

# CERTIFIED ARBORIST REPORT

## Tree Assessment of Current Conditions

Date: July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Project #JN4823 ST. JAMES PARK  
North 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and East St James Street  
San Jose, CA 95112

At the request of  
James D. Powers & Associates, Inc.  
1871 The Alameda, #200  
San Jose, CA 95126

### PREPARED BY



1570 Oakland Road  
San Jose, CA 95131  
Michael Gladden

ISA Certified Arborist #WE-2205A



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## INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

All tree inspections were performed by an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist to best determine the tree conditions and possible future impacts. The terrain of the lot is generally level. This is a “Tree Assessment of Current Conditions”, no future development or concept plans, no foundation, grading or soils report were available at the time of this report. This report does NOT include tree appraisals, real estate appraisals or real estate assumptions other than those indicated. All of the trees were visually inspected from the ground only. Measurements in tree girth were by using a steel diameter/circumference tape. Soil and tissue lab analyses were not performed. Root collars were examined visually with no excavations performed. All portions of the assessment were determined from the ground.

## METHODOLOGY

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

1. Identify each tree species.
2. Tag each tree with its location on a map.
3. Measure each trunk circumference at 24" above grade as per San Jose Ord. 13.32.020.
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, and moderate structural defects that may or 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 or dead.*

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

On July 1st, 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>, HMH conducted a tree inventory and assessment of 248 trees located at St. James Park, North 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and East St James Street, San Jose CA 95112. The majority of trees are 53 London Plane Tree, 38 Chinese Hackberry and 21 Heritage Trees California Fan Palms, 13 English Elms, 13 Coastal Redwood and 2 Heritage Trees Bur Oaks. Generally, the over all condition of the trees inspected fair or moderate, and many of the trees are exhibiting decline in the crown due to environmental impact and drought stress. Specifically 22 trees were rated 5 -“Best”, 24 trees were rated 4 -“Good”, 142 were rated to be in 3 -“Fair”, 48 trees were in the 2 -“Poor” and 12 trees were rated as 1-“Bad” Dead or Not Applicable. Details are listed in the tree inventory matrix and Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations.

**Inventory** - Tree Evaluation Summary lists each tree number, botanical name, diameter and circumference of stem at 24”-inches above grade, ordinance sized trees, health rating, structure rating, overall condition, preservation suitability, removal recommendation, native trees\* were noted, general notes and observations and recommendations based on the draft site plan.

\* (Native means San Jose Native, including but not limited to Oaks, Willow, Maple, Ash, Cottonwood, Buckeye, and Sycamore)

*See Exhibit A for Tree Location Map*

*See Tree Count for Tree Quantity Summary by species.*

*See Inventory for Tree Evaluation Summary for sizes, notes and recommendations regarding each tree.*

## MUNICIPAL CODE GOVERNING TREES

Chapter 13.28 Trees, Hedges and Shrubs

Chapter 13.32 Tree Removal Controls

## Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations

**Species:** *Acacia longifolia*, Black Acacia

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #167 is in good condition and should be preserved.

**Species:** *Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple

**Quantity:** 9

**Observations:** Trees #168 & #209 should be preserved, trees #176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182 are severely stressed and removal is recommended.

**Species:** *Aesculus glabra*, California Buckeye

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #174 is a spectacular specimen and should be preserved. It has included bark and co-dominant leaders. One of the leaders should be subordinated so that the tree can be retained.

**Species:** *Betula spp.*, European Birch

**Quantity:** 3

**Observations:** Trees #188, 189 & 190 are moderate trees and listed to be protected, but, their close proximity to tree #187 makes them a candidates for removal.

**Species:** *Brachychiton populneus*, Brachychiton

**Quantity:** 5

**Observations:** All the Brachychiton trees are exhibiting stress but they should be protected and reassessed in the next phase of development.

**Species:** *Cedrus atlantica*, Atlas Cedar

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #218 is in poor condition due to stresses from environmental impacts and should be protected and reassessed as a possible candidate for removal in the next phase of development as it evolves.

**Species:** *Cedrus libani*, Lebanon Cedar

**Quantity:** 2

**Observations:** Trees # 219 & # 220 are in poor condition due to stresses from environmental impacts and should be protected and reassessed as a possible candidate for removal in the next phase of development as it evolves.

**Species:** *Celtis occidentalis*, Common Hackberry

**Quantity:** 6

**Observations:** Trees #196, 199, 210, 211, 212 & 234 should be protected and retained at the site.

## Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations (cont.)

**Species:** *Celtis sinensis*, Chinese Hackberry

**Quantity:** 38

**Observations:** Most the Celtis on the site have co-dominate leaders, included bark and weakly attached limbs. These issues are exaggerated by the impact of rodents at the site. See rodent damage note.

**Species:** *Eucalyptus* spp. Eucalyptus

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #183 is has been rated “Poor” and could be considered a candidate for removal.

**Species:** *Fraxinus* spp. Ash

**Quantity:** 11

**Observations:** All but 1 of the Ash trees meets the ordinance tree size tree for San Jose. These trees are stressed and have had some previous limb failures in the past and will most likely have more in the future. These trees can be considered in “Fair” condition due to stresses and should be protected at this time and reassessed as a possible candidate for removal as the next phase of development evolves.

**Species:** *Ginkgo biloba*, Ginkgo

**Quantity:** 3

**Observations:** Trees # 12, 13 & 14 are still young trees and should be preserved at this time. All three trees have damage to their stems from mowers and other vehicles. There also seems to be a level of vandalism to the trees by persons not aware of what they are doing. These impacts could cause the trees to die if the impacts continue.

**Species:** *Juniperus scopulorum*, Juniper

**Quantity:** 2

**Observations:** Trees #184 & 185 should be preserved.

**Species:** *Liriodendron tulipifera*, Tulip Tree

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #197 should be preserved.

**Species:** *Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern Magnolia

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #145 is a spectacular specimen and should be preserved. If the hardscape surrounding this tree were removed the tree would continue to prosper and mature.

**Species:** *Maytenus boaria*, Mayten

**Quantity:** 3

**Observations:** Trees # 223, 224 & 225 are in serious stress and decline from drought and environmental impact and are recommended for removal.

## Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations (cont.)

**Species:** *Phoenix canariensis*, Canary Island Date Palm

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #50 Appears to be Chlorotic and lacking vigor. Holes noted in the stem should be investigated to assess if they are degrading the structural integrity of the tree. It would be my guess that the tree is sound at this moment as it survived severe wind and weather conditions in the past storm weather earlier this year. There should be an appropriate risk assessment performed on this tree to affirm its value and safety.

**Species:** *Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #195 is in Fair condition and should be protected and retained at this time. Historically this type of pine trees is overwhelmed by pests and scums to exterior impact in this area and this tree will most likely do the same but not for awhile, I believe.

**Species:** *Platanus acerifolia*, London Plane Tree

**Quantity:** 53

**Observations:** All the London Plane Trees are in VTA area and are showing environmental impact stress. It is recommended to protected and preserve these trees. Most of the trees would benefit greatly by enlarging or expanding their growing space where possible.

**Species:** *Platanus racemosa*, California Sycamore

**Quantity:** 3

**Observations:** Trees #15, 16 & 49 Are very large specimens. Tree #15 has a limb that is cracked and should be assessed for cause of damage and strength. Pruning to reduce the limbs weight is recommended. Tree #49 has a significant lean and should have a Risk Assessment by qualified Arborist to evaluate the chances of failure and provide specific recommendations.

**Species:** *Prunus serrulata*, Flowering Cherry

**Quantity:** 6

**Observations:** Trees #25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30 are either dead or severely stressed and removal is recommended.

**Species:** *Pyrus calleryana*, Flowering Pear

**Quantity:** 9

**Observations:** Trees #32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,38, 39 & 40 are infected with fire blight and severely stressed and removal is recommended.

**Species:** *Quercus agrifolia*, Coastal Live Oak

**Quantity:** 10

**Observations:** Trees most of the Coastal Live Oaks have areas of Bark Beetle Strikes, Squirrel damage and other common negative impacts. Tree #6 seems to be in severe decline and may die if recuperative care is not prescribed and implemented. All Coast Live Oaks are recommended for preservation and protection.

**Species:** *Quercus lobata*, Valley Oak

**Quantity:** 4

**Observations:** Trees #48, 213, 214 & 215 are recommended to be retained and protection.

## Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations (cont.)

**Species:** *Quercus macrocarpa*, Bur Oak

**Quantity:** 3

**Observations:** Tree #31 & 43 are listed as heritage trees and all these trees are recommended to be retained and protected. Tree #31 has Bark Beetle Strikes and squirrel damage. Tree #31 is a great specimen and in “Best” condition. This tree has also had limb failure and has decay sites.

**Species:** *Quercus robur*, English Oak

**Quantity:** 6

**Observations:** Trees #52, 53, 170, 193 & 194 Range in “Best” to “Fair” conditions and all these trees are recommended to be retained and protected.

**Species:** *Quercus virginiana*, Live Oak

**Quantity:** 5

**Observations:** Trees #226, 227, 228, 229, 230 & 232 all these trees are recommended to be retained and protected.

**Species:** *Sequoia sempervirens*, Coastal Redwood

**Quantity:** 13

**Observations:** All the Coastal Redwoods are all these trees are recommended to be retained and protected.

**Species:** *Taxus baccata*, English Yew

**Quantity:** 2

**Observations:** Trees #51 & 144 are recommended to be retained and protected.

**Species:** *Tillia cordata*, Tilia

**Quantity:** 3

**Observations:** Trees #124, 125, 126 are recommended to be retained and protected.

**Species:** *Ulmus americana*, American Elm

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #216 is recommended to be retained and protected.

**Species:** *Ulmus procera*, English Elm

**Quantity:** 13

**Observations:** Trees #1, 2, 42, 119, 121, 122 & 192 are mature trees and their size dominates the park. Previous limb failures have happened in all these trees. Decay sites and rodent damage are visible. Tree #2 has visible root damage and decay from previous sidewalk installation. Trees #1, 2, 119, 121 & 122 are leaning and this can be an indication of Poor Tree Architecture. Poor tree architecture is a growth pattern that indicates weakness or structural imbalance. There is dead wood in the canopy of these 5 trees and that could be from squirrel damage or an indicator of root impact. Deadwood in these trees needs to be removed. The English Elm is doing well in this area of San Jose and is a vigorous performer in the park. Providing a larger growing space would better the conditions and add quality-growing seasons to these trees. All 13 English Elms should be preserved and protected. It is recommended that trees #1, 2, 119, 121 & 122 have a Risk Assessment performed by qualified Arborist to evaluate the chances of failure and provide specific recommendations.

## Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations (cont.)

**Species:** *Washingtonia filifera*, California Fan Palm

**Quantity:** 21

**Observations:** All 21 trees #62 through 82 are Heritage Trees. Tree #65 & 69 have visible cracks running vertical on the eastern side of the tree stem and 55” feet above grade. Cracks are an indicator of failure in structures and in plants. Additional assessment is recommended on all 21 trees for structural integrity. Trees #69 & 70 are Chlorotic and Black Scale was noted in the trees. All 21 California Fan Palms on the site should be preserved and protected.

**Species:** *Washingtonia robusta*, Mexican Fan Palm

**Quantity:** 5

**Observations:** Trees 131, 136, 138, 140 & 142 have Black Diamond Scale and are Chlorotic and show signs of drought stress. All 5 Mexican Fan Palms should be preserved and protected.

**Species:** *Zelkova serrate*, Sawtooth Elm

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Tree #57 is a spectacular specimen. There have been recent limb failures and some in the past. There is a cable in the tree that needs to be addressed. Cabling and bracing does not repair a hazard tree, but when done correctly by a trained arborist, it can extend the time a tree or its parts are safe. This tree would benefit from pruning to reduce the limb end-weights, especially where the cable is attached. The health of this tree at the moment is right to help redistribute the tree's weight and direction to improve tree architecture.

## **Additional Observations-**

**Squirrel Damage** – Squirrels are damaging the trees due to over population. Squirrels are gnawing on the limbs of the trees and damaging the cambium layer. In some instances the it is only small twigs that are damaged, die and fall off. In other cases it is branches and limbs that are dying. These limbs have to be removed or they eventually fall if left in the tree. Squirrel populations should be controlled to reduce the impact on trees.

**Soil Compaction** – Soil compaction is an issue for the trees at the park. Redirecting foot traffic away from the tree's Critical Root Zone (CRZ) and the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) would benefit the urban forest at the park. Increasing the amount of mulch to these same areas would also be a benefit to the wellbeing of the trees. Decking in the CRZ or the TPZ is also a proactive sustainable way to prevent soil compaction.

*The CRZ & TPZ are listed in the Inventory matrix*

**Confined Growing Conditions** – Planting areas where trees have restricted areas should be expanded if at all possible.

## 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. An arborist shall outline provisions for aeration, drainage, and pruning, tunneling beneath roots, root pruning or other necessary actions to protect the trees. 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 be 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 nutrient 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

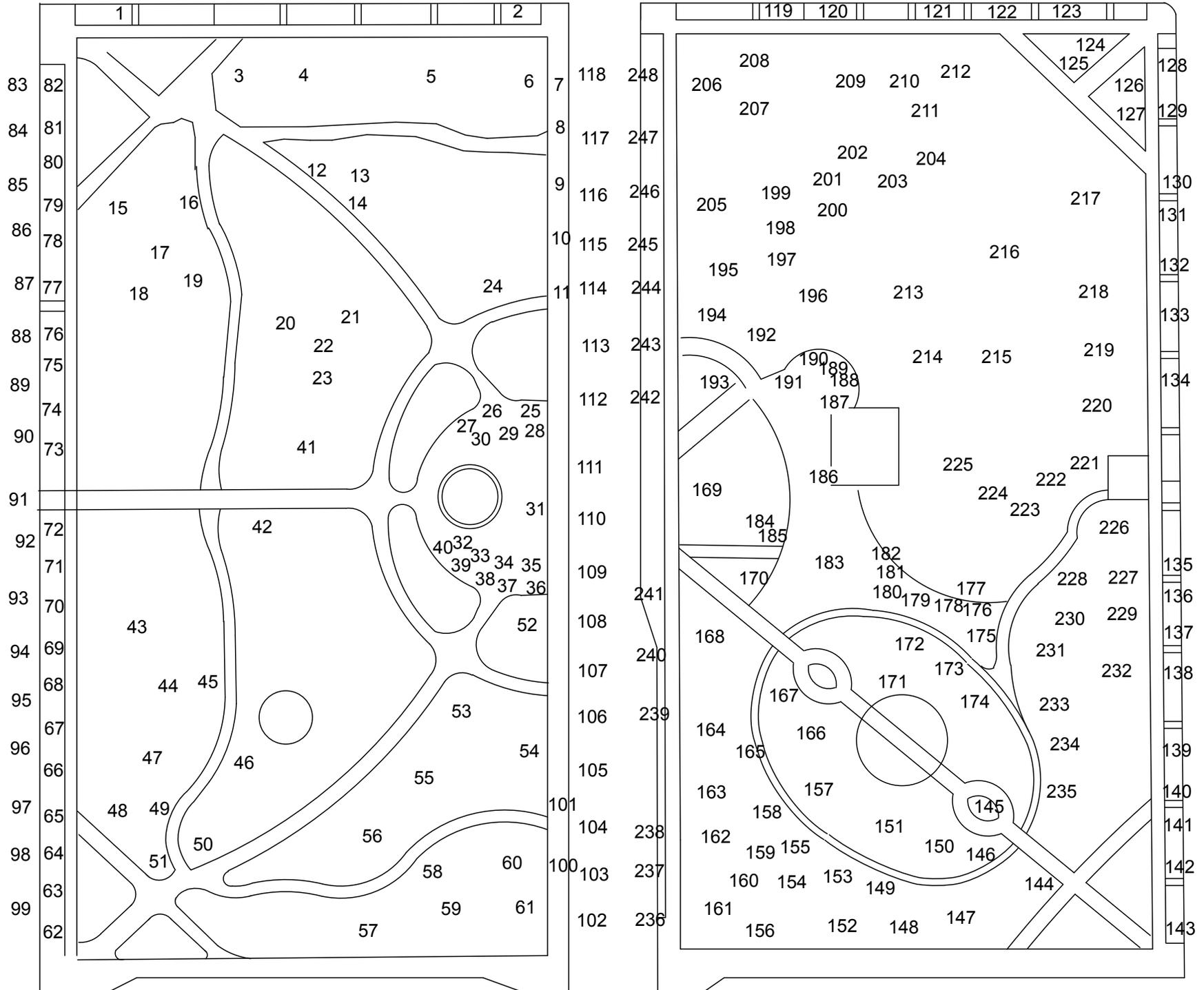
services to assist in performing the job safely and reducing risk of personal injury and property damage (*See also Addendum A - ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning Standards*).

**Removal:** Although tree removal is a last resort, there are circumstances when it 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. Only those trained and equipped to work safely in trees should perform it.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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

1. The scope of any report or other correspondence is limited to the trees and conditions specifically mentioned in those reports and correspondence. HMH assumes no liability for the failure of trees or parts of trees, either inspected or otherwise. HMH 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. HMH 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. HMH does not take responsibility for any root defects, which could only have been discovered by such an inspection.
3. HMH 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 HMH or in the schedule of fees or contract.
4. HMH 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 HMH, 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 HMH 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.



## Arborist Report Tree Observation

Jake Minnick Project Manager  
1570 Oakland Road, San Jose, CA, 95131  
Oakland Road, San Jose, CA

Site  
JN4823 St James Park, San Jose, CA

TREE COUNT		
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	COUNT
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Black Acacia	1
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	9
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	California Buckeye	1
<i>Betula spp.</i>	European Birch	3
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Brachychiton	5
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	1
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Lebanon Cedar	2
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry	6
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Hackberry	38
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Eucalyptus	1
<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>	Ash	11
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginko	3
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Juniper	2
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	1
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	1
<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	Mayten	3
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	1
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	1
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree	53
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	3
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Flowering Cherry	6
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Flowering Pear	9
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coastal Live Oak	10
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak	4
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	3
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	6
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live Oak	5
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coastal Redwood	13
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English Yew	2
<i>Tillia cordata</i>	Tillia	3
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	1
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	13
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Fan Palm	21
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	5
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Sawtooth Elm	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>248</b>

## Arborist Report Tree Observation



Jake Minnick Project Manager  
 JN4823 St James Park, San Jose, CA

### LEGEND OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>CGC</b> - Crowded Growing Conditions	<b>IN</b> - Install New Tree	<b>SRD</b> - Surface Root Damage
<b>BBS</b> - Bark Beetle Strike	<b>LN</b> - Leaning Tree	<b>SR</b> - Surface Roots
<b>CBL</b> - Cable Installed	<b>LIA</b> - Liability Exposure	<b>VD</b> - Vehicle Damage
<b>CNK</b> - Canker	<b>LT</b> - Lion's Tailed	<b>VW</b> - Verticillium Wilt
<b>CHL</b> - Chlorotic	<b>MD</b> - Mower Damage to stem an/	<b>WBU</b> - Weak Branch Union
<b>CDL</b> - Co-Dominant Leaders	<b>MCH</b> - Mulch	<b>WC</b> - Weak Crotch
<b>CRK</b> - Crack	<b>ML</b> - Multiple Leaders	
<b>CRS</b> - Crown Restoration	<b>NC</b> - New Concrete	
<b>CRP</b> - Current Root Problems	<b>PPT</b> - Poor Pruning Technique	
<b>BBR</b> - Damaged Buttress Roots	<b>PTA</b> - Poor Tree Architecture	
<b>DD</b> - Dead	<b>PTS</b> - Poor Tree Structure	
<b>DL</b> - Dead Limbs	<b>PLF</b> - Previous Limb Failure	
<b>DW</b> - Dead Wood	<b>PH</b> - Previously Headed	
<b>DC</b> - Decay	<b>RTB</b> - Red Turpentine Beetle	
<b>DS</b> - Drought Stress	<b>RDC</b> - Reduce	
<b>EP</b> - Environmental Impact	<b>RMV</b> - Remove Tree	
<b>EI</b> - Excessive Irrigation	<b>RI</b> - Root Impact	
<b>ELW</b> - Excessive Limb Weight	<b>SJS</b> - San Jose Scale	
<b>EC</b> - Expansion Cracks	<b>SD</b> - Severe Decline	
<b>FB</b> - Fire blight	<b>SDR</b> - Severed Roots	
<b>FC</b> - Fungal Conk	<b>SOD</b> - Sites of Decay	
<b>FRP</b> - Future Root Problems	<b>SC</b> - Soil Compaction	
<b>GR</b> - Girdling Root	<b>STD</b> - Stem Damage	
<b>IBK</b> - Imbedded Bark	<b>STR</b> - Structure	

# Arborist Report Tree Observation



Jake Minnick Project Manager  
 1570 Oakland Road, San Jose, CA, 95131  
 JN4823 St James Park, San Jose, CA

## Inventory

JN4823 St James Park, San Jose, CA

Tree-ID	SPP	HERIT TREE	DNH	CIRC_I		HEIGHT		SPREAD_F		ORD	RMV	RETAIN	HLTH	STRUC	COND	NOTE	CRZ	TPZ
				IN	N	FT	T	SIZE	PROTECT								CRZ_FT_R	TPZ_FT_R
1	Ulmus procera		46.8	147.0	90	50	X		X			3	3	3-Fair	DC	15	46.8	
2	Ulmus procera		39.2	123.2	90	50	X		X			3	3	3-Fair	LN, SDR, SOD	13	39.2	
3	Celtis sinensis		12.4	39.0	30	30			X			4	4	5- Best		4	11.2	
4	Celtis sinensis		19.9	62.5	60	40	X		X			4	3.5	4-Good	MD, SRD	6	17.9	
5	Celtis sinensis		22.5	70.7	80	40	X		X			4	3	4-Good	MD, SRD	7	20.3	
6	Quercus agrifolia		25	78.5	65	40	X		X			2	3	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, GR, RI, SC, MD, Serious decline from previous arborist report.	7	20.0	
7	Platanus acerifolia		12	37.7	35	25			X			2	3	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	10.8	
8	Platanus acerifolia		12.1	38.0	35	25			X			2	3	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	10.9	
9	Platanus acerifolia		11.4	35.8	35	25			X			2	3	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	3	10.3	
10	Platanus acerifolia		12.8	40.2	35	25			X			2	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	11.5	
11	Platanus acerifolia		11	34.6	35	25			X			2	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	3	9.9	
12	Ginkgo biloba		8.0	25.1	20	15			X			4	4	5- Best		3	8.0	
13	Ginkgo biloba		5.4	17.0	17	12			X			4	2	4-Good	STD, MD, Significant stem damage.	1	4.3	
14	Ginkgo biloba		9.9	31.1	20	15			X			3	2	3-Fair	VD, MD, IBK, Damage on several area of the stem.	3	7.9	
15	Platanus racemosa		32.6	102.4	100	50	X		X			3	3	3-Fair	DS, CK, Crack on large limb, needs to be addressed.	10	29.3	
16	Platanus racemosa		39.5	124.1	100	50	X		X			4	3	4-Good	PLF, DS	12	35.6	
17	Celtis sinensis		15.2	47.8	45	30			X			3	3	3-Fair	STD, MD, IBK,	5	13.7	
18	Celtis sinensis		18.9	59.4	45	30	X		X			4	3	4-Good	MD, SRD	6	17.0	
19	Celtis sinensis		15.6	49.0	40	35			X			4	3	4-Good	MD, SRD	5	15.6	
20	Celtis sinensis		17.8	55.9	30	40			X			4	3	4-Good	MD, SRD	5	16.0	
21	Celtis sinensis		17.2	54.0	30	25			X			3	3	3-Fair	MD, SRD, IBK, DC	5	15.5	
22	Celtis sinensis		14.2	44.6	31	35			X			4	3	4-Good	MD, SRD	5	14.2	
23	Celtis sinensis		16.1	50.6	35	30			X			3	2	3-Fair	MD, SRD	5	16.1	
24	Quercus robur		17.5	55.0	30	35			X			2	3	3-Fair	CHL, GR, MD,	5	15.8	
25	Prunus serrulata		9.8	30.8	12	6				X		2	1	1- Bad	CRK, CHL	4	12.3	
26	Prunus serrulata		7.9	24.8	12	10			X			3	2	3-Fair	CRK, CHL	2	7.1	
27	Prunus serrulata		11.5	36.1	12	12			X			3	3	3-Fair	CRK, CHL	5	14.4	
28	Prunus serrulata		5	15.7	6	1			X			1	1	1- Bad	Dead	2	6.3	
29	Prunus serrulata		6	18.8	6	1			X			1	1	1- Bad	Dead	2	7.5	
30	Prunus serrulata		5.4	17.0	6	1			X			1	1	1- Bad	Dead	2	6.8	
31	Quercus macrocarpa	X	38.2	120.0	80	55	X		X			4	4	5- Best	BBS, EC, CGC,	11	34.4	
32	Pyrus calleryana		3.4	10.7	15	10				X		2	2	2-Poor	FB	1	3.4	
33	Pyrus calleryana		3.4	10.7	15	10			X			2	2	2-Poor	FB, IBK	1	4.3	
34	Pyrus calleryana		4	12.6	15	10			X			2	2	2-Poor	FB	1	3.2	
35	Pyrus calleryana		4.1	12.9	15	10			X			2	2	2-Poor	FB	1	3.3	
36	Pyrus calleryana		5.1	16.0	20	18			X			3	2	3-Fair	FB	2	4.6	

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Tree-ID	SPP	HERIT TREE	DNH	CIRC_I		HEIGHT		SPREAD_F		ORD	RMV	RETAIN PROTECT	HLTH	STRUC	COND	NOTE	CRZ	TPZ
				IN	N	FT	T	SIZE	OVRL								CRZ_FT_R	TPZ_FT_R
37	Pyrus calleryana			3.9	12.3	16	10				X		3	2	3-Fair	FB, IBK	1	3.9
38	Pyrus calleryana			5.1	16.0	20	10				X		3	2	3-Fair	FB	2	4.6
39	Pyrus calleryana			6.0	18.8	18	10				X		3	2	3-Fair	FB	2	7.5
40	Pyrus calleryana			7.5	23.6	20	18				X		3	2	3-Fair	FB	2	6.8
41	Quercus agrifolia			35.0	110.0	65	35			X		X	3	3	3-Fair	BBS, EC	9	28.0
42	Ulmus procera			45.1	141.7	100	50			X		X	4	3	4-Good	PLF, DS, DC, MD, EC	15	45.1
43	Quercus macrocarpa	X		36	113.1	90	80			X		X	4	4	5- Best	Excellent Specimen, PLF	11	32.4
44	Celtis sinensis			12.8	40.2	30	30				X		2	3	3-Fair	MD, SRD, IBK, DC	4	11.5
45	Celtis sinensis			13.6	42.7	25	25				X		4	3	4-Good	PTA	4	12.2
46	Celtis sinensis			16	50.3	27	24				X		4	4	5- Best		5	14.4
47	Sequoia sempervirens			38	119.4	142	35			X		X	4	4	5- Best		10	30.4
48	Quercus lobata			27.9	87.7	70	35			X		X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CHL, IBK, PLF, SOD	9	27.9
49	Platanus racemosa			34.3	107.8	65	45			X		X	3	3	3-Fair	LN	10	30.9
50	Phoenix canariensis			45.5	142.9	90	20			X		X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL,EP, Holes in stem from rodents or other animal. Risk assessment recommended.	12	36.4
51	Taxus baccata			31.5	99.0	35	30			X		X	4	4	5- Best	VD, Sealant on pruning cuts.	10	31.5
52	Quercus robur			23.8	74.8	45	40			X		X	4	4	5- Best	MD	7	21.4
53	Quercus robur			17.4	54.7	35	30					X	4	4	5- Best	MD, SRD	5	15.7
54	Quercus agrifolia			44.3	139.2	60	60			X		X	4	4	5- Best	BBS, EC, CCG, MD, SRD	15	44.3
55	Ulmus procera			19.7	61.9	38	40			X		X	4	3	4-Good	MD, SRD	6	17.7
56	Celtis sinensis			15.3	48.1	35	28					X	4	3	4-Good		5	13.8
57	Zelkova serrata			32.2	101.2	70	75			X		X	4	3	4-Good	PLF, DS, CBL	13	40.3
58	Celtis sinensis			16.8	52.8	35	25					X	4	3	4-Good		6	16.8
59	Celtis sinensis			11.4	35.8	30	30					X	3	2	3-Fair		3	10.3
60	Celtis sinensis			13.6	42.7	35	32					X	4	3	4-Good	IBK	4	12.2
61	Quercus agrifolia			31.5	99.0	40	45			X		X	4	3.5	4-Good		9	28.4
62	Washingtonia filifera	X		34.0	106.8	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair	Black Diamond Scale	10	30.6
63	Washingtonia filifera	X		35	110.0	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair		10	31.5
64	Washingtonia filifera	X		34	106.8	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair		14	42.5
65	Washingtonia filifera	X		33.7	105.9	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair	CRK	14	42.1
66	Washingtonia filifera	X		33.7	105.9	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair		9	27.0
67	Washingtonia filifera	X		34.0	106.8	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair		9	27.2
68	Washingtonia filifera	X		34.0	106.8	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair		17	51.0
69	Washingtonia filifera	X		34	106.8	95	20			X		X	2	3	3-Fair	CRK, CHL	14	42.5
70	Washingtonia filifera	X		33.5	105.2	95	20			X		X	2	3	3-Fair	CHL	9	26.8
71	Washingtonia filifera	X		34	106.8	95	20			X		X	2	3	3-Fair		9	27.2
72	Washingtonia filifera	X		34.0	106.8	95	20			X		X	2	3	3-Fair	LN	9	27.2
73	Washingtonia filifera	X		33.5	105.2	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair	LN	14	41.9
74	Washingtonia filifera	X		34	106.8	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair		11	34.0
75	Washingtonia filifera	X		34	106.8	95	20			X		X	3	3	3-Fair		9	27.2

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				IN	N	FT	T									SIZE	PROTECT
76	Washingtonia filifera	X	34	106.8	95	20	X	X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair			11	34.0
77	Washingtonia filifera	X	33.5	105.2	95	20	X	X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair			9	26.8
78	Washingtonia filifera	X	34.0	106.8	95	20	X	X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair			10	30.6
79	Washingtonia filifera	X	34.0	106.8	95	20	X	X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair			9	27.2
80	Washingtonia filifera	X	33.5	105.2	95	20	X	X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair			9	26.8
81	Washingtonia filifera	X	34.0	106.8	95	20	X	X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair			9	27.2
82	Washingtonia filifera	X	34.3	107.8	95	20	X	X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair			9	27.4
83	Platanus acerifolia		13.7	43.0	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		4	11.0
84	Platanus acerifolia		12.3	38.6	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		4	11.1
85	Platanus acerifolia		11.4	35.8	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	10.3
86	Platanus acerifolia		11	34.6	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	9.9
87	Platanus acerifolia		12	37.7	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		4	12.0
88	Platanus acerifolia		10.7	33.6	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		4	10.7
89	Platanus acerifolia		10.1	31.7	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	10.1
90	Platanus acerifolia		9.5	29.8	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	8.6
91	Platanus acerifolia		9.2	28.9	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	8.3
92	Platanus acerifolia		8.4	26.4	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		2	7.6
93	Platanus acerifolia		9.2	28.9	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		6	17.5
94	Platanus acerifolia		9.7	30.5	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	8.7
95	Platanus acerifolia		10.2	32.0	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	9.2
96	Platanus acerifolia		11.0	34.6	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	9.9
97	Platanus acerifolia		10.5	33.0	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	9.5
98	Platanus acerifolia		12.5	39.3	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		4	11.3
99	Platanus acerifolia		14.8	46.5	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		4	13.3
100	Platanus acerifolia		11.4	35.8	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	10.3
101	Platanus acerifolia		11.0	34.6	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	9.9
102	Platanus acerifolia		12.4	39.0	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		4	11.2
103	Platanus acerifolia		9.0	28.3	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	8.1
104	Platanus acerifolia		9.3	29.2	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	9.3
105	Platanus acerifolia		9.9	31.1	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	8.9
106	Platanus acerifolia		11.2	35.2	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	10.1
107	Platanus acerifolia		10.9	34.2	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	9.8
108	Platanus acerifolia		11.7	36.8	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	10.5
109	Platanus acerifolia		4.4	13.8	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		1	4.0
110	Platanus acerifolia		4.1	12.9	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		1	3.7
111	Platanus acerifolia		3.8	11.9	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		1	3.4
112	Platanus acerifolia		10	31.4	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	9.0
113	Platanus acerifolia		11.9	37.4	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		4	10.7
114	Platanus acerifolia		8.4	26.4	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	8.4
115	Platanus acerifolia		7.4	23.2	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		2	6.7
116	Platanus acerifolia		9.7	30.5	40	30		X	X	3	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC		3	8.7

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				IN	N	FT	T	SIZE	PROTECT								OVRL	CRZ_FT_R
117	Platanus acerifolia		9.5	29.8	40	30					X	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	3	8.6	
118	Platanus acerifolia		11.9	37.4	40	30					X	3	3	3-Fair	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	10.7	
119	Ulmus procera		44.3	139.2	50	50			X		X	4	3	4-Good	Growth on stem, DC, SOD, LN, PTA, PLF, CGC, Bark Injections	15	44.3	
120	Ulmus procera		3.2	10.1	12	16					X	4	4	5- Best	Newly Planted	1	3.2	
121	Ulmus procera		48.4	152.1	70	50			X		X	4	3	4-Good	DC, SOD, LN, PTA, PLF, CGC, Bark Injections	16	48.4	
122	Ulmus procera		49.1	154.3	80	50			X		X	3	3	3-Fair	DC, SOD, LN, PTA, PLF, CGC, Bark Injections, DBR, Sidewalk	16	49.1	
123	Ulmus procera		3.2	10.1	13	10					X	3	3	3-Fair	Newly Planted	1	3.2	
124	Tillia cordata		11.5	36.1	25	17					X	4	4	5- Best	WBC, IBK, CDL	5	14.4	
125	Tillia cordata		11.4	35.8	25	17					X	4	4	5- Best	WBC, IBK, CDL	4	11.4	
126	Tillia cordata		11.9	37.4	25	17					X	4	4	5- Best	WBC, IBK, CDL	4	11.9	
127	Ulmus procera		3.2	10.1	12	15					X	3	3	3-Fair	Newly Planted	1	3.2	
128	Fraxinus spp.		18.9	59.4	35	34		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL, IBK	8	23.6	
129	Fraxinus spp.		30.1	94.6	40	40		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL, IBK	9	27.1	
130	Fraxinus spp.		25.2	79.2	40	32		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL, IBK	7	22.7	
131	Washingtonia robusta		23.4	73.5	30	15		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	Black Diamond Scale, CHL	6	18.7	
132	Fraxinus spp.		24.3	76.3	50	35		X			X	2	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL, IBK	7	21.9	
133	Fraxinus spp.		26.2	82.3	50	35		X			X	2	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL, IBK	8	23.6	
134	Fraxinus spp.		27.6	86.7	40	38		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL, IBK	8	24.8	
135	Fraxinus spp.		32.2	101.2	40	35		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL, IBK	11	32.2	
136	Washingtonia robusta		31.6	99.3	35	12		X			X	2	2	2-Poor	Black Diamond Scale, CHL	13	39.5	
137	Fraxinus spp.		14.4	45.2	25	35					X	2	2	2-Poor	DS, CGC, CHL, IBK	4	11.5	
138	Washingtonia robusta		35.5	111.5	28	12		X			X	2	2	2-Poor	Black Diamond Scale, CHL	9	28.4	
139	Fraxinus spp.		27.4	86.1	32	35		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL	8	24.7	
140	Washingtonia robusta		29.5	92.7	32	15		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL	8	23.6	
141	Fraxinus spp.		30.7	96.4	34	35		X			X	2	2	2-Poor	Black Diamond Scale, CHL	9	27.6	
142	Washingtonia robusta		26.4	82.9	35	12		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL	11	33.0	
143	Fraxinus spp.		27.8	87.3	30	35		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, CGC, CHL	8	25.0	
144	Taxus baccata		27.9	87.7	35	40		X			X	4	4	5- Best		9	27.9	
145	Magnolia grandiflora		32.0	100.5	55	60		X			X	4	4	5- Best	CGC	10	28.8	
146	Celtis sinensis		17.5	55.0	45	40					X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	5	15.8	
147	Celtis sinensis		23.8	74.8	45	40		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	7	21.4	
148	Celtis sinensis		10.4	32.7	25	30					X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	3	9.4	
149	Celtis sinensis		11.0	34.6	30	30					X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	4	11.0	
150	Celtis sinensis		10.9	34.2	35	40					X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	3	9.8	
151	Celtis sinensis		13	40.8	38	40					X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	4	11.7	
152	Celtis sinensis		18.4	57.8	38	28		X			X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	5	16.6	
153	Celtis sinensis		16.2	50.9	30	30					X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	5	14.6	
154	Celtis sinensis		14.2	44.6	25	30					X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD	4	12.8	

# Arborist Report Tree Observation



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## Inventory

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Tree-ID	SPP	HERIT TREE	DNH		CIRC_I		HEIGHT		SPREAD_F		ORD	RMV	RETAIN	HLTH	STRUC	COND	NOTE	CRZ	TPZ
			IN	N	FT	T	SIZE	PROTECT	CRZ_FT_R	TPZ_FT_R									
155	Celtis sinensis		25.5	80.1	30	30	X		X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD				8	23.0	
156	Celtis sinensis		8.6	27.0	25	20			X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD, PLF, CRK				3	7.7	
157	Sequoia sempervirens		26	81.7	80	30	X		X	3	3	3-Fair					7	20.8	
158	Sequoia sempervirens		19	59.7	70	25	X		X	3	2	3-Fair					5	15.2	
159	Sequoia sempervirens		23	72.3	70	20	X		X	3	2	3-Fair					6	18.4	
160	Sequoia sempervirens		41.7	131.0	75	30	X		X	3	2	3-Fair					11	33.4	
161	Sequoia sempervirens		11.4	35.8	50	25			X	3	2	3-Fair					3	9.1	
162	Sequoia sempervirens		25.3	79.5	85	30	X		X	3	2	3-Fair					8	25.3	
163	Quercus agrifolia		37.8	118.8	50	56	X		X	4	3	4-Good	BBS, EC				11	34.0	
164	Quercus agrifolia		35.7	112.2	45	50	X		X	4	3	4-Good	BBS, EC				9	28.6	
165	Celtis sinensis		10.8	33.9	38	25			X	3	2	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD				3	9.7	
166	Celtis sinensis		15.2	47.8	35	30			X	3	2	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD				6	19.0	
167	Acacia longifolia		20.6	64.7	45	40	X		X	4	3	4-Good					7	20.6	
168	Acer palmatum		7.8	24.5	20	25			X	2	2	2-Poor					2	7.0	
169	Quercus macrocarpa		35.0	9.2	60	55	X		X	4	4	4-Good					10	31.5	
170	Quercus robur		9.9	2.6	25	25			X	3	3	3-Fair					3	8.9	
171	Celtis sinensis		16.1	50.6	30	20			X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD				5	14.5	
172	Celtis sinensis		12.5	39.3	35	25			X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD				4	11.3	
173	Celtis sinensis		13.6	42.7	30	28			X	3	3	3-Fair	IBK, CDL, WBU, MD, SRD				4	12.2	
174	Aesculus glabra		28	88.0	70	35	X		X	4	3	4-Good	CDL, WC				12	35.0	
175	Quercus agrifolia		30.9	8.1	38	40	X		X	3	3	3-Fair	BBS, EC				13	38.7	
176	Acer palmatum		10.3	2.7	20	15			X	2	1	1- Bad	DS, EP, RMV, DC, SOD				3	9.3	
177	Acer palmatum		8.1	2.1	20	10			X	2	1	1- Bad	DS, EP, RMV, DC, SOD				2	7.3	
178	Acer palmatum		8.1	2.1	25	18			X	2	1	1- Bad	DS, EP, RMV, DC, SOD				4	12.1	
179	Acer palmatum		19.9	5.2	18	10	X		X	2	1	1- Bad	DS, EP, RMV, DC, SOD				8	24.8	
180	Acer palmatum		7.3	1.9	18	18			X	2	1	1- Bad	DS, EP, RMV, DC, SOD				2	6.5	
181	Acer palmatum		8.8	2.3	12	8			X	2	1	1- Bad	DS, EP, RMV, DC, SOD				3	7.9	
182	Acer palmatum		7.3	1.9	15	10			X	2	1	1- Bad	DS, EP, RMV, DC, SOD				2	5.8	
183	Eucalyptus spp.		57.7	15.1	120	75	X		X	2	2	2-Poor					24	72.1	
184	Juniperus scopulorum		11.8	3.1	30	20			X	4	4	5- Best					4	11.8	
185	Juniperus scopulorum		11.8	3.1	30	20			X	4	4	5- Best					3	9.5	
186	Quercus agrifolia		29.8	7.8	40	45	X		X	3	3	3-Fair	BBS, EC				10	29.8	
187	Quercus agrifolia		23.3	6.1	30	50	X		X	3	3	3-Fair	BBS, EC				6	18.6	
188	Betula spp.		10.3	2.7	40	18			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, EP				3	9.3	
189	Betula spp.		8.0	2.1	35	15			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, EP				3	8.0	
190	Betula spp.		6.9	1.8	30	10			X	3	3	3-Fair	DS, EP				2	5.5	
191	Ulmus procera		12.6	3.3	35	28			X	3	3	3-Fair					3	10.1	
192	Ulmus procera		37.4	9.8	40	50	X		X	3	2	3-Fair					12	37.4	
193	Quercus robur		11.1	2.9	30	40			X	3	3	3-Fair					3	8.9	
194	Quercus robur		8.6	2.3	30	25			X	3	3	3-Fair					3	7.7	

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**Inventory**

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Tree-ID	SPP	HERIT TREE	DNH		CIRC_I		HEIGHT	SPREAD_F	ORD	RMV	RETAIN	HLTH	STRUC	COND	NOTE	CRZ	TPZ
			IN	N	N	T										SIZE	PROTECT
195	Pinus radiata		24.1	6.3	50	35	X		X	3	3	3-Fair	RTB, BBS	7	21.7		
196	Celtis occidentalis		13.0	3.4	30	30			X	3	3	3-Fair		4	11.7		
197	Liriodendron tulipifera		14.5	3.8	40	30			X	4	3	4-Good		5	14.5		
198	Sequoia sempervirens		18.7	4.9	70	30	X		X	3	3	3-Fair		6	18.7		
199	Celtis occidentalis		11.1	2.9	35	20			X	4	3	4-Good		4	11.1		
200	Sequoia sempervirens		24.6	6.5	85	20	X		X	3	3	3-Fair		7	19.7		
201	Sequoia sempervirens		26.0	6.8	84	20	X		X	3	3	3-Fair		7	20.8		
202	Sequoia sempervirens		26.4	6.9	84	20	X		X	3	3	3-Fair		7	21.1		
203	Sequoia sempervirens		25.6	6.7	80	20	X		X	3	3	3-Fair		16	48.6		
204	Sequoia sempervirens		28.3	7.4	84	20	X		X	3	3	3-Fair		7	22.6		
205	Quercus agrifolia		34.4	9.0	40	45	X		X	3	3	3-Fair		9	27.5		
206	Brachychiton populneus		14.1	3.7	25	20			X	2	3	3-Fair		5	14.1		
207	Brachychiton populneus		18.3	4.8	30	25	X		X	3	3	3-Fair		6	18.3		
208	Brachychiton populneus		15.7	4.1	30	30			X	3	3	3-Fair		5	15.7		
209	Acer spp.		14.5	3.8	8	8			X	3	3	3-Fair		4	11.6		
210	Celtis occidentalis		16.0	4.2	24	30			X	3	3	3-Fair		5	14.4		
211	Celtis occidentalis		15.3	4.0	24	20			X	3	3	3-Fair		5	13.8		
212	Celtis occidentalis		14.5	3.8	25	35			X	3	3	3-Fair		4	13.1		
213	Quercus lobata		7.3	1.9	20	20			X	4	4	5- Best		2	5.8		
214	Quercus lobata		6.9	1.8	20	20			X	4	4	5- Best		3	8.6		
215	Quercus lobata		7.3	1.9	20	20			X	4	4	5- Best		2	7.3		
216	Ulmus americana		11.5	3.0	30	30			X	4	4	5- Best		3	9.2		
217	Ulmus procera		17.0	4.5	30	35			X	2	2	2-Poor		6	17.0		
218	Cedrus atlantica		29.6	7.8	60	36	X		X	2	2	2-Poor	DS, CHL	8	23.7		
219	Cedrus libani		45.8	12.0	65	38	X		X	2	2	2-Poor	DS, CHL	14	41.2		
220	Cedrus libani		35.1	9.2	55	35	X		X	2	2	2-Poor	DS, CHL	9	28.1		
221	Brachychiton populneus		16.2	4.3	18	20			X	2	2	2-Poor		4	13.0		
222	Brachychiton populneus		14.1	3.7	22	20			X	2	2	2-Poor		4	11.3		
223	Maytenus boaria		18.7	4.9	25	25	X	X		2	2	2-Poor	DS, DW, DL	6	18.7		
224	Maytenus boaria		13.8	3.6	28	24			X	2	2	2-Poor	DS, DW, DL	4	11.0		
225	Maytenus boaria		14.1	3.7	25	20			X	2	2	2-Poor	DS, DW, DL	4	12.7		
226	Quercus virginiana		18.3	4.8	38	45	X		X	2	2	2-Poor		5	16.5		
227	Quercus virginiana		18.0	4.7	45	35	X		X	2	2	2-Poor		5	14.4		
228	Celtis sinensis		11.1	2.9	20	20			X	2	2	2-Poor		4	11.1		
229	Quercus virginiana		16.4	4.3	40	35			X	2	2	2-Poor		5	16.4		
230	Quercus virginiana		18.7	4.9	45	30	X		X	2	2	2-Poor		6	18.7		
231	Celtis sinensis		11.8	3.1	25	20			X	2	2	2-Poor		4	10.7		
232	Quercus virginiana		19.9	5.2	35	30	X		X	2	2	2-Poor		5	15.9		
233	Celtis sinensis		14.9	3.9	35	30			X	2	2	2-Poor		4	13.4		
234	Celtis occidentalis		9.5	2.5	28	18			X	2	2	2-Poor		6	18.1		
235	Celtis sinensis		7.3	1.9	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor		2	6.5		

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Tree-ID	SPP	HERIT TREE	DNH IN	CIRC_I N	HEIGHT FT	SPREAD_F T	ORD SIZE	RMV	RETAIN PROTECT	HLTH	STRUC	COND OVRL	NOTE	CRZ	TPZ
														CRZ_FT_R ADIUS	TPZ_FT_R ADIUS
236	Platanus acerifolia		15.5	48.7	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	5	14.0
237	Platanus acerifolia		14.4	45.2	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	13.0
238	Platanus acerifolia		10.2	32.0	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	3	9.2
239	Platanus acerifolia		9.4	29.5	20	35		X		1	1	1- Bad	Dead	3	8.5
240	Platanus acerifolia		9.9	31.1	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	3	8.9
241	Platanus acerifolia		11.6	36.4	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	3	10.4
242	Platanus acerifolia		12.5	39.3	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	11.3
243	Platanus acerifolia		12.5	39.3	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	11.3
244	Platanus acerifolia		18.3	57.5	20	35		X	X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC, Possible Irrigation Break	5	16.5
245	Platanus acerifolia		11.2	35.2	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	3	10.1
246	Platanus acerifolia		10.5	33.0	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	3	9.5
247	Platanus acerifolia		12	37.7	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	10.8
248	Platanus acerifolia		13.5	42.4	20	35			X	2	2	2-Poor	CHL, DS, EP, CGC, RI, SC	4	12.2



Tree #1 English Elm



Tree #1 English Elm



Tree #1 *Ulmus procera* English Elm epicormic shoots.



Tree #2 *Ulmus procera* English Elm showing lean.



Tree #2 *Ulmus procera* English Elm buttress roots showing decay at sidewalk.



Tree #2 *Ulmus procera* English Elm buttress roots showing decay at sidewalk.



Tree #2 *Ulmus procera* English Elm previous limb failure and decay site at sidewalk.



Tree #2 *Ulmus procera* English Elm buttress roots showing decay at sidewalk.



Tree #2 *Ulmus procera* English Elm buttress showing lean at sidewalk.



Tree#3 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree#4 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Chinese Hackberry stem damage by mower or other equipment.



Tree#3 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry possible stem damage that has sealed up.

Chinese Hackberry buttress root damage from mowers



Tree#4 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree#5 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree#6 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak



Tree#7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane Trees



Tree#9, 10 & 11 *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane Trees



Tree #12, 13 & 14 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo



Tree #15 & 16 *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore



Tree#17, 18 & 19 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree#20, 21, 22 & 23 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree #25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30 *Prunus serrulata* Flowering Cherry



Tree #31 *Quercus macrocarpa* Bur Oak, Heritage Tree



Tree #31 *Quercus macrocarpa* Bur Oak, Heritage Tree



Tree #32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, & 40 *Pyrus calleryana* Flowering Pear.



Tree #41 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak.



Tree #42 *Ulmus procera* English Elm



Tree #43 *Quercus macrocarpa* Bur Oak, Heritage Tree



Tree#44 & 45 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree#46 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree #47 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coastal Redwood



Tree #49 *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore with lean.



Tree #50 *Phoenix canariensis* Canary Island Date Palm



Tree #50 *Phoenix canariensis* Canary Island Date Palm lacking vigor.



Tree #50 *Phoenix canariensis* Canary Island Date Palm holes in stem.



Tree #52 *Quercus robur* English Oak



Tree #54 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak.



Tree #54 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak Bark Beetle Strikes



Tree #54 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak Bark Beetle Strikes and Woodpecker.



Tree #55 *Ulmus procera* English Elm



Tree#56 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree#58 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree #57 *Zelkova serrate* Sawtooth Elm



Tree #61 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak



Tree #61 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak



Tree#100, 101, 102, 103 & 104 *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane Trees



Eastern fox squirrels (*Sciurus niger*)



Tree#112-118 west side & Trees #242-248 East side *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane Trees on North 2<sup>nd</sup> Street.



Tree #239 *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane Tree



Tree #183 *Eucalyptus spp.* Eucalyptus



Tree #206, 207 & 208 *Brachychiton populneus* Brachychiton



Trees #200-204 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coastal Redwood



Trees #200-204 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coastal Redwood



Tree #119 *Ulmus procera* English Elm leans



Trees #121 & 122 *Ulmus procera* English Elm



Tree #128 & 129 *Fraxinus spp.* Ash



Tree #217 *Ulmus procera* English Elm leans



Tree #124, 125 & 126 *Tillia cordata* Tillia



Tree #124, 125 & 126 *Tillia cordata* Tillia included bark.



Tree #124, 125 & 126 *Tillia cordata* Tillia included bark.



Tree #216 *Ulmus americana* American Elm



Tree #218 *Cedrus atlantica* Atlas Cedar severely stressed.



Tree #219 *Cedrus libani* Lebanese Cedar



Tree #219 & 220 *Cedrus libani* Lebanese Cedar



Tree #193 *Ulmus procera* English Elm



Tree #188, 189 & 190 *Betula spp.* European Birch



Tree #213, 214 & 215 *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak



Tree #223, 224 & 225 *Maytenus boaria* Mayten



Tree #206, 207 & 208 *Brachychiton populneus* Brachychiton



Tree #226, 227, 229, 230 & 232 *Quercus virginiana* Live Oak &  
Tree #228, 231, 233, 234 & 235 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese Hackberry



Tree #139, 141 & 143 *Fraxinus spp.* Ash &  
Tree # 140 & 142 *Washingtonia robusta* Mexican Fan Palm.



Tree #144 *Taxus baccata*, English Yew



Tree #145 *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia



Tree #145 *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia



Tree #157 - 162 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coastal Redwood



Tree #175 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak



Tree #176 *Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple



Tree #178 & 179 *Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple limb dieback.



Tree #179, 180, 181 & 182 *Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple



Tree #177 *Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple, drought damaged limbs.



Tree #177 *Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple, drought damaged limbs.



Tree #186 *Quercus agrifolia* Coastal Live Oak



Tree #193 *Quercus robur* English Oak



Tree #195 *Pinus radiata* Monterey Pine



Tree #69 – 82 *Washingtonia filifera* California Fan Palm facing north.



Tree #69-82 *Washingtonia filifera* California Fan Palm facing south.



Tree #69 *Washingtonia filifera* California Fan Palm crack/split



Stem damage from mowers and other means on Ginkos.



Stem damage from mowers and other means on Ginkos.



Stem damage from mowers and other means on Ginkos.



Stem damage from mowers and other means on Ginkos.



Stem damage from mowers and other means on Celtis.



Stem damage from mowers and other means on Celtis. .



Tree #174 *Aesculus glabra* California Buckeye with co-dominant leaders.



Flowering Cherry to be removed.



Squirrel damage in Oaks and Celtis trees causing structural damage to trees by gnawing on bark and young stems.