

IN THIS ISSUE

Fundraising Campaign Announced	1
New Program Director	2
Steering Committee Grows	2
Volunteer Opps	2
Oak Disease	3
And the winners are...	5
City's Maintenance Schedule	6
New Project at Gunn	7
Crape Myrtle	8
Part 2: London Plane	9
Donors	10
Tree Preservation Ordinance	12

Contributors to this newsletter are:

Writing/Editing

Bill Courington
Karen Donnelly
Kate Feinstein
Howell Lovell, Jr.
Dave Muffy
Forest Preston, III
Susan Rosenberg
Photography
Howell Lovell, Jr.

Design

Susan Wilson

Illustrations

Susan Wilson

CANOPY

TREES FOR PALO ALTO

Canopy is a non-profit advocate for Palo Alto's community trees and works to educate, inspire and engage Palo Altans as stewards of new and existing trees.



AUTUMN 2000

3921 East Bayshore Road
Palo Alto, CA 94303
phone 650-964-6110
fax 650-964-6173
email info@canopy.org
www.canopy.org

Canopy Launches Fundraising Campaign

Canopy recently launched its first major fundraising campaign.

When Canopy was established as a non-profit organization in 1996 it received funding from the City of Palo Alto to carry out recommendations made by the City-appointed Tree Task Force. Canopy's Steering Committee, staff, and volunteers rolled up their sleeves and went to work developing programs that would implement those recommendations.

Highlights of Canopy's accomplishments since 1996:

- planted 422 trees along city streets and parks
- completed almost 75% of the OakWell Inventory of Native Oaks
- wrote and conducted 13 neighborhood tree walks
- produced 13 newsletters
- conducted 4 annual Tree Talk lectures
- celebrated an evening of Poetree—local poets reading poems on trees

- maintained a website and hotline
- prepared the Arborist Referral List
- developed the Right Tree, Right Place Program to replace problem trees on private land under power lines.

Canopy is doing what it set out to do as advocate for the trees of Palo Alto. We now need to address the issue of long-term financing to assure our continued role while we become more independent of City funding. Our campaign is two-fold: to increase our base of donors who give annually, and to obtain commitments from our donors for their long-term support of Canopy.

Canopy has proven itself an effective leader in its role of developing a network of citizens working together for the trees of Palo Alto. When you receive our fundraising letter in the next few months please give thought to your commitment. ■

For a complete list of Canopy donors for this past year, please see page 10.

Meet Karen Donnelly—New Program Director

A desire to become more involved with hands-on activity at the community level led Karen Donnelly to leave her job in the public policy arena and join Canopy. Karen (pronounced car-in) has degrees in biochemistry and environmental science. She is currently studying Ornamental Horticulture at Foothill.



But her interest in things botanical comes from a family tradition—her grandfather and great-grandfather were florists who

grew their own flowers in their own nursery.

A native of Ottawa, Canada now living in Menlo Park, Karen is excited to be with Canopy. She says “this is a wonderful opportunity for me to apply my experience and many of the things I have learned to help the community help its trees.”

Since she started with Canopy at the beginning of July Karen has already been hard at work scouting neighborhoods for planting sites and planting leaders for this fall’s planting season. “Making this planting season a success is my first priority” she tells us. After that she wants to put a lot

of effort into the ongoing tree care program for recently planted trees—which was started by the Canopy Programs Committee.

It’s nice to have someone with Karen’s enthusiasm and professionalism. Next time you are at a Canopy event take a moment to meet her and join us in welcoming her to Canopy. ■

Please check Canopy’s website (www.canopy.org) for an up to date planting schedule.

Steering Committee Grows

Canopy’s leadership got a major boost this summer when four new members joined the Steering Committee. Dave Bubenik, Marty Deggeller, Jane Stocklin, and Lanie Wheeler—all longtime friends of Canopy—agreed to increase their commitment by signing up for three-year terms. This increases Steering Committee membership to 14, an all-time record, and just one member short of the maximum authorized in the by-laws. We welcome them all and look forward to the enhanced growth opportunities for the organization that their many and diverse talents will enable. ■

Volunteer Opportunities

Join Canopy’s volunteer team and make a visible difference in your neighborhood. You will be joining a fun and diverse group of people in helping Canopy plant street trees in Palo Alto. Call the Canopy office at 964-6110 or e-mail us at: info@canopy.org. Canopy is looking for the following help:

Planting Leader Teach others to plant. Lead small teams of planters during the fall/winter planting season. Training provided at a hands-on planting leader workshop. After the training, you are asked to assist with 3 or 4 tree plantings this season.

Tree Planter Plant new street trees in your neighborhood or other parts of the city. No experience needed. Canopy provides training and tools at each planting site. Plantings are held several Saturday mornings throughout the fall and winter and proceed rain or shine. Sign up for the plantings that best suit your schedule!

Neighborhood Coordinator Help Canopy coordinate tree planting efforts. Organize a few neighbors to serve as Tree Ambassadors and canvass the area for potential tree-planting sites.

Tree Ambassador Talk to your neighbors about planting new street trees. Assist Canopy in identifying tree-planting sites. Inform residents of the benefits of trees. ■

Sudden Oak Death Syndrome Strikes Northern California Trees

Could it happen here? So far, Palo Alto oaks escape SOD—but the story isn't over yet.

by Kate Feinstein

Imagine Palo Alto without oaks! Residents of Marin County and some parts of Santa Cruz County—not to mention major parts of California's ecosystem—are actually facing this doomsday scenario unless the devastating syn-

drome dubbed Sudden Oak Death (SOD) can be brought under control soon. SOD is rapidly killing

Tan oak, live oaks and black oaks seem to be the most affected by SOD syndrome.

off large swaths of native tan oaks and spreading to coast live oaks and black oaks, with a rate of progression and mortality never seen before in California's hardy oak forests.

Not only are oaks essential to the ecology of the coast ranges, providing habitat and food to 300 animal species, 5,000 kinds of insects, and 130 rare and endangered plants, but property owners understand that healthy oaks add thousands of dollars to property value as well as protecting hillsides from fire danger. "Live oaks are the kingpins, widespread, much revered and very, very beautiful. Losing them would essentially mean deforestation," David Chipping of the

California Native Plant Society told *USA Today* in June.

Fortunately, no local oaks have yet been affected by the syndrome that caused Marin County to declare a state of emergency this summer. According to David Dockter, Palo Alto Planning Arborist, one coast live oak in the Stanford Industrial Park succumbed this year to a severe beetle infestation, but this has so far not been linked to SOD. Valley Oaks, the other major species common to Palo Alto, are not yet known to be affected anywhere in California.

After months of confusion and misdiagnosis, a research team from U.C. Davis and U.C. Berkeley announced in August that the pathogenic agents triggering the syndrome had finally been identified. An unknown species of the fungus *Phytophthora*—possibly exotic—was isolated from cankers at the root crown of diseased trees. Three other fungi are also associated with the disease, including the deadly species *Hypoxylon* that appears in its later stages.

Beetle infestations of the Western oak bark beetle, the oak ambrosia beetle, and the minor ambrosia beetle are usual-

ly present as secondary infestations that finish off weakened trees, and they are also suspected of spreading the blight. Last December, Palo Alto's Dockter issued a press release warning that oaks under stress from drought or overwatering and excessive pruning could be attacked by the suspect beetles.

When the disease was first identified in Mill Valley in 1995, it was mistakenly attributed to oak root fungus overtaking weaker trees after two extremely wet winters. However, it was hardly noticed because it seemed confined to tan oaks, which are considered "weeds" by some foresters, although they are an important anchor of the oak ecosystem. By 1999, however, the disease became an obvious epidemic, spreading to coast live oaks and some black oaks over a 350 mile swath of coastal woodlands from Sonoma County to Santa Barbara. Pavel Svihra, the UC horticulturist who first iden-

Several fungi have been identified as pathogenic agents for SOD, but the vector that spreads it is not yet conclusively known.

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tified the syndrome, writes that “such a massive dieback of live oaks was never recorded in California...”

Even though the fungus culprits and their beetle helpers have now been identified, scientists still do not know how the disease is spread, or how to prevent or cure it. This is now the biggest worry. The spores of the fungus swim in moisture and attack trees through their trunks, causing oozing sores as the bark breaks down. The fungus thrives in damp coastal conditions, and could be spread by rain or fog, wind, or soil movement on car tires, shoes, or diseased

It could be just a matter of time before it reaches the hillsides surrounding Palo Alto.

wood cuttings. It could be spread by beetles. There is talk of quarantines on oak wood and living oaks, or inhibiting movement of hikers and cars.

Without measures to stop the progress of SOD, it could be just a matter of time before it reaches the hillsides surrounding Palo Alto. No one really knows whether we are witnessing a natural process that could ensure survival of the fittest

oaks or an unprecedented environmental disaster. In either case, vigilance is our best defense.

What Can You Do?

Healthy oaks are extremely hardy and resilient, but, as always, trees weakened by improper care are most susceptible to disease and insect infestations.

Although SOD has not yet been spotted in Palo Alto, owners of coast live oaks should take the following precautions:

- Make sure your oaks are not stressed by improper care, such as overwatering, excessive pruning of healthy branches, or disturbance of the root zone. Spray for repeated infestations of oak-worms. Oaks stressed by extended drought should be carefully watered only according to specific guidelines. (See article “Time to Water Street Trees”, Spring 2000, Canopy Newsletter.)
- It is a good idea to inspect your oaks regularly between March and October for beetle infestations, characterized by reddish-brown or tan-colored piles of dust on trunks.
- Spraying with permethrin (commercially sold as ASTRO® or Dragnet®)—

which can only be used by professionals—is advised to slow down beetle infestation in its early stages, but it will not save a tree already attacked by the suspect fungi.

For More Information

- Updated information is available online through the California Oak Foundation at (www.californiaoaks.org) or 510-763-0282.
- Other internet resources with the latest research include:
 - <http://danr.ucop.edu/ihrmp>
 - <http://www.greenbrae.org>
 - <http://cemarin.ucdavis.edu>
 - <http://camfer.cnr.berkeley.edu/oaks/>
- A new brochure entitled “A Homeowner’s Guide to Sudden Oak Death in Marin County,” by Nicole Palkovsky and Pavel Svihra, is available online at the UC Davis site or through the California Oak Foundation. ■

CANOPY PLANS TREE SUMMIT

Canopy is planning to co-sponsor a Tree Summit in late January featuring experts with the latest information on SOD. More details will be available soon. Don't miss it!

Awards Given at Canopy Annual Party—September 21, 2000

At Canopy's annual party, held at the home of Mary and Walt McCullough on September 21, several awards were made to people who have made significant contributions to the preservation and enhancement of significant parts of the Palo Alto urban forest.

The Arnold Soforenko Award

Those grand old trees and the ones newly planted that line our city streets exist because of people who had the initiative and took the time to put trees in the ground, cared for them, and watched over them and other beloved, more established trees.

Canopy's newly established annual award is named for such a person; the late Arnold Soforenko was an early member of the Tree Task Force and founding member of Canopy's Steering Committee. It's because of him that we are a well-rooted organization and he'd be the first to chuckle at the pun. Arnold brought humor to the table at just the right moment. His guidance in establishing Canopy and developing our mission as advocates for the trees of this community was invaluable.

The Arnold Soforenko Award honors those who, like Arnold,

have made extraordinary contributions to Palo Alto's community forest. With thanks for their example, Canopy gave this year's award to the following recipients:

450 Sequoia Avenue
Denis & Jennifer Morrissey

At 450 Sequoia stands one of Palo Alto's oldest and grandest valley oaks. When the property was sold in 1997, new owners, Mr. & Mrs. Denis Morrissey, wanted to replace the existing one-story home with a new two-story house. Their initial home design, along with compliance with city setback requirements, would have necessitated removing many of the tree's large limbs. Working with city planners, including Planning Arborist, Dave Dockter, the Morrissey's found a way to redesign and resite their home around the tree, eliminating the need for destructive limb and root pruning.

The Leonard Ely Building
390 Lytton Avenue

Jim Baer, Developer
John Northway, Architect
Devcon Construction
Barrie Coate, Consulting Arborist
Jim Harrington, Dave Sandage, Dave Dockter,
City of Palo Alto

Trees often get squeezed out of

the picture during commercial construction when there just isn't enough room to include underground parking, a multi-story office building, and tree roots. An innovative technique championed by Palo Alto's City Arborists was applied to a new construction project at 390 Lytton Avenue. Developer Jim Baer, along with Architect John Northway, Consulting Arborist Barrie Coate, and City Arborists Dave Dockter and Dave Sandage put their heads together and came up with a workable plan. At the heart of the plan is a new planting technique using structural soil, a mix of granite quarry stone, clay loam soil and hydrogel, a horticultural material that helps soil adhere to stone. This enables optimum tree root penetration and drainage for large canopy trees planted in sites with limited root growth area such as sidewalks. Structural soil also reduces the tendency for tree roots to lift sidewalks.

3170 Porter Drive

Susan Meany, Stanford Management Co.
Tom Richmond, Landscape Architect
Ray Morneau, Consulting Arborist

To preserve the natural and graceful ground-sweeping branching habit displayed by

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some oaks at 3170 Porter Dr. (Incyte Genomics) in the Stanford Research Park, Susan Meany of Stanford Management Co. worked with Palo Alto Landscape Architect Tom Richmond and Arborist Ray Morneau to reconfigure the parking lot. This eliminated the need to remove large, low limbs and “raise” the canopy for cars to park beneath them. Also preserved was an alley of London Plane trees over 200 feet in length planted during the time the land was used as a working farm. In addition to preserving the oaks and London Planes, over forty oaks were planted throughout the landscape.

Out On a Limb Awards

One of the quotes we often use, “It takes five years to plant a tree, a morning to put it in the ground and five years of care” could as well be applied to the growth of Canopy. It’s the enduring and consistent “care” our volunteers give to Canopy, in the office and out in the field, that supports our work. These people have gone

“Out On A Limb” for Canopy; they can be counted on for keeping the computers filled with current data, writing grants, producing the newsletters, and leading the plantings. Thank you to the recipients of this years Out On A Limb Award:

Ann Bilodeau	Kim Lemmer
Karin Chapin	Susan Wilson

And to those who participated in the most plantings:

Robin Clark	Forest Preston III
Marty Deggeller	Kazuya Tsurushita

The Chair’s Award

The Chair’s Award is given to a member of the Steering Committee who exhibits exemplary service in support of Canopy and **Susan Rosenberg** was awarded that honor this year. After four years as chair of the Canopy Programs Committee, briefly interrupted by a stint as acting co-executive director of the organization, Susan has stepped down in order to devote more time to other Canopy activities, particularly fundraising. This is a fitting time to recognize her past efforts and express our appreciation for her dedication to the cause and her seemingly tireless energy in support of Canopy’s mission. Thank you Susan for all you do for Canopy. ■

City Tree Maintenance Schedule

by *Karen Donnelly*

As residents of Greenmeadow, Charleston Terrace, and Palo Verde may have noticed, city contractors have been out in force pruning street trees this summer. The city’s Public Works Department has devised a rotating pruning schedule to ensure that trees receive regular attention. Palo Alto has been divided into six areas, with zones to be pruned in successive years. The goal is to ensure that each tree is pruned every five years. As City Arborist, Dave Sandage, explains: “This will allow us to be more efficient and ensure that trees receive better care.”

Because of their location and function, street trees are pruned with different goals in mind than other trees. Branches of street trees must be high enough to allow trucks and large vehicles to pass underneath. Also, branches must be trimmed to reduce the weight at the ends, preventing limb breakage. These functional requirements, as well as the goal of a high canopy shading the street, guide pruning efforts.

The southern portion of Palo Alto, stretching from Loma Verde Avenue to the southern city limit and Alma Street to Highway 101, has been the target area for this year. The area from Loma Verde Avenue to Embarcadero Road and Middlefield Road to Highway 101 will be pruned next year. The target area for summer 2002 will be decided at a later date, based on maintenance priorities. ■

“Fungus Fighters”—New Project at Gunn High School *by Howell Lovell, Jr.*

Canopy is making progress on its program to improve the conditions of the Heritage Oak Trees at Gunn High School. After a lot

The program has been generously funded by the Palo Alto Endowment Fund.

of meetings, studies, and planning, Canopy’s Gunn High School “Fungus Fighters” program is

under way. The program, funded by a generous grant from the Palo Alto Endowment Fund, is designed to rehabilitate the Coast Live oaks and Valley oaks at the school. At least 48 heritage trees have been identified as having problems that encourage the growth of oak root fungus. There are three main areas of concern. Thirteen trees have ivy on top of their root crowns, 26 trees are being overwatered, and 9 have too much soil over their root crowns.

After numerous meetings with School District officials and Gunn High School administrators, and working closely with the School District Landscape Supervisor, Wade Fujino, Canopy has begun the pilot stage of the project. Canopy and members of the school’s Key Club have mapped the area around five trees north of the tennis courts which have had lawn planted over their root crowns and which are being routinely watered with the irrigation system. The area has now been carefully mapped, thanks to the efforts of three Key Club members and Canopy Steering Committee member Bill Courington. Club members will cap three sprinkler heads and replace five others with adjustable heads. These changes will direct water away from the trees

without impacting the adjacent lawn area. Lawn and soil will also be removed from the trees’ root crowns to help them stay dry in summer. Currently the healthiest tree is not getting any



Ivy around the root crown prevents air and nutrients from getting to the roots.

irrigation water while the least healthy tree is watered by four different sprinkler heads. We will study how this pilot stage progresses, and apply the lessons learned to the balance of the trees.

In addition, Key Club members will remove ivy from the bases of four trees in the main parking lot. We will remove the ivy and determine the best removal techniques so that the balance of the trees can be cleaned up. Once the pilot stage is finished, we will schedule and complete the balance of the project, profiting from our early experience. ■



Three magnificent oaks at Gunn with lawn planted up to their trunks.

Know your trees—Crape Myrtles Bloom All Summer Long

by Susan Rosenberg

If the world were “fair” this newsletter would arrive with glossy, color photos of blooming Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*) trees. No string of words can do justice to the visual impression this tree makes. Even without photos to guide you, you’ll have little trouble finding a Crape Myrtle. Look along El Camino in Menlo Park or the Palo Alto Art Center east parking lot.

Crape myrtles are not large. Most cultivars are less than 25’. When grown multi-stemmed it is considered a shrub. Flowers range from a mass of hot pink, to light lavender, rose, or white. One of the longest blooming trees in the world—in a good, hot summer it will flower profusely from July through September.

Without intense summer heat you’re still in for a treat. It is deciduous. Fall is a good time to check it out. The autumnal leaves cover a range of reds, oranges, and yellows. Once they have fallen the semipendulous branches are clearly visible. They are a red-purple that turns gray-brown, then light gray. Trunk bark colors range from “medium grey-orange brown” to “magnificent, dark cinnamon brown”. This tree is a year-round winner for color display.

Crape myrtle originated in China and Korea. Horticulturists at the U.S. National Arboretum initiated a breeding program in the late 1950’s. Crossing *Lagerstroemia indica* with *L. fauriei* they produced new cultivars with a higher tolerance of powdery mildew. These cultivars also show a greater degree of hardiness and ornamental characteristics. They have been given Indian Tribe names.

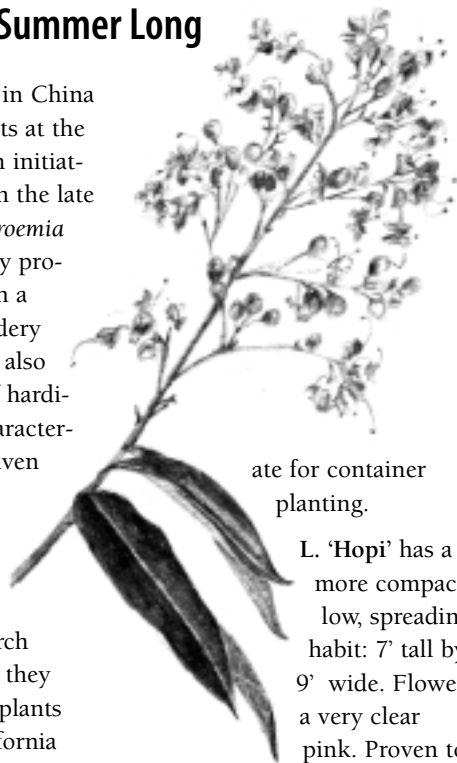
The following six *Lagerstroemia* are recommended by the Saratoga Horticultural Research Foundation. Since 1952, they have introduced unique plants appropriate for the California landscape.

L. ‘Tuscarora’ can be grown as a multi-stemmed, large shrub or a single stemmed tree. Flowers are a dark coral pink.

L. ‘Muskogee’ can be grown as a multi-stemmed, large shrub or a single stemmed tree at least 21’ high. Light lavender pink flowers.

L. ‘Natchez’ has an outstanding characteristic—the dark cinnamon-brown, exfoliating bark produced on mature stems. Grows to 25’. Flowers are pure white.

L. ‘Acoma’ has a low, spreading habit 9’ tall by 11’ wide. Flowers are a pure white. Shrub appropriate



ate for container planting.

L. ‘Hopi’ has a more compact, low, spreading habit: 7’ tall by 9’ wide. Flowers a very clear pink. Proven to

be the most hardy cultivar surviving –20 degrees F. Shrub appropriate for container planting.

L. ‘Zuni’ has a globose 8’ by 8’ habit at maturity. Flowers are medium lavender. Shrub, appropriate for containers.

Crape Myrtle grows best in a sunny site, in clay or loam with a pH of 5.0-6.5. It tolerates some wind and soil compaction. It needs moisture, preferably infrequent deep watering. It does not do well with constant moisture. Feed it moderately; it is a slow growing plant. In highly alkaline soil treat chlorosis with iron. Prune deadwood and suckers. ■

Part 2: London Plane Tree in Late Season—Why those shopping-bag-brown leaves?

by Dave Muffly

Our story has changed from spring to fall. Virtually all of the London Planes (LPs) along El Camino (variety ‘Bloodgood’) now have ugly brown leaves and look quite shabby. What’s going on? The ‘Bloodgood’ clone was originally selected because it resists a springtime fungal disease called anthracnose, which, in some parts of the world, badly damages LP foliage in the spring and early summer. The Central California coast has blessedly little sycamore anthracnose.

If this is a spring disease, why the cruddy leaves now? This is the work of yet another fungal disease called Sycamore Mildew (SM). ‘Bloodgood’ is highly susceptible to this fungus, as are most of our older seedling LPs. Leaves yellow and drop throughout the summer, often covered with mildew.

Most of the LPs planted in California up to 1980 were seedlings, which means that they, like children, display a range of traits that are a mix of their two parents. In the late 70’s, Palo Alto chose to plant these seedling LPs along University Avenue (a move that has helped to give that stretch some of the highest property

values on the planet). Looking carefully at those trees, you will see a range of growth habits, leaf shapes, and bark. Some-

The Yarwood variety resists sycamore mildew, but is highly susceptible to anthracnose.

times the differences are very subtle. Once in a while, they are striking. A sharp-eyed horticulturalist at U.C. Berkeley spotted an LP growing on campus that did not have the horrible summer leaves. This LP is ‘Yarwood’ and it generally looks good throughout the summer, so long as the tree has sufficient water. All ‘Yarwoods’ are clones of that original tree. One can imagine what El Camino might look like today, had the street been planted with ‘Yarwood’ rather than ‘Bloodgood’. The trees might be much greener during the summer and generally larger. Some ‘Yarwoods’ would be larger and healthier than others.

So is ‘Yarwood’ the elusive perfect tree? No such thing. ‘Yarwood’ has drawbacks. It is extremely susceptible to anthracnose, and can look quite poor (shrivelled, distorted, falling leaves) until early June. It can also grow so fast that before the wood becomes sufficiently strong, limbs and tops

can break in the wind, making careful early pruning a particularly good idea. ‘Yarwoods’ have an unusual structure for an LP, and ‘Yarwood’ will likely always be more prone to limb drop than other LPs. Finally, many ‘Yarwoods’ have an odd “hollow” appearance with most of their foliage on the outside of the canopy.

‘Yarwood’ and ‘Bloodgood’ are the two most commonly available LPs in the nursery trade. A third, ‘Columbia’ has proven even more problematic in our area. Those are the choices for readily available, large containerized trees. Other choices are available, but the lead times may be long. After studying LPs in Palo Alto, the author noted that there were a few that are different from others. They are bigger, denser and more spreading. They get some anthracnose (less than ‘Yarwood’) and much less sycamore mildew than all LPs except ‘Yarwood’. They have grey, furrowed bark. They have a very strong structure and might be an ideal LP for our area. At the moment, this variety is being test-grown for introduction into the commercial trade in Oregon. This is how new trees are introduced to the nursery trade. A pair of these trees

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grow at the north corner of Park Blvd. and El Camino, together with two common seedlings. Are they worth the wait?

A final note: If we are forced to ration water severely owing to a major drought and stop providing artificial water to the El Camino trees (maybe a 25% chance in the next 15 years), any LPs we plant now will generally cease growing and decline toward death. They have drought tolerance, but that tolerance has definite limits. ■

Does Your Neighborhood Need More Trees?

In walking around your neighborhood, have you noticed “empty” streets that would benefit from more trees? Would you like more shade for a comfortable walk or more enjoyable park? Please let Canopy know! We are always looking for new places to plant trees. Call us at: 964-6110 or e-mail us at: info@canopy.org ■

Tree Gifts Since September 9, 1999

Rita French in memory of Arnold Soforenko

Chris Ream & Anne Ream in memory of Arnold Soforenko

Jane Woodward & Kurt Ohms in memory of Arnold Soforenko

Barry Alan Richmond in memory of Arnold Soforenko

Susan Rosenberg in memory of Lou Rapp

Victor Ojakian in memory of his mother Frada & Norman Shapiro in memory of Donald Welty

Mary & Walt McCullough for Alexis Hamilton's new children from the entire Steering Committee

Leland Levy in honor of Eugene and Ellen O'Sullivan

Barry & Alice Fasbender in honor of their grandchildren

Linda Longstreth in honor of her friends

Byron Sher in memory of Helen Chang

Caleb Hauser & Carla Wray in honor of Jeanne Hauser

Lanie & David Wheeler in honor of Gershon J. Wheeler

Robin Clark & Mary Mackiernan in honor of the memory of Heston Beaudoin

Meredith & Carl Ditmore in honor of Rick Ferguson & Mary Wagner

Tom Parrish & Deborah Montgomery in honor of Deborah Montgomery

Erin Craig & Rich Dvorak in honor of Erin's sister, Maureen, and also in honor of Miya Miller

Jessie Schilling in honor of Susan Wilson

Carl King in honor of Tim Vendlinski and Nancy Lindsay

Terri Ducay in honor of Christopher Ducay

Carol Kiparsky & Ian Irwin in honor of Michael Kiparsky

Laurie Jarrett in honor of Dorothy Beckett's 95th Birthday

Megan Swezey Fogarty in honor of C.L. Swezey

Keelin Costello & Patrick Redmond in honor of Ronin Stephen Costello

Roy Glauz & Jane W. Glauz in honor of Roy

Maureen Gough-Decombe & Jean-Michel Decombe in honor of Ros Creasy

David & Susan Apfelberg in memory of Michael Goddard

Shulamith Rubinfien in honor of Vivian Hawkins

Mid-Peninsula Access Corporation in honor of Ruth Lacey

Laurie Jarrett in honor of Mike Hammond's 60th birthday

Rita French in memory of Margaret Dafeo

John & Veronika Simms in honor of JoAnn Foreman

Carole & Stephen Eittreim in memory of Dr. Harry Lurie

Sally & Whit Heaton in memory of Aleida Schuman

Susan Sherman in honor of Jenny & David Chambers"

J.R. & Robbie Prohaska towards the Gunn High School Oaks Preservation Project in honor of J. Raymond Prohaska

Susan Sherman in honor of Stacey Quo,

Susan Sherman in honor of Karen & George Eberle

Susan Sherman in honor of Sue & Woody Higgins

Dalton Realty in memory of Pierre Salgado, M.D.

Keelin Costello & Patrick Redmond in honor of Freja Schiellerup Ostergaard and Eva Schiellerup Ostergaard

Ruth Soforenko in memory of Frank Alfonso, in honor of Brian McCune's special birthday, and in honor of Jan & Tony Di Julio's anniversary

Debra Compton in honor of Susan Rosenberg's birthday ■

Canopy Thanks New and Renewed Members Sept. 9, 1999 to Sept. 1, 2000

MAJOR DONORS

Sequoia (\$500--+)

Diana Gilbert
Betty & Bob Meltzer
Forest Preston, III
Roxy Rapp
Susan Rosenberg
Maddy & Isaac Stein

Tree (\$250+)

Ann & Ken Bilodeau
Bill Courington
Dale & Nancy Denson
Jane & Bill Stocklin
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Tree Preservation Ordinance Under Review

As recently as 1995 anyone who wanted to remove any tree on private property in the City of Palo Alto could. In January of 1997 City Council approved the Palo Alto Tree Preservation Ordinance to protect specific trees, either public or private, from removal or disfigurement. Protected are:

- All Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) with measured diameters 11.5 inches or greater (36 inches in circumference at 54 inches above natural grade).
- City Council designated Heritage Trees

Unprotected trees have been falling to the chain saw as building lots are cleared for larger homes. Dismayed neighbors have expressed concern over the loss of significant, though unprotected trees like older redwoods. Letters to the editor of both local papers have suggested the ordinance be expanded to include more tree species.

The Tree Preservation Ordinance is slated to go before City Council for review in December. Dave Dockter, Planning Arborist for the City, is asking for public input. He can be reached via e-mail (dave_dockter@city.palo-alto.ca.us) or mail (Dave Dockter, Planning Division, P.O. Box 10250, Palo Alto, CA 94303). ■

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