

# ARBORIST REPORT

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4849.00

PROJECT  
Stevens Creek Executive Park

PREPARED FOR  
Fortbay Development  
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## INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

HMH was contracted by Fortbay 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 encompasses three parcels, two of which are adjacent to each other, the other separated by Lopina Way. There are currently five buildings located within these three parcels. Two of the buildings are currently retail space while the remaining three buildings are commercial office space. 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 24" 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

On June 1, 2017, HMH conducted a tree inventory of 240 trees located within the limit of work outlined in Exhibit A. 69 of the trees inventoried are classified as ordinance trees under the City of San Jose's Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 13.32). Overall, the tree species planted throughout the site are fairly diverse with the largest proportion of a species reaching approximately 32% of the total tree quantity.

In general, many of the trees are planted to closely to each other or nearby buildings and many of the trees are beginning to outgrow their small finger island and parking lot buffer planters. Additionally, many of the trees were originally planted as 15 gallon specimens with a root barrier around the extent of the planting hole. This is generally not how root barrier are intended to be used, and thus has created root girdling issues in the root zone of many of the trees. Removal of the root barriers at this point is not likely to improve the condition of the affected trees.

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 for Tree Location Map*

*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.*

*See Exhibit B for Tree Photographs*

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Species:** *Acer saccharum* (sugar maple)

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** There was a single juvenile sugar maple specimen located on the frontage of Stevens Creek Blvd. This specimen was observed in a mild to moderate level of stress, possibly from prolonged drought conditions. This tree is planted in the center of a warm season turf area on a steep slope, and it is possible that adequate water is not infiltrating the root zone.

**Recommendations:** Continue to monitor. Confirm adequate irrigation.

**Species:** *Acer palmatum* (Japanese maple)

**Quantity:** 9

**Observations:** Most of the Japanese maples were planted as accents/focal points at the building entries throughout the commercial office space buildings onsite. Due to various sun/shade exposures and mild to moderate overcrowding conditions a large variation in health and preservation suitability was observed.

**Recommendations:** Remove severely overcrowded specimens and replace with a more suitable species for the location.

**Species:** *Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood' (Raywood ash)

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** Although there were many ash trees onsite, only one is identified as a Raywood ash. This specimen is severely stressed and in the later stages of decline. Dieback can likely be associated to a species of the fungus *Botryosphaeria* that has been hitting Raywood ash trees hard in northern California.

**Recommendations:** Remove.

**Species:** *Fraxinus uhdei* (shamel ash)

**Quantity:** 24

**Observations:** There are many mature shamel ash trees located within the limit of work on this site. Most of the shamel ashes are planted in unsuitably small parking lot finger islands and buffer strips. In many of these locations the trunk and structural roots have broken up the vertical concrete curbs and asphaltic concrete as they have expanded in girth over the years. As with most shamel ash trees in this area, many attachments of equal size that originate at acute angles are common. For this reason, shamel ashes canopies should be annually reduced/thinned to reduce the likelihood of failure at the attachment point.

**Recommendations:** Reduce canopy mass on mature specimens. Investigate the possibility of providing more root space in the critical root zone if trees are to remain.



**Species:** *Lagerstroemia indica* (crape myrtle)

**Quantity:** 76

**Observations:** The majority of the trees located within the limit of work are crape myrtles, representing 31.7% of the total inventory. Nearly all the crape myrtles located onsite are healthy specimens with a moderate to good preservation suitability. Although many specimens showed signs of powdery mildew on new growth, it's unlikely that symptoms will persist through the summer.

**Recommendations:** Monitor suckering growth and remove as necessary.

**Species:** *Laurus nobilis* (bay laurel)

**Quantity:** 3

**Observations:** The bay laurels on this site were all observed in poor condition and heavily stressed. Although not immediately obvious, it's possible that there are poorly draining and compacted clay soils onsite that are causing water to pool in the root zone. Bay laurels are highly sensitive to over watering and compaction in the root zone.

**Recommendations:** Remove and replace with a more suitable species for the location.

**Species:** *Liquidambar styraciflua* (American sweet gum)

**Quantity:** 53

**Observations:** Many of the American sweet gums observed throughout the site were mature specimens that have been pruned up over the years to create a more columnar crown shape. Most of the specimens are in fair to good health, however several show signs of stress and in the form of crown dieback, leaf spot, and sap exudations on the trunk.

**Recommendations:** Continue to monitor underperforming specimens.

**Species:** *Magnolia grandiflora* (Southern magnolia)

**Quantity:** 15

**Observations:** Most of the Southern magnolias on this site are planted in narrow finger islands and parking lot buffers. Many of the specimens are stressed, and it's likely that it's caused by lack of water, oxygen, and nutrients in the root zone.

**Recommendations:** Ensure that the irrigation to these trees is functioning properly.

**Species:** *Pinus canariensis* (canary island pine)

**Quantity:** 11

**Observations:** All of the canary island pines on this site were observed to be in fair to good health. Some were planted too closely together and near buildings, however this will not likely become an issue until the trees further mature. The trees can live when planted in crowded areas, however due to reduced aesthetics and increased maintenance requirements, this is typically not desirable.

**Recommendations:** Continue to monitor.

**Species:** *Pittosporum undulatum* (Victorian box)

**Quantity:** 4

**Observations:** These Victorian boxes were observed in poor condition and look to have been neglected for many years. These trees appear to be located on the neighboring parcel and are all highly stressed. It's unlikely that proper care and maintenance would bring these trees back to fair health.

**Recommendations:** Remove

**Species:** *Platanus x acerifolia* (London plane)

**Quantity:** 28

**Observations:** Much like many of the London plane trees in the bay area, the ones on this site have been inundated with sycamore scale. All London planes onsite exhibit various levels of stress indicated by the severity of the sycamore scale symptoms. It should be noted that although sycamore scale does tend to stress these trees out and may shorten the overall lifespan, it does not singlehandedly lead to the death of the tree.

**Recommendations:** Continue to monitor the condition of the heavily defoliated specimens.

**Species:** *Sequoia sempervirens* (coast redwood)

**Quantity:** 13

**Observations:** Most of the coast redwoods located on this site 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:** Remove some of the more crowded specimens to allow nearby specimens the resources necessary to mature.

**Species:** *Quercus lobata* (valley oak)

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** This valley oak was observed is moderate health, and appears to be stressed from consistent overwatering from being located in an ivy groundcover area and close to a nearby turf area – both of which require roughly 2x the moisture that a valley oak needs. It's also not recommended to provide native oak trees with much supplemental irrigation in the summer and fall months, which are the months that the ivy and nearby turf require the most water. This stress has presented itself with the presence of unhealthy leaves that are undersized, and covered in leaf spot and powdery mildew.

**Recommendations:** Reduce supplemental irrigation in the summer and fall months within the root zone of this tree to once per week maximum. This can be achieved by carefully removing the ivy and turf within the extent of the drip zone and providing a 3" layer of mulch in their place.

**Species:** *Quercus palustris* (pin oak)

**Quantity:** 1

**Observations:** This singular pin oak looks to have been intentionally planted very near the North-Eastern parcel line as evidenced by the presence of a typical nursery stake. Unfortunately, this specimen was planted directly beneath the canopy of tree #131 – a nearby valley oak tree. These trees are already overcrowded which has begun to affect the form and structure of the pin oak.

**Recommendations:** Given the mature size and moderate preservation suitability of tree #131 that is severely crowding this specimen, removal may be the best course of action for this pin oak. Given the current situation, maintenance will likely become an issue within the next few years as the trees further mature, overcrowd each other, and compete for resources.

## 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. 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 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.

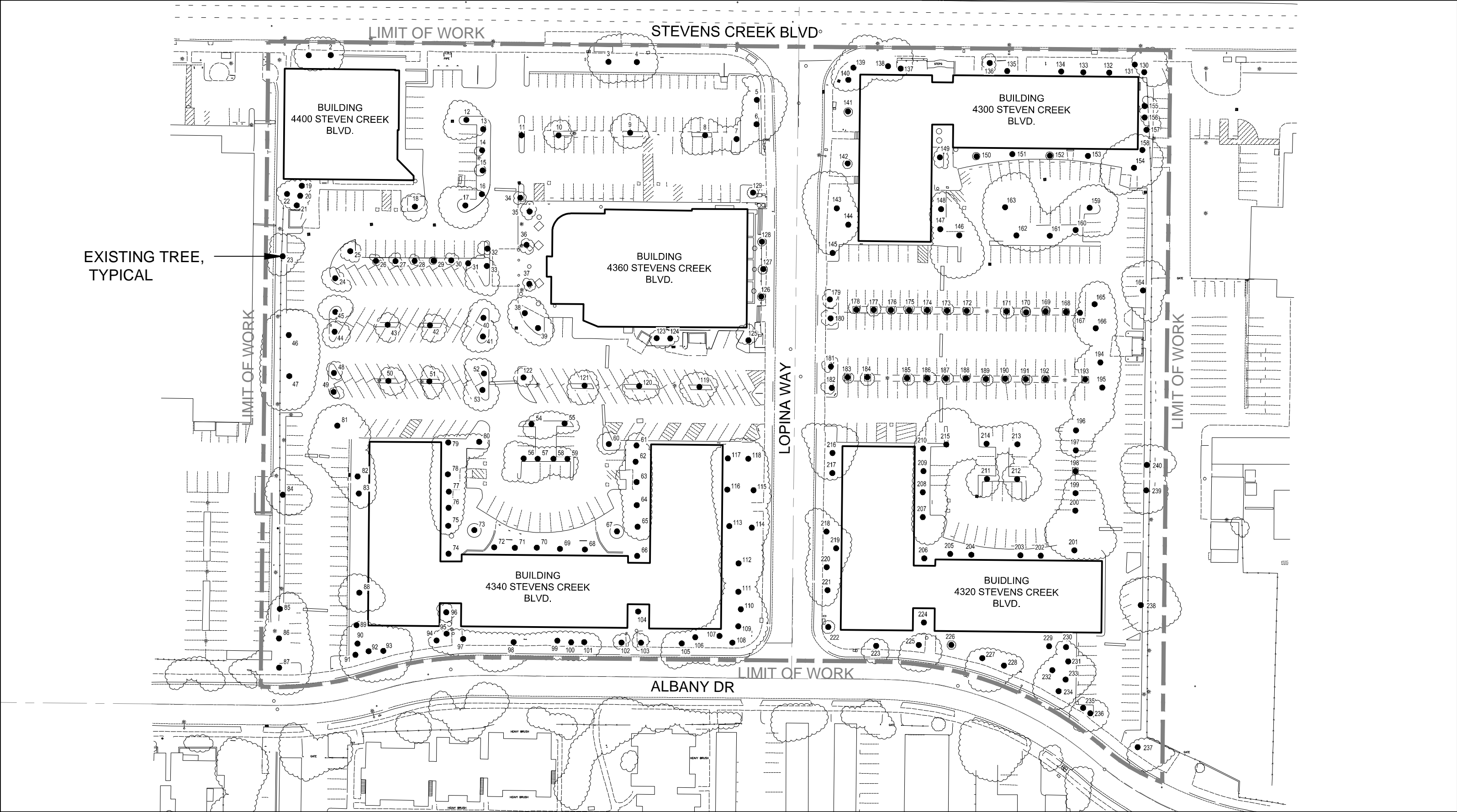
## TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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

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



EXHIBIT A - TREE LOCATION MAP



## TABLE 1 - TREE QUANTITY SUMMARY

Tree Quantity by Species			
Species	Common Name	Quantity	% of Site
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sweet maple	1	0.4%
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	9	3.8%
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Raywood ash	1	0.4%
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	24	10.0%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	76	31.7%
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	bay laurel	3	1.3%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	53	22.1%
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia	15	6.3%
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	11	4.6%
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	victorian box	4	1.7%
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	28	11.7%
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak	1	0.4%
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak	1	0.4%
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	13	5.4%
<b>Total Trees</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>100%</b>

Tree Quantity by Size	
DBH	Quantity
<12"	118
12-17.9"	69
>18"	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>

## TABLE 2 - TREE EVALUATION SUMMARY

**Prepared By: Jake Minnick, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-11830A**

**DBH MEASUREMENT HEIGHT: 24"**

Date of Evaluation: 6/1/17 - 6/2/17

Suitability for Preservation		
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, architectural feature, fence, or wall.
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.
MA	Multiple Attachments	More than one branch originating from same location on trunk. Indicates an area that could be prone to failure.
MD	Mechanical Damage	Damage to the bark and/or cambium of the tree from a mechanical object.
PT	Phototropic	Tree exhibits phototropic growth habits. Reduced trunk taper, misshapen trunk and canopy growth are examples of this growth habit.
RB	Root Barrier Damage	Possible structural damage to the root zone of the tree due to the improper use of a root barrier that may be girdling the tree's root system.
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.
SS	Sycamore Scale	Present on a majority of London plane trees in the bay area. Can defoliate tree in severe cases.
ST	Stress	Environmental factor inhibiting regular tree growth. Includes drought, salty soil, leaf spot, nitrogen and other nutrient deficiencies in the soil.
	Ordinance Tree	A tree defined in this section herein below and whose removal or topping is covered by and subject to the provisions of chapter 13. Ordinance tree means any live or dead woody perennial plant characterized by having a main stem or trunk which measures 56" or more in circumference at a height of 24" above natural grade Slope. A multi-trunk tree shall be considered a single tree and measurement of that tree shall include the sum of the circumference of the trunks of that tree at a height of 24" above natural grade Slope. "Tree" shall include the plural of that term" (13.32.020).



Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.3	67	YES	3	Moderate	LN, CR, IB, EG	
2	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	19.2	60	YES	2	Moderate	LN, CR, IB, CD, SR, pitch on trunk	
3	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	25.1	79	YES	2	Moderate	LN, CR, Eh, SR, pitch on trunk, CDB	
4	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	23.1	73	YES	3	Moderate	LN, CR, IB, CD, EG	
5	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	23.0	72	YES	3	Moderate	LN, CR, IB, CD, EG, WU	
6	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	17.1	54		3	Moderate	LN, CR, IB, CD, SR, SL pitch on trunk	
7	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	bay laurel	14.7	46		2	Poor	MA, SE S, LN, WU, EG, ST	Remove
8	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	13.7	43		3	Moderate	SR, SE SS, LN, SL CDB	
9	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	11.6	36		3	Moderate	SE SS, LN, SL CDB	
10	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	9.7	30		3	Moderate	SE SS, LN, SL RB	
11	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	1.1	3		4	Good	Juvenile, staked, S	
12	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	12.2	38		3	Moderate	ST, SR, CD, IB, SE SS	
13	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.0	13		2	Moderate	LN, EG, EH, SR, RB	
14	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.8	12		3	Moderate	EG, staked, SL LN, RB	
15	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.1	13		3	Moderate	SR, LN, RB	
16	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.9	12		3	Moderate	SE LN, SR, RB	
17	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	13.6	43		3	Moderate	ST, SR, CD, IB, SE SS	
18	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	9.8	31		2	Moderate	SE LN, SR, SE SS, RB	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
19	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	14.2	45		3	Moderate	EG, SL LN, CR, SR	
20	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	11.4	36		3	Moderate	SE CR	
21	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	10.9	34		3	Moderate	SE CR	
22	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	15.5	49		3	Moderate	SE CR	
23	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'raywood'	raywood ash	11.4	36		1	Poor	SE CDB, ST, EG	Remove
24	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	6.9	22		3	Moderate	SE SR, SL LN, SS, CDB	
25	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	6.1	19		2	Moderate	SE SR, SL LN, SS, RB, SL CDB, EG	
26	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.9	12		3	Moderate	LN, RB	
27	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.5	14		3	Moderate	RB, SE SR, EH	
28	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.0	13		3	Moderate	S, RB, SE SR, SL EH	
29	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.3	10		3	Moderate	RB, EH	
30	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.6	14		3	Moderate	RB, EH, SL LN	
31	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.7	12		3	Moderate	RB, EH, SL LN	
32	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	4.0	13		2	Moderate	RB, SR, EG, SR, EH, LN, CD, SS, SL CDB	
33	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	11.3	35		2	Moderate	RB, SR, EH, dropped limbs, LN	
34	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	bay laurel	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN, MD, SE S, CDB, leaf spot	
35	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	7.2	23		3	Moderate	RB, EH, SL LN	
36	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.2	16		3	Moderate	S, EG, leaf spot, SL powdery mildew	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
37	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.2	16		3	Moderate	S, EG, frass on trunk, leaf spot, SL powdery mildew	
38	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	10.1	32		2	Moderate	RB, SE SR, LN, SS, CDB	
39	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	8.2	26		3	Moderate	Girdler root, RB, SS, SL ,CDB, LN, SR	
40	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	11.6	36		2	Moderate	SL CDB, SS, RB, SR, LN, dropped limbs, EH	
41	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	9.8	31		2	Moderate	CDB, SS, RB, SR, LN	
42	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	9.2	29		3	Moderate	CD, RB, SS, SL CDB	
43	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	8.7	27		2	Moderate	SE LN, RB, SS, SL CDB	
44	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	7.3	23		2	Moderate	SE SR, RB, ST, CDB	
45	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	7.9	25		3	Moderate	SR, SL LN, SS, CDB	
46	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	33.5	105	YES	3	Moderate	CD, SE IB, SR, SL EH, S	
47	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	27.7	87	YES	3	Moderate	CD, SE IB, SR, SL EH, S	
48	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	5.1	16		2	Moderate	RB, LN, CDB, EG, SS, ST	
49	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	6.4	20		2	Moderate	RB, LN, CDB, EG, SS, ST	
50	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	8.3	26		3	Moderate	RB, LN, SL ,CDB	
51	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	8.2	26		3	Moderate	RB, LN, SL ,CDB	
52	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	9.0	28		2	Moderate	RB, LN, SL ,CDB	
53	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	9.2	29		3	Moderate	RB, LN, SL ,CDB	
54	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	13.8	43		2	Moderate	CDB, EH, dropped limb, IB, MA, EG	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
55	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	12.0	38		2	Moderate	CDB, EH dropped limb, IB, MA, EG	
56	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	14.7	46		2	Moderate	CDB, EH, IB, MA, EG	
57	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	13.9	44		2	Moderate	CDB, EH, IB, MA, EG	
58	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	12.0	38		2	Moderate	CDB, EH, IB, MA, EG	
59	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	10.2	32		2	Moderate	CDB, EH, IB, MA, EG	
60	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	9.6	30		3	Moderate	SR, pitch, CD, IB	
61	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	11.6	36		3	Moderate	SR, pitch, CD, IB	
62	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.1	66	YES	3	Moderate	CR, SR, CD, IB, limbed up	
63	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	16.0	50		3	Moderate	CR, SR, limbed up	
64	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	12.6	40		3	Moderate	CR, SR, limbed up	
65	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	13.2	41		3	Moderate	CR, SR, limbed up	
66	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	4.0	13		2	Moderate	EH, CR, PT, SE IB, WU, CDB	
67	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	3.8	12		4	Good	Exposed root crown, MA	mound soil around base of tree to raise grade to proper height
68	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.0	16		2	Moderate	SE MD at base EH	
69	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	1.5	5		2	Moderate	SE MD at base EH, juvenile staked	
70	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	2.4	8		2	Moderate	SE MD at base, EH, juvenile staked	
71	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.9	12		2	Moderate	SE MD at base, EH, juvenile staked	
72	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.9	12		2	Moderate	SE MD at base, EH, juvenile staked	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
73	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	4.2	13		3	Moderate	Exposed root flare, SL CDB	mound soil around base of tree to raise grade to proper height
74	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	2.4	8		3	Moderate	PT, CR, IB	
75	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	13.6	43		2	Moderate	ST, IB, CD, SR, LN, CR, limbed up, FG	
76	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.1	66	YES	3	Moderate	ST, SR, LN, CR, limbed up, EG,	
77	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.1	66	YES	3	Moderate	ST, SR, LN, CR, limbed up, EG,	
78	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.1	66	YES	3	Moderate	CD, IB, CR, SR, limbed up	
79	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.1	66	YES	3	Moderate	SR, SL LN, pitch, EG	
80	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.1	66	YES	3	Moderate	SR, SL LN, pitch, EG	
81	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	33.6	106	YES	2	Moderate	SL CDB, AE LC, root damage	
82	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	24.4	77	YES	3	Moderate	SE CR, EG, SR, limbed up	
83	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	27.8	87	YES	3	Moderate	SE CR, EG, SR, limbed up	
84	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	49.8	156	YES	2	Moderate	SL CDB, S, EG, ST, MS, spider mites, LC	
85	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	32.5	102	YES	2	Moderate	LC, WU, MS, spider mites, SL CDB	
86	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	22.5	71	YES	2	Moderate	CD, SE IB, SM, LC, SL CDB	
87	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	37.2	117	YES	2	Moderate	ST, CR, EG, S, LC, WU, SE IB, MS	
88	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	24.2	76	YES	3	Moderate	SR, MD, CR, limbed up	
89	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	34.4	108	YES	3	Moderate	SE CR, LN, CD, IB, SL CDB	
90	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	13.8	43		2	Moderate	CR, EG, limbed up, SR, LN, CDB	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
91	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	12.2	38		3	Moderate	CR, EG, limbed up, SR, LN	
92	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	13.4	42		2	Moderate	SE CR, EG, limbed up, SR, LN, PT, CDB	
93	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	36.8	116	YES	2	Moderate	SE CR, CDB, HD	
94	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	6.2	19		3	Moderate	MD, SR, IB, CR	
95	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	6.2	19		3	Moderate	MD, SR, IB, CR	
96	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	13.2	41		2	Moderate	PT, CR, LN, CDB, EG, IB, EH	
97	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	25.8	81	YES	3	Moderate	EG, limbed up, SE Crook in trunk	
98	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	24.9	78	YES	3	Moderate	CD, SE IB, SR, LN, CR	
99	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.6	68	YES	3	Moderate	SL LN, SR, MD, limbed up, CR	
100	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	18.2	57	YES	3	Moderate	SL LN, SR, MD, limbed up, SE CR	
101	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	22.2	70	YES	3	Moderate	SL LN, SR, MD, limbed up, SE CR	
102	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	6.4	20		3	Moderate	MA, IB, MD at base SR	
103	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.9	19		3	Moderate	MA, IB, MD at base SR	
104	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	10.7	34		2	Moderate	PT, LN, SE IB, EG, SL CDB	
105	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	19.2	60	YES	2	Moderate	CDB, SE CR, SR, EG, limbed up	
106	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	18.4	58	YES	2	Moderate	CDB, SE CR, SR, EG, limbed up	
107	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	16.6	52		3	Moderate	LN, IB, CR, SR	
108	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	16.4	52		3	Moderate	LN, IB, CR, SR	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
<b>109</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	35.2	111	YES	2	Moderate	EG, SR, CDB, CR	
<b>110</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	51.2	161	YES	3	Moderate	EG, SR, CDB, CR, SL CDB	
<b>111</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	19.5	61	YES	3	Moderate	SR, EG, IB, CD	
<b>112</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	24.4	77	YES	3	Moderate	SL CDB, EG, SE SR, CD, IB	
<b>113</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	20.2	63	YES	2	Moderate	CDB, EG, SR, MD, IB, CR	
<b>114</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	16.8	53		2	Moderate	CDB, EG, SR, MD, IB	
<b>115</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	16.7	52		3	Moderate	CD, IB, SE SR, SL CDB, HD	
<b>116</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	15.9	50		2	Moderate	CD, IB, SE SR, SL CDB	
<b>117</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	44.3	139	YES	3	Moderate	SE CR, SR	
<b>118</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	41.6	131	YES	3	Moderate	CR, SR	
<b>119</b>	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	9.6	30		2	Moderate	CDB, SS, RB, dropped limb	
<b>120</b>	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	10.8	34		2	Moderate	CDB, SS, RB, dropped limb	
<b>121</b>	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	9.9	31		2	Moderate	SE LN, SS, CDB, RB	
<b>122</b>	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	bay laurel	5.7	18		2	Poor	SR, SE S	Remove
<b>123</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	8.6	27		3	Moderate	S, ST, IB	check irrigation
<b>124</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	9.0	28		3	Moderate	S, SE IB	
<b>125</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	10.8	34		3	Moderate	S, SE IB	
<b>126</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.1	16		4	Good	S	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
<b>127</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.6	14		4	Good	S	
<b>128</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.6	18		4	Good	S	
<b>129</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.2	13		4	Good	S	
<b>130</b>	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak	4.3	14		3	Poor	ST, PT, SE LN, Staked planted under #131	remove stake
<b>131</b>	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak	27.7	87	YES	3	Moderate	MS, S, leaf spot, LN, SL powdery mildew	
<b>132</b>	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	1.4	4		2	Moderate	juvenile staked, SE MD at base SL leaf spot	
<b>133</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.4	17		3	Moderate	MD at base, SL chlorosis, powdery mildew	
<b>134</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.2	10		3	Moderate	MD at base, SL chlorosis, powdery mildew	
<b>135</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.8	18		3	Moderate	MD at base, SL chlorosis, powdery mildew	
<b>136</b>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	9.0	28		4	Good	LN, CD	
<b>137</b>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	20.7	65	YES	3	Moderate	EG, LN, CR	
<b>138</b>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	25.7	81	YES	3	Moderate	EG, LN, CR, SE CD, IB	
<b>139</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.0	66	YES	3	Moderate	LN, CR, limbed up on building side	
<b>140</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	28.4	89	YES	2	Moderate	CR, CDB, ST, CD, IB	
<b>141</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.6	14		3	Moderate	SE MD at base, SR, EH, IB	
<b>142</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.5	14		3	Moderate	SE MD at base, SR, EH, IB	
<b>143</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	31.4	99	YES	3	Moderate	SR, LN, CR, CD, SE IB	
<b>144</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	37.1	117	YES	2	Moderate	LN, SR, CR, CDB, ST, EG	



Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
<b>145</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.3	14		3	Moderate	S, EG, heavily pruned	
<b>146</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	30.2	95	YES	2	Moderate	ST, SR, IB, MD, EH, limbed up	
<b>147</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	11.9	37		3	Moderate	CR, limbed up, SL EG, SR	
<b>148</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	16.0	50		2	Moderate	SE CDB, pitch, SR, CD, IB	
<b>149</b>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	5.8	18		3	Moderate	SE SR, IB, MA, crown planted too high	mound soil around base of tree to raise grade to proper height
<b>150</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.5	17		3	Moderate	MD at base SR	
<b>151</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.3	17		2	Moderate	MD at base SR, S, EH	
<b>152</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.0	16		2	Moderate	MD at base SR, S, EH	
<b>153</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.5	14		2	Moderate	MD at base SR, S, EH, CD, IB,	
<b>154</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	26.2	82	YES	2	Moderate	EG, limbed up, SE SR, IB, CR	
<b>155</b>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box	8.4	26		1	Poor	CD, dead leader, SE CDB, EH, limbed up	
<b>156</b>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box	6.1	19		2	Poor	SE LN, EG, limbed up, EH, CD	
<b>157</b>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box	7.3	23		2	Poor	SR, CD, limbed up, LN	
<b>158</b>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box	8.4	26		2	Poor	SR, CD, limbed up, LN	
<b>159</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	20.2	63	YES	2	Moderate	SE SR, IB, MA, limbed up, EG	
<b>160</b>	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	2.0	6		2	Moderate	juvenile staked, CDB, limbed up, ST	
<b>161</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	44.6	140	YES	2	Moderate	S, CDB	
<b>162</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	21.6	68	YES	2	Moderate	S, CDB	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
<b>163</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	25.2	79	YES	2	Moderate	SE SR, IB, MA, limbed up, EG	
<b>164</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	23.5	74	YES	3	Moderate	Sr, limbed up, IB, CD	
<b>165</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	14.0	44		2	Moderate	ST, SE SR, EG, SL CDB, IB, MA	
<b>166</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	15.7	49		2	Moderate	ST, SE SR, IB, MA, SL CDB	
<b>167</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	2.5	8		2	Moderate	S, PT, stunted growth, under 165 and 166	
<b>168</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.1	10		3	Moderate	S, EG	
<b>169</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	6.0	19		4	Good	S	
<b>170</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.9	19		4	Good	S	
<b>171</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.5	17		4	Good	S	
<b>172</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	6.3	20		5	Good		
<b>173</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	6.4	20		4	Good	S	
<b>174</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.9	19		4	Good	S	
<b>175</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.8	15		4	Good	S	
<b>176</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.9	15		4	Good	S	
<b>177</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.2	16		5	Good		
<b>178</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.3	17		4	Good	S	
<b>179</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	7.7	24		4	Good	S	
<b>180</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	6.9	22		4	Good	S	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
<b>181</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.5	14		4	Good	S	
<b>182</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.2	16		4	Good	S	
<b>183</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.8	15		4	Good	S	
<b>184</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.8	15		4	Good	S	
<b>185</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.1	16		4	Good	S	
<b>186</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.4	17		5	Good	S	
<b>187</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.2	16		4	Good	S	
<b>188</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.8	12		4	Good	S	
<b>189</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.0	16		4	Good	S	
<b>190</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.7	15		4	Good	S	
<b>191</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.8	15		4	Good	S	
<b>192</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.2	13		4	Good	S	
<b>193</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	2.3	7		3	Moderate	S, PT, stunted growth, under 194 and 195	
<b>194</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	17.7	56		2	Moderate	CDB, LN, SE SR, limbed up, CD, IB	
<b>195</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	18.6	58	YES	2	Moderate	CDB, LN, SE SR, limbed up, CD, IB	
<b>196</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	16.9	53		2	Moderate	CDB, LN, SE SR, limbed up, CD, IB	
<b>197</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	3.0	9		2	Moderate	CR, CDB, ST	check irrigation
<b>198</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	3.4	11		2	Moderate	CR, CDB, ST	check irrigation

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
<b>199</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	13.0	41		2	Moderate	EG, IB, SE SR, CR	
<b>200</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	10.2	32		2	Moderate	EG, IB, SE SR, CR	
<b>201</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	47.0	148	YES	2	Moderate	EG, IB, SE SR, CR, SE IB, CD	
<b>202</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	2.1	7		2	Moderate	MD at base ST, SL CDB	check irrigation
<b>203</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	1.8	6		2	Moderate	MD at base ST, SL CDB	remove stakes
<b>204</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	2.4	8		2	Moderate	MD at base ST, LN, SL CDB	check irrigation
<b>205</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.0	9		3	Moderate	MD at base SR, SL CDB	
<b>206</b>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	4.1	13		2	Moderate	CDB, EH, PT, LN	
<b>207</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	15.5	49		3	Moderate	CR, LN, limbed up, CD, IB	
<b>208</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	11.8	37		3	Moderate	CR, LN, limbed up, CD, IB	
<b>209</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	17.0	53		3	Moderate	CR, LN, limbed up, CD, IB	
<b>210</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	14.7	46		3	Moderate	CR, LN, limbed up, CD, IB	
<b>211</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	9.5	30		3	Moderate	SR, SL CDB, IB, CD	
<b>212</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	12.8	40		3	Moderate	SR, SL CDB, IB, CD	
<b>213</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	13.3	42		3	Moderate	SR, SL CDB, IB, CD	
<b>214</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	13.9	44		3	Moderate	SR, SL CDB, IB, CD, CR, LN	
<b>215</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	23.6	74	YES	2	Moderate	ST, SR, EG, MA, IB, limbed up	
<b>216</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	45.3	142	YES	2	Moderate	SE CR, LN, SL CDB, SR	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
<b>217</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	43.8	138	YES	2	Moderate	SE CR, LN, SL CDB, SR	
<b>218</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	14.7	46		2	Moderate	SR, CR, CD, IB, EG	
<b>219</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	50.3	158	YES	2	Moderate	SE CR, SR, SL CDB	
<b>220</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	18.8	59	YES	2	Moderate	SR, CR, CD, IB, EG	
<b>221</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	19.1	60	YES	2	Moderate	SR, CR, CD, IB, EG, pitch	
<b>222</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.6	18		3	Moderate	MD at baseLN	
<b>223</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	19.9	63	YES	2	Moderate	possible root damage on north side, SR, LN, CDB, CR	
<b>224</b>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	44.7	140	YES	3	Moderate	LN, CD, IB	
<b>225</b>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	13.8	43		3	Moderate	PT, LN, SR, LC, MS, IB	
<b>226</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	5.1	16		3	Moderate	MD at base, CR	
<b>227</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	23.7	74	YES	2	Moderate	CR, LN, SR, IB, SL CDB	
<b>228</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	21.0	66	YES	2	Moderate	CR, LN, SR, IB, SL CDB	
<b>229</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.5	14		3	Moderate	MD at base, SR, limbed up	
<b>230</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	4.3	14		3	Moderate	MD at base, SR, limbed up	
<b>231</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	3.9	12		3	Moderate	MD at base, SR, limbed up	
<b>232</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	20.4	64	YES	3	Moderate	CR, SR, EG	
<b>233</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	13.5	42		3	Moderate	CR, SR, EG, CD, IB	
<b>234</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	22.6	71	YES	2	Moderate	CR, SR, EG, CD, IB, CDB	

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH	Circumference	Ordinance Tree	Health	Preservation Suitability	Notes	Recommendations
<b>235</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia	12.8	40		3	Moderate	IB, CD, SL CDB	
<b>236</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia	13.0	41		3	Moderate	IB, CD, SL CDB	
<b>237</b>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia	11.3	35		3	Moderate	IB, CD, SL CDB	
<b>238</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	22.4	70	YES	3	Moderate	ST, SR, EG, MA, IB, limbed up,	
<b>239</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	19.9	63	YES	2	Moderate	EG, EH, SE SR, CDB, SC, IB, limbed up	
<b>240</b>	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash	21.3	67	YES	2	Moderate	EG, EH, SE SR, CDB, SC, IB, limbed up	









Typical moderate sycamore scale leaf damage on the London planes.



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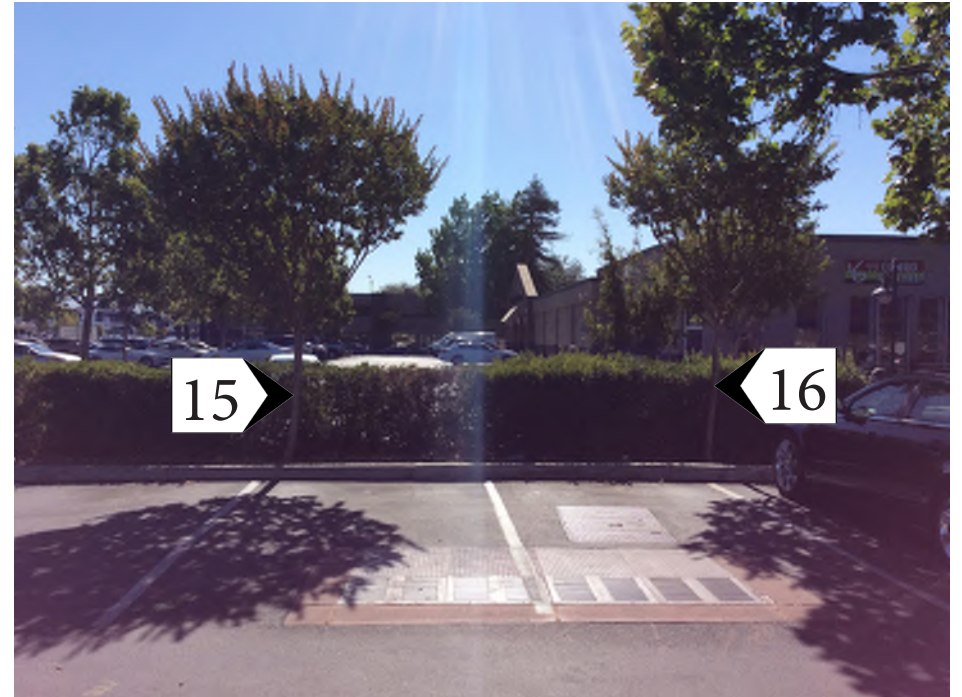
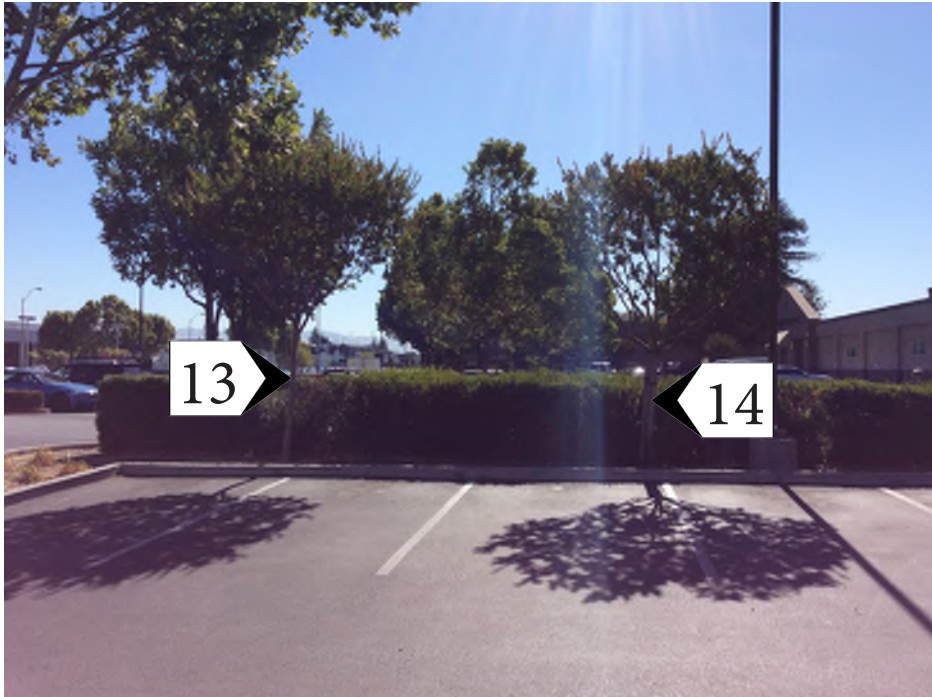


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Typical root girdling damage from the incorrect installation of root barriers.





Another root girdling example.











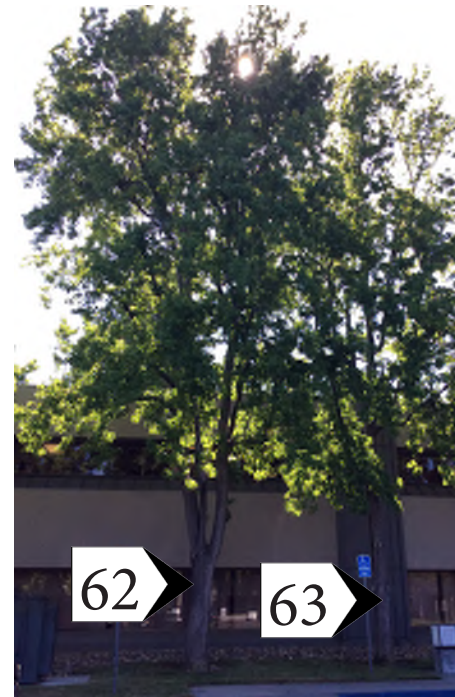




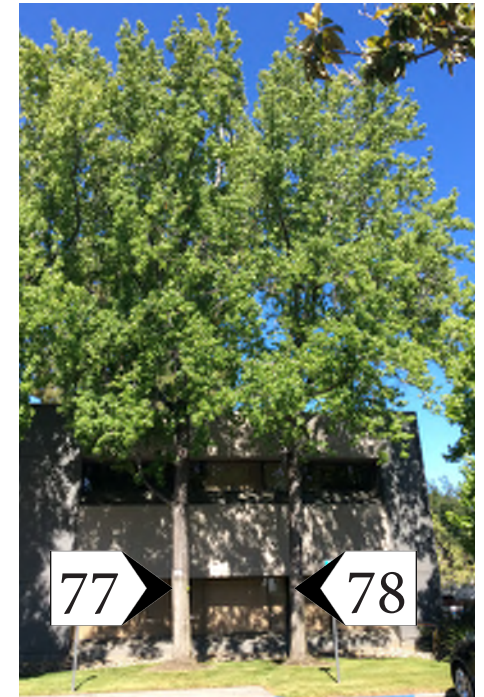
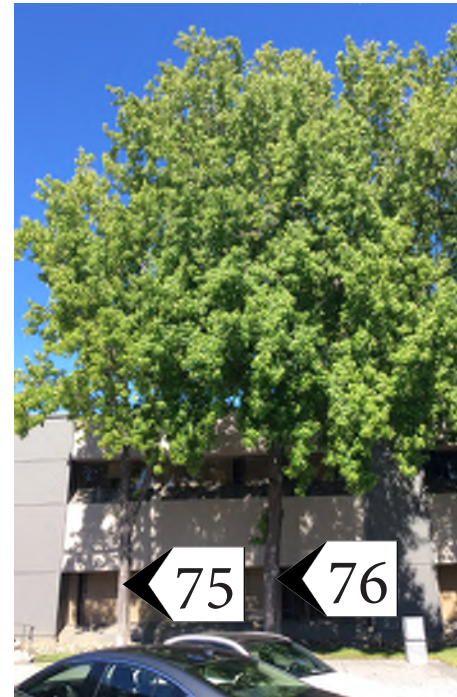




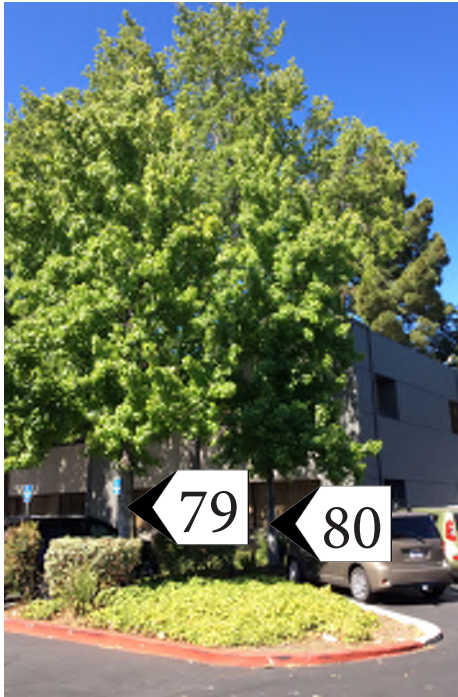












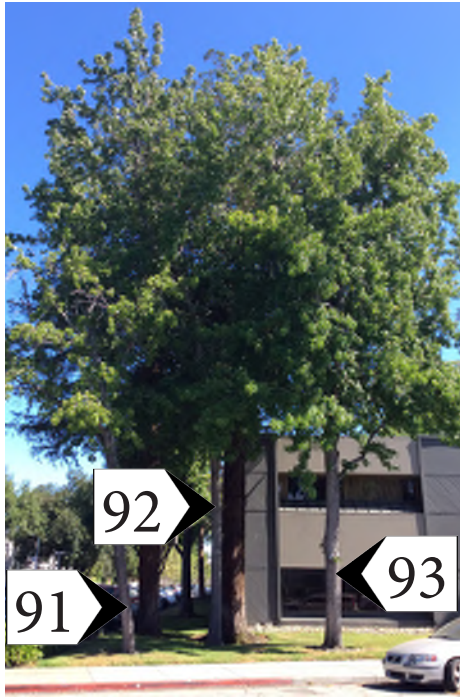
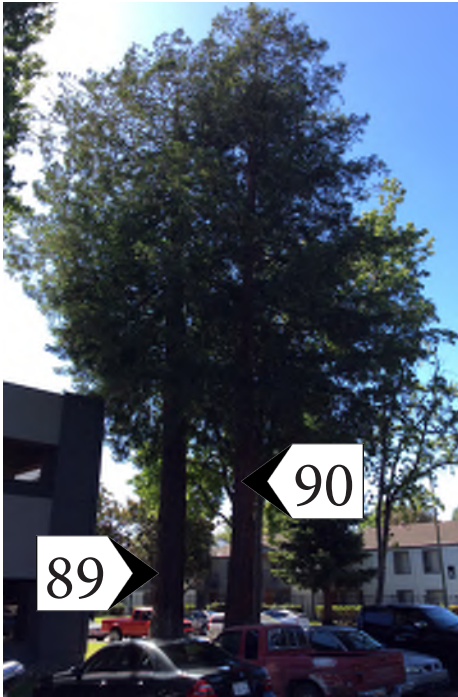
Recently repoured curb may have impacted root zone.







Typical structural deficiencies in several of the ashes.















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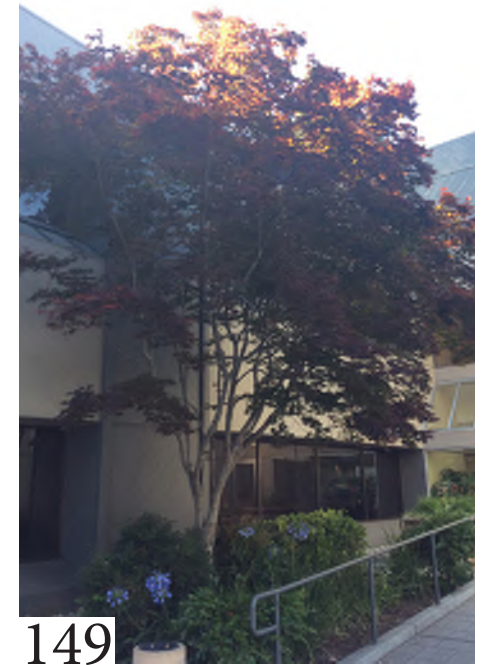


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Typical damage from ash trees planted in confined finger islands and parking lot buffer strips.













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