Appendix C: Arborist Report

February 24, 2016

1205 Coleman Avenue
Tree Inventory

1205 Coleman Avenue
Santa Clara, California

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Introduction

Arborwell was retained to inventory all trees on the 1205 Coleman Avenue property in Santa Clara, CA. The property will be undergoing planned renovations in the near future. The inventory was performed on February 8 through February 11, 2016. Included in this report is the inventory map (Exhibit 1) and inventory matrix (Exhibit 2).

Assignment & Scope

This report intends to record the state of the trees on the aforementioned property as observed on the dates of the inventory. Data collected per individual tree for the inventory are as follows:

- Tag number;
- Common name;
- Species;
- Diameter in inches at fifty-four (54) inches above grade;
- Height;
- Canopy spread;
- Condition;
- Observational notes that pertain to each individual.

Of the data collected in the field, health and structure were combined to give each tree a condition rating. The health of the tree is determined by its current size, canopy density, coloration, the appearance of any abnormalities or deficiencies and the overall health of the trunk, crown, and visible roots. The structure of the tree was evaluated based on the tree's natural, expected growth habit and form versus current growth habit, as well as the tree's inherent and exhibited structural integrity and deficiencies. Health and condition are subjective and species-dependent.

All information generated in this report are as a result of the observed on-site conditions. Note that the recommendations in this report are based on visual inspection on the above-ground parts of the tree at the time of the site visit. No soil was removed for below-grade inspection and no aerial inspection was performed. Information collected on deciduous individuals pertain to seasonal leaf-off conditions. Information in this letter may warrant further investigation as site conditions change over time.

Method

The specific tasks performed are as follows:

- Identify the trees on the property.
- Tag and record the tag number on the identified trees.
- Measure the diameter of the individual at fifty-four (54) inches above grade (unless noted).
- Observe the assessment data for each tree. Determine the tree's health and structural integrity, assign a current condition rating ranging from poor to excellent:

  Excellent – Exemplary health and structure for species; a healthy tree with limited signs or symptoms of disease;
  Good - Some minor deficiencies noted in health and/or structure, with potential for corrective measures to be performed to improve upon condition (including but not limited to fertilizer, pruning, and chemical applications);
  Moderate - Higher level and/or incidence of deficiencies noted in health and/or structure, including possible hazardous conditions signs and symptoms observed, with higher corrective measures and input required to improve condition and, where applicable, mitigate hazard risk;
  Fair - Significant deficiencies noted in health and/or structure, some irreversible, and may include hazardous condition signs and symptoms observed requiring corrective action; some individuals may require removal;
  Poor - Includes any of or combination of the following: very low canopy density, major disease signs and symptoms, dying or dead trees, imminent, irreversible hazardous condition present.

- Record the approximate height of each individual and canopy spread, recorded in feet.
- Record comments and observations regarding the health and structure, noting any significant defects, health issues, or other observational notes of trees to be removed.
- Prepare a written report that presents findings and submit the report via email as a PDF document.

Tree Count and Composition

During the inventory, a total of two hundred and thirty-two (232) trees were quantified on-site. The 232 individuals are comprised of twenty-seven (27) species. The 27 species are in the following table, including counts and condition.

Common Name	Species	Count	Condition = Poor	Condition = Fair	Condition = Moderate	Condition = Good	Condition = Excellent
African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	13	0	13	0	0	0
Apple	Mulus domestica	1	0	0	0	1	0
Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	16	1	14	1	0	0
Black Pine	Pinus thunbergii	2	1	0	1	0	0
Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	7	0	0	0	7	0
Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	19	0	19	0	0	0
Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	2	0	0	0	2	0
Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	31	0	6	25	0	0
Coast Live Oak	Quercus agrifolia	5	0	2	2	1	0
Coast Redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	3	0	0	3	0	0
Cork Oak	Quercus suber	3	0	0	0	3	0
Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	54	0	0	0	54	0
Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara	3	0	0	0	0	3
Eastern Redbud	Cercis canadensis	1	1	0	0	0	0
European Crabapple	Malus sylvestris	4	0	1	3	0	0
Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	26	2	15	5	4	0
Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	3	1	0	2	0	0
Mexican Fan Palm	Washingtonia robusta	1	0	1	0	0	0
Olive	Olea europaea	2	0	0	2	0	0
Purpleleaf Plum	Prunus cerasifera	2	0	2	0	0	0
River Birch	Betula nigra	1	1	0	0	0	0
Silver Dollar Gum	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	5	0	1	4	0	0
Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	3	0	0	3	0	0
Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo	5	0	0	0	0	5
Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum	5	0	0	5	0	0
Weeping Fig	Ficus benjamina	3	0	0	0	0	3
White Birch	Betula pendula	12	12	0	0	0	0
Total	27	232	19	74	56	72	11

Twenty-five (25) individuals on the property are likely protected as defined by the City of Santa Clara's City Code, Chapter 12.35.020, "no tree, plant or shrub planted or growing in the streets or public places of the City shall be altered or removed without obtaining a written permit from the superintendent of streets. No person without such authorization shall trench around or alongside of any such tree, plant or shrub with the intent of cutting the roots thereof or otherwise damaging the same." The precise boundary of the public right-of-way should be determined to establish the exact number of protected trees.

Discussion

The project site was an unoccupied commercial property in Santa Clara. The property was flat with no undulations. The east parking lot had recently been resurfaced. A building in the center between Trees 646 and 671 had been demolished prior to the issuance of this report. Although it is not likely that the demolition has affected the trees surrounding the immediate area, many of these trees are in decline.

There appeared to be supplemental watering supplied to the trees through evidence of existing irrigation lines and lush vegetation for most of the property. The perimeter trees did not receive supplemental watering but did not exhibit water stress. There are many high-value trees though there is decline as a result of the prior use of reclaimed water and water-stress.

There are several high-value oaks on the east-side of the property that are recommended to be preserved due to their over-all contribution to the site.

Several high-value strawberry trees are located in the building courtyards and are prime candidates for transplanting in the event they are proposed to be removed.

Many of the birch trees are dead as a result of lack of water. The holly oaks, camphor trees, and Chinese pistache are in severe decline as a result of lack of supplemental water and the effects of the regional drought.

The numerous crape myrtles (except Trees 575 through 595), weeping ficus, and deodar cedars are prime candidates for transplanting in the event they are proposed to be removed.

The row of black acacias along the perimeter, and the group of volunteer black acacias along the Coleman-frontage of the property, should be removed immediately due to excessively poor structure.

Several of the trees exhibited mechanical wounding in the past. All tree wounds are serious when it comes to tree health. No matter what size the wound is, the damage done is irreversible. The tree must devote a great deal of energy and many resources into trying to seal off the damaged area to prevent further complications. The wounded area is an opening for wood-rotting organisms and decay fungi to enter and cause further damage. These often attack the injured bark and invade adjacent healthy tissue, greatly enlarging the wound and extending the damage.

Depending on the needs of the project, as many trees as possible identified for preservation in Exhibit 2 should be cared in accordance with the tree protection measures in the following section for during the project as they will contribute to the value of the site over the long-term. Though it may not be possible due project constraints, due care should be taken to preserve these individuals if their preservation is the desired outcome.

Tree Removals

There were a total of one hundred and twenty-two (122) trees recommended for removal on the property based on condition. These trees were:

514, 515, 534, 537 through 547, 551, 552, 554, 555, 556, 559, 561, 562, 564 through 569, 574, 574A, 604 through 608, 613 through 636, 638, 639 through 665, 671 through 676, 679, 680, 681, 682A, 682B, 683 through 694, 700 through 705, 710, 711, 712, 714, 715, 716

There were a total of one hundred and ten (110) trees recommended for preservation. Of these individuals, forty-five (45) individuals or groups of trees (in the case of crape myrtle grouping) are candidates for transplanting. These trees were:

501, 502, 503, 511, 512, 513, 516 through 525, 531, 532, 596 through 602, 609 through 612, 637, 666 through 670, 677, 678, 718, 720, 721, 722, 726 through 729

The remaining sixty-five (65) trees recommended for preservation will require adequate tree protection during construction activities and may require pruning, supplemental irrigation or pruning if preservation is the desired outcome. Tree protection measures are provided in the following section. Each recommendation for individual trees is shown in Exhibit 2.

Tree Protection Guidelines

The following sections are to be referred to for Tree Protection Guidelines (TPG).

Prior to Construction

All of the following measures shall be implemented prior to any work to eliminate undesirable consequences that may result from uninformed or careless acts, and preserve both trees and property values.

The following measures shall be implemented along with the TPG:

1. All Plan Sheets with work near any tree to be persevered, detailing any work near a tree, or where work occurs within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) will make reference to this document in bold so that it is clearly visible.

2. All Plan Sheets are to show accurate driplines in their entirety on all sheets where improvements and work is to occur in the TPZ

3. The General Notes sheet needs to make reference to the Tree Protection Guidelines sheet.

4. The Project Arborist (PA) is to attend the preconstruction meeting.

5. The PA or contractor shall verify, in writing, that all preconstruction conditions have been met (tree protection fencing, erosion control, pruning, etc.)

6. The demolition, grading and underground contractors, subcontractors, construction superintendent and other pertinent personnel are required to meet with the PA at the site prior to beginning specific work in a TPZ to review procedures, tree protection measures, and to establish appropriate haul routes, staging, areas, contacts, watering, etc. to maintain tree preservation.

7. Prior to any grading or construction, the PA shall assist in the setup of the TPZ.

8. Fenced enclosures shall be erected around trees to be protected to achieve three primary goals:

    a. To keep the foliage crowns and branching structure of the trees to be preserved clear from contact by equipment, materials and activities;

    b. Preserve roots intact and maintain proper soil conditions in a non-compacted state and;

    c. To identify the TPZ in which no soil disturbance is permitted and activities are restricted.

Tree Protection Zone

All of the trees to be preserved will incur significant impacts from grading, utilities, storm drains, bio-retention basins, curb and gutters, pathways, and landscaping.

Generally, a TPZ is established for each tree based on species tolerance, condition, and age. In many instances, this is an area less than the dripline of the tree. The improvements required for this project will not allow for what would be considered an adequate TPZ. Therefore, the TPZ will be the dripline (or curbface for the area of dripline extending over a hardscape surface) for all of the trees on this site.

Each tree to be preserved shall have a designated TPZ identifying the area sufficiently large enough to protect the tree and roots from disturbance. The recommended TPZ area

can be determined by the canopy footprint. All work that occurs in the dripline falls under the category of the TPZ. This means that work that is performed within this zone will require direct involvement of the PA. Direct involvement requires the PA to be on site for all work in the dripline to provide direction when tree roots are encountered. Improvements or activities such as paving, utility, and irrigation trenching and other ancillary activities shall occur outside the TPZ, unless authorized by the PA. Unless otherwise specified, the protective fencing shall serve as the TPZ boundaries. At no time shall tree protection be encroached without the directive of the PA or City Arborist (CA).

Any tree that will have numerous improvements very close to the trunks and well within the driplines will require all work in the TPZ to utilize boring (for utilities and storm drains), pneumatic or hydraulic tools, as described in latter sections. This is necessary in order to preserve the health and structural integrity of the trees.

Improvements will be as far from any tree trunk as possible. Plans will show how the layout will help mitigate the severity of these impacts. There will be not landscape planting and the installation of underground piping and wiring inside any TPZ. Landscaping on the edges of a TPZ is acceptable utilizing the TPG for mitigating impacts under direction of the PA.

Activities prohibited within the TPZ include:

- Storage or parking vehicles, building materials, refuse, excavated spoils or dumping of poisonous materials on or around trees and roots. Poisonous materials include, but are not limited to, paint, petroleum products, concrete or stucco mix, dirty water or any other material which may be deleterious to tree health.

- The use of tree trunks as a winch support, anchorage, as a temporary power pole, sign posts or other similar function.

- Cutting of tree roots by utility trenching, foundation digging, placement of curbs and trenches and other miscellaneous excavation without prior approval of the PA.

- Soil disturbance or grade/drainage changes

- Materials must not be stored, stockpiled, dumped, or buried inside the dripline of trees.

- Excavated soil must not be piled or dumped, even temporarily, inside the TPZ of protected trees.

Activities permitted or required within the TPZ include:

- Mulching: During construction, wood chips shall be spread within the TPZ to a six (6) inch depth, leaving the trunk clear of mulch to help inadvertent compaction and moisture loss from occurring. The mulch may be removed if improvements or other landscaping is required. Mulch material shall comply with ISA specifications. Mulching may be applied at a depth of three (3) inches prior to construction under trees where there is no landscaping or paving (landscaping shall not be installed underneath a mature tree).

- Root Buffer: When areas under the tree canopy cannot be fenced, a temporary buffer is required and shall cover the root zone and remain in place at the specified thickness until final grading stage.

- Irrigation, aeration, or other beneficial practices that have been specifically approved for use within the TPZ.

Size, Type, and Duration of Fence

All trees to be preserved shall be protected with six (6) foot high fences. Fencing is to be mounted on two inch diameter galvanized iron posts, driven into the ground to a depth of at least two (2) feet at no more than ten (10) foot spacing. For trees located directly adjacent to hardscape, instead of driving the posts into the ground they can be mounted to portable stanchions. The stanchions shall be held down with rebar staples in order to avoid easy movement by equipment and construction personnel. A closeable 36-inch entry section for servicing the TPZ shall be provided. In addition, the trunks of the trees to be preserved are to be wrapped with brightly colored snow fencing, which will provide a visual reminder to workers that the trees are protected.

Types of Tree Protection for Project

Tree protection type will be determined by the PA other than specifications noted above. Note that a tree may be in one type of TPZ for a part of the project, and then modified to another type depending on the location and proximity to construction and approved design plans. This will need to be determined by the PA throughout the project on a case by case basis.

TPZ for these trees will be difficult as the project moves forward. Initial installation of the TPZ will require the following dimensions:

The fences shall enclose the entire area under the **canopy dripline or designated TPZ** of the tree(s) to be saved throughout the life of the project, or until final improvement work within the area is required, typically near the end of the project.

For trees situated directly adjacent to a **curb edge**, along said curb edge and around the dripline shall be enclosed with the required chain link protective fencing in order to keep the street open for public use.

Final Improvements: If the fencing must be relocated on paving or sidewalk for final improvements, the posts may be supported by an appropriate stanchions.

Duration of Tree Protection Fencing

Tree fencing shall be erected prior to demolition, grading or construction and remain in place until final inspection. Tree Protection Fencing shall be field verified by the PA before any work can begin, including grubbing, demolition, and grading. TPZ cannot be moved without the prior approval of the PA. The PA is required to notify the CA in advance if movement of the TPZ is requested and adequate reasoning behind said request.

TPZs are to remain throughout the entirety of the project.

"Warning" Signage

A warning sign a minimum of 8.5x11-inches shall be prominently displayed on each fence. The sign shall clearly state:

This is a Tree Protection Zone
Movement of this fence requires the prior authorization of the Project Arborist & City Arborist
Any violation of the TPZ will result in a "Stop Work Order"
(List contact information for contractor and project arborist)

Pruning, Surgery and Removal

Prior to construction, trees will require that branches be pruned clear from structures, activities, building encroachment or will need to be strengthened by means of mechanical support (cabling) or surgery. This should be performed under the direction of the PA. Such pruning, surgery or the removal of trees shall adhere to the following standards:

1. Pruning limitations:

    a. Minimum Pruning: If the PA recommends that trees be pruned, and the type of pruning is left unspecified, the standard pruning shall consist of 'crown cleaning' as defined by ISA Pruning Guidelines. Trees shall be pruned to reduce hazards and develop a strong, safe framework. Prune any desiccated material from the crown.

    b. Maximum Pruning: Maximum pruning should only occur in the rarest situation approved by the PA. No more than one-fourth (1/4) of the functioning leaf and stem area may be removed within one (1) calendar year of any tree, or removal of foliage so as to cause the unbalancing of the tree. It must be recognized that trees are individual in form and structure, and that pruning needs may not always fit strict rules. The PA shall assume all responsibility for special pruning practices that vary from the standards outlined in this document.

    c. Tree Workers: Pruning shall not be attempted by construction or contractor personnel, but shall be performed by a qualified tree care specialist or certified tree worker under the direction of a certified arborist.

Activities During Construction and Demolition Near Trees

Soil disturbance or other injurious and detrimental activity within the TPZ is prohibited unless approved by the PA. If an injurious event inadvertently occurs, or soil disturbance has been specifically conditioned for project approval, then the following mitigation is required:

1. Soil Compaction: If compaction of the soil occurs, it shall be mitigated as outlined in Mitigating Soil Compaction.

2. Grading Limitations within the Tree Protection Zone:

    a. Grade changes outside of the TPZ shall not significantly alter drainage to the tree.

    b. Grade changes within the TPZ are not permitted.

    c. Grade changes under specifically approved circumstances shall not allow more than six (6) inches of fill soil added or allow more than four (4) inches of existing soil to be removed from natural grade unless mitigated immediately.

d. In some cases excavation will be necessary to accommodate the base thickness for paving, walls, footings, roads, paved plazas, etc. underneath some existing trees' driplines. This type of excavation will be removed with the assistance of an airspade and assisting hand tool, trenching at 400 to 600 PSI. An air spade will blow soil away from root systems with minimal damage.

Mitigating Soil Compaction

Compaction, inadvertent or intentional, is not allowed within the existing dripline of any protected tree without consent of the PA. If compaction is required in the dripline of any tree, the use of Geocell® or equal shall be used in conjunction with structural soils and permeable paving materials where indicated on plan sheets.

Geocell®, a sub-base confinement system designed for the protection of tree roots where the construction of compacted soils are required in the vicinity of trees, allows the continued passage and circulation of air, water, and nutrients to tree roots to sustain a healthy growing environment while allowing for the required compaction. Call US Fabrics for locating a representative in the United States

1. Do not install impervious materials such as roads and walkways where they will impact more than 25% of drip line area (unless existing conditions are already present) and unless reviewed and approved by the PA.

2. When installing walkways within the drip line, use pervious materials wherever possible. Refer to Landscape Construction Plans for pervious paving and/or Geocell sub-base locations and details.

3. Make sure that the tree requirements are fully recognized during design, construction installation and maintenance of landscape.

Trenching, Excavation and Equipment Use

Excavation or boring activity within the TPZ is restricted to the following activities, conditions and requirements if approved by the PA:

1. Notification. Contractor shall notify the PA a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the activity in the TPZ.

2. Root Severance. Roots that are encountered shall be cut to sound wood and repaired. No roots of two (20 inch diameter and larger shall be cut without the prior approval of the PA. Approval is based on the distance of the root from the tree trunk and whether or not there are sufficient roots in the area to compensate for their removal.

3. Excavation. Any approved excavation, demolition or extraction of material shall be performed with equipment sitting outside the TPZ. Methods permitted are by hand digging, hydraulic or pneumatic air excavation technology. Avoid excavation within the TPZ during hot, dry weather.

    a. If excavation or trenching for drainage, utilities, irrigation lines, etc., it is the duty of the contractor to tunnel under any roots two (2) inches in diameter and greater.

    b. Prior to excavation for foundation/footings/walls, grading or trenching within the TPZ, roots shall first be severed cleanly one (1) foot outside the TPZ and to the depth of the future excavation. The trench must then be hand dug and roots pruned with a saw or other approved root pruning equipment by the PA.

4. Heavy Equipment. Use of backhoes, steel tread tractors or any heavy vehicles within the TPZ is prohibited

Root Severance

Cutting and removal of roots smaller than two (2) inches in diameter shall be done by chain saw or hand saw to provide a flat and smooth cut and cause the least damage possible to the root and tree's health. Cutting roots by means of tractor-type equipment or other than chain saws and hand saws is prohibited.

Proper pruning technique shall encourage callusing of the roots. Root cutting and removal shall not exceed thirty-five (35) percent of total root surface.

The Contractor shall remove any wood chips or debris that may be left over from root removal that may affect the construction of improvements.

If any roots over two (2) inches in diameter are severed during any excavation, the following procedure shall be followed:

1. The roots shall be shaded by immediately covering the entire trench with plywood, or by covering the sides of the trench with burlap sheeting that is kept moist by watering twice per day.

2. When ready to backfill, each root shall be severed cleanly with a handsaw. Where practical, they should be cut back to a side root. Immediately, a plastic bag shall be placed over the fresh cut, and secured with a rubber band or electrical tape. Shading should immediately be placed until backfilling occurs.

3. Plastic bags shall be removed prior to backfilling.

4. Backfill shall be clean, native material free of debris, gravel or wood chips.

If roots three (3) inches in diameter, or larger, are encountered during excavation, Contractor shall contact the PA immediately and request a field inspection, and obtain instruction as to how the roots should be treated. No roots three (3) inches in diameter, or larger, shall be cut and removed without prior approval from the PA. Excavation will be performed with an airspade when greater than 4" of soil is required to be removed from a dripline. Roots will be pruned according to recommendations by the PA.

Root Barrier Installation

Where paved surfaces are to be installed adjacent to tree root zones, Biobarrier® root control fabric or equal shall be used to limit the spread of future roots and control future hardscape damage. The root control fabric uses the controlled release of trifluralin, a root-inhibition herbicide that prevents the growth of roots outside of the desired root zone. To install the root control fabric:

1. Dig a minimum 3 foot trench along the area you want to protect.

2. Prune tree roots.

3. Place the root control fabric in the trench, making sure it is between the area to be protected and all roots.

4. Secure the fabric near the surface so roots do not grow over it and against the wall of the trench opposite the root source.

5. Backfill the trench and tamp it to ensure there are no gaps in the soil.

6. Always follow the detailed installation instructions that are included with the root control fabric.

Irrigation Program

To help compensate for the root loss, deep-root irrigate all trees during the dry months (any month receiving less than 1 inch of rainfall) for a minimum of one (1) year after the project is complete.

1. Irrigation is to begin immediately for all existing trees to remain.
2. An application of growth regulator (paclobutryzol) prior to construction activities will aid in the development of fine-root growth and will help

counter the effects of any root damage. This should be applied immediately for all trees that are to be protected in place. This application of growth regulator shall be applied yearly for a minimum of one (1) year after the project is complete. This is to be performed by a certified tree care specialist.

3. In addition, all trees are to have roots inoculated with endo/ectomycorrhizal fungal inoculum.
4. Irrigate a minimum of ten (10) gallons for each inch of trunk diameter every month. A soaker hose or a drip line is preferred for this purpose. The first year's irrigation should be applied at the full rate. The first six (6) months of the second year, half of the rate shall be applied. The last six (6) months of the second year a quarter of the original rate will be applied. All rate adjustments will be monitored by the PA. Extra controller wires and stub outs for additional valves shall be installed for the permanent irrigation system and be available in the event that any individual tree begins to decline from water-stress after the project is complete.
5. Irrigation must also be applied during the trees' recovery period, which will be longer than the construction process. Irrigation will be beneficial to new root formation and must be performed for one (1) year after construction is complete. Refer to irrigation plans.
6. Any new irrigation for existing trees must not be designed to strike the trunks of trees, because of potential high risk of disease infection. Bubbler irrigation is preferred.
7. If any irrigation lines, drain lines, sewer lines, or any other underground features inside the existing dripline of protected trees that are to be abandoned, they should be cut off approximately at soil grade and left in the ground.
8. Where necessary, irrigation should be installed using at least two bubblers.
9. The foliage of tree shall be kept dust-free with monthly washings, or more frequent as determined by the PA.

Transplanting

Within this project, the following scopes of work are to be performed by a licensed and insured certified arborist:

- Transplantability, Timing, and Site Selection
- Tree Transplants & Boxing
- Maintenance of Boxed Trees

Transplantability, Timing, & Site Selection

Transplanted trees will need similar site conditions to where they are being transplanted. This means that they cannot have more than four (4) hours per day of full sun. They also

do best with moist and very well-drained soils; ensure the new site is prepared for this before transplanting.

1. Choose a day when the soil is moist so that soil clings to the roots. Transplant the trees when they are in their dormant/slow growth stage, between late October and early March.
2. Before the project begins, a soil analysis shall be performed by the contracted arborist at the original site and transfer site to facilitate soil amendments and minimize soil differences.
3. Treat the transfer location and hole, using the correct soil amendments, to match the original site's soil characteristics.

Transplant Excavation

Prior to beginning the transplant stages of the project:

i. Activate a USA call in which all nearby underground utilities will be marked on-site.
ii. Use a mechanical trenching device to provide a minimum 48-inch box-size for the root ball.
iii. All locations in which utilities are present around trees to be transplanted will be dug with the airspade to avoid damaging utility lines.

Use a minimum of a 48-inch size box to be built around the root ball, to be determined by the actual tree's size.

1. The box will be used during transport and storage.
2. The trenches should be excavated vertically down and at least ten (10) inches wide on each side to allow for working space.
3. Once the four sides have been dug, hand-excavate the trench at approximately a 15-degree.
4. When roots are encountered, prune the roots using hand pruners. Hand pruning the roots will minimize damage to the root system and promote new root growth.
5. Wrap the sides of the root ball with burlap tarps.
6. Attach the box's vertical sides to each other, securing the root ball inside the structure.
7. A winch or mechanical advantage will be used to help lift the tree, with four (4) vertical sides in place, using a high-tension vinyl strap secured around the structure.
8. As the structure is lifted, hand-prune any roots beneath the root ball to detach the tree from its current growing location.
9. Burlap tarps will be pulled beneath the tree in order to lift it into horizontal bottom of the box structure.
10. Attach the horizontal bottom to the box structure.

In this structure, the tree can be stored for no more than one (1) week. Plant as soon as possible and apply TPZ and appropriate treatments. Where necessary, a crane shall be used to assist the crews in lifting and transporting the trees to the storage location. Care should be taken at all times to avoid damage to the trunk and canopy of the tree.

Transplanting Maintenance

Once moved to the new location:

1. The trees shall be staked or guyed (the most appropriate technique will be determined by site set-up, location, and conditions).
2. A TPZ will be set up at the new location.
3. Bi-weekly watering will begin immediately for trees to be transplanted and will resume to the site irrigation schedule once the PA has determined the trees have established.
4. At the first watering, modified plant growth regulators will be applied by a licensed and insured certified arborist in the form of trunk injections to help compensate for fine root loss and to encourage active mycorrihizal production within the rooting zone. Notify the PA at least 72 hours in advance.
5. The watering rates and amounts will be adjusted according to tree response post-transplant.

Damage to Trees - Reporting

Any damage or injury to trees shall be reported within six (6) hours to the PA and job superintendent or CA so that mitigation can take place. All mechanical or chemical injury to branches, trunk or to roots over two (2) inches in diameter shall be reported in the biweekly inspection report. In the event of injury, the following mitigation and damage control measures shall apply and implemented by a Certified Arborist:

a. Root injury: If trenches are cut and tree roots two (2) inches or larger are encountered they must be cleanly cut. The end of the root shall be covered with either a plastic bag and secured with tape or rubber band. All exposed root areas within the TPZ shall be backfilled or covered within one (1) hour. Exposed roots may be kept from drying out by temporarily covering the roots and draping layered burlap or carpeting over the upper three (3) feet of trench walls. The materials must be kept wet until backfilled to reduce evaporation from the trench walls. All the above activities shall be performed by a Certified Arborist.

b. Bark or trunk wounding: Current bark tracing and treatment methods shall be performed by a Certified Arborist within two (2) days.

c. Scaffold branch or leaf canopy injury: A Certified Arborist will remove broken or torn branches back to an appropriate branch capable of resuming terminal growth within five (5) days. If leaves are heat scorched from equipment exhaust pipes, consult the PA within six (6) hours.

Inspection Schedule

The PA retained by the applicant shall conduct the following required inspections of the construction site:

1. Inspections shall verify that the type of tree protection and/or plantings re consistent with the standards outlined within this document. For each required inspection or meeting, a written summary of the changing tree related conditions, actions taken, and condition of trees shall be provided to the contactor.

   a. Inspection of Protective Tree Fencing.

   b. Pre-Construction Meeting. Prior to commencement of construction, the contractor shall conduct a pre-construction meeting to discuss tree protection with the job site superintendent, grading equipment operators, and the PA.

   c. Inspection of Rough Grading. The PA shall perform an inspection during the course of rough grading adjacent to the TPZ to ensure trees will not be injured by compaction, cut or fill, drainage and trenching, and if required, inspect aeration systems, tree wells, drains and special paving. The contractor shall provide the PA at least forty-eight (48) hours advance notice of such activity.

   d. The PA shall perform inspections every two weeks during the demolition and mass grading to monitor changing conditions and tree health. Upon completion of demolition and mass grading, the CA will determine if monthly inspections will be required in lieu of inspections every two weeks. The CA shall be in receipt of an inspection summary during the first week of each calendar month or, immediately if there are any changes to the approved plans or protection measures.

   e. Any special activity within the Tree Protection Zone. Work in this area (TPZ) requires the direct on-site supervision of the PA.

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

The following are limitations to this report:

- All information presented herein covers only the trees examined at the area of inspection, and reflects the condition observed of said trees at the time of inspection.
- Observations were performed visually without probing, dissecting, coring, or excavation, unless noted above, and in no way shall the observer be held responsible for any defects that could have only been discovered by performing said services in specific area(s) where a defect was located.
- No guarantee or warranty is made, expressed or implied, that defects of the trees inspected may not arise in the future.
- No assurance can be offered that if the recommendation and precautionary measures are accepted and followed, that the desired results may be attained.
- No responsibility is assumed for the methods used by any person or company executing the recommendations provided in this report.
- The information provided herein represents an opinion, and in no way is the reporting of a specified finding, conclusion, or value based on the retainer.
- This report is proprietary to Arborwell, Inc., and may not be reproduced in whole or part without written consent. This report has been prepared exclusively for use of the parties to which it has been submitted.
- Should any part of this report be altered, damaged, corrupted, or lost, the entire evaluation shall be invalid.

Exhibit 1 - Tree Inventory Map (See Exhibit 2 for Specific Details)
1205 Coleman Boulevard
San Jose, CA

Exhibit 2 - Inventory Matrix

1205 Coleman Road, Santa Clara, California

@ denotes measurement was taken at the base of the trunk due to an abundance of stems; height and spread are approximate

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
501	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara	6	15	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
502	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara	5	15	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
503	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara	6	15	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
504	Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	3, 2	10	5	Good	Preserve	
505	Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	3	10	5	Good	Preserve	
506	Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	3	10	5	Good	Preserve	
507	Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	3, 3	10	5	Good	Preserve	
508	Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	3, 4	10	5	Good	Preserve	
509	Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	3	10	5	Good	Preserve	
510	Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	8	10	5	Good	Preserve	
511	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	5	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
512	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	5	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
513	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	5	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
514	White Birch	Betula pendula	8	25	15	Poor	Remove	Partially Dead
515	River Birch	Betula nigra	7	25	15	Poor	Remove	Partially Dead
516	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	13@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
517	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	12@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
518	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	10@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
519	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	18@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
520	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	11@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
521	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	9@`	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
522	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	10@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
523	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	10@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
524	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	5@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
525	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	12@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
526	Silver Dollar Gum	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	39	60	30	Fair	Preserve & Prune End Weight	Foliar End Weight & Leaning Over Bldg
527	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum	26	40	25	Moderate	Preserve	
528	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	13	35	20	Moderate	Preserve	
529	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	13	35	20	Moderate	Preserve	
530	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	13	35	20	Moderate	Preserve	
531	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	11@	15	10	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
532	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	13@	15	10	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
533	Cork Oak	Quercus suber	63	50	50	Good	Preserve	Specimen Tree
534	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	12	20	10	Poor	Remove	Mostly Dead
535	Cork Oak	Quercus suber	44	50	50	Good	Preserve	Specimen Tree
536	Cork Oak	Quercus suber	39	50	50	Good	Preserve	Specimen Tree
537	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	24	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
538	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	22	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
539	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	22	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
540	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	22	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
541	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	2	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
542	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	27	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
543	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	20	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
544	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
545	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	16	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
546	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
547	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	20	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
548	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum	12	20	15	Moderate	Preserve	
549	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum	11	20	15	Moderate	Preserve	
550	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum	11	20	15	Moderate	Preserve	
551	White Birch	Betula pendula	8	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
552	White Birch	Betula pendula	10	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
553	European Crabapple	Malus sylvestris	5, 5, 5, 5	10	10	Moderate	Preserve	
554	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18	30	20	Fair	Remove	Chlorotic & Structural Defects
555	White Birch	Betula pendula	7	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
556	White Birch	Betula pendula	11	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
557	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	11	25	15	Good	Preserve	
558	European Crabapple	Malus sylvestris	9	10	10	Moderate	Preserve	
559	White Birch	Betula pendula	5	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
560	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	22	40	25	Good	Preserve	3 small Trident Maples
561	White Birch	Betula pendula	4	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
562	White Birch	Betula pendula	8	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
563	European Crabapple	Malus sylvestris	6, 5, 5, 5	10	10	Moderate	Preserve	
564	White Birch	Betula pendula	6	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
565	White Birch	Betula pendula	5	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
566	White Birch	Betula pendula	6	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
567	European Crabapple	Malus sylvestris	8, 6	10	10	Fair	Remove	Fungal Conk & Trunk Decay
568	White Birch	Betula pendula	10	20	10	Poor	Remove	Dead
569	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	31	30	30	Fair	Remove	Massive Limb Failure Wound
570	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	13	30	30	Moderate	Preserve	
571	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	23	30	30	Moderate	Preserve	
572	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	18	30	30	Moderate	Preserve	
573	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	20	30	30	Moderate	Preserve	
574	Coast Live Oak	Quercus agrifolia	2	10	2	Fair	Remove	Volunteer
574A	Coast Live Oak	Quercus agrifolia	2	10	2	Fair	Remove	Volunteer
575	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	4, 4, 4, 4	10	5	Good	Preserve	
576	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	4, 4, 4, 5	10	5	Good	Preserve	
577	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	12@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
578	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	5@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
579	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	10@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
580	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	4, 4, 4, 4	10	5	Good	Preserve	
581	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	4, 4, 4, 4	10	5	Good	Preserve	

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
582	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	4, 2, 2	10	5	Good	Preserve	
583	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	3, 3, 1, 1	10	5	Good	Preserve	
584	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	3, 3, 3	10	5	Good	Preserve	
585	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	9@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
586	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	7@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
587	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	10@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
588	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	8@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
589	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	8@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
590	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	6@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
591	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	12@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
592	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	10@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
593	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	12@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
594	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	8@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
595	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	6@	10	5	Good	Preserve	
596	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	9@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
597	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	9@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
598	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	6@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
599	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	6@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
600	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	8@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
601	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	2	10	5	Good	Preserve	Staked; Candidate for Transplanting
602	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	2	10	5	Good	Preserve	Staked; Candidate for Transplanting

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
603	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	12	30	30	Moderate	Preserve	
604	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	11	30	30	Fair	Remove	Girdled Root System
605	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
606	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
607	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	7	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
608	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	8	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
609	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	6@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Group of 3 Individuals; Candidates for Transplanting
610	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	6@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Group of 3 Individuals; Candidates for Transplanting
611	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	5@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Group of 3 Individuals; Candidates for Transplanting
612	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	5@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Group of 3 Individuals; Candidates for Transplanting
613	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	3	15	10	Fair	Remove	Staked; Trunk Wound
614	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	4	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
615	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Fair	Remove	Leaning; Discharging Canker
616	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	2	15	10	Fair	Remove	Staked; Include Stake Tie
617	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
618	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Fair	Remove	Discharging Canker
619	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	7	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
620	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Fair	Remove	Discharging Canker
621	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
622	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
623	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
624	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
625	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
626	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
627	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
628	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
629	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
630	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
631	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	8	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
632	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
633	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
634	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Fair	Remove	Discharging Canker
635	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	7	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
636	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	8	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
637	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	8@	5	5	Good	Preserve	Group of 3 Individuals; Candidates for Transplanting
638	Coast Live Oak	Quercus agrifolia	5	10	10	Moderate	Remove	Volunteer
639	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	17	35	30	Fair	Remove	
640	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18	35	30	Fair	Remove	
641	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18	35	30	Fair	Remove	
642	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	16	35	30	Fair	Remove	
643	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	16	35	30	Fair	Remove	
644	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18	35	30	Fair	Remove	

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
645	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18	35	30	Fair	Remove	
646	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	13	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
647	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	11	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
648	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	13	25	15	Poor	Remove	Mostly Dead; Structural Defects
649	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	16	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
650	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	18	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
651	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	12	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
652	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	20	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
653	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	13	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
654	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	18	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
655	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	1	5	5	Fair	Remove	Supressed Form
656	Black Pine	Pinus thunbergii	12	15	10	Poor	Remove	Severe Lean; Existing Broken Branch
657	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	8	10	5	Fair	Remove	Supressed Form; Codominant
658	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	3	10	5	Fair	Remove	Supressed Form; Codominant
659	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	3	5	5	Fair	Remove	Supressed Form; Codominant
660	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	6	5	5	Fair	Remove	Supressed Form
661	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	3	5	5	Fair	Remove	Supressed Form
662	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	1	5	5	Poor	Remove	Dead
663	Black Pine	Pinus thunbergii	12	25	10	Moderate	Remove	Marginal Structure
664	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	6, 4	20	10	Fair	Remove	Supressed Form; Codominant
665	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	5@	5	5	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
666	Apple	Mulus domestica	8@	10	10	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
667	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	5	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
668	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	6	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
669	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	4	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
670	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	4	10	5	Good	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
671	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	3, 3	5	5	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
672	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	10	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects; Trunk Wound
673	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	11	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
674	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	11	25	15	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
675	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	17	30	20	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
676	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	23	30	20	Fair	Remove	Structural Defects
677	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	8@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Group of 10 Individuals; Candidates for Transplanting
678	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	9@	10	5	Good	Preserve	Group of 3 Individuals; Candidates for Transplanting
679	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
680	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	6	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
681	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	5	15	10	Moderate	Remove	Declining Health
682	Coast Live Oak	Quercus agrifolia	19	35	30	Moderate	Preserve	Declining Health
682A	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	12@	20	15	Poor	Remove	Volunteer
682B	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	6	25	15	Moderate	Remove	Volunteer
683	Mexican Fan Palm	Washingtonia robusta	20	20	10	Fair	Remove	Volunteer; Dead Fronds
684	Eastern Redbud	Cercis canadensis	1	5	5	Poor	Remove	Dead

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
685	Purpleleaf Plum	Prunus cerasifera	12@	20	20	Fair	Remove	Waterstressed
686	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	27	40	25	Fair	Remove	Poor Structure
687	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	36	40	25	Fair	Remove	Poor Structure
688	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	26	40	25	Fair	Remove	Poor Structure
689	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	28	40	25	Fair	Remove	Poor Structure
690	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	35	40	25	Fair	Remove	Poor Structure
691	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	42	40	25	Fair	Remove	Poor Structure
692	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	38	40	25	Fair	Remove	Poor Structure
693	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	26	40	25	Fair	Remove	Poor Structure
694	Purpleleaf Plum	Prunus cerasifera	14	25	20	Fair	Remove	Stressed
695	Coast Redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	18	30	15	Moderate	Preserve & Irrigate	Mild Water Stress
696	Coast Redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	18	30	15	Moderate	Preserve & Irrigate	Mild Water Stress
697	Coast Redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	12	25	10	Moderate	Preserve & Irrigate	Mild Water Stress
698	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	24, 26, 38	35	35	Good	Preserve	Specimen Tree
699	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	16	35	35	Good	Preserve	Specimen Tree
700	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	5	15	5	Fair	Remove	Volunteer; Multistemmed
701	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	5, 5, 6, 4	15	5	Fair	Remove	Volunteer
702	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	28, 24	35	35	Fair	Remove	Volunteer; Codominant
703	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	4, 4, 3	15	5	Fair	Remove	Volunteer
704	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	12	25	25	Fair	Remove	Volunteer
705	Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	8	20	20	Fair	Remove	Volunteer; Leaning

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
706	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	22, 18, 16	35	35	Good	Preserve	Specimen Tree
707	Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	36	35	35	Good	Preserve	Specimen Tree
708	Olive	Olea europaea	24, 14, 10	15	15	Moderate	Preserve & Irrigate	Some Decay
709	Olive	Olea europaea	17, 9, 9	15	15	Moderate	Preserve & Irrigate	Some Decay
710	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	14	35	15	Fair	Remove	Too large for container; Cable as Needed
711	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	11	35	15	Fair	Remove	Too large for container; Cable as Needed
712	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	13	35	15	Fair	Remove	Too large for container; Cable as Needed
713	Coast Live Oak	Quercus agrifolia	30	40	35	Good	Preserve	Specimen Tree
714	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	16	35	15	Fair	Remove	Too large for container; Cable as Needed
715	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	21	35	15	Fair	Remove	Too large for container; Cable as Needed
716	African Fern Pine	Afrocarpus falcatus	16	35	15	Fair	Remove	Too large for container; Cable as Needed
717	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum	7	25	10	Moderate	Preserve	
718	Weeping Fig	Ficus benjamina	13@	10	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
719	Silver Dollar Gum	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	21	40	40	Moderate	Preserve & Prune End Weight	Foliar End Weight Over Bldg
720	Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo	9@	10	10	Excellent	Preserve	Leaning; Candidate for Transplanting
721	Weeping Fig	Ficus benjamina	11	15	15	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
722	Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo	9@	10	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
723	Silver Dollar Gum	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	27	40	40	Moderate	Preserve & Prune End Weight	Foliar End Weight Over Bldg
724	Silver Dollar Gum	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	27	40	40	Moderate	Preserve & Prune End Weight	Foliar End Weight Over Bldg
725	Silver Dollar Gum	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	29	40	40	Moderate	Preserve & Prune End Weight	Foliar End Weight Over Bldg
726	Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo	6	10	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting

ID	Common Name	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Condition	Recommended Action	Notes
727	Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo	8	10	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
728	Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo	13@	10	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting
729	Weeping Fig	Ficus benjamina	9, 5, 4	10	10	Excellent	Preserve	Candidate for Transplanting