ARBORIST REPORT

4/22/2022
5154.00

PROJECT
350 Trimble – Advanced Manufacturing
San Jose, CA

PREPARED FOR
LBA Realty

PREPARED BY
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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

HMH was contracted by LBA Realty to complete a tree survey, assessment and arborist report for trees located within the limit of work illustrated on Exhibit A, attached. The project site is approximately 10 acres. There is currently a large industrial development located adjacent to this area and it is made up most of access roads, open undeveloped lot and parking lot. Our scope of services includes locating, measuring DBH, assessing, and photographing the condition of all trees within the limit of work. Disposition and health recommendations are based on current site conditions. Site development/ design may affect the preservation suitability.

METHODOLOGY

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

1. Identify each tree species.
2. Note each tree's location on a site map.
3. Measure each trunk circumference at 4.5' above grade per ISA standards.
4. Evaluate the health and structure of each tree using the following numerical standard:

   5 *- A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.*

   4 *- A tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.*

   3 *- A tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that may that might be mitigated with care.*

   2 *- A tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.*

   1 *- A tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.*

   0 - Tree is dead.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

HMH conducted a tree inventory of 116 trees located within the limit of work outlined in Exhibit A and B. 65 of the trees inventoried are classified as ordinance-sized trees under the City of San Jose Tree Removal permit.

An ordinance-size tree is:
Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circumference at 4 ½ feet above ground; or
Multi-trunk - The combined measurements of each trunk circumference (at 4 ½ feet above ground) add up to 38 inches or more.

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

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

See Exhibit A & B for Existing Tree Locations
See Table 1 for Tree Quantity Summary by species and size.
See Table 2 for Tree Evaluation Summary for sizes, notes and recommendations regarding each tree.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Species: *Cedrus deodara* (Deodar cedar)
Quantity: 2
Observations: In general, the deodar cedars planted onsite were observed in moderate – good health. This is a very resilient species in this area and is a good candidate for preservation on this site, given that it is allowed adequate room to mature.
Recommendations: Many specimens could use a crown raising to improve aesthetics and reduce crowding in the lower limbs.

Species: *Ginkgo biloba* (Maidenhair tree)
Quantity: 10
Observations: These are recently planted tree along the new entry road and in the parking lot. A few of them are showing signs of stress. Large cracks in the soil around many of these trees may indicate that the irrigation has be turned off to the site. Continue decline will occur without supplemental summer water as these are juvenile trees with inadequate root structure.

Species: *Lagerstroemia indica* (crape myrtle)
Quantity: 8
Observations: Nearly all the crape myrtles located onsite are healthy specimens with a moderate to good preservation suitability. Although some specimens showed signs of powdery mildew on new growth, it is unlikely that symptoms will persist through the warmer seasons.
Recommendations: Monitor suckering growth and remove, as necessary.

Species: *Pinus canariensis* (Canary Island Pine)
Quantity: 4
Observations: Canary Island Pine trees represent about 11% of the site. All the pines look to have been infested and are in various stages of decline. Some of the stronger specimens may be able to slow the infestation for the next 5 – 10 years, however it's likely that all pines will need to be replaced with a more suitable species.
Recommendations: It is important that these trees are monitored closely and removed as they decline to reduce the likelihood of a hazardous situation.

Species: *Pistacia chinensis* (Chinese pistache)
Quantity: 4
Observations: The Chinese pistache is a dependable tree in this area and the specimens on this site are no exception. The average health rating for specimens on this project was moderate. Some specimens showed consistent signs of stress exhibited by thinning in the crown. The reason for this stress is unknown, however it could be attributed to overcrowding and competition for resources.
Recommendations: Many of the Chinese pistache on this site could benefit from a crown cleaning to remove dead limbs and growth inside the canopy.

Species: *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane)
Quantity: 16
Observations:. The London plane trees are city street trees and are in moderate shape. The planting area is small so it is likely there will be some stunted growth. Many would benefit from structural pruning and clearing of the die back. Many have a slight lean from prevailing winds. There are two newly planted trees near the near the building.

Species: *Pyrus calleryana* (Ornamental Pear)
Quantity: 18
Observations: The Ornamental pear trees are city street trees and are in moderate shape. The planting areas is small so it is likely there will be some stunted growth. Many would benefit from structural pruning and clearing of the die back. Many have a slight lean from prevailing winds. There is some visual evidence of fire blight so a maintenance program should be started to combat this.
Recommendations: Use proper pruning techniques to remove blighted limbs.

Species: *Quercus agrifolia* (coast live oak)
Quantity: 18
Observations: Although coast live oaks tend to do well and commonly inhabit the urban forest locally, there was a wide range of variation in health observed on this site. Most of the coast live oaks are in moderate – good health, however there are a handful of trees that are in poor health and slowly declining. There were no obvious indications to explain the decline other than the possibility of overwatering and/or possible root damage attributed to evidence of rodent burrowing in the root zone.
Recommendations: Specimens in poor health should be removed, the rest should be monitored.

Species: *Sequoia sempervirens* (coast redwood)
Quantity: 24
Observations: Most of the coast redwoods are large, mature specimens. Although these trees tend to be grouped closely in nature, it's generally not the most pleasing arrangement in practice. Grouping these fast-growing trees close to each other and nearby buildings tends to require additional maintenance to maintain a high crown as the tree grows. Additionally, as the trees grow closely together, they compete for light, water, and nutrients. In many cases this can lead to an increased occurrence of leaf and branch drop, which is not ideal near parking lots or walkways.
Recommendations: Specimens that were less healthy were not likely receiving adequate irrigation to the root zone. Increase irrigation to these specimens.

Species: *Zelkova serrata* (elm)
Quantity: 9
Observations: These are recently planted tree along the new entry road.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

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

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

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

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

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREES TO REMAIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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

Existing Tree Map
Exhibit A

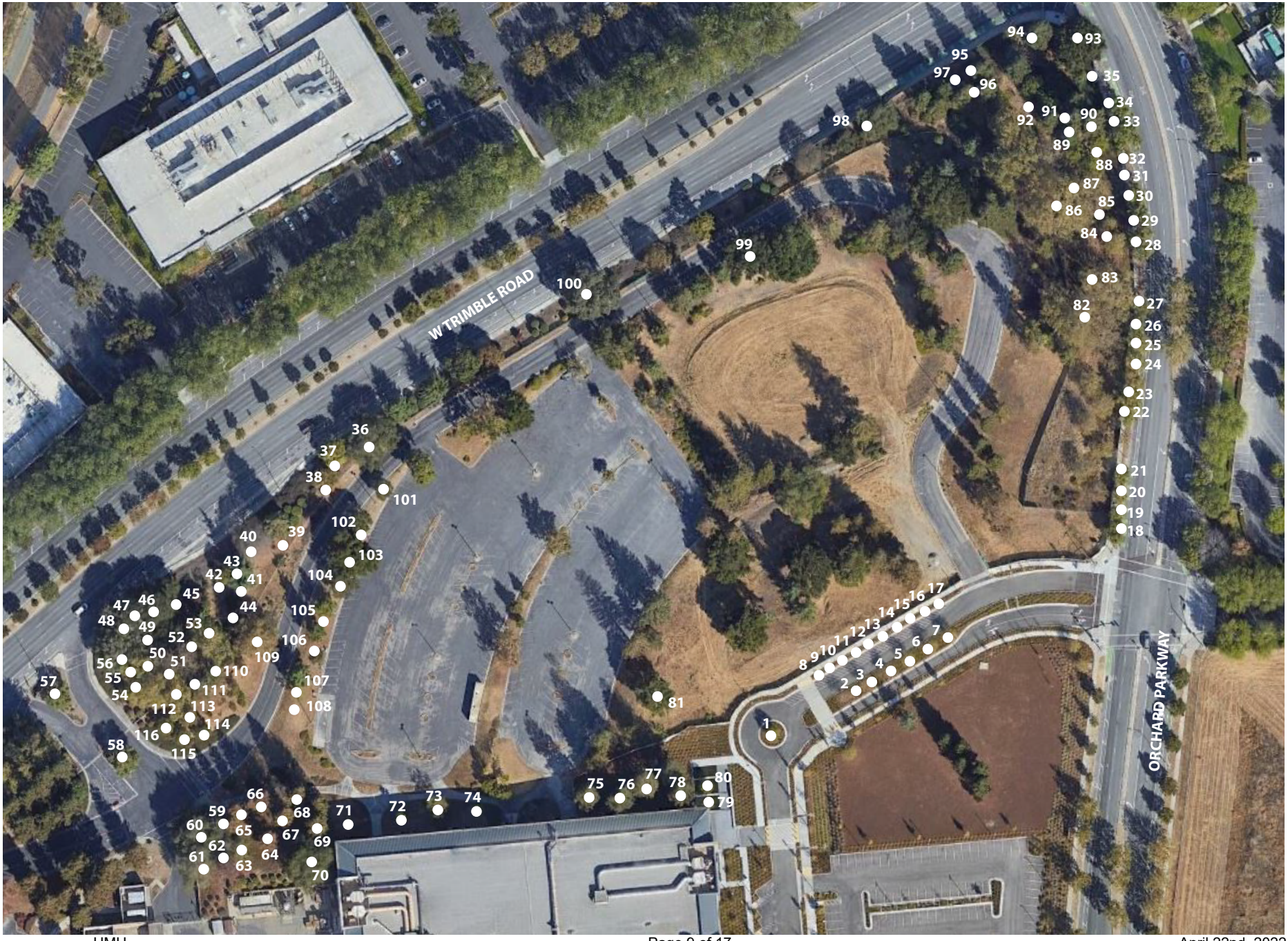

TABLE 1 - TREE QUANTITY SUMMARY

Tree Quantity by Species		
Species	**Quantity**	**% of Site**
Cedrus deodara	2	2%
Ginkgo biloba	10	9%
Lagerstroemia indica	8	7%
Pinus canariensis	4	3%
Pistacia chinensis	4	3%
Platanus x acerifolia	16	14%
Pyrus calleryana	18	16%
Quercus agrifolia	18	16%
Quercus douglasii	1	1%
Quercus lobata	1	1%
Robinia pseudoacacia	1	1%
Sequoia sempervirens	24	21%
Zelkova serrata	9	8%
Total Trees	**116**	**100%**

TABLE 2 - TREE EVALUATION SUMMARY

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

DBH MEASUREMENT HEIGHT: 54"

Date of Evaluation: 4/14/2022

Suitability for Preservation is based on the following
Good - Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.
Moderate - Trees in somewhat declining health and/or exhibits structural defects that cannot be abated with treatment. Trees will require more intense management and will have a shorter lifespan than those in the 'Good' category.
Poor - Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to decline, regardless of treatment.

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

Abbreviations and Definitions		
CD	Codominant branches	Forked branches nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction an lacking a normal branch union.
CDB	Dieback in Crown	Condition where branches in the tree crown die from the tips toward the center.
CR	CR	Tree is bounded closely by one or more of the following: structure, tree, Etc.
D	Decline	Tree shows obvious signs of decline, which may be indicative of the presence of multiple biotic and abiotic disorders.
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height	Measurement of tree diameter in inches. Measurement height varies by City and is noted above.
EG	Epicormic Growth	Watersprouting on trunk and main leaders. Typically indicative of tree stress.
EH	Exposed Heartwood	Exposure of the tree's heartwood is typically seen as an open wound that leaves a tree more susceptible to pathogens, disease or infection.
H	Hazardous	A tree that in it's current condition, presents a hazard.
HD	Headed	Poor pruning practice of cutting back branches. Often practiced under utility lines to limit tree height.
IB	Included Bark	Structural defect where bark is included between the branch attachment so the wood can't join. Such defect can have a higher probability of failure.
LC	Low crotch	Multiple central leaders originating below the DBH measurement site.
LN	Leaning Tree	Tree leaning, see notes for severity.
ML	Multiple Leaders	More than one upright primary stem
PT	Phototropism	Tree exhibits phototropic growth habits. Reduced trunk taper, misshapen trunk and canopy growth are examples of this growth habit.
S	Suckers	Shoot arising from the roots.
SD	Structural Defects	Naturally or secondary conditions including cavities, poor branch attachments, cracks, or decayed wood in any part of the tree that may contribute to structural failure.
SE	Severe	Indicates the severity of the following term.
SL	Slight	Indicates the mildness of the following term.
SR	Surface Roots	Roots visible at finished grade.
ST	Stress	Environmental factor inhibiting regular tree growth. Includes drought, salty soils, nitrogen and other nutrient deficiencies in the soil.
WU	Weak Union	Weak union or fork in tree branching structure.
	Ordinance Tree	Ordinance-Size Trees.An ordinance-size tree is: Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circum-ference at 4 ½ feet above ground; or Multi-trunk - The combined measurements of each trunk circumference (at 4 ½ feet above ground) add up to 38 inches or more.

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
1	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	4.0	13	NO	4	Moderate	
2	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	4.0	13	NO	4	Moderate	
3	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	4.0	13	NO	4	Moderate	
4	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	4.0	13	NO	4	Moderate	
5	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	4.0	13	NO	4	Moderate	
6	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	4.0	13	NO	4	Moderate	
7	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	4.0	13	NO	4	Moderate	
8	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
9	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
10	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
11	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
12	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
13	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
14	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
15	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
16	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
17	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	1.0	3	NO	4	Moderate	
18	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	11.0	35	NO	4	Good	S, EG
19	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	7.2	23	NO	4	Good	S, EG
20	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	8.5	27	NO	4	Good	S, EG
21	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	9.0	28	NO	4	Good	S, EG

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
22	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	8.0	25	NO	4	Good	SL LN
23	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	10.5	33	NO	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB
24	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	11.0	35	NO	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB
25	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	10.5	33	NO	3	Moderate	EG, LN, SL CDB
26	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	10.5	33	NO	2	Moderate	LN, S, EG, CDB
27	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	9.5	30	NO	2	Moderate	CDB, EG, LN
28	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	10.0	31	NO	2	Moderate	LN, EH, Dropped limb- wound, SL CDB
29	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	10.5	33	NO	3	Moderate	S, EG, SL CDB
30	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	11.5	36	NO	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB
31	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	9.0	28	NO	3	Moderate	LN, SL CDB
32	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	10.5	33	NO	3	Moderate	SL LN, SL CDB, EG
33	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	8.5	27	NO	1	Poor	SE CDB, LN, S
34	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	13.0	41	YES	3	Moderate	SL CDB, LN, S
35	*Pyrus calleryana*	callery pear	12.0	38	YES	4	Good	SL CDB
36	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	26.0	82	YES	3	Moderate	SL CDB, MA, IB
37	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese pistache	10.5	33	NO	3	Moderate	SL CDB, MA, IB
38	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese pistache	8.5	27	NO	3	Moderate	SL CDB, MA, IB
39	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	38.5	121	YES	3	Moderate	LN, S
40	*Quercus douglasii*	blue oak	14.5	46	YES	3	Moderate	SL ST, SE spider mites, SL CDB
41	*Cedrus deodara*	deodar cedar	16.5	52	YES	4	Good	LN, SL CR
42	*Lagerstroemia indica*	crape myrtle	18.6	58	YES	4	Good	CR, SL LN

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
43	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	6.0	19	NO	3	Moderate	
44	*Cedrus deodara*	deodar cedar	11.0	35	NO	4	Good	SL LN
45	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	19.0	60	YES	3	Moderate	trunk cankers, CD, IB, SL CDB, CR
46	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	21.0	66	YES	3	Moderate	SLCDB, CR, SR, MA, IB, EG
47	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	21.5	68	YES	4	Good	CR, SR
48	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	25.5	80	YES	4	Good	SL LN, MA, IB
49	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	11.5	36	NO	3	Moderate	CDB, SS, CR, LN
50	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	15.5	49	YES	4	Good	LN, SS, CR
51	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	12.5	39	YES	4	Good	CR, SS
52	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	16.0	50	YES	4	Good	SS, SL CN
53	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	14.5	46	YES	4	Good	SS, SL CN
54	*Lagerstroemia indica*	crape myrtle	14.0	44	YES	4	Good	MS
55	*Lagerstroemia indica*	crape myrtle	14.0	44	YES	4	Good	MS, CR
56	*Lagerstroemia indica*	crape myrtle	8.0	25	NO	3	Moderate	SE CR, MS, PT, UNDER 306
57	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese pistache	11.5	36	NO	3	Moderate	SL CBD, SL ST, MA
58	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese pistache	12.0	38	YES	4	Good	SL CD
59	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	8.0	25	NO	2	Good	SE CR, PT, LN, under canopy of tree 122
60	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	30.6	96	YES	3	Moderate	LN, MA, IB, EG, Chlorosis
61	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	23.0	72	YES	3	Moderate	CR, LN, CD, IB, SL CDB
62	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	21.2	67	YES	3	Moderate	LN, SE CR, PT
63	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	13.1	41	YES	4	Good	SL CR, EG

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
64	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	15.0	47	YES	4	Good	SL CR, EG
65	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	13.6	43	YES	4	Good	SL CR, EG
66	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	17.0	53	YES	4	Good	SL CDB
67	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	17.9	56	YES	4	Good	SL CR
68	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	16.4	51	YES	4	Good	SL CR
69	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	21.8	68	YES	4	Good	SL CR
70	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	22.2	70	YES	4	Good	CD, IB, spider mites
71	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	2.0	6	NO	4	Good	Staked, SS
72	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	2.0	6	NO	4	Good	Staked, Planted to high, SS
73	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	purple robe locust	10.5	33	NO	2	Moderate	CDB, LN, EG, CD, IB
74	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	2.0	6	NO	4	Good	juvenile, staked, SS
75	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	28.0	88	YES	3	Moderate	SL CDB
76	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	28.9	91	YES	3	Moderate	SL CDB
77	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	33.0	104	YES	4	Good	
78	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	33.0	104	YES	4	Good	
79	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	2.5	8	NO		Moderate	
80	*Zelkova serrata*	Elm	2.5	8	NO	4	Moderate	
81	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	23.0	72	YES	4	Good	CD, IB, SL Chlorosis
82	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	27.0	85	YES	4	Good	SL EG, SL CR, SS
83	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	21.1	66	YES	4	Good	SL CR, SS
84	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	8.0	25	NO	4	Good	SS,SL CDB, SL LN

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
85	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	5.0	16	NO	3	Moderate	CDB, LN, EG, SS, ST
86	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	20.5	64	YES	3	Moderate	CDB, LN, EG, SS, ST
87	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	18.0	57	YES	4	Good	SL CDB, SS, LN
88	*Lagerstroemia indica*	crape myrtle	18.0	57	YES	3	Moderate	MS, CR, PT
89	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	16.0	50	YES	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB, CR
90	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	25.5	80	YES	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB, CR
91	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	23.5	74	YES	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB, CR
92	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	22.0	69	YES	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB, CR
93	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	30.0	94	YES	4	Good	SL LN, MA, IB
94	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	34.5	108	YES	4	Good	EG
95	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	23.0	72	YES	3	Moderate	CR, SL CDB
96	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	19.5	61	YES	3	Moderate	CR, SL CDB
97	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	18.0	57	YES	3	Moderate	CR, SL CDB
98	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	18.5	58	YES	3	Moderate	LN, SR, MA, IB, trunk cankers
99	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	28.0	88	YES	5	Good	LN, IB
100	*Quercus lobata*	valley oak	30.0	94	YES	3	Moderate	SE Oak galls, SC, ST, SL LN, SL CDB
101	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	9.5	30	NO	4	Good	LN, spider mites
102	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	14.0	44	YES	3	Moderate	LN, spider mites, trunk cankers, ID, IB
103	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	27.5	86	YES	4	Moderate	CD, spider mites
104	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	19.0	60	YES	3	Moderate	CD, SL CDB, ST ,EG
105	*Pinus canariensis*	canary island pine	12.0	38	YES	3	Moderate	LN, SL CDB, ST

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
106	*Pinus canariensis*	canary island pine	15.0	47	YES	4	Good	LN, SL CDB, ST
107	*Pinus canariensis*	canary island pine	14.0	44	YES	3	Moderate	SL LN
108	*Pinus canariensis*	canary island pine	10.0	31	NO	2	Moderate	CDB, ST, CD, SST
109	Platanus x acerifolia	London plane	25.0	79	YES	3.0	Moderate	
110	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	20.0	63	YES	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB, CR
111	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	21.0	66	YES	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB, CR
112	*Platanus x acerifolia*	London plane	13.5	42	YES	3	Moderate	SS, LN, CR
113	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	15.0	47	YES	3	Moderate	EG, SL CDB, CR
114	*Lagerstroemia indica*	crape myrtle	24.0	75	YES	4	Good	MS, SR, LL, WU
115	*Lagerstroemia indica*	crape myrtle	21.0	66	YES	4	Good	MS, SR
116	*Lagerstroemia indica*	crape myrtle	32.0	100	YES	4	Good	MS, SR