of more than one trunk. The larger stems were measured and a single stem “equivalent” was calculated as follows.

$$(d \div 2)^2 \times \pi = \text{trunk cross sectional area}$$

Each of the trunk or stem areas are added together and placed in the following formula to arrive at an equivalent single trunk measurement that represents the size of the tree.

$$\sqrt{(\text{cumulative trunk areas} \div \pi)} \times 2 = \text{trunk diameter.}$$

For example Tree 24 with multi-stems measuring 17, 18, 17 and 16 inches has a calculated single trunk equivalent of 34 inches.

Condition

Ratings include 41 fair and 16 poor trees.

Fair – The vigor is normal or reduced. There is an accumulation of dead branches. Defects are present in the canopy that may or may not be correctable. There may be an active insect or disease infestation. The canopy has been reduced or is asymmetrical.

Poor – The tree is in decline and likely will not recover. The foliage quality and color are poor. Dead or missing branches comprise over 50 percent of the tree canopy. There may be serious structural deficiencies in the tree.

Significant tree

All trees in the survey are considered significant per Loveland Development Code. Each tree in the survey possesses a trunk measurement over 4 inches in diameter and none of the trees in the survey area is a prohibited species.

Retention

We were provided with the document *Lake View – Tree inventory Exhibit-notes.pdf*. This document has a rectangle drawn on it with a note that these trees will likely be retained. Using this, we presumed that the trees within this rectangle would be retained (retain) and the other trees removed (remove) for development purposes. Within this rectangle, 4 trees were deemed to be in poor condition with structural deficiencies. We opine that these 4 trees (21, 33, 35, and 36) should be removed.

Criteria for removal

Does the tree possess one of the seven criteria for removal (yes, no). Please note, a Tree Risk Assessment is not part of this project scope. For purposes of this assignment, the primary consideration here out of the list of seven criteria is number 3 “The tree poses a severe safety hazard that cannot be corrected by pruning, transplanting, or other treatments.” A “yes” indicates that the tree poses a safety hazard or would present a safety hazard in a developed residential community. “No” indicates the tree does not possess obvious visual structural defect.

It should be noted that the trees in poor condition are not candidates for retention. All 16 trees in poor condition also possess structural deficiencies resulting in an elevated tree risk rating.

WHAT DOES SAVATREE RECOMMEND?

We recommend utilizing this report to satisfy Loveland’s Development Code regarding Tree Preservation.

Sincerely,



Steven D. Geist, SavATree
Registered Consulting Arborist #340
Board Certified Master Arborist #0116B



APPENDIX A SITE MAP

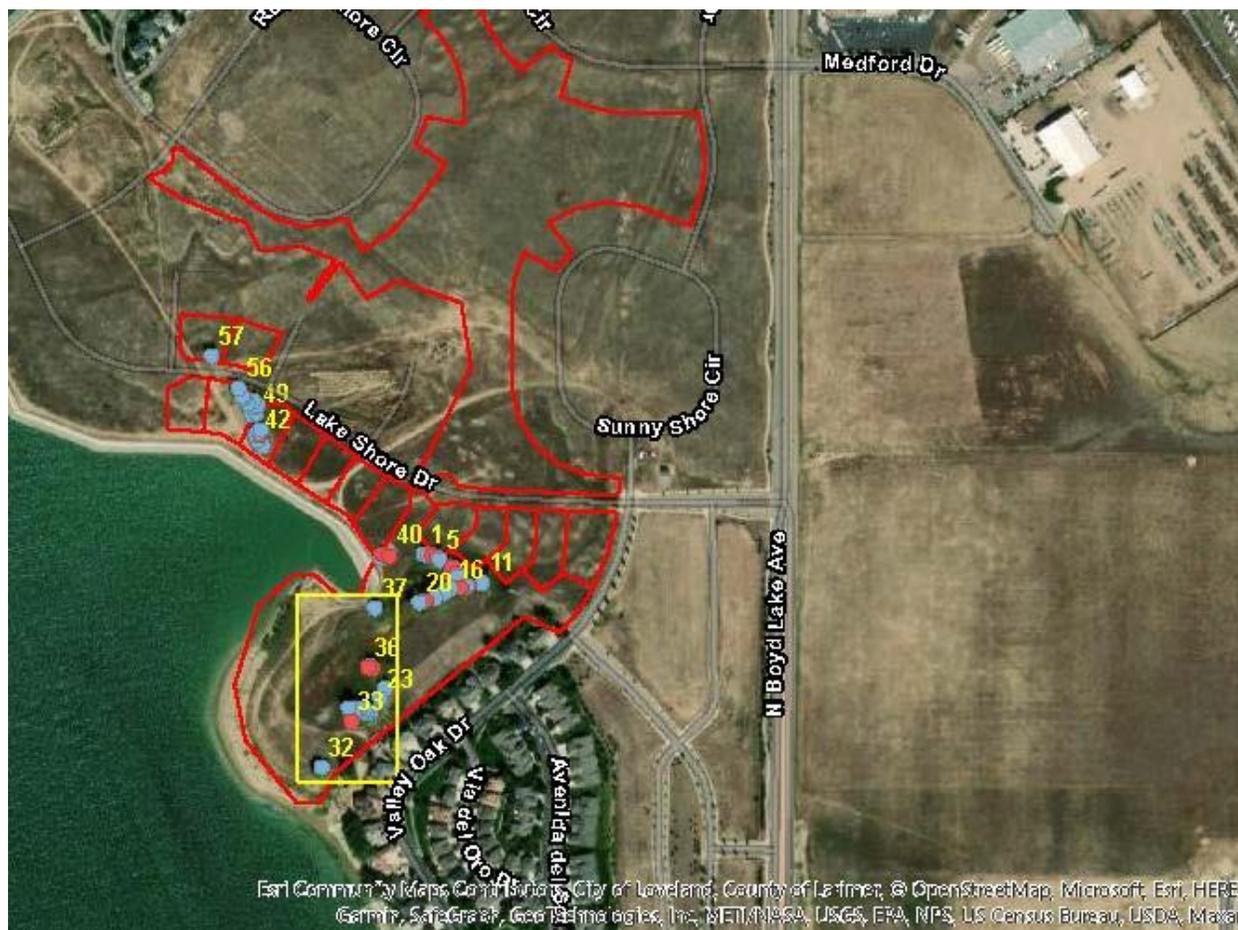
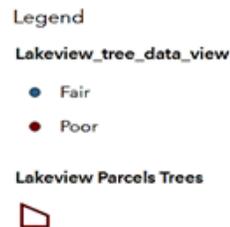


Figure 1 – Site map. The yellow rectangle represents the same area as illustrated in the supplied document Lake View -Tree Inventory Exhibit-notes.pdf. “It is likely that we will be able to retain these trees.”

This site map is also posted to <https://arcg.is/1CueH00>



APPENDIX B REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1

These trees are within the yellow box found in the site map (Figure 1) and could be retained. In this group, trees 21, 33, 35, and 36 are in poor condition and should be removed.



Photograph 2

This group of trees will need to be removed to facilitate development of this site.