

ARBORIST REPORT

May 6, 2021
5559.00

PROJECT

Granite Rock
San Jose, CA

PREPARED FOR

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PREPARED BY

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

HMH was contracted to complete a survey, assessment and arborist report for trees located within the limit of work illustrated on Exhibit A. The project site encompasses two adjacent parcels, totaling approximately 22.8 acres. Both parcels are industrial construction materials sites. The site is adjacent to the Caltrain tracks along Monterey Road, the San Jose Capitol Flea Market and other commercial properties. Our scope of services includes locating, measuring DBH, assessing, and photographing the condition of all trees within the limit of work. Disposition and health recommendations are based on current site conditions. Site development/design may affect the preservation suitability.

METHODOLOGY

Our tree survey work is a deliberate and systematic methodology for cataloging trees on site:

1. Identify each tree species.
2. Note each tree's location on a site map.
3. Measure each trunk circumference at 4.5' above grade per ISA standards.
4. Evaluate the health and structure of each tree using the following numerical standard:
 - 5 - A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.*
 - 4 - A tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.*
 - 3 - A tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that may that might be mitigated with care.*
 - 2 - A tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.*
 - 1 - A tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.*
 - 0 - Tree is dead.*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

HMH conducted a tree inventory of 167 trees located within the limit of work outlined in Exhibit A. 146 of the trees inventoried are classified as ordinance-sized trees under the City of San Jose Tree Removal permit. Trees 40,41,46, 73, 74, and 167 were inaccessible and therefore not tagged. There are also tree that are off site that were visually assessed because of their proximity to the project site. Their assessment is included in the tree inventory but they are not included in the tree quantities.

An ordinance-size tree is:

Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circumference at 4 ½ feet above ground; or

Multi-trunk - The combined measurements of each trunk circumference (at 4 ½ feet above ground) add up to 38 inches or more.

There is not much diversity of tree species on the site with Eucalyptus globulus comprising 77% of the total tree species. Because the site is industrial and there are piles of gravel, stacks of steel and large equipment driving around, all of the trees are in a stressed environment.

Table 1 - Tree Quantity Summary summarizes tree quantities by both species and size. Each species that was inventoried as part of this scope is included. This is a useful tool for analyzing the mixture of trees as part of the project. The size table is useful when calculating mitigation requirements in the case of tree removal as well as aiding in determining tree maturity.

Table 2 - Tree Evaluation Summary lists each tree number, botanical name, common name, DBH, circumference, ordinance trees, health rating, preservation suitability, general notes and observations and recommendations.

See Exhibit A for Existing Tree Locations

See Table 1 for Tree Quantity Summary by species and size.

See Table 2 for Tree Evaluation Summary for sizes, notes and recommendations regarding each tree.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Species: *Ailanthus altissima* (Tree of Heaven)

Quantity: 3

Observations / Recommendations:

Ailanthus altissima is classified as an invasive species by the California Invasive Plant Council due to its prolific habit of self-seeding. It can grow to be a large tree with creeping roots. The trees on site appear to be volunteers. Trees should be removed due to their invasive nature.

Species: *Celtis australis* (European Hackberry)

Quantity: 1

Observations / Recommendations:

The *Celtis australis* can grow to be a large tree. This tree (Tree 74) is in fair health but should be pruned. With continued maintenance this tree can be preserved per the owner's discretion.

Species: *Eucalyptus globulus* (Blue Gum)

Quantity: 128

Observations / Recommendations:

Eucalyptus globulus is classified as an invasive species by the California Invasive Plant Council. They have been found to impact the groundwater availability as well as altering the fire regime. They could be serving some environmental remediation by providing hydraulic control of groundwater beneath the industrial site. Overall the trees are in stress. Dead trees should be removed and trees in better condition should be pruned as a safety measure and monitored.

Species: *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Red Ironbark)

Quantity: 3

Observations / Recommendations:

A very common Eucalyptus species used in commercial landscapes. Has characteristic dark gray bark with a rough texture and red hue. The leaves are bluish gray and elongated almost resembling that of a willow. A very drought tolerant and adaptable tree that can get to a fairly large size in the landscape. The assessment for these individuals is similar to that of the other Eucalyptus species. Their health and structure should be monitored with time and steps should be taken to remove weak branches as they arise.

Species: *Juglans nigra* (Black Walnut)

Quantity: 8

Observations / Recommendations:

There is a range of conditions that these trees are in. Some are in poor health and structure and should be removed purely as a safety measure. The others that are in better health should remain at the owner's discretion.

Species: *Olea europaea* (Olive)

Quantity: 6

Observations / Recommendations:

All the olive trees on the property are in moderate condition. They are stressed and growing in less than ideal conditions. Depending on their condition, trees in better health should remain at the owner's discretion.

Species: *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)

Quantity: 1

Observations / Recommendations:

Phoenix canariensis is classified as a limited invasive species by the California Invasive Plant Council. This tree (Tree 9) is in good health can be preserved with continued maintenance practices.

Species: *Quercus kelloggii* (California Black Oak)

Quantity: 1

Observations / Recommendations:

This tree (Tree 24) is immediately adjacent to the property fence and has steel beams stacked within the canopy. The tree is stressed and crowded and should be removed at the owner's discretion.

Species: *Quercus lobata* (Valley Oak)

Quantity: 1

Observations / Recommendations:

This tree (Tree 66) is growing next to the perimeter fence and is adjacent to some tubing. It's location isn't ideal for long-term survival.

Species: *Schinus molle* (California Pepper Tree)

Quantity: 1

Observations / Recommendations:

Schinus molle is classified as a mildly invasive species by the California Invasive Plant Council. This tree (Tree 86) has grown from a stump of a previously cut tree. The form and structure are not conducive for long-term health and the tree should be removed at the owner's discretion.

Species: *Washingtonia robusta* (Mexican Fan Palm)

Quantity: 16

Observations / Recommendations:

Washingtonia robusta is classified as an invasive species by the California Invasive Plant Council due to its habit of self-seeding and creating a fire hazard. Tree 1 should be removed due to the head missing and the other Fan Palms should have the dead fronts removed and should be pruned to reduce fire danger.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Site preparation: All existing trees shall be fenced off 10' beyond the outside the drip line (foliar spread) of the tree. Alternatively, where this is not feasible, fence to the drip line of the tree. Where fencing is not possible, the trunk shall be protected straw waddle and orange snow fencing. The fence should be a minimum of six feet high, made of pig wire with steel stakes or any material superior in quality, such as cyclone fencing. Tree protection zone sign shall be affixed to fencing at appropriate intervals as determined by the arborist on site. If the fence is within the drip line of the trees, the foliar fringe shall be raised to offset the chance of limb breakage from construction equipment encroaching within the drip line. All contractors, subcontractors and other personnel shall be warned that encroachment within the fenced area is forbidden without the consent of the certified arborist on the job. This includes, but is not limited to, storage of lumber and other materials, disposal of paints, solvents or other noxious materials, parked cars, grading equipment or other heavy equipment. Penalties, based on the cost of remedial repairs and the evaluation guide published by the international society of arboriculture, shall be assessed for damages to the trees. See tree preservation detail for additional information, including tree protection zone sign.

Grading/excavating: All grading plans that specify grading within the drip line of any tree, or within the distance from the trunk as outlined in the site preparation section above when said distance is outside the drip line, shall first be reviewed by a certified arborist. Provisions for aeration, drainage, pruning, tunneling beneath roots, root pruning or other necessary actions to protect the trees shall be outlined by an arborist. If trenching is necessary within the area as described above, said trenching shall be undertaken by hand labor and dug directly beneath the trunk of the tree. All roots 2 inches or larger shall be tunneled under and other roots shall be cut smoothly to the trunk side of the trench. The trunk side should be draped immediately with two layers of untreated burlap to a depth of 3 feet from the surface. The burlap shall be soaked nightly and left in place until the trench is back filled to the original level. An arborist shall examine the trench prior to back filling to ascertain the number and size of roots cut, so as to suggest the necessary remedial repairs.

Remedial repairs: An arborist shall have the responsibility of observing all ongoing activities that may affect the trees, and prescribing necessary remedial work to ensure the health and stability of the trees. This includes, but is not limited to, all arborist activities brought out in the previous sections. In addition, pruning, as outlined in the "pruning standards" of the western chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture, shall be prescribed as necessary. Fertilizing, aeration, irrigation, pest control and other activities shall be prescribed according to the tree needs, local site requirements, and state agricultural pest control laws. All specifications shall be in writing. For pest control operations, consult the local county agricultural commissioner's office for individuals licensed as pest control advisors or pest control operators.

Final inspection: Upon completion of the project, the arborist shall review all work undertaken that may impact the existing trees. Special attention shall be given to cuts and fills, compacting, drainage, pruning and future remedial work. An arborist should submit a final report in writing outlining the ongoing remedial care following the final inspection.

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREES TO REMAIN

Regular maintenance, designed to promote plant health and vigor, ensures longevity of existing trees. Regular inspections and the necessary follow-up care of mulching, fertilizing, and pruning, can detect problems and correct them before they become damaging or fatal.

Tree Inspection: Regular inspections of mature trees at least once a year can prevent or reduce the severity of future disease, insect, and environmental problems. During tree inspection, four characteristics of tree vigor should be examined: new leaves or buds, leaf size, twig growth, and absence of crown dieback (gradual death of the upper part of the tree). A reduction in the extension of shoots (new growing parts), such as buds or new leaves, is a fairly reliable cue that the tree's health has recently changed. Growth of the shoots over the past three years may be compared to determine whether there is a reduction in the tree's typical growth pattern. Further signs of poor tree health are trunk decay, crown dieback, or both. These symptoms often indicate problems that began several years before. Loose bark or deformed growths, such as trunk conks (mushrooms), are common signs of stem decay. Any abnormalities found during these inspections, including insect activity and spotted, deformed, discolored, or dead leaves and twigs, should be noted and observed closely.

Mulching: Mulch, or decomposed organic material, placed over the root zone of a tree reduces environmental stress by providing a root environment that is cooler and contains more moisture than the surrounding soil. Mulch can also prevent mechanical damage by keeping machines such as lawn mowers and string trimmers away from the tree's base. Furthermore, mulch reduces competition from surrounding weeds and turf. To be most effective, mulch should be placed 2 to 4 inches deep and cover the entire root system, which may be as far as 2 or 3 times the diameter of the branch spread of the tree. If the area and activities happening around the tree do not permit the entire area to be mulched, it is recommended that as much of the area under the drip line of the tree is mulched as possible. When placing mulch, care should be taken not to cover the actual trunk of the tree. This mulch-free area, 1 to 2 inches wide at the base, is sufficient to avoid moist bark conditions and prevent trunk decay. An organic mulch layer 2 to 4 inches deep of loosely packed shredded leaves, pine straw, peat moss, or composted wood chips is adequate. Plastic should not be used as it interferes with the exchange of gases between soil and air, which inhibits root growth. Thicker mulch layers, 5 to 6 inches deep or greater, may also inhibit gas exchange.

Fertilization: Trees require certain nutrients (essential elements) to function and grow. Urban landscape trees may be growing in soils that do not contain sufficient available nutrients for satisfactory growth and development. In certain situations, it may be necessary to fertilize to improve plant vigor. Fertilizing a tree can improve growth; however, if fertilizer is not applied wisely, it may not benefit the tree at all and may even adversely affect the tree. Mature trees making satisfactory growth may not require fertilization. When considering supplemental fertilizer, it is important to consider nutrients deficiencies and how and when to amend the deficiencies. Soil conditions, especially pH and organic matter content, vary greatly, making the proper selection and use of fertilizer a somewhat complex process. To that end, it is recommended that the soil be tested for nutrient content. A soil testing laboratory can give advice on application rates, timing, and the best blend of fertilizer for each tree and other landscape plants on site. Mature trees have expansive root systems that extend from 2 to 3 times the size of the leaf canopy. A major portion of actively growing roots is located outside the tree's drip line. Understanding the actual size and extent of a tree's root system before applying fertilizer is

paramount to determine quantity, type and rate at which to best apply fertilizer. Always follow manufacturer recommendations for use and application.

Pruning: Pruning is often desirable or necessary to remove dead, diseased, or insect-infested branches and to improve tree structure, enhance vigor, or maintain safety. Because each cut has the potential to change the growth of (or cause damage to) a tree, no branch should be removed without reason. Removing foliage from a tree has two distinct effects on growth: (1) it reduces photosynthesis and, (2) it may reduce overall growth. Pruning should always be performed sparingly. Caution must be taken not to over-prune as a tree may not be able to gather and process enough sunlight to survive. Pruning mature trees may require special equipment, training, and experience. Arborists are equipped to provide a variety of services to assist in performing the job safely and reducing risk of personal injury and property damage (*See also Addendum A - ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning Standards*).

Removal: There are circumstances when removal is necessary. An arborist can help decide whether or not a tree should be removed. Professionally trained arborists have the skills and equipment to safely and efficiently remove trees. Removal is recommended when a tree: (1) is dead, dying, or considered irreparably hazardous; (2) is causing an obstruction or is crowding and causing harm to other trees and the situation is impossible to correct through pruning; (3) is to be replaced by a more suitable specimen, and; (4) should be removed to allow for construction. Pruning or removing trees, especially large trees, can be dangerous work. It should be performed only by those trained and equipped to work safely in trees.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following terms and conditions apply to all oral and written reports and correspondence pertaining to consultations, inspections and activities of HMM.

1. The scope of any report or other correspondence is limited to the trees and conditions specifically mentioned in those reports and correspondence. HMM assumes no liability for the failure of trees or parts of trees, either inspected or otherwise. HMM assumes no responsibility to report on the condition of any tree or landscape feature not specifically requested by the named client.
2. No tree described in this report was climbed, unless otherwise stated. HMM does not take responsibility for any defects, which could have only been discovered by climbing. A full root collar inspection, consisting of excavating the soil around the tree to uncover the root collar and major buttress roots was not performed unless otherwise stated. HMM does not take responsibility for any root defects, which could only have been discovered by such an inspection.
3. HMM shall not be required to provide further documentation, give testimony, be deposed, or attend court by reason of this appraisal or report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of additional fees for such services as described by HMM or in the schedule of fees or contract.
4. HMM guarantees no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the suitability of the information contained in the reports for any reason. It is the responsibility of the client to determine applicability to his/her case.
5. Any report and the values, observations and recommendations expressed therein represent the professional opinion of HMM, and the fee for services is in no manner contingent upon the reporting of a specified value nor upon any particular finding to be reported.
6. Any photographs, diagrams, graphs, sketches or other graphic material included in any report, being intended solely as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering reports or surveys, unless otherwise noted in the report. Any reproductions of graphic material or the work produced by other persons, is intended solely for clarification and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information does not constitute a representation by HMM as to the sufficiency or accuracy of that information.
7. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

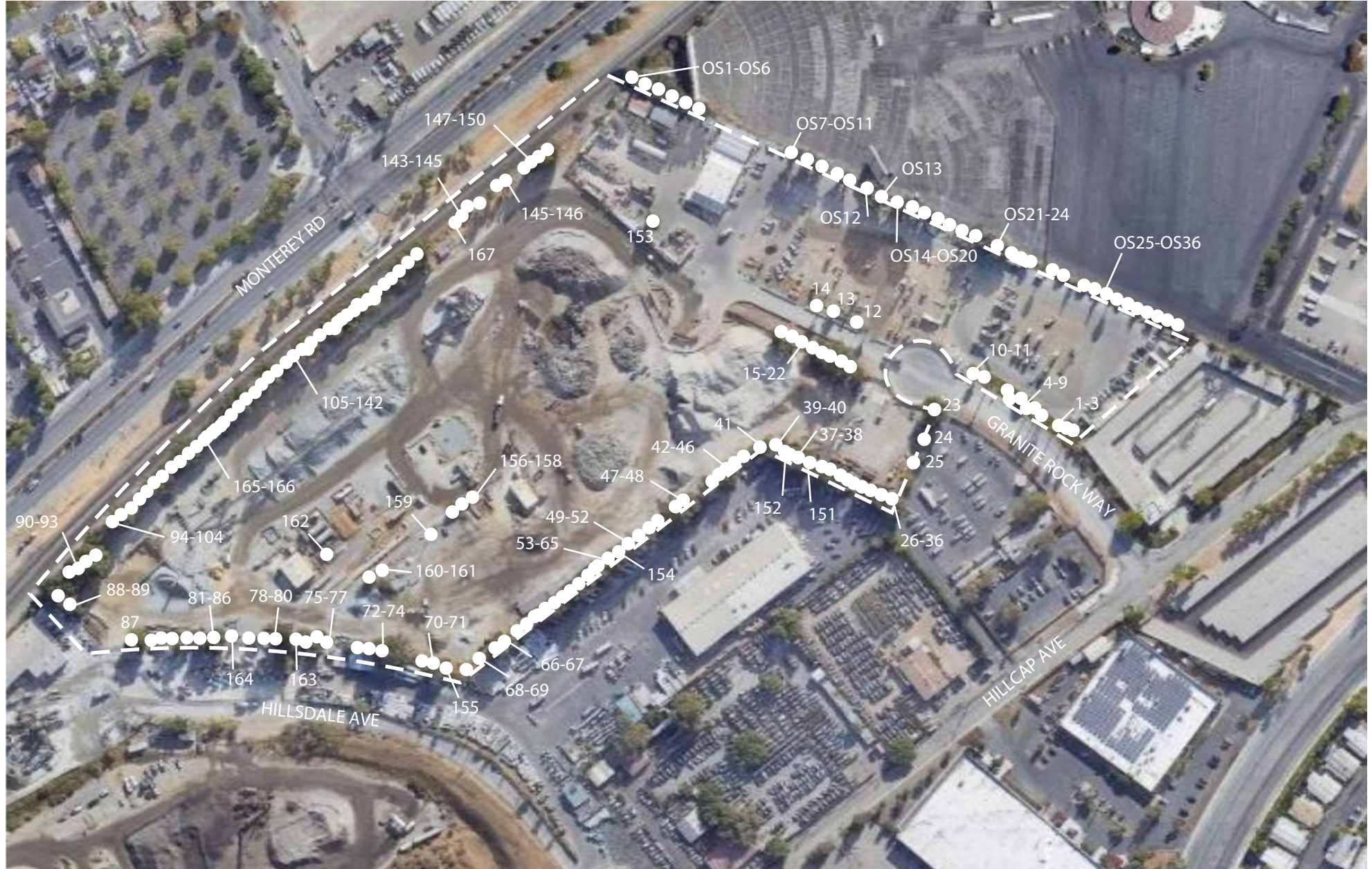


TABLE 1 - TREE QUANTITY SUMMARY

Tree Quantity by Species		
Species	Quantity	% of Site
Ailanthus altissima	3	2%
Celtis australis	1	1%
Eucalyptus globulus	128	77%
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	3	2%
Juglans nigra	8	5%
Olea europaea	6	4%
Phoenix canariensis	1	1%
Quercus kelloggii	1	1%
Quercus lobata	1	1%
Schinus molle	1	1%
Washingtonia robusta	14	8%
Total Trees	167	100%

TABLE 2 - TREE EVALUATION SUMMARY

Prepared By: William Sowa ISA Certified Arborist WE-12270A

DBH MEASUREMENT HEIGHT: 54"

Date of Evaluation: 4/21/2021

Suitability for Preservation is based on the following

Good - Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.

Moderate - Trees in somewhat declining health and/or exhibits structural defects that cannot be abated with treatment. Trees will require more intense management and will have a shorter lifespan than those in the 'Good' category.

Poor - Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to decline, regardless of treatment.

Health Rating

5	A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
4	A tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
3	A tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that may that might be mitigated with care.
2	A tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
1	A tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.
0	Tree is dead.

Abbreviations and Definitions

CD	Codominant branches	Forked branches nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction an lacking a normal branch union.
CDB	Dieback in Crown	Condition where branches in the tree crown die from the tips toward the center.
CR	Crowded	Tree is bounded closely by one or more of the following: structure, tree, Etc.
D	Decline	Tree shows obvious signs of decline, which may be indicative of the presence of multiple biotic and abiotic disorders.
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height	Measurement of tree diameter in inches. Measurement height varies by City and is noted above.
EG	Epicormic Growth	Watersprouting on trunk and main leaders. Typically indicative of tree stress.
EH	Exposed Heartwood	Exposure of the tree's heartwood is typically seen as an open wound that leaves a tree more susceptible to pathogens, disease or infection.
H	Hazardous	A tree that in it's current condition, presents a hazard.
HD	Headed	Poor pruning practice of cutting back branches. Often practiced under utility lines to limit tree height.
IB	Included Bark	Structural defect where bark is included between the branch attachment so the wood can't join. Such defect can have a higher probability of failure.
LC	Low crotch	Multiple central leaders originating below the DBH measurement site.
LN	Leaning Tree	Tree leaning, see notes for severity.
MT	Multi Trunk	More than one upright primary stem
PT	Phototropism	Tree exhibits phototropic growth habits. Reduced trunk taper, misshapen trunk and canopy growth are examples of this growth habit.
S	Suckers	Shoot arising from the roots.
SD	Structural Defects	Naturally or secondary conditions including cavities, poor branch attachments, cracks, or decayed wood in any part of the tree that may contribute to structural failure.
SE	Severe	Indicates the severity of the following term.
SL	Slight	Indicates the mildness of the following term.
SR	Surface Roots	Roots visible at finished grade.
ST	Stress	Environmental factor inhibiting regular tree growth. Includes drought, salty soils, nitrogen and other nutrient deficiencies in the soil.
WU	Weak Union	Weak union or fork in tree branching structure.

	Ordinance Tree	Ordinance-Size Trees. An ordinance-size tree is: Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circumference at 4 ½ feet above ground; or Multi-trunk - The combined measurements of each trunk circumference (at 4 ½ feet above ground) add up to 38 inches or more.						
TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
1	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	19.0	60	yes	0	Poor	Dead
2	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	22.0	69	yes	3	Moderate	
3	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	21.0	66	yes	3	Moderate	
4	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate	
5	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	15.0	47	yes	3	Moderate	
6	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	17.0	53	yes	3	Moderate	
7	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	16.0	50	yes	3	Moderate	
8	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	21.0	66	yes	3	Moderate	
9	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	48.0	151	yes	4	Good	
10	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	20.0	63	yes	3	Moderate	
11	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	19.0	60	yes	3	Moderate	
12	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	13.0	41	yes	2	Poor	
13	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	40.0	126	yes	2	Poor	S, MT
14	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate	
15	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	53.0	166	yes	3	Moderate	MT
16	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	21.0	66	yes	3	Moderate	SD
17	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	9.0	28	no	2	Poor	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
18	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	61.0	192	yes	3	Moderate	MT
19	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	44.0	138	yes	3	Moderate	MT
20	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	31.0	97	yes	4	Moderate	
21	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	72.0	226	yes	4	Moderate	MT
22	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	25.0	79	yes	3	Moderate	MT
23	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	48.0	151	yes	4	Moderate	
24	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California Black Oak	3.3	10	no	2	Moderate	CR with fence
25	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	25.0	79	yes	2	Moderate	MT
26	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	53.0	166	yes	3	Moderate	MT
27	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	30.0	94	yes	3	Moderate	
28	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	29.0	91	yes	3	Moderate	MT
29	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	25.0	79	yes	3	Moderate	MT
30	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	16.0	50	yes	3	Moderate	MT
31	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	37.0	116	yes	3	Moderate	MT
32	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	11.0	35	no	0	Poor	Dead
33	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	43.0	135	yes	3	Moderate	MT
34	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	36.0	113	yes	4	Moderate	MT
35	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	48.0	151	yes	4	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
36	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	64.0	201	yes	3	Moderate	MT
37	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	44.0	138	yes	3	Moderate	MT
38	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	45.0	141	yes	3	Moderate	MT
39	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	66.0	207	yes	2	Moderate	MT
40	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	79.0	248	yes	3	Moderate	MT (Not Tagged)
41	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	36.0	113	yes	3	Moderate	MT (Not Tagged)
42	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	4.0	13	no	2	Poor	
43	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	50.0	157	yes	3	Moderate	MT
44	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	46.0	144	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
45	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	46.0	144	yes	2	Poor	
46	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	34.0	107	yes	0	Poor	MT (Not Tagged)
47	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	36.0	113	yes	3	Moderate	
48	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	33.0	104	yes	2	Poor	MT
49	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	53.0	166	yes	2	Moderate	MT
50	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	26.0	82	yes	4	Moderate	
51	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	15.0	47	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
52	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate	
53	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
54	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	52.0	163	yes	3	Moderate	MT, Dead
55	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	37.0	116	yes	3	Moderate	MT
56	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	68.0	214	yes	2	Poor	MT
57	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	67.0	210	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
58	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	20.0	63	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
59	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	55.0	173	yes	2	Moderate	MT
60	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	60.0	188	yes	3	Moderate	MT
61	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	64.0	201	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
62	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	68.0	214	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
63	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	51.0	160	yes	1	Poor	
64	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	68.0	214	yes	3	Moderate	MT
65	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	40.0	126	yes	3	Moderate	MT
66	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak	6.0	19	no	2	Poor	LN, CR
67	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	26.0	82	yes	3	Moderate	
68	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree	14.0	44	yes	2	Poor	MT, CR, Growing out of stump
69	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	40.0	126	yes	3	Moderate	MT, CR
70	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	36.0	113	yes	4	Moderate	
71	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	58.0	182	yes	3	Moderate	MT

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
72	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	10.0	31	no	3	Moderate	MT
73	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	54.0	170	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead (Not Tagged)
74	<i>Celtis australis</i>	European Hackberry	15.0	47	yes	3	Moderate	MT (Not Tagged)
75	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	15.0	47	yes	2	Poor	MT
76	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	20.0	63	yes	3	Moderate	MT
77	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	35.0	110	yes	1	Poor	MT
78	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	28.0	88	yes	2	Poor	
79	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	72.0	226	yes	4	Moderate	
80	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	8.0	25	no	3	Moderate	
81	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	22.0	69	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
82	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	78.0	245	yes	3	Moderate	MT
83	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	53.0	166	yes	3	Moderate	MT
84	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	35.0	110	yes	2	Poor	MT
85	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	32.0	100	yes	3	Moderate	MT
86	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	4.0	13	no	3	Moderate	LN
87	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	36.0	113	yes	3	Moderate	
88	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	5.0	16	no	3	Moderate	
89	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	93.0	292	yes	2	Moderate	MT, CR

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF- ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
90	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	81.0	254	yes	4	Moderate	MT
91	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	60.0	188	yes	3	Moderate	MT
92	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	40.0	126	yes	3	Moderate	MT
93	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	86.0	270	yes	3	Moderate	MT
94	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	13.0	41	yes	3	Moderate	
95	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	37.0	116	yes	3	Moderate	MT
96	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	11.0	35	no	3	Moderate	
97	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	38.0	119	yes	3	Moderate	MT
98	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	58.0	182	yes	3	Moderate	
99	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	36.0	113	yes	3	Moderate	MT
100	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	63.0	198	yes	3	Moderate	
101	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	98.0	308	yes	3	Moderate	
102	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	16.0	50	yes	2	Moderate	
103	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	42.0	132	yes	3	Moderate	MT
104	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	13.0	41	yes	2	Poor	
105	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	35.0	110	yes	2	Moderate	MT
106	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	59.0	185	yes	3	Moderate	MT
107	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	84.0	264	yes	3	Poor	MT

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF- ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
108	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	62.0	195	yes	2	Poor	MT
109	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	8.0	25	no	0	Poor	MT, Dead
110	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	28.0	88	yes	0	Poor	Dead
111	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	43.0	135	yes	3	Moderate	MT
112	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	83.0	261	yes	3	Moderate	MT
113	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	54.0	170	yes	3	Moderate	MT, LN
114	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	15.0	47	yes	0	Poor	
115	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	23.0	72	yes	3	Moderate	MT
116	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	24.0	75	yes	2	Moderate	
117	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	48.0	151	yes	3	Moderate	MT, LN
118	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	6.0	19	no	0	Poor	MT, Dead
119	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	44.0	138	yes	1	Poor	
120	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	11.0	35	no	0	Poor	MT, Dead
121	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	54.0	170	yes	3	Moderate	MT
122	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	15.0	47	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
123	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	32.0	100	yes	3	Moderate	MT
124	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	26.0	82	yes	3	Moderate	MT
125	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	30.0	94	yes	4	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF- ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
126	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	26.0	82	yes	3	Moderate	MT
127	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	36.0	113	yes	3	Moderate	MT
128	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	9.0	28	no	0	Poor	MT, Dead
129	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	53.0	166	yes	3	Moderate	MT
130	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	17.0	53	yes	3	Moderate	MT
131	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	84.0	264	yes	3	Moderate	MT
132	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	84.0	264	yes	3	Moderate	MT
133	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	45.0	141	yes	3	Moderate	MT
134	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	28.0	88	yes	3	Moderate	MT
135	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	58.0	182	yes	3	Moderate	MT
136	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	37.0	116	yes	2	Poor	MT
137	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	80.0	251	yes	3	Moderate	MT
138	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	16.0	50	yes	3	Moderate	
139	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	52.0	163	yes	3	Moderate	MT
140	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	23.0	72	yes	3	Moderate	MT
141	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	29.0	91	yes	4	Moderate	
142	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	4.0	13	no	2	Moderate	
143	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	40.0	126	yes	1	Poor	MT

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF- ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
144	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	14.0	44	yes	2	Moderate	MT
145	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	10.0	31	no	2	Moderate	
146	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	12.0	38	yes	2	Moderate	
147	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	16.0	50	yes	3	Moderate	
148	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	30.0	94	yes	2	Moderate	MT
149	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	62.0	195	yes	4	Moderate	MT
150	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	32.0	100	yes	3	Moderate	MT
151	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	20.0	63	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
152	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	30.0	94	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
153	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	32.0	100	yes	3	Moderate	MT
154	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	31.0	97	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead
155	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	45.0	141	yes	3	Moderate	
156	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	57.0	179	yes	1	Poor	MT, HD
157	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	56.0	176	yes	0	Poor	MT, Dead, HD
158	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	36.0	113	yes	1	Poor	HD
159	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	24.0	75	yes	1	Poor	CR with power pole
160	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	21.0	66	yes	1	Poor	CR with power pole
161	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	10.0	31	no	1	Poor	CR with power pole

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF- ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
162	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	39.0	122	yes	2	Moderate	
163	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	6.0	19	no	1	Poor	
164	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	8.0	25	no	2	Moderate	CR with fence
165	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	6.0	19	no	2	Moderate	
166	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	6.0	19	no	2	Moderate	
167	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	12.0	38	yes	3	Moderate	(Not Tagged)
OFF SITE TREES								
OS1	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	30.0	94	yes	4	Moderate	
OS2	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	44.0	138	yes	4	Moderate	MT
OS3	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	40.0	126	yes	4	Moderate	MT
OS4	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	26.0	82	yes	4	Moderate	
OS5	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	22.0	69	yes	4	Moderate	
OS6	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	24.0	75	yes	4	Moderate	
OS7	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	28.0	88	yes	4	Moderate	
OS8	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	18.0	57	yes	4	Moderate	
OS9	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	16.0	50	yes	4	Moderate	
OS10	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	18.0	57	yes	33	Moderate	
OS11	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	28.0	88	yes	3	Moderate	MT

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
OS12	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	16.0	50	yes	3	Moderate	MT
OS13	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	24.0	75	yes	3	Moderate	
OS14	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	26.0	82	yes	4	Moderate	
OS15	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	24.0	75	yes	4	Moderate	
OS16	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	60.0	188	yes	3	Moderate	MT
OS17	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	18.0	57	yes	4	Moderate	
OS18	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	7.0	22	no	2	Poor	
OS19	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	18.0	57	yes	4	Moderate	
OS20	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	24.0	75	yes	2	Moderate	MT, EH
OS21	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate	
OS22	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	36.0	113	yes	4	Moderate	MT
OS23	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	24.0	75	yes	4	Moderate	
OS24	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Tree	36.0	113	yes	4	Moderate	
OS25	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	9.0	28	no	2	Poor	
OS26	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	12.0	38	yes	3	Moderate	
OS27	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	16.0	50	yes	3	Moderate	
OS28	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	6.0	19	no	3	Moderate	
OS29	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	10.0	31	no	2	Poor	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF- ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
OS30	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	10.0	31	no	2	Moderate	
OS31	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate	
OS32	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	8.0	25	no	2	Moderate	
OS33	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	13.0	41	yes	2	Moderate	MT
OS34	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	6.0	19	no	3	Moderate	
OS35	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	5.0	16	no	2	Moderate	
OS36	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	6.0	19	no	3	Moderate	
OS37	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	4.0	13	no	3	Moderate	





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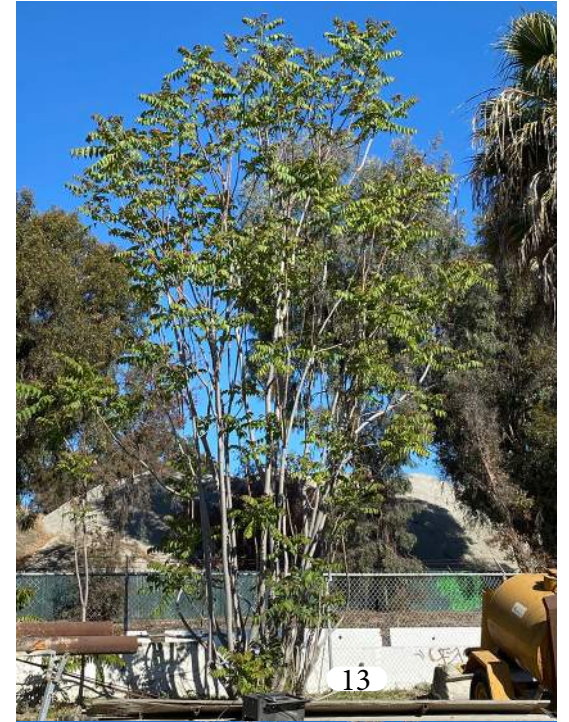


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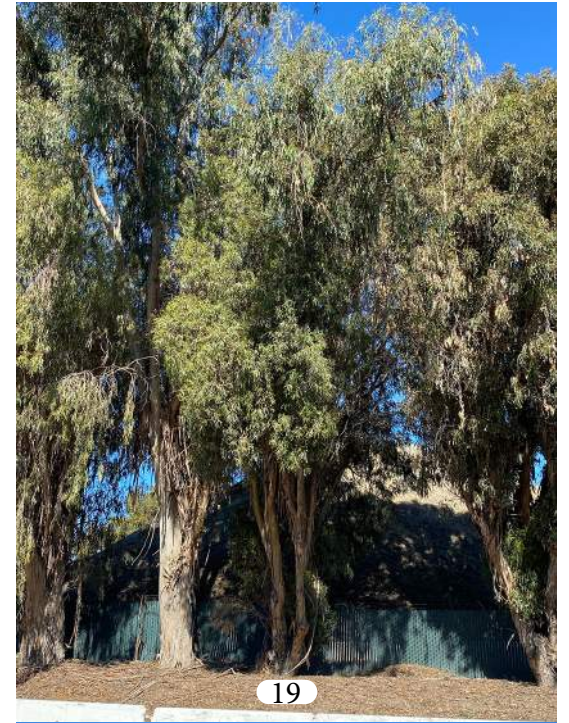
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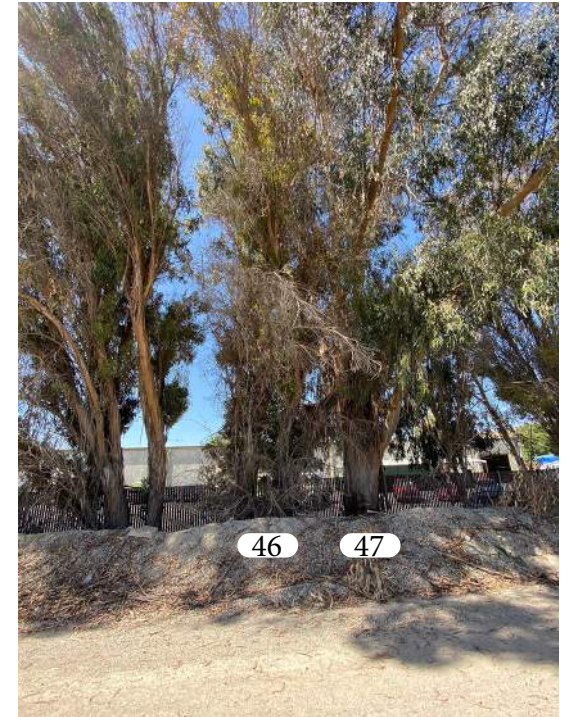
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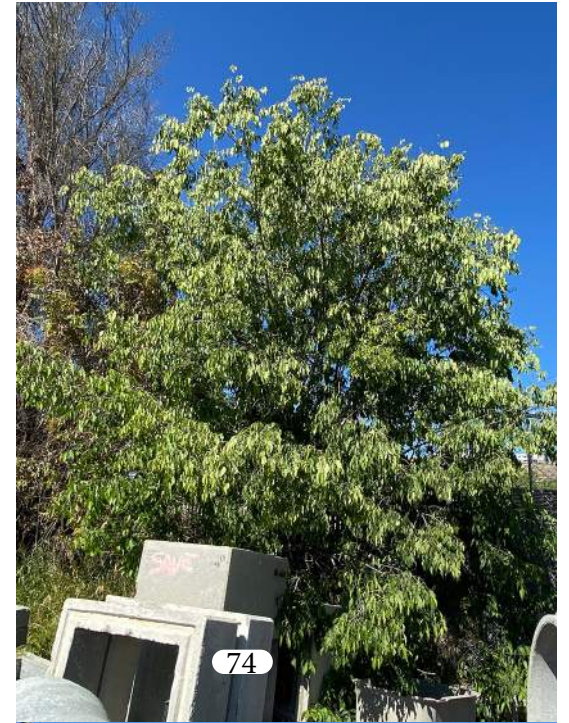
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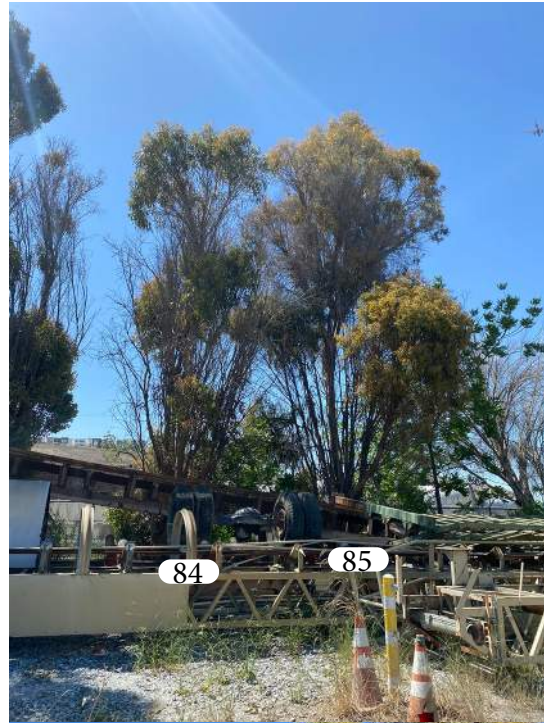
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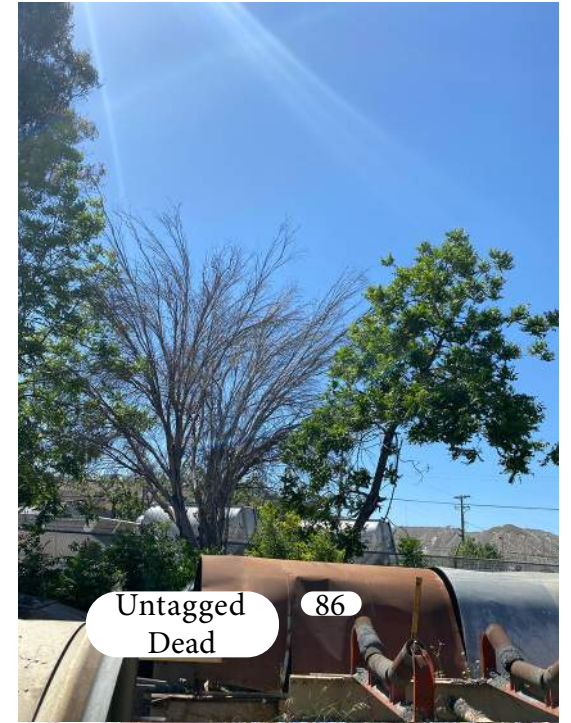




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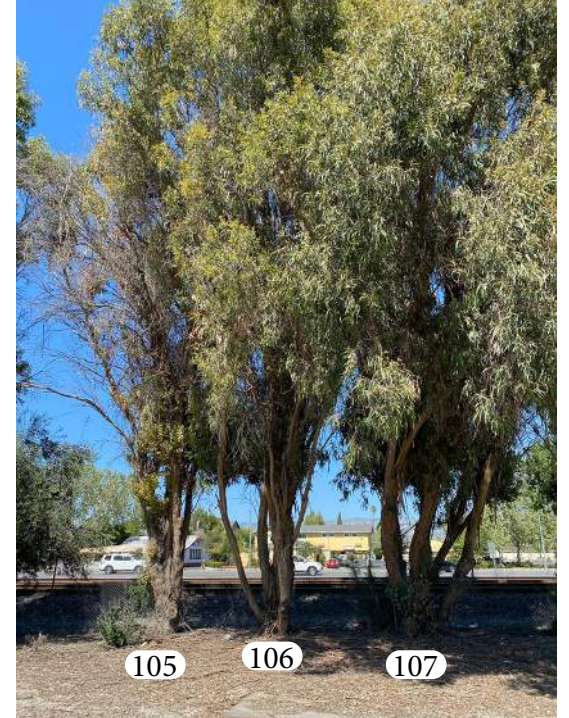
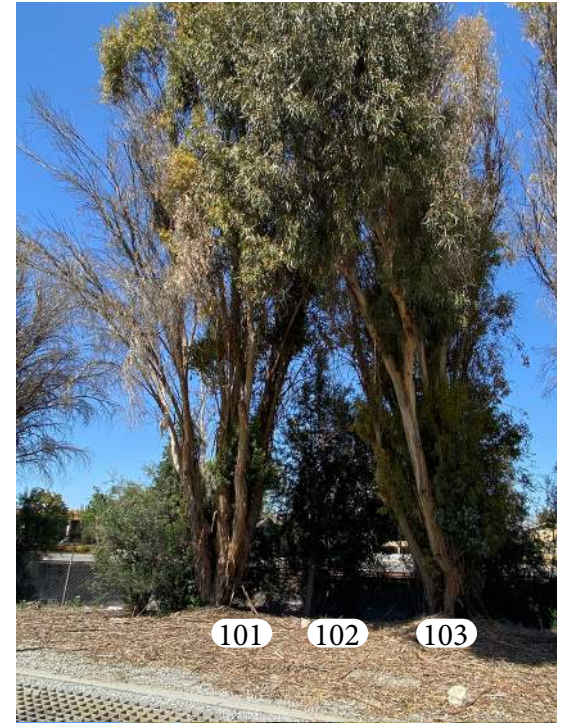




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Offsite
Trees (OS)1-4

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OS 5

OS 6

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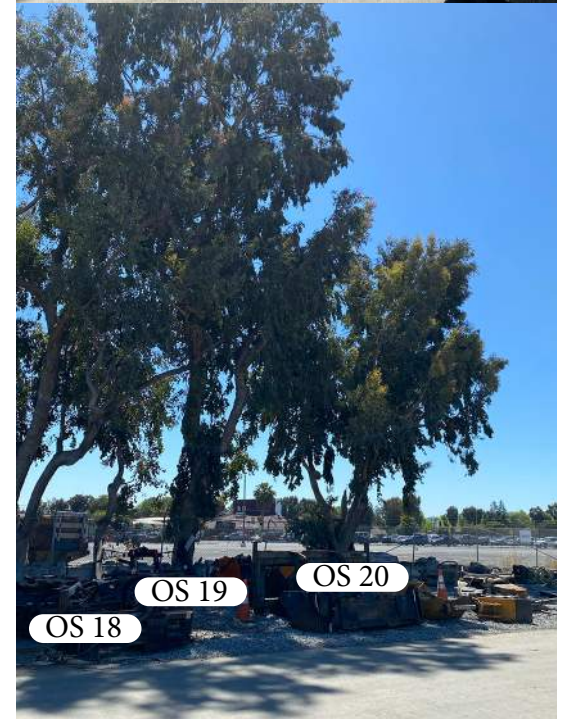
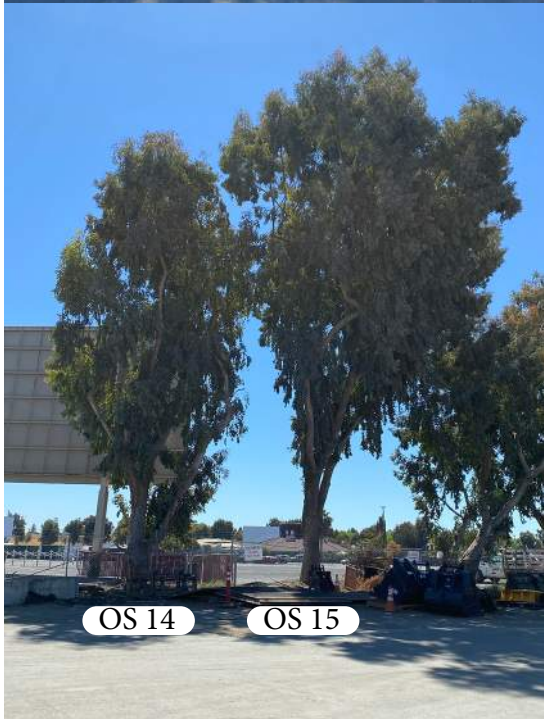
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OS 7

OS 8

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OS 21



OS 22



OS 23

OS 24



OS 25

OS 26



OS 27



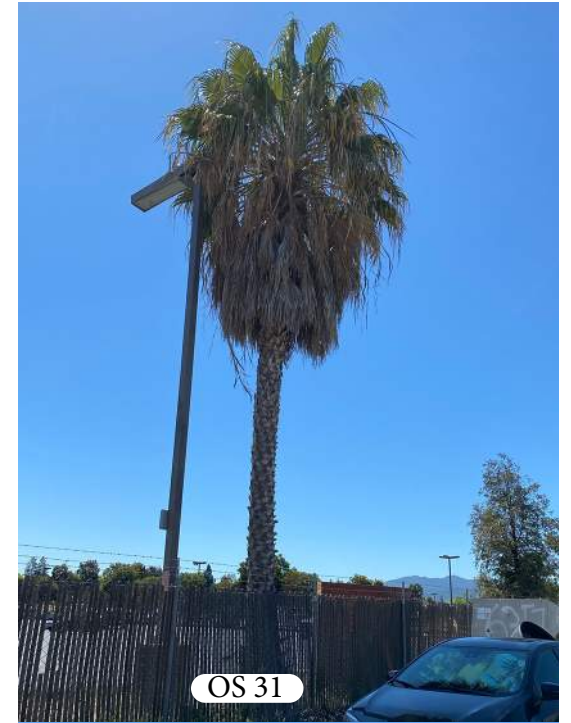
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OS 31



OS 32

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OS 33



OS 34

