

ARBORIST REPORT

August 21, 2020 r2
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PROJECT
892 Ross Drive
Sunnyvale, CA

PREPARED FOR
STP Property LLC, a Delaware LLC

PREPARED BY
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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

HMH was contracted to complete a tree survey, assessment and arborist report for trees located within the limit of work illustrated on Exhibit A, attached. The project site encompasses two adjacent parcels, totaling approximately 9.04 acres. Both parcels are developed with office buildings, surface parking and ornamental landscaping throughout the site. The north east perimeter of the site is bounded by highway 237 and the south perimeter is bound by highway 101. There is vegetation along both these frontages that was not part of this survey. 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 175 trees located within the limit of work outlined in Exhibit A. There are a number of protected trees on the site.

A protected tree is:

Any single trunk tree 38 inches or greater in circumference or 12 inches or greater in diameter.

Any multi-trunk tree which has at least one trunk 38 inches or greater in circumference OR where the measurements of the multi-trunks added together equal at least 113 inches.

The circumference or diameter of the tree is measured 4.5 feet above the ground.

Overall, the tree species planted throughout the site are moderately diverse with the largest proportion of a single species representing approximately 40% of the total tree quantity. Aside from a small number of recently planted trees, most of the trees inventoried were moderately mature with an estimated age of approximately 30-40 years old.

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 Tree Location Map

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

Major species recommendations shown below, see recommendation column on Table 2 for individual species/specimens.

Species: *Pinus canariensis* (Canary Island Pine)

Quantity: 14

Observation: Canary Island Pine represent about 6% of the trees found within the limit of work. Generally, these trees were observed in moderate to poor health with many showing signs of stress and some crown die back. This species is susceptible to pitch canker and some of the specimens are showing symptoms.

Recommendations: Additional monitoring of the trees should be done and potential removal the specimens that were observed in poor health.

Species: *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese Elm)

Quantity: 2

Observations: In general, the Chinese Elms planted onsite were observed in moderate health with some signs of stress and structural defects. These trees might be volunteers from neighboring trees and have grown to more matures size as they only make up 1% of the site trees and don't seems consistent with planting in the limit of work.

Recommendations: Additional monitoring of the trees should be done, and crown cleaning pruning can improve the overall appearance and health of the tree if trees are to be retained.

Species: *Sequoia sempervirens* (coast redwood)

Quantity: 70

Observations: Many of the trees onsite are coast redwoods representing about 40% of the population. Most of the coast redwoods are large, mature specimens and are generally in good health with the specimens planted in turf performing better than some of the others. As a high water use tree there is some visible stress from the prolonged drought in California. Additionally, as the trees grow closely together, they compete for light, water, and nutrients. In many cases this can lead to an increased occurrence of leaf and branch drop, which is not ideal near parking lots or walkways.

Recommendations: Remove some of the more crowded specimens to allow nearby specimens the resources necessary to effectively mature. Specimens that were less healthy were not likely receiving adequate irrigation to the root zone. Increase irrigation to these specimens.

Species: *Fraxinus uhdei* (Evergreen ash)

Quantity: 10

Observations: Several of the larger specimens of ash trees were likely planted intentionally or were on site during the time of development. A number of these trees have matured to their typical growth form. Many of them also have developed extensive network of surface roots causing damage to adjacent paved areas. Several trees along Ross Drive have poor canopy structure from years of pruning. Surface roots are also susceptible to damage from machinery used for maintenance and can expose the tree to biotic disorders.

Recommendations: Create a buffer area around trees to remain could keep from. Provide additional canopy area by removing adjacent trees that are declining and provide structural pruning.

Species: *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Sweet gum)

Quantity: 37

Observations: The Sweet gum trees on the site are of various age, shape and size. Most are in moderate to poor shape and display various stages of stress from potentially lack of water. The canopy structure of many of the specimens are compromised due to overcrowding from adjacent trees or structures.

Recommendations: The seed pods and surface roots make this species of tree a hazard in pedestrian areas and should be removed where these hazards present themselves.

Species: *Alnus rhombifolia* (White alder)

Quantity: 13

Observations: All the White alder trees are in poor shape due to a perceived biotic disorder. Canopy dieback, poor structure and oozing from the tree tissue indicate these specimens are in decline.

Recommendations: Removal is recommended for these trees.

Species: *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Tulip tree)

Quantity: 8

Observations: The Tulip trees were planted with some new minor courtyard improvements between the buildings. They are in good condition.

Recommendations: These specimens are young in form and habit. Proper pruning habits will help good structure development. As these trees are somewhat susceptible to for aphids and scale it would be best to watch for the development of sooty mold as a sign of potential infestation.

Species: *Betula Pendula* (White birch)

Quantity: 12

Observations: The birch specimens on site are moderate to poor condition. Most have crown dieback and poor structure. They are exhibiting signs of stress and decline.

Recommendations: Removal is recommended for these trees.

Species: *Agonis flexuosa* (Callery pear)

Quantity: 2

Observations: These are newer trees for the site planted potentially to mitigate the loss of other trees adjacent to area of planting. Both specimens are exhibiting poor canopy development and are leaning. They could be subject of frost damage as they are better in more temperate climates.

Recommendations: These are non-significant trees and could be removed.

Species: *Schinus molle* (California pepper)

Quantity: 6

Observations: Most of the pepper trees are volunteers from adjacent projects and are in moderate to poor health. They have poor shape and structure and are crowding out adjacent trees.

Recommendations: Specimens in poor health or crowded conditions should be removed, the rest should be monitored and structurally pruned for crown cleaning.

Species: *Salix babylonica* (Willow tree)

Quantity: 1

Observations: The willow tree is in moderate to poor health. With some visible signs of crown die back. This tree is planted in turf and there is some damage to the surface roots from mechanical damage.

Recommendations: As this is a high water use and is the only specimen on the project the tree should be removed.

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.

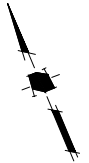
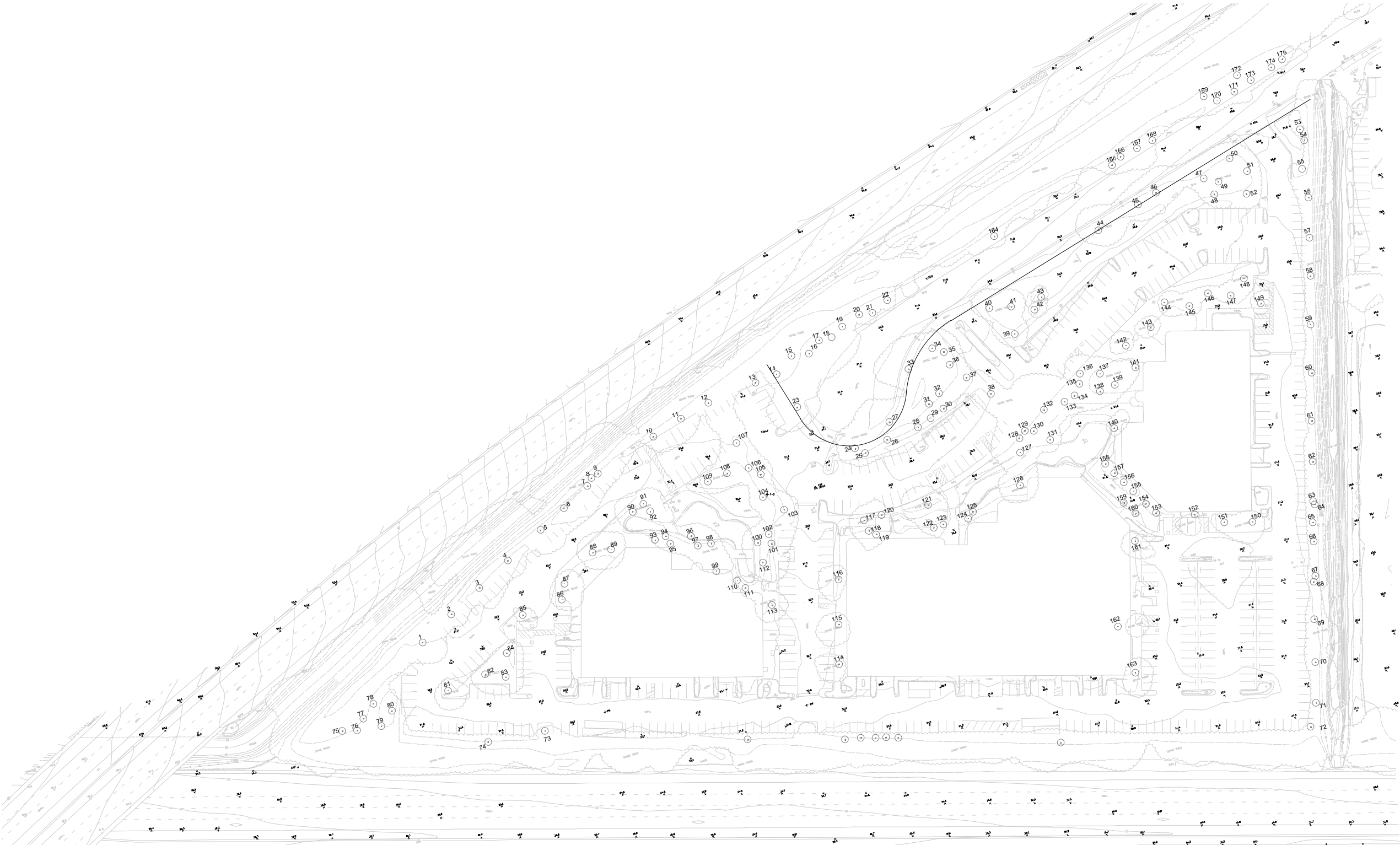
Pruning: Pruning is often desirable or necessary to remove dead, diseased, or insect-infested branches and to improve tree structure, enhance vigor, or maintain safety. Because each cut has the potential to change the growth of (or cause damage to) a tree, no branch should be removed without reason. 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 the purpose of 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.



0 25 50 100
1 INCH = 50 FEET



TABLE 1 - TREE QUANTITY SUMMARY

Tree Quantity by Species		
Species	Quantity	% of Site
Agonus flexuosa	2	1%
Alnus rhombifolia	13	7%
Betula Pendula	12	7%
Fraxinus uhdei	10	6%
Liquidambar styraciflua	37	21%
Liriodendron tulipifera	8	5%
Pinus canariensis	14	8%
Salix babylonica	1	1%
Schinus molle	6	3%
Sequoia sempervirens	70	40%
Ulmus parvifolia	2	1%
Total Trees	175	100%

TABLE 2 - TREE EVALUATION SUMMARY

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

DBH MEASUREMENT HEIGHT: 54"

Date of Evaluation: 8/14/18

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	CR	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.
	Protected Tree	Protected Tree is: Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circum-ference 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 113 inches or more.

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
1	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	30.0	94	yes	3	Moderate		CDB, ST, SD, D
2	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	15.0	47	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
3	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	30.0	94	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
4	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	20.0	63	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
5	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	24.0	75	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
6	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	19.0	60	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
7	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	15.5	49	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
8	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	14.5	46	yes	3	Moderate		SD, ST
9	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	24.5	77	yes	3	Moderate		SD, ST
10	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	25.5	80	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
11	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	15.0	47	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
12	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	24.5	77	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, ST, SD, D
13	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	4.5	14	no	4	Good		NEWLY PLANTED TREE
14	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	19.3	60	yes	3	Moderate	X	ST
15	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	16.3	51	yes	3	Moderate		ST
16	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	19.0	60	yes	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD
17	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	15.3	48	yes	3	Moderate	X	ST
18	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	20.3	64	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD
19	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	16.0	50	yes	3	Moderate	X	ST

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
20	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	14.8	46	yes	3	Good	X	ST
21	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	15.8	50	yes	3	Good	X	ST
22	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	16.8	53	yes	3	Good	X	ST
23	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	24.0	75	yes	4	Good	X	SR
24	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	28.5	89	yes	4	Good	X	SR
25	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	29.5	93	yes	4	Good	X	SR
26	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	21.5	68	yes	4	Good	X	SR
27	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	31.8	100	yes	4	Good	X	SR
28	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	22.0	69	yes	4	Good		SR
29	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	27.0	85	yes	4	Good		SR
30	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	26.0	82	yes	4	Good		SR
31	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	22.5	71	yes	3	Good		SD, ST
32	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	24.3	76	yes	3	Good		SD, ST
33	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	28.0	88	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR
34	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	11.8	37	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
35	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	16.5	52	yes	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD
36	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	13.5	42	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD
37	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	15.0	47	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD
38	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD, ST

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
39	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	28.5	89	yes	4	Good		SR
40	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	23.3	73	yes	3	Good		SR
41	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	32.0	100	yes	4	Good		SR
42	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	5.5	17	no	4	Good	X	SR
43	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	6.0	19	no	4	Good	X	SR
44	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	41.0	129	yes	4	Moderate	X	SESR
45	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	26.5	83	yes	4	Moderate	X	SESR
46	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	28.0	88	yes	4	Moderate	X	SESR
47	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	20.3	64	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
48	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	14.5	46	yes	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD
49	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	13.0	41	yes	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD
50	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	27.0	85	yes	4	Good		SR
51	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	24.5	77	yes	4	Good		SR
52	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	32.0	100	yes	4	Good	X	SR
53	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	17.0	53	yes	0	Poor	X	DEAD
54	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	16.8	53	yes	0	Poor	X	DEAD
55	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Tree	7.5	24	no	2	Moderate	X	CDB, SD
56	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	yes	3	Moderate		ST
57	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	14.5	46	yes	3	Moderate		ST

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
58	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	20.0	63	yes	3	Moderate		ST
59	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	14.0	44	yes	3	Moderate		ST
60	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	19.5	61	yes	3	Moderate		ST
61	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	19.5	61	yes	3	Moderate		ST
62	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	16.8	53	yes	3	Moderate		ST
63	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	15.5	49	yes	3	Moderate		ST
64	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree	20.0	63	yes	2	Poor		CDB, SD
65	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree	14.0	44	yes	3	Poor		CDB, SD
66	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	15.5	49	yes	2	Poor		SD, ST
67	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree	12.0	38	yes	2	Poor		CDB, SD
68	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	15.5	49	yes	3	Good		SLST
69	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate		SLST
70	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	18.0	57	yes	3	Moderate		SLST
71	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	7.8	24	no	3	Moderate		SLST
72	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	9.0	28	no	3	Moderate		SLST
73	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	11.5	36	no	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD
74	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	16.0	50	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
75	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	18.0	57	yes	4	Good		SLST
76	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	16.0	50	yes	4	Good		SLST

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
77	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	24.5	77	yes	4	Good		SLST
78	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	21.0	66	yes	3	Moderate		SLST, SD,D
79	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	25.5	80	yes	4	Good		SLST
80	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	25.0	79	yes	4	Good	X	SLST
81	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	18.8	59	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB,D,SD
82	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	30.5	96	yes	3	Good		SR,SLST
83	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	27.0	85	yes	3	Good		SR,SLST
84	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	29.5	93	yes	3	Good		SR,SLST
85	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	14.0	44	yes	1	Poor	X	CDB,D,SD
86	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	20.5	64	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
87	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	27.5	86	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
88	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	31.0	97	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
89	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	30.0	94	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
90	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	11.8	37	yes	4	Good	X	SR
91	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	9.0	28	no	4	Good	X	SR
92	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	11.0	35	no	4	Good	X	SR
93	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	1.5	5	no	0	Poor	X	DEAD
94	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	8.0	25	no	3	Moderate	X	CDB,D,SD
95	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	8.8	28	no	3	Moderate	X	CDB,D,SD

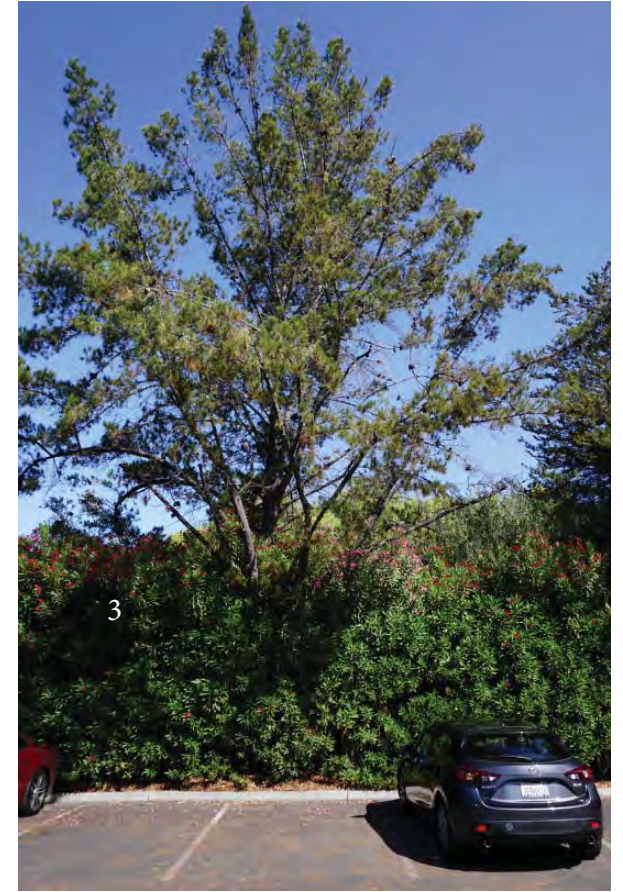
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96	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	24.5	77	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
97	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	22.5	71	yes	4	Good	X	SR,SLST
98	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	19.5	61	yes	4	Good	X	SR,SLST
99	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	8.0	25	no	2	Poor	X	CDB,D,SD
100	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	15.0	47	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR
101	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	15.5	49	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR
102	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	16.3	51	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR
103	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	34.0	107	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB,D,SD
104	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	30.0	94	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
105	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	34.0	107	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
106	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	30.5	96	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
107	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	22.3	70	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB,D,SD
108	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	22.0	69	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
109	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	23.5	74	yes	3	Good	X	SR,SLST
110	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	3.0	9	no	3	Moderate	X	SD
111	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	8.0	25	no	3	Moderate	X	SD
112	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	7.8	24	no	3	Moderate	X	SD
113	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	22.0	69	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB,D,SD
114	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	24.5	77	yes	1	Poor	X	CDB,D,SD

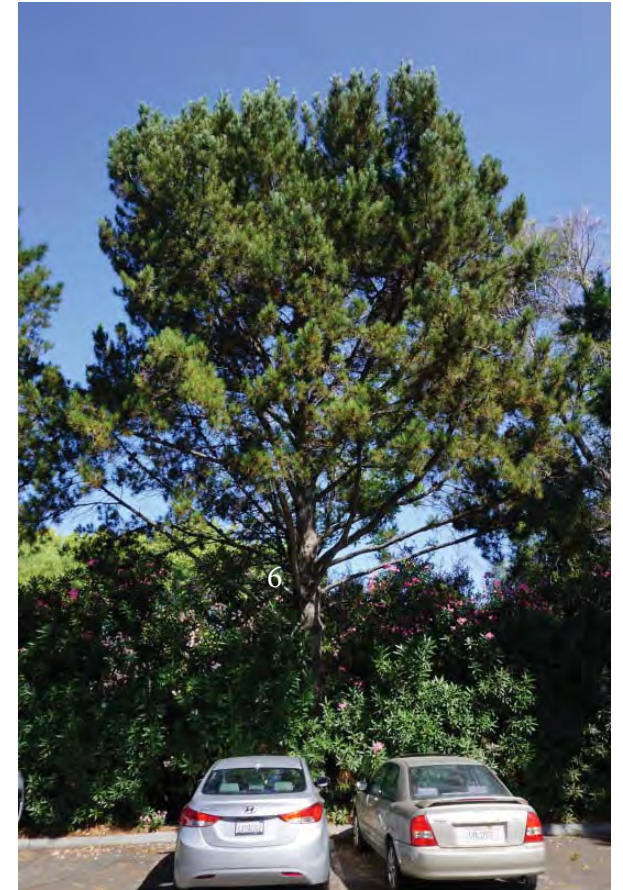
TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
115	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	25.0	79	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB,D,SD
116	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	22.5	71	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB,D,SD
117	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	12.0	38	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR
118	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	9.0	28	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR
119	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	12.0	38	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR
120	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	11.5	36	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR
121	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	17.3	54	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR
122	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	10.0	31	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
123	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	7.5	24	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D
124	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	5.5	17	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D
125	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	7.5	24	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D
126	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	16.0	50	yes	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR
127	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	23.3	73	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D
128	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	16.5	52	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD, SR
129	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	12.3	39	yes	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR
130	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	14.0	44	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD, SR
131	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder Tree	17.0	53	yes	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D
132	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Ash Tree	26.5	83	yes	3	Moderate	X	SD, ST
133	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	16.0	50	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD, SR

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
134	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	12.5	39	yes	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD, SR
135	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	9.5	30	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR
136	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	14.5	46	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR
137	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	33.3	105	yes	3	Good	X	SLST, SR
138	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	yes	3	Good	X	SLST, SR
139	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	30.3	95	yes	3	Good	X	SLST, SR
140	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	11.5	36	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D
141	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Birch Tree	9.5	30	no	3	Moderate	X	CDB, SD
142	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Tree	11.0	35	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D
143	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Willow Tree	18.0	57	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D
144	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	12.5	39	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, D, SR
145	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	11.8	37	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR
146	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	13.5	42	yes	3	Moderate	X	SD, ST, SD
147	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	17.0	53	yes	3	Good	X	SD, ST, SD
148	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	yes	3	Good	X	SR, SLST
149	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	18.0	57	yes	3	Good	X	SR, SLST
150	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	12.5	39	yes	3	Moderate	X	SR, SLST
151	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	11.0	35	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR
152	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Blackwood Acacia	10.0	31	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
153	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	5.0	16	no	4	Good	X	NEWLY PLANTED TREE
154	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	4.3	14	no	4	Good	X	NEWLY PLANTED TREE
155	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	3.0	9	no	4	Good	X	NEWLY PLANTED TREE
156	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	4.3	14	no	4	Good	X	NEWLY PLANTED TREE
157	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	4.8	15	no	4	Good	X	NEWLY PLANTED TREE
158	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	4.3	14	no	4	Good	X	NEWLY PLANTED TREE
159	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	4.0	13	no	4	Good	X	NEWLY PLANTED TREE
160	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	5.8	18	no	4	Good	X	NEWLY PLANTED TREE
161	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	11.3	35	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR, D
162	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	10.8	34	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR, D
163	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	16.5	52	yes	3	Poor	X	CDB, SD, SR
164	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	12.0	38	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
165	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	9.0	28	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
166	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	9.0	28	no	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
167	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	13.5	42	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
168	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree	15.0	47	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
169	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree	17.5	55	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
170	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	21.0	66	yes	3	Moderate	X	SD, ST, SD
171	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	17.0	53	yes	3	Moderate	X	SD, ST, SD

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMFERENCE (INCHES)	PROTECTED TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	REMOVE	NOTES
172	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree	22.5	71	yes	2	Poor	X	CDB, SD
173	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	22.0	69	yes	3	Moderate	X	SD, ST, SD
174	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	16.5	52	yes	3	Moderate	X	SD, ST, SD
175	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	17.0	53	yes	3	Moderate	X	SD, ST, SD

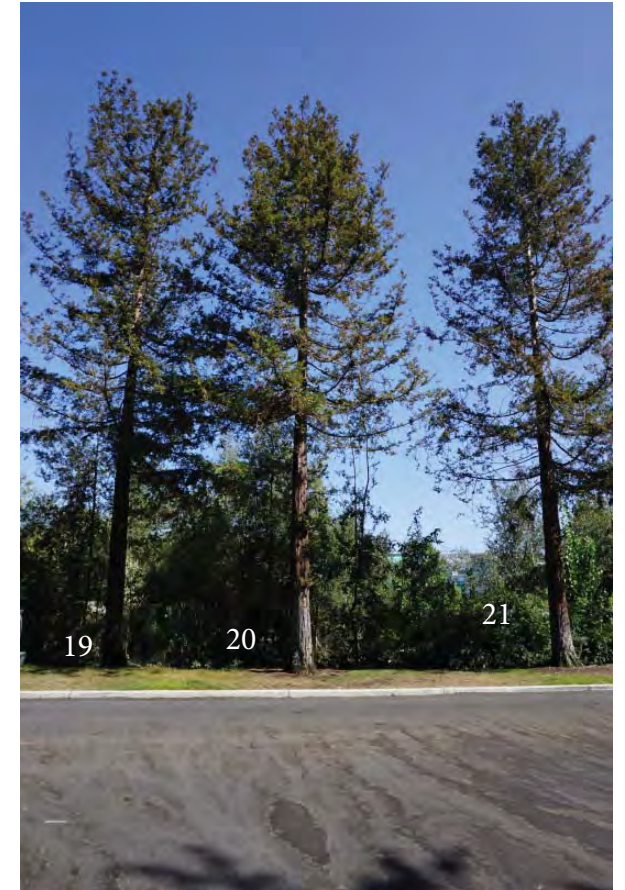






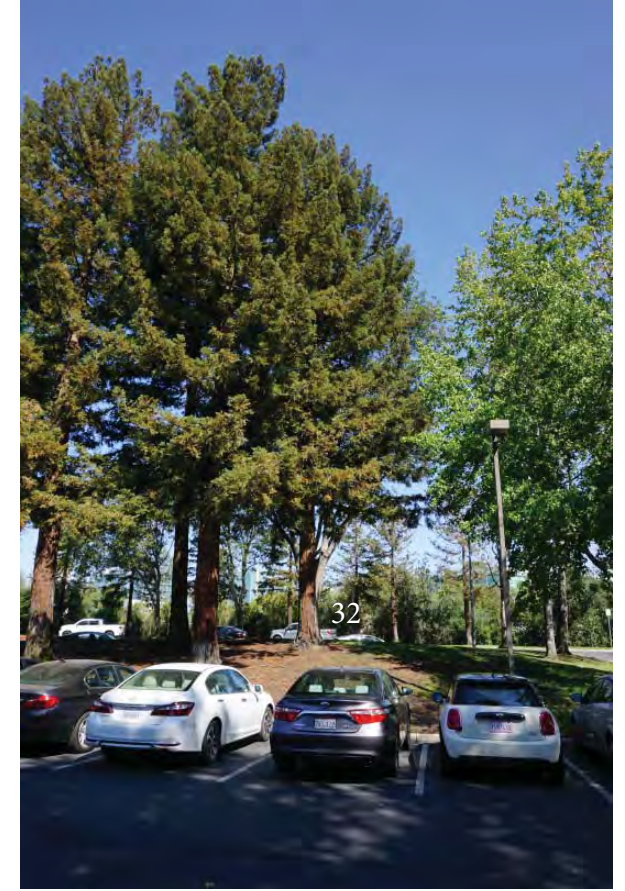
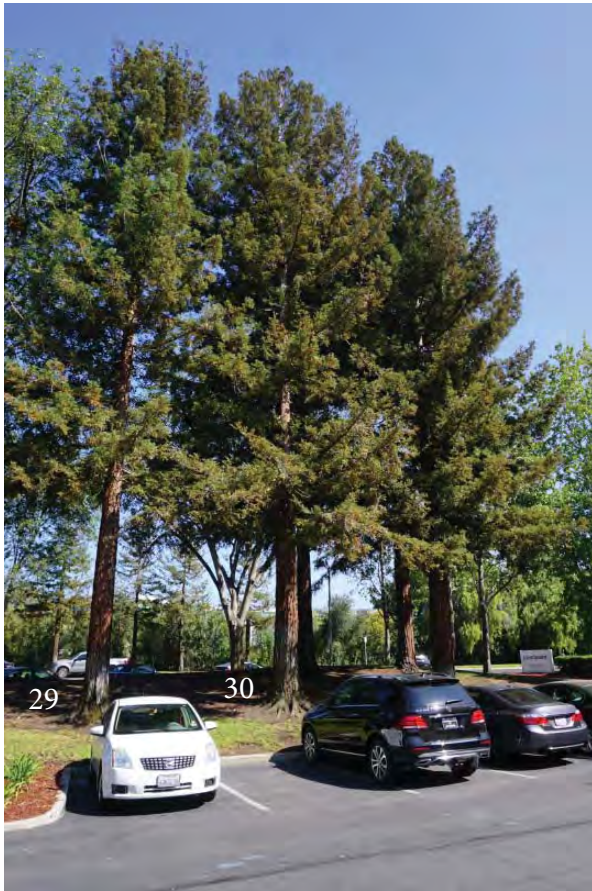




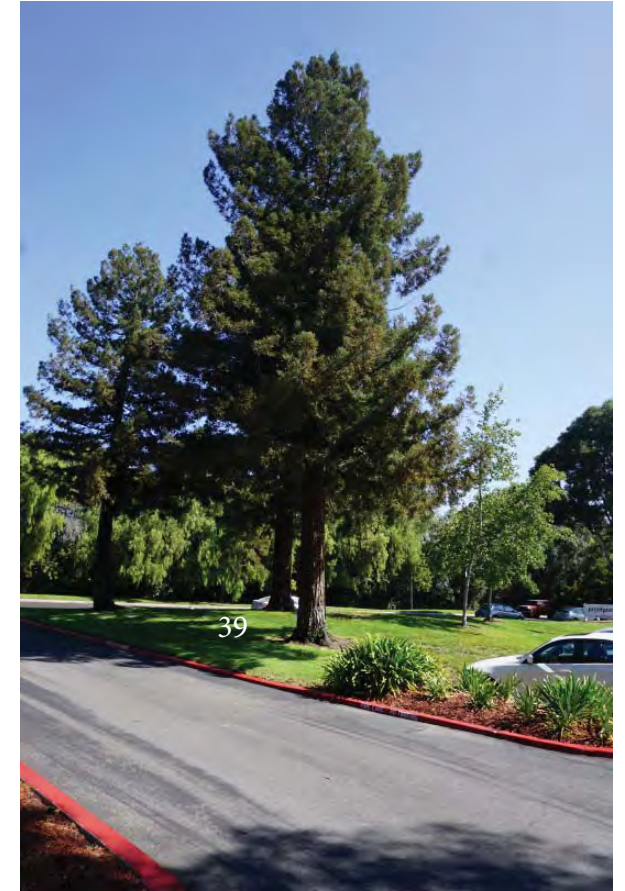


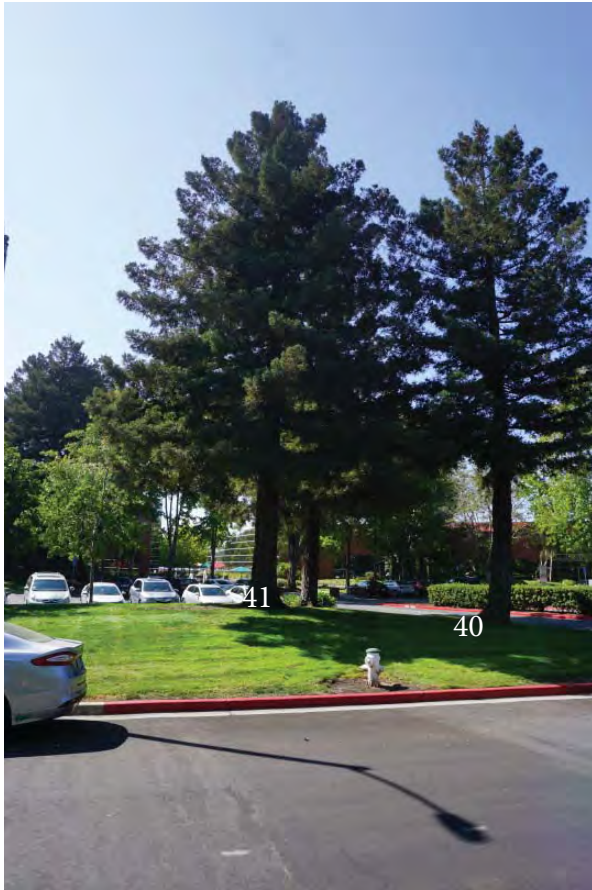


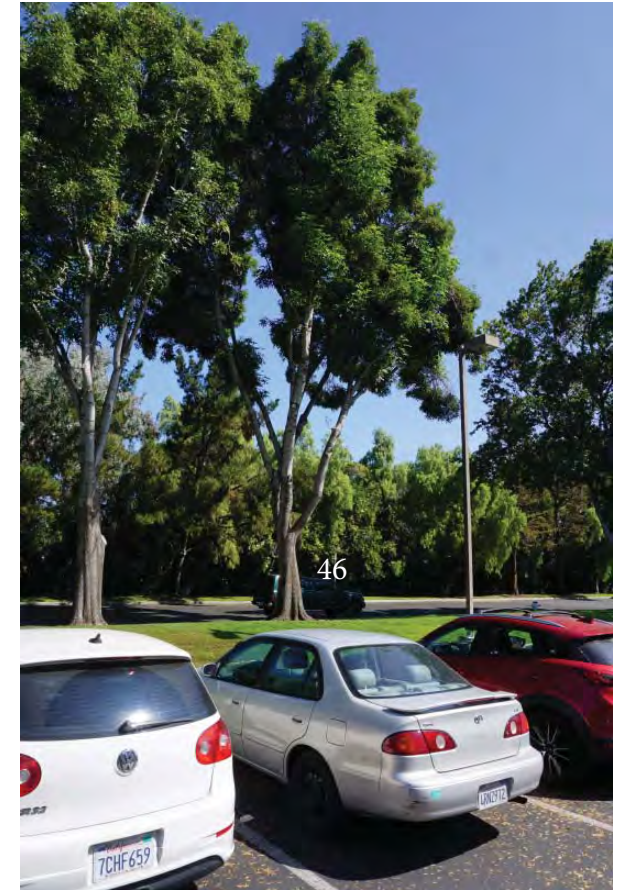




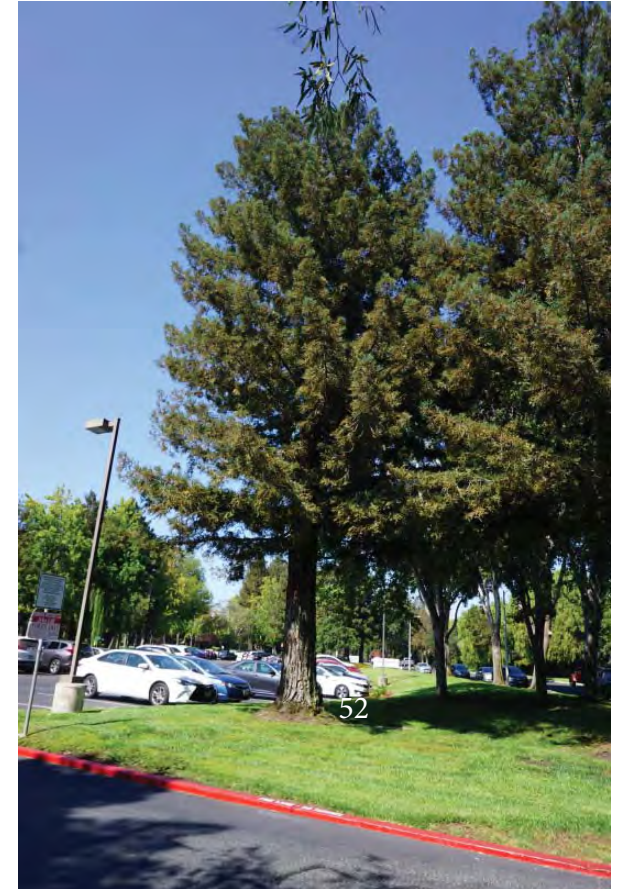


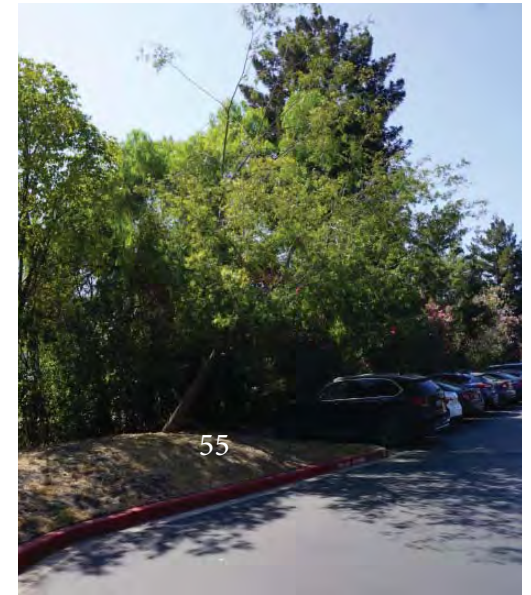


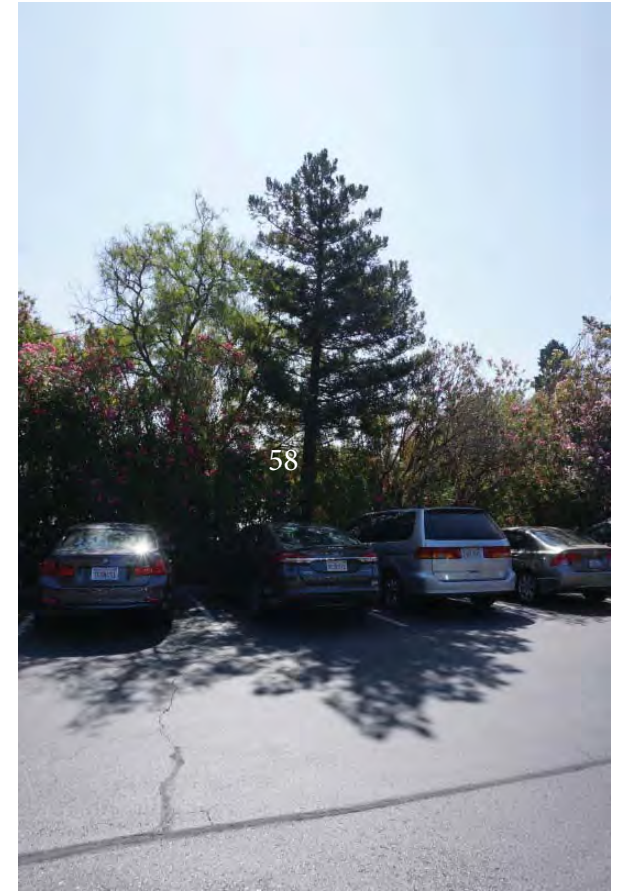


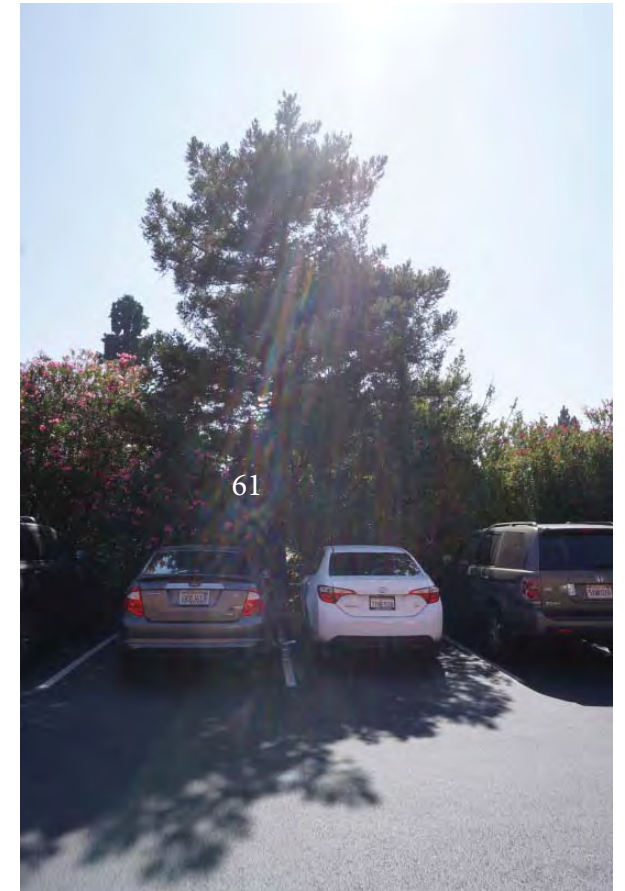
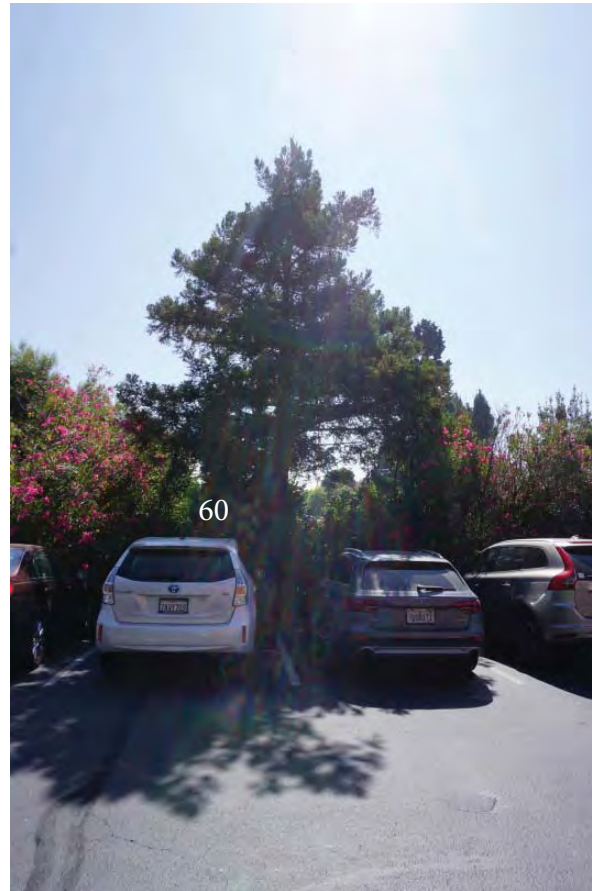
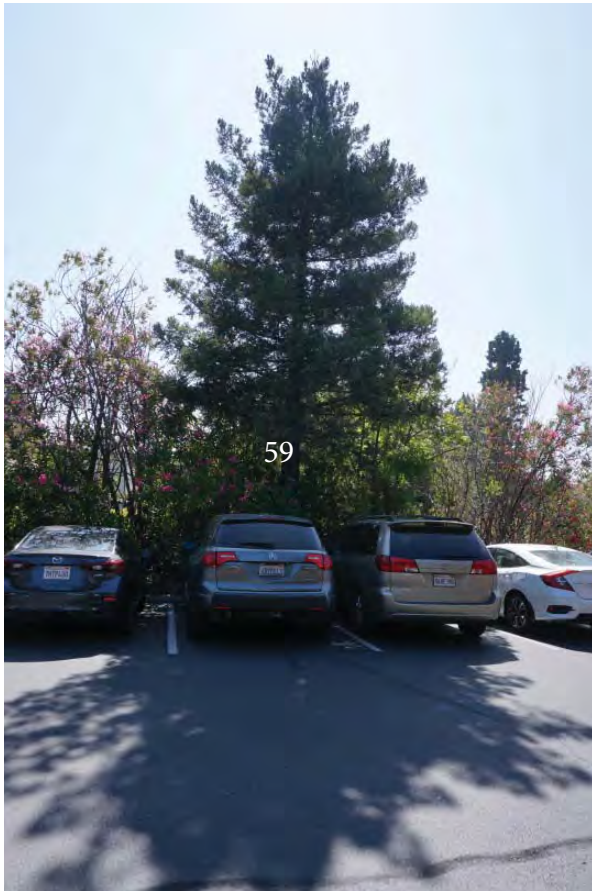


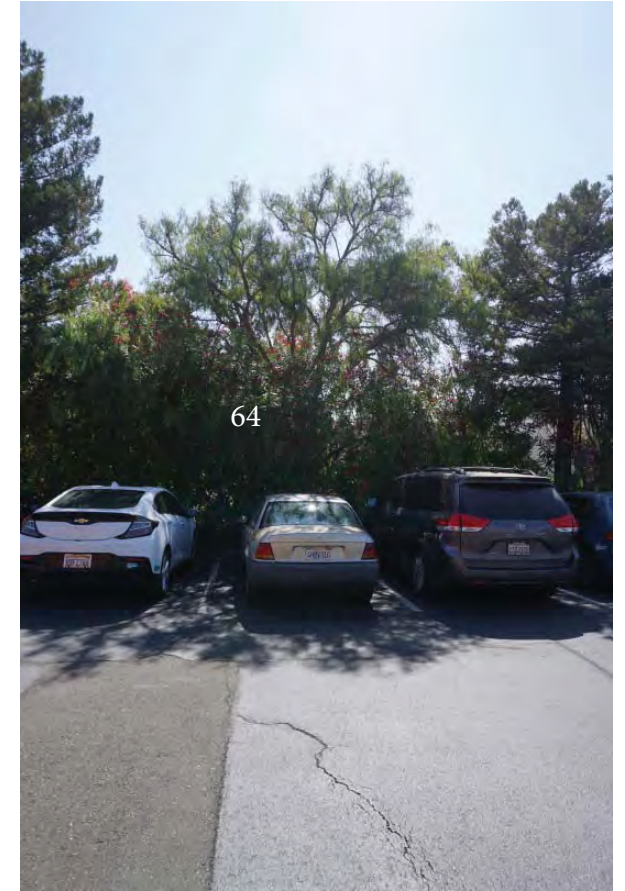
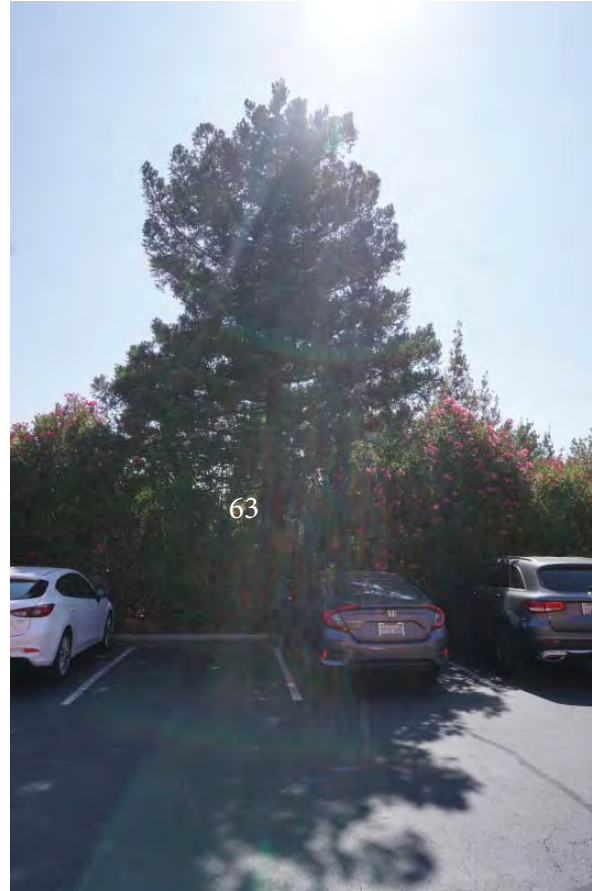
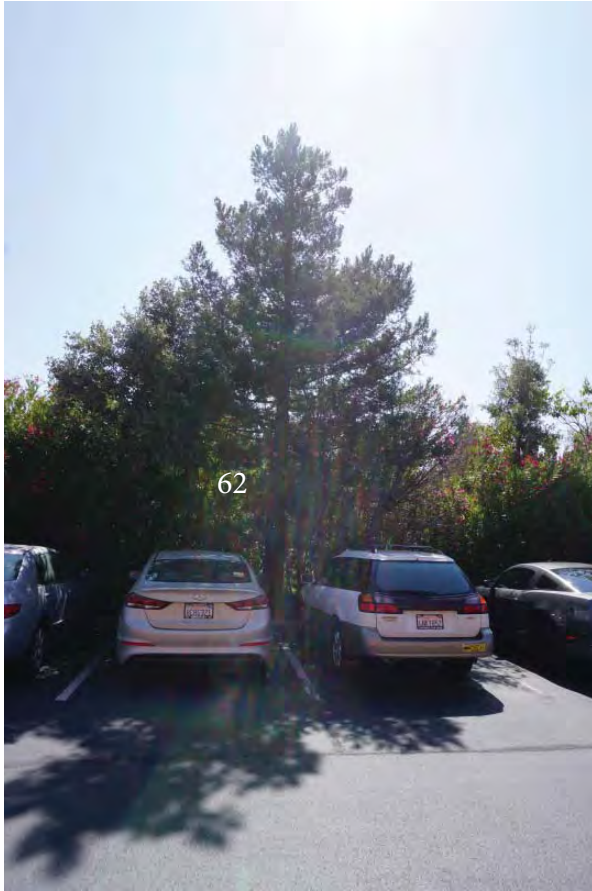


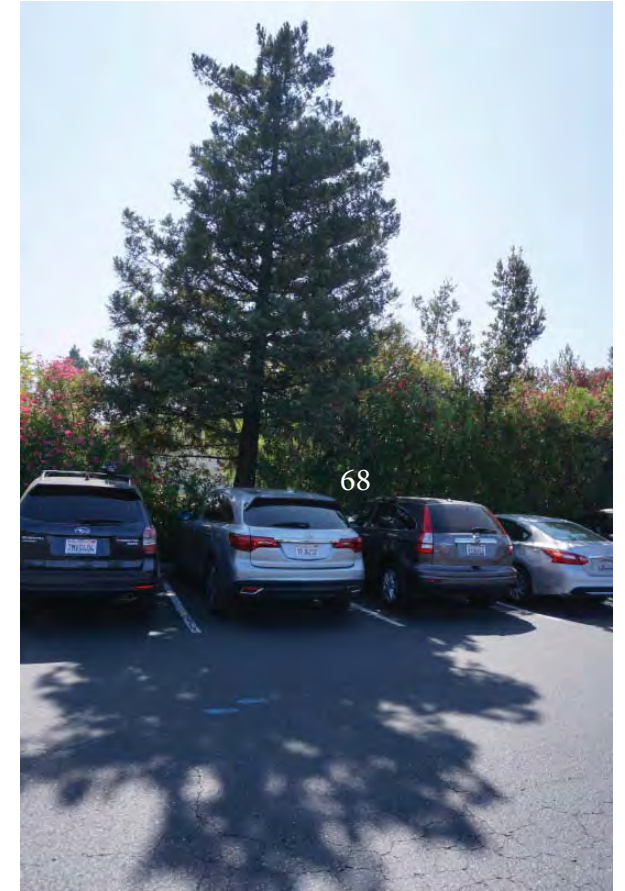
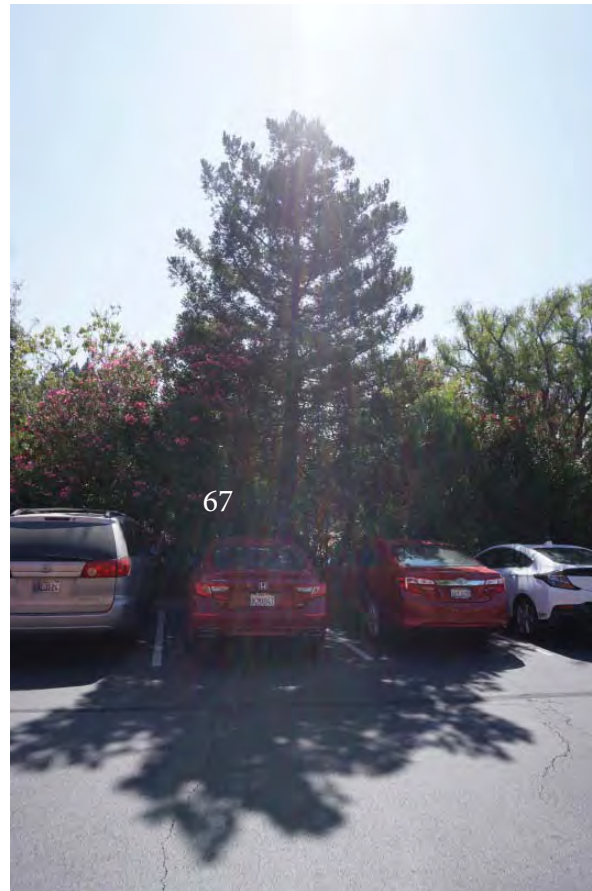


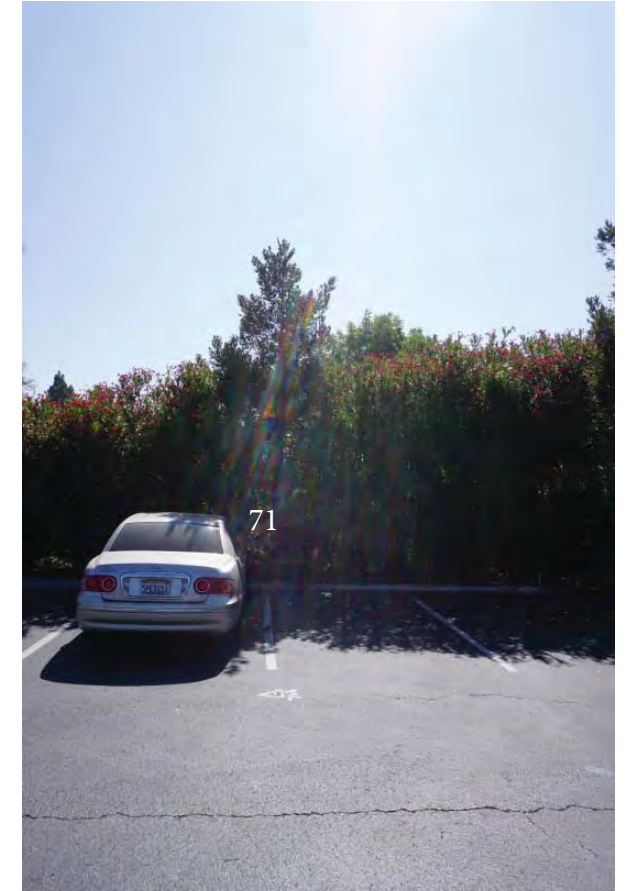
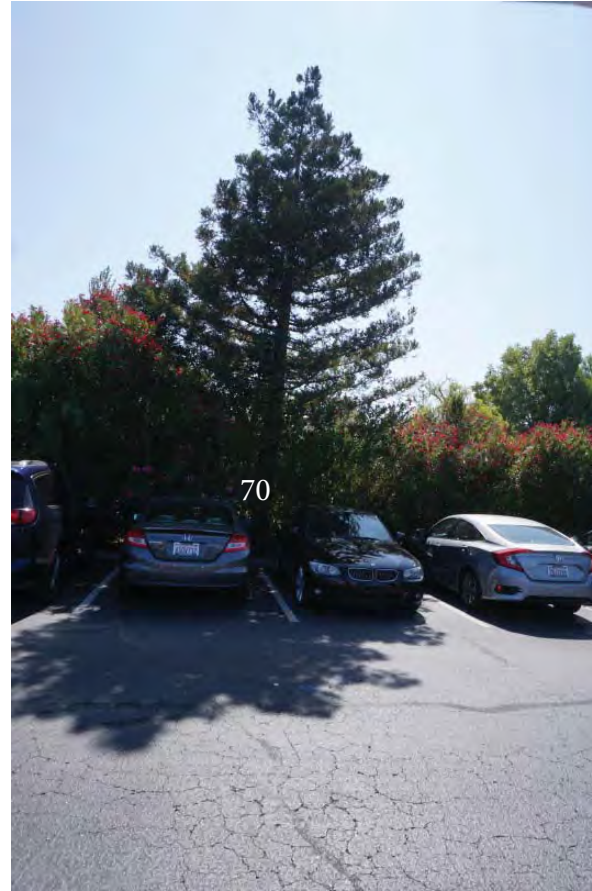


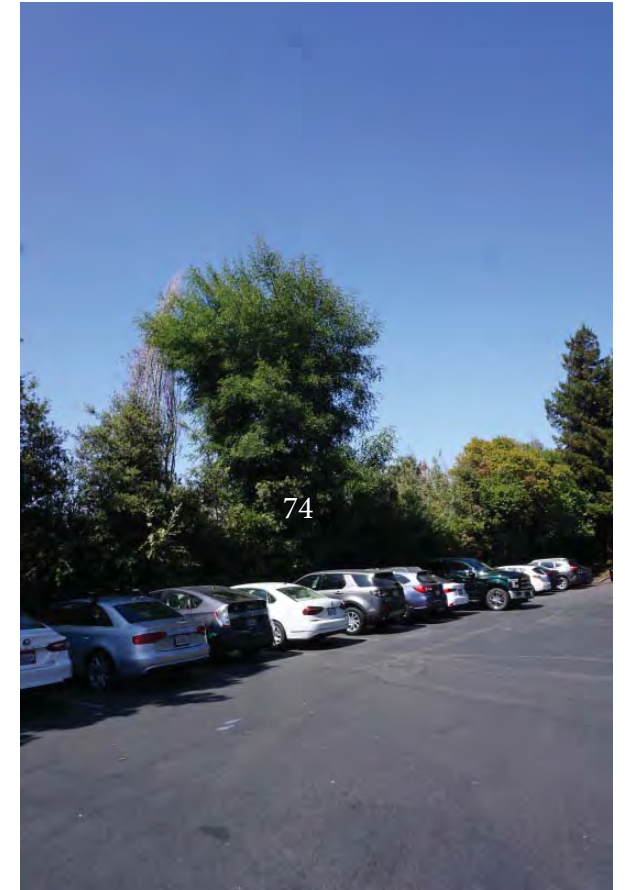


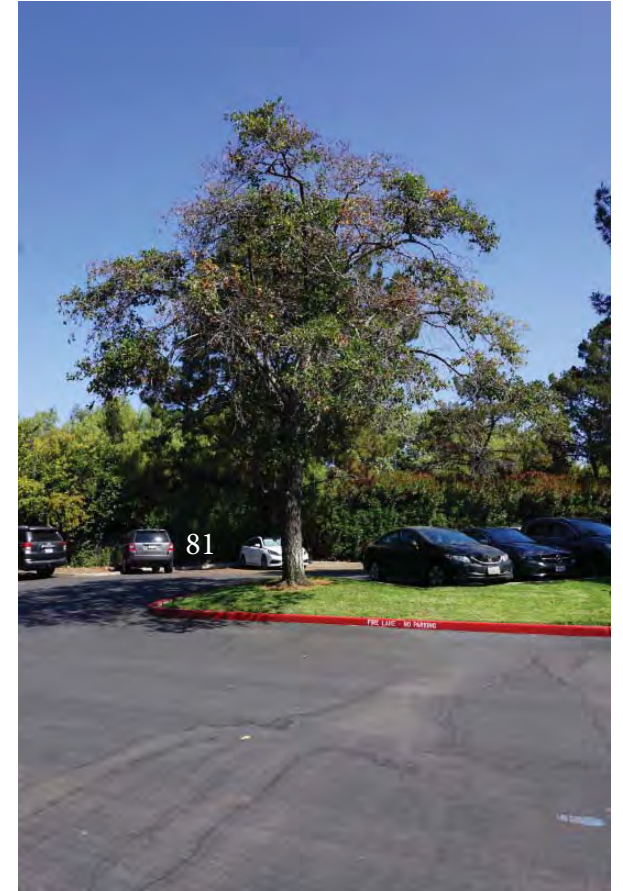


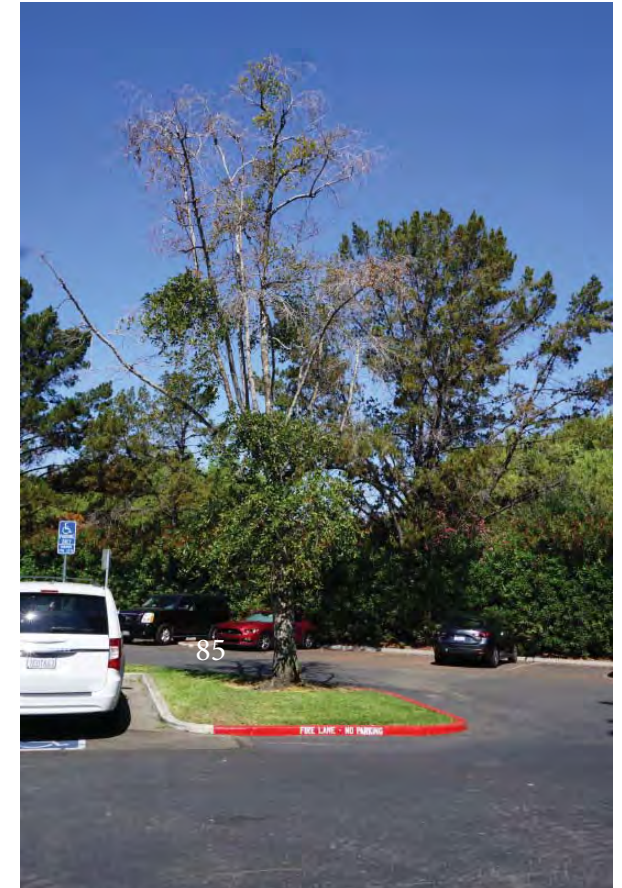
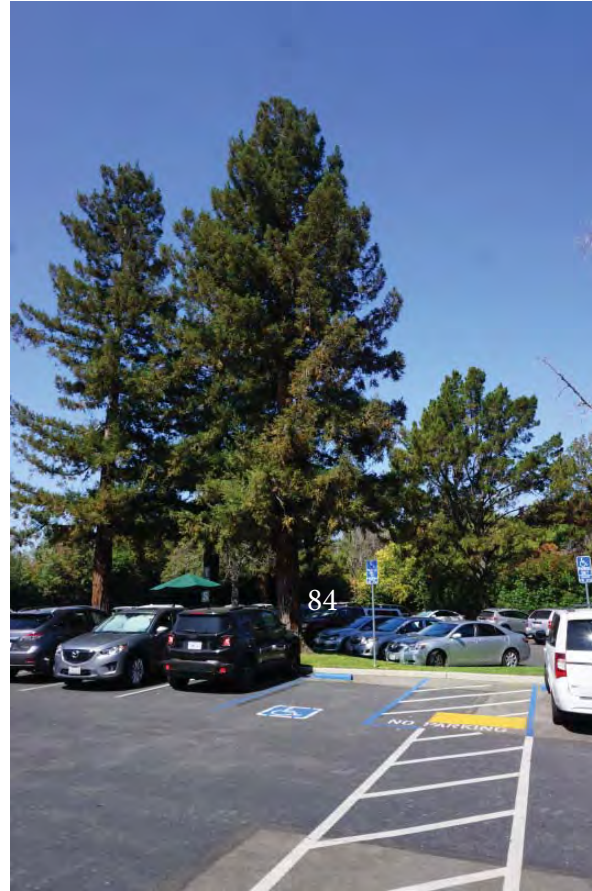


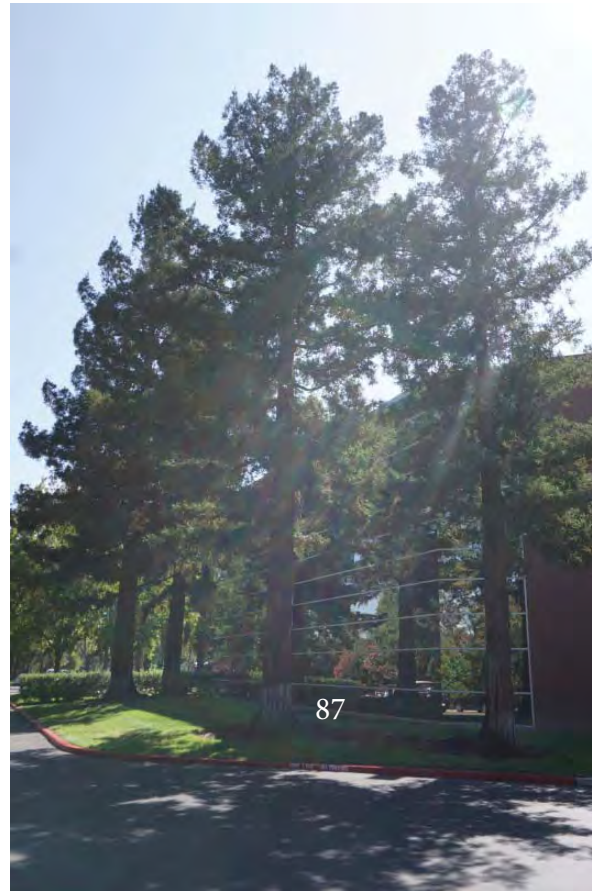




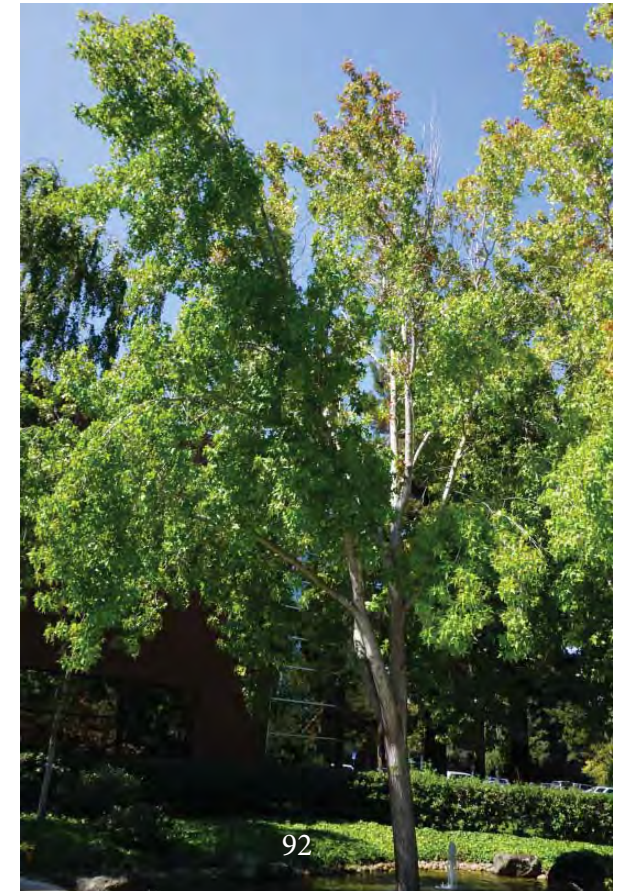






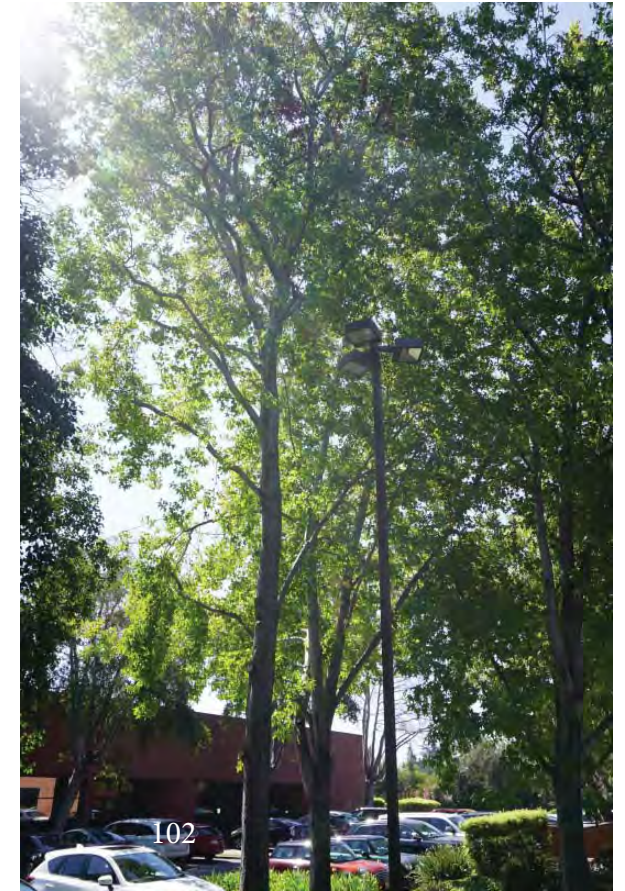


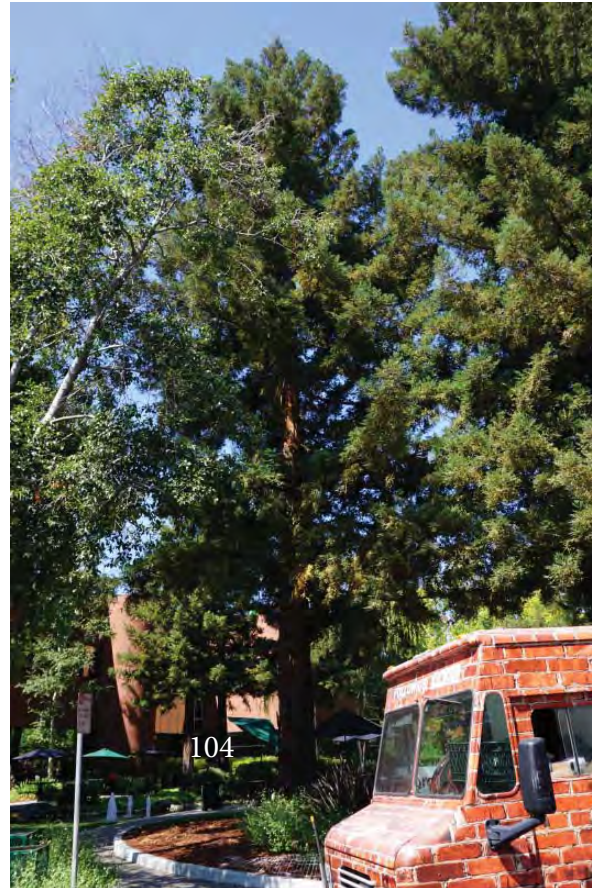


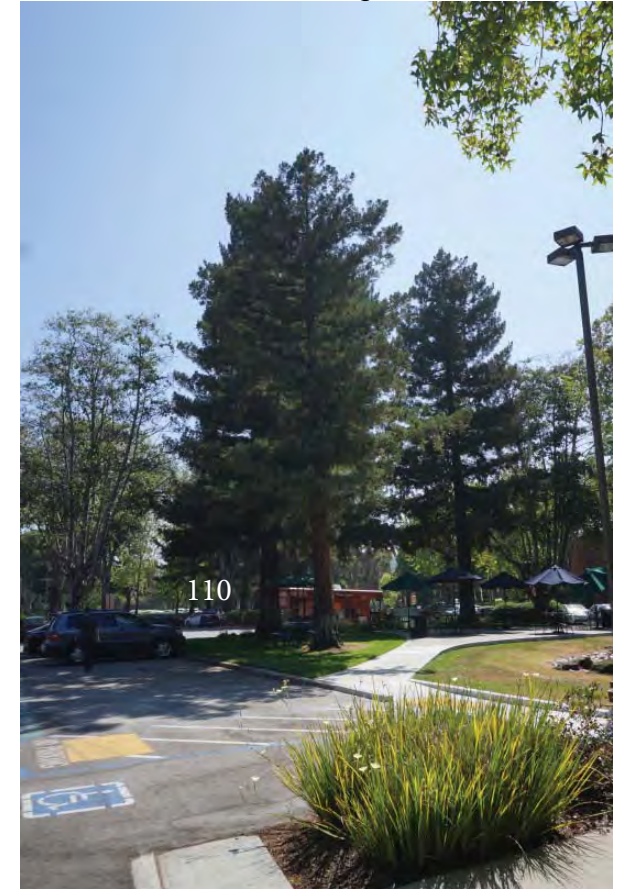
















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