

## **Appendix H: Tree Survey**

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**Hunter Properties**

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**Arborist Report  
i-Star Site**

*Prepared for:*  
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**January 2013**



# Arborist Report

i-Star site  
San Jose CA

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***Tree Assessment Form***

***Tree Assessment Map***

### ***Introduction and Overview***

Hunter Properties is planning to redevelop i-Star site located in San Jose CA. Current site use consists of an abandoned orchard with associated buildings and sheds. HortScience, Inc. was asked to prepare an **Arborist Report** for the site for review by the City of San Jose.

This report provides the following information:

1. A survey of trees within the proposed project area.
2. An assessment of the suitability for preservation of each tree.
3. Guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

### ***Survey Methods***

Trees were surveyed in January 2013. . The survey included non-orchard species located within the proposed project area. The survey procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree as to species.
2. Attaching a numerically coded metal tag on the trunk of each tree.
3. Recording the tree's location on a map.
4. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 24" above grade.
5. Evaluating the tree 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.
6. Commenting on presence of defects in structure, insects or diseases and other aspects of development.
7. Assessing tree suitability for preservation as good, moderate or poor.

**Description of Trees**

The i-Star property is generally flat. Vegetation is dominated by the abandoned orchard which was composed of walnut, cherry and plum trees. Landscape trees were either mature individuals or saplings that have been seeded along fence lines. Non-orchard trees were concentrated in two locations: 1) in the northeast corner of the site along Little Avenue and 2) in the south-center bordering Highway 85.

It appeared that little or no maintenance and irrigation had been provided to either landscape or orchard trees in recent years. Plums and cherries were declining in health and many were dead. Walnut trees appeared to be more tolerant of drought.

Seventy-nine (79) landscape trees were evaluated, representing 22 species (Table 1). Among the species present were three (coast live oak, valley oak and elderberry) that are native to the San Jose area and may be indigenous to the site.

**Table 1. Tree condition and frequency of occurrence. i-Star site. Hunter Properties. San Jose CA.**

Common name	Scientific name	Condition				No. of Trees	
		Poor	Fair	Good	Excel- lent	Ordinance Size	Total
Silk tree	<i>Albizzia julibrissin</i>	--	1	--	--	1	1
Calif. incense cedar	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	--	1	--	--	1	1
Chinese hackberry	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	--	1	--	--	1	1
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	1	1	1	--	--	3
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	--	2	--	--	2	2
Evergreen ash	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	--	2	--	--	2	2
Calif. black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	--	--	--	1	1	1
Japanese privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	--	4	--	--	2	4
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	--	1	--	--	--	1
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	1	5	--	--	3	6
Avocado	<i>Persea Americana</i>	1	--	--	--	1	1
Canary Island date palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	--	--	--	1	1	1
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	--	1	--	--	1	1
Chinese pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	1	10	1	--	2	12
Coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	3	8	6	2	13	19
Scarlet oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	--	--	1	--	1	1
Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	--	3	--	--	2	3
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	--	--	1	--	1	1
Calif. pepper	<i>Schinus molle</i>	--	1	2	--	3	3
Coast redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	1	8	4	--	11	13
Siberian elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	--	--	1	--	1	1
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	--	--	1	--	1	1
<b>Total, all trees surveyed</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>79</b>

The 19 coast live oaks ranged in size from 7" to 40". The largest trees were #22 (40", poor condition) and #15 (39", good condition). Most trees (12 of 19) were 18" in diameter or larger. Tree condition ranged from poor (3 trees) to fair (8) to good (6). Coast live oaks #19 (18") and 30 (21") were in excellent condition. Growing condition, particularly available growing space and presence at the base of a fence, was the primary factor determining condition.

Thirteen (13) coast redwoods were located in the northeast corner of the site. Trees appeared to be similar in age but trunk diameters ranged from 16" to 52". Four redwoods were 52" in diameter: #7 (good condition), #10 (good), #23 (fair) and #39 (fair). Eight of 13 redwoods were in fair condition. Redwood #13 (18") was poor while #7, 10, 14, and 27 were in good condition. Canopy density and overall vigor were the primary factors determining condition.

A dozen (12) Chinese pistache were present. The only mature tree was #31 which was in fair condition. Others were semi-mature in development. Overall condition was fair. Pistache #49 was in poor condition and #8 was good. Most trees had multiple stems that arose near the base of the tree.

No other species was represented by more than 6 trees. Included in this group were:

- 6 olives. Five trees were in fair condition; #52 was poor. All but one olive were small multi-stem trees. The exception was #69 which was 39" in diameter.
- 4 Japanese privets were present. All were in fair condition with multiple stems that arose near the ground. All were growing in poor locations, adjacent to fences.
- 3 valley oaks included two large mature specimens: #55 (52") and #60 (48"). Both were in fair condition. Tree #60 was located off-site, in the Highway 85 right-of-way.
- 3 persimmons included #1 (10", good condition), #36 (15", poor condition) and #67 (16", fair condition).
- 3 Calif. peppers included #5 (33", good condition), #45 (50", good condition) and #6 (27, 9, 9"; fair condition).
- 2 mature figs (#57, 58) were in fair condition with numerous stems that arose at the ground.
- Siberian elm #73 was 38" in diameter and in good condition.
- Calif. incense cedar #41 was 29" and in fair condition.
- Evergreen ash #2 and 3 were mature in development and in fair condition.
- Elderberry #44 was in good condition with several stems that arose at the ground level. Unfortunately, the tree was growing through a fence.
- Monterey pine #4 was 18" and in fair condition.
- Mexican fan palm #71 had 60" of clear trunk and was in good condition.

- Canary Island date palm #72 had 50' of clear trunk and was in excellent condition.
- Calif. black walnut #56 was 19" and in excellent condition.
- Avocado #18 was 22" and in poor condition.
- Scarlet oak #17 was 40" and in good condition. This is a very rare species for the region.
- Sweetgum #28 was semi-mature in development and in fair condition.
- Silk tree #21 was mature in development with stems of 20", 20" and 14". It was in fair condition.

The City of San Jose Tree Preservation Ordinance identifies Ordinance size tree as having a trunk diameter of 18" or greater or multiple stems where the sum of the diameters is 18". By these criteria, 51 of the 79 trees assessed are Ordinance size.

The City of San Jose also identifies Heritage trees on the basis of history, species, size and stature. A review of a map of Heritage trees indicated that none were present on the i-Star site (map found at: <http://www.sanjoseca.gov/index.aspx?NID=3435>).

Descriptions of individual trees are found in the ***Tree Assessment Form*** and locations are plotted on the ***Tree Location Map*** (see Attachments).

### ***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, olive and coast live oak are relatively tolerant of construction impacts while Calif. black walnut is sensitive.

- **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 (<http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/weedlist.php?key>) lists species identified as having being invasive. San Jose is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Species identified as invasive present at the i-Star site are: fig, Calif. pepper, Canary Island date palm, and olive.

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. i-Star site. Hunter Properties. San Jose CA.**

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<b>Good</b>	Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Seven (7) trees were rated as having good suitability for preservation: Calif. black walnut #56, Canary Island date palm #72, coast live oak #19, 29, 30, 64; and coast redwood #27.
<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 "good" category. Twenty-seven (27) trees were rated as having moderate suitability for preservation including 8 coast live oaks, 5 coast redwoods, 3 Calif. peppers, and valley oaks #51, 60.
<b>Poor</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. Forty-five (45) trees were rated as having poor suitability for preservation including: 10 Chinese pistache, 7 coast live oaks, 7 coast redwoods, 5 olives, 4 Japanese privets, 2 figs and 2 persimmons.

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We consider trees with good suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation on development sites. 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.



### ***Transplant Suitability***

Transplanting, the act of relocating a tree from one site to another, is one way of retaining important and/or high value trees during development. The estimated cost is approximately \$1,250 per inch of trunk diameter for side-boxing. Smaller trees (6" to 8" depending upon the species) may also be transplanted more economically by tree spade.

The best candidates for relocation possess the following qualities:

- Good health and vigor, as the tree will experience significant root loss during the relocation process.
- Good structure, as poorly structured trees are prone to the failure of the trunk or branches.
- Relatively young, since young trees are more tolerant of root loss and are more capable of regenerating a new root system.
- Be of a species that is tolerant of root damage. For example, coast live oak and coast redwood are more tolerant of transplanting than is Calif. black walnut.

There are approximately 12 good candidates for relocation at the i-Star site provided the chain-link fencing can be removed without damaging the trees..

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

(to be completed when site plans are available)

### ***Tree Replacement***

The City of San Jose requires mitigation of trees removed on development sites. The species and exact number of trees to be planted on the site will be determined in consultation with the City Arborist and the Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement.

All trees that are to be removed shall be replaced at the following ratios:

Diameter of Tree to be Removed	Type of Tree to be Removed			Minimum Size of Each Replacement Tree
	Native	Non-Native	Orchard	
18 inches or greater	5:1	4:1	3:1	24-inch box
12 - 18 inches	3:1	2:1	None	24-inch box
less than 12 inches	1:1	1:1	None	15-gallon container

x:x = tree replacement to tree loss ratio

**Note:** Trees greater than 18" diameter shall not be removed unless a Tree Removal Permit, or equivalent, has been approved for the removal of such trees.

Because development plans have not yet been finalized, the exact number of trees to be mitigated is unknown.

### **Alternative Mitigation Measures**

In the event the project site does not have sufficient area to accommodate the required tree mitigation, one or more of the following measures will be implemented, to the satisfaction of the City's Environmental Principal Planner, at the development permit stage:

- A 15-gallon replacement tree can be increased to 24-inch box and count as two replacement trees.
- An alternative site(s) will be identified for additional tree planting. Alternative sites may include local parks or schools or installation of trees on adjacent properties for screening
- A donation of \$300 per mitigation tree to Our City Forest or San Jose Beautiful for in-lieu off-site tree planting in the community. These funds will be used for tree planting and maintenance of planted trees for approximately three years. A donation receipt for off-site tree planting will be provided to the Planning Project Manager prior to issuance of a development permit.

### **Tree Preservation Guidelines**

The landscape at i-Star site will undergo a series of changes as the site is redeveloped. Additional changes may be planned for the future. The following are recommendations for design and construction phases that will assist in successful tree preservation.

#### **Design recommendations**

1. Verify the location and tag numbers of all trees. Include trunk locations and tag numbers on all plans.
2. Route underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer within or adjacent to the existing structure and parking area. Where encroachment cannot be avoided, special construction techniques such as hand digging or tunneling under roots shall be employed where necessary to minimize root injury.
3. Use only herbicides safe for use around trees and labeled for that use, even below pavement.
4. Design irrigation systems so that no trenching will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

#### **Pre-construction and demolition treatments and recommendations**

1. Establish a **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** around each tree to be preserved. For design purposes, the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be the dripline. No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials shall occur within that zone.
2. Install protection around all trees to be preserved. Where construction will be within 4' of tree trunks, use hay bales instead of fencing. Any fencing shall be 6' chain link with posts sunk into the ground. No entry is permitted into a tree protection zone without permission of the City's project manager.
3. The demolition contractor shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to discuss work procedures and tree protection.

4. Trees to be removed shall be felled so as to fall away from **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** and avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain. If roots are entwined, the consultant may require first severing the major woody root mass before extracting the trees, or grinding the stump below ground.
5. Trees to be retained may require pruning to provide clearance and/or correct defects in structure. All pruning is to be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker and shall adhere to the latest editions of the ANSI Z133 and A300 standards as well as the ISA Best Management Practices for Tree Pruning. Pruning contractor shall have the C25/D61 license specification.

#### **Tree protection during construction**

1. Prior to beginning work, the contractors working in the vicinity of trees to be preserved are required to meet with the Consulting Arborist at the site to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas and tree protection measures.
2. Any grading, construction, demolition or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
3. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.
4. Fences have been erected to protect trees to be preserved. Fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission of the City's Project Manager.
5. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside fence areas at all times.
6. No materials, equipment, spoil, waste or wash-out water may be deposited, stored, or parked within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** (fenced area).
7. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a qualified arborist and not by construction personnel.
8. All trees shall be irrigated on a schedule to be determined by the Consulting Arborist. Each irrigation shall wet the soil within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** to a depth of 30".
9. Any roots damaged during grading or construction shall be exposed to sound.

#### **Summary**

Seventy-nine landscape trees were assessed at the i-Star property. Included in this group were 25 trees that have potential for relocation or should be the focus of tree preservation efforts (Table 3, following page). Trees recommended for relocation are mostly young coast live oaks. Among trees recommended for preservation are several that are very unique including scarlet oak #17, Calif. peppers #5 and 50, coast live oak #15 and Siberian elm #73.

**Table 3. Trees with potential for relocation and/or unique character worthy of preservation. I-Star site. San Jose CA.**

<b>Tree No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Trunk Diameter (in.)</b>	<b>Condition</b> 1=poor 5=excel.	<b>Notes</b>
5	Calif. pepper	33	4	Large tree; good form.
6	Calif. pepper	27,9,9	3	Unusual form; would require pruning
8	Chinese pistache	9,6,6	4	Possible relocation; base of fence
9	Coast live oak	19,16	3	Would require pruning
10	Coast redwood	52	4	Should improve with irrigation
14	Coast redwood	21	4	Should improve with irrigation
15	Coast live oak	39	4	Would require pruning & support system
17	Scarlet oak	40	4	Arguably the most important tree on the site.
19	Coast live oak	18	5	Possible relocation
24	Coast live oak	31	3	Removal of adj. redwood will determine survival.
27	Coast redwood	16	4	Should improve with irrigation
29	Coast live oak	19	4	Possible relocation. Would require pruning.
30	Coast live oak	21	5	Possible relocation
45	Calif. pepper	50	4	Huge tree; would require pruning
51	Valley oak	7,5	3	Possible relocation; requires pruning
56	Calif. black walnut	19	5	Unusual to see a walnut with good form like this.
59	Coast live oak	6,2	4	Possible relocation; base of fence
60	Valley oak	48	3	Off-site; will require clearance pruning.
61	Coast live oak	7	4	Possible relocation; base of fence
62	Coast live oak	6,5,4	3	Possible relocation; base of fence
64	Coast live oak	7	4	Possible relocation
66	Coast live oak	7,6,6,5,5	4	Possible relocation
69	Olive	36	3	Could be pruned back hard and relocated.
73	Siberian elm	38	4	Unusual size and form for this species.
74	Coast live oak	9	3	Possible relocation

**HortScience, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JRC', is positioned below the company name.

James R. Clark, Ph.D.  
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## **ATTACHMENTS**

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*Tree Assessment Form*

*Tree Assessment Map*

# Tree Assessment

i-Star Site  
San Jose CA  
January 2013



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HIGHLY PROTECTED TREE?	CONDITION 0=dead 1=poor 5=excell.	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
1	Persimmon	10	No	4	Moderate	Good form; topped years ago for clearance; 5' from power pole.
2	Evergreen ash	26	Yes	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 5' with long seam on W.; otherwise okay; planter.
3	Evergreen ash	35	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ 8'; 2 stems dominate; 1 suppressed; full rounded crown.
4	Monterey pine	18	Yes	3	Poor	Lost central leader; good canopy but rangy form; ext. sequoia pitch moth; ext. burrowing @ base.
5	Calif. pepper	33	Yes	4	Moderate	Wide rounded form; canopy to ground; corrected lean S.
6	Calif. pepper	27,9,9	Yes	3	Moderate	Asymmetric form; multiple attachments @ base; 9" stem becomes larger, twists & grafts to 27".
7	Coast redwood	52	Yes	4	Moderate	Good form; lost central leader @ very top; canopy to ground.
8	Chinese pistache	9,6,6	Yes	4	Moderate	9" stem has good form; base of chain link fence; both 6" girdled.
9	Coast live oak	19,16	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks @ 2'; 19" stem multiple attachments @ 12'; 16" leans E.; wide & rounded; canopy to ground.
10	Coast redwood	52	Yes	4	Moderate	Good form; slightly thin crown; canopy to ground.
11	Coast redwood	28	Yes	3	Poor	Narrow & thin crown.
12	Coast redwood	34,22	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks @ base; 34" stem vertical narrow & thin; 22" corrected lean NE.; thin crown; both stems with codominant trunks high in crown.
13	Coast redwood	18	Yes	2	Poor	Leans & one-sided to E.; thin crown; lost central leader.
14	Coast redwood	21	Yes	4	Moderate	One-sided to N; canopy to ground.

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TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HIGHLY PROTECTED TREE?	CONDITION 0=dead 1=poor 5=excell.	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
15	Coast live oak	39	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ 6' to 8'; 4 scaffolds spreading apart; several girdling roots; canopy to ground.
16	Coast live oak	32	Yes	3	Poor	One-sided to W.; codominant trunks @ 5' & 7'; canopy to ground.
17	Scarlet oak	40	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ 8'; nice round form; canopy to ground.
18	Avocado	22	Yes	2	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 4'; thin crown; ext. twig dieback.
19	Coast live oak	18	Yes	5	Good	Codominant trunks @ 7'; nice round form; canopy to ground.
20	Coast redwood	17	No	3	Moderate	Okay form; lost central leader @ top; large base;
21	Silk tree	20,20,14	Yes	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 1' & 3'; both 20" stems multiple attachments @ 5'; wide vase-shaped crown.
22	Coast live oak	40	Yes	2	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 14'; large decayed stub @ 5' on W.; ext. twig & branch dieback to 6".
23	Coast redwood	52	Yes	3	Poor	Okay form; very thin crown.
24	Coast live oak	31	Yes	3	Moderate	At base of adj. redwood; codominant trunks @ 5'; separating; asymmetric form; one-sided to N.
25	Coast live oak	23	Yes	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 7'; codominant trunks high in crown; flat form to N./S.
26	Coast live oak	18	Yes	2	Poor	Suppressed; bowed flat & one-sided to W.
27	Coast redwood	16	No	4	Good	Good form; thin crown.
28	Sweetgum	11	No	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 22'; branch failure.
29	Coast live oak	19	Yes	4	Good	At N. fence; multiple attachments @ 9' & 15'; slightly one-sided to N.



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TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HIGHLY PROTECTED TREE?	CONDITION 0=dead 1=poor 5=excell.	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
30	Coast live oak	21	Yes	5	Good	Codominant trunks @ 10'; upright; canopy to ground.
31	Chinese pistache	19,13,11,10,6	Yes	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ base; 1' from fence; rounded with canopy to ground.
32	Japanese privet	9	No	3	Poor	Btwn. fence & shed; pushes against roof.
33	Japanese privet	7,5,5,3,3	Yes	3	Poor	Btwn. fence & shed; pushes against roof; multiple attachments @ base.
34	Japanese privet	10,10,6,5	Yes	3	Poor	Btwn. fence & curb; multiple attachments @ base; canopy to ground.
35	Japanese privet	6,2,2,2,2	No	3	Poor	Btwn. fence & curb; multiple attachments @ base.
36	Persimmon	15	No	1	Poor	All but dead.
37	Coast redwood	48	Yes	3	Poor	Flat-topped due to lost central leader; thin crown; huge base.
38	Coast redwood	45	Yes	3	Poor	Okay form; thin crown; lost central leader.
39	Coast redwood	52	Yes	3	Poor	Thin crown; side-trimmed on N.
40	Coast redwood	47	Yes	3	Poor	Okay form; huge base; thin crown; lost central leader.
41	Calif. incense cedar	29	Yes	3	Poor	Thin crown; lost central leader; heavy lateral limb to S.
42	Chinese hackberry	8,6,5,2,2,2	Yes	3	Poor	Btwn. fence & curb; multiple attachments @ base.
43	Olive	5,4,2,2,2	No	3	Poor	Btwn. fence & curb; multiple attachments @ base; shrub.
44	Elderberry	8,6,5,5	Yes	4	Moderate	Grows thru fence; multiple attachments @ base; big shrub.
45	Calif. pepper	50	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks @ 6' & 10'; canopy to ground; huge base; branch failures.
46	Chinese pistache	8	No	3	Poor	Leans & one-sided to W.
47	Chinese pistache	8,6	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 1'; leans S.

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TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HIGHLY PROTECTED TREE?	CONDITION 0=dead 1=poor 5=excell.	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
48	Chinese pistache	8	No	3	Moderate	Flat form to N./S.; codominant trunks @ 5'.
49	Chinese pistache	8	No	2	Poor	Poor form & structure; scaffold branch failure; bowed E.
50	Chinese pistache	8	No	3	Poor	Partly corrected lean to E.
51	Valley oak	7,5	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks @ base & 3'; could be pruned.
52	Olive	6	No	2	Poor	Leans W.; base outside of dripline.
53	Chinese pistache	6,3	No	3	Poor	One-sided to W.
54	Chinese pistache	8	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 2'; separating; high crown.
55	Valley oak	52	Yes	3	Poor	Huge tree with thin crown; numerous failures; ext. decay.
56	Calif. black walnut	19	Yes	5	Good	Good form; canopy to ground.
57	Fig	9,6,6,6,5,5,5,5,4,4,	Yes	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ base; one-sided to SE.
58	Fig	8,7,7,6,6,5,5,5,5,4,4,4,4	Yes	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ base; one-sided to SE.
59	Coast live oak	6,2	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks @ 1' & 6'; base of fence; could be pruned.
60	Valley oak	48	Yes	3	Moderate	<b>Off-site; tag on fence</b> ; 10' behind fence; laterals extend into project; somewhat irregular form; branch failures.
61	Coast live oak	7	No	4	Moderate	Base of fence; codominant trunks @ 5' & 6'.
62	Coast live oak	6,5,4	No	3	Poor	Base of fence; multiple attachments @ base; not as good.
63	Chinese pistache	6,3	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ base; growing thru fence.
64	Coast live oak	7	No	4	Good	Nice form; thin crown.
65	Chinese pistache	6,5,3,3	No	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ base; growing thru fence.
66	Coast live oak	7,6,6,5,5	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; wide shrub.

# Tree Assessment

i-Star Site  
San Jose CA  
January 2013



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HIGHLY PROTECTED TREE?	CONDITION 0=dead 1=poor 5=excell.	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
67	Persimmon	16	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 5' & 7'; okay form; lacks vigor.
68	Coast live oak	5,3	No	3	Poor	Suppressed; poor form & structure.
69	Olive	36	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; twisting with crack on SW.; big tree; branch failure; could be better.
70	Coast live oak	34,9,8,7	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; 34" stem dominates; leans NW.; multiple attachments high in crown separated.
71	Mexican fan palm	42	Yes	4	Moderate	60' clear trunk.
72	Canary Island date palm	27	Yes	5	Good	50' clear trunk.
73	Siberian elm	38	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks high in crown; heavy lateral limbs low in crown; good form; could be better.
74	Coast live oak	9	No	3	Moderate	Sinuous trunk near base; high crown.
75	Coast live oak	14,10,8	Yes	2	Poor	Collapsing; multiple attachments @ base; codominant trunks @ 3' failed leaving poor form & structure.
76	Olive	9,9,8,7,4,4	Yes	3	Poor	Growing thru fence; multiple attachments @ base.
77	Chinese pistache	5,5,3,2	No	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ base; growing thru fence.
78	Olive	5,4,3,3,3	Yes	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ base; growing thru fence.
79	Olive	9,6	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ base; growing thru fence.

# Tree Assessment Map

iStar Property  
San Jose, CA

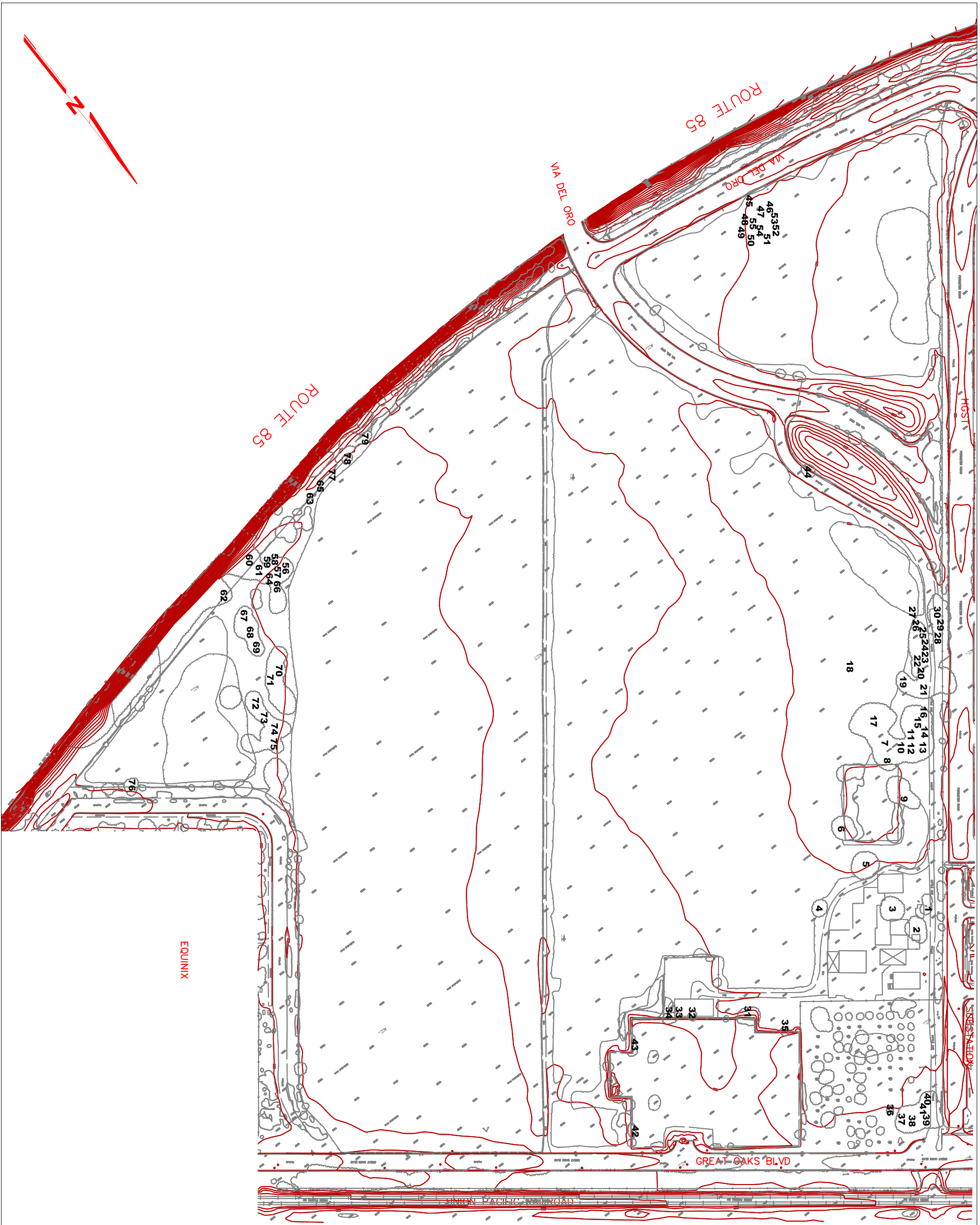
Prepared for:  
Hunter Properties  
Cupertino, CA

January 2013

No Scale

Notes:  
Ruth & Going, Inc.  
Civil Engineers  
Santa Clara, CA

Numbered tree locations  
are approximate.



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