



# California Coastal Properties

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## Tree Report Concar property

**Prepared for:**  
California Coastal Properties  
520 Newport Center Dr. Unit 610  
Newport Beach, CA 92660

**Prepared by:**  
HortScience | Bartlett Consulting  
325 Ray Street  
Pleasanton, CA 94566

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**HORT SCIENCE**  
BARTLETT CONSULTING

**Tree Report**  
Concar property  
San Mateo CA

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**Attachments**

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***Tree Assessment Form***

***Tree Assessment Plan***

### **Introduction and Overview**

California Coastal Properties is planning to redevelop the Concar site located on Concar Drive between S. Delaware and S. Grant Streets in San Mateo CA. Existing site use consists of buildings, parking and associated landscape. California Coastal Properties requested that HortScience | Bartlett Consulting assess the health and structural condition of trees, review project plans, and provide recommendations for tree preservation. This report presents the following information:

1. Evaluation of tree health and structural condition.
2. Assessment of tree suitability for preservation.
3. Evaluation of project plans and recommendations for action.
4. Calculation of the Landscape Unit value for each tree.

### **Assessment Methods**

Tree #1 – 54 were assessed in January 2016; trees #55 to 64, in August 2018. Each tree larger than 5" in diameter was visually assessed from the ground and evaluated as follows:

1. Identifying the tree as to species.
2. Attaching a numerically coded metal tag on the trunk of each tree.
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 48" above grade.
4. Evaluating the health and structural condition using a scale of 0 – 5:
  - 5 - A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of signs and symptoms of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
  - 4 - Tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, or minor structural defects that could be corrected.
  - 3 - Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care.
  - 2 - Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
  - 1 - Tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and/or trunk; most of foliage from epicormic shoots (secondary shoots that arise along the trunk and branches); extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.
  - 0 – Tree is dead.
5. Assess tree suitability for preservation as good, moderate or poor.
6. Determining if the tree meets the City of San Mateo's criteria for Heritage status as described in the City's Municipal Code (Section 13.52.020). A "heritage tree" may be any one of the following:
  - a) any bay (*Umbellularia californica*), buckeye (*Aesculus* spp.), oak (*Quercus* spp.), cedar (*Cedrus* spp.) or redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) tree that has a diameter of ten (10) inches or more measured at forty-eight (48) inches above natural grade;
  - b) a tree or stand of trees designated by resolution of the City Council to be of special historical value or of significant community benefit;
  - c) a stand of trees, the nature of which makes each dependent on the others for survival;
  - d) any other tree with a trunk diameter of sixteen (16) inches or more, measured at forty-eight (48) inches above natural grade.

**Description of Trees**

Sixty-four (64) trees were evaluated, representing 15 species (Table 1). All trees appeared to have been planted as part of landscape development. None of the species present were native to the San Mateo area.

**Table 1. Tree condition and frequency of occurrence. Concar property. California Coastal Properties. San Mateo CA.**

Common name	Scientific name	Condition				No. of Trees	
		Poor	Fair	Good	Excell.	Heritage	Total
Hopseed	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	2	--	--	--	--	2
Silver dollar gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	--	1	--	--	1	1
Raywood ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood'	1	--	--	--	--	1
Evergreen ash	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	1	--	--	--	--	1
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	--	1	--	--	--	1
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia cv.</i>	--	--	9	--	--	9
Southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	--	1	--	--	--	1
Bottlebrush	<i>Melaleuca citrina</i>	--	7	--	--	--	7
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	16	--	--	--	1	16
Canary Island pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	--	4	3	--	4	7
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	1	--	--	--	1	1
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum sp.</i>	1	--	--	--	--	1
Calif. pepper	<i>Schinus molle</i>	--	2	6	2	--	10
Brazilian pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthefolius</i>	--	--	1	--	1	1
Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	4	1	--	--	--	5
<b>Total, all trees assessed</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>

Myoporum was the most frequently occurring species with 16 trees. Myoporums at the Concar site were typical of the species, a large shrub/small tree with rounded form (Photo 1). Trees were mature in development. The largest myoporum #22 was 22-inches in diameter. Almost all trees, however, were between 10- and 12-inches. Overall condition was poor due to heavy infestation of, and damage caused by, thrips, a small sucking insect. Most myoporums had dieback of twigs and branches. Many had decay in the main trunk.

**Photo 1.** Myoporum #9 was 9-inches in diameter and in poor condition. Note the raised planter.



Ten (10) Calif. peppers were located in a landscape area between the parking lot and S. Grant Street (Photo 2). Trees were semi-mature in development with trunk diameters between 9- and 15-inches. Trees were typical of the species. Overall condition was good (6 trees). Calif. peppers #44 and 48 were in excellent condition while #34 and 38 were fair.

**Photo 2.** Calif. pepper #44 was 10-inches and in excellent condition.



Nine (9) crape myrtles were located in small island planters in the parking area (Photo 3). Trees were young; trunk diameters were either 5- or 6-inches. All 9 trees were in good condition with the form and structure that is typical of the species.

**Photo 3.** Typical crape myrtle trees in island planter.



Seven (7) bottlebrushes were intermixed with the Calif. peppers along S. Grant Street. Trees were typical of the species with numerous stems that arose near ground level. Overall condition was fair.

No other species was represented by more than 5 trees. Included in this group were:

- Chinese elms #15, 16, 17, 19 and 20. All were relatively young trees located in raised planters. Trunk diameters were from 6- to 8-inches. Elms #15, 16, 17 and 20 were in poor condition; tree #18 was fair. Trees in poor condition had extensive twig and branch dieback, mostly likely due to lack of irrigation.
- Canary Island pines #55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 were mature trees with trunk diameters between 12- and 25-inches. Condition was either fair or good. Canary Island pine #64 was a young tree, 5-inches, in fair condition.
- Hopseed #53 and 54 were small shrubs located near S. Delaware St. Both were in poor condition.
- Silver dollar gum #51 was a mature tree installed in a raised plant on the south side of the property. It was 17-inches and in fair condition with a history of poor pruning.
- Raywood ash #21 was also located near S. Delaware St. It was 9-inches and in poor condition with a large decayed trunk wound.

- Jacaranda #62 was 14-inches and in fair condition.
- Pittosporum #63 had trunks of 5- and 3-inches and was in poor condition.
- Southern magnolia #61 was 9-inches and in fair condition.
- Brazilian pepper #23 was 18-inches in diameter and in good condition (Photo 4). It was located near the parking lot in the northeast corner of the site.

**Photo 4.** Brazilian pepper #23.



- Evergreen ash #24 was located on Concar Drive, near S. Grant Street. It was 12-inches and in poor condition. The tree had been topped some time ago, resulting in a profusion of sprouts at the topping point.
- Monterey pine #52 was near S. Delaware Street. The tree was 17-inches and in poor condition with extensive basal decay and canopy dieback.

Description of individual trees is found on the enclosed **Tree Assessment Form**. Tree locations are found on the **Tree Assessment Plan**. Both are included as **Attachments**

The City of San Mateo uses four criteria to determine if a tree has Heritage status. Based on our assessment, Canary Island pines #55, 57, 58, and 60; myoporum #22, Brazilian pepper #23, silver dollar gum #51, and Monterey pine #52 met the criteria of a trunk diameter of 16-inches or greater. No bay, buckeye, oak, cedar or redwood trees were present. No tree stands were present. None of the trees appeared to be the subject of a City Council resolution.

### ***Suitability for Preservation***

Trees that are preserved on development sites must be carefully selected to make sure that they may survive development impacts, adapt to a new environment and perform well in the landscape. Our goal is to identify trees that have the potential for long-term health, structural stability and longevity. Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

- **Tree health**  
Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees.
- **Structural integrity**  
Trees with significant amounts of wood decay and other structural defects that cannot be corrected are likely to fail. Such trees should not be preserved in areas where damage to people or property is likely.

- **Species response**  
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. For example, crape myrtle and Chinese elm are more tolerant of construction impacts than myoporum, Monterey pine and silver dollar gum.
- **Tree age and longevity**  
Old trees, while having significant emotional and aesthetic appeal, have limited physiological capacity to adjust to an altered environment. Young trees are better able to generate new tissue and respond to change.
- **Species invasiveness**  
Species which spread across a site and displace desired vegetation are not always appropriate for retention. This is particularly true when indigenous species are displaced. The California Invasive Plant Inventory Database ([www.cal-ipc.org/paf](http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf)) lists species identified as having being invasive. San Mateo is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Among species located at the Concar property, myoporum Calif. pepper and Brazilian pepper have been identified as invasive.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment (Table 2).

**Table 2. Tree suitability for preservation. Concar property. California Coastal Properties. San Mateo CA.**

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<b>High</b>	Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Seventeen (17) trees were rated as having high suitability for preservation: crape myrtle #25 - 33; Calif. pepper #35, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50; and Canary Island pine #55.
<b>Moderate</b>	Trees in fair health and/or possessing structural defects that may be abated with treatment. Trees in this category require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life-spans than those in the "high" category. Nine (9) trees were rated as having moderate suitability for preservation: bottlebrush #36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 46; Canary Island pines #56, 57, 58, 59; Calif. pepper #34, 38; and Brazilian pepper #23.
<b>Low</b>	Trees in poor health or possessing significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas. Twenty-eight (28) trees were rated as having low suitability for preservation: myoporum #1 - 14, 18, 22; Chinese elm #15, 16, 17, 19, 20; Canary Island pine #60, 64; hopseed #53, 54; bottlebrush #41, evergreen ash #24, Monterey pine #52, Raywood ash #21, silver dollar gum #51, jacaranda #62, pittosporum #63, and southern magnolia #61.

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We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not recommend retention of trees with low suitability for preservation in areas where people or property will be present. Retention of trees with moderate suitability for preservation depends upon the intensity of proposed site changes.

### ***Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations for Action***

Appropriate tree retention develops a practical match between the location and intensity of construction activities and the quality and health of trees. The tree assessment was the reference points for tree condition and quality. Impacts from the proposed project were assessed using the site plan prepared by MVE Partners, project architects.

The plan depicted a mix of high-density residential units and retail. The project would be accessed from both Delaware Street and Concar Drive. The site will be re-developed from property line to property line. Impacts to trees will be severe. The existing structures, driveways and utilities would be demolished and replaced. As such, there is little opportunity for tree preservation.

Based on my assessment of the trees and evaluation of proposed project plans, I recommend removal of all 54 trees.

### ***Landscape Unit (LU) Calculation***

The City of San Mateo requires the calculation of the Landscape Unit (LU) value for all trees to be removed. The calculation is described in the City's Zoning Code, Section 27.21. The value is based on the factors of species, condition and location, adapted from the *Guide for Plant Appraisal* prepared by Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. The City of San Mateo provides a form for use in this calculation. Key elements of the LU calculation include:

- Using the trunk diameter measurements obtained during our field assessment. Where trees had more than one stem, the trunk diameter equivalent to the sum of the cross-sectional areas of each stem was used.
- Assigning a rating to each species based on the *Species Classification and Group Assignment* prepared by the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (2004).
- Assigning a condition rating based on our observations in the field.
- Assigning a location rating based on each's trees site, placement and contribution.
- Determining if the tree is located within the buildable area. For the purposes of this assessment, I assumed that all trees were located within the buildable area.
- Determining if any trees met the City's criteria for Heritage status. Eight trees (#22, 23, 51, 52, 55, 57, 58, 60) were identified as having Heritage status.
- Determining if the tree is to be preserved or removed. For the purposes of this assessment, I assumed all trees would be removed

Based on my observations at the site and assessment of the key factors, I calculated the LU value of the 64 trees to be 273.5 (Table 3).

The City of San Mateo requires replacement of the LU values to be lost during development. Replacement can either be through tree planting in excess of any required planting or through payment of an in-lieu fee. In 2018, each LU was valued at \$313.



**Table 3. Landscape Unit (LU) calculations. Concar site. California Coastal Properties. San Mateo CA.**

<b>Tree No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Species %</b>	<b>Condition %</b>	<b>Location %</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>Trunk Diameter (in.)</b>	<b>0.70 of diameter if in allowable bldg. area</b>	<b>1.25 if Heritage Tree</b>	<b>LU Value</b>
1	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.4
2	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	12	0.7	1	0.5
3	Myoporum	0.3	0.2	0.63	0.35	12	0.7	1	0.9
4	Myoporum	0.3	0.2	0.63	0.35	12	0.7	1	0.9
5	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	12	0.7	1	0.5
6	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.4
7	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.4
8	Myoporum	0.3	0.2	0.63	0.35	11	0.7	1	0.8
9	Myoporum	0.3	0.2	0.63	0.35	9	0.7	1	0.7
10	Myoporum	0.3	0.2	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.8
11	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.4
12	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.4
13	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.4
14	Myoporum	0.3	0.2	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.8
15	Chinese elm	0.7	0.1	0.63	0.35	7	0.7	1	0.6
16	Chinese elm	0.7	0.3	0.63	0.35	7	0.7	1	1.9
17	Chinese elm	0.7	0.3	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	1.6
18	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	10	0.7	1	0.4
19	Chinese elm	0.7	0.4	0.63	0.35	8	0.7	1	2.8
20	Chinese elm	0.7	0.1	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	0.5
21	Raywood ash	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	9	0.7	1	0.3
22	Myoporum	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	22	0.7	1.25	1.0
23	Brazilian pepper	0.5	0.7	0.63	0.35	18	0.7	1.25	9.9

**Table 3, continued. Landscape Unit (LU) calculations. Concar site. California Coastal Properties. San Mateo CA.**

<b>Tree No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Species %</b>	<b>Condition %</b>	<b>Location %</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>Trunk Diameter (in.)</b>	<b>0.70 of diameter if in allowable bldg. area</b>	<b>1.25 if Heritage Tree</b>	<b>LU Value</b>
24	Evergreen ash	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.35	12	0.7	1	2.5
25	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	5	0.7	1	4.0
26	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	4.8
27	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	4.8
28	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	4.8
29	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	5	0.7	1	4.0
30	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	5	0.7	1	4.0
31	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	4.8
32	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	4.8
33	Crape myrtle	0.9	0.7	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	4.8
34	Calif. pepper	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.35	14	0.7	1	6.9
35	Calif. pepper	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.35	13	0.7	1	8.9
36	Bottlebrush	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	12	0.7	1	4.2
37	Bottlebrush	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	12	0.7	1	4.2
38	Calif. pepper	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.35	10	0.7	1	4.9
39	Bottlebrush	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	11	0.7	1	3.9
40	Bottlebrush	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	9	0.7	1	3.2
41	Bottlebrush	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	9	0.7	1	3.2
42	Calif. pepper	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.35	10	0.7	1	6.9
43	Calif. pepper	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.35	15	0.7	1	10.3
44	Calif. pepper	0.7	1.00	0.7	0.35	10	0.7	1	9.8
45	Bottlebrush	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	10	0.7	1	3.5
46	Bottlebrush	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	13	0.7	1	4.55

**Table 3, continued. Landscape Unit (LU) calculations. Concar site. California Coastal Properties. San Mateo CA.**

<b>Tree No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Species %</b>	<b>Condition %</b>	<b>Location %</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>Trunk Diameter (in.)</b>	<b>0.70 of diameter if in allowable bldg. area</b>	<b>1.25 if Heritage Tree</b>	<b>LU Value</b>
47	Calif. pepper	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.35	9	0.7	1	6.2
48	Calif. pepper	0.7	1.00	0.7	0.35	10	0.7	1	9.8
49	Calif. pepper	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.35	9	0.7	1	7.1
50	Calif. pepper	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.35	8	0.7	1	5.5
51	Silver dollar gum	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.35	17	0.7	1.25	7.1
52	Monterey pine	0.3	0.1	0.63	0.35	17	0.7	1.25	0.8
53	Hopseed	0.5	0.2	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	0.8
54	Hopseed	0.5	0.1	0.63	0.35	6	0.7	1	0.4
55	Canary Island pine	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.35	17	0.7	1.25	13.8
56	Canary Island pine	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.35	12	0.7	1	9.1
57	Canary Island pine	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.35	19	0.7	1.25	18.0
58	Canary Island pine	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.35	20	0.7	1.25	13.5
59	Canary Island pine	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.35	16	0.7	1	8.6
60	Canary Island pine	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.35	25	0.7	1.25	16.9
61	Southern magnolia	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.35	9	0.7	1	3.8
62	Jacaranda	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.35	14	0.7	1	4.2
63	Pittosporum	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.35	6	0.7	1	1.1
64	Canary Island pine	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.35	5	0.7	1	2.7

### **Summary**

Sixty-four (64) trees were assessed at the Concar property. Myoporum (16 trees), Calif. pepper (10), crape myrtle (9), Canary Island pine (7), and bottlebrush (7) were the most common species. Together, these 4 species comprised over 75% of the assessed trees. Seven of the 11 species presented at the site were represented by less than 6 trees. Eight trees (Canary Island pines #55, 57, 58, and 60; myoporum #22, Brazilian pepper #23, silver dollar gum #51, Monterey pine #52) met the City of San Mateo's criteria for Heritage status.

Tree condition varied widely by species. While crape myrtle, Calif. pepper and Brazilian pepper were in generally good condition, myoporum and Chinese elm were poor. The major factors determining tree condition were pest infestation and availability of summer irrigation.

All of the species were common to San Mateo; none could be considered either rare or unusual. No species was native to the region. No trees appeared to be indigenous to the site.

The proposed site plan would construct a mix of high-density residential and retail use. The site would be completely re-developed. I recommend removal of all 64 trees.

**HortScience, Inc.**



James R. Clark, Ph.D.  
Certified Arborist WE-0846  
Registered Consulting Arborist #357

## **ATTACHMENTS**

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*Tree Assessment Form*

*Tree Assessment Plan*

# Tree Assessment

Concar Property  
 San Mateo CA  
 January 2016; August 2018



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HERITAGE TREE?	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
1	Myoporum	10	No	1	Low	Raised planter; extensive decay; heavy thrip damage.
2	Myoporum	12	No	1	Low	Raised planter; extensive decay; heavy thrip damage.
3	Myoporum	12	No	2	Low	Raised planter; heavy thrip damage; twig dieback.
4	Myoporum	12	No	2	Low	Raised planter; heavy thrip damage; twig dieback.
5	Myoporum	12	No	1	Low	Raised planter; heavy thrip damage; twig dieback; little live foliage.
6	Myoporum	10	No	1	Low	Raised planter; extensive decay; heavy thrip damage.
7	Myoporum	10	No	1	Low	Raised planter; heavy thrip damage; twig dieback; little live foliage.
8	Myoporum	6,5,5,5,4	No	2	Low	Raised planter; twig dieback; multiple attachments @ base with decay between attachments.
9	Myoporum	9	No	2	Low	Raised planter; twig dieback & branch dieback; multiple attachments @ 4'.
10	Myoporum	10	No	2	Low	Raised planter; multiple attachments @ 2'; thin canopy; twig dieback.
11	Myoporum	10	No	1	Low	Raised planter; extensive decay.
12	Myoporum	10	No	1	Low	Raised planter; extensive decay.
13	Myoporum	10	No	1	Low	Raised planter; multiple attachments @ 2'; extensive decay.
14	Myoporum	10	No	2	Low	Raised planter; twig dieback; basal decay.
15	Chinese elm	7	No	1	Low	Raised planter; all but dead.
16	Chinese elm	7	No	2	Low	Raised planter; twig & branch dieback.
17	Chinese elm	6	No	2	Low	Raised planter; twig & branch dieback.
18	Myoporum	10	No	1	Low	Raised planter; extensive decay.

# Tree Assessment

Concar Property  
 San Mateo CA  
 January 2016; August 2018



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HERITAGE TREE?	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
19	Chinese elm	8	No	3	Low	Raised planter; multiple attachments @ 3'; twig dieback.
20	Chinese elm	6	No	1	Low	Raised planter; extensive trunk wound.
21	Raywood ash	9	No	1	Low	Extensive trunk wound with decay below codominant attachment.
22	Myoporum	22	Yes	1	Low	All but dead; hollow trunk; little live foliage.
23	Brazilian pepper	18	Yes	4	Moderate	Full, dense crown; base growing @ fence.
24	Evergreen ash	12	No	2	Low	Topped with extensive sprouts; engulfed in ivy.
25	Crape myrtle	5	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.
26	Crape myrtle	6	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.
27	Crape myrtle	6	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.
28	Crape myrtle	6	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.
29	Crape myrtle	5	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.
30	Crape myrtle	5	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.

# Tree Assessment

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 San Mateo CA  
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TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HERITAGE TREE?	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
31	Crape myrtle	6	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.
32	Crape myrtle	6	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.
33	Crape myrtle	6	No	4	High	Island planter; irrigated turf; full crown. Remove tree stake & ties. Increase mowing circle to avoid weed eater damage.
34	Calif. pepper	14	No	3	Moderate	Codominant @ 5'; thin canopy with dieback.
35	Calif. pepper	13	No	4	High	Multiple attachments @ 5'; full crown. Remove tree stake.
36	Bottlebrush	7,6,5,4,4,2	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; full, dense low crown.
37	Bottlebrush	7,6,5,5,4,4,4	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base & 3'; full, dense low crown.
38	Calif. pepper	10	No	3	Moderate	Codominant @ 5'; thin canopy with dieback. Remove tree stake.
39	Bottlebrush	6,4,4,4,4,3	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; full, dense low crown.
40	Bottlebrush	6,4,4,2,2	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ 1'; full, dense low crown.
41	Bottlebrush	5,5,4,3	No	3	Low	Multiple attachments @ base; full, dense low crown; poor form & structure.
42	Calif. pepper	10	No	4	High	Multiple attachments @ 5'; full crown. Remove tree stake.
43	Calif. pepper	15	No	4	High	Multiple attachments @ 5'; full crown. Remove tree stake.



# Tree Assessment

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TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HERITAGE TREE?	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
44	Calif. pepper	10	No	5	High	Excellent form & structure; canopy extends into sign.
45	Bottlebrush	7,5,5	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; full, dense low crown.
46	Bottlebrush	7,6,6,5,3,3	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; full, dense low crown.
47	Calif. pepper	9	No	4	High	Multiple attachments @ 5'; slightly thin canopy.
48	Calif. pepper	10	No	5	High	Excellent form & structure.
49	Calif. pepper	9	No	4	High	Good form & structure; slightly thin canopy.
50	Calif. pepper	8	No	4	High	Good form & structure; trunk leans slightly S.
51	Silver dollar gum	17	Yes	3	Low	Raised planter; codominant @ 7'; narrow & upright; poorly pruned.
52	Monterey pine	17	Yes	1	Low	Extensive basal decay with beetle activity; thin canopy with dieback.
53	Hopseed	6	No	2	Low	Leans E.; small, thin canopy; multiple attachments @ 5'.
54	Hopseed	6	No	1	Low	Several smaller stems lack foliage; multiple attachments @ base.
55	Canary Island pine	17	Yes	4	High	Good upright form.
56	Canary Island pine	12	No	4	Moderate	Good upright form; one-sided to NE.
57	Canary Island pine	19	Yes	4	Moderate	Good upright form; extensive surface roots; 1' from edge of pavement; crown reduced on building side.
58	Canary Island pine	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Crook @ 10'; crown raised to 20'.
59	Canary Island pine	16	No	3	Moderate	Good upright form; many dead lower branches.
60	Canary Island pine	25	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks @ 18' with narrow attachment; dense crown.
61	Southern magnolia	9	No	3	Low	Good form; codominant trunks @ 7'; trunk mildly sunburned on W.

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TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HERITAGE TREE?	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
62	Jacaranda	14	No	3	Low	Poor form and structure; crown reduced on building side; multiple attachments @ 4'.
63	Pittosporum	5,3	No	2	Low	Extensive dieback.
64	Canary Island pine	5	No	3	Low	Lost central leader.