Appendix C

Arborist Report

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Preliminary Arborist Report

300 Enzo Drive
San Jose, CA

Prepared for:
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July 27, 2016

Preliminary Arborist Report
300 Enzo Drive
San Jose, CA

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Exhibits

Preliminary Arborist Report
300 Enzo Drive
San Jose, CA

Introduction and Overview

In2it Architecture is designing a behavior health care hospital at 300 Enzo Drive in San Jose, CA. The site, adjacent to Coyote Creek, currently consists of an open field inhabited by old orchard and volunteer trees. HortScience, Inc. was asked to prepare a **Preliminary Arborist Report** for the site.

This report provides the following information:

1. An evaluation of the health and structural condition of the trees from a visual inspection.
2. Identification of ordinance sized trees as designated by the City of San Jose.
3. A preliminary identification of trees to be preserved and removed based on preliminary plans.
4. A preliminary summary of required tree replacements required by the City of San Jose.
5. Guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

City of San Jose Tree Protection Requirements

San Jose Municipal Code Chapter 13.28, 13.32 contains the following definitions:

- The term "tree" shall mean any growing plant exceeding six feet in height, whether planted singly or as a hedge.
- "Multi-stem trees" - all tree stems shall be measured at two feet above the ground, the sum of all these measurements equals the diameter of the tree.
- "Ordinance Sized Tree" means any live or dead woody perennial plant…having a main stem or trunk fifty-six inches or more in circumference (18 inches diameter) at a height measured twenty four inches above natural grade slope.
- "Heritage Tree" means any tree located on private property, which because of factors including but not limited to its history, girth, height, species or unique quality, has been found by the City Council to have a special significance to the community shall be designated a heritage tree.

Heritage and Ordinance trees may not be removed without a tree removal permit from the City of San Jose.

Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on July 21, 2016. The assessment included all trees within and adjacent to proposed construction areas measuring 4" and greater in diameter. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree as to species;
2. Tagging each tree with a numerically coded metal tag and recording its location on a map;
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 24" above grade;
4. Evaluating the health and structural condition using a scale of 1 – 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, 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 epicormics; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.

5. Rating the suitability for preservation as "high", "moderate" or "low". Suitability for preservation considers the health, age and structural condition of the tree species, and its potential to remain an asset to the site.

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

Moderate: Trees with somewhat declining health and/or structural defects than can be abated with treatment. The tree will require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life span than those in 'high' category.

Low: Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to continue to decline, regardless of treatment. The species or individual tree may have characteristics that are undesirable for landscapes, and generally are unsuited for use areas.

Description of Trees

Seventy-nine (79) trees, representing seven species, were evaluated (Table 1). The assessment included some off-site trees, though the property boundary was unclear and trees were not labeled as "off-site."

Trees were mostly in good condition (57%), with 37% in fair condition and 6% in poor condition. Descriptions of each tree are found in the ***Tree Assessment*** and locations are plotted on the ***Tree Inventory Map*** (see Exhibits).

Table 1. Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence of trees
300 Enzo Drive, San Jose CA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Bronze loquat	*Eriobotrya deflexa*	1	-	-	**1**
California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	-	9	-	**9**
White mulberry	*Morus alba*	1	1	-	**2**
Olive	*Olea europaea*	-	-	1	**1**
Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	-	-	2	**2**
Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	-	19	42	**61**
Siberian elm	*Ulmus pumila*	3	-	-	**3**
Total		**5**	**29**	**45**	**79**

The site was dominated by coast live oak, with 61 trees (85 % of the trees evaluated). Trees were young to mature, with trunk diameters from four to 32 inches, and an average diameter of 14 inches for single-trunk trees. Larger trees were located along the southeast length of the site, while smaller trees tended to be concentrated along the fence line on the north and west perimeters. Forty-two (42) trees were in good condition, with dense crowns and good form and structure (Photo 1). Trees in fair condition (19 trees) had fair form and structure, and some had thinning crowns. Trees along the perimeter fence were crowded, leading to asymmetrical crowns. None of the trees were in poor condition.

Nine California black walnuts were evaluated. The trees were remnants of what appears to have been a walnut orchard. English walnuts died and new trees sprouted from the California black walnuts rootstock. All had multiple trunks growing from old stumps, and all trees were in fair condition. They tended to have dense crowns and fair to poor structure (Photo 2).

Three mature Siberian elms were evaluated at the site (28 in., 29 in., and 37 in. trunks). Trees were in poor condition, with significant amounts of twig and branch dieback throughout their crowns (Photo 3).

Two white mulberry trees in fair (#28) and poor condition (#27) were located at the north end of the project site. Tree (#27) had failed at the base and had broken stems and a dense crown. Tree #28 had multiple attachments with decay at the attachments and twig dieback.

Two Chinese pistache were located on either side of Enzo Dr. where the street terminated at the property. Trees were in good condition with typical form and structure and spreading crowns.

Photo 1 (top left): Coast live oak #117 was in excellent condition with good form and structure.

Photo 2 (top right): California black walnut #016 was in fair condition, with multiple trunks growing from an old stump and a dense crown.

Photo 3 (bottom left): Siberian elms #119 (l) and #120 (r) were in poor condition with thin crowns and branch dieback.

One olive in good condition and one bronze loquat in poor condition were also evaluated.

A total of 49 of the trees evaluated qualified as *Ordinance sized* trees. Status of individual trees is provided in the ***Tree Assessment***.

Suitability for Preservation

Before evaluating the impacts that will occur during development, it is important to consider the quality of the tree resource itself, and the potential for individual trees to function well over an extended length of time. Trees that are preserved on development sites must be carefully selected to provide greater assurance they 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. White mulberry #28, with multiple trunks and decay, is a poor candidate for preservation.

- **Species response**
  There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. In general, coast live oak is relatively tolerant of construction impacts and site changes.

- **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.

- **Invasiveness**
  Species that 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/paf/) lists species identified as being invasive. San Jose is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Olive is listed as having a *limited* invasiveness rating.

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 provides a summary of suitability ratings. Suitability ratings for individual trees are provided in the ***Tree Assessment*** (see Exhibits). Off-site trees were not rated.

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

Table 2: Tree suitability for preservation
300 Enzo Drive, San Jose CA

High	These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Seventeen trees (17) had high suitability for preservation.
Moderate	Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be abated with treatment. These trees require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life-spans than those in the 'high' category. Fifty-five (55) trees evaluated at the site were included in this category.
Low	Trees in this category are in poor health or have 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. Seven trees were of low suitability for preservation.

Preliminary Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations

Appropriate tree retention develops a practical match between the location and intensity of construction activities and the quality and health of trees. The ***Tree Assessment*** was the reference point for tree health and condition. I referred to the Conceptual Site Plan (In2it Architecture, 12/17/15) provided by the client to evaluate the impacts to trees from the proposed changes.

Plans for the development are in the preliminary stage, therefore this evaluation of impacts and the following tree protection guidelines can only be considered preliminary. In order for HortScience, Inc. to adequately evaluate impacts and provide specific tree protection guidelines, the client must provide finalized site plans to be reanalyzed by the Consulting Arborist and this section revised. Plans should include the following information:

- Demolition, grading/drainage, utility, and landscape/irrigation information with surveyed tree locations on all plans;
- Any modifications to plans that will affect trees intended for preservation.

The plan proposes to construct a behavioral health care hospital with associated parking and landscaping. Enzo Drive will be extended northeast and connect with a road at the opposite end of the site. Surveyed trunk locations were not included on plans

The most significant impacts to trees will be associated with grading for the building foundation, parking lot, and road. It is not possible to preserve interior trees, but perimeter trees in good condition may be retained. However grading, utilities, and other structures, such as bioswales, that are not shown on conceptual drawings may impede preservation. For the purpose of this report, we will assume all perimeter trees need to be removed. In the future we can discuss preservation of individual trees as the plans are finalized.

Based on my evaluation of plans and conversations with the client, 67 trees are identified for removal. Of the trees recommended for removal, seven trees were of "low" suitability for preservation and 47 were "moderate" and 13 were "high." Twenty-five (25) of the trees identified for removal are *Ordinance Size*. Table 3 (next page) identifies trees recommended for removal, their reasons for removal, and protected status.

Table 3: Trees recommended for removal
300 Enzo Drive, San Jose CA

Tag #	Species	Diameter	Ordinance size	Reason for removal
101	Bronze loquat	19	Yes	Low suitability
102	Coast live oak	7,6,6,5,5,4	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
103	California black walnut	5,5,4,3,3,3	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
104	Coast live oak	24	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
107	Coast live oak	19	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
108	California black walnut	5,5,5,5,4,4,4	Yes	Impacts from Enzo Dr. extension
109	California black walnut	5,5,5,5,4,4,4	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
114	Coast live oak	23	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
115	Coast live oak	11	No	Within Enzo Dr. extension
116	Coast live oak	17	No	Within Enzo Dr. extension
118	Siberian elm	28	Yes	Low suitability
119	Siberian elm	37	Yes	Low suitability
120	Siberian elm	29	Yes	Low suitability
122	Coast live oak	7,5,3	No	Within new driveway
123	Coast live oak	8	No	Within new driveway
124	Coast live oak	8,6	No	Within new driveway
125	Olive	6,3	No	Within new driveway
126	Coast live oak	6	No	Within new driveway
127	White mulberry	24	Yes	Low suitability
128	White mulberry	17	No	Low suitability
129	California black walnut	9,7,6,5,5,5	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
130	California black walnut	11,10,6,6,5,5,4	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
131	Coast live oak	16	No	Within Enzo Dr. extension
133	California black walnut	4,3,3,2,2,2,2	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
134	Coast live oak	14,8,8	Yes	Within Enzo Dr. extension
135	Coast live oak	26	Yes	Grading
136	Coast live oak	27	Yes	Grading
137	Coast live oak	4,2	No	Grading
138	Coast live oak	5	No	Grading
139	Coast live oak	3,2	No	Grading
140	Coast live oak	5	No	Grading
141	Coast live oak	4	No	Grading
142	Coast live oak	7	No	Grading
143	Coast live oak	11	No	Grading
144	Coast live oak	6,4,4,3	No	Grading
145	Coast live oak	6	No	Grading
146	Coast live oak	5,3,3,2	No	Grading
147	Coast live oak	5	No	Grading
148	Coast live oak	12,8	Yes	Grading
149	Coast live oak	22	Yes	Grading
150	Coast live oak	4	No	Grading
151	Coast live oak	6	No	Grading
152	Coast live oak	6	No	Grading
153	Coast live oak	9	No	Grading
154	Coast live oak	4	No	Grading
155	Coast live oak	6,5	No	Grading

(Continued next page)

Table 3: Trees recommended for removal, continued
300 Enzo Drive, San Jose CA

Tag #	Species	Diameter	Ordinance size	Reason for removal
156	Coast live oak	17,9,6	Yes	Grading
157	Coast live oak	18	Yes	Grading
158	Coast live oak	16	No	Grading
159	Coast live oak	9,4	No	Grading
160	Coast live oak	10	No	Grading
161	Coast live oak	12	No	Grading
162	Coast live oak	6	No	Grading
163	Coast live oak	9	No	Grading
164	Coast live oak	6	No	Grading
165	Coast live oak	5,3	No	Grading
166	Coast live oak	5,2	No	Grading
167	Coast live oak	17	No	Grading
168	California black walnut	12,10,8	Yes	Grading
169	Coast live oak	11	No	Grading
170	Coast live oak	30	Yes	Grading
171	Coast live oak	5,4	No	Grading
172	Coast live oak	10,5	No	Grading
173	Coast live oak	5	No	Grading
174	Coast live oak	6	No	Grading
175	Coast live oak	5	No	Grading
176	California black walnut	6,6,5,4	Yes	Grading

Preservation of trees is predicated on establishing and maintaining tree protection zones and minimizing root impacts. Tree protection instructions are located in the **Tree Preservation Guidelines** (Page 9). It is necessary to accurately locate the trunks of each tree (horizontally and vertically) to design adequate space for protection.

Replacement of trees to be removed

Although we do not have final numbers of trees to be removed, we can estimate the number of replacement trees required for planning purposes. The number of trees to be removed, broken into the important categories for mitigation purposes are shown in Table 4 (following page).

As a standard mitigation measure, the City of San Jose requires that trees that are removed be replaced the following ratios shown in Table 5.

Based on the standard mitigation measure, we estimate that 139 minimum size 24” box trees and 30 minimum size 15-gallon container size trees will be required to replace the preliminary estimate of 67 trees to be removed (Table 6).

Table 4: Estimated number of trees to be removed by type and diameter 300 Enzo Drive, San Jose CA

Diameter of Tree to be Removed	Type of Tree to be Removed		
	Native	Non-Native	Orchard
18 inches or greater (Ordinance Size)	12	5	8
12 - 17 inches	11	1	0
less than 12 inches	29	1	0

Table 5: City of San Jose Standard Mitigation Measure for trees to be removed

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.

Table 6: Estimated number of trees required to replace trees to be removed 300 Enzo Drive, San Jose CA

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	60	20	24	24-inch box
12 - 18 inches	33	2	0	24-inch box
less than 12 inches	29	1	0	15-gallon container

Tree Preservation Guidelines

The goal of tree preservation is not merely tree survival during development but maintenance of tree health and beauty for many years. Impacts can be minimized by coordinating any construction activities inside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

The following recommendations will help reduce impacts to trees from development and maintain and improve their health and vitality through the clearing, grading and construction phases.

Design recommendations

1. Accurately locate (horizontally and vertically) the trunks of each tree to be preserved to design adequate space for protection.
2. Any plan changes affecting trees should be reviewed by the Consulting Arborist with regard to tree impacts. These include, but are not limited to, improvement plans, utility and drainage plans, grading plans, landscape and irrigation plans and demolition plans.
3. A **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** (**TPZ**) shall be established around each tree to be preserved. No grading, excavation, construction, or storage of materials shall occur within that zone. For design purposes, the **TPZ** is located at the dripline of the tree. Specific **TPZ** will be identified for each tree when construction plans are available for review.
4. **Tree Preservation Guidelines**, prepared by the Consulting Arborist, should be included on all plans.
5. Underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be routed around the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. 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.
6. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

Pre-construction treatments and recommendations

1. The demolition contractor shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to discuss work procedures and tree protection.
2. Fence trees to completely enclose the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** prior to demolition, grubbing, or grading. Fences shall be 6 ft. chain link or equivalent as approved by the City of San Jose. Fences are to remain until all construction is completed.
3. Trees to be preserved may require pruning to provide construction clearance. All pruning shall be completed by a Certified Arborist or Tree Worker. Pruning shall adhere to the latest edition of the ANSI Z133 and A300 standards as well as the *Best Management Practices -- Tree Pruning* published by the International Society of Arboriculture.
4. Tree(s) to be removed that have branches extending into the canopy of tree(s) to remain must be removed by a qualified arborist and not by construction contractors. The qualified arborist shall remove the tree in a manner that causes no damage to the tree(s) and understory to remain. Tree stumps shall be ground 12” below ground surface.
5. All tree work shall comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act as well as California Fish and Wildlife code 3503-3513 to not disturb nesting birds. To the extent feasible tree pruning and removal should be scheduled outside of the breeding season. Breeding bird surveys should be conducted prior to tree work. Qualified biologists should be involved in establishing work buffers for active nests.

Recommendations for 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. All contractors shall conduct operations in a manner that will prevent damage to trees to be preserved.
3. Any grading, construction, demolition or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
4. Fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission from/discussion with the Consulting Arborist.
5. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside fenced areas at all times.
6. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of and be supervised by the Consulting Arborist.
7. Any demolition or excavation within the dripline or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be approved and monitored by the Consulting Arborist. Roots shall be cut by manually digging a trench and cutting exposed roots with a sharp saw. The Consulting Arborist will identify where root pruning is required.
8. 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.
9. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker and not by construction personnel.

Maintenance of impacted trees

Trees preserved at the site will experience a physical environment different from that pre-development. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be monitored. Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, replanting and irrigation may be required. In addition, provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority. As trees age, the likelihood of branches or entire trees failing will increase. Therefore, annual inspection for hazard potential is recommended.

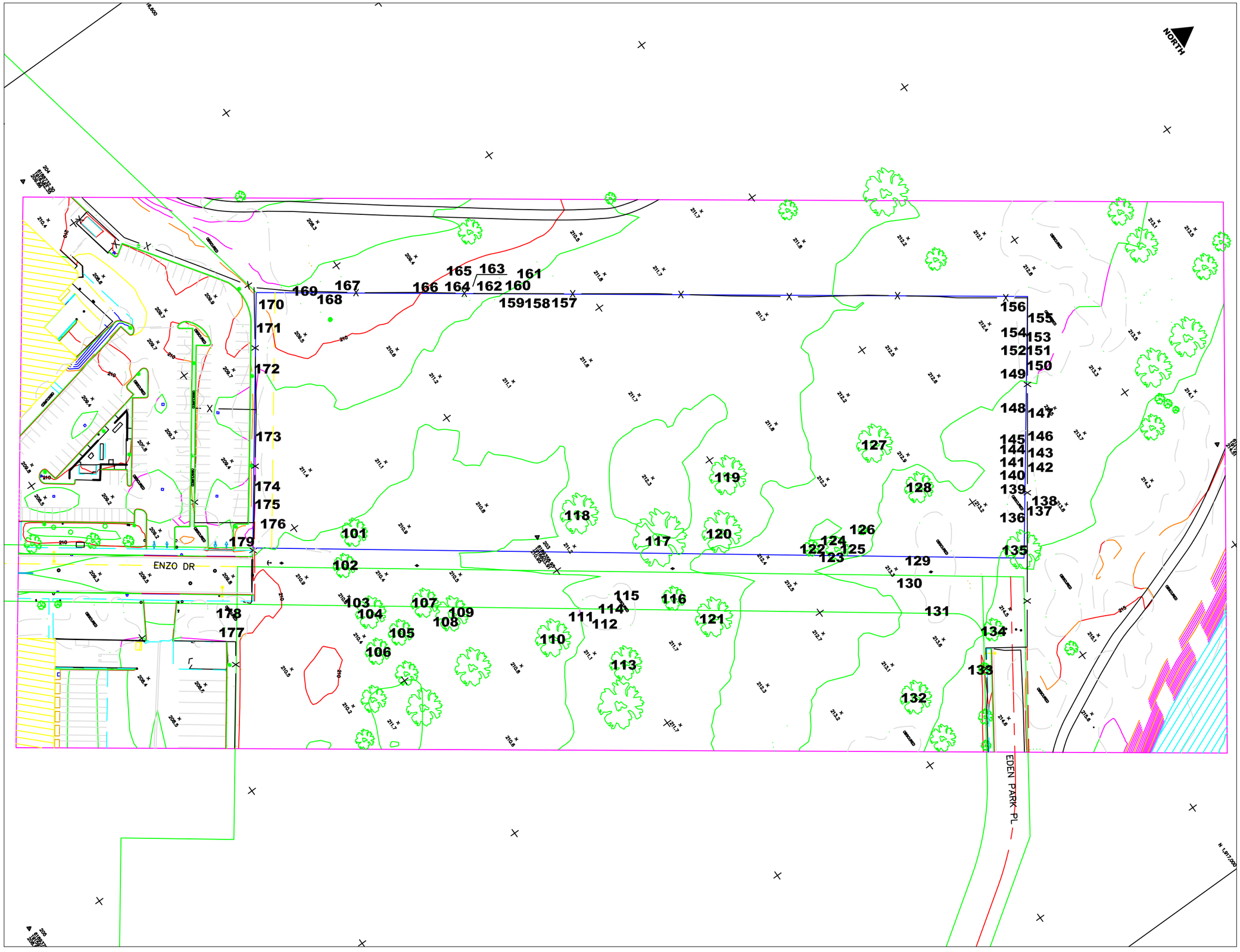
If you have any questions regarding my observations or recommendations, please contact me.

HortScience, Inc.

Deanne Ecklund

Deanne Ecklund
ISA Certified Arborist WE9067-A

Attachments: ***Tree Inventory Map***
Tree Assessment



Tree Inventory Map

Enzo Drive
San Jose, CA

Prepared for:
In2It Architecture
Las Vegas, NV

July 2017

No Scale

Notes:
Base map provided by:

Synergy Mapping, Inc.
Centennial, CO

Numbered tree locations are approximate.

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Tree Assessment

Enzo Drive
San Jose, CA
July 2016

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance Size Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
1	Bronze loquat	19	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 4'; trunk wound; history of branch failure; crown half dead.
2	Coast live oak	7,6,6,5,5,4	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments at base; dense crown; branches to ground.
3	California black walnut	5,5,4,3,3,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; stump sprouts; branches to ground.
4	Coast live oak	24	Yes	4	High	Codominant trunks at 3'; narrow attachments; full crown; branches to ground.
5	Coast live oak	11	No	5	High	Codominant trunks at 4'; trunk flare buried; dense crown; good young tree.
6	California black walnut	7,6,5,5,4,4,3,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; trunk sprouts; twig dieback; branches to ground.
7	Coast live oak	19	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 2'; dense crown; branches to ground.
8	California black walnut	5,5,5,5,4,4,4,3,3	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at base; decay in trunk; trunk sprouts; full crown; branches to ground.
9	California black walnut	5,5,5,5,4,4,4,4,4,4,3,3,2	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; trunk sprouts; twig dieback; branches to ground.
10	Coast live oak	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 2' with included bark; dense crown; branches to ground.
11	Coast live oak	31	Yes	4	High	Codominant trunks at 2' and 5'; full crown; branches to ground.
12	Coast live oak	6,6	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 1'; suppressed beneath #11.
13	Coast live oak	17,15	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 1' and 2' with narrow attachments; full crown; branches to ground.
14	Coast live oak	23	Yes	5	High	Multiple attachments at 7'; good form and structure; dense crown; upright form; branches to ground.
15	Coast live oak	11	No	4	Moderate	Good form and structure; crowded on SW by #14; branches to ground.
16	Coast live oak	17	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 2' with included bark; dense crown; branches to ground.
17	Coast live oak	30	Yes	5	High	Multiple attachments at 9'; good form and structure; branches to ground.
18	Siberian elm	28	Yes	2	Low	Trunk covered in ivy; dieback throughout crown; broken limbs.

Tree Assessment

Enzo Drive
San Jose, CA
July 2016

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance Size Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
19	Siberian elm	37	Yes	2	Low	Twig and branch dieback throughout crown.
20	Siberian elm	29	Yes	2	Low	Twig and branch dieback throughout crown.
21	Coast live oak	30	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments at 3'; good form and structure; branches to ground.
22	Coast live oak	7,5,3	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base with narrow attachments; small tree.
23	Coast live oak	8	No	4	High	Multiple attachments at 2'; good young tree.
24	Coast live oak	8,6	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 1'; crowded form.
25	Olive	6,3	No	4	High	Multiple attachments at 4'; crowded form; good young tree.
26	Coast live oak	6	No	5	High	Small crown; good young tree.
27	White mulberry	24	Yes	2	Low	Failed at base; broken stems; dense crown.
28	White mulberry	17	No	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 6' with decay in attachments; twig dieback.
29	California black walnut	9,7,6,5,5,5	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; stump sprouts; twig dieback; branches to ground.
30	California black walnut	11,10,6,6, 5,5,4,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; stump sprouts; branches to ground.
31	Coast live oak	16	No	4	High	Multiple attachments at 3'; dense crown; branches to ground.
32	Coast live oak	20	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 3' with included bark; good form; branches to ground.
33	California black walnut	4,3,3,2,2,2 ,2,2	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; stump sprouts.
34	Coast live oak	14,8,8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; full crown; branches to ground.
35	Coast live oak	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 3' with narrow attachments; barbed wire embedded in trunk; good form; branches to ground.
36	Coast live oak	27	Yes	4	High	Codominant trunks at 4'; good form and structure; branches to ground.
37	Coast live oak	4,2	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 1'; on fence line; crowded form.
38	Coast live oak	5	No	4	Moderate	Small tree; crowded form; on fence line.
39	Coast live oak	3,2	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 1'; crowded form.
40	Coast live oak	5	No	3	Moderate	Small tree; crowded form.
41	Coast live oak	4	No	3	Moderate	Small tree; crowded form.

Tree Assessment

Enzo Drive
San Jose, CA
July 2016

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance Size Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
42	Coast live oak	7	No	4	Moderate	Small tree; crowded form.
43	Coast live oak	11	No	4	Moderate	Small tree; crowded form.
44	Coast live oak	6,4,4,3	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; crowded form.
45	Coast live oak	6	No	3	Moderate	Small tree; crowded form.
46	Coast live oak	5,3,3,2	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; crowded form.
47	Coast live oak	5	No	3	Moderate	Tag on fence; small tree; crowded form.
48	Coast live oak	12,8	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at base; dense crown; branches to ground.
49	Coast live oak	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 2'; full crown; branches to ground.
50	Coast live oak	4	No	3	Moderate	Bend in trunk; small tree.
51	Coast live oak	6	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 2'; fair structure; crowded form.
52	Coast live oak	6	No	3	Moderate	On fence line; crowded form.
53	Coast live oak	9	No	3	Moderate	Barbed wire embedded in trunk; crowded form.
54	Coast live oak	4	No	3	Moderate	Small tree; crowded form.
55	Coast live oak	6,5	No	3	Moderate	Small tree; crowded form.
56	Coast live oak	17,9,6	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 1'; dense crown; branches to ground.
57	Coast live oak	18	Yes	4	Moderate	Fence embedded in trunk; good form; branches to ground.
58	Coast live oak	16	No	4	Moderate	Group of trees forms one canopy; dense crown.
59	Coast live oak	9,4	No	4	Moderate	Group of trees forms one canopy; dense crown.
60	Coast live oak	10	No	3	Moderate	Group of trees forms one canopy; narrow form; dense crown.
61	Coast live oak	12	No	4	High	Tag on fence; group of trees forms one canopy; good form and structure; dense crown.
62	Coast live oak	6	No	4	High	Tag on fence; good young tree.
63	Coast live oak	9	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 4'; asymmetrical crown.
64	Coast live oak	6	No	3	Moderate	Slightly thin crown; good form.
65	Coast live oak	5,3	No	3	Moderate	Growing among dead walnuts tree small crown.
66	Coast live oak	5,2	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at base; good young tree.
67	Coast live oak	17	No	4	High	Good form and structure; dense crown; minor twig dieback.

Tree Assessment

Enzo Drive
San Jose, CA
July 2016

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance Size Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
68	California black walnut	12,10,8	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; spreading crown; branches to ground.
69	Coast live oak	11	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 3'; asymmetrical crown to west.
70	Coast live oak	30	Yes	5	High	Multiple attachments at 4'; spreading crown, branches to ground.
71	Coast live oak	5,4	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 1'; on fence line; dense crown.
72	Coast live oak	10,5	No	4	High	Codominant trunks at 1'; dense crown; branches t ground.
73	Coast live oak	5	No	4	Moderate	Good form; fair structure; crowded by offsite tree.
74	Coast live oak	6	No	4	Moderate	On fence line; crowded by offsite tree.
75	Coast live oak	5	No	3	Moderate	On fence line; crowded by offsite tree.
76	California black walnut	6,6,5,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; dense crown.
77	Coast live oak	11	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 6'; chain link embedded in lower trunk; good form.
78	Chinese pistache	12	No	4	Moderate	Base and trunk covered in ivy; good form; fair structure; spreading crown.
79	Chinese pistache	11	No	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; spreading crown; on mound with turf.

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