

# Kielty Arborist Services LLC

Certified Arborist WE#0476A

P.O. Box 6187

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November 22, 2016

David J. Powers and Associates, Inc

Attn: Ms. Amie Ashton

1871 The Alameda, Suite 200

San Jose, CA 95126

Site: 645 Horning, San Jose, CA

Dear Ms. Ashton,

As requested on Tuesday, October 18, 2016, I visited the above site for the purpose of inspecting and commenting on the trees. A new development is planned for this site and your concern as to the future health and safety of the trees has prompted this visit.

## **Method:**

All inspections were made from the ground; the trees were not climbed for this inspection. The trees in question were located on a map provided by you. The trees were then measured for diameter at 24 inches above ground level (DBH). The trees were given a condition rating for form and vitality. The trees' condition rating is based on 50 percent vitality and 50 percent form, using the following scale.

1	-	29	Very Poor
30	-	49	Poor
50	-	69	Fair
70	-	89	Good
90	-	100	Excellent

The height of the tree was measured using a Nikon Forestry 550 Hypsometer. The spread was paced off. Comments and recommendations for future maintenance are provided.

**Survey:**

<b>Tree#</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>DBH</b>	<b>CON</b>	<b>HT/SP</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	Monterey pine ( <i>Pinus radiata</i> )	26	0	35/30	Dead, bark beetle.
2	Siberian elm ( <i>Ulmus pumila</i> )	38	50	45/50	Poor-fair vigor, poor form, surrounded by building.
3	Italian buckthorn ( <i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> )	12	0	25/25	Dead.
4	Southern magnolia ( <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> )	16.6	50	25/25	Poor-fair vigor, fair form, water stressed.
5	Brisbane box ( <i>Tristania conferta</i> )	22	45	40/35	Fair vigor, poor form, vine in canopy.
6	Black walnut ( <i>Juglans californica</i> )	20	45	35/30	Fair vigor, poor form, suppressed by #5.
7	Silver dollar ( <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i> )	14.5-20-14.9	50	40/45	Good vigor, poor form, multi at base.
8	Black walnut ( <i>Juglans californica</i> )	8-8	55	30/30	Fair vigor, fair form, Codominant at 1 foot.
9	Coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> )	6est	60	20/20	Good vigor, fair form, on off ramp.

**Summary:**

The trees on site are in poor to poor-fair condition with no good or excellent trees on site. Two trees on site are dead the Monterey pine #1 and the buckthorn #3. The magnolia has suffered from a poor rooting environment and a lack of irrigation. The magnolia will never become a good or excellent tree.

Trees #5 and #6 are poorly located between the street and the parking area. The two trees share the limited root zone and are suppressing growth of each other. The trees will never flourish and removal is recommended.

The large silver dollar eucalyptus #7 consists of re-sprouts of a previously removed tree. The sprouting has resulted in a tree with very poor form. Trimming the tree within ANSI standards will not improve the trees form or lessen the trees chances of failure. Removal of the silver dollar is the best option.

Trees #8 and #8 are quite small and are located on the freeway exit. Removal of these trees are advised. If any trees are to be retained the following tree protection plan should be followed to help reduce impacts to the retained trees.

**Tree Protection Plan:**

Tree protection zones should be established and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Fencing for the protection zones should be 6 foot tall metal chain link type supported by 2 inch metal poles pounded into the ground by no less than 2 feet. The support poles should be spaced no more than 10 feet apart on center. The location for the protection fencing should be as close to the dripline as possible still allowing room for construction to safely continue. Signs should be placed on fencing signifying "Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out". No materials or equipment should be stored or cleaned inside the tree protection zones.

Trenching for irrigation, electrical, drainage or any other reason should be hand dug when beneath the driplines of protected trees. Hand digging and carefully laying pipes below or beside protected roots will dramatically reduce root loss of desired trees thus reducing trauma to the entire tree. Trenches should be backfilled as soon as possible with native material and compacted to near its original level. Trenches that must be left exposed for a period of time should also be covered with layers of burlap and kept moist. Plywood over the top of the trench will also help protect exposed roots below.

Normal irrigation should be maintained throughout the entire length of the project. The imported trees on this site will require irrigation during the warm season months. Some irrigation may be required during the winter months depending on the seasonal rainfall. During the summer months the trees on this site should receive heavy flood type irrigation 2 times a month. During the fall and winter 1 time a month should suffice. During any excavation near protected trees the site arborist shall be notified and called out to the site to inspect what root cutting or root trauma may occur. At this time an irrigation schedule will be set up depending on the impact.

During the demolition process all tree protection measures must be in place. All vehicles must remain on paved surfaces if possible. Parking will not be allowed off the paved surfaces. The removal of foundation materials, when inside the driplines of protected trees, should be carried out with care. Hand excavation may be required in areas of heavy rooting. Exposed or damaged roots should be repaired and covered with native soil.

This information should be kept on site at all times. The information included in this report is believed to be true and based on sound arboricultural principles and practices.

Sincerely,

Kevin R. Kielty  
Certified Arborist WE#0476A

David P. Beckham  
Certified Arborist WE#10724A

