The study of greenery assessment for the purposes of updating the site plan covered by the proposal for the international urban and architectural competition for the promenade in Budva - the area from the Old Town to the beginning of the promenade in Bečići

Project orderer:

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INTRODUCTION

The study of the assessment of the existing dendroflora in the area covered by the proposal for the international urban and architectural competition for the promenade in Budva includes a list, determination, dendrometric survey and detailed analysis of the decorative, aesthetic and health condition of the existing woody species in the area from the Old Town to the beginning of the promenade in Bečići.

The results of the valorization of the mentioned parameters give an insight into the quality and condition of both autochthonous and allochthonous dendroflora in the zone of the future promenade, and represent the basis for planning measures for the care and maintenance of the existing greenery aimed at improving and sustaining biological stability, and better implementing the ecological and social functions of green areas.

Furthermore, the inventory and evaluation process of the existing green fund provides information important for the protection of the identity and character of the area. Valorization of the area is one of the basic principles of spatial development. The obligation to preserve the character of regions is contained in the provisions of the European Convention on Regions, which Montenegro ratified in 2008 and to which it is a signatory (Law on the Ratification of the Convention on European Regions, "Official Gazette of Montenegro - International Treaties", No. 06/08 of October 15, 2008).

By determining the initial (zero) state, according to the system of established indicators, the implementation of measures can be qualitatively monitored: protection and preservation of existing high-quality greenery (maximum preservation and integration into the conceptual design), renewal of the green fund, reconstruction of green areas, as well as future use of space.

1. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Based on the program task, for the needs of updating the site plan covered by the proposal for the international urban and architectural competition for the promenade in Budva - the area from the Old Town to the beginning of the promenade in Bečići, a landscape assessment of the existing greenery was carried out in accordance with the instructions from the Manual on Landscaping Planning (Ministry of Sustainable of Development and Tourism of Montenegro, 2014). A standard methodology was applied (Trees in relation to construction - British Standards) which is used for this type of projects in many European countries.

The study was made on the basis of: geodetic site plan done by the project orderer, data collected in the field, as well as literature data.

The woody species represented were identified by using the comparative-morphological method.
Measurements and recording of basic dendrometric parameters , which were statistically processed and presented, were carried out in the field.

Detailed analysis and valorization of dendroflora includes:

- Dendroflora mapping on a geodetic site plan
- Overview of the plant fund (species determination)
- Assessment of represented individuals
- Representation of health condition, vitality and decorativeness
- Valorization (cumulative assessment of the quality of the existing dendroflora presented by category).

The assessment of dendroflora condition is based on determining the following categories of greenery:

- category "A" - high quality trees
- category "B" - trees of very good quality (preservation with care measures)
- category "C" - trees of limited quality
- category "R" - trees of low quality that are removed.

The study contains a tabular and cartographic representation of trees in accordance with the rules of forestry assessment with the following data:

1. identification number corresponding to the position of the trees in the space
2. Latin name of the species
3. tree height
4. tree diameter at 1.30 m above ground level
5. canopy width
6. crown height

7. assessment of the age of trees (grades from 1 to 5: young - 1, veterans/aging stage - 5)
8. assessment of the tree lifespan (grades from 1 to 4: shortest period - 1, longest period - 4)
9. health condition (scale from 1 to 5: bad - 1, excellent - 5)
10. aesthetic appeal (scale from 1 to 5: bad - 1, excellent - 5)
11. expected lifespan
12th category (A to R).

For the purposes of mapping and valorization of the existing dendroflora, the area has been divided into nine sectors (zones).

An assessment of a total of **1312 individuals of woody species hass been made in eight zones** of the subject area **(Sector 1 - Sector 8).**
1346 trees were recorded geodetically, i.e. individuals of woody species. Of that number, 26 trees were not identified in the field, while 14 recorded trees represent the top branches of the same individuals already recorded.

During the field work, the Study's editors recorded 6 more trees, entered them on the map and processed them.

Given that the area from Zavala Cape to the beginning of the promenade in Bečići (Sector 9) has not been geodetically recorded, only a general description and state of the existing dendroflora is given for this part in the text.

In accordance with the program task, the dendroflora of the "Slovenska Plaža" tourist resort has also been processed in the textual part of the Study.

2. NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

2.1. Climate

The area of the municipality is characterized by a Mediterranean climate, which is only in the higher parts of the mountainous hinterland modified by the influence of the mountainous and moderately continental climate. The specificity of this climate is long and warm summers and mild winters.

The average annual air temperature is 15.8°C.
The warmest months (with the highest average max. temperature) are July and August (27°C). The month with the lowest average max. temperature is January (7°C).
Months with the highest average min. temperature are July and August (16°C). The coldest month (with the lowest average min. temperature) is January (-1°C).

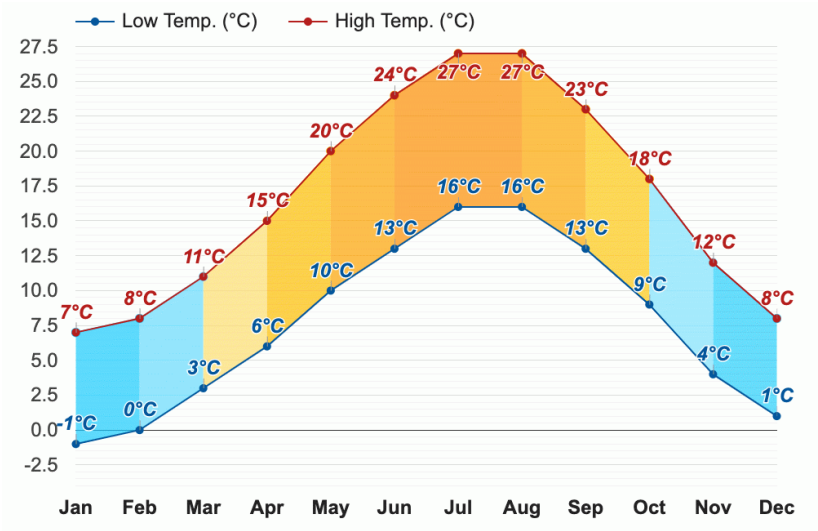


Chart: Average air temperatures - source https://www.aladin.info/

Two factors contribute to the small annual amplitude of air temperature: the warming effect of the sea in the winter period and currents from the mountain hinterland in the summer period. On average, there are 4 days a year in the Municipality with a temperature of 0˚C, and 26 days with over 30˚C (tropical days). Daily temperature amplitudes are small, while the nights are quite cool due to the night wind down the slopes of Lovćen.

The Budva coastline is one of the clearest on the Adriatic coast. On average, there are 108 clear days here, and the average annual cloud cover is 5.0. The clearest months are July with 2.3 and August with 2.0, while the highest cloudiness is in November and December (6.9; respectively 6.8).

The most significant winds on the Budva coast are bora, south wind and mistral. The most common are south (150 ‰), southeast (100 ‰) and southwest (70 ‰) winds. Without wind, there is silence of 510 ‰. There are about 7 days a year with strong winds, while stormy winds are very rare.

Air humidity in the area of the municipality is relatively low and ranges from 67 to 75%, and it is the lowest during summer in July 67% and August 69%.

Rainfall is mainly in the form of rain, with an average of about 1578 mm of precipitation. The maximum rainfall is in November, while the minimum is in July, then in August and June. The secondary maximum of precipitation is in March, and the minimum is in January. Snow occurs in areas which are 600 meters above the sea level, but due to the proximity to the sea, it stays for a short time.

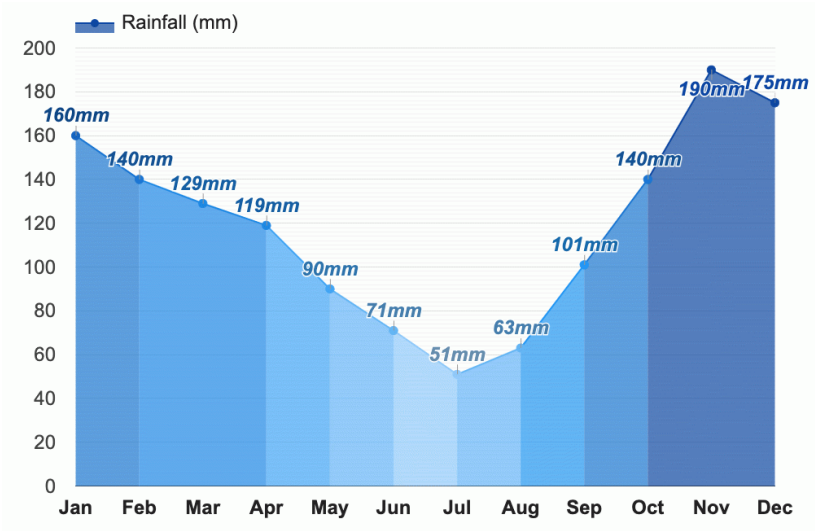


Chart : Average rainfall - source https://www.aladin.info/

2.2. Pedological characteristics

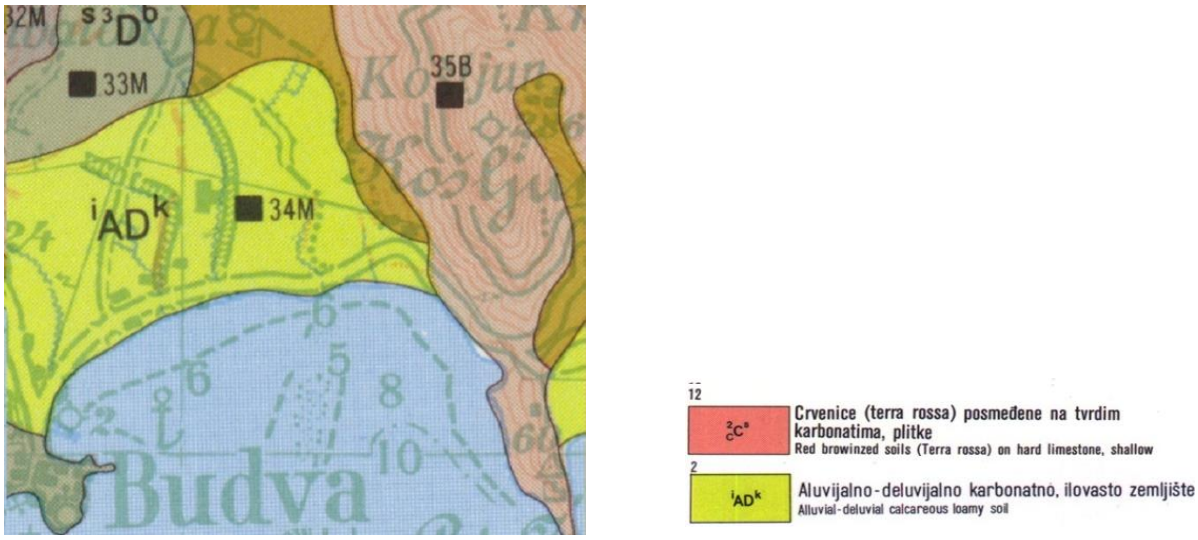
Alluvial-deluvial soil

It occurs as a continuation of alluvium and in localities along the low coast where, starting from sandy and pebble beaches, it fills flat or slightly sloping terrains, as well as flat terrains in the hinterland. This soil is mostly loamy or loamy and clayey in composition. Being on a completely flat terrain, due to the composition of the soil and groundwater, the drainage is weak, sometimes under the influence of groundwater, the soil becomes silty and muddy (during periods of heavy rainfall).

These alluviums are predominantly carbonates, with an almost negligible humus layer.

Red soil (Terra rosa)

The largest territory is occupied by a shallow and eroded red soil, which is characteristic of the Mediterranean climate. It is about 50-60 cm thick and belongs to forest land. It contains a lot of clay and dust. These are permeable and aerated soils, with low water capacity, low mineral content, poor in humus, and very rich in iron oxides.



Pedological structure of the area- excerpt from the Pedological Map of Montenegro 1:50,000

2.3. Flora and vegetation

The vegetation of the Budva area belongs to the complex communities of two climatogenic communities: holm oak forests (*Orno-Quercetum ilicis H-ić*) and honeysuckle and hornbeam forests (*Rusco-Carpinetum orientalis typicum* Blečić et Lakušić). As a result of anthropogenic influences (frequent cutting, clearing, fires, grazing, urbanization), these stands have today been replaced by degradation stages (maquis, garrigue, thickets, xerophilic grassland, desert shrubs).

Maquis is represented by the *Orno-Quercetum ilicis myrtetosum* subassociation. It is mostly a dense and impenetrable community of tall hardwood shrubs, sedges and single tree trunks. The community is dominated by myrtle (*Myrtus communis*). Among the other elements of the maquis, the most common are the following species: common sedge (*Phillyrea media*), heather (*Erica arborea*), sedge (*Pistacia lentiscus*), sea skunk (*Pistacia terebinthus*), sea juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*), plane tree (*Arbutus unedo*), wild olive (*Olea europaea ssp. oleaster*), stringberry (*Smilax aspera*), dogwood (*Spartium junceum*), sage bush (*Cistus salviaefolius*), matchstick (*Coronilla emerus ssp. emeroides*), sea blackberry (*Rubus ulmifolius*), pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), starch (*Clematis flamula*), asparagus (*Asparagus acutifolius*), tree of God (*Lonicera implexa*), tendril (*Smilax aspera*), black ash (*Fraxinus ornus*).

Mosaically scattered communities of garige type (*Cisto-Ericion*) represent a further stage of holm oak forest degradation. These are low and sparse evergreen, and to a lesser extent, deciduous thickets, composed mainly of heliophilic elements, mostly shrubs and semi-shrubs. Shrubby species dominate: *Spartium junceum, Erica arborea, Myrtus communis, Paliurus spina christi, Punica granatum, Juniperus phoenicea*.

In addition to elements of maquis and garga, the participation of cultivated woody species is significant: cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*) and olive (*Olea europea*). Individual trees and small groups of olive trees (remains of former olive groves) are woven mosaicically into the maquis, which with their gray-green color contribute to the visual dynamism of the dark green background of the maquis.

Azonal honeysuckle forests often go down to the very coast, entering the area of the Quercion ilicis zone. Honey oak (Quercus pubescens) is often found in all coastal communities.

Mediterranean forests of Aleppo pine (Pinetum halepensis) occur as a replacement or paraclimax of holm oak forests (Zavala Cape).

Biological diversity, and thus the image of the area, is enriched by Euphorbia dendroides, a very decorative species, protected by national legislation, which builds a community of Oleo-Euphorbietum dendroides on coastal rocks (Mogren, Jaz).

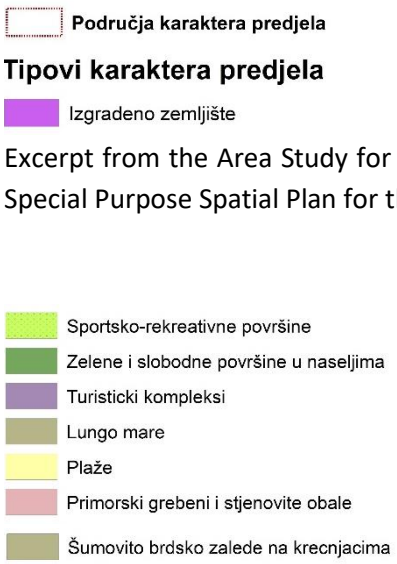
A variety of exotic dendroflora within the built structures (residential and tourist facilities) on the eastern slopes of the hill gives a special aesthetic value to the area. It also contributes to its functional quality by building green penetrations through the built fabric.

3. LANDSCAPES

3.1. Typology of the landscapes

According to the typology of landscapes of Montenegro (Study "Maps and typologies of landscapes of Montenegro", Republic Institute for Urban Planning and Design - Podgorica, 2015), Budva is located at the regional level within the area of landscape character *Landscapes of the Budva area* (1.4), while at the local level it belongs to the area of landscape character of the *Coastal landscapes of the Budva area* (1.4.6).

The analysis of the landscapes for the needs of the Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area in the wider scope of the planned promenade, from the Old Town to the beginning of the promenade in Bečići, the following types of landscape character have been identified: *built-up land, historical towns, sports and recreational areas, green and free areas in settlements, tourist complexes, lungo mare, beaches, coastal reefs and rocky coast, wooded hilly hinterland on limestone.*



Excerpt from the Area Study for the purposes of the Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area

Areas of landscape character
Types of landscape character
Built-up land
Sports and recreational areas
Green and free areas in settlements
Tourist complexes
Lungo mare
Beaches
Coastal reefs and rocky coast
Wooded hilly hinterland on limestone

In the mentioned areas, the natural values of the area are reflected, as well as the changes that occurred as a result of anthropogenic influences and different ways of using the space.

- ***Slovenska plaža*** (Slovenska Beach)is located in a semi-circular bay of the Bay of Budva, wide open to the sea, between the Old Town of Budva and Zavala Cape (61 masl). It is built of sand and gravel. It is naturally fed with river limestone sand from the surrounding streams that descend from the slopes of Lovcen. The composition of the substrate has been degraded in some parts by the construction of a pipeline through the beach itself for the needs of the regional water supply (in the year 2009), as well as by replenishing the beach for the needs of tourist exploitation.

The beach is adjoined by the spacious Budvansko polje (the Budva field), densely covered with tourist and hospitality and residential facilities. It is an area of transformed landscape.
The beach widely overviews the entire bay, the island of St. Nikola and the open sea.

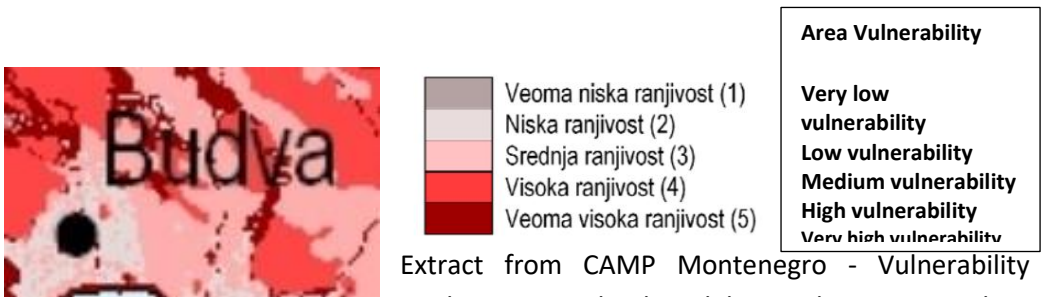
The beach has no green protective area, except for the area around the "Slovenska plaža" and "Park" hotel complexes, therefore it is under direct pressure from the construction of tourist and hospitality facilities in its functional hinterland.
Along the edge of the beach there is a partially landscaped promenade, without a functional green area, with developed hospitality and shopping facilities that disrupt the harmony of the coastal landscape with their dimensions and architecture.

- ***Wooded mountainous hinterland on limestone – Zavala Cape*** is a striking point of the coastal landscape, although its northern part is under the pressure of intensive construction, being at a high level of occupation and built-up. However, the cape is still dominated by the evergreen vegetation of maquis, garrigue and Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), which gives the area a touch of naturalness and ensures its vibrancy throughout the year.

- ***Tourist complexes*** - The exclusively arranged, spacious park and recreational areas of the "Slovenska plaža" and "Park" hotel complexes are dominated by exotic plants: *Phoenix canariensis, Washingtonia filifera, Chamaerops excelsa, Ch. humilis, Cycas revoluta, Cedrus deodara, Magnolia grandiflora, Melia azedarach, Lagerstroemia indica, Ligustrum japonicum, Nerium oleander, Pittosporum tobira, Agave americana, Atriplex halimus, Teucrium fruticans, Yucca sp., Bougainvillea spectabilis, Hedera sp., Rhynchospermum jasminoides, Parthenocissus tricuspidata, Tecoma radicans, Canna indica, Lantana hybrida, Cineraria maritima, Hydrangea hortensis, Lavandula spicata, Rosmarinus officinalis, Santolina viridis, Santolina chamaecyparissus.* Among domesticated non-native species, olive (*Olea europaea*) and cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) are common, while autochthonous species are rarely represented (*Quercus ilex, Laurus nobilis, Arbutus unedo*).

- Green and free areas in the settlements - parks (Old City Park; Lučki Park, New Park on the Slovenian coast), greenery along roads, greenery of business buildings, lungo mare.

The Program of Integrated Management of the Coastal Area of Montenegro - CAMP[1], created for the needs of the Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area, the coastal strip from Mogren Cape to Zavala Cape is defined as an area of very high vulnerability of the area (5), which indicates that the area is of great regional recognition and regional diversity, with valuable characteristic elements of the area, visibly exposed.



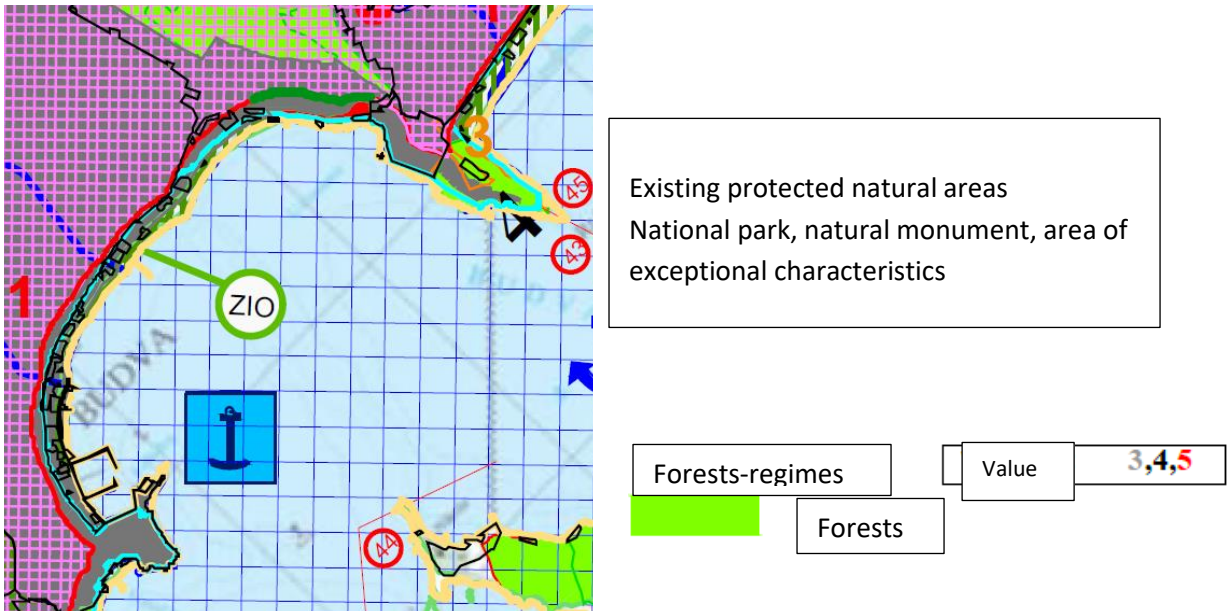
Extract from CAMP Montenegro - Vulnerability and Convenience Analysis, General Vulnerability Analysis - Area Vulnerability

Slovenska plaza (Slovenska Beach) is a protected area of the nature monument category, with an area of 4 hectares.

According to the Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area, there

[1] General Vulnerability _B6_ of the CAMP 2013 area

are category 4 forests on Zavala Cape.



Excerpt from the Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area of Montenegro – Map Regimes of using the space

3.2. Protection and Improvement of the Area

Excerpt from the Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area of Montenegro (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 56/18)

* *Extremely valuable natural and semi-natural areas*
- It is very important to exclude these areas in the future from interventions that could endanger them. By preserving them, the authenticity and recognition of this area will be protected. When planning the management of the area, it is necessary to carry out detailed studies of the area that will determine the appropriate ecological model, prevent significant changes in landscape/area values, i.e. strive to preserve the authentic features of the area, and base future economic and tourist development on the principle of "sustainable development".
- Special attention should be paid to: more rational use of already occupied space, as little as possible occupation of new spaces, use of preserved spaces with a minimum of interventions and maximum preservation of valuable areas, as well as protection of areas under high forests.

-These areas can still be valorized by careful planning so that picnic areas, viewpoints, different types of paths, etc. can be planned within them and which will not damage their structure and functional characteristics. For such locations, it is mandatory to prepare a detailed study of the areas, in order to see the complete state of these areas.

- Coastal reefs and rocky shores – extremely valuable natural areas, on the border of coastal forests, along the walking paths and viewpoints. For the most part, no interventions are planned in these areas, access paths for viewpoints can be built in places, and their form must be carefully adapted to the terrain and in a visual sense, they do not disturb the landscape.

- *Wooded mountain hinterland on limestone* - when it comes to the preservation and improvement of forests, important guidelines are the reconstruction of degraded forests; filling naturally failed

regeneration in tall forests; sanitary felling in diseased forests. This type is often the natural environment of the settlement, so its importance is even greater. Within this type, the formation of a forest park with all accompanying facilities is planned in several locations. During the revitalization of these areas, it is very important to continue the trend in the selection of planting material that was used until now on the Montenegrin coast, and to give priority to autochthonous species. The materialization of paths and accompanying material must also be in harmony with the natural environment.

In cases where construction is planned to the detriment of existing vegetation, it is an obligation to carry out a detailed study of the area before making plans or projects and, based on that, to assess which part of the area would be less likely to threaten the identity and quality of the area with the construction of buildings.

- Beaches - protection, construction progress and bathing facilities.

- Built-up land - improvement of the architecture of buildings in visual and material expression, controlled number of floors of buildings, adequate occupancy at the level of the plot, leaving space for gardens, forming a row of trees around the perimeter of the plots, masking the buildings with Mediterranean vegetation and fitting into the natural environment, preventing dispersed construction of buildings, grouping of settlement structures. Improvement of the architecture of buildings in visual and material terms, controlled number of floors of buildings, adequate occupancy at the level of the plot and leaving space for mandatory landscaping of the plot.
  To concentrate construction, do not expand settlements to the detriment of valuable natural and cultural areas.

Urban landscaping:
- Protection and improvement of green and free areas in urban and semi-urban settlements.
-Existing parks, squares, promenades, other public green and free areas are precious spaces that should be preserved within the established limits and certainly improved. To establish a connection between the existing free green areas and the greenery outside the city.

-It is necessary to preserve the authenticity of the space and with new conceptual designs, especially in terms of materialization, not to damage its uniqueness and artistic expression. Existing parks, squares, promenades, other public green and free areas are precious spaces that should be preserved within the established limits and certainly improved. Establish a system of green infrastructure of municipalities and the connection between existing and newly planned free green areas with non-urban greenery.

-It is necessary to establish a cadastre and assessment of the health condition of the green fund for areas recognized in the plan, as well as a cadastre of the linear greenery of the city core using the method of landscape assessment according to the methodology from the Manual on Landscaping Planning (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism/LAMP, 2014).

-Preserving the borders of these areas is very important from a sociological, sanitary-hygienic and aesthetic point of view, because at the same time they represent elements of nature in cities and settlements. It is necessary to bring these surfaces to a state of complete functionality.

-Pedestrian, car-pedestrian zones and squares, as one of the basic elements of the design of city spaces, should not only contribute to the concept of urban revitalization and reconstruction of city areas, but in a morphological sense, they should enhance the recognition of certain parts of the city and the revaluation of its urban fabric with the addition of necessary contents.

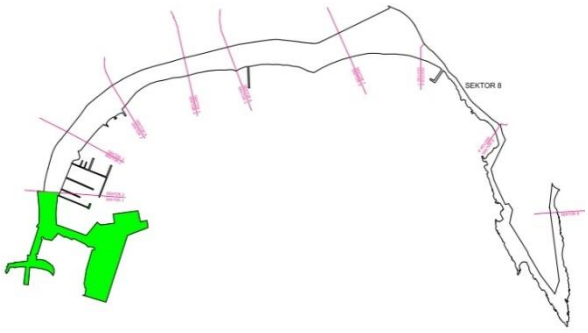
-Objects of landscape architecture that deserve to be placed under protection due to their historical importance - Miločerski Park. For this area, it is mandatory to prepare a detailed study of the area with landscape assessment according to the methodology from the Manual on Landscaping Planning (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism/LAMP, 2014).

Valuable forests:
-Within the category of valuable forests, categories are defined according to the value characteristics of certain plant communities in regimes 3, 4 and 5. The most valuable categories are regimes 4 and 5 with a stricter regime of use. Tourist facilities cannot be planned on them in accordance with the position and size of those natural types of forests (community of holm oak and hemlock), their compactness (to avoid fragmentation) and their importance for connecting protected areas.
Tourist zones can be planned within valuable forests in category 3, which have a more liberal regime of use.

4. ASSESSMENT OF DENDROFLORA QUALITY

4.1 An overview of current state

- **Sector 1**



The structure of green areas consists of the following public green areas:
- Old Town park,
- greenery along Slovenska Obala road,
- greenery at Budva's Painters square and along landscaped promenade – marina on the north side of the Old town.

Old Town park is located in the protected surroundings of the Old town Budva. It covers an area of approx. 5,315m²on cadastral parcels 2865/1 and 2866, and parts of c.p.:2688 and 2865/2 KO Budva. It belongs to the category of so-called *promenade parks*.

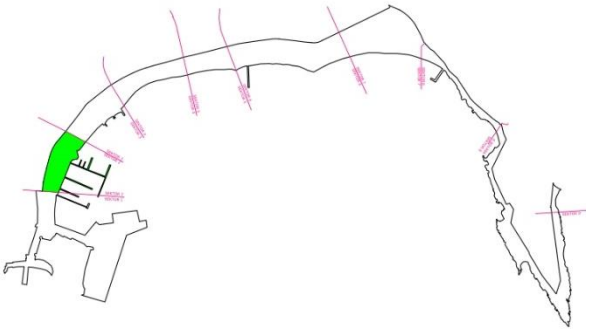
This green oasis in the maritime domain is of great significance not only as a place for passive recreation of locals and tourists but also as a link with the contact green areas of hotels, tourist complexes and restaurants. As

spatial *genius loci*, with its powerful appearance, the park accentuates the belt along the coast and contributes to its recognition.

Tall trees in the phase of ageing, reduced growth and reproduction (4 – *over mature* and 5 - *veterans*) dominate the structure of the park. They have reached average size which typical representatives of the species of the same age reach and they are slowly decaying.
Compositional dominants represent individual trees and monolithic groups of: Canary palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*), large-flowered magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora*), cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis, C. sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*) and plane trees (*Platanus orientalis*).
Native speciesare only slightly represented (*Quercus ilex, Celtis australis, Viburnum tinus, Laurus nobilis, Punica granatum*). Japanese pittosporum (*Pittosporum tobira*), a widely naturalised species in the Mediterranean climate, is almost suppressed. Olive tree*(Oleaeuropaea)* is also only slightly represented in the form of young trees (*middle-aged trees -2*).
The absence of storeys is evident, i.e. the presence of shrubby species is negligible. Specimens of oleander (*Nerium oleander*), the most common shrubby species, are mostly represented in the form of lower shoot trees.
Due to inadequate care and non-rejuvenationof plants, groups of tall trees form a dense structure, which is reflected in their vitality and aesthetic appearance. The trees inside the structure are less vital and have a thinner trunk, tall and thinned crowns, with dry branches. These trees have, mostly, irreversibly lost normal shape of the crown and trunk.
In order to protect it from further decay, it is necessary to reconstruct and revitalise the park.

Next to the park there is **greenery along Slovenska obala road,**organised in green lanes. They are linear plantings of tall trees (*Phoenix canariensis, Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis, C. sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis, Pinus pinaster, Platanus orientalis*) which completely reflect the condition of park greenery both in the sense of structure and vitality of trees.
Young specimensof shrubby species are noticeable (*Punica granatum, Juniperushorizontalis,Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'*) as well as understory olive trees *(Olea europaea).*

Thesquare is dominated by tall, old Canary palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*)in the openings for paving.
There are deep planters set along marina with trees (*Quercus ilex, Cinnamomum camphora, Washingtonia robusta*), shrubby groups (*Cycas revoluta, Callistemoncitrinus,Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'*). The problem is their maintenance in terms of irrigation, which affects the vitality of the trees.



- **Sector 2**

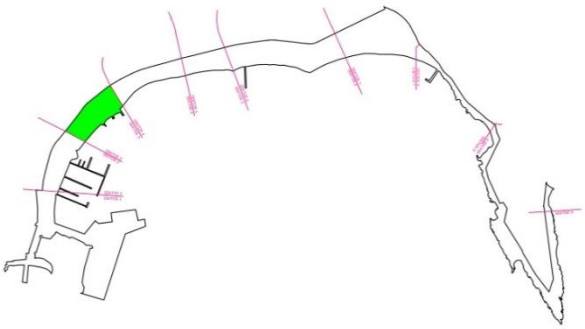
This sector includes partially reconstructed **Lučki park**, arranged landscape between the coast and the park, non arrangedlandscape in the place of former bus station and behind *Porto* restaurant, tree lines along the sea

promenade, as well as linear greenery along Slovenska obala road. The total area of the sector is 5,702.35m².

Lučki park,as well as Old Town park, is dominated by tall trees in the phase of aging, reduced growth and reproduction. Besides tall conifers (*Pinus nigra, Pinus halepensis, Pinus pinea, Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis, C. sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*), there are some groups of deciduous trees(*Acer negundo, Aesculus hippocastanum*) so the colourfulness of the plantings has been achieved. Also, shrubby species are rare. The park requires gradual replacement of old trees and the lines of maritime pine trees (*Pinus pinaster*) need to be adequately cared for.

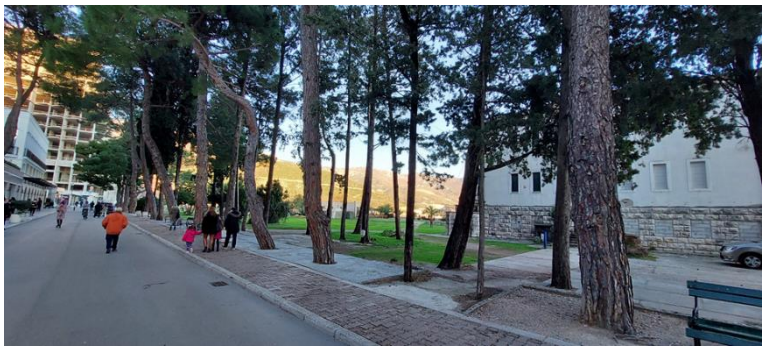
The lines of Canary palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) have generally resisted the attack of the red palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus).*

- **Sector 3**



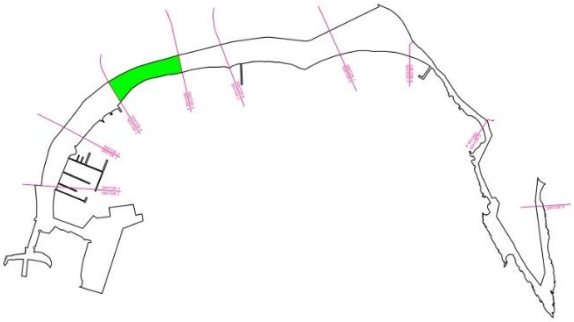
The structure of green areas in the span of 4,639m² consists of the following public green areas:
- New Town park,
- tree lines along the sea promenade
- greenery along Slovenska obala road.

The lines of Canary palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) are in good condition, the same as in sector 2.
However, the lines of maritime pine trees (*Pinus pinaster*) require to be adequately cared for, and cypress trees (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis, C. sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)haveto be gradually substituted.



New Town park is characterized by large open spaces and a very modest fund of young trees, small in size, below modern greening standards.It is without shade. Old olive trees (*Olea europaea*) complete the picture of this space.

- **Sector 4**

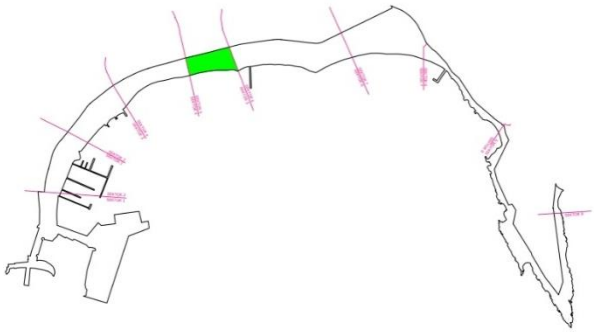


Within the area of approx. 1,318m² there is a modest green fund mainly around existing facilities and restaurants, as well as around closed temporary hospitality and trade facilities. Part of New Town park belongs to this sector too.

There are also planted groupings and self-sown individual trees of black locust or false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacaci*a)which should be removed since it is an invasive species.

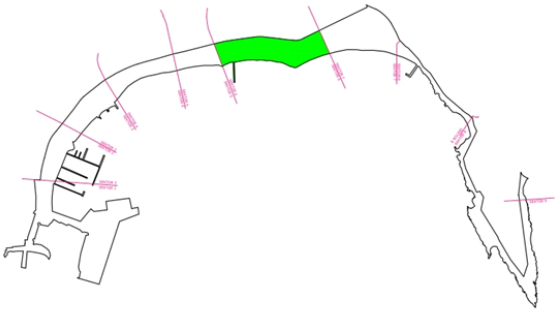
Cypress trees*(Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis)* need to be substituted.

- **Sector 5**



In this sector, which covers an area of 1,943.61m², there is a very modest green fund. Stone pine trees *(Pinus pinea)* around *Zeleni Gaj* restaurant give this space a distinctive character.

However, new short lines of stone pine trees and large-flowered magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora*) don't fit into this picture because of quite low quality and decorativeness of the trees. The trees are of inadequate dimensions for the street profile, planted in minimal openings in the asphalt surfacing.



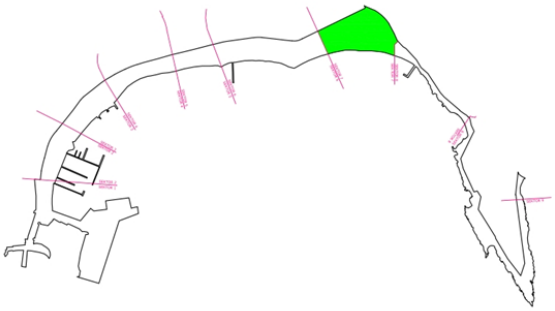
- **Sector 6**

This sector (8,823m²) is characterized by the absence of functional green areas with vital and decorative greenery.
Groups of old trees of poor vitality and decorativeness arranged in the form of a mosaic

dominate this space (*Melia azedarach,Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis, Ulmus minor* subsp. *canescens*).

Along with the line of Canary palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*), most groups of lower trees (*Lagerstroemia indica*), as well as multi-stem groups of Japanese pittosporum (*Pittosporumtobira*) and oleander*(Nerium oleander*) are of good quality and aesthetic appearance.

- **Sector 7**



Park-like green area around *Park* hotel dominates the area of 16,595.88m². Tall coniferous trees *(Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis, C. sempervirens var. pyramidalis, Pinus halepensis, Cedrusdeodara)* stand out and they form a dense structure which reflects their vitality and aesthetic appearance.

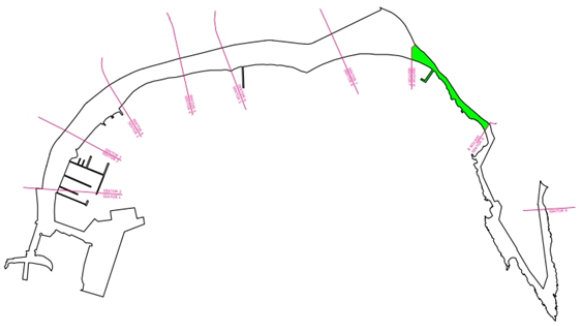
All trees are nearly the same age *(4 – over mature and 5 - veterans)*. Considering the fact that the trees have reached upper age limit and are slowly decaying, and that they haven't been rejuvenated nor maintained adequately, what used to be a representative space, today seems neglected.

Shrubby species and deciduous trees are missing. Old lines of Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*) have almost been destroyed as a consequence of the attack of the red palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus)*as evidenced by topped trees, without leaves.

It is necessary to reconstruct and revitalise the park so as to protect it from further decay.

In the non arranged area on the west side of the zone there are plantings of cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis, C. sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*). They probably represent remains of the former protective belt. The trees are of poor vitality, with thinned crown and dry branches. Dry top is present. All the trees have lost the characteristic look of the habitus. There are individual, old chinaberry trees (*Melia azedarach*) on the edges of this area.

- **Sector 8**

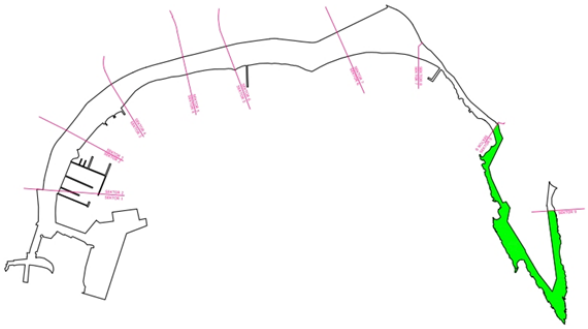


Sector 8 covers the area of non arrangedterrain along the promenade starting from *Park* hotel to the tourist complex on Zavala. On a steep rocky terrain, with an area of 3,710 m², the vegetation is poorly developed.

The groupings of cypress trees (*Cupressus sempervirens*var.*horizontalis, C. sempervirens*var.*pyramidalis*) at the beginning of the sector are in bad physiological condition and not very decorative.

Native species are represented by the following:*Pinus halepensis, Quercus pubescens, Pistaciaterebinthus,Myrtus communis.*There are also self-sown olive trees (*Olea europaea*).

- **Sector 9**



The area of the sector is 5,951.07m². It includes the lowest slopes of Cape Zavala overgrown with maquis, garrigue and Aleppo pine*(Pinus halepensis)* vegetation.

As a consequence of the construction of tourist complex and communal facilities on the north side and plateau of this limestone ridge, the forest stand on its west and south side has been devastated.The structure of the forest is damaged. In the thinned stand there are a large number of bent Aleppo pine trees with broken branches. Individual cypress trees have major mechanical damages of trunk and branches, disturbed habitus that occurred during construction work. Garrigue vegetation with small groups of Aleppo pine saplings is developed on the clearings. On the east side of the ridge, facing Becici, the forest is well-preserved, with dense structure, almost monolithic. The trees are nearly the same in size and vitality. Under storey layer is poorly developed. At the very beginning of Becici beach there is a stand of downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*).

- **Greenery of tourist complex *Slovenska plaža***

In accordance with the requirements of exclusive tourist demand, the complex consists of spacious green areas which provide the necessary conditions for a pleasant stay of guests.
The organisation and compositional solution of green areas is in harmony with their purpose as well as with the arrangement of facilities inside the complex. Thus, this area as a whole is differentiated into many categories of green and free spaces such as park, greenery of apartmentblocks, greenery of squares, pedestrian streets, etc.

Landscape solutions within the built structures are based on the tradition of Mediterranean garden architecture both in the form and in the choice of species and harmonius colour designs.Evergreen plant species of bushes / lower trees are dominant(*Ligustrum japonicum, Laurus nobilis, Nerium oleander, Pittosporum tobira, Olea europaea* –topiary form, *Callistemon citrinus, Tamarix sp.,*), succulents (*Agave Americana, Yucca filamentosa*) andclimbers (*Bougainvillea spectabilis, Hedera sp., Rhynchospermum jasminoides, Parthenocissus tricuspidata, Tecoma radicans*). The greenery is grouped around facilities. Mediterranean spirit is particularly accentuated by a pergola with climbing plants, facilities with greened facades and planting in bigger decorative stone planters.
Palm trees of various forms and height give this space an exotic note*(Phoenix canariensis, Washingtonia filifera, Chamaerops excelsa, Ch. humilis, Cycas revoluta).*
In terms of shrubby species and lower trees, the following were recorded:*Hibiscus syriacus, Lagerstroemia indica*.

Other non native species resistant to environmental conditions have been introduced recently(*Paulownia tomentosa, Phormium tenax*).

Spacious park area is arranged in a free landscape style. As far as composition is concerned, groups of conifers (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidali, C. sempervirens* var. *horizontalis, Cedrusdeodara*), solitary deciduous trees(*Platanus acerifolia*) and large lawns are dominant.
Trees of other widely cultivated non native species which are well-adapted to the existing climate conditions are present in smaller quantity, such as Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*).
There are a lot of chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*) and stone pine trees (*Pinus pinea*) around the edges of the park and along the car park.
Native species are rare (*Celtis australis, Quercus ilex, Quercus pubescens, Arbutus unedo, Punica granatum, Olea europae, Ficus carica).*
The participation of shrubby species is negligible.

Having an insight into the existing plant fund within the complex, it is evident that almost the same speciesare represented as in the green areas analysed in detail within the scope of future promenade.

General vitality of trees is also similar although these trees are younger (60-70 years old). The most vital and decorative ones are pyramidal cypresses. In the case of horizontal cypress and cedar, drying of branches, crown deformation, branch fractures and dry tops have been observed.

Tree lines of Canary palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) have suffered to a very small extent in the period of overgrowth of the red palm weevil*(Rhynchophorus ferrugineus).*

4.2 Species representation

Table 1:List of plantspecieswith the number ofindividuals and percentage of theirrepresentation within the scope of ***Phase 1***

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Acer negundo	18	1,40
Acer platanoides	1	0,10
Acer sp.	8	0,65
Aesculus hippocastanum	5	0,40
Agave americana	1	0,10
Ailanthus altissima	6	0,50
Broussonetia papyrifera	1	0,10

Buxus sempervirens	1	0,10
Butia capitata	1	0,10
Callistemon citrinus	14	1,10
Campsis radicans	1	0,10
Cedrus atlantica	1	0,10
Cedrus atlantica 'Pendula'	1	0,10
Cedrus deodara	15	1,15
Celtis australis	7	0,60
Ceratonia siliqua	5	0,40
Cercis siliquastrum	3	0,25
Chamaerops excelsa	17	1,30
Chamaerops humilis	11	0,90
Cinnamomum camphora	7	0,60
Citrus sp.	2	0.15
Cocos nucifera	3	0,30
Cupressus arizonica	4	0.30
Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	165	12,60
Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	86	6,60
Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	12	1,00
Cycas revoluta	7	0,55
Eucalyptus globulus	9	0,70
Euonymus japonicus	3	0,25
Feijoa sellowiana	1	0,10
Ficus carica	5	0,40
Ginkgo biloba	3	0,30
Hibiscus syriacus	1	0,10
Jasminum nudiflorum	5	0,40
Juniperus horizontalis	2	0.15
Juniperus phoenicea	1	0,10
Lagerstroemia indica	18	1,40
Laurus nobilis	45	3,45
Ligustrum japonicum	33	2,60
Liquidambar styraciflua	4	0.30
Magnolia grandiflora	22	1,70
Magnolia × soulangeana	1	0,10
Melia azedarach	66	5,15
Morus alba 'Pendula'	1	0,10
Morus sp.	8	0,65
Myrtus communis	4	0.30
Nerium oleander	114	8,70
Olea europaea	53	4,10
Paulownia tomentosa	4	0.30
Phoenix canariensis	144	11,00
Phoenix dactylifera	1	0,10
Pinus halepensis	41	3,20
Pinus nigra	10	0,80
Pinus pinaster	39	3,00
Pinus pinea	32	2,50
Pistacia terebinthus	4	0.30
Pittosporum tobira	32	2,50
Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'	4	0.30

Platanus orientalis	22	1,70
Populus nigra	3	0,25
Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'	1	0,10
Prunus laurocerasus	5	0,40
Prunus sp.	3	0,25
Punica granatum	9	0,70
Quercus ilex	16	1,25
Quercus pubescens	1	0,10
Robinia pseudoacacia	37	2,90
Spiraea x vanhouttei	1	0,10
Tamarix sp.	25	2,00
Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'	1	0,10
Thuja sp.	11	0,85
Ulmus minor subsp. *Canescens*	18	1,40
Viburnum tinus	4	0.30
Viburnum tinus 'Lucidum'	1	0,10
Washingtonia filifera	11	0,85
Washingtonia robusta	11	0,85
Wisteria sinensis	2	0,20
Yucca filamentosa	9	0,70
Ziziphus jujuba	1	0,10
Other species	7	0,60
Total	**1312**	**100**

In the existing green fund *within the assessed scope of future promenade from the Old town to the beginning of the promenade in Becici – Phase 1,* 79 taxa of trees and shrubs have been recorded.

Evergreen species (504 ind.) and conifers (421 ind.) are dominant. Palm trees are represented by 206 individuals and the least represented are deciduous species (164 ind.)

Among the assessed species, the most represented are: horizontal cypress*(Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*) with 165 ind. (12.60%), Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canarien*sis) with 144 ind. (11.00 %) and oleander(*Nerium oleander*) with 144 ind. (8.70%).

- **Sector 1**

Table 2: List of plantspecieswith the number ofindividuals and percentage of their representation

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Acer negundo	2	0,80
Acer platanoides	1	0,35
Acer sp.	2	0,80
Broussonetia papyrifera	1	0,35
Buxus sempervirens	1	0,35
Callistemon citrinus	6	2,34
Cedrus atlantica	1	0,35
Celtis australis	5	1,92
Ceratonia siliqua	2	0,80
Chamaerops excelsa	1	0,35
Chamaerops humilis	1	0,35
Cinnamomum camphora	6	2,34

Cupressus arizonica	4	1,54
Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	8	3,10
Cupressus sempervirens var. *pyramidalis*	6	2,34
Cycas revoluta	2	0,80
Eucalyptus globulus	2	0,80
Euonymus japonicus	2	0,80
Feijoa sellowiana	1	0,35
Ginkgo biloba	3	1,15
Juniperus horizontalis	2	0,80
Laurus nobilis	2	0,80
Ligustrum japonicum	2	0,80
Liquidambar styraciflua	1	0,35
Magnolia grandiflora	13	5,00
Melia azedarach	7	2,70
Morus alba 'Pendula'	1	0,35
Nerium oleander	49	18,85
Olea europaea	27	10,40
Phoenix canariensis	32	12,31
Phoenix dactylifera	1	0,35
Pinus halepensis	1	0,35
Pinus pinaster	2	0,80
Pittosporum tobira	5	1,92
Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'	4	1,54
Platanus orientalis	13	5,00
Punica granatum	2	0,80
Quercus ilex	9	3,50
Robinia pseudoacacia	4	1,54
Spiraea x vanhouttei	1	0,35
Viburnum tinus	4	1,54
Viburnum tinus 'Lucidum'	1	0,35
Washingtonia filifera	4	1,54
Washingtonia robusta	11	4,23
Yucca filamentosa	3	1,15
Ziziphus jujuba	1	0,35
Other species	1	0,35
Total	**260**	**100**

- **Sector 2**

Table 3: List of plant species with the number of individuals and percentage of their representation

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Acer negundo	16	5,80
Acer sp.	6	2,17
Aesculus hippocastanum	5	1,81
Agave americana	1	0,28
Ailanthus altissima	6	2,17
Callistemon citrinus	4	1,45
Campsis radicans	1	0,28
Ceratonia siliqua	2	0,72
Chamaerops excelsa	8	2,90

Chamaerops humilis	3	1,10
Citrus sp.	1	0,28
Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	5	1,81
Cupressus sempervirens var.*pyramidalis*	3	1,10
Cycas revoluta	4	1,45
Eucalyptus globulus	6	2,17
Ficus carica	2	0,72
Jasminum nudiflorum	5	1,81
Laurus nobilis	9	3,26
Ligustrum japonicum	19	6,90
Magnolia × soulangeana	1	0,28
Magnolia grandiflora	1	0,28
Melia azedarach	13	4,70
Nerium oleander	16	5,80
Olea europaea	12	4,35
Phoenix canariensis	31	11,23
Pinus halepensis	2	0,70
Pinus nigra	7	2,54
Pinus pinaster	22	7,97
Pinus pinea	7	2,54
Pittosporum tobira	11	3,98
Platanus orientalis	6	2,17
Prunus laurocerasus	5	1,81
Punica granatum	1	0,28
Robinia pseudoacacia	10	3,62
Tamarix sp.	7	2,54
Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'	1	0,28
Thuja sp.	7	2,54
Washingtonia filifera	3	1,10
Yucca filamentosa	3	1,10
Other species	4	1,45
Total	**276**	**100**

- **Sector 3**

Table 4: List of plant species with the number of individuals and percentage of their representation

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Cedrus atlantica 'Pendula'	1	0,55
Celtis australis	2	1,10
Ceratonia siliqua	1	0,55
Chamaerops excelsa	4	2,18
Chamaerops humilis	5	2,73
Cocos nucifera	3	1,64
Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	24	13,10
Cupressus sempervirens var. *pyramidalis*	3	1,64
Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	7	3,80
Cycas revoluta	1	0,55
Ficus carica	2	1,10
Lagerstroemia indica	5	2,73

Laurus nobilis	3	1,64
Liquidambar styraciflua	3	1,64
Magnolia grandiflora	2	1,10
Melia azedarach	11	6,00
Nerium oleander	14	7,65
Olea europaea	12	6,56
Phoenix canariensis	46	25,14
Pinus nigra	1	0,55
Pinus pinaster	11	6,00
Pinus pinea	8	4,37
Pittosporum tobira	3	1,64
Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'	1	0,55
Prunus sp.	2	1,10
Quercus ilex	2	1,10
Robinia pseudoacacia	2	1,10
Tamarix sp.	2	1,10
Thuja sp.	2	1,10
Total	**183**	**100**

- **Sector 4**

Table 5: List of plant species with the number of individuals and percentage of their representation

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Chamaerops humilis	1	1.39
Cinnamomum camphora	1	1.39
Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	16	22.22
Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	5	6.94
Laurus nobilis	2	2.77
Melia azedarach	6	8.33
Nerium oleander	4	5.56
Paulownia tomentosa	4	5.56
Phoenix canariensis	1	1.39
Pinus pinaster	4	5.56
Pinus pinea	7	9.72
Platanus orientalis	1	1.39
Populus nigra	1	1.39
Quercus ilex	4	5.56
Robinia pseudoacacia	14	19.44
Washingtonia filifera	1	1.39
Total	**72**	**100**

- **Sector 5**

Table 6: List of plant species with the number of individuals and percentage of their representation

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	3	13,04
Magnolia grandiflora	5	21,74

Phoenix canariensis	1	4,35
Pinus halepensis	2	8,70
Pinus pinea	10	43,47
Robinia pseudoacacia	2	8,70
Total	**23**	**100**

- **Sector 6**

Table 7:List of plant species with the number of individuals and percentage of their representation

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Callistemon citrinus	4	2,70
Chamaerops excelsa	4	2,70
Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	24	16,20
Eucalyptus globulus	1	0,68
Ficus carica	1	0,68
Juniperus phoenicea	1	0,68
Lagerstroemia indica	7	4,73
Laurus nobilis	10	6,75
Ligustrum japonicum	12	8,11
Magnolia grandiflora	1	0,68
Melia azedarach	20	13,51
Morus sp.	5	3,38
Myrtus communis	1	0,68
Nerium oleander	7	4,73
Olea europaea	1	0,68
Phoenix canariensis	9	6,08
Pinus halepensis	4	2,70
Pinus nigra	2	1,35
Pittosporum tobira	9	6,08
Platanus orientalis	2	1,35
Populus nigra	1	0,68
Quercus ilex	1	0,68
Robinia pseudoacacia	4	2,70
Thuja sp.	2	1,35
Ulmus minor subsp. *Canescens*	13	8,78
Yucca filamentosa	1	0,68
Other species	1	0,68
Total	**148**	**100**

- **Sector 7**

Table 8: List of plant species with the number of individuals and percentage of their representation

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Butia capitata	1	0.32
Cedrus deodara	15	4.75
Cercis siliquastrum	3	0.95
Chamaerops humilis	1	0.32
Citrus sp.	1	0.32

Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	69	21.84
Cupressus sempervirens var. *pyramidalis*	73	23.10
Euonymus japonicus	1	0.32
Hibiscus syriacus	1	0.32
Lagerstroemia indica	6	1.90
Laurus nobilis	19	6.00
Melia azedarach	9	2.85
Morus sp.	3	0.95
Nerium oleander	24	7.60
Phoenix canariensis	24	7.60
Pinus halepensis	26	8.21
Pittosporum tobira	4	1.26
Populus nigra	1	0.32
Prunus sp.	1	0.32
Punica granatum	6	1.90
Tamarix sp.	16	5.06
Ulmus minor subsp. *Canescens*	5	1.58
Washingtonia filifera	3	0.95
Wisteria sinensis	2	0.63
Yucca filamentosa	2	0.63
Total	**316**	**100**

- **Sector 8**

Table 9: List of plant species with the number of individuals and percentage of their representation

Species	Quantity	
	Individuals	%
Cupressus sempervirens var. *horizontalis*	16	47.05
Cupressus sempervirens var. *pyramidalis*	1	2.94
Myrtus communis	3	8.84
Olea europaea	1	2.94
Pinus halepensis	6	17.65
Pistacia terebinthus	4	11.76
Quercus pubescens	1	2.94
Robinia pseudoacacia	1	2.94
Other species	1	2.94
Total	**34**	**100**

4.3 Health condition

A lot of negative, both biotic (insects, fungi, humans) and abioticfactors (wind, salt sediment, etc.), affect the present dendroflora.Some types of insects need timber mass for their growth and they feed on wood (xylophagous insects), while some other types feed on foliage (defoliators). In the same way, the life cycle of some species of pathogenic fungi and wood-decay fungi is connected with different types of plants. In this area, where a large number of people reside, wood-decay fungi are a special threat because they can live in the attacked tree not affecting the physiology in the first few stages of growth, but then with time they significantly disturb its static stability.Since this is the area with a significantly large number of daily visitors during the summer season, negative human effects are visible. Firstly, it is soil compaction which happened as a consequence of frequent soil trampling. The ground is shallow, so in some places shallow-

rooted tree roots can be seen. The roots are often damaged, which is also the result of more frequent movement of people during the summer season.

Checking for the presence of insects, pathogenic organisms, epyxilous fungi and symptoms of attack was carried out directly on the field (by prescribed methods and in a certain amount of time). The branches were inspected (with bristles or leaves), necrotic parts of the bark, root and trunk, as well as holes and corridor systems.

The determination of collected material was done both macroscopicallyand microscopically, using standard entomological and phytopathological methods.

The attack of xylophagous insects was confirmed by detailed examination and by finding the imagines as well as the symptoms of the attack such as:

- the change of colour in leaves (the attacked leaves first become pale green, then yellow and then red-brown),
- resin oozing (frequently happens around entrance holes, the healthier the attacked tree is, the more it oozes),
- frass falling out (on standing trees frass stays in the tree's bark splits and other bumps),
- holes above the place where frass has been noticed, because they are often hidden under the bark flakes,
- corridors of xylophagous species and insects themselves under the bark of attacked trees,
- increased activities of natural enemies.

The consequences of earlier attacks of certain species of insects and pathogens, as well as potential threats in the future have been acknowledged on the field.

The red palm weevil Olivier, 1790 **(*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus)***– attacks different species of genus of palm trees, primarily Canary palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*). It is native to tropical parts of Asia and from there it spread to Africa and Europe. It reached the Mediterranean in the 1980s. It was first recorded in Spain in 1994. Then it was recorded in Malta, Italy (Tuscany, Sicily and Campania), France (in 2006) and Portugal. The red palm weevil rapidly spread along the Adriatic coast too, so recently it has been recorded in Albania, Slovenia and Croatia.
The largest number of the red palm weevils on our coast was recorded in 2018 and 2019 when it practically decimated dendrofond of Canary palm trees. Considering that it is a good flyer, it is assumed that it 'came' to the coast from Albania, because the first trees affected were in the area of Ulcinj, and then it spread along the entirecoast.

Since the end of 2017, on the territory of the municipality of Budva, decaying of a significant number of Canary palm trees has been recorded.As a result of the attack of red palm weevil landscape values of green areas have been damaged, especially tree line plantings from the Old town to *Park* hotel.

The insect lives inside the palm tree, where it completes its life cycle. The adult female lays eggs in the palm canopy, in the soft tissue of young leaves, or inside the trunk, making tunnels and holes. White, apodous larvae hatch from the eggs. Larvae feed on terminal buds and soft fibers, making tunnels through the inner tissue of the tree for about a month. Larvae can grow up to 6-7cm. During the transition to the pupal stage, the larvae leave the tree and form cocoon from dry palm fibers in the remains of fallen leaves at the foot of the tree. The life cycle of an insect lasts for 45-150 days. The larvae of the red palm weevil can form corridors up to one meter long in the trunk of the palm tree, which leads to the weakening of the host plant and eventually to the complete loss of the canopy.

Considering the fact that, so far, there hasn't been an efficient way to fight against the red palm weevil, it is necessary to carry out regular monitoring by setting pheromone traps to determine the presence of the species and its quantity.

Photograph: The consequences of the red palm weevil attack

Carphoborus minimus Fabricius, 1801(Scolytidae, Coleoptera) – This species was found on Pinus species. The feeder plants are: *Pinus silvestris, Pinus nigra, Pinus montana, Pinus brutia, Pinus pinea, Cedrus libani*. It is widespread in central and southern Europe. Individuals attack thin, half-grey or broken pine branches. Since it makes its home on already damaged branches, individuals cannot cause drying of branches and trees. This species is polygamous and has one generation per year. The maternalgallery is star-shaped with a nuptial chamber in the middle. During field work, the symptoms of attack of this species have been recorded on a small number of trees.

Buprestis cupressiGermar, 1817(Buprestidae, Coleoptera)– is a typical primary pest in our coastal regions where it primarily attacks cypress, then cedar, thuja and pine. It is considered as the most dangerous pest that infests cypress and cedar. This species is particularly frequent on pyramidal cypress while horizontal variety is less affected. It lays eggs on damaged, but also on completely healthy branches. This type of attack occurs less often on physiollogically weakened trees but primarily on those trees that are mechanically damaged at the base or in places where the branches have been pruned (Roganovic, 2007). During the assessment of dendroflora health condition in the area of groundwork for future promenade, exit holes and larval corridors were found on several trees.

The symptoms of attack of *Buprestis cupressi*species

Icosium tomentosumLucas,1854 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) is a Mediterranean species whose life cycle lasts for two years. Imagines appear from June to August. It attacks different types of familyCupresaceae (*Juniperus, Cupressus, Thuja, Tetraclinis* etc.). This species belongs to the group of tertiary pests; it attacks branches of the larger diameter and the trunk of a dead tree. Its larvae first live and feed under the bark, and then they enter the tree. Imagines of these species go out at night and individuals are photophilous. During field work a smaller number of individuals were recorded and on only a few dried branches of the larger diameter larval corridors were found.

Larval corridorsof the species *Icosium tomentosum*

Lophodermium pinastriSchrad. ex Hook.– The symptoms of attack of this fungus were recorded on a few trees of the Aleppo (*Pinus halepensis*)and the maritime pine (*Pinuspinaster*). The crowns are thinned, of yellow-brownish colour, and dropping needles of weak to medium intensity is evident.
L. pinastri can live like a saprophyte in dead bristles in which it successively forms fruiting bodies,or like a parasite in the needles of different vitality, and these two groups of symptoms can develop in the nature at the same time and independently.
On some trees, resining from the damages tothe trunk, peeling of the barkand corridors between the bark and the sapwood were observed. The causers are insects from familyScolytidae: *Ips sexdentatus* Boern., *Tomicus spp*. Longitudinal cracks with resin pouring out from them were observed on some trunks. At the top of the crown broken branches can be seen on some trees, which represent entry points for harmful biotic factors (insects and fungi).

Clytus arietis Linnaeus, 1758 (Cerambycidae, Coleoptera)– This species is polyphagous and feeder plants are deciduous species (*Quercus, Fagus, Carpinus, Castanea, Corylus, Juglans, Crataegus, Sarothamnus, Robinia, Rosa, Ficus, Ostrya, Salix, Morus, Amlanchier, Vitis, Fraxinus, Prunus, Ulmus, Ilex*). It rarely appears on conifers (Juniperus sp.) It attacks dead trees i.e. belongs to the group of tertiary species. The larvae first live and feed under the bark, then later they move to the wood of the trunk or branches. The life cycle lasts two years during which the chrysalising of the larva takes place deep in the tree, in autumn or spring. Adults appear from the fifth to the seventh month and can be found on the host plants or on the flowers of other plants. It was first recorded in Montenegro in 2003 (Roganovic, 2003).On the stretch from the Old town to the beginning of the promenade in Becici, a small number of species was recorded.

Seiridium cardinale (Wagener)Sutton & Gibson–On several cypress trees symptoms of the attack of this fungus, which causes bark canker and drying of the tops of trees, were recorded. What clearly shows that the disease is present is dying out of the bristles, which occurs as a result of ringing of the branches by the fungus, which most often infects the base of the branches. Necrotic bark turns brown and drops of resin appear on it. Typical canker sores are lenticular, in the later stage of development they are indented, and around their perimeter more intense secretion of resin continues. In young trees, canker sores are formed most often on the trunk and, before the tree rings, they can reach a length of 60 to 90 cm.

Tischeria ekebladella Bjerkander, 1795 (Tischeriidae, Lepidoptera)–Caterpillars live in mines on oak leaves. The species has a double generation, first it hatches in May, then in August(Mihajlovic, 2008). The female lays eggs in a leaf. The hatched caterpillas feed on parenchyma, sparing the epidermis, which later acquires a white-yellow colour. A mine has an irregular shape and is more clearly visible on the upper side of the leaf.There is often a joining of mines of two or more caterpillars on one leaf so the whole surface becomes mined. Sometimes this species occurs in large numbers so the oak leaves lose their assimilation function. Caterpillars can be found more frequently on young oak plants, especially on

saplings. Then certain damages can occur in the physiological weakening of young plants as well as growth stunting. This is especially important during natural regeneration because it favours the competition of weed plants which chokethe oak sapling. The symptoms of this type of attack were recorded on a small number of oak saplings (*Quercus pubescens*).

MelasomapopuliLinnaeus, 1758(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)– a large poplar leaf beetle. The imago has an elongated oval shape. Its body is dark green or blue while elytra (forewings) are bright red. It is 8-12 mm long. The larva is elongated, dirty white in colour, with a black head. Adult larvae reach a length of 12-15 mm. Imagines swarm in spring, from the end of March to the beginning of May. After supplemental nutrition the female lays eggs on the underside of the leaf in smaller clusters containing up to 1000 eggs. In our climate, the large poplar leaf beetle has a triple generation. The large poplar leaf beetle is a typical physiological pest. Imago carries out supplementary and regenerative nutrition by chewing holes in the leaves. Larvae skeletonize leaves from the underside.It is prone to gradations during which they cause defoliation. As a result, plants lose height and diameterincrements and become physiologically weak, thus becoming a ’’good“ substrate for secondary groups of insects.

SaperdacarchariasLinnaeus, 1758 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)– a large poplar borer is widespread in Europe and inhabits primarily poplar and willow trees.*Saperdacarcharias* is 20-30 mm large and it is the largest species of the genus in Europe. The beetles have dense yellowish or greyish hairs. The segments of the long antennae are ringed in black at the end, except for the last one, which is uniformly grey. The beetles can be found on poplars from June to September.An indication of the presence of *Saperda carcharias* are poplar leaves with more or less large feeding holes with frayed edges. From mid-July, after completion of ripening and mating, the females begin to lay their eggs. The females bite into the egg chamber in the bark, in which they lay one or more eggs, mostly in the foot area of youngpoplars. During summer, the larvae hatchand they initially drill corridors under the bark and then bore into the wood where they create a long corridor (up to 1 m), along the fibers upwards. Affected trees are recognised by the abundant flow of plant sap at the base of the tree and a large amount of frass.

Peacock spot(***Spilocaea oleagina,*** Cast) –is the most common fungal disease on the olive tree and it is present in all olive growing areas. The disease is caused by a fungus called*Spilocaeaoleagina,* which develops under the upper cuticle of leaves as well as on the underside. At the beginning of the infection oily and dark green blotches appear on the front face of a leaf. As the disease develops, a yellow ring, which is separated from the yellow center by a green ring, appears around the blotches. Finally, the blotches become brown to black in colour, joining each other and covering the entire surface of the leaf. As the disease progresses, the blotches usually become lighter due to the separation of the infected leaf cuticle from the tissue beneath it. In the end, defoliation of trees occurs, especially in the lower parts of the crown. This leads to the weakening of the overall condition of olive trees, resulting in a significant reduction in yields. The main infection occurs during autumn (October-November) because the leaves are wet then due to the rain, and the temperature favours the development of the disease. The climatic factors play a critical role in the development of the disease because the fungus growth requires high humidity (rain, fog, dew) and a temperature of 8-24°C. Stagnation in the development of the disease takes place only during summer, when high temperatures and drought prevail.

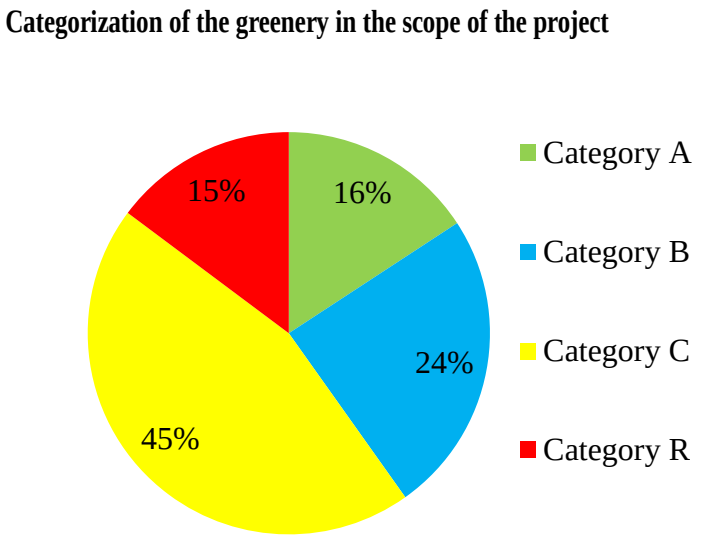
The symptoms of attack of fungus “Peacock spot” on olive leaf

Sooty mold(***Capnodium spp.,Alternaria spp***.) – the appearance of the so-called sooty mold on olive trees is the result of attacks by some harmful olive insects, primarily the black scale (Saissetia oleae), which excrete honeydew on which various types of sooty mold settle. Preventive measures are directly related to the appearance of the black scale. Sooty mold appears on all above-ground parts of the olive tree, forming black mycelium. The appearance of various saprophytic fungi that have no direct connection with cultivated plants is also possible. These fungi feed on the honeydew excrement of lice, on which they parasitize. Factors that promote the appearance of these fungi include, among other things, irregular pruning, greater use of nitrogen fertilizers, failure to implement protection measures against aphids, mild winters, etc. Sooty mold disrupts the process of photosynthesis and gas exchange.

4.4 Final assessment of the current state

In the area of assessed scope of the future promenade from the Old town to the beginning of the promenade in Becici, a total of 1,312 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category A trees – 207 ind.
- category B trees – 320 ind.
- category C trees – 591 ind.
- category R trees – 194 ind.



The state of the existing dendroflora is given in the tabular attachment, on the basis of which all parameters relevant for the valorization of the observed greenery can be viewed.

The data presented here can serve as a good starting point for the reconstruction and revitalization of the analysed green areas, as well as for the design of the planned promenade.

Although in terms of hygiene, the existing greenery is, depending on the sector, neglected to a greater or lesser extent, based on the results of the analysis of the green fund solvency it is evident that, apart fromthe observed symptoms on individual trees or on a group of trees, there are generally no worrying phytopathological or entomological activities.

On the areas where the plantings are densely assembled it was found out that the trees in the interior of the assembly have less vitality, thinner trunks, high and thinned crowns, with dry branches, and that individual dry trees are also present. The trees in a dense assembly have, for the most part, irreversibly lost normal shape of the crown and trunk.

Through future project measures,it is necessary to preserve trees of the "A" (high quality trees) and "B" (trees of very good quality) category which are of great significance for the appearance of the location and preservation of the character of the area.

Category "B" trees can be transplanted depending on the species, age and size.

Category "C" trees include trees of limited quality whose general condition can, to a certain extent, be rehabilitated and improved by implementing adequate care and maintenance measures.

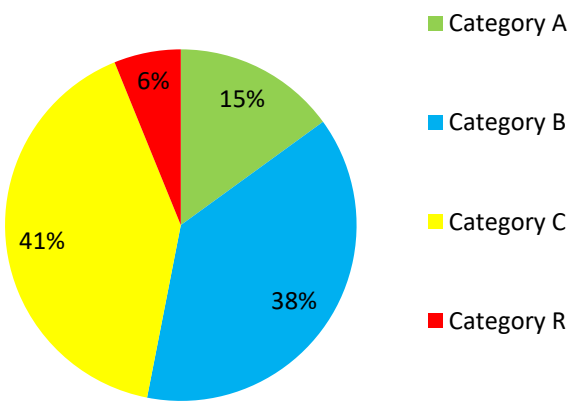
Category "R" trees are those trees that cannot be rehabilitated due to major damage, low decorativeness and vitality or complete dryness, so they should be removed from the location.

- **Sector 1**

In sector 1a total of 260 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category A trees – 39 ind.
- category B trees – 99 ind.
- category C trees – 106 ind.
- category R trees – 16 ind.

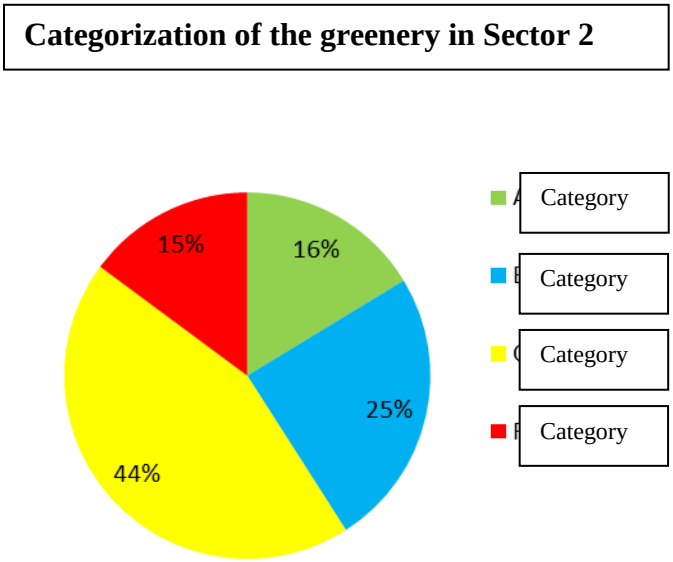
Categorization of the greenery in Sector 1



- **Sector 2**

In sector 2a total of 276 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category A trees – 45 ind.
- category B trees – 68 ind.
- category C trees – 122 ind.
- category R trees – 41 ind.

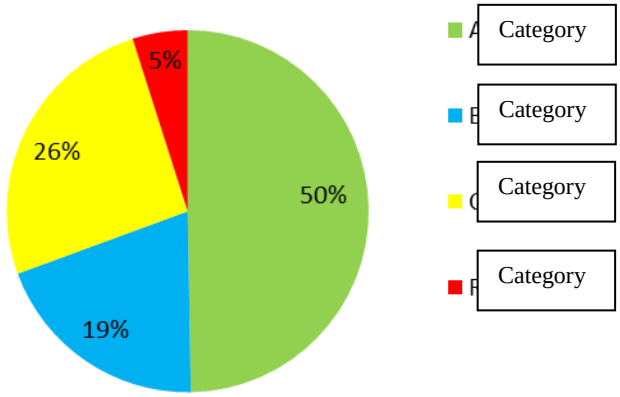


- **Sector 3**

In sector 3 a total of 183 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category A trees – 91 ind.
- category B trees – 36 ind.
- category C trees – 47 ind.
- category R trees – 9 ind.

Categorization of the greenery in Sector 3

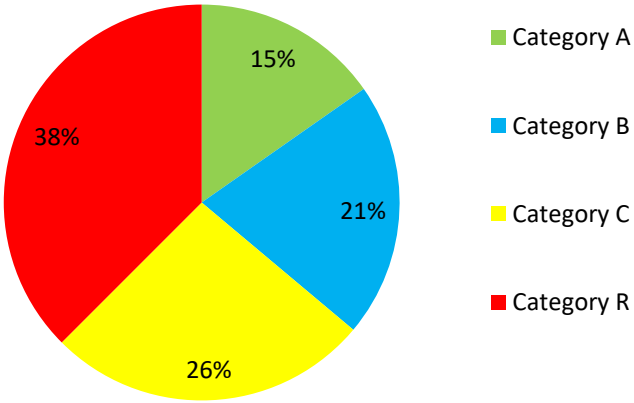


- **Sector 4**

In sector 4 a total of 72 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category A trees – 11 ind.
- category B trees – 15 ind.
- category C trees – 19 ind.
- category R trees – 27 ind.

Categorization of the greenery in Sector 4

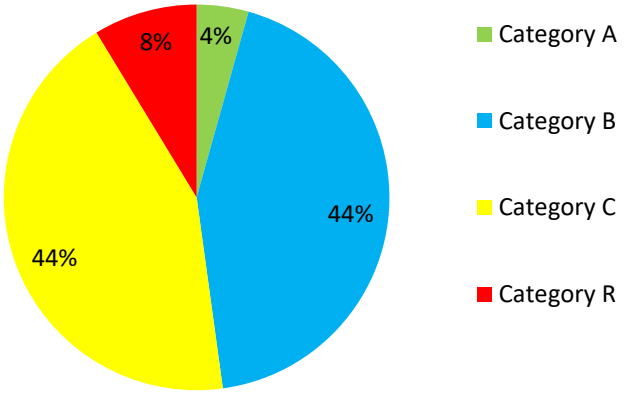


- **Sector 5**

In sector 5 a total of 23 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category A trees – 1 ind.
- category B trees – 10 ind.
- category C trees – 10 ind.
- category R trees – 3 ind.

Categorization of the greenery in Sector 5

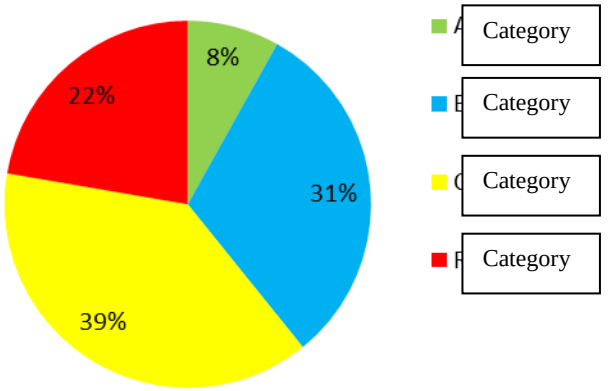


- **Sector 6**

In sector 6 a total of 148 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category A trees – 12 ind.
- category B trees – 46 ind.
- category C trees – 57 ind.
- category R trees – 33 ind.

Categorization of the greenery in Sector 6



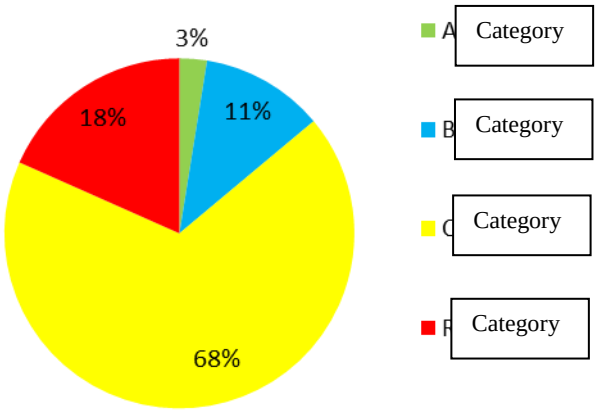
- **Sector 7**

In sector 7 a total of 316 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category A trees – 8 ind.

- category B trees – 36 ind.
- category C trees – 214 ind.
- category R trees – 58 ind.

Categorization of the greenery in Sector 7

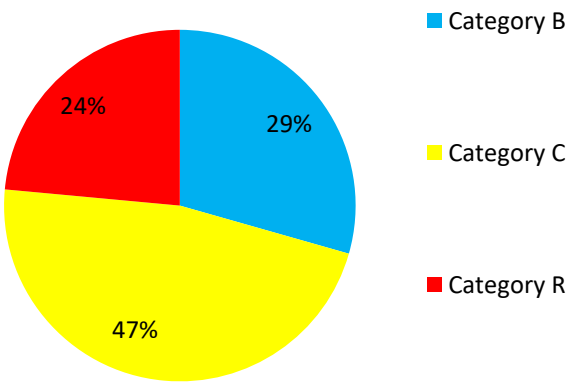


- **Sector 8**

In sector 8 a total of 34 trees/individuals of woody species were analysed and by categories the following was recorded:

- category B trees – 16 ind.
- category C trees – 8 ind.
- category R trees – 58 ind.

Categorization of the greenery in Sector 8



5. MEASURES OF CARE, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GREEN FUND

Renewal and reconstruction of green areas and integration of existing greenery into new conceptual designs implies:

- Maximum preservation of “A” and “B” category trees
- Rehabilitation and preservation of “C” category trees that do not interfere with the future project concept

- Removal of "R" category trees
- When felling trees, the stumps should be removed from the ground in order to prevent multiplication of xylophagous species of insects and phytopathogenic fungi, as well as to prepare the place for future planting
- Removal of dry and partially dry branches from "B" and "C" category trees
- Moderate and proper pruning of trees in terms of adequate shaping of the crown
- When pruning, it is necessary to make sure there is no mechanical damage to the bark, because damaged areas represent the entrance of primary species of insects and fungi
- Thinning of dense assemblies
- Transplantation of "B" category trees from areas planned for construction, except for trees that cannot be transplanted (conifers). The success of transplanting largely depends on the age and dimensions of the trees
- Removal of trees of invasive species (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
- By implementing agro-technical measures ensure better drainage and aeration of the land next to the trees that remain
- Protection of bare root trees by filling with fertile soil of the same pedological composition as on location
- On areas where the trees have reached the upper age limit and are slowly decaying, it is necessary to carry out renewal process by rejuvenating the dendroflora in phases, i.e. in stages
- Recultivation of maquis and improvement of the optimal composition and vegetation of the Aleppo pine forest stand on Cape Zavala
- Establishing an optimal relationship between built and green structures
- For greening, first of all, native plant species and domesticated non native species, which are a structural element of the cultivated area, should be used and the use of invasive plant species must be prohibited. The most adaptive taxa should be used, firstly in the biological-ecological sense, and then also in terms of the decorative-aesthetic improvement of the space.

Guidelines on transplanting

- For transplanting, the trees that have a high degree of vitality and decorativeness should be chosen, so that the whole process, which can be extremely expensive, makes sense. During the process of transplantation, the protection of the seedling from mechanical damage is of great importance.
- A high percentage of transplanting success of over 90% is achieved if transplanting is done in the period January-April while in other periods of the year the percentage of failure is up to 30%.
  Pruning and soaking the roots should be done a few weeks before transplanting.
  It is a priority to keep the soil around the root system moist before digging to keep the sod compact.
  The roots are pruned in the way that the sod is preserved. The depth of root pruning depends on the type of seedling. In the case of very mature seedlings, the tree is supported with a crane or a suitable machine while the lower part of the root is pruned.
  The materials for covering the sod (to prevent it from spreading and damaging the roots) during transport or storage must not be synthetic-nylon or the like, but canvas or jute sacks should be used.
  Transplanting must be done under the supervision of an expert, using special technology of transplanting with sod put into special containers with a suitable substrate.
  After that, intensive care measures must be implemented.
  Planting in a permanent place is done after rooting. At the new location, the seedling should be placed so that its orientation corresponds to that of the original location.

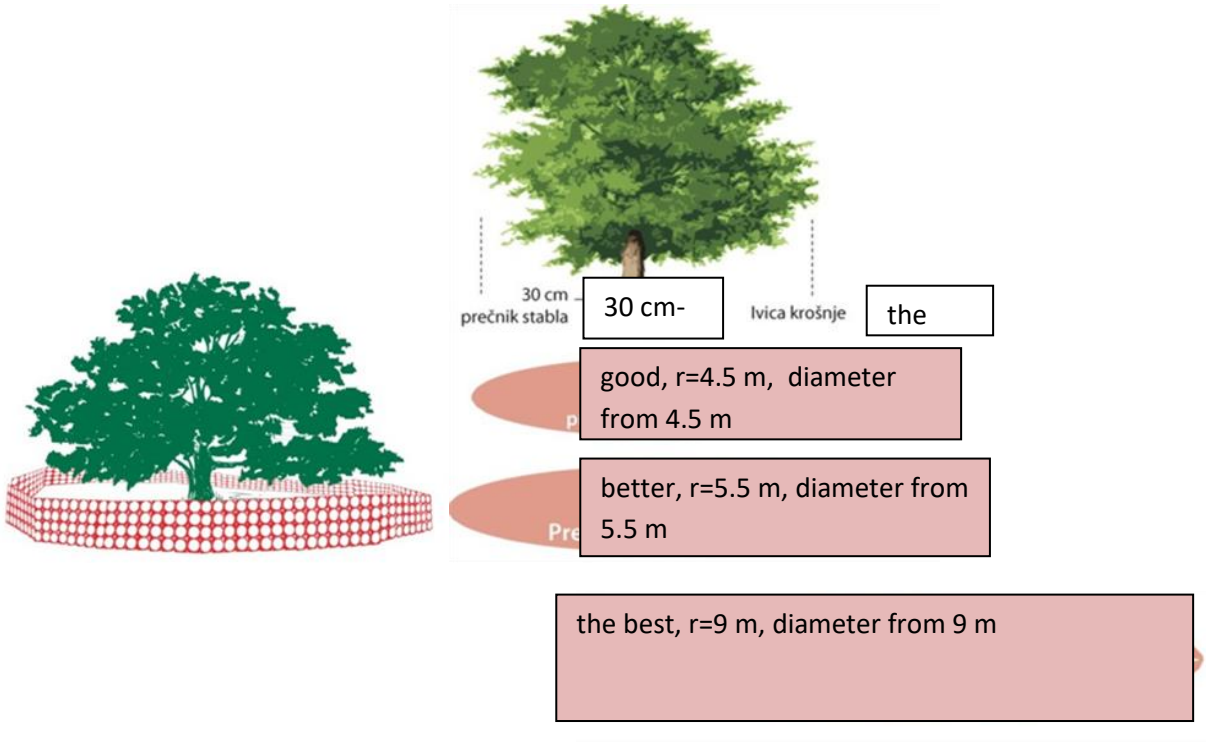
Tree protection during construction work

- Promoting the practice of responsible construction and determining the tree protection zone (TPZ). The B and C category tree protection plan should determine the location of temporary fences to protect the trees and their root zone during construction work (fencing on the root protection area). It is recommended that protective fences should be high and conspicuous because they mark “excluded zones” where construction and the use of heavy mechanization are prohibited.

The effective tree protection zone has a radius of 38 cm for every 2.5 cm diameter of the trunk. The protective zone protects roots, soil and keeps branches away from construction equipment and materials.

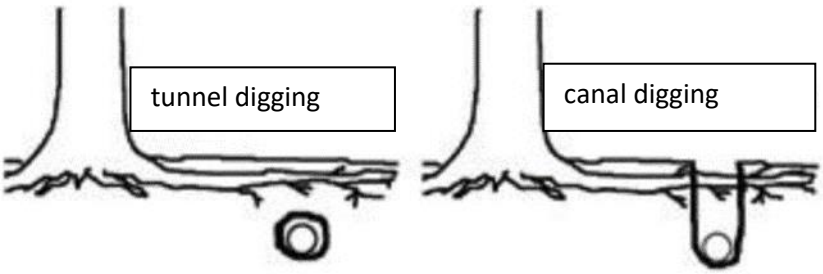
Table: Radius protection zone of adult trees

Diameter of	Radius protection zone of adult trees		
	Goodprotetio	Betterprotect	The best
20 cm	3	3.6 m	6 m
30 cm	4.5 m	5.4 m	9 m
40 cm	6	7.2 m	12 m
50 cm	7.5 m	9 m	15 m



Tree protection zone

- Place all utility connections as far as possible form planting sites. First of all, the structural base of the root should be protected from canal digging. This structural base can extend up to 3.5 m from the trunk. Make sure that the excavating machines do not operate in the critical root zone. If it is necessary to install utilities under trees that are intended for protection, it is recommended that tunnels should be made by using a soil auger drill. Digging a tunnel through the critical root zone must be at a minimum depth of 60 cm in order to avoid most of the roots. Increase the depth by 30 cm if the pipes pass directly under the trunk. Digging a trench so that the roots remain undamaged can be done by a pneumatic air knife or careful hand digging.
  Avoid digging trenches during hot, dry and windy days. Protect the exposed roots by immediately wrapping them in damp jute to prevent them from drying out.
  Do not leave the trench dug up for a long time (an hour would be best), replace the soil quickly and soak it with water to settle. If there has been serious damage to the root, the wound heals faster if a sharp cut is made above the damaged part.



Guidelines on arranging maquis and forest stands on Cape Zavala

Preserve the green belt of the Aleppo pine and maquis forest in its original form, which provides an authentic Mediterranean look and ecological stability of the area. Basic function of this belt is protective-recreational.

- Implementation of sanitary-hygienic cultivation measures (sanitary felling, removal of dry and partially dry branches)

- Removal of dry, fallen and broken trees because favourable conditions are created for the multiplication of insects and fungi
- When removing trees, leave the stumps as low as possible (up to 18 cm), because in this case the bark does not have to be removed since there is a small area of wood under the bark for the overgrowth of xylophagous insects
- Each removed tree should be replaced with a new seedling
- Recultivation of devastated areas should be carried out using biological and technical measures
- Conversion of existing forests i.e. conversion to a higher stand form
- Afforestation should be done with native plant species. Use standard seedlings with sod, well-cared for in the nursery and of high vitality, minimum five years old
- Avoid raising monocultures
- Construction of the necessary hydro technical infrastructure as the most effective fire protection measure

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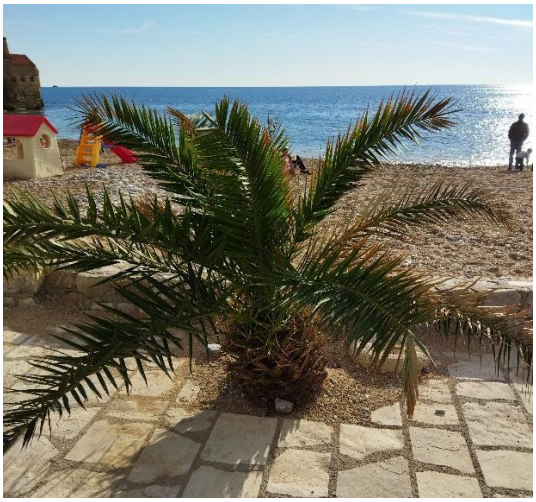
- **PHOTODOCUMENTATION**

- **SECTOR 1**



Tree No. 1 -Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Tree No. 2 - olive (*Olea europaea*)

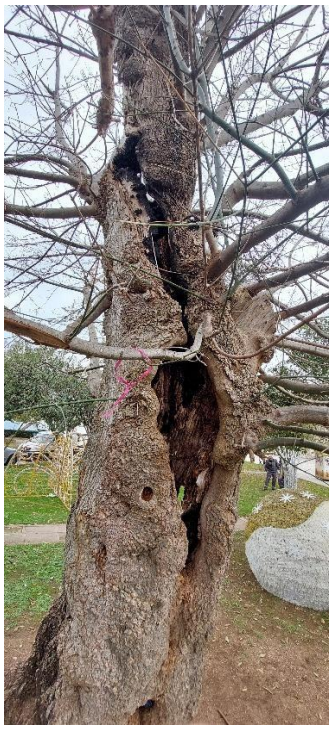
Tree No. 4 - olive (*Olea europaea*)

Trees No. 9, 10, 11, 13 - olive (*Olea europaea*)

Trees No. 5, 6, 7, 8 - Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

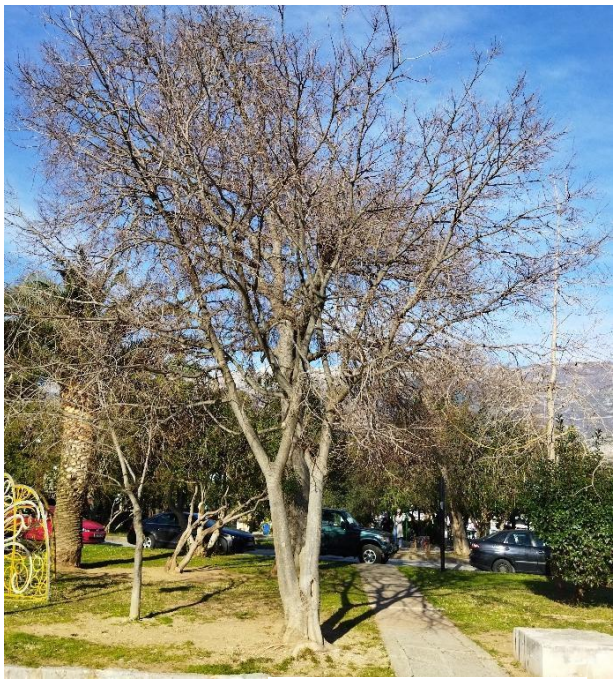
Tree No. 18 - Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Tree No. 27 - Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*) i Tree No. 28 - *Washingtonia filifera*



Tree No. 36 – paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*)

Tree No. 42 - *Ligustrum japonicum*



Tree No. 50 Mediterranean hackberry - (*Celtis australis*)

Tree No. 51 - ginko (*Ginkgo biloba*)

Tree No. 63 - camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

Tree No. 71 – Holm oak (*Quercus ilex*)

Tree No. 111 - oleander (*Nerium oleander*)

Tree No. 80 and 117 - *Washingtonia robus*

Tree No. 82 – plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*)

Tree No. 133 and 143 – maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*)

Tree No. 179 - sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

Tree No. 185 – date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera) dates*

Tree No. 238 - eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*)

Trees No. 190 and 191 - large-flowered magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

Trees No. 226, 227, 228 - Canary palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Trees No. 234 and 255 – plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*); Tree No. 230 - Canary palm (*Phoenix canariensis*);

Tree No. 231 – pyramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Tree No. 169 - horizontalni čempres (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)
Trees No. 160 and 215 - pyramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

- **SECTOR 2**

Tree No. 289 - Canary palm tree
(*Phoenix canariensis*)

Trees No. 317, 315, 313, 341 - Canary palm tree
(*Phoenix canariensis*)

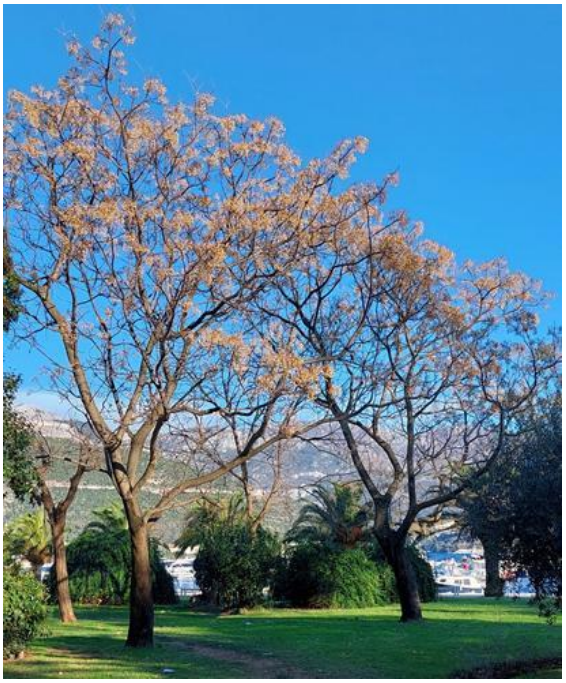
Tree No. 276 - maple tree (*Acer sp*.);

Trees No. 277, 278, 279, 280, 281 - Canary palm tree(*Phoenix canariensis*)

Trees No. 285, 286, 287 - olives (*Olea europaea*)

Trees No. 285, 286, 287 - olive (*Olea europaea*)

Trees No. 319, 320, 321 - jasmine (*Jasminum nudiflorum*)



Trees. 311 and 335 - chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*)

Tree No. 339 – plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*)

Trees No. 418, 421 - maritime pine
(*Pinus pinaster*)

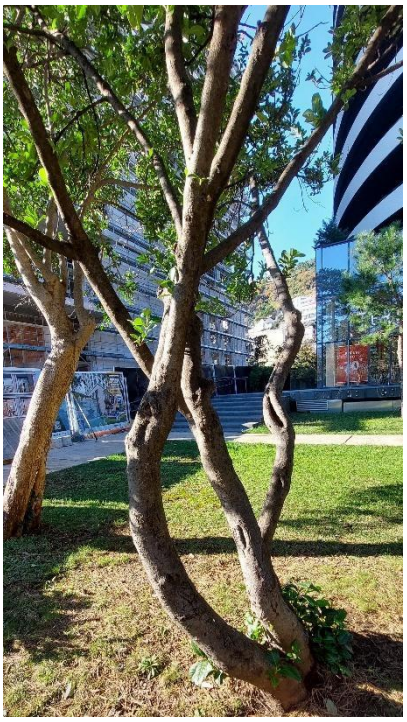
Trees No. 422, 423, 430, 424, 425 - Maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*)

Tree No. 428 - eucalyptus
(*Eucalyptus globulus*)

Tree No. 384 - *Acer negundo*)

boxelder maple

Tree No. 412 - boxelder maple
(*Acer negundo*)



St. br. 385 - laurel cherry
(*Prunus laurocerasus*)

Tree No. 434 – black pine (*Pinus nigra*)

Tree No. 437 – pyramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

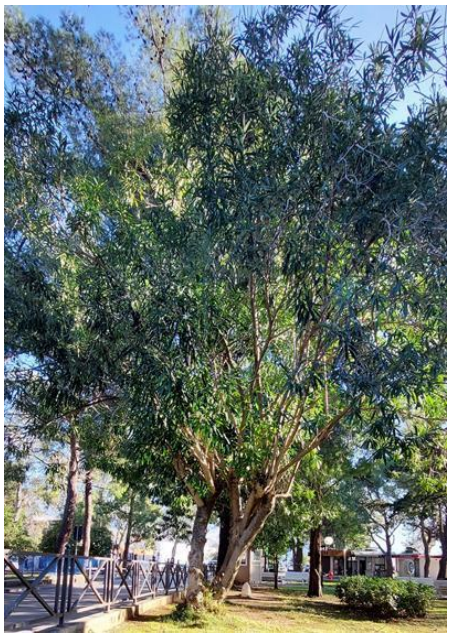
Tree No. 436 – black pine (*Pinus nigra*) i Tree No. 438 – *Ligustrum japonicum*

Tree No. 389, 390, 391 – pine nut (*Pinus pinea*)

Tree No. 393 - *Chamaerops excelsa*

Tree No. 402 – olive (*Olea europaea)*

Trees No. 403, 404, 405 – plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*)



Tree No. 406 – oleander (*Nerium oleander*)

Tree No. 409 – *Ligustrum japonicum*

trees No. 413, 414, 415 – horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)

Tree No. 399 – black pine (*Pinus nigra*)

Tree No. 396 b – pyramidal cypress (*C. sempervirens* var. *amidalis*);

Tree No. 396 – horizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)

Tree No. 479 – olive (*Olea* europaea); Tree No. 480 – fig (*Ficus carica*);

Trees No. 491, 512, 497 – Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Tree No. 486, 487, 492 – chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*); 482 - yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*); 483 – The Sago Palm (*Cycas revoluta)*

Tree No. 545 - laurel (*Laurus nobilis*);

543, 544 - olive (*Olea europaea*)

Trees No. 510, 511, 461, 513 – maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*)

Trees No. 610, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619 – varnish tree (*Ailanthus altissima*)

- **SECTOR 3**

Trees No 557, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 571, 574, 637, 638, 639, 640, 642, 643, 645, 646 - horizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*);

Trees No. 570, 572, 647 – pyramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*) Trees No. 560, 568, 569, 573, 641, 644 – maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*)

Tree No. 602 – salt cedar (*Tamarix sp*.); Tree No. 692 - coconut palm tree (*Cocos nucifera*);

Trees No. 685, 694 - Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Tree No. 688, 689, 690, 691 - Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Tree No. 661 and 662 – olive (*Olea europaea*)

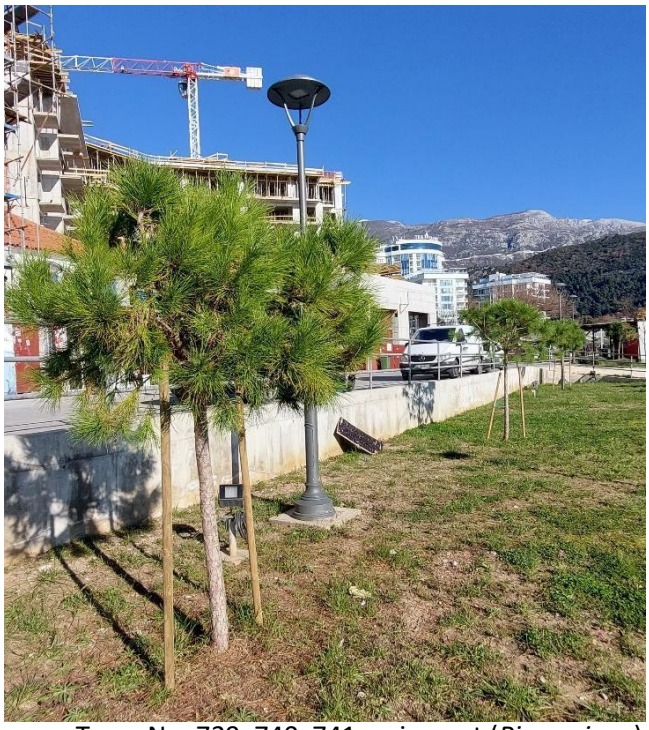
Tree No. 663 - olive (*Olea europaea*)

Tree No. 667 – black pine (*Pinus nigra*)

Tree No. 684 - olive (*Olea europaea*)

Tree No. 696 - *Cedrus atlantica 'Pendula'*

Tree No. 738 – red cedar (*Thuja sp.*)



Trees No. 739, 740, 741 – pine nut (*Pinus pinea*)

Tree No. 750 and751 chinaberry tree – (*Melia azedarach*)

- **SECTOR 4**

Tree No. 671 - 678: acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Tree No. 770 – cypress
(*Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'*)

Tree No. 71- cypress
Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta')

Tree No. 772 - oak (*Quercus ilex*)

Tree No. 773 - oak (*Quercus ilex*)

Tree No. 792, 793, 794, 796 – acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*); Tree No. 797 – chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*)

Tree No. 795, 798, 800 - *Paulownia tomentosa*;

Tree No. 799 chinaberry tree – (*Melia azedarach*); Tree No. 802 – plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*)

Trees No. 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 816, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823 – horizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)

Tree No. 817 – maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*); 817 -

(*Populus nigra*); 834 - *Washingtonia filifera*

Tree No. 824 – maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*);

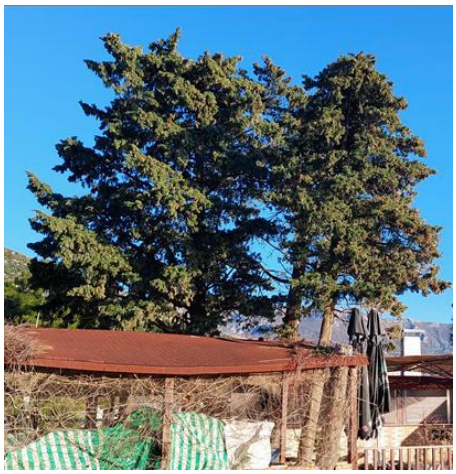
Tree No. 835 – acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

- **SECTOR 5**

Tree No. 836 – pine nut (*Pinus pinea*)

Tree No. 837 – pine nut (*Pinus pinea*)

Tree No. 841, 844, 845, 846 – pine nut (*Pinus pinea*); 840 – Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)



Tree No. 849, 850, 851 – cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis*)

Tree No. 842 – pine nut (*Pinus pinea*)

Tree No. 843 – pine nut (*Pinus pinea*)

Tree No. 852 – Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Tree No. 1314, 1315 – large-flowered magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

- **SECTOR 6**

Tree No. 853, 854 – Aleppo pine bor (*Pinus halepensis*)

Tree No. 857-862- chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*)

Tree No. 867 – elm tree (*Ulmus minor* subsp. *canescens*)

Tree No. 868 – elm tree (*Ulmus minor* subsp. *canescens*)

Tree No. 869 – elm tree (*Ulmus minor* subsp. *canescens*)

Trees No. 874,875, 876, 879 chinaberry tree - (*Melia azedarach*)Tree No. 881 - Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*); St. br. 880 Black poplar- (*Populus nigra*)

Tree No. 886 – 904 – elm tree
(*Ulmus minor* subsp. *canescens*)

Tree No. 890 – laurel
(*Laurus nobilis*)

Tree No. 891, 892, 893, 896 – horizontal cypress
(*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)

Tree No. 905, 906, 907 – horizontal cypress
(*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*);
912 – elm tree (*Ulmus minor* subsp. *canescens*)

Tree No. 913-919 – Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Tree No. 936 – black pine (*Pinus nigra*);

Tree No. 937, 939 – horizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)

Tree No. 948, 960 – chinaberry tree
(*Melia azedarach*)

Tree No. 965 – hrorizontal cypress
(*Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis*)

Tree No. 986 – eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*)

Tree No. 987 – plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*)

Tree No. 993 – chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*);

Tree No. 988, 989, 990, 991, 992 – pitospora (*Pittosporum tobira*)

- **SECTOR 7**

Trees No. 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026,
1027, 1028 – piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Trees No. 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1047,
1048, 1049, 1050 - piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Trees No. 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044 - piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Tree No. 1045 - piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Trees No. 1111-1117 – oleander (*Nerium oleander*);

Trees No. 1118, 1119 – piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Trees No. 1121, 122, 1223, 1124, 1125 – Juda tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*)

Trees No. 1126, 1129 – piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Tree No. 1133 – aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Tree No. 1138 – korizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)

Tree No. 1149 – piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Tree No. 1145 - cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

Trees No. 1103, 1104, 1105 – piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Tree No. 1106 – horizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)

Tree No. 1150 – aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Trees No. 1121, 1121, 1123, 1124, 1125 - *Lagerstroemia indica*

Tree No. 1160 – oleander (*Nerium oleander*)

Tree No. 1161 – oleander (*Nerium oleander*)

Trees No. 1163, 1164 - aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Trees No. 1179, 1180 - horizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*); Tree No. 1181 - aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Trees No. 1180, 1181 - aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

St. br. 1183 - horizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)

Tree No. 1208 – Windmill Palm (*Chamaerops excelsa*)

Tree No. 1211 - *Washingtonia filifera*

1212 - Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Tree No. 1217 – pitospora (*Pittosporum tobira*) Tree No. 1233 - *Butia capitata*

Tree No. 1233 - *Butia capitata*

Tree No 1235 - aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Trees No. 1254, 1255 – salt cedar (*Tamarix sp.*)

Trees No. 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261 - pomegranate

Tree No. 1323 - cedar (Cedrus deodara);
Trees No. 1324, 1325, 1326 - laurel (Laurus nobilis)

Tree No. 1230 - aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Trees. 1092, 1093, 1094 – piramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Trees No. 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082 – Canary palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*)

SECTOR 8

Trees No. 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292 – horizontal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*)
Tree No. 1288 – pyramidal cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis*)

Tree No. 1294 – aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Tree No. 1295 - *Pistacia terebinthus*;

Tree No. 1296, 1297 – aleppopine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Tree No. 1307 – myrtle (*Myrtus communis*); Tree No. 1308 – honey oak (*Quercus pubescens*)

Tree No. 1310 - myrtle (*Myrtus communis*)

Tree No. 1311 – olive (*Olea europaea*)

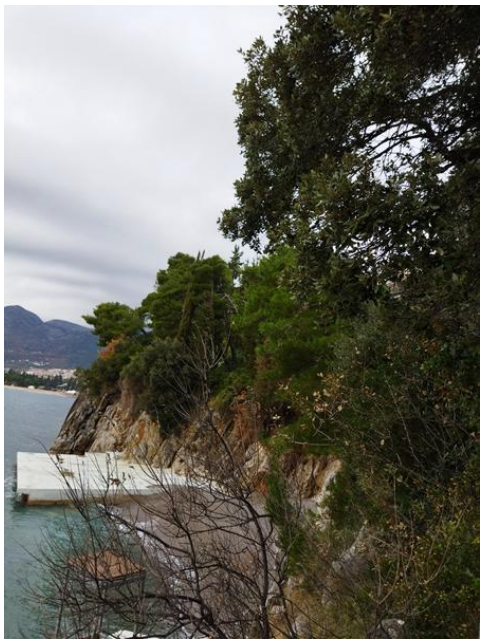
- **SECTOR 9**

Skupina piramidalnog i horizontalnog čempresa (*Cupressus sempervirens* var. *pyramidalis, C. sempervirens* var. *horizontalis*) sa prevršenim i izvaljenim stablima

A group of pyramidal and horizontal cypress (Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis, C. sempervirens var. horizontalis) with overgrown and sprawling trees

Horizontal cypress trees (Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis) with radically pruned lower branches and damaged trunk bark

Preserved groups of Aleppo pine on the lower positions of the cape with damaged individual cypress trees (damaged habitus characteristic of the species and vitality of the tree



Preserved forest vegetation along Cape Zavala (Quercus ilex, Pinus halepensis, Cupressus sempervirens)

Fallen Aleppo pine tree (Pinus halepensis) and damaged cypress trees (Cupressus sempervirens) - high raised crown.

Vegetation of maquis with young trees of Aleppo pine as a progradational stage in the restoration of forest vegetation

Mature holly tree (Quercus ilex)x

Preserved Aleppo pine forest on the eastern foothills of Cape Zavala

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
1	1	Phoenix canariensis	1.4	46	3.5	0.50	2	4	4	4	B	Possible transplanting
2	1	Olea europaea	2.52	8	2.00	0.90	2	5	4	4	A	Possible transplanting
3	1	Olea europaea	2.65	8	2.00	1.10	2	5	4	4	A	Possible transplanting
4	1	Olea europaea	2.02	18	1.20	1.40	3	5	5	4	A	topiary form (bonsai); two central branches
5	1	Phoenix canariensis	7.98	75	7.00	5.90	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; a
6	1	Phoenix canariensis	7.81	64	7.00	5.70	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
7	1	Phoenix canariensis	7.90	67	7.00	5.80	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
8	1	Phoenix canariensis	7.94	73	7.00	5.90	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
9	1	Olea europaea	3.11	5	0.90	0.50	1	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the characteristic general appearance of the species; possible transplantation
10	1	Olea europaea	1.74	4.5	1.10	0.70	1	4	2	4	B	sparse canopy; the individual has not reached the characteristic general appearance of the species; possible transplantation

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
11	1	Olea europaea	1.8	4.5	1.1	0.60	1	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual
12	1	Punica granatum	2.80	/	1.50	/	2	5	4	2	A	shrub
13	1	Olea europaea	1.92	7.	1.80	0.	2	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the
14	1	Phoenix canariensis	6.52	56	4.50	4.50	5	3	4	2	B	
15	1	Acer platanoides	5.19	11	3.90	2.20	3	4	4	4	B	
16	1	Olea europaea	2.02	5.5	1.80	1.30	1	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the
17	1	Olea europaea	1.86	5.4	1.70	0.90	1	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the characteristic general appearance of the species; possible transplantation
18	1	Phoenix canariensis	9.40	71	7.00	7.30	5	3	4	2	B	large cavity in the lower part of the tree (requires conservation); a tree overgrown with ivy; fruit bearing

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
19	1	Olea europaea	2.7	8	2.0	0.90	2	4	2	4	B	sparse crown ; the individual
20	1	Olea europaea	1.97	7.5	1.80	0.80	1	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the characteristic general appearance of the species; possible transplantation
21	1	Phoenix canariensis	1.55	46	4.00	0.50	3	4	4	4	B	Possible transplanting
22	1	Olea europaea	1.71	4.5	1.50	0.70	1	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the
23	1	Juniperus horizontalis	1.70	/	/	/	3	5	5	2	A	shrub
24	1	Punica granatum	3.26	/	1.	/	2	5	4	2	A	shrub
25	1	Olea europaea	2.02	18	1.20	1.	2	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the
26	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	14.05	37	3.00	3.70	5	3	3	2	C	overgrown tree
27	1	Phoenix canariensis	6.67	54	7.00	4.20	5	3	4	2	B	
28	1	Washingtonia filifera	19.25	43	3.40	17.30	5	3	4	2	B	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
29	1	Nerium oleander	3.7	12	4.5	1.80	3	4	4	3	B	Shrub
30	1	Cycas revoluta	1.80	31	2.10	0.70	3	5	5	3	A	
31	1	Olea europaea	1.97	9	1.90	0.80	2	4	4	4	B	Possible transplanting
32	1	Morus alba 'Pendula'	1.70	5	1.20	1.60	2	4	4	3	B	
33	1	Nerium oleander	1.52	/	/	/	2	5	5	3	A	shrub; Possible transplanting
34	1	Nerium oleander	1.40	/	/	/	2	5	5	3	A	shrub; Possible transplanting
35	1	Nerium oleander	1.10	/	/	/	2	5	5	3	A	shrub; Possible transplanting
36	1	Broussonetia papyrifera	7.37	11	8.	2.	5	1	1	/	R	central trunk rot (cavity) and traces of burning
37	1	Pinus halepensis	17.96	75	6.00	10.20	5	2	2	1	C	leaning tree
38	1	Nerium oleander	2.30	/	/	/	2	5	5	4	A	shrub;
39	1	Phoenix canariensis	2.53	65	6.	0.	3	3	4	4	B	
40	1	Spiraea x vanhouttei	1.40	/	/	/	2	5	5	2	A	shrub
41	1	Cycas revoluta	1.30	19	1.	0.	3	5	5	3	A	
42	1	Ligustrum japonicum	4.91	7 do 12	7.00	2.10	3	4	4	3	B	more trees from the stump (multi
43	1	Phoenix canariensis	7.02	68	7.50	3.90	4	4	5	3	A	
44	1	Nerium oleander	5.20	19 do	12.00	2.10	5	3	3	1	C	shoots from the stump (multi stem)

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
45	1	/	0.9									branch of 44
46	1	P it	2.05	8 do 15	8.50	1.90	5	3	2	2	C	shoots from the stump (multi stem)
47	1	/	2.10									branch of 46
48	1	C e	10.05	70	15.00	4.30	5	4	4	2	B	
49	1	Celtis australis	7.47	4.47	3.00	0.90	2	3	2	4	C	
50	1	Celtis australis	7.36	18	7.00	1.90	4	4	4	3	B	without a central branch
51	1	Ginkgo biloba	9.33	9	3.50	1.90	3	5	4	4	A	in a dense assembly
52	1	Celtis australis	5.95	8 d	5.00	1.60	3	4	4	4	B	multiple trees from the base (multi
53	1	Magnolia grandiflora	5.35	14	9.00	1.90	3	4	3	4	B	overgrown tree; in a dense assembly
54	1	Feijoa sellowiana	2.52	/	/	/	3	5	5	2	A	shrub
55	1	nedefinisana vrsta	1.31	2	/	/	2	2	1	1	R	deciduous shrub; irregular habitus; in a dense
56	1	Viburnum tinus 'Lucidum'	2.64	/	/	/	3	4	4	3	B	shrub
57	1	Ginkgo biloba	10.63	1 8	4 .	1 .	3	5	4	4	A	in a dense assembly
58	1	Nerium oleander	2.33	/	/	/	3	5	5	3	A	shrub
59	1	Olea europaea	2.52	7	3 .	0 .	2	4	4	4	B	Possible transplanting
60	1	Quercus ilex	5.09	1 7	4.50	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	thinned crown; the presence of dry thinner

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
61	1	Callistemon citrinus	1.9	/	/	/	3	3	3	2	C	shrub ; in a planter
62	1	Quercus ilex	5.15	17	4..	2..	3	3	3	4	C	thinned crown; the presence of dry thinner
63	1	Cinnamomum camphora	5.75	12	6.00	1.70	3	3	4	4	B	multiple trees from the base (multi stem); the presence of dry thinner
64	1	Cinnamomum camphora	4.05	12	6.00	1.70	3	3	4	4	B	multiple trees from the base (multi stem); the presence of dry thinner branches; in a planter
65	1	Cinnamomum camphora	6.03	12	5.80	1.60	3	4	4	4	B	multiple trees from the base (multi stem); in a planter
66	1	Cinnamomum camphora	6.05	12	5.80	1.65	3	4	4	4	B	multiple trees from the base (multi stem); in a planter
67	1	Quercus ilex	6.51	18	4.50	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	thinned crown; the presence of dry thinner
68	1	Quercus ilex	7.35	19	4.50	2.00	3	3	3	4	C	thinned crown; the presence of dry thinner branches; in a planter
69	1	Quercus ilex	5.55	17	4.00	1.80	3	3	2	3	C	thinned crown; the presence of dry thinner branches; in a planter
70	1	Quercus ilex	5.05	13	4.00	1.70	3	3	3	4	C	thinned crown; the presence of dry thinner branches; in a planter
71	1	Quercus ilex	4.03	12	4.00	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	thinned crown; the presence of dry thinner branches; in a planter

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
72	1	Quercus ilex	5.1	15	4.5	1.90	3	4	4	4	B	thinned crown; the presence
73	1	Olea europaea	3.52	13	3.50	1.30	3	4	3	4	B	necessary crown shaping; possible transplantation; in a planter
74	1	Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'	1.66	7	1.00	0.50	2	5	4	2	A	shrub ; in a planter
75	1	Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'	1.58	6	1.00	0.50	2	5	4	2	A	shrub ; in a planter
76	1	Callistemon citrinus	1.82	/	/	/	3	3	3	2	C	shrub; in a planter
77	1	Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'	1.55	8	1 .	0 .	2	5	4	2	A	shrub; in a planter
78	1	Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'	1.56	6	1.20	0.50	2	5	4	2	A	shrub; in a planter
79	1	Quercus ilex	7.04	1 9	5.60	1.90	3	4	4	4	B	in a planter
80	1	Washingtonia robusta	2.51	40	5.00	1.70	3	4	4	4	B	in a planter
81	1	Olea europaea	1.20	5	1.70	0.70	1	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the
82	1	Platanus orientalis	12.48	1 1 0	6.00	3.00	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches and thinned crown
83	1	Phoenix canariensis	2.94	75	4.70	1.30	3	3	4	4	B	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
84	1	Olea europaea	2.0	7	1.7	0.70	2	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual
85	1	Nerium oleander	7.38	1 8	6.40	6.00	4	3	3	2	C	two trees from a stump (multi stem)
86	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.75	41	7.50	6.10	5	2	2	1	C	sparse crown
87	1	Nerium oleander	5.48	25	8.90	2.10	5	3	2	1	C	Leaning, bent tree
88	1	Magnolia grandiflora	11.70	43	9.00	4.00	5	4	4	2	B	
89	1	Chamaerops humilis	3.08	20 do	4.40	1.70	3	5	4	3	A	
90	1	/	2.34									branch of 89
91	1	N e	6.51	14 do 21	12.00	1.70	5	3	3	1	C	more trees from the stump (multi
92	1	Melia azedarach	5.86	25	10.00	2.00	4	3	3	3	C	
93	1	Nerium oleander	4.28	7 do 10	9.80	1.00	4	4	3	2	B	more trees from the stump (multi
94	1	Olea europaea	2.69	6	6.00	0.60	3	3	2	4	C	shoots from the trunk
95	1	Nerium oleander	3.96	2 5	7.00	1.70	4	3	3	2	C	
96	1	Celtis australis	9.43	62	15.9 0	2.50	5	2	2	1	C	dry branches; central trunk rot; overgrown tree;
97	1	Ceratonia siliqua	5.91	22	9.80	1.30	5	3	3	2	C	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
98	1	/	1.6									it was not established in the
99	1	O I	4.02	7 do 13	6.50	1.70	3	3	3	4	C	shoots from the trunk (multi stem); in a dense assembly
10 0	1	Washingtonia robusta	4.17	31	5.50	1.90	3	4	4	4	B	
101	1	Washingtonia robusta	4.84	34	5.90	3.30	3	4	4	4	B	
102	1	Washingtonia robusta	11.58	40	4.00	8.70	4	4	4	3	B	
103	1	Nerium oleander	6.01	16 do	5.00	1.80	5	3	3	1	C	
104	1	Pittosporum tobira	5.86	27	6.00	1.60	5	3	3	2	C	
105	1	Pittosporum tobira	5.69	25	7.00	0.90	5	2	2	1	C	trunk rot
106	1	Pittosporum tobira	6.11	25	5.00	1.90	5	2	2	1	C	
107	1	Nerium oleander	5.65	33	5.60	1.80	5	3	3	1	C	several trees from a stump (multi stem); in a dense
108	1	Nerium oleander	4.95	37	3.00	2.10	5	1	1	/	R	trunk rot; dry branches
109	1	Robinia pseudoacacia	4.66	46	7.00	1.70	5	1	1	/	R	trunk rot; dry branches
110	1	Robinia pseudoacacia	8.01	44	8.00	2.00	5	1	1	/	R	trunk rot; dry branches
111	1	Nerium oleander	9.32	21	12.0 0	1.80	4	4	4	2	B	several trees from a stump (multi stem); in a dense
114	1	Viburnum tinus	4.84	18	5.80	1.70	4	3	2	2	C	several trees from a stump (multi stem); in a dense
115	1	Nerium oleander	6.66	36	4.70	1.80	5	3	3	1	C	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
116	1	Nerium oleander	7.3	21	8.9	2.20	4	4	3	2	B	
117	1	Washingtonia robusta	2.53	40	5.00	1.70	3	4	4	4	B	in a planter
117 a	1	Washingtonia robusta	2.53	40	5.00	1.70	3	4	4	4	B	in a planter
118	1	Phoenix canariensis	7.83	69	7.00	5.80	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit
119	1	Phoenix canariensis	9.25	60	7.00	7.60	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
120	1	Nerium oleander	5.82	28	6.80	2.30	5	2	3	1	C	trunk rot (cavity) - conservation required
121	1	Platanus orientalis	11.55	94	7.50	9.50	5	3	2	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i
122	1	Callistemon citrinus	2.83	/	/	/	3	3	3	2	C	shrub
123	1	Nerium oleander	4.48	2 1	8 .	1 .	4	3	2	2	C	Bent tree
124	1	Magnolia grandiflora	5.56	29	7.90	2.30	4	2	2	1	C	thinned, irregular crown; overgrown tree
125	1	/	2.63									branch of 126
126	1	M a	3.87	29	3.30	2.10	4	1	1	/	R	
127	1	Magnolia grandiflora	8.15	44	9.00	4.20	5	3	3	,2	C	
128	1	Magnolia grandiflora	11.62	43	6.00	4.20	5	3	2	2	C	thinned, irregular canopy
129	1	Ziziphus jujuba	1.97	7	2.40	1.30	3	3	3	2	C	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
130	1	Olea europaea	2.6	22	3.3	1.50	3	4	3	4	B	
131	1	Magnolia grandiflora	3.28	6	1.70	1.40	2	2	1	1	R	
132	1	Nerium oleander	6.37	30	5.50	2.30	5	3	3	1	C	
133	1	Pinus pinaster	17.27	72	8.00	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	high, irregular crown; slightly leaning tree
134	1	Viburnum tinus	1.61	/	/	/	3	5	4	3	A	shrub
135	1	Nerium oleander	6.32	38	7.	2.	5	3	3	1	C	
136	1	/	4.80									branch of 135
137	1	Yu	1.57	/	/	/	2	3	3	3	C	in a dense assembly
138	1	Acer negundo	8.30	17	8.	3.	4	3	3	2	C	
139	1	Nerium oleander	5.50	7 do 10	8.20	1.60	4	3	3	2	C	more trees from the stump (multi
140	1	Ginkgo biloba	6.23	7	3.80	2.30	3	4	4	4	B	
141	1	Nerium oleander	7.66	25	8.40	2.00	4	3	2	2	C	
142	1	Platanus orientalis	16.88	138	8.00	4.70	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i
143	1	Pinus pinaster	18.40	49	7.50	7.00	5	3	3	2	C	high, irregular crown; slightly leaning tree
144	1	Phoenix canariensis	11.50	64	7.80	8.10	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
145	1	Cupressus sempervirens	22.	43	4.0	5.50	5	3	4	2	B	
146	1	Washingtonia filifera	22.01	38	3.40	19.00	5	3	4	2	B	
147	1	Magnolia grandiflora	15.60	43	11.70	4.60	5	4	3	2	B	
148	1	Ceratonia siliqua	15.38	45	10.00	4.20	5	3	3	2	C	
149	1	Platanus orientalis	13.88	74	5.00	7.70	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i
150	1	Magnolia grandiflora	16.92	57	13.50	9.00	5	4	3	2	B	
151	1	/	14.99									branch of 127
152	1	Ma	8.60	21	5.00	4.20	4	2	1	1	R	
153	1	/	7.60									branch of 124
154	1	Ol	3.67	10	4.50	0.60	3	5	4	4	A	fruit-bearing, possible transplanting
155	1	Olea europaea	3.46	10	4.50	0.60	3	5	5	4	A	fruit-bearing, possible transplanting
156	1	Platanus orientalis	9.82	110	5.00	5.90	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i
157	1	Phoenix canariensis	9.85	60	7.00	8.20	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; cavity in the lower part of the tree (requires conservation); fruit

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
158	1	Cupressus sempervirens	13.	27	7.6	6.20	5	2	2	1	C	
159	1	Yucca filamentosa	1.77	/	/	/	2	3	3	3	C	in a dense assembly
160	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	16.83	3 1	4 .	2 .	5	3	3	2	C	
161	1	Platanus orientalis	11.02	60	7.70	6.60	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i thinned crown
162	1	Viburnum tinus	1.63	/	/	/	4	3	2	2	C	shrub
163	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.48	1 7	6 .	2 .	5	3	3	2	C	
164	1	Acer negundo	8.65	12	7.00	1.80	3	4	4	3	B	
165	1	Ligustrum japonicum	9.41	48	7.00	6.00	5	2	2	1	C	
166	1	Nerium oleander	3.82	3 do 5	5.00	1.60	3	3	3	3	C	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
167	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.46	32	7.00	8.30	5	2	2	1	C	
168	1	Laurus nobilis	8.14	25	11.0 0	4.60	4	2	2	2	C	crooked trunk; trunk rot
169	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.95	40	8.00	4.00	5	3	3	2	C	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
170	1	Platanus orientalis	16.	110	12.	9.00	5	1	1	/	R	a radically pruned tree with
171	1	Buxus sempervirens	2.92	6	3.00	2.20	5	2	1	1	R	
172	1	Nerium oleander	4.79	1 5	5.00	1.80	4	3	2	2	C	
173	1	Laurus nobilis	6.80	25	7.20	4.20	4	3	2	3	C	
174	1	Nerium oleander	4.81	16	8.20	2.20	4	3	2	2	C	
175	1	Cinnamomum camphora	15.43	57	9.00	4.50	5	2	2	1	C	thinned canopy; dry branches
176	1	Nerium oleander	5.01	20	7.00	2.00	4	3	2	2	C	
177	1	Cinnamomum camphora	11.47	53	8.00	3.20	5	2	2	1	C	thinned crown; dry branches
178	1	Washingtonia filifera	21.12	34	3.40	19.0 0	5	3	4	2	B	
179	1	Liquidambar styraciflua	13.95	22	7.00	4.20	4	4	3	3	B	
180	1	Nerium oleander	2.47	/	/	/	2	4	4	3	B	shrub; shoots from the stump
181	1	Nerium oleander	6.58	1 8	7 .	1 .	4	4	3	2	B	
182	1	Callistemon citrinus	3.60	/	3.60	2.10	3	3	2	2	C	multiple trees from the base (multi
183	1	Callistemon citrinus	4.53	/	3.60	2.10	3	3	2	2	C	multiplmultiple trees from the base (multi
184	1	Callistemon citrinus	4.35	/	3.60	2.10	3	3	2	2	C	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
185	1	Phoenix dactylifera	11.	73	7.0	9.10	5	2	2	2	C	damage and cavities on the
186	1	Nerium oleander	6.97	39	7.50	3.00	5	3	4	1	B	
187	1	Platanus orientalis	13.29	75	6.90	5.20	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i
188	1	Phoenix canariensis	3.21	/	4.20	0.40	3	3	3	4	C	possible transplantation; in a dense assembly, neglected surface
189	1	Euonymus japonicus	1.92	/	/	/	4	4	3	2	B	shrub
190	1	Magnolia grandiflora	15.04	53	7.	5.	5	3	3	2	C	thinned, irregular crown
191	1	Magnolia grandiflora	15.60	46	7.20	5.20	5	3	3	2	C	thinned, irregular crown
192	1	Robinia pseudoacacia	7.43	7	2.30	2.40	3	3	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
193	1	Yucca filamentosa	2.54	3	1.20	1.10	3	4	4	3	B	
194	1	Nerium oleander	7.40	17	9.00	2.50	4	4	4	2	B	more trees from the stump (multi
197	1	Nerium oleander	7.05	13	6.00	2.10	3	3	2	3	C	
198	1	Nerium oleander	5.50	10 do	7.50	2.10	4	3	3	2	C	more trees from the stump (multi
200	1	Nerium oleander	4.40	2	1.20	1.10	2	1	1	/	R	
201	1	Melia azedarach	3.66	4	4.00	2.30	2	2	1	2	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
203	1	Nerium oleander	4.6	10	6.6	1.90	4	4	3	2	B	wild tree; invasive species;
206	1	Phoenix canariensis	2.33	10	4.50	/	2	3	2	4	C	Possible transplantation; in a dense assembly, neglected surface
207	1	Nerium oleander	3.90	5 do 10	7.00	2 . 1	3	3	2	2	C	several trees from a stump (multi stem); in a dense assembly, neglected surface
210	1	Pittosporum tobira	4.79	6	6.10	0.50	3	3	3	4	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface surface
212	1	Melia azedarach	5.50	1 7	6.60	3.10	3	3	2	4	C	
213	1	Melia azedarach	12.13	80	14.2 0	3.60	5	3	3	2	C	
214	1	Washingtonia filifera	22.11	34	3.40	18.0 0	5	3	4	2	B	
215	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	18.35	31	4.00	3.20	5	4	4	3	B	
216	1	Phoenix canariensis	10.71	60	7.40	8.30	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
217	1	Nerium oleander	5.70	/	/	/	3	5	5	3	A	shrub
218	1	/	10.38									it was not established in the field
219	1	M a	10.71	27	4.50	4.00	4	4	3	4	B	
220	1	Platanus orientalis	10.95	73	5.20	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
221	1	Viburnum tinus	1.2	/	/	/	3	5	4	3	A	shrub
222	1	Phoenix canariensis	7.37	63	8.	6.	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit
223	1	Phoenix canariensis	6.99	64	8.00	6.10	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
224	1	Platanus orientalis	12.55	100	12.00	7.10	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i
225	1	Nerium oleander	1.74	/	1.80	/	3	4	3	3	B	shrub
226	1	Phoenix canariensis	6.23	60	8.00	5.	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit
227	1	Phoenix canariensis	5.93	70	8.00	5.60	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
228	1	Phoenix canariensis	6.54	68	8.00	6.00	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
229	1	Nerium oleander	4.07	24	5.90	2.10	3	3	3	3	C	
230	1	Phoenix canariensis	9.24	68	7.00	8.00	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit
231	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	10.24	37	3.80	6.00	5	2	1	1	R	very thinned and unevenly developed crown
232	1	Nerium oleander	6.76	28	5.40	2.10	4	3	2	2	C	
233	1	Nerium oleander	4.25	22	4.90	1.70	3	3	3	3	C	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
234	1	Platanus orientalis	10.	100	5.5	5.00	5	3	2	2	C	a radically pruned tree with
235	1	Nerium oleander	2.26	/	/	/	2	3	3	3	C	shrub
236	1	Euonymus japonicus	2.33	1 3	6 .	1 .	4	3	2	2	C	bent tree, almost horizontal, at an angle of
237	1	Phoenix canariensis	10.17	68	7.00	8.60	5	3	4	2	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit bearing
238	1	Eucalyptus globulus	18.04	139	14.5 0	18.1 0	5	2	3	1	C	irregular crown; central trunk rot (cavity)
239	1	Cupressus arizonica	10.65	60	5.80	3.60	5	1	1	/	R	
240	1	Cupressus arizonica	10.31	37	6.00	4.00	5	2	2	1	C	Leaning, bent trunk
241	1	Phoenix canariensis	7.66	62	7.00	4.20	4	4	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit
242	1	Acer sp.	5.44	11	5.90	0.90	2	4	3	4	B	low branching; raising the crown is needed
243	1	Nerium oleander	6.81	35	9.00	2.20	4	3	4	2	B	
244	1	Washingtonia robusta	2.27	50	6.00	1.20	3	5	4	4	A	
245	1	Washingtonia robusta	1.71	50	6.00	1.20	3	5	4	4	A	
246	1	Chamaerops excelsa	1.28	53	2.40	1.10	3	5	4	4	A	
247	1	Washingtonia robusta	1.18	49	2.50	0.90	3	4	4	4	B	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
248	1	Washingtonia robusta	2.2	50	6.0	1.50	3	4	4	4	B	
249	1	Washingtonia robusta	1.97	50	5.90	1.50	3	5	4	4	B	
250	1	Cupressus arizonica	11.97	62	7.10	4.10	5	2	2	1	C	
251	1	Cupressus arizonica	10.70	36	8.10	4.20	5	2	2	1	C	
252	1	Melia azedarach	12.98	80	16.0 0	3.80	5	2	2	1	C	thinned, irregular crown
253	1	Phoenix canariensis	9.61	76	7.00	6.40	4	4	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit
254	1	Nerium oleander	3.30	21	2.10	1.80	3	3	3	3	C	
255	1	Platanus orientalis	9.99	95	5.00	5.90	5	3	2	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i
256	1	Platanus orientalis	12.29	64	7.00	6.20	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches i thinned crown
257	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	14.15	45	7.50	6.20	5	4	3	3	B	
258	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.98	39	7.00	6.00	5	4	3	3	B	
259	1	Olea europaea	2.92	7	2.00	1.20	2	5	4	4	A	Possible transplanting
260	1	Olea europaea	2.95	6	1.60	1.50	2	5	4	4	A	Possible transplanting
261	1	Olea europaea	2.73	7	1.90	1.60	2	5	4	4	A	Possible transplanting

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
262	1	Olea europaea	2.5	7	2.0	1.60	2	5	4	4	A	Possible transplanting
263	1	Juniperus horizontalis	1.08	/	/	/	3	5	5	2	A	shrub
264	1	Melia azedarach	3.93	8	3 .	1 .	2	2	2	4	C	wild tree
265	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.91	3 1	2.00	1.40	5	4	4	3	B	
266	1	Acer sp.	13.26	41	12.0 0	3.90	4	3	3	3	C	
267	1	Nerium oleander	1.87	/	/	/	2	5	5	3	A	shrub
268	1	Nerium oleander	1.85	/	/	/	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
269	1	Nerium oleander	1.74	/	/	/	2	4	4	3	B	shrub
270	1	Nerium oleander	1.84	/	/	/	2	5	5	3	A	shrub
271	1	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	15.62	6 1	6 .	5 .	5	3	3	2	C	
272	1	Melia azedarach	13.15	82	14.0 0	2.80	5	3	4	2	B	overgrown with ivy
273	1	Phoenix canariensis	8.44	60	8.00	5.50	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit
274	1	Phoenix canariensis	2.38	55	3.50	1.10	3	3	3	3	C	
294	1	Robinia pseudoacacia	14.83	65	9.80	6.50	5	1	1	/	R	trunk rot; a large number of dry

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
295	1	Eucalyptus globulus	25.	195	18.	7.50	5	2	2	1	C	irregular crown; central
296	1	Cedrus atlantica	13.85	21	4.50	2.50	3	3	3	4	C	irregular canopy; central trunk rot (cavity
297	1	Phoenix canariensis	8.25	62	8.00	5.10	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; fruit
298	1	Phoenix canariensis	8.31	62	8.00	5.10	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies; cavity in the lower part of the tree

Categories:
A - High quality trees
B - Trees of good quality (preservation with care measures
C - Trees of limited quality (significant care measures)
R - Trees of low quality (for removal)

Age of trees:
1 - Young trees
2- Medium-aged trees
3 - Mature trees
4 - Too mature
5- Veterans - aging phase

Physiological condition:
5 - Excellent, no damage
4 - Good - with less intensity of damaged branches
3- Acceptable - with mechanical damage and a large number of broken branches
2 - Bad - diseased tree with the possibility of recovery
1 - Unacceptable - a dry or diseased tree without the possibility of recovery

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		

Expected lifespan :
1 - Up to 10 years
2 - 10-20 years
3 - 20-40 years

4 - Over 40 years

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
275	2	Phoenix canariensis	5.6	72	6.0	2.20	4	3	3	3	C	
276	2	Acer sp.	8.62	40	13.0 0	1.80	4	3	4	3	B	
277	2	Phoenix canariensis	3.03	55	4.50	0.70	3	3	3	4	C	
278	2	Phoenix canariensis	3.72	76	5.00	1.70	3	4	4	4	B	
279	2	Phoenix canariensis	6.02	69	8.00	4.00	4	,4	4	3	B	
280	2	Phoenix canariensis	6.09	64	8.00	3.70	4	4	4	3	B	
281	2	Yucca filamentosa	1.31	/	/	/	2	3	3	3	C	
282	2	Pinus pinaster	17.76	9 3	1 2	4 .	5	3	4	2	B	
283	2	Phoenix canariensis	6.88	65	8.00	5.50	4	4	4	3	B	
284	2	Phoenix canariensis	9.47	59	7.00	7.60	4	4	4	3	B	
285	2	Olea europaea	3.11	15	5.00	0.70	3	5	5	4	A	
286	2	Olea europaea	2.95	12	3.40	0.70	3	5	5	4	A	
287	2	Olea europaea	2.74	19	4.50	0.70	3	5	5	4	A	
288	2	Melia azedarach	4.73	70	5.00	2.00	3	4	3	4	B	
289	2	Phoenix canariensis	4.01	51	5.50	1.60	4	3	3	3	C	damage to the trunk bark of various etiologies and central trunk rot (cavity) - required conservation

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
291	2	Phoenix canariensis	2.7	55	4.5	0.70	3	3	3	4	C	
299	2	Phoenix canariensis	2.84	57	6.00	0.70	4	3	3	3	C	
300	2	Nerium oleander	4.91	5 do 9	4.70	1.80	3	4	3	3	B	more trees (multi stem)
301	2	Nerium oleander	4.85	5 do 9	4.70	1.80	3	4	3	3	B	more trees (multi stem)
302	2	Pittosporum tobira	1.90	4	1.80	1.00	3	3	2	4	C	multi stem
303	2	Phoenix canariensis	1.70	20	2.50	0.50	2	4	3	4	B	possible transplantation
304	2	Pittosporum tobira	4.34	6	2.20	2.20	3	2	1	1	R	in a dense assembly
305	2	Pittosporum tobira	2.47	6	1.80	1.70	3	3	2	4	C	in a dense assembly
306	2	Melia azedarach	8.60	19	4.60	4.00	3	4	3	4	B	in a dense assembly
307	2	Ligustrum japonicum	8.19	11	4.00	4.00	3	3	2	3	C	in a dense assembly
308	2	Ligustrum japonicum	6.84	12	4.00	4.00	3	3	2	3	C	in a dense assembly
309	2	Melia azedarach	10.76	24	5.00	2.50	3	4	3	4	B	in a dense assembly
310	2	Melia azedarach	10.77	23	5.00	3.00	3	4	3	4	B	
311	2	Melia azedarach	9.01	45	10.00	2.30	4	3	3	3	C	
312	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	9.73	19	5.70	2.20	4	2	1	1	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
313	2	Phoenix canariensis	5.75	63	6.50	2.10	4	4	5	3	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
314	2	/	2.5									it was not established in the
315	2	Ph	6.17	50	6.50	2.40	4	4	5	3	A	
316	2	/	5.59									it was not established in the field
317	2	Ph	5.61	57	5.20	2.10	4	4	5	3	A	
318	2	/	4.44									it was not established in the field
319	2	Ja	1.90	/	/	/	3	5	5	2	A	shrub
320	2	Jasminum nudiflorum	2.03	/	/	/	3	5	5	2	A	shrub
321	2	Jasminum nudiflorum	1.71	/	/	/	3	5	5	2	A	shrub
322	2	Jasminum nudiflorum	1.60	/	/	/	3	5	5	2	A	shrub
323	2	Pittosporum tobira	2.77	/	/	/	3	5	5	4	A	shrub
324	2	Jasminum nudiflorum	3.03	/	/	/	3	5	5	2	A	shrub
325	2	Nerium oleander	2.22	/	/	/	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
326	2	Nerium oleander	2.11	/	/	/	2	4	4	3	B	shrub
327	2	Nerium oleander	2.00	/	/	/	2	4	4	3	B	shrub
328	2	Ficus carica	5.15	10	3.	1.	3	2	1	1	R	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
329	2	Ligustrum japonicum	6.89	17	4.80	2.00	3	3	2	3	C	multiple trees from the base (multi stem); in a dense

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
330	2	Magnolia × soulangeana	2.0	3	3.0	1.00	2	4	4	3	B	more trees from the base
331	2	Ligustrum japonicum	9.71	1 2	4.00	4.00	3	3	2	3	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
332	2	Ligustrum japonicum	9.22	11	4.00	4.00	3	3	2	3	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
333	2	Ligustrum japonicum	9.53	12	4.00	4.00	3	3	2	3	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
334	2	Melia azedarach	11.28	23	5.00	3.00	3	4	3	4	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
335	2	Melia azedarach	12.36	41	10.0 0	2.20	4	3	3	1	C	
336	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	11.53	32	4.00	5.00	4	1	1	1	R	wild tree; invasive species; in a dense assembly
337	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.42	32	4.00	4.00	4	2	1	1	R	wild tree; invasive species; in a dense assembly
338	2	Chamaerops excelsa	1.91	18	1.70	1.40	2	4	4	4	B	
339	2	Platanus orientalis	9.87	95	5.60	2.20	5	3	2	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches and a
340	2	/	3.23									it was not established in the field
341	2	P h	4.89	57	6.00	2.10	4	4	5	3	A	
342	2	Phoenix canariensis	5.12	52	6.00	2.00	4	4	5	3	A	
343	2	Phoenix canariensis	5.32	62	6.00	1.70	4	4	5	3	A	
344	2	Melia azedarach	6.83	35	7.00	1.80	4	4	3	3	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
345	2	Pittosporum tobira	2.7	10	3.0	1.60	3	2	1	1	R	bent tree, without central
346	2	Eucalyptus globulus	12.70	91	14.5 0	2.50	5	2	2	1	C	irregular crown; central trunk rot and cross-section rot of cut branches
347	2	Chamaerops excelsa	4.43	15	2.00	3.50	3	4	4	4	B	
348	2	/	0.85									it was not established in the field (in a dense assembly;
349	2	T a m	3.17	4	1.50	1.80	2	3	2	3	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface surface
350	2	Tamarix sp.	2.95	6	3.00	0.30	2	3	2	3	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
351	2	Tamarix sp.	2.83	1 0	3.30	0.30	2	3	2	3	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
352	2	Ceratonia siliqua	1.95	3	2.00	1.80	1	3	2	4	C	
353	2	Phoenix canariensis	4.56	6 5	6.00	1.70	4	4	5	3	A	
354	2	Phoenix canariensis	4.87	58	6.00	1.90	4	4	5	3	A	
355	2	Campsis radicans	5.21	11	/	3.00	3	3	3	3	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
356	2	Punica granatum	7.08	5	4 .	2.10	3	3	3	2	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
357	2	Eucalyptus globulus	17.11	5 5	7.00	2.50	5	2	3	1	C	central trunk rot
358	2	Melia azedarach	9.42	13	6.00	3.00	3	4	4	2	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
359	2	Phoenix canariensis	4.61	67	6.00	1.90	4	4	5	3	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
360	2	Chamaerops excelsa	2.0	24	1.6	1.50	3	4	3	4	B	
361	2	Agave americana	2.30	/	/	/	2	5	5	3	A	
362	2	Ceratonia siliqua	1.92	3	2 .	1 .	1	3	2	4	C	
363	2	Pittosporum tobira	3.50	/	4.00	/	3	4	4	4	B	shrub; in a dense assembl, neglected area
364	2	Chamaerops excelsa	2.81	2 2	2.20	2 .	3	4	4	4	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
365	2	Tamarix sp.	5.21	21	4.80	1.90	3	3	2	4	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
366	2	Tamarix sp.	6.61	21	4.90	2.10	3	4	3	4	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
367	2	Tamarix sp.	2.09	21	4.50	1.80	3	3	3	4	C	
368	2	Chamaerops excelsa	3.80	20	2.10	2.30	3	4	4	4	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
369	2	Chamaerops excelsa	2.96	19	2.00	1.90	3	4	4	4	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
370	2	Melia azedarach	7.11	41	6.20	2.30	4	3	2	2	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
371	2	Olea europaea	8.05	17	6.00	2.10	3	4	4	4	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
372	2	Pittosporum tobira	2.51	9	3.90	1.50	3	4	4	4	B	
373	2	Laurus nobilis	5.03	7	3.00	2.20	2	3	2	3	C	
374	2	Chamaerops excelsa	3.22	2 4	2.20	2.20	3	4	4	4	B	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
375	2	Tamarix sp.	6.55	21	5.00	2.10	4	3	2	2	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface
376	2	Pittosporum tobira	4.02	7	3.40	1.60	3	3	3	4	C	in a dense assembly; neglected surface

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(god./years)		
377	2	Laurus nobilis	5.1	8	4.0	2.00	3	3	3	3	C	multiple trees from the base
378	2	Acer negundo	6.50	38	5.20	2.10	3	3	3	3	C	
379	2	Ligustrum japonicum	4.11	/	/	/	3	4	3	3	B	shrub in a dense assembly; neglected area
380	2	/	9.30									it was not established in the field
381	2	Ro	7.69	29	4.20	2.20	4	2	1	1	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
382	2	Nerium oleander	2.19	/	/	/	3	4	3	3	B	shrub
383	2	Prunus laurocerasus	4.50	/	/	/	3	4	3	3	B	shrub
384	2	Acer negundo	10.72	90	6.	5.	4	2	1	1	R	sparse crown, central trunk rot (hollows); hypertrophies on
385	2	Pinus nigra	9.84	28	5.00	6.00	4	3	3	3	C	
386	2	Prunus laurocerasus	6.18	13	5.50	1.90	4	3	3	3	C	three trunks from the base
387	2	Magnolia grandiflora	3.08	3	1.20	1.70	2	4	3	4	B	
388	2	Ligustrum japonicum	6.48	29	6.00	3.00	3	2	3	2	C	rot at the base of the tree; dry branches
389	2	Pinus pinea	4.75	13	3.20	2.20	2	4	4	4	B	
390	2	Pinus pinea	5.51	15	3.30	2.30	2	4	4	4	B	
391	2	Pinus pinea	5.04	15	3.50	2.40	2	4	4	4	B	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
392	2	Pinus pinea	5.3	11	3.0	2.60	2	3	3	4	C	
393	2	Chamaerops excelsa	2.10	26	2.40	1.10	2	5	5	4	A	
394	2	Pinus pinea	4.74	10	2.80	2.00	2	3	3	4	C	
395	2	Acer negundo	9.53	87	6.70	5.90	4	2	2	1	C	trunk rot - required conservation
396	2	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	15.00	50	5.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	irregular and thinned crown
396 a	2	Pinus nigra	16.00	49	5.00	10.0 0	4	3	2	3	C	
396 b	2	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	14.80	55	4.00	9.00	5	2	2	1	C	
397	2	Pinus pinea	5.09	10	1.40	4.00	2	3	2	4	C	
398	2	Pinus pinea	5.11	9	1.40	4.00	2	3	2	4	C	
399	2	Pinus nigra	10.20	4 3	6.00	6.50	4	2	3	2	C	a tree overgrown with ivy; the presence of dry
400	2	Acer negundo	8.53	55	6.00	4.60	4	2	2	1	C	trunk rot - required conservation
401	2	Ligustrum japonicum	4.80	50	2.00	1.80	4	1	1	/	R	
402	2	Olea europaea	1.95	23	2.20	0.58	3	5	5	4	A	topiary form
403	2	Platanus orientalis	5.20	5	1.90	3.00	2	5	4	4	A	
404	2	Platanus orientalis	5.20	5	1.80	3.00	2	5	4	4	A	
405	2	Platanus orientalis	5.20	5	1.90	2.00	2	5	4	4	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
406	2	Nerium oleander	5.9	22	8.0	1.90	4	4	3	2	B	3 trunks from the stump
407	2	Nerium oleander	6.24	22	6.00	1.80	3	4	3	3	B	
408	2	Pinus halepensis	19.04	91	10.50	3.90	5	3	3	2	C	
409	2	Ligustrum japonicum	4.47	9	4.00	1.90	3	3	3	3	C	
410	2	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.01	55	6.70	5.70	5	2	3	1	C	
411	2	Aesculus hippocastanum	13.39	29	4.40	5.00	4	3	3	2	C	
412	2	Acer negundo	12.43	44	10.00	5.80	4	2	2	1	C	without a central trunk (two trunks from the base); trunk
413	2	Aesculus hippocastanum	9.75	83	9.00	6.00	4	3	3	3	C	
414	2	Aesculus hippocastanum	13.37	36	5.20	6.00	4	3	3	3	C	
415	2	Aesculus hippocastanum	11.03	35	4.70	4.70	4	3	3	3	C	
416	2	Pinus nigra	11.85	35	5.00	9.00	4	3	3	3	C	
417	2	Prunus laurocerasus	3.60	9	2.50	1.20	3	4	4	3	B	
418	2	Pinus pinaster	11.49	63	9.00	3.00	5	3	3	2	C	the presence of dry branches
419	2	Pinus pinaster	10.78	53	10.00	5.50	5	3	4	2	B	
420	2	Pinus pinaster	9.86	57	10.00	2.80	5	3	3	2	C	trunk leaning at an angle of 45º

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
421	2	Pinus pinaster	12.	60	11.	5.50	5	3	4	2	B	
422	2	Pinus pinaster	11.04	58	10.00	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	the presence of dry branches
423	2	Pinus pinaster	11.04	62	11.00	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	the presence of dry branches
424	2	Pinus pinaster	13.44	63	13.00	2.20	5	2	3	1	C	rare crown
425	2	Pinus pinaster	10.48	48	10.00	4.50	5	3	2	2	C	
426	2	Pinus pinaster	9.48	44	11.00	2.20	5	2	2	1	C	low crown
427	2	Eucalyptus globulus	10.83	93	12.00	4.80	5	2	1	1	R	trunk rot, bark necrosis
428	2	Eucalyptus globulus	14.19	48	12.00	6.00	5	2	1	1	R	necrosis of the bark, trunk rot and on the sections of cut
429	2	Eucalyptus globulus	17.07	76	14.00	5.80	5	2	3	1	C	
430	2	Pinus pinaster	18.10	64	12.00	4.00	5	2	3	2	C	the presence of dry branches; irregular crown
431	2	Pinus pinaster	7.43	56	10.00	2.50	5	3	2	2	C	
432	2	Pinus nigra	7.74	22	5.00	5.00	4	3	3	3	C	
433	2	Aesculus hippocastanum	4.47	35	5.10	3.00	4	3	2	3	C	leaning trunk with two basic branches
434	2	Pinus nigra	13.63	50	6.00	6.90	4	3	3	3	C	
435	2	Ligustrum japonicum	11.43	31	5.00	3.90	3	3	3	2	C	rot at the base of the tree; leaning tree
436	2	Pinus nigra	15.37	32	4.00	8.00	4	3	3	3	C	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
437	2	Cupressus sempervirens	21.	59	3.0	5.00	5	3	3	2	C	
438	2	Pinus halepensis	16.98	61	9.00	7.00	5	4	3	2	B	
439	2	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	20.25	37	1.50	6.50	5	3	2	2	C	
441		Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	15.64	35	4.00	4.20	5	2	2	1	C	
442	2	Chamaerops humilis	2.47	30	3.00	1.60	3	5	4	3	A	
443	2	Laurus nobilis	5.17	6	2.20	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
444	2	Callistemon citrinus	4.06	5	2.00	1.80	3	4	3	2	B	
445	2	Callistemon citrinus	5.10	7	2.50	2.10	3	4	3	2	B	
446	2	Callistemon citrinus	4.89	1 0	2.60	2.10	3	4	3	2	B	
447	2	Callistemon citrinus	6.04	9	3.00	2.20	3	4	3	2	B	
448	2	Cycas revoluta	1.85	2 8	2.50	0.50	3	5	5	3	A	
449	2	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.52	36	6.00	7.00	5	3	3	2	C	
450	2	Nerium oleander	4.03	/	/	/	3	4	4	3	B	shrub
451	2	Ligustrum japonicum	4.10		5 .	2 .	4	4	3	2	B	
452	2	Ligustrum japonicum	6.65	24	6.00	2.40	4	4	3	2	B	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
453	2	Laurus nobilis	8.9	13	5.0	3.10	3	4	3	4	B	
454	2	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	8.18	31	3.60	3.00	5	1	1	/	R	without a top
455	2	Thuja sp.	2.90	/	/	/	3	3	2	2	C	impaired characteristic habitus
456	2	Thuja sp.	2.99	/	/	/	3	3	2	2	C	impaired characteristic habitus
457	2	Ligustrum japonicum	5.81	9	4 .	2 .	3	4	3	3	B	
458	2	Ligustrum japonicum	7.08	4 d	5.00	3.00	3	4	3	3	B	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
459	2	Eucalyptus globulus	6.92	10	4.50	1.70	2	3	2	4	C	
460	2	nedefinisana vrsta	1.87	2		/	/	1	1	/	R	dry tree
461	2	Pinus pinaster	12.99	5 9	1 2	9 .	5	3	2	2	C	the presence of dry branches
462	2	Acer negundo	11.88	39	12.00	3.00	4	3	2	2	C	
463	2	Ligustrum japonicum	1.07	/	/	/	2	3	3	4	C	shrub; shoots from the stump
464	2	Ligustrum japonicum	1.07	/	/	/	2	3	3	4	C	shrub; shoots from the stump
465	2	Acer negundo	9.87	6 5	6 .	2 .	5	2	2	1	C	trunk rot; dry branches
466	2	Acer negundo	7.84	48	7.00	2.30	5	2	2	1	C	trunk rot; dry branches
467	2	Acer negundo	7.92	34	7.00	2.10	4	3	2	2	C	
468	2	Acer negundo	14.23	52	8.00	2.40	5	3	3	1	C	dry branches

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
469	2	/	9.2									it was not established in the
470	2	Ph	7.26	40	4.00	1.50	3	3	3	4	C	in a dense assembly
471	2	Acer sp.	9.83	51	8.00	2.00	5	2	1	1	R	dry branches
472	2	Pittosporum tobira	4.87	15	4.40	2.10	3	5	5	4	A	
473	2	Olea europaea	5.02	18	5.00	2.20	3	5	5	4	A	
474	2	Acer negundo	10.98	40	8.00	2.30	4	3	2	2	C	
475	2	Washingtonia filifera	14.92	33	3.00	11.20	4	5	4	3	A	
476	2	Washingtonia filifera	13.03	33	3.00	11.20	4	5	4	3	A	
477	2	/	4.01									it was not established in the field
478	2	Ol	6.51	18	7.00	2.10	3	5	5	4	A	
479	2	Olea europaea	5.20	16	4.30	1.90	3	5	5	4	A	
480	2	Ficus carica	2.33	8	4.60	1.20	3	4	3	3	B	
481	2	nedefinisana vrsta	3.84	/	/	/	2	2	1	1	R	shrub
482	2	Yucca filamentosa	3.74	/	/	/	4	5	5	2	A	
483	2	Cycas revoluta	1.65	34	3.	1.	4	4	4	1	B	
484	2	Yucca filamentosa	2.93	/	/	/	4	3	3	2	C	
485	2	Cycas revoluta	2.10	25	1.	1.	4	5	5	1	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(years)			(years)		
486	2	Melia azedarach	10.	18	8.6	2.00	3	3	2	4	C	wild
487	2	Melia azedarach	10.54	18	6.70	2.00	3	3	2	4	C	wild
488	2	Acer sp.	8.07	33	6.00	3.20	4	2	1	1	R	dry branches; trunk rot
489	2	Pittosporum tobira	5.27	15	5.00	2.20	3	5	5	4	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
490	2	Pittosporum tobira	4.08	16	6.00	2.20	3	5	4	4	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
491	2	Phoenix canariensis	6.78	/	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of
492	2	Melia azedarach	7.32	1 8	5 . 0 0	3 . 5 0	3	3	2	3	C	wild,more trees from tree stump (multi stem)
493	2	Acer sp.	4.90	15	5.00	1.70	2	2	1	1	R	wild,more trees from tree stump (multi stem)
494	2	Acer sp.	5.15	15	5.00	1.70	2	2	1	1	R	wild,more trees from tree stump (multi stem)
495	2	Phoenix canariensis	2.50	/	4.50	0.15	2	4	4	4	B	in a dense assembly; possible
496	2	nedefinisana vrsta	6.10	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	dry tree
497	2	Phoenix canariensis	6.50	/	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of
498	2	/	7.03									it was not established in the field
499	2	C it	5.59	5	4.60	1.60	3	3	2	2	C	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./ye			(god./years)		
500	2	Acer sp.	6.8	26	4.7	2.50	5	2	1	1	R	dry branches
501	2	Nerium oleander	5.35	6 do 15	12.00	2.20	4	3	2	2	C	more trees from the stump (multi
502	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	5.95	24	9.60	6.00	3	4	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
503	2	/	10.18									it was not established in the field
504	2	/	7.75									it was not established in the field
505	2	Li	7.93	5 do 10	7.00	5.50	3	4	3	3	B	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
506	2	Phoenix canariensis	3.05	26	0.70	6.00	3	4	4	4	B	
507	2	/	8.30									it was not established in the field
508	2	Th	3.66	/	/	/	3	3	2	2	C	impaired characteristic habitus
509	2	Cycas revoluta	2.39	26	2.	0.	3	5	5	3	A	
510	2	Pinus pinaster	17.70	70	13.00	9.00	5	3	2	2	C	
511	2	Pinus pinaster	20.22	72	10.00	9.10	5	3	2	2	C	the presence of dry branches
512	2	Phoenix canariensis	7.98	/	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of
513	2	Pinus pinaster	15.49	52	12.00	9.90	5	3	3	2	C	the presence of dry branches
514	2	Acer negundo	5.24	38	6.00	3.50	5	1	1	/	R	trunk rot; ear holes insects; dry branches

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
515	2	Pinus pinaster	13.19	77	13.00	12.00	5	3	2	2	C	
516	2	Prunus laurocerasus	1.39	/	/	/	3	4	4	3	B	shrub
517	2	Prunus laurocerasus	1.21	/	/	/	3	4	4	3	B	shrub
518	2	Acer negundo	5.72	72	9.00	2.80	5	3	2	1	C	
519	2	/	6.10									it was not established in the field
520	2	/	9.32									it was not established in the field
521	2	Pinus pinaster	11.13	68	12.00	8.00	5	3	2	2	C	the presence of dry branches
522	2	Pinus pinaster	15.56	81	13.00	11.00	5	3	2	2	C	the presence of dry branches
523	2	Nerium oleander	4.59	/	/	/	3	4	4	3	B	shrub
524	2	Platanus orientalis	14.11	65	10.00	3.50	5	3	3	2	C	a radically pruned tree with overgrown branches and a thinned crown
525	2	Acer negundo	7.74	65	7.00	2.40	5	2	2	1	C	
526	2	Washingtonia filifera	10.48	35	3.50	8.00	4	5	4	3	A	
527	2	Acer negundo	4.25	73	3.00	3.50	5	1	1	/	R	overturned trunk; at a height of 3.6m only water shoots without real
528	2	Nerium oleander	5.11	3 do 15	5.00	2.00	4	3	2	2	C	more trees from the stump (multi stem) dense assembl
529	2	Nerium oleander	6.89	3 do 15	5.50	2.00	4	3	2	2	C	more trees from the stump (multi stem) dense assembl
530	2	Nerium oleander	5.51	3 do 15	5.50	2.00	4	3	2	2	C	more trees from the stump (multi stem) dense assembl

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
531	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	9.55	30	5.00	3.50	5	1	1	/	R	trunk leaning at an angle of 45º
532	2	nedefinisana vrsta	4.05	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	dry tree
533	2	Nerium oleander	2.30	/	/	/	2	4	4	3	B	shrub
534	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	8.10	17	5.50	3.50	4	2	1	2	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
535	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	9.84	16	5.80	3.40	4	2	1	2	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
536	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	9.21	17	5.80	3.50	4	2	1	2	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
537	2	Robinia pseudoacacia	9.62	17	6.00	3.60	4	1	1	/	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
539	2	Olea europaea	4.50	21	3.30	2.10	3	2	2	4	C	in a planter on the terrace of hospitality facility
540	2	Olea europaea	4.55	17	4.00	2.20	3	2	2	4	C	in a planter on the terrace of hospitality facility
541	2	/	6.03									it was not established in the field
542	2	/	9.81									it was not established in the field
543	2	Olea europaea	1.85		3.50	2.00	3	2	2	4	C	in a planter on the terrace of hospitality facility
544	2	Olea europaea	2.10	39	2.00	1.20	3	2	2	4	C	in a planter on the terrace of the restaurant
545	2	Laurus nobilis	2.50	3 do 9	5.00	2.00	3	3	4	4	B	multiple shoots from the base (multi stem); in a planter on the restaurant's

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
546	2	Pinus pinaster	18.51	67	12.00	9.90	5	3	3	2	C	
547	2	Pinus pinaster	18.96	60	13.00	10.00	5	3	3	2	C	
548	2	Thuja sp.	2.69	/	/	/	3	2	1	1	R	impaired characteristic habitus
549	2	Thuja sp.	2.70	/	/	/	3	2	1	1	R	impaired characteristic habitus
550	2	Chamaerops humilis	2.35	13	2.00	1.60	3	5	4	3	A	
551	2	Platanus orientalis	5.69	20	3.00	2.50	3	2	1	1	R	dry branches; trunk rot
552	2	/	7.02									it was not established in the field
553	2	Acer negundo	13.26	65	14.00	3.80	5	2	2	1	C	dry branches; trunk rot
554	2	Nerium oleander	4.50	/	/	/	3	4	4	3	B	shrub
555	2	Pinus pinaster	15.06	75	8.00	12.00	5	3	2	2	C	high crown
609	2	Phoenix canariensis	4.85	64	8.00	2.00	3	4	5	4	A	
610	2	Ailanthus altissima	9.21	10 do 20	4.00	2.50	3	3	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive kind
611	2	Laurus nobilis	4.00	5 do 10	3.00	1.80	3	3	2	4	C	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
612	2	Laurus nobilis	4.85	5 do 10	3.00	1.80	3	3	2	4	C	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
613	2	Laurus nobilis	3.55	5 do 10	3.00	1.80	3	3	2	4	C	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
614	2	Laurus nobilis	3.80	5 do 10	3.00	1.80	3	3	2	4	C	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
615	2	Ailanthus altissima	5.02	10 do 20	4.00	2.50	3	3	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive kind

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
616	2	Ailanthus altissima	9.11	10 do 20	5.00	2.50	3	3	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive kind
617	2	Ailanthus altissima	8.56	10 do 20	4.50	2.50	3	3	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive kind
618	2	Ailanthus altissima	7.09	10 do 20	5.00	2.50	3	3	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive kind
619	2	Ailanthus altissima	6.55	10 do 20	5.00	2.50	3	3	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive kind
620	2	Chamaerops humilis	2.06	8 do 15	4.50	1.50	3	5	4	3	A	
621	2	Phoenix canariensis	2.10	34	2.50	0.30	3	4	4	4	B	
622	2	Thuja sp.	3.95	8	3.20	1.60	4	3	2	2	C	impaired characteristic habitus
623	2	Ligustrum japonicum	3.99	/	/	/	2	3	2	4	C	shrub
624	2	Phoenix canariensis	4.51	64	7.00	1.60	3	4	4	4	B	
625	2	Phoenix canariensis	4.66	75	6.00	1.60	3	4	4	4	B	
626	2	Thuja sp.	4.11	7	2.60	1.40	4	3	2	2	C	impaired characteristic habitus
627	2	Phoenix canariensis	3.03	77	6.00	1.30	3	5	4	4	A	
628	2	Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'	3.80	24	2.60	/	3	5	4	3	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		

Categories:
A - High quality trees
B - Trees of good quality (preservation with care measures
C - Trees of limited quality (significant care measures)
R - Trees of low quality (for removal)

Age of trees:
1 - Young trees
2- Medium-aged trees
3 - Mature trees
4- Too mature

Physiological condition:
5 - Excellent, no damage
4 - Good - with less intensity of damaged branches
3- Acceptable - with mechanical damage and a large number of broken branches
2 - Bad - diseased tree with the possibility of recovery
1 - Unacceptable - a dry or diseased tree without the possibility of recovery

Aesthetic appearance (decorativeness):
5 - Excellent, exceptional decorativeness
4 - Very good - high degree of decoration
3 - Good - minor remedial measures required
2 - Sufficient - significant remedial measures required
1 - Unacceptable - impossibility of implementing rehabilitation measures

Expected lifespan :
1 - Up to 10 years
2 - 10-20 years
3 - 20-40 years
4 - Over 40 years

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
556	3	Pinus pinaster	16.64	69	14.00	11.00	5	3	3	2	C	high crown
557	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.91	34	4.00	6.30	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
558	3	Pinus pinaster	19.28	92	14.00	12.50	5	3	2	2	C	high crown
559	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.55	9	4.50	3.30	5	2	2	1	C	sparse, irregular crown
560	3	Pinus pinaster	11.41	44	9.00	10.00	5	3	2	2	C	high crown
561	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	15.56	25	4.50	9.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
562	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.38	40	4.50	11.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
563	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.80	38	5.00	8.00	5	2	1	1	R	
564	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	16.37	33	7.00	11.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
565	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.46	31	6.00	11.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
566	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.33	36	5.50	13.50	5	2	2	1	C	sparse, irregular crown
567	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.71	21	4.50	8.00	5	1	1	/	R	overturned

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
568	3	Pinus pinaster	18.15	77	14.00	14.00	5	3	3	2	C	high crown
569	3	Pinus pinaster	19.37	69	14.00	15.00	5	3	3	2	C	high crown
570	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	18.32	27	4.00	9.00	5	2	1	1	R	
571	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.48	33	7.00	8.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
572	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	13.89	37	3.50	8.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
573	3	Pinus pinaster	18.51	63	14.00	13.00	5	3	3	2	C	high crown
574	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.59	59	8.00	9.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
575	3	Robinia pseudoacacia	9.37	15	6.00	5.00	3	3	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
576	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.67	23	5.00	7.10	5	2	2	1	C	sparse, irregular crown
577	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.75	57	7.50	8.20	5	2	2	1	C	sparse, irregular crown
578	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	16.29	60	6.00	8.50	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
579	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	14.94	36	3.50	8.70	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
580	3	Pinus pinaster	15.95	80	11.00	10.00	5	3	3	2	C	high crown
581	3	Laurus nobilis	6.99	8 do 13	9.00	3.00	3	4	3	4	B	more trees from the stump (multi stem)
582	3	Laurus nobilis	7.72	8 do 13	10.00	3.50	3	4	3	4	B	more trees from the stump (multi stem)
583	3	Pinus pinaster	17.08	79	14.00	10.00	5	3	3	2	C	high crown
584	3	Pinus pinaster	14.08	120	9.00	10.00	5	3	2	2	C	
585	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	16.87	46	6.00	9.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
586	3	Ficus carica	3.27	10	4.00	2.10	3	4	3	3	B	
587	3	Pittosporum tobira	4.05	16	4.50	2.10	4	3	3	3	C	
588	3	Nerium oleander	2.81	10 do 20	5.20	2.00	3	4	3	2	B	more trees from the stump (multi stem)
589	3	Nerium oleander	4.71	4 do 20	6.20	2.10	3	4	3	2	B	more trees from the stump (multi stem)
590	3	Nerium oleander	4.52	4 do 20	6.00	2.00	3	4	2	2	B	more trees from the stump (multi stem)
591	3	/	0.23									it was not established in the field
592	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.91	75	6.00	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	
593	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.53	70	6.00	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	
594	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.11	60	6.00	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	
595	3	Phoenix canariensis	3.45	70	6.00	1.60	3	4	5	4	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
596	3	Phoenix canariensis	1.65	65	5.60	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	
597	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.04	65	5.60	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	
598	3	Phoenix canariensis	3.19	70	6.00	1.60	3	4	5	4	A	
599	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.33	70	5.60	0.80	3	4	5	4	A	
600	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.49	75	6.00	1.20	3	4	5	4	A	
601	3	Phoenix canariensis	1.92	60	5.60	0.80	3	4	5	4	A	
602	3	Tamarix sp.	8.99	25	5.00	1.90	4	3	4	3	B	
603	3	Phoenix canariensis	5.37	80	8.00	2.10	4	4	5	4	A	
604	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.40	74	6.00	0.80	3	4	5	4	A	
605	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.21	70	6.00	0.80	3	4	5	4	A	
606	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.00	62	6.00	0.80	3	4	5	4	A	
607	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.11	60	6.00	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	
608	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.19	60	6.00	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	
629	3	Olea europaea	2.96	8	2.00	1.90	2	4	2	4	B	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the characteristic general appearance of the species; possible transplantation
630	3	Olea europaea	3.11	10	2.00	1.50	3	5	4	4	A	
631	3	Liquidambar styraciflua	3.20	3	2.00	2.10	2	4	3	4	B	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
632	3	Prunus sp.	3.90	3	2.00	2.10	2	4	3	4	B	
633	3	Liquidambar styraciflua	3.44	3	2.00	2.10	2	4	3	4	B	
634	3	Prunus sp.	3.15	3	2.00	2.00	2	4	3	4	B	
635	3	Pittosporum tobira	3.01	/	/	/	3	4	4	4	B	shrub , grouping
636	3	Pittosporum tobira	2.70	/	/	/	3	4	4	4	B	shrub , grouping
637	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.28	38	9.00	6.50	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
638	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	15.30	47	10.00	8.30	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
639	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	16.90	25	5.10	3.20	5	2	2	1	C	sparse, irregular crown
640	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.10	34	7.0	6.3	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
641	3	Pinus pinaster	16.80	69	10.00	11.00	5	3	3	2	C	high crown
642	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	15.45	9	4.50	3.30	5	2	2	1	C	sparse, irregular crown
643	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	16.05	20	4.70	3.30	5	2	2	1	C	sparse, irregular crown
644	3	Pinus pinaster	17.83	67	12.00	11.00	5	3	3	2	C	high crown

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
645	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	16.62	32	5.40	11.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
646	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.25	39	4.30	11.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
647	3	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	19.53	37	3.50	8.00	5	3	2	2	C	sparse, irregular crown
648	3	Laurus nobilis	7.40	8 do 13	10.00	3.50	3	4	3	4	B	more trees from the stump (multi stem)
650	3	Phoenix canariensis	5.25	73	8.00	4.20	4	4	5	3	A	
651	3	Phoenix canariensis	5.55	75	8.00	4.10	4	4	5	3	A	
652	3	Phoenix canariensis	4.77	75	8.00	4.10	4	4	5	3	A	
653	3	Celtis australis	10.57	35	9.00	2.30	4	5	4	3	A	
654	3	Celtis australis	7.56	48	8.00	2.40	4	5	4	3	A	
655	3	Olea europaea	5.47	40	5.00	1.70	4	5	5	4	A	
656	3	Olea europaea	5.35	52	5.00	1.90	4	5	5	4	A	
657	3	Olea europaea	5.25	43	5.00	1.70	4	5	5	4	A	
658	3	Olea europaea	5.13	19	3.50	1.80	4	5	5	4	A	
659	3	Olea europaea	5.14	42	5.00	1.80	4	5	5	4	A	
660	3	Olea europaea	5.67	39	5.00	2.10	4	5	5	4	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
661	3	Olea europaea	4.00	29	4.50	2.30	4	5	5	4	A	
662	3	Olea europaea	5.36	31	5.50	1.70	4	5	5	4	A	two trunks from a tree stump
663	3	Olea europaea	3.99	18	4.00	1.60	4	3	3	4	C	two young branches from overturned trunk
664	3	Melia azedarach	10.32	68	10.00	4.20	5	4	4	2	B	
665	3	Nerium oleander	6.87	12 do 14	7.50	3.20	3	4	4	3	B	more trees from the stump (multi stem)
666	3	Nerium oleander	6.03	12 do 14	8.00	3.30	3	4	3	3	B	more trees from the stump (multi stem)
667	3	Pinus nigra	8.56	40	5.50	5.00	4	3	2	3	C	shedding of conifers
668	3	Tamarix sp.	3.36	10 do 20	8.00	2.30	4	2	1	1	R	more trees from the stump (multi stem) bark necrosis and trunk rot
669	3	Ficus carica	5.16	35	7.00	3.40	4	3	3	3	C	
670	3	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.50	25	5.50	3.80	4	3	1	3	R	
679	3	Lagerstroemia indica	2.72	3	1.50	2.00	2	5	4	4	A	invasive species;
680	3	Lagerstroemia indica	3.05	3	1.50	2.00	2	5	4	4	A	
681	3	Lagerstroemia indica	2.85	3	1.50	2.00	2	5	4	4	A	
682	3	Lagerstroemia indica	3.00	3	1.50	2.00	2	5	4	4	A	
683	3	Lagerstroemia indica	3.11	3	1.50	2.00	2	5	4	4	A	
684	3	Olea europaea	2.33	30	/	0.60	3	2	1	4	C	trimmed crown; trunk without leaves; possibility of recovery

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
685	3	Phoenix canariensis	3.01	60	2.00	1.40	4	3	3	3	C	
686	3	Phoenix canariensis	1.80	45	3.00	0.60	3	4	4	4	B	
687	3	Chamaerops humilis	1.54	20	1.90	1.40	3	4	4	4	B	
688	3	Phoenix canariensis	6.10	70	7.00	1.80	4	4	5	3	A	
689	3	Phoenix canariensis	6.00	70	7.00	1.80	4	4	5	3	A	
690	3	Phoenix canariensis	5.02	70	7.00	1.80	4	4	5	3	A	
691	3	Phoenix canariensis	5.90	70	7.00	1.80	4	4	5	3	A	
692	3	Cocos nucifera	2.65	14	5.00	1.70	2	2	2	4	C	
693	3	Chamaerops excelsa	4.33	20	2.50	2.30	3	4	5	4	A	
694	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.41	70	7.00	1.80	4	4	5	3	A	
695	3	Magnolia grandiflora	3.88	4	1.20	2.10	2	1	1	/	R	dry tree
696	3	Cedrus atlantica 'Pendula'	2.10	/	/	/	2	4	4	4	B	
697	3	Quercus ilex	3.65	3	0.90	1.80	2	1	1	/	R	dry tree
698	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.57	65	6.00	0.50	3	4	5	4	A	
699	3	Chamaerops excelsa	3.06	21	3.50	1.80	3	4	5	4	A	
700	3	Chamaerops excelsa	2.88	13	2.00	1.70	3	4	5	4	A	
701	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.66	65	6.00	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
702	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.70	65	6.00	0.60	3	4	5	4	A	
703	3	Chamaerops excelsa	1.80	13	1.50	1.10	3	4	4	4	B	
704	3	Phoenix canariensis	0.95	65	5.00	0.60	3	3	4	4	B	
705	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.64	75	6.00	1.10	3	4	5	4	A	
706	3	Chamaerops humilis	2.03	18	1.90	1.80	3	5	4	4	A	
707	3	Phoenix canariensis	3.31	75	6.00	1.10	3	4	5	4	A	
708	3	Cycas revoluta	1.06	19	2.00	0.40	3	5	4	3	A	
709	3	Phoenix canariensis	1.20	70	6.00	0.70	3	4	5	4	A	
710	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.90	75	6.00	1.10	3	4	5	4	A	
711	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.94	74	6.00	0.80	3	4	5	4	A	
712	3	Phoenix canariensis	5.03	79	7.00	1.90	4	4	5	3	A	
713	3	Phoenix canariensis	3.04	74	6.00	0.80	3	4	5	4	A	
714	3	Phoenix canariensis	1.82	48	5.50	0.80	3	3	3	4	C	
715	3	Phoenix canariensis	6.00	83	7.00	1.90	4	4	5	3	A	
716	3	Phoenix canariensis	6.50	85	7.00	2.00	4	4	5	3	A	
717	3	Phoenix canariensis	4.22	73	7.00	1.70	4	4	5	3	A	
718	3	Phoenix canariensis	4.50	73	7.00	1.90	4	4	5	3	A	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
719	3	Phoenix canariensis	3.11	65	7.00	1.50	4	4	5	3	A	
720	3	Phoenix canariensis	3.05	70	7.00	1.60	4	4	5	3	A	
721	3	Phoenix canariensis	2.03	65	5.00	1.30	4	4	4	3	B	
722	3	Phoenix canariensis	3.30	73	7.00	1.90	4	4	5	3	A	
723	3	Cocos nucifera	2.65	14	5.00	1.70	2	2	2	4	C	
724	3	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.33	/	/	/	2	5	4	4	A	
725	3	Chamaerops humilis	0.65	/	/	/	2	4	5	4	A	
726	3	Chamaerops humilis	0.55	/	/	/	2	4	5	4	A	
727	3	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.45	/	/	/	2	5	4	4	A	
728	3	Chamaerops humilis	1.44	/	/	/	2	4	5	4	A	
729	3	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	4.05	/	/	/	2	5	4	4	A	
730	3	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.50	/	/	/	2	5	4	4	A	
731	3	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.11	/	/	/	2	5	4	4	A	
732	3	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	4.77	/	/	/	2	5	4	4	A	
733	3	Melia azedarach	3.22	4	1.80	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
734	3	Melia azedarach	3.30	4	1.80	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
735	3	Thuja sp.	4.86	11	3.50	1.80	3	3	2	4	C	impaired characteristic habitus

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
736	3	Ceratonia siliqua	3.11	4	1.50	2.00	2	5	4	4	A	
737	3	Nerium oleander	3.65	4	4.10	1.60	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
738	3	Thuja sp.	5.50	11	3.50	1.70	3	3	2	4	C	impaired characteristic habitus
739	3	Pinus pinea	2.99	8	2.10	,1.9	2	5	4	4	A	
740	3	Pinus pinea	2.94	8	2.10	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
741	3	Pinus pinea	2.86	8	2.10	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
742	3	Melia azedarach	3.20	6	1.80	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
743	3	Liquidambar styraciflua	3.15	3	1.40	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
744	3	Melia azedarach	3.35	6	1.90	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
745	3	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.51	/	/	/	2	5	4	4	A	
746	3	Pinus pinea	2.90	8	2.10	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
747	3	Magnolia grandiflora	3.95	4	1.30	1.75	2	4	4	4	A	
748	3	Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'	3.30	3	1.50	1.30	2	5	4	4	A	
749	3	Melia azedarach	3.40	4	1.60	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
750	3	Melia azedarach	3.02	3	1.80	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
751	3	Melia azedarach	3.80	6	1.60	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
752	3	Melia azedarach	3.55	3	1.70	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
753	3	Pinus pinea	3.05	8	2.10	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
754	3	Pinus pinea	2.91	9	2.20	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
755	3	Pinus pinea	3.10	7	1.90	1.90	2	4	4	4	A	
756	3	Cocos nucifera	2.77	14	5.00	1.70	2	2	2	4	C	
757	3	Melia azedarach	4.06	6	1.90	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
758	3	Nerium oleander	3.51	/	/	/	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
759	3	Nerium oleander	3.50	/	/	/	3	5	4	3	A	shrub
760	3	Nerium oleander	3.55	/	/	/	3	5	4	3	A	shrub
761	3	Quercus ilex	3.60	4	1.20	1.80	2	1	1	/	R	dry tree
762	3	Nerium oleander	3.40	/	/	/	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
763	3	Nerium oleander	3.44	/	/	/	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
764	3	Nerium oleander	3.49	/	`	/	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
765	3	Nerium oleander	3.60	/	/	/	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
766	3	Nerium oleander	3.63	/	/	/	2	5	4	3	A	shrub
775	3	Melia azedarach	3.30	3	1.80	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
776	3	Pinus pinea	2.95	7	2.00	1.90	2	4	4	4	B	

Number	Sect.	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		

Categories:
A - High quality trees
B - Trees of good quality (preservation with care measures
C - Trees of limited quality (significant care measures)
R - Trees of low quality (for removal)

Age of trees:
1 - Young trees
0 2- Medium-aged trees
1 3 - Mature trees
4- Too mature

Physiological condition:
5 - Excellent, no damage
4 - Good - with less intensity of damaged branches
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2 - Bad - diseased tree with the possibility of recovery
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Aesthetic appearance (decorativeness):
5 - Excellent, exceptional decorativeness
4 - Very good - high degree of decoration
3 - Good - minor remedial measures required
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1 - Unacceptable - impossibility of implementing rehabilitation measures

Expected lifespan :
1 - Up to 10 years
2 - 10-20 years
3 - 20-40 years
4 - Over 40 years

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
671	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	7.87	33	5.50	3.80	4	3	2	3	R	invasive species; proposal for removal
672	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	7.76	27	5.50	3.90	4	3	2	3	R	invasive species; proposal for removal
673	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.31	23	5.50	3.80	4	3	2	3	R	invasive species; proposal for removal
674	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	5.70	18	5.50	3.60	4	3	2	3	R	invasive species; proposal for removal
675	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	5.74	25	5.40	3.90	4	3	2	3	R	invasive species; proposal for removal
676	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	5.66	22	5.50	3.80	4	3	2	3	R	invasive species; proposal for removal
677	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.73	21	5.40	3.60	4	3	2	3	R	invasive species; proposal for removal
678	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	7.28	33	5.60	3.70	4	3	2	3	R	invasive species; proposal for removal
767	4	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.20	/	/	/	2	2	1	1	R	physiologically very weakened
768	4	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.15	/	/	/	2	1	1	/	R	dry tree
769	4	Quercus ilex	3.82	4	1.00	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
770	4	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.05	/	/	/	2	1	1	/	R	dry tree
771	4	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.55	/	/	/	2	3	3	4	C	
772	4	Quercus ilex	3.15	3	0.90	1.80	2	1	1	/	R	dry tree
773	4	Quercus ilex	4.20	5	1.20	1.80	2	5	4	4	A	
774	4	Quercus ilex	3.65	4	1.20	1.80	2	5	4	4	A	
777	4	Pinus pinea	2.51	2	2.00	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
778	4	Melia azedarach	2.95	2	1.80	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
779	4	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	3.00	4	0.50	/	2	1	1	/	R	
780	4	Cinnamomum camphora	3.05	9	2.60	1.50	3	1	1	/	R	
781	4	Pinus pinea	3.14	7	1.90	1.80	2	5	4	4	A	
782	4	Melia azedarach	3.41	4	1.80	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
783	4	Pinus pinea	3.08	7	1.90	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
784	4	Pinus pinea	3.22	7	1.90	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
785	4	Melia azedarach	3.56	3	1.80	1.80	2	4	4	4	B	
786	4	Pinus pinea	2.66	6	1.90	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
787	4	Pinus pinea	3.52	7	1.90	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
788	4	Pinus pinea	3.02	7	1.90	1.90	2	5	4	4	A	
789	4	/	3.01									it was not established in the field
790	4	/	4.83									it was not established in the field
791	4	/	2.71									it was not established in the field
792	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.16	16	5.00	2.20	3	3	1	4	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
793	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	7.98	22	12.00	2.40	5	2	1	2	R	shoots from the stump; wild tree; invasive species; proposal for removal

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
794	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.88	23	4.00	4.00	3	2	1	3	R	shoots from the stump; wild tree; invasive species; proposal for removal
795	4	Paulownia tomentosa	9.26	22	6.50	3.20	3	4	4	4	B	
796	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.82	22	4.00	4.00	3	2	1	4	R	shoots from the stump; wild tree; invasive species; proposal for removal
797	4	Melia azedarach	6.62	23	5.50	2.30	3	3	2	4	C	
798	4	Paulownia tomentosa	8.06	21	4.00	4.20	3	4	3	4	B	
799	4	Melia azedarach	7.87	13	2.50	3.40	3	4	3	4	B	
800	4	Paulownia tomentosa	10.00	22	7.00	3.20	3	4	4	4	B	
801	4	Paulownia tomentosa	4.84	15	4.00	3.00	3	3	3	4	C	
802	4	Platanus orientalis	10.45	36	13.00	3.00	4	4	5	3	A	
803	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	9.41	25	6.00	4.10	4	3	1	3	R	shoots from the stump; wild tree; invasive species; proposal for removal
804	4	Phoenix canariensis	4.26	69	6.00	1.70	4	4	4	3	B	
805	4	Melia azedarach	6.14	10	5.00	3.00	3	3	3	4	C	
806	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.79	30	6.00	4.00	5	2	1	1	R	a large number of dry branches; overgrown tree; in a dense assembly
807	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.80	28	6.00	4.00	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
808	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.05	44	6.00	4.40	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
809	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.42	27	6.00	5.00	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
810	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.62	23	4.80	5.00	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
811	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	8.61	20	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
812	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.14	36	5.00	5.20	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
813	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.14	71	8.00	4.50	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
814	4	Laurus nobilis	6.96	21	4.00	4.80	4	2	2	2	C	
815	4	Laurus nobilis	6.12	23	1.80	4.30	4	1	1	/	R	dry tree; in a dense assembly
816	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.45	36	7.00	5.20	5	2	2	1	C	a large number of dry branches; receding upper part of the canopy;
817	4	Pinus pinaster	6.08	99	12.00	4.10	5	4	3	2	B	lower dry branches; crown lift required
818	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	7.94	38	6.00	4.20	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
819	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	8.68	26	4.60	4.10	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
820	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	5.48	21	6.00	3.00	5	3	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
821	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.10	25	3.00	3.50	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree; in a dense assembly
822	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.39	37	5.00	5.20	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree; in a dense assembly
823	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.90	34	5.50	5.80	5	2	2	2	C	a large number of dry branches; in a dense assembly
824	4	Pinus pinaster	13.33	94	16.00	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	
825	4	Pinus pinaster	13.74	80	16.00	5.00	5	2	3	1	C	shedding of needle-like organs; dry branches
826	4	Populus nigra	19.53	100	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	dry tree
827	4	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.31	46	7.00	6.70	5	3	2	1	C	overgrown tree
828	4	Pinus pinaster	11.68	90	12.00	7.00	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
829	4	Nerium oleander	5.12	7 do 15	5.00	/	3	4	3	3	B	shedding of needle-like organs; dry branches (multi
830	4	Nerium oleander	5.40	7 do 15	5.00	/	3	4	3	3	B	shoots from the stump (multi stem)
831	4	Nerium oleander	5.24	7 do 15	5.00	/	3	4	3	3	B	shoots from the stump (multi stem)
832	4	Nerium oleander	1.74	/	/	/	3	4	4	3	B	
833	4	Chamaerops humilis	3.63	50	6.00	2.00	4	4	4	3	B	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
834	4	Washingtonia filifera	14.73	52	2.50	9.50	5	4	5	2	A	
835	4	Robinia pseudoacacia	9.54	45	4.20	5.00	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree

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Age of trees:
1 - Young trees
2- Medium-aged trees
3 - Mature trees
4- Too mature
5- Veterans - aging phase

Physiological condition:
5 - Excellent, no damage
4 - Good - with less intensity of damaged branches
3- Acceptable - with mechanical damage and a large number of broken branches
2 - Bad - diseased tree with the possibility of recovery
1 - Unacceptable - a dry or diseased tree without the possibility of recovery

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		

Aesthetic appearance (decorativeness):
5 - Excellent, exceptional decorativeness
4 - Very good - high degree of decoration
3 - Good - minor remedial measures required
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1 - Unacceptable - impossibility of implementing rehabilitation measures

Expected lifespan :
1 - Up to 10 years
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4 - Over 40 years

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
836	5	Pinus pinea	9.53	105	15.00	6.00	5	4	4	2	B	necessary pruning of the lower ones dry branches
837	5	Pinus pinea	9.02	78	15.00	6.00	5	4	4	2	B	necessary pruning of the lower dry branches
838	5	Pinus pinea	10.43	90	13.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	necessary pruning of the lower dry branches and crown lifting
839	5	Pinus pinea	11.38	85	13.00	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	in a dense assembly; necessary pruning of lower dry branches
840	5	Pinus halepensis	12.24	100	9.00	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	crooked tree
841	5	Pinus pinea	10.98	100	15.00	6.00	5	4	4	2	B	necessary pruning of the lower dry branches
842	5	Pinus pinea	9.95	98	15.00	7.00	5	4	4	2	B	
843	5	Pinus pinea	8.59	110	17.00	8.00	5	4	5	2	A	
844	5	Pinus pinea	2.71	5	1.50	1.80	2	3	3	4	C	inadequate conditions for growth and development (too small an opening in the asphalt around the tree)
845	5	Pinus pinea	2.47	5	1.50	1.80	2	3	3	4	C	inadequate conditions for growth and development (too small an opening in the asphalt around the tree)
846	5	Pinus pinea	2.67	5	1.50	1.80	2	3	3	4	C	inadequate conditions for growth and development (too small an opening in the asphalt around the tree)
847	5	Phoenix canariensis	4.24	79	6.00	1.90	4	4	4	3	B	
848	5	Magnolia grandiflora	5.52	15	5.10	2.10	3	4	4	4	B	
849	5	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.97	35	4.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	finished; holes done by xylophagous insects on the trunk; dry branches

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
850	5	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.12	56	6.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	finished; holes done by xylophagous insects on the trunk; dry branches
851	5	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.73	62	7.00	5.00	5	2	2	1	C	finished; holes done by xylophagous insects on the trunk; dry branches
852	5	Pinus halepensis	8.61	93	17.00	4.30	5	4	4	2	B	necessary pruning of the lower dry branches and crown lifting
1312	5	Magnolia grandiflora	8.05	14	4.00	2.00	3	4	4	4	B	
1313	5	Robinia pseudoacacia	10.10	21	5.00	3.50	4	1	1	/	R	
1314	5	Magnolia grandiflora	6.21	14	4.00	1.70	3	4	4	4	B	
1315	5	Magnolia grandiflora	5.50	13	4.00	1.20	3	4	4	4	B	
1316	5	Magnolia grandiflora	3.05	7	1.50	1.50	2	2	2	1	C	inadequate conditions for growth and development (too small an opening in the asphalt around the
1317	5	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.10	/	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	branch from the remains of the pruned

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			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		

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Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
853	6	Pinus halepensis	9.81	41	13.00	4.00	4	4	4	3	B	
854	6	Pinus halepensis	9.99	60	10.00	4.20	4	4	4	3	B	
855	6	Pinus halepensis	7.70	37	8.00	4.00	4	3	2	3	B	
856	6	Pinus halepensis	11.64	62	10.00	5.30	4	4	3	3	B	
857	6	Melia azedarach	4.38	52	6.00	2.10	5	2	1	1	R	radically pruned tree with overgrown branches
858	6	Melia azedarach	5.09	42	6.00	1.80	5	2	1	1	R	radically pruned tree with overgrown branches
859	6	Melia azedarach	4.70	40	6.00	2.20	5	2	1	1	R	radically pruned tree with overgrown branches
860	6	Melia azedarach	4.69	34	6.00	2.20	5	2	1	1	R	radically pruned tree with overgrown branches
861	6	Melia azedarach	4.20	34	6.00	2.20	5	2	1	1	R	radically pruned tree with overgrown branches
862	6	Melia azedarach	5.46	34	6.00	2.20	5	2	1	1	R	radically pruned tree with overgrown branches
864	6	Phoenix canariensis	3.73	49	6.00	1.20	3	4	3	4	B	
865	6	Laurus nobilis	4.24	3 do 9	4.00	2.00	3	4	3	4	B	more shoots from the stump (multi stem)
866	6	Laurus nobilis	6.09	22	6.00	2.00	4	4	2	3	C	trunk leaning at an angle of 45°
867	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	4.33	80	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	overturned trunk; no branches, only water shoots
868	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	3.10	95	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	overturned trunk; no branches,
869	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	5.24	87	2.00	3.50	5	2	2	1	C	overturned trunk; thin young branches; conservation as a natural monument - conservation required

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
870	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	5.85	42	4.00	3.50	5	2	2	1	C	overturned trunk; thin young branches; central trunk rot; conservation as a natural monument - conservation required
871	6	Nerium oleander	1.98	/	/	/	3	4	4	3	B	
872	6	Laurus nobilis	6.43	5 do 14	7.00	1.20	4	4	3	3	B	shoots from the stump (multi stem)
873	6	Laurus nobilis	3.98	2 do 10	3.00	0.60	3	4	3	4	B	shoots from the stump (multi stem)
874	6	Melia azedarach	6.94	68	7.00	4.10	5	3	3	2	C	
875	6	Melia azedarach	7.63	17	1.50	3.00	3	2	1	1	R	
876	6	Melia azedarach	7.21	90	7.00	3.00	5	3	2	2	C	
877	6	Laurus nobilis	5.03	24	6.00	2.50	4	2	2	2	C	it is necessary to remove dry and superficial branches and shape the crown
878	6	Laurus nobilis	6.52	38	6.00	3.00	4	2	2	2	C	it is necessary to remove dry and superficial branches and shape the crown
879	6	Melia azedarach	7.01	44	5.50	3.80	5	3	2	2	C	
880	6	Populus nigra	9.13	73	6.00	5.50	5	2	2	1	C	radically pruned tree with overgrown branches
881	6	Ligustrum japonicum	4.69	23	5.00	2.70	4	2	1	1	R	thinned crown; big number of dry branches
882	6	Robinia pseudoacacia	6.08	18	3.00	2.70	3	2	1	1	R	wild tree; invasive kind
883	6	Pittosporum tobira	2.01	15	4.50	1.60	4	2	1	2	R	trunk leaning at an angle of 45°

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
884	6	Laurus nobilis	4.03	15	4.50	1.10	3	3	2	4	C	bent tree
885	6	Pittosporum tobira	4.13	12	5.00	1.90	4	3	3	3	C	shoots from the stump (multi stem)
886	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	6.90	51	6.00	3.00	5	2	2	1	C	trunk leaning at an angle
887	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	7.28	71	6.00	5.00	5	2	2	1	C	trunk leaning at an angle
888	6	Chamaerops excelsa	3.42	13	2.00	2.40	3	4	4	4	B	
889	6	Phoenix canariensis	4.21	80	6.50	2.20	4	4	4	3	B	
890	6	Laurus nobilis	5.82	10	5.00	2.00	3	2	1	1	R	dry branches; violated characteristic habitus of the
891	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	7.15	46	4.00	4.50	5	2	1	1	R	overturned; shoots holes of xylophagous insects on the trunk; rare and irregular crown
892	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	6.96	29	5.50	4.00	5	2	1	1	R	overturned; shoots holes of xylophagous insects on the trunk; rare and irregular crown
893	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	7.08	33	6.00	4.50	5	2	1	1	R	overturned; shoots holes of xylophagous insects on the trunk; rare and irregular crown
894	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.62	30	5.00	4.50	5	3	2	2	C	
895	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.46	60	7.00	4.50	5	3	3	2	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
896	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.27	64	6.00	5.20	5	3	3	2	C	
897	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.18	33	5.00	4.50	5	2	2	1	C	
898	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.64	73	7.00	4.20	5	3	3	2	C	
899	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	6.89	30	6.00	3.00	5	2	2	1	C	crown molding required
900	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	6.65	47	6.50	5.00	5	2	2	1	C	crown molding required
901	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	7.64	3	6.00	3.20	5	2	2	2	C	crown molding required
902	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	6.83	69	6.00	4.00	5	2	2	2	C	crown molding required
903	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	6.07	80	6.00	4.00	5	2	2	2	C	crown molding required
904	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	6.76	35	6.50	3.20	5	2	2	2	C	crown molding required
905	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	8.01	38	6.00	5.00	5	2	1	1	R	overgrown tree
906	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.12	43	6.00	5.00	5	3	2	2	C	
907	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.21	43	5.50	5.00	5	3	2	2	C	overgrown tree
908	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.05	49	4.50	5.00	5	2	1	1	R	overgrown tree

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
909	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	8.74	35	3.00	5.00	5	2	1	1	R	bent, overgrown tree
910	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.69	65	7.00	4.50	5	3	2	2	C	
911	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.78	20	3.00	5.00	5	2	2	2	C	
912	6	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	2.41	50	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	broken trunk; without branch
913	6	Phoenix canariensis	3.50	76	7.00	2.30	4	4	4	3	B	fruit-bearing; it is necessary to remove the lower dry leaves
914	6	Phoenix canariensis	5.42	73	7.00	4.00	4	4	4	3	B	fruit-bearing; it is necessary to remove the lower dry leaves
915	6	Phoenix canariensis	6.67	70	7.00	5.50	4	4	4	3	B	fruit-bearing; it is necessary to remove the lower dry leaves
916	6	Phoenix canariensis	7.02	79	7.00	5.50	4	4	4	3	B	fruit-bearing; it is necessary to remove the lower dry leaves
917	6	Phoenix canariensis	3.94	75	7.00	4.00	4	4	4	3	B	fruit-bearing; it is necessary to remove the lower dry leaves
918	6	Phoenix canariensis	2.56	67	7.00	2.50	4	4	4	3	B	fruit-bearing; it is necessary to remove the lower dry leaves
919	6	Phoenix canariensis	5.62	72	7.00	4.00	4	4	4	3	B	fruit-bearing; it is necessary to remove the lower dry leaves

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
920	6	Nerium oleander	4.11	6 do 9	7.00	/	4	4	3	3	B	densely branched bush, multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); required pruning and thinning
921	6	Nerium oleander	5.90	6 do 9	7.00	/	4	4	3	3	B	densely branched bush, multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); required pruning and thinning
922	6	Nerium oleander	5.16	6 do 9	6.00	/	4	4	3	3	B	densely branched bush, multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); required pruning and thinning
923	6	Nerium oleander	6.73	6 do 9	7.00	/	4	4	3	3	B	densely branched bush, multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); required pruning and thinning
924	6	Nerium oleander	6.01	6 do 9	7.00	/	4	4	3	3	B	densely branched bush, multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); required pruning and thinning
925	6	Melia azedarach	7.80	60	6.00	4.00	4	3	3	2	C	
926	6	Melia azedarach	4.36	36	5.00	2.00	4	2	1	1	R	
927	6	Pittosporum tobira	3.52	18	6.00	1.80	4	4	4	3	B	
928	6	Ligustrum japonicum	2.94	31	3.50	1.80	4	3	2	3	C	
929	6	Ligustrum japonicum	6.09	18	6.00	3.30	4	3	2	3	C	crooked trunk; irregular crown
930	6	Ligustrum japonicum	5.46	23	6.00	2.20	4	3	2	3	C	crooked trunk; the presence of dry
931	6	Ligustrum japonicum	3.83	17	5.00	3.20	4	2	2	2	C	multiple shoots from the stump (multi

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
932	6	Ligustrum japonicum	4.08	24	5.50	3.00	4	2	2	2	C	
933	6	Ligustrum japonicum	4.13	18	6.00	3.00	4	3	2	3	C	
934	6	Ligustrum japonicum	2.23	16	2.00	1.90	4	2	1	1	R	
935	6	Nerium oleander	4.86	6 do 9	6.00	/	4	4	3	3	B	densely branched bush, multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); thinning is needed
936	6	Pinus nigra	6.24	76	10.00	1.80	5	2	2	1	C	tree without developed central branch; irregular crown; dry branches, shedding of needle-like organs
937	6	Pinus nigra	3.79	31	9.00	2.00	5	2	1	1	R	overgrown tree; two trunks
938	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.43	41	7.00	4.00	5	3	3	2	C	overgrown tree
939	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.99	66	7.00	3.50	5	1	1	/	R	dry branches and shedding of needle-like organs along the entire south side crowns
940	6	Morus sp.	6.85	83	6.00	4.30	5	2	2	1	C	
941	6	/	7.15									it was not established in the field as a separate individual (top branches of tree No. 942)
942	6	Laurus nobilis	3.44	18	3.00	2.20	4	2	1	1	R	shoots from the stump (multi stem); crooked trunk; the characteristic habitus of the species is disturbed
943	6	Melia azedarach	3.94	53	5.00	1.90	5	1	1	/	R	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
944	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	4.09	40	2.00	3.50	5	1	1	/	R	broken tree
945	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.50	72	9.00	4.00	5	3	3	2	C	
946	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	7.46	80	8.50	3.50	5	2	2	1	C	overgrown tree; leaning trunk
947	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	14.38	38	7.00	3.70	5	2	2	1	C	overgrown
948	6	Melia azedarach	8.48	49	8.50	2.20	4	5	4	3	A	
949	6	nedefinisana vrsta	4.65	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	dry tree
950	6	Pittosporum tobira	1.95	10	2.50	0.50	3	5	4	4	A	
951	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	7.72	34	6.00	4.50	5	1	1	/	R	dry branches and shedding of needle-like organs
952	6	Laurus nobilis	1.82	/	/	/	3	4	4	4	B	shrub; topijar
953	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.64	77	9.00	4.00	5	3	3	2	C	overgrown tree; dry branches
954	6	Magnolia grandiflora	3.50	7	3.20	1.90	2	3	3	4	C	
955	6	Ligustrum japonicum	4.02	8	3.00	0.70	3	4	3	4	B	
956	6	Ligustrum japonicum	3.05	7	3.00	0.90	3	4	3	4	B	
957	6	Ligustrum japonicum	3.10	7	3.00	0.60	3	4	3	4	B	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
958	6	Ligustrum japonicum	2.77	7	3.00	0.70	3	4	3	4	B	
959	6	Juniperus phoenicea	2.90	3	2.30	/	2	4	2	4	C	
960	6	Melia azedarach	3.82	4	2.20	1.70	2	2	1	4	C	wild tree
961	6	Callistemon citrinus	4.03	3 do 9	5.00	/	3	4	3	2	B	shrub; more shoots from stems (multi stem)
962	6	Callistemon citrinus	3.74	3 do 9	5.00	/	3	4	3	2	B	shrub; more shoots from stems (multi stem))
963	6	Callistemon citrinus	3.88	3 do 9	5.00	/	3	4	3	2	B	shrub ; more shoots from stems (multi stem))
964	6	Callistemon citrinus	3.00	3 do 9	4.50	/	3	4	3	2	B	shrub; more shoots from stems (multi stem)
965	6	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.09	76	9.00	6.50	5	2	1	1	R	overgrown tree; thinned, irregular crown
966	6	Chamaerops excelsa	1.95	18	1.80	2.00	3	5	4	4	A	
967	6	Morus sp.	7.11	24	7.00	1.90	4	4	4	3	B	
968	6	Melia azedarach	5.02	13	4.00	2.10	3	4	4	4	B	
969	6	Thuja sp.	4.10	6	2.00	1.60	3	2	2	3	C	
970	6	Thuja sp.	1.03	5	2.00	0.60	3	3	3	3	C	
971	6	Olea europaea	1.05	1	0.90	0.50	1	4	2	4	C	sparse crown; the individual has not reached the characteristic general appeal of the species; possible transplanting
972	6	Yucca filamentosa	1.88	5	1.00	1.50	3	5	4	3	A	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
973	6	Ficus carica	2.94	5	4.60	1.20	2	4	3	4	B	
974	6	Lagerstroemia indica	3.06	3 do 8	4.00	/	3	5	5	3	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
975	6	Lagerstroemia indica	4.51	3 do 8	4.00	/	3	5	5	3	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
976	6	Lagerstroemia indica	5.01	3 do 8	4.00	/	3	5	5	3	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
977	6	Lagerstroemia indica	4.10	3 do 8	4.00	/	3	5	5	3	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
978	6	Lagerstroemia indica	4.50	3 do 8	4.00	/	3	5	5	3	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
979	6	Lagerstroemia indica	4.54	3 do 8	4.00	/	3	5	5	3	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
980	6	Lagerstroemia indica	4.54	3 do 8	4.00	/	3	5	5	3	A	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
981	6	Platanus orientalis	15.39	89	14.00	3.80	4	5	4	3	A	
982	6	Myrtus communis	2.99	8	3.00	/	3	3	2	4	C	Shrub
983	6	Robinia pseudoacacia	3.26	7	2.00	1.50	2	2	1	1	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
984	6	Robinia pseudoacacia	7.21	26	8.20	4.00	3	3	1	2	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
985	6	Robinia pseudoacacia	3.72	15	4.50	2.00	2	2	1	3	R	wild tree; invasive species; suggestion for removal
986	6	Eucalyptus globulus	12.73	87	12.00	6.00	5	2	2	2	C	3 central trunks
987	6	Platanus orientalis	16.43	25 do 37	8.00	6.00	4	3	3	3	C	2 central trunks from the base

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
988	6	Pittosporum tobira	3.78	9	6.00	1.70	4	4	4	3	B	
989	6	Pittosporum tobira	3.71	9	6.00	1.70	4	4	4	3	B	
990	6	Pittosporum tobira	3.85	9	6.00	1.70	4	4	4	3	B	
991	6	Pittosporum tobira	3.77	9	6.00	1.70	4	4	4	3	B	
992	6	Pittosporum tobira	3.80	9	6.00	1.70	4	4	4	3	B	
993	6	Melia azedarach	8.88	60	14.00	2.40	5	3	3	2	C	
994	6	Morus sp.	8.47	39 do 40	14.00	4.20	4	3	3	3	C	2 central trunks
995	6	Melia azedarach	7.11	38 do 43	16.00	5.00	5	3	3	2	C	2 central trunks
996	6	Morus sp.	11.74	50	15.00	5.20	4	3	3	3	B	
997	6	Morus sp.	10.50	52	13.00	7.20	4	3	2	3	B	
998	6	Chamaerops excelsa	2.35	17	1.30	1.70	3	4	4	4	B	
999	6	Chamaerops excelsa	2.31	20	1.30	1.60	3	4	4	4	B	
1000	6	Melia azedarach	5.00	24	6.70	2.20	4	3	2	4	C	dry branches present
1001	6	Melia azedarach	4.63	30	7.00	2.50	4	3	2	4	C	
1002	6	Quercus ilex	8.95	70	9.00	4.00	4	3	3	3	C	

SECTOR 6

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		

Categories:
A – High quality trees
B – Good quality trees (preservation with care measures)
C – Trees of limited quality (significant care measures)
R – Trees of law quality (for removal)

Age of trees:

1- Young trees

2- Medium-aged trees
3 - Mature trees
4 - Too mature

Physiological condition:
5 - Excellent, no damage
4 - Good - with less intensity of damaged branches
3- Acceptable - with mechanical damage and a large number of broken branches
2 - Bad - diseased tree with the possibility of recovery
1 - Unacceptable - a dry or diseased tree without the possibility of recovery

Aesthetic appearance (decorativeness):
5 - Excellent, exceptional decorativeness
4 - Very good - high degree of decoration
3 - Good - minor remedial measures required
2 - Sufficient - significant remedial measures required
1 - Unacceptable - impossibility of implementing rehabilitation measures

Expected lifespan :
1 - Up to 10 years
2 - 10-20 years
3 - 20-40 years
4 - Over 40 years

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1003	7	Melia azedarach	3.98	36	8.00	2.50	4	2	1	1	R	
1004	7	Melia azedarach	3.98	25	8.00	3.50	4	2	1	1	R	
1005	7	Melia azedarach	7.72	70	7.00	4.20	5	2	3	1	C	
1006	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.49	70	7.00	1.10	4	4	4	3	B	
1007	7	Phoenix canariensis	5.00	85	7.00	1.70	4	4	4	3	B	
1008	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.30	70	7.00	1.20	4	4	4	3	B	
1009	7	Melia azedarach	8.79	35	13.00	2.20	4	4	3	3	B	
1010	7	Melia azedarach	4.84	44	10.00	2.20	4	3	3	3	C	central trunk rot
1011	1	Morus sp.	7.41	12 do 15	10.00	1.70	4	4	3	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1012	7	Melia azedarach	5.34	4 do 14	11.00	2.10	4	3	2	3	C	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1013	7	Melia azedarach	6.34	10 do 19	8.00	2.30	4	3	2	3	C	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1014	7	/	6.30									it was not established in the field as a separate individual (top branches of the tree No. 1015)
1015	7	Melia azedarach	6.22	10 do 30	9.00	2.40	4	3	2	3	C	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1016	7	/	6.15									it was not established in the field as a separate individual (top branches of the tree No. 1013)
1017	7	Populus nigra	19.72	95	22.00	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	low branching - required raising the crown

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1018	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	11.65	46	3.00	2.40	5	2	2	1	C	
1019	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.88	30	2.70	4.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1020	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	10.37	37	3.00	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1021	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	13.40	32	2.60	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1022	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	9.03	28	1.60	/	5	3	2	2	C	
1023	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	5.00	21	1.60	/	5	1	1	/	R	
1024	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	13.23	41	2.80	/	5	2	2	1	C	
1025	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	10.24	41	4.00	/	5	3	3	1	C	
1026	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	10.22	27	4.00	/	5	2	2	1	C	
1027	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	13.47	50	4.00	/	5	2	2	1	C	
1028	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	11.38	28	4.50	/	5	1	1	/	R	2 trunks, one of which is completely dry

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1029	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	11.76	40	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1030	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	11.74	43	4.00	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1031	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	7.06	26	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1032	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	13.07	48	4.00	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1033	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	16.49	74	5.00	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1034	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	4.11	/	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1035	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.11	33	3.10	/	5	3	2	2	C	
1036	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	15.65	31	2.30	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1037	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	6.77	30	2.50	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1038	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	14.78	34	3.00	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1039	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	10.76	46	2.50	/	5	2	3	1	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1040	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	7.11	47	4.00	/	5	4	3	3	B	
1041	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	5.49	23	2.20	/	5	2	1	1	R	
1042	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	9.82	21	2.30	/	5	3	2	2	C	
1043	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.63	27	2.20	/	5	3	2	2	C	
1044	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	10.02	27	3.40	/	5	3	2	2	C	
1045	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.05	70	5.00	/	5	4	4	3	B	
1046	7	Melia azedarach	4.11	3 do 6	4.00	2.20	2	4	2	4	C	wild tree; multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem)
1047	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	10.26	23	3.50	/	5	2	2	1	C	
1048	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.96	30	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1049	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	11.42	38	3.50	/	5	3	3	2	C	
1050	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.88	35	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1051	7	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	9.80	60	11.00	3.10	5	2	2	1	C	crown molding required
1052	7	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	9.10	30	8.00	3.10	5	1	1	/	R	
1053	7	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	9.00	35	9.50	3.10	5	2	2	1	C	
1054	7	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	10.40	42	9.00	2.80	5	2	3	1	C	
1055	7	Nerium oleander	5.00	6	4.00	1.60	3	3	2	3	C	
1056	7	Nerium oleander	4.00	8	5.00	0.50	3	3	2	3	C	
1057	7	Nerium oleander	4.90	8	4.00	1.70	3	3	2	3	C	
1058	7	Cedrus deodra	17.50	83	17.00	7.00	5	3	4	2	B	
1059	7	Cedrus deodra	16.30	81	15.50	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	a tree leaning towards the hotel; a necessary crown lift
1060	7	Lagerstroemia indica	2.70	14	5.00	2.00	4	3	3	3	C	
1061	7	Cedrus deodra	14.10	64	14.00	7.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1062	7	Morus sp.	13.54	50	12.00	3.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1063	7	Morus sp.	14.60	85	12.00	3.00	5	1	2	1	R	rot (cavities) on the trunk and branches
1064	7	Laurus nobilis	7.70	25	7.00	6.00	4	3	2	3	C	
1065	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.20	60	11.00	4.00	5	3	2	2	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1066	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	25.10	42	3.50	6.50	5	2	2	2	C	
1067	7	Cedrus deodra	15.30	70	13.00	7.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1068	7	Cedrus deodra	17.10	65	10.00	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1069	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	23.80	50	3.60	4.50	5	2	2	1	C	
1070	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.00	25	5.00	4.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1071	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.70	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1072	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.40	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1073	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.40	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1074	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.30	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1075	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.30	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1076	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.40	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1077	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.40	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1078	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.60	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1079	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.00	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1080	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.50	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1081	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.50	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1082	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.40	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1083	7	/	10.50									not established in the field (top branches of tree No. 1087)
1084	7	Pinus halepensis	17.30	45	6.00	6.50	5	2	1	1	R	a large number of dry and broken branches
1085	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.80	64	11.00	5.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1086	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	14.40	60	11.00	3.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1087	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.50	43	9.00	6.00	5	2	2	1	C	a large number of dry branches in the lower parts of the crown;
1088	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	20.70	57	3.50	6.50	5	2	2	1	C	
1089	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	17.00	28	3.00	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1090	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	21.60	49	3.50	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1091	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	15.30	33	3.00	6.50	5	2	2	1	C	
1092	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	13.80	33	3.50	4.00	5	1	1	/	R	dry top
1093	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	16.80	44	3.00	5.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1094	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.70	23	3.00	6.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1095	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	22.60	50	4.00	6.50	5	2	2	1	C	
1096	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	20.10	65	11.00	6.00	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree; overgrown with ivy
1097	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.90	60	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1098	7	Pittosporum tobira	3.80	17	6.00	2.30	4	3	2	3	C	crooked trunk; irregular habitus
1099	7	Prunus sp.	4.80	13	6.00	2.10	3	4	3	4	B	
1100	7	Pittosporum tobira	3.10	7 do 8	6.00	1.50	3	5	4	4	A	shrub
1101	7	Laurus nobilis	9.40	27	6.00	8.00	5	3	2	2	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1102	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	18.10	43	4.50	5.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1103	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	9.90	35	4.00	4.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1104	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	21.50	42	4.00	4.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1105	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	10.80	36	4.00	4.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1106	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	19.10	49	12.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	sparse, irregular crown
1107	7	Cedrus deodara	20.60	93	17.00	10.00	5	3	2	2	C	lower dry branches
1108	7	Cedrus deodara	20.50	94	19.00	11.00	5	3	2	2	C	lower dry branches
1109	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	22.20	66	5.00	9.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1110	7	Cedrus deodara	18.70	80	18.00	7.50	5	3	3	2	C	lower dry branches
1111	7	Nerium oleander	4.60	10 do 14	5.00	2.20	4	3	2	3	C	shoots from the stump
1112	7	Nerium oleander	5.30	10 do 14	5.00	2.20	4	3	2	3	C	shoots from the stump
1113	7	Nerium oleander	5.50	10 do 14	4.50	2.20	4	3	2	3	C	shoots from the stump
1114	7	Nerium oleander	5.10	10 do 14	4.50	2.20	4	3	2	3	C	shoots from the stump
1115	7	Nerium oleander	7.40	10 do 14	4.50	2.20	4	3	2	3	C	shoots from the stump

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1116	7	Nerium oleander	6.50	10 do 14	4.50	2.20	4	3	2	3	C	shoots from the stump
1117	7	Nerium oleander	5.60	10 do 14	5.00	2.20	4	3	2	3	C	shoots from the stump
1118	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	13.30	46	4.00	2.30	5	4	4	2	B	
1119	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	16.50	68	5.00	2.30	5	4	5	2	A	
1120	7	Cercis siliquastrum	4.80	25	6.50	1.90	5	3	2	1	C	crooked trunk at an angle of 45º
1121	7	Lagerstroemia indica	6.20	12	4.00	3.20	4	4	3	3	B	
1122	7	Lagerstroemia indica	8.60	15	4.00	4.00	4	4	3	3	B	
1123	7	Lagerstroemia indica	7.20	13	4.50	3.50	4	4	3	3	B	
1124	7	Lagerstroemia indica	6.60	12 do 15	4.50	3.20	4	4	3	3	B	more shoots from the base (multi stem)
1125	7	Lagerstroemia indica	8.80	13	4.00	4.00	4	4	3	3	B	
1126	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	13.00	12 do 40	3.50	3.00	5	3	3	2	C	4 trees from the base
1127	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	20.00	63	9.00	4.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1128	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.10	71	11.00	4.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1129	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	12.70	70	3.00	3.00	5	3	3	2	C	thinned parts of the crown in the interior of the assembly

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1130	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	16.20	44	2.00	3.00	5	3	4	2	B	
1131	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	19.30	66	2.00	3.50	5	3	3	2	C	thinned parts of the crown in the interior of the assembly
1132	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	19.60	40	2.00	3.00	5	3	3	2	C	thinned parts of the crown in the interior of the assembly
1133	7	Pinus halepensis	16.30	77	14.00	4.80	5	2	1	1	R	broken and dry branches; only 1 high branch
1134	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.80	40	7.00	6.00	5	2	2	1	C	dry top
1135	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	14.90	63	7.00	6.50	5	2	2	1	C	
1136	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.50	46	5.80	5.20	5	2	2	1	C	trunk rot; a large number of dry branches
1137	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	14.50	40	6.00	5.20	5	2	2	1	C	a large number of dry branches
1138	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	8.90	42	6.00	4.10	5	2	2	1	C	overgrown
1139	7	/	8.90									not established in the field (top branches of tree No. 1138)
1140	7	Ulmus minor subsp. Canescens	2.00	3	/	/	/	1	1	/	R	a shoot from a stump
1141	7	Hibiscus syriacus	3.70	5 do 8	6.00	1.80	3	2	2	3	C	multiple shoots from the stump (multi

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1142	7	Citrus sp.	2.20	2	1.70	1.30	2	3	3	3	C	Possible transplanting
1143	7	Yucca filamentosa	2.00	5	1.20	1.40	2	4	4	3	B	
1144	7	Yucca filamentosa	3.70	15	1.00	3.00	4	3	3	2	C	
1145	7	Cedrus deodara	19.70	93	16.00	12.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1146	7	Cedrus deodara	26.40	87	16.00	12.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1147	7	Cedrus deodara	19.00	110	16.00	9.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1148	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	19.20	65	8.00	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1149	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	21.60	80	5.00	6.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1150	7	Pinus halepensis	18.90	80	17.00	5.30	5	3	3	2	C	tree inclined at an angle of 35º; trunk overgrown with ivy; necessary removal of lower branches
1151	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.40	44	6.50	6.50	5	1	1	/	R	irregular, sparse crown, large number of dry branches
1152	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.10	44	11.00	6.00	5	1	1	/	R	broken top; a large number of dry branches
1153	7	Cedrus deodara	20.50	92	16.00	10.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1154	7	Washingtonia filifera	15.90	83	5.00	12.00	4	4	5	3	A	
1155	7	Laurus nobilis	10.40	16	7.00	1.90	4	4	3	3	B	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1156	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.70	48	6.50	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1157	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	14.80	46	4.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1158	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	14.10	47	10.00	6.50	5	1	1	/	R	
1159	7	Euonymus japonicus	8.00	25	8.00	109.00	5	2	3	1	C	trunk rot; dry branches
1160	7	Nerium oleander	3.60	17	4.50	2.30	3	1	1	/	R	from the stump; trunk rot; broken thicker branch
1161	7	Nerium oleander	4.20	3 do 5	/	0.40	3	3	3	4	C	a bush from a stump; more shoots
1162	7	Pinus halepensis	10.80	52	10.00	7.20	5	2	2	1	C	overgrown tree; irregular crown
1163	7	Pinus halepensis	8.60	60	16.00	3.20	5	2	2	1	C	overgrown tree; irregular crown
1164	7	Pinus halepensis	9.90	52	18.00	3.40	5	2	2	1	C	overgrown tree; irregular crown
1165	7	Tamarix sp.	7.20	45	6.00	2.20	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk)
1166	7	Tamarix sp.	8.00	35	6.00	2.00	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk))
1167	7	Tamarix sp.	7.00	45	6.00	2.10	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk))
1168	7	Tamarix sp.	7.00	14	5.30	1.80	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk))
1169	7	Tamarix sp.	6.60	60	6.00	1.80	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk))
1170	7	Tamarix sp.	6.20	27	6.00	1.90	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk))

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1171	7	Tamarix sp.	7.00	60	7.90	1.50	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk); trunk rot (cavity)
1172	7	Pinus halepensis	10.80	74	16.00	2.50	5	2	2	1	C	tree leaning at an angle from 50°; irregular crown
1173	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.50	54	/	/	4	1	1	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1174	7	Phoenix canariensis	2.20	52	/	/	4	1	1	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1175	7	Phoenix canariensis	5.70	52	8.00	1.90	4	4	4	3	B	need to remove the lower ones dry leaves
1176	7	Phoenix canariensis	3.00	42	4.30	1.60	4	3	3	3	C	
1177	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	20.60	40	8.00	6.00	5	2	2	1	C	thinned crown
1178	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	15.80	31	4.50	6.00	5	1	1	/	R	dry top; a large number of dry and broken branches
1179	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.50	40	7.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1180	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.50	53	9.00	8.00	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1181	7	Pinus halepensis	17.60	101	16.00	12.00	5	3	3	2	C	dry pruning of branches and raising the crown required required

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1182	7	Pinus halepensis	14.30	89	16.00	9.00	5	3	3	2	C	tree inclined at an angle of 450º towards the sea; branches cross the promenade; dry branches need to be pruned and the crown raised
1183	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.40	68	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1184	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.20	41	7.00	5.00	5	2	2	1	C	a large number of dry branches in the lower parts of the crown
1185	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.00	49	12.00	6.00	5	2	2	1	C	thinned part of the crown in the interior of the assembly and the lower parts of the crown
1186	7	Pinus halepensis	12.90	72	12.00	7.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1187	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	20.90	72	11.00	9.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1188	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	16.80	74	12.00	7.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1189	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	18.40	72	2.50	6.40	5	3	3	2	C	
1190	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	20.90	65	10.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1191	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	23.10	70	2.50	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	thinned parts of the crown in the interior of the assembly

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1192	7	Cercis siliquastrum	10.90	25	7.00	2.10	4	4	4	3	B	
1193	7	Nerium oleander	8.20	14 do 15	9.00	2.20	4	4	3	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem)
1194	7	Nerium oleander	7.70	10 do 16	10.00	2.00	4	3	3	3	C	multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem)
1195	7	Nerium oleander	7.30	8 do 15	9.00	1.90	4	2	2	2	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk and crown); multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); sparse crown
1196	7	Washingtonia filifera	14.40	70	8.00	10.60	4	4	4	3	B	
1197	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	19.50	40	4.00	6.00	5	2	3	1	C	
1198	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	17.20	25	4.00	6.00	5	2	3	1	C	
1199	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	23.10	27	3.70	6.00	5	2	3	1	C	
1200	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	23.30	34	3.80	6.00	5	2	3	1	C	
1201	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	25.00	35	4.00	6.00	5	2	3	1	C	
1202	7	Pinus halepensis	19.30	62	12.00	10.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1203	7	Wisteria sinensis	4.00	8.00	/	/	4	5	5	3	A	creeper by the pergola
1204	7	Wisteria sinensis	4.00	8.00	/	/	4	5	5	3	A	creeper by the pergola

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1205	7	/	2.00									it was not established in the field
1206	7	Nerium oleander	5.50	7 do 8	8.00	2.20	3	2	1	2	R	irregular habitus (lying trunk and crown); multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); sparse crown
1207	7	Nerium oleander	7.00	29	8.00	2.20	4	3	3	2	C	
1208	7	Chamaerops humilis	3.90	14 do 18	6.00	3 do 5	4	4	5	3	A	
1209	7	/	4.20									branch from 1208
1210	7	/	4.50									branch from 1208
1211	7	Washingtonia filifera	17.50	68	4.00	14.00	4	4	5	3	A	a tree overgrown with ivy
1212	7	Phoenix canariensis	14.80	56	6.00	10.00	4	4	4	3	B	fruit-bearing; it is necessary to remove the lower dry leaves
1213	7	/	2.30									it was not established on the ground
1214	7	Nerium oleander	6.20	9 do 11	8.00	1.90	3	2	1	2	R	irregular habitus (lying trunk and crown); multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem); sparse crown
1215	7	Phoenix canariensis	1.70	18	4.00	0.30	2	5	5	4	A	
1216	7	Phoenix canariensis	2.00	30	5.00	0.40	3	4	4	4	B	
1217	7	Pittosporum tobira	3.90	11	6.00	2.20	4	5	4	3	B	
1218	7	Nerium oleander	6.20	17	8.00	2.20	3	3	3	4	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1219	7	Cercis siliquastrum	4.00	13	6.00	2.00	3	1	1	/	R	rot and mechanical damage to the trunk; dry branches
1220	7	Punica granatum	2.50	6 do 12	4.20	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	
1221	7	Punica granatum	3.40	6 do 12	3.20	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	
1222	7	Nerium oleander	4.50	12	5.00	2.00	3	2	2	2	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk and crown);
1223	7	Nerium oleander	3.90	12	4.00	1.80	3	2	2	2	C	irregular habitus (lying trunk and crown);
1224	7	Laurus nobilis	8.60	24	10.00	3.50	4	4	3	3	B	
1225	7	Pinus halepensis	12.70	60	12.50	4.30	5	3	2	2	C	
1226	7	Tamarix sp.	5.20	24	7.00	2.10	4	3	3	3	C	from the stump; irregular habitus
1227	7	Pinus halepensis	12.10	65	16.00	8.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1228	7	Tamarix sp.	4.60	47	7.40	1.80	5	2	3	1	C	irregular habitus (bent trunk); trunk rot (cavity)
1229	7	Pinus halepensis	12.10	75	16.00	6.50	5	3	3	2	C	
1230	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	9.80	70	11.00	5.50	5	3	3	2	C	
1231	7	Pinus halepensis	16.50	77	16.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1232	7	Pinus halepensis	16.50	80	16.00	8.00	5	3	3	2	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1233	7	Butia capitata	7.90	60	7.00	5.00	4	3	4	3	B	damage to the bark of the lower part of the trunk of various etiology; it is necessary to remove the lower one
1234	7	Phoenix canariensis	6.50	57	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	overgrown, without leaves as a result of the attack of the red palm borer (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)
1235	7	Pinus halepensis	9.50	68	9.00	7.00	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1236	7	Pinus halepensis	10.50	50	17.00	2.40	5	2	2	1	C	tree leaning at an angle of 50º ;
1237	7	Cedrus deodara	16.10	53	12.00	7.60	5	2	2	1	C	overgrown
1238	7	Cedrus deodara	19.90	69	16.00	6.00	5	2	3	1	C	
1239	7	Pinus halepensis	15.30	77	15.00	7.00	5	1	1	/	R	a large number of dry and broken branches; overgrown with ivy
1240	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	20.70	44	4.00	7.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1241	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.20	39	5.00	13.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1242	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	24.60	32	3.50	13.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1243	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.80	15	3.00	6.00	5	2	1	1	R	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1244	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.20	35	4.20	8.00	5	2	1	1	R	finished; a large number of dry branches
1245	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.20	36	4.20	7.00	5	2	1	1	R	
1246	7	Laurus nobilis	12.30	20	9.00	5.00	5	4	3	3	B	
1247	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.20	48	8.00	7.50	5	2	2	1	C	
1248	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	21.00	45	5.00	6.50	5	2	2	1	C	
1249	7	Pinus halepensis	11.60	43	16.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1250	7	Tamarix sp.	6.30	38	6.20	1.70	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (bent trunk); trunk rot (cavity)
1251	7	Tamarix sp.	12.70	40	5.20	1.60	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (bent trunk);
1252	7	Tamarix sp.	4.40	38	5.60	1.80	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (bent trunk);
1253	7	Tamarix sp.	6.90	39	6.40	2.90	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (bent trunk);
1254	7	Tamarix sp.	4.60	43	5.00	2.00	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (bent trunk); trunk rot (cavity)
1255	7	Tamarix sp.	4.00	42	5.00	1.70	5	0.2	2	1	C	irregular habitus (bent trunk); trunk rot (cavity)
1256	7	Pinus halepensis	14.50	63	17.00	8.00	5	2	3	2	C	
1257		/	12.50									it was not established in the field

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1258	7	Punica granatum	3.90	6 do 12	4.20	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	
1259	7	Punica granatum	4.70	6 do 12	4.20	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	
1260	7	Punica granatum	4.40	6 do 12	4.20	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	
1261	7	Punica granatum	5.90	6 do 12	4.20	1.90	3	3	3	4	C	
1262	7	Pinus halepensis	15.70	70	16.00	6.00	5	2	2	1	C	a large number of dry branches;
1263	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.70	28	6.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1264	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.60	43	6.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1265	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.10	33	5.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1266	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	19.70	42	6.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1267	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	19.60	60	3.50	8.00	5	1	1	/	R	rot on the lower parts of the trunk; a large number of dry branches
1268	7	Pinus halepensis	21.70	47	11.00	3.50	5	2	3	1	C	
1268 a	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.00	50	5.50	7.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1269	7	Pinus halepensis	21.70	60	15.00	3.50	5	2	3	1	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1269 a	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.00	49	5.80	5.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1270	7	Tamarix sp.	6.50	47	6.00	1.90	5	2	2	1	C	
1270 a	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	18.20	42	3.50	/	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1271	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	18.20	50	4.00	7.00	5	3	4	2	B	
1272	7	Laurus nobilis	10.60	12 do 20	6.00	6.00	4	4	3	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1273	7	Laurus nobilis	9.30	12 do 20	8.00	4.00	4	4	3	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1274	7	Laurus nobilis	16.40	18 do 30	10.00	5.00	4	4	3	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1275	7	Laurus nobilis	14.00	18 do 30	10.00	5.50	4	4	3	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1276	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	21.80	28	1.50	8.00	5	2	1	1	R	
1277	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.50	60	10.00	8.00	5	1	1	/	R	
1318	7	Pittosporum tobira	2.00	9	2.50	0.40	3	4	4	4	B	in the shade
1319	7	Nerium oleander	2.50	2	2.50	1.70	2	3	2	4	C	in the shade
1320	7	Nerium oleander	2.50	2	2.50	1.70	2	3	2	4	C	in the shade
1321	7	Nerium oleander	2.95	2	2.50	1.70	2	3	2	4	C	in the shade

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1322	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	19.07	25	4.00	7.50	5	2	2	1	C	
1323	7	Cedrus deodara	21.19	89	14.00	12.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1324	7	Laurus nobilis	20.10	20 do 30	12.00	6.00	4	3	3	3	C	5 trees from the stump; irregular habitus
1325	7	Laurus nobilis	21.05	22	5.00	4.00	4	3	3	3	C	from the stump; irregular habitus (fbent crown)
1326	7	Laurus nobilis	20.65	22	5.00	4.00	4	3	3	3	C	from the stump; irregular habitus (fbent crown)
1327	7	Laurus nobilis	20.20	23	10.00	6.00	4	4	3	3	B	from the stump
1328	7	Laurus nobilis	19.56	10 do 35	10.00	8.00	4	4	3	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi
1329	7	Pinus halepensis	19.95	60	15.00	10.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1330	7	Laurus nobilis	12.30	25	7.00	5.00	4	3	3	3	C	
1331	7	Laurus nobilis	13.40	26	6.50	6.00	4	3	3	3	C	
1332	7	Laurus nobilis	12.55	24	7.00	5.00	4	3	3	3	C	
1333	7	Laurus nobilis	11.60	22	6.00	4.50	4	3	3	3	C	
1334	7	Laurus nobilis	12.50	23	6.50	6.00	4	3	3	3	C	
1335	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	19.65	33	/	/	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1336	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.10	43	4.00	10.00	5	2	2	1	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1337	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.00	44	7.00	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1338	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.95	42	4.50	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1339	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.80	60	6.50	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1340	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	16.96	30	8.00	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1341	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.80	69	10.00	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1342	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.08	48	12.00	7.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1343	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	19.34	31	6.00	15.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1344	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	19.28	60	12.00	3.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1345	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.48	42	8.00	3.20	5	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1346	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.55	50	6.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1347	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.48	44	6.00	8.00	5	3	2	2	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1348	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.25	33	6.00	5.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1349	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.61	45	6.00	8.00	5	2	2	1	C	
1350	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.50	32	3.50	7.00	5	1	1	/	R	dry tip; a large number of dry branches
1351	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.05	30	4.00	8.00	5	2	1	1	R	
1352	7	Pinus halepensis	11.08	80	16.00	7.00	5	3	3	2	C	
1353	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.15	28	4.50	11.00	5	2	2	1	C	irregular, sparse crown; a large number of dry branches
1354	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.00	27	5.00	10.00	5	2	2	1	C	irregular, sparse crown; a large number of dry branches
1355	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.65	26	5.00	12.00	5	2	2	1	C	irregular, sparse crown; a large number of dry branches
1356	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.90	44	7.00	10.00	5	2	2	1	C	irregular, sparse crown; a large number of dry branches ; trunk overgrown with ivy
1357	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.85	45	6.00	7.00	5	1	1	/	R	overgrown; irregular, sparse crown; a large number of dry branches; trunk overgrown with ivy
1358	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	18.65	21	2.50	11.00	5	1	1	/	R	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1359	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.50	26	7.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1360	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.95	27	6.00	4.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1361	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.31	27	6.00	7.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1362	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.64	28	7.00	7.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1363	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	21.65	27	6.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1364	7	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	22.00	26	8.00	6.00	5	3	2	2	C	

Categories:

A – High quality trees

B – Good quality trees (preservation with care measures)

C – Trees of limited quality (significant care measures)

R – Trees of law quality (for removal)

Age of trees:

1 - Young trees

2 Medium-aged trees

3 - Mature trees

4 Too mature

5- Veterans - aging phase

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		

Physiological condition:
5 - Excellent, no damage
4 - Good - with less intensity of damaged branches
3- Acceptable - with mechanical damage and a large number of broken branches
2 - Bad - diseased tree with the possibility of recovery
1 - Unacceptable - a dry or diseased tree without the possibility of recovery

Aesthetic appearance (decorativeness):
5 - Excellent, exceptional decorativeness
4 - Very good - high degree of decoration
3 - Good - minor remedial measures required
2 - Sufficient - significant remedial measures required
1 - Unacceptable - impossibility of implementing rehabilitation measures

Expected lifespan :
1 - Up to 10 years
2 - 10-20 years
3 - 20-40 years
4 - Over 40 years

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1278	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.00	28	6.50	3.00	5	3	2	2	C	along the retaining wall of the road, the crown is thinned
1279	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	18.70	34	5.00	5.00	5	3	3	2	C	unevenly developed crown, lower parts thinned
1280	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.50	33	5.00	3.00	5	2	2	1	C	unevenly developed crown, lower parts thinned
1281	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	3.00	31	4.00	3.00	5	1	1	/	R	broken tree
1282	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	7.80	43	7.50	4.00	5	3	2	2	C	irregular habitus
1283	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	7.20	28	/	/	/	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1284	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.00	32	4.00	4.00	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus, rare crown
1285	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	6.00	41	6.00	2.00	5	2	2	1	C	overgrown tree; dry top
1286	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.30	45	8.00	4.00	5	3	2	2	C	overgrown tree; dry oip
1287	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	17.00	35	/	/	/	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1288	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. pyramidalis	16.80	22	4.00	3.50	5	3	3	2	C	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1289	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	13.00	18	3.00	6.00	5	2	2	1	C	irregular habitus, rare crown
1290	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	8.80	41	7.00	4.00	5	2	2	1	C	dry branches; shedding of needle-like organs
1291	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	10.40	43	7.00	4.00	5	3	2	2	C	
1292	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	8.10	36	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	dry tree
1293	8	Robinia pseudoacacia	7.20	7	3.00	1.70	2	2	1	2	R	wild tree; invasive kind
1294	8	Pinus halepensis	14.70	60	14.00	9.00	4	3	4	3	B	crown lift required
1295	8	Pistacia terebinthus	5.50	25	7.00	1.90	5	4	3	2	B	
1296	8	Pinus halepensis	9.10	32	7.00	5.00	4	3	3	3	C	tree leaning at an angle from 45º; dry branches
1297	8	Pinus halepensis	7.50	45	7.00	4.00	4	3	3	3	C	tree leaning at an angle from 45º; dry branches
1298	8	nedefinisana vrsta	5.50	18	/	/	/	1	1	/	R	dry tree
1299	8	Pinus halepensis	3.00	12	4.00	/	3	2	1	1	R	tree leaning at an angle from 45º; dry branches
1300	8	Pistacia terebinthus	5.00	8 do 25	6.00	/	4	4	3	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem)
1301	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	11.00	25	6.00	/	4	3	3	3	C	
1302	8	Pinus halepensis	8.20	35	4.00	4.00	4	2	1	1	R	a large number of lower dry branch

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		
1303	8	Pinus halepensis	7.00	75	9.00	5.70	5	3	3	2	C	tree leaning at an angle from 45°; dry branches
1304	8	Myrtus communis	4.10	/	/	/	4	4	4	4	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem)
1305	8	Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis	12.00	30	3.50	1.90	4	2	2	2	C	
1306	8	Pistacia terebinthus	3.00	9 do 12	7.00	/	4	3	4	3	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem)
1307	8	Myrtus communis	2.90	/	/	/	2	4	4	4	B	shrub
1308	8	Quercus pubescens	3.00	42	7.00	1.80	4	4	4	3	B	rocky terrain
1309	8	Pistacia terebinthus	7.00	22	7.00	/	3	4	3	4	B	
1310	8	Myrtus communis	3.30	5 do 11	5.00	/	4	4	4	4	B	multiple shoots from the stump (multi stem)
1311	8	Olea europaea	4.00	17	5.00	1.70	3	4	4	4	B	

Number	Zone	Species	Height	DBH	Crown width (N-E-S-W)	Height crown	Age	Physiological state	Aesthetic appeal	Expected lifespand	Category	Remarks
			(m)	(cm)	(m)	(m)	(god./years)			(god./years)		

Categories:
A – High quality trees
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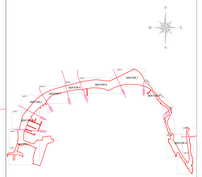
GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION



LEGENDA

- četinarsko drveće
- zimzeleno i listopadno drveće
- masline
- palme
- žbunje
- granica zahvata

VERDE PROJEKT d.o.o. Podgorica
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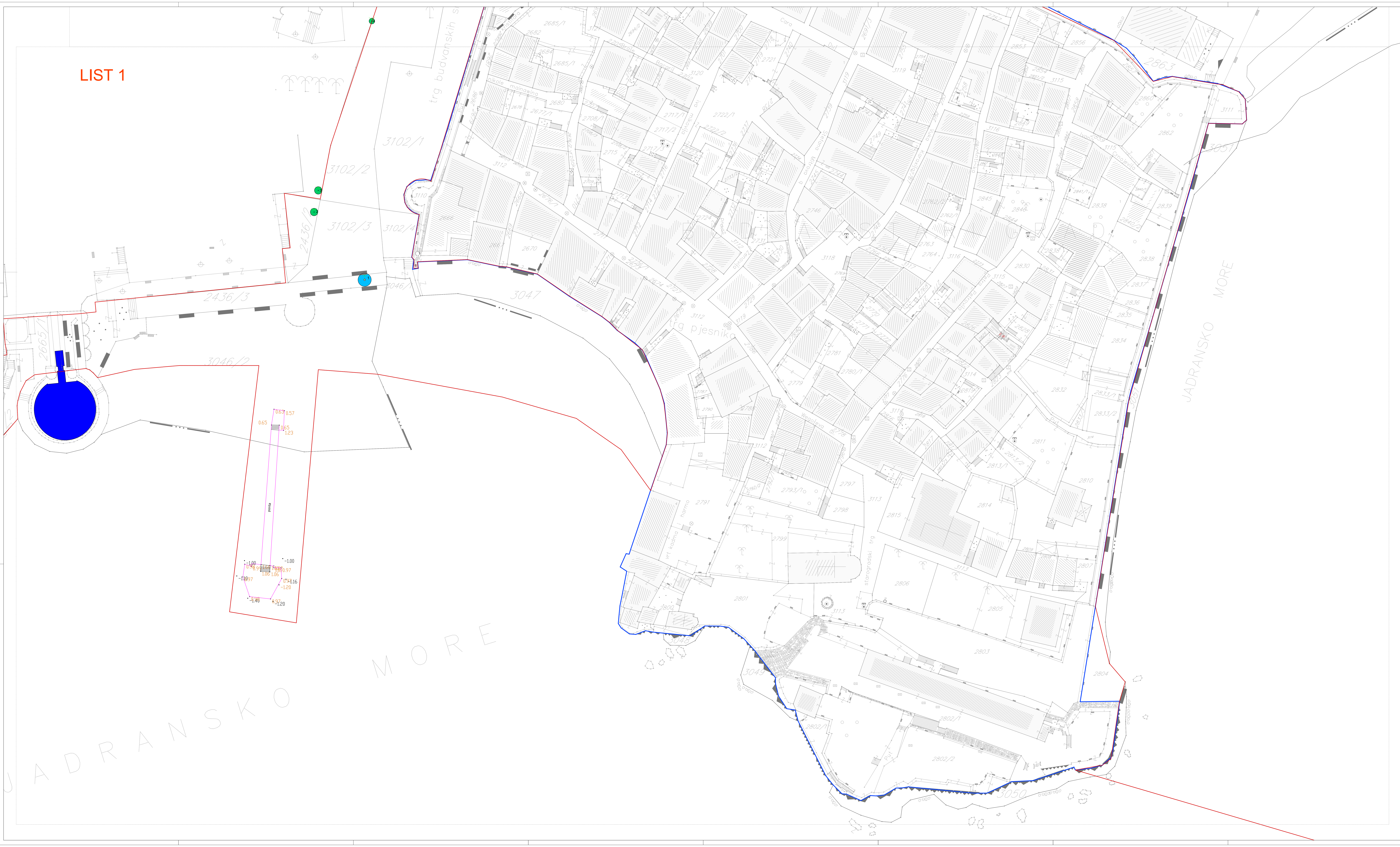
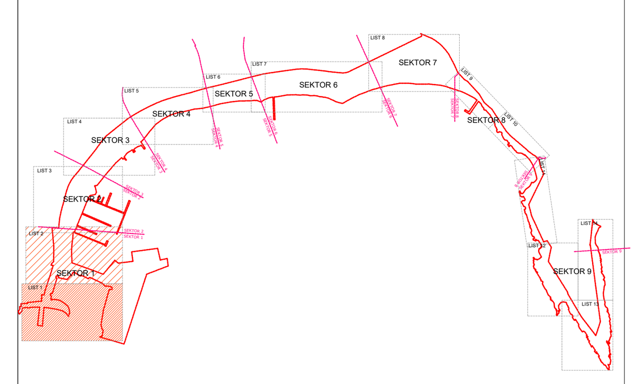
http://www.verdeprojekt.com

Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat / Objekt: Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka Šetališta u Bečićima, Budva		Vrsta projekta: ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA (ekonomija, ekologija, ekonomija, pedagogija, ekonomija, ekonomija, ekonomija, ekonomija, ekonomija)
Obrađivač: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. Bratislav Ljubić, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. & Dragan Ruggerović,dipl.biolog Branislav Đurđić, tehničar	Paraf	Crtež: SITUACIJA
Izvršni direktor: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.	Paraf	Datum: maj 2023 / Razmjera: 1:1000 / Broj prilogu: 1 / Broj strane: 01





LEGENDA:

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- 1239 jedinke koje nisu identifikovane na terenu
- granica zahvata
- četinarsko drveće
- zimzeleno i listopadno drveće
- masline
- palme
- žbunje

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reg. br.: 5-0602719/001

Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i mjesto:
Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva

Vrsta projekta:
ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA
za potrebe ažuriranja podloge obuhvata međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa

Obrađivači:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog
Branislav Đurišić, tehničar

Paraf:

Crtež:
KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA
Sektor 1/1

Izvršni direktor:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.

Paraf:	Datum:	Razmjera:	Broj priloga:	Broj strane:
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LEGENDA:

- stabla A kategorije (stabla visokog kvaliteta)
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- zimzeleno i listopadno drveće
- masline
- palme
- žbunje

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Objekat i rejon:
Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva

Vrsta projekta:
ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA
za potrebe ažuriranja podloga studijnoga međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa

Obradivači:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog
Branislav Đurišić, tehničar

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Crtež:
KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA
Sektor 1/2

Izvršni direktor:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.

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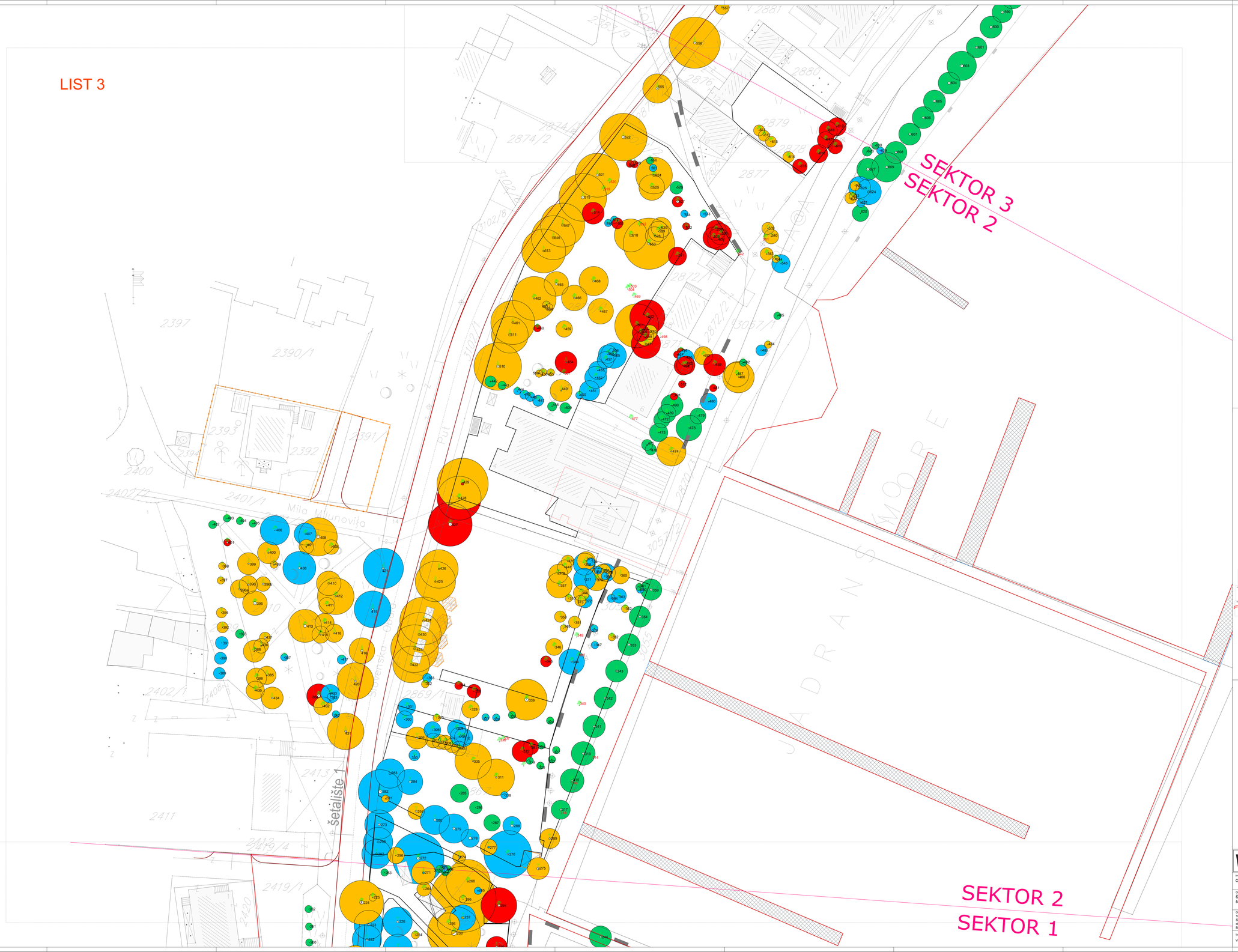

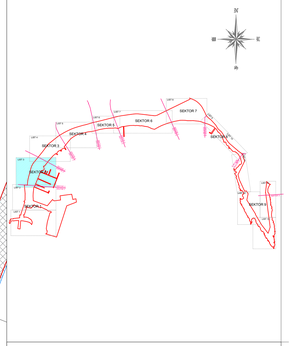

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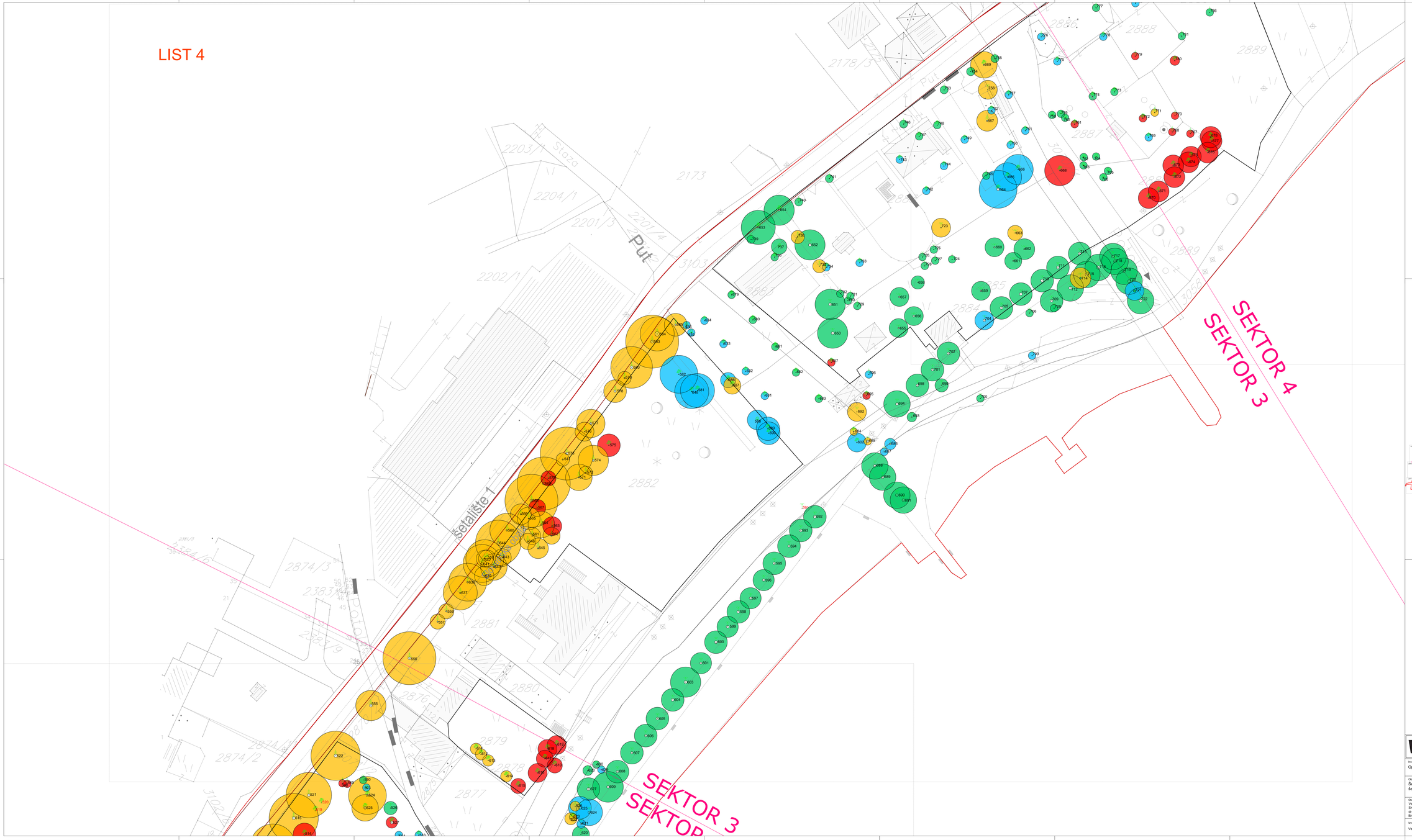
reg. br.: 5-0602/1-0007

Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i rejon: Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva	Vrsta projekta: ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA za potrebe sfunkcija podloga sluhnata međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa
Obradivač: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog Branislav Đurišić, tehničar	Paraf: Crtež: KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA Sektor 2
Izvršni direktor: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.	Paraf: Datum: mart 2022 Razmjera: 1:250 Broj priloga: 2 Broj strane: 03

LIST 4



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- žbunje

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Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i mjesto:
Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva

Vrsta projekta:
ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA
za potrebe ažuriranja podloge obuhvata mediuranalnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa

Obradivači:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog
Branislav Duntić, tehničar

Paraf:

Crež:
KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA
Sektor 3

Izvršni direktor:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.

Paraf:

Datum:	Razmjera:	Broj priloga:	Broj strane:
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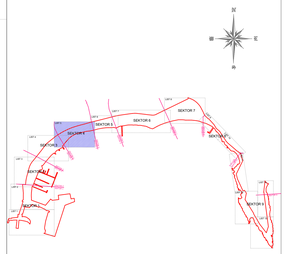

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Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i rejeto:
Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva

Vrsta projekta:
ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA
za potrebe sturanja
podloge studivata mediuranalnog
urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa

Obradivači:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog
Branislav Đurišić, tehničar

Paraf:

Crež:
KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA
Sektor 4

Izvršni direktor:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.

Paraf:	Datum:	Razmjera:	Broj priloga:	Broj strane:
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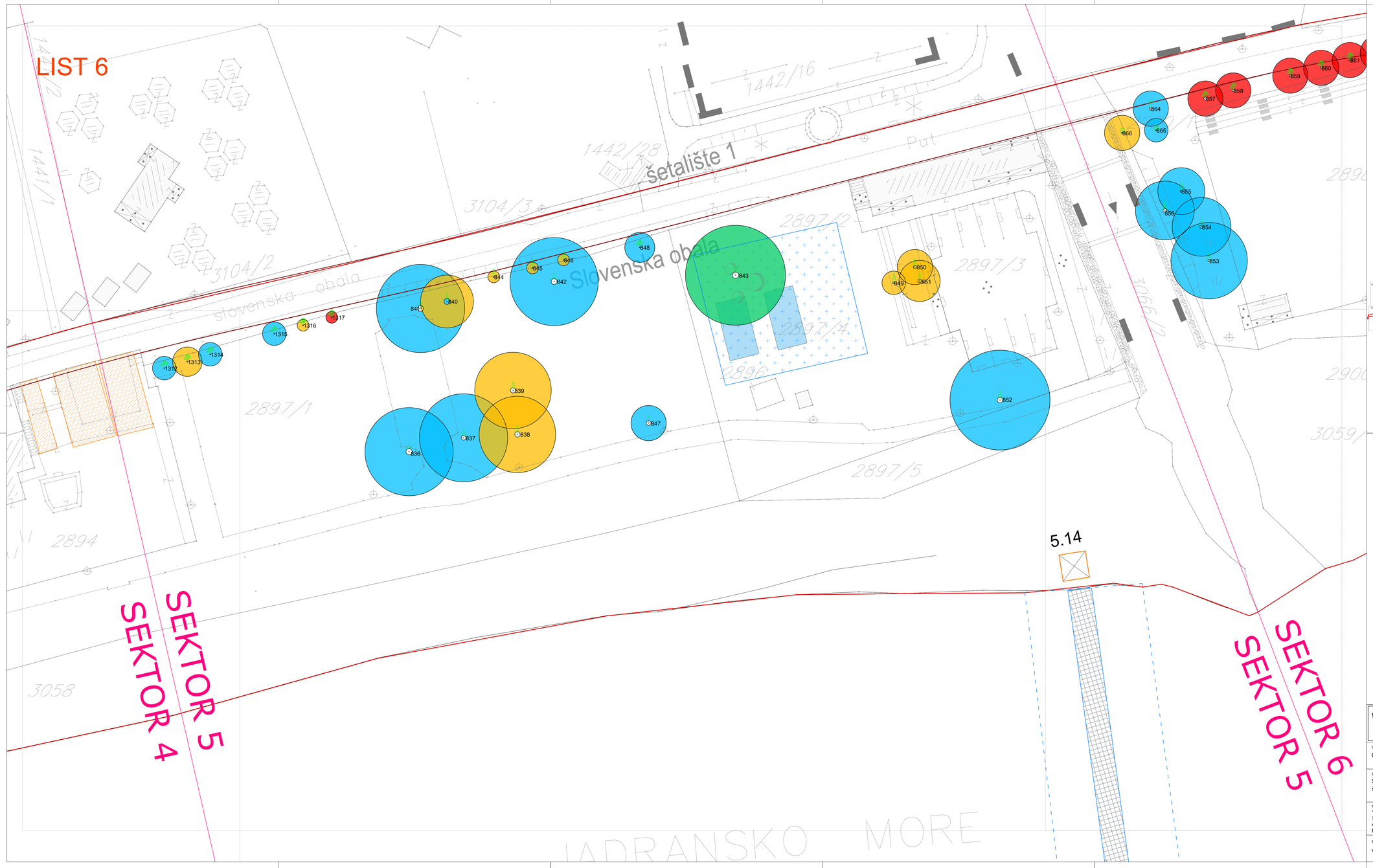
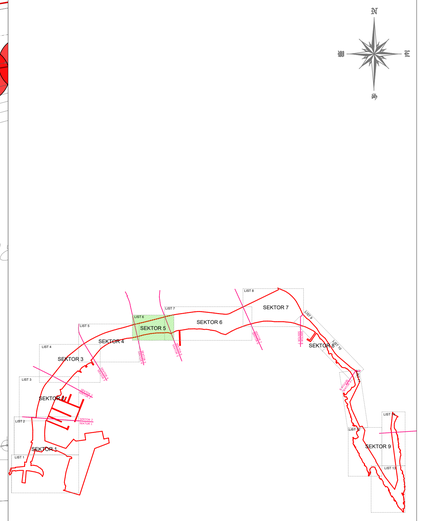
LIST 6





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VERDE PROJEKT d.o.o. Podgorica

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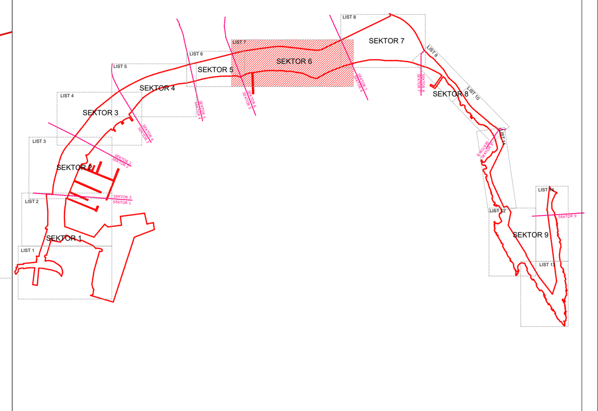
reg. br.: 5-0602719/001

Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i mjesto: Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva	Vrsta projekta: ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA za potrebe ažuriranja podloge obuhvata međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa

Obrađivači: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog Branislav Đurišić, tehničar	Paraf:	Crtež: KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA Sektor 5			
Izvršni direktor: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.	Paraf:	Datum: mart 2022.	Razmjera: 1:250	Broj priloga: 2	Broj strane: 06



LEGENDA:

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- granica zahvata
- četinarsko drveće
- zimzeleno i listopadno drveće
- masline
- palme
- žbunje

VERDE PROJEKT d.o.o. Podgorica

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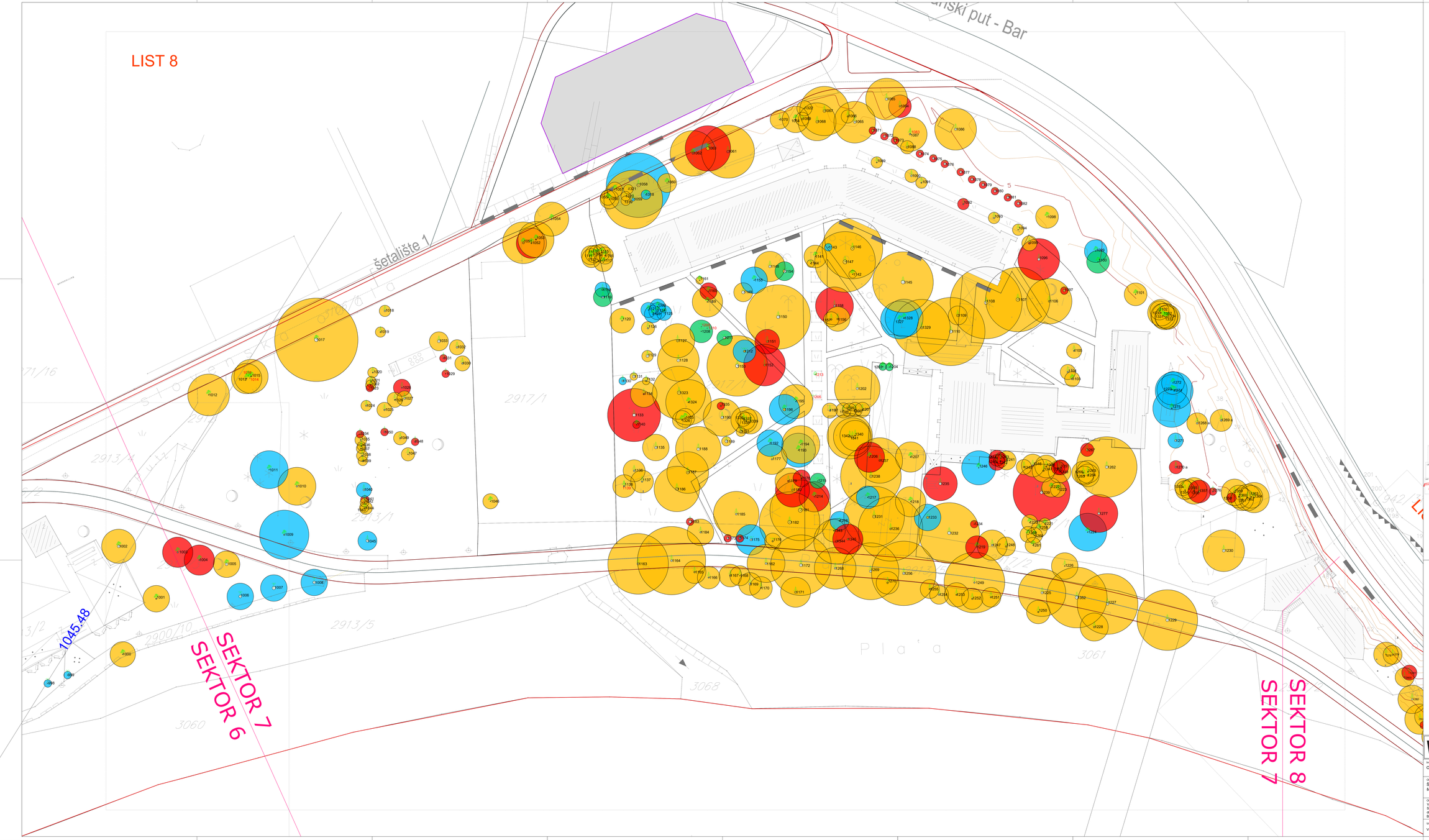
reg. br.: 5-0602719/001

Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i mjesto:		Vrsta projekta:			
Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva		ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA za potrebe ažuriranja podloge obuhvata međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa			
Obrađivači: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog Branislav Đurišić, tehničar	Paraf:	Crtež: KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA Sektor 6			
Izvršni direktor: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.	Paraf:	Datum: mart 2022.	Razmjera: 1:250	Broj priloga: 2	Broj strane: 07



LEGENDA:

- stabla A kategorije (stabla visokog kvaliteta)
- stabla B kategorije (stabla vrlo dobrog kvaliteta)
- stabla C kategorije (stabla ograničenog kvaliteta)
- stabla R kategorije (stabla za uklanjanje)
- 239 redni broj jedinke
- 1239 jedinke koje nisu identifikovane na terenu
- granica zahvata
- četinarsko drveće
- zimzeleno i listopadno drveće
- masline
- palme
- žbunje

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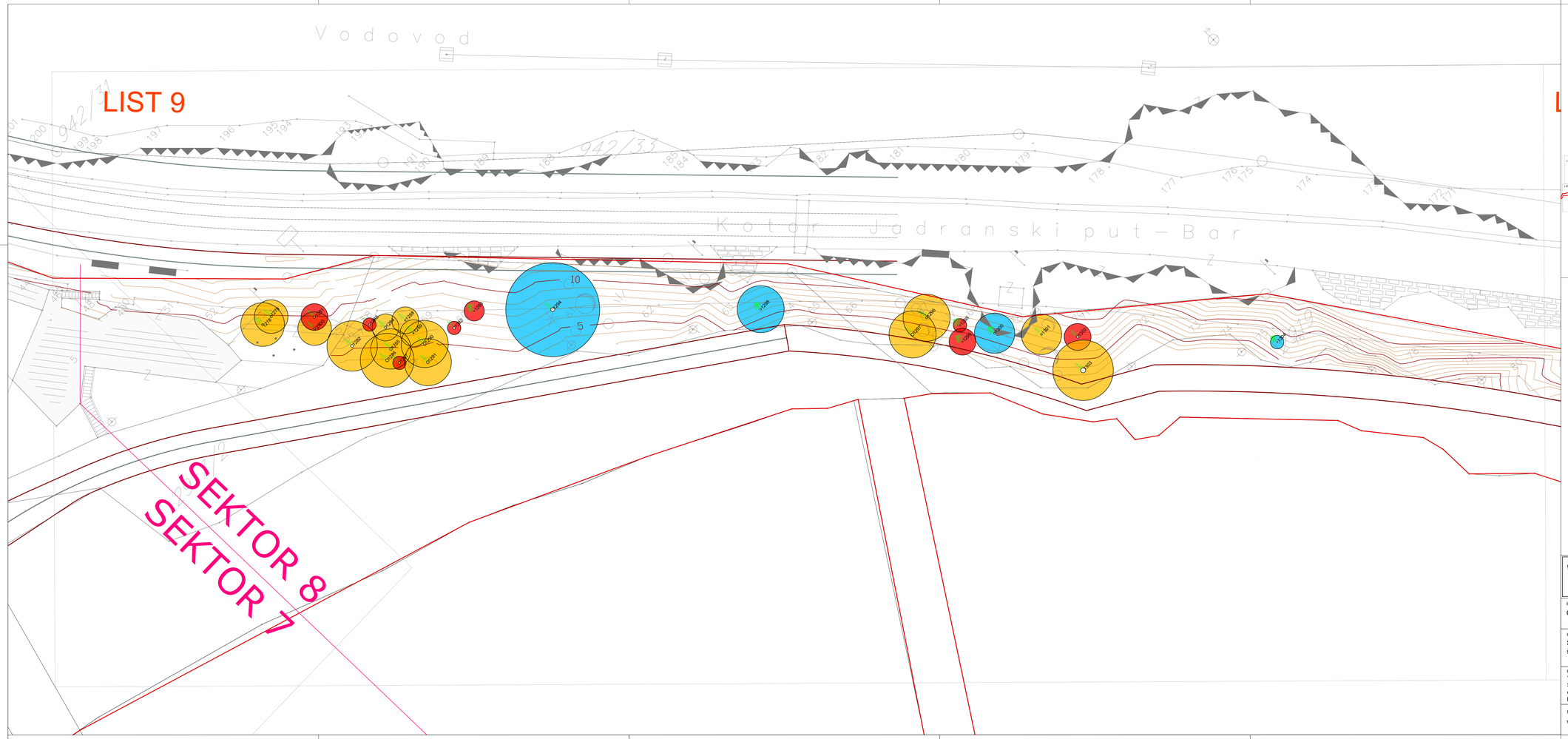
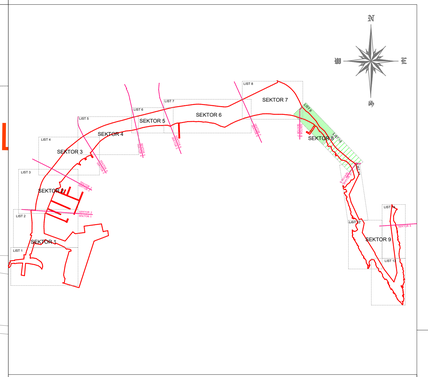
Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i rejeto: Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva	Vrsta projekta: ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA za potrebe ažuriranja podloge obuhvata međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa
Obradivači: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog Branislav Đurišić, tehničar	Paraf: / Cnež: KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA Sektor 7
Izvršni direktor: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.	Paraf: / Datum: mart 2022 / Razmjera: 1:250 / Broj priloga: 2 / Broj strane: 08





LEGENDA:

- stabla A kategorije (stabla visokog kvaliteta)
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- masline
- palme
- žbunje

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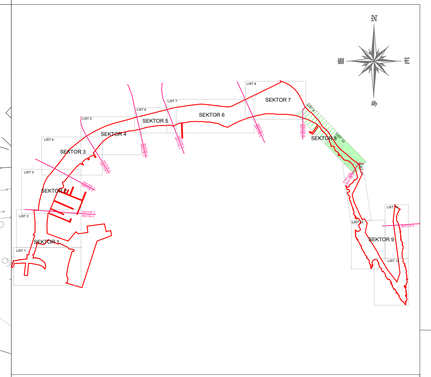
Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i mjesto: Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva	Vrsta projekta: ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA za potrebe ažuriranja podloge obuhvata međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa
Obradivači: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog Branislav Đurišić, tehničar	Paraf: / Crtež: KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA Sektor 8/1

Izvršni direktor:	Paraf:	Datum:	Razmjera:	Broj priloga:	Broj strane:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.		mart 2022.	1:250	02	09



LEGENDA:

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- žbunje

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Investitor:
Opština Budva, Ulica Trg Sunca 3, Budva

Objekat i mjesto:
Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva

Vrsta projekta:
ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA
za potrebe ažuriranja
podloge obuhvata međunarodnog
urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa

Obradivači:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog
Branislav Đurišić, tehničar

Paraf:

Crtež:
KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA
Sektor 8/2

Izvršni direktor:
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Paraf:

Datum:	Razmjera:	Broj priloga:	Broj strane:
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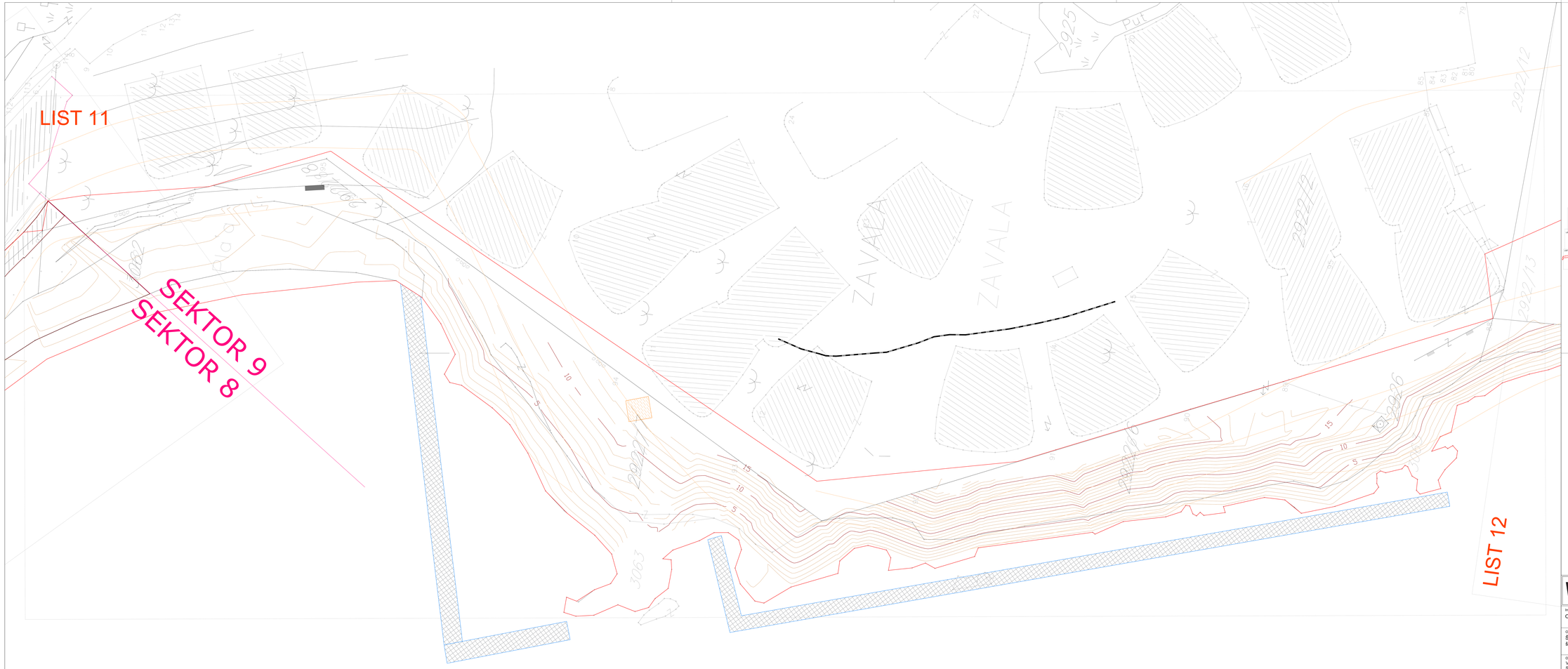

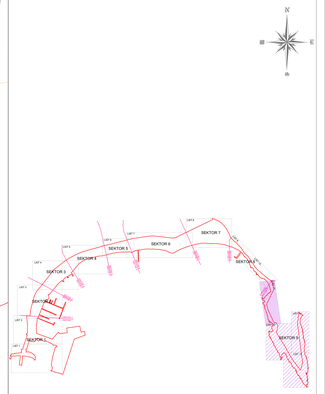

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Objekat i mjesto: Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva		Vrsta projekta: ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA za potrebe ažuriranja podloge obuhvata međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa
Obradivači: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh. dr Dragan Roganović,dipl.biolog Branislav Duršić, tehničar	Paraf:	Crtež: KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA Sektor 9/1
Izvršni direktor: Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.	Paraf:	Datum: mart 2022. / Razmjera: 1:250 / Broj priloga: 2 / Broj strane: 11

LEGENDA:

- stabla A kategorije (stabla visokog kvaliteta)
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- žbunje

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reg. br.: 5-0602715/001

Investitor:
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Objekat i mjesto:
Šetalište u Budvi - potez od Starog grada do početka šetališta u Bečićima, Budva

Vrsta projekta:
ELABORAT TAKSACIJE ZELENILA
za potrebe ažuriranja podloge obuhvata međunarodnog urbanističko-arhitektonskog konkursa

Obradivači:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
Snežana Laban, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.
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Branislav Đurišić, tehničar

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Crtež:
KATEGORIZACIJA ZELENILA
Sektor 9/2

Izvršni direktor:
Vesna Jovović, dipl.ing.pejz.arh.

Paraf:

Datum:	Razmjera:	Broj priloga:	Broj strane:
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