ARBORIST REPORT

December 5, 2019
5570.00

PROJECT ADDRESS

Cityview Plaza
San Jose, CA

PREPARED FOR

David J Powers & Associates, Inc.

PREPARED BY

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

HMH was contracted to complete a survey, assessment and arborist report for trees located within the limit of work illustrated on Exhibit A. The project site is in a business park in downtown San Jose and is surrounded by similar land uses. It comprises an entire city block bordered by Almaden Boulevard to the south, West San Fernando Street to the west, South Market Street to the north, and Park Avenue to the east. The site currently has eleven buildings with extensive underground facilities and parking. There are varying microclimates which exist because of the various building heights and footprints. As a result, sun patterns and wind exposure vary tremendously throughout the site. The site is approximately 10.25 acres and the project will include major architectural renovations that will result in extensive demolition of existing buildings and landscape. 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 160 trees located within the limit of work outlined in Exhibit A. 54 of the trees inventoried are classified as ordinance sized trees under the City of San Jose's Tree Ordinance.

Ordinance Sized Trees are classified as:

- Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circumference at 4 1/2 feet above ground, or
- Multi-trunk - The combined measurements of each trunk circumference, at 4 1/2 feet above ground, add up to 38 inches or more in circumference.

There were a diverse number of trees on the site with the Callery Pears making up 32% of the site's trees. The other trees are typical of the species you would find in a downtown business center, a large percent of them have a higher water use classification then what you would typically see today. There are several trees in large pots on paving that form major features

through the site. Some of these show typical health characteristics you would expect of a tree that has been growing in a pot for a long time. If preservation of the Magnolia and Japanese Maples are desired, being that they are all medium to high water use, plant irrigation design should consider supplemental zones around these trees. For all the trees the associated maintenance has influenced the overall health and structure of the 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.

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

See Exhibit A - Tree Location Maps
See Table 1 for Tree Quantity Summary
See Table 2 for Tree Evaluation Summary

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Species: *Acer Palmatum,* (Japanese Maple)

Quantity: 28
Observations / Recommendations:

There are many varieties of Japanese Maples located throughout the site. Most are planted in pots in the central plaza. These ones are arguably in the worst shape, likely as a result of their roots being constricted. However, since these trees are in pots they can be moved to another location and possibly planted into the ground. As long as they do not present significant structural defects many of these trees would probably flourish if allowed to grow in the ground. There are also a few Japanese maples planted along the building edges on Park Avenue. Most of these are in moderate to poor health except for tree number 116 which is in remarkably good condition.

Species: *Fraxinus Uhdei,* (Evergreen Ash)

Quantity: 3
Observations / Recommendations:

There are three Evergreen Ashes in a triangular planter on the southern side of the plaza approaching Almaden Boulevard. They are in decent health with slight chlorosis in the leaves. This can arise from a variety of issues and is likely a result of their growing conditions. Tree 126 has a slight lean and could also benefit from structural pruning.

Species: *Jacaranda Mimosifolia,* (Jacaranda Tree)

Quantity: 11
Observations / Recommendations:

The Jacarandas were all planted as street trees along Park Avenue. They are in very poor condition and show little signs of recovery. It is recommended that all these trees be removed. They are in a particularly exposed portion of the site that receives large amounts of wind and sunlight.

Species: *Lagerstroemia Indica,* (Crape Myrtle)

Quantity: 4
Observations / Recommendations:

There are four Crape Myrtles planted on the southern end of the plaza, adjacent to the Evergreen Ash Trees. They are all multi trunk specimens. It is apparent that they have been heavily pruned in the past and therefore possess severe structural defects. It is not recommended that they be preserved.

Species: *Ligustrum Japonicum,* (Privet)

Quantity: 3
Observations / Recommendations:

There are three Privets located on site, two along the North Eastern portion (27 and 28) and one tucked along the side of a building on Park Avenue (109). 27 and 28 have structural defects from heavy pruning and 109 is crowded by the adjacent building and walkway. It is possible some of these may not have been planted at all and are rather “volunteer” specimens. Also some may have originally been planted as shrubs and allowed to grow into a tree form.

Species: *Magnolia Grandiflora,* (Southern Magnolia)

Quantity: 10
Observations / Recommendations:

There are two groupings of Magnolias, both planted within close proximity to each other in the northern corner of the site. The group containing 11-16 are slightly smaller in size. 160-163 contain some considerably sized specimens, all of which are well established and in very good health. These trees may have benefited greatly from being in a less exposed portion of the site. They receive partial shade from the adjacent buildings. Magnolias are typically medium to high water plants, therefore benefit greatly from partial shade.

Species: *Platanus Acerifolia,* (London Plane)

Quantity: 36
Observations / Recommendations:

The Plane Trees are by far the most dominant street tree species. Most specimens are well established and of significant size. A few younger individuals are present, likely planted where an

older specimen had been removed at one point. These trees are all in good health and possess open canopies. It is unclear whether they have been affected by anthracnose, a common ailment of the species.

Species: *Prunus Cerasifera,* (Black Cherry Plum)

Quantity: 2
Observations / Recommendations:

There are two Black Cherry Plums, both planted as street trees. Tree 35 has a severe lean.

Species: *Pyrus Calleryana,* (Callery Plum)

Quantity: 51
Observations / Recommendations:

The Callery Pear is the most dominant species within the plaza and the most widely planted. All are planted in very large ornamental containers. At least one tree has been removed as evident by the empty and container and missing tree tag (number 20). All these specimens are in moderate health. A few demonstrate slight leans and crown dieback. Being in containers these trees can be moved to another location if their preservation is desired.

Species: *Pyrus Kawakamii,* (Evergreen Pear)

Quantity: 8
Observations / Recommendations:

There are in total 8 Evergreen Pears on site, separated into one grouping of 3, one grouping of 4, and a solitary individual. There are a few remarkable individuals that show impressive form and bark texture. Trees 141,189, and 136 are all multi trunk and wide spreading. In addition, tree 124 is a large solitary specimen. These trees are all in good health. However, the four along the parking garage (trees 95-98) less so. They have minor structural defects as a result of pruning.

Species: *Washingtonia Filifera X Robusta,* ('Filibusta' Palm)

Quantity: 4
Observations / Recommendations:

There are four Washintonia Hybrids planted as street trees along the western corner of Park Avenue. They are all in very good shape which is to be expected from this variety.

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 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

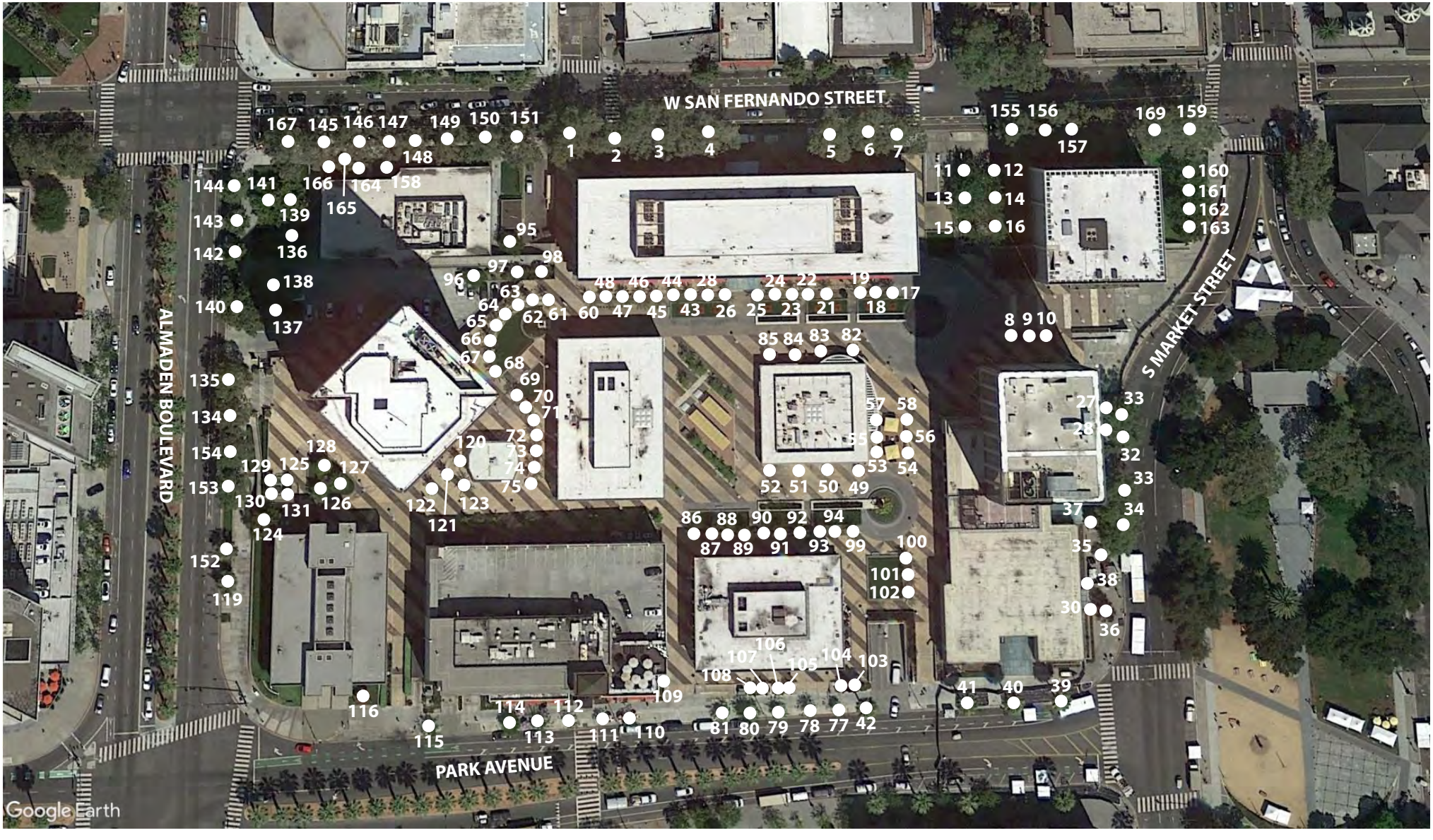

TABLE 1 - TREE QUANTITY SUMMARY

Tree Quantity by Species		
Species	**Quantity**	**% of Site**
Acer palmatum	28	18%
Fraxinus uhdei	3	2%
Jacaranda Mimosifolia	11	7%
Lagerstroemia Indica	4	3%
Ligustrum Japonicum	3	2%
Magnolia grandiflora	10	6%
Platanus acerifolia	36	23%
Prunus cerasifera	2	1%
Pyrus calleryana	51	32%
Pyrus Kawakamii	8	5%
Washingtonia Filifera x Robusta	4	3%
Total Trees	**160**	**100%**

TABLE 2 - TREE EVALUATION SUMMARY

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

DBH MEASUREMENT HEIGHT: 54"

Date of Evaluation: 12/5/2019

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.

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
1	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	27.0	85	y	4	Good	
2	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	22.0	69	y	4	Good	
3	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	18.0	57	y	4	Good	
4	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	20.0	63	y	4	Good	
5	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	24.0	75	y	4	Good	
6	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	23.0	72	y	4	Good	
7	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	15.0	47	y	4	Good	
8	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Good	CDB
9	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Good	CDB
10	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Good	CDB
11	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	21.0	66	y	4	Moderate	
12	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	14.0	44	y	3	Good	
13	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	15.0	47	y	3	Moderate	CDB
14	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	15.0	47	y	3	Moderate	CDB
15	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	14.0	44	y	3	Moderate	CDB
16	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	9.0	28		3	Moderate	
17	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
18	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
19	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
20	N/A	N/A						tree has been removed

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
21	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
22	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
23	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	4.0	13		3	Moderate	
24	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
25	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN
26	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
27	*Ligustrum Japonicum*	Privet	8.0	25		3	Poor	SD
28	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
29	*Ligustrum Japonicum*	Privet	9.0	28		3	Poor	SD
30	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	6.0	19		2	Poor	MT
31	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	16.0	50	y	4	Good	
32	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	7.0	22		3	Moderate	LN,CR, tag missing
33	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	20.0	63	y	4	Good	
34	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	19.0	60	y	4	Good	
35	*Prunus Cerasifera Nigra*	Black Cherry Plum	7.0	22		3	Poor	LN
36	*Prunus Cerasifera Nigra*	Black Cherry Plum	7.0	22		3	Poor	LN,CD
37	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3.0	9		2	Poor	
38	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	7.0	22		2	Poor	MT
39	*Washingtonica Filifera x Robusta*	Palm 'Filibusta'	18.0	57	y	4	Good	
40	*Washingtonica Filifera x Robusta*	Palm 'Filibusta'	22.0	69	y	4	Good	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
41	*Washingtonica Filifera x Robusta*	Palm 'Filibusta'	22.0	69	y	4	Good	
42	*Washingtonica Filifera x Robusta*	Palm 'Filibusta'	20.0	63	y	4	Good	
43	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	CDB
44	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
45	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
46	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	7.0	22		3	Moderate	
47	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
48	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		2	Moderate	CDB
49	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	5.0	16		3	Moderate	CD
50	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		2	Moderate	
51	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3.0	9		2	Moderate	
52	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		2	Moderate	MT
53	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		3	Moderate	SD
54	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		2	Moderate	SD, missing tag
55	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		2	Moderate	SD
56	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3.0	9		2	Moderate	SD
57	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3.0	9		2	Moderate	SD
58	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		2	Moderate	SD
59	N/A	N/A						tag missing from series
60	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
61	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	4.0	13		3	Moderate	
62	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN
63	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
64	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
65	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
66	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	4.0	13		3	Moderate	
67	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN
68	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN
69	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN
70	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	4.0	13		3	Moderate	
71	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
72	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN
73	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN
74	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	LN
75	N/A	N/A						tag missing from series
76	N/A	N/A						tag missing from series
77	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST
78	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST
79	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST
80	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
81	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST
82	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		3	Moderate	
83	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		3	Moderate	
84	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		3	Moderate	
85	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		2	Poor	MT,SD,LC
86	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
87	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
88	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
89	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
90	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
91	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
92	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
93	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
94	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	
95	*Pyrus Kawakamii*	Evergreen Pear	11.0	35		4	Moderate	
96	*Pyrus Kawakamii*	Evergreen Pear	12.0	38	y	4	Moderate	
97	*Pyrus Kawakamii*	Evergreen Pear	10.0	31		3	Moderate	SD,CDB,ST
98	*Pyrus Kawakamii*	Evergreen Pear	12.0	38	y	4	Moderate	
99	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	LN
100	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	6.0	19		3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
101	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
102	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
103	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	9.0	28		3	Moderate	MT
104	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	7.0	22		3	Moderate	MT
105	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
106	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		3	Moderate	
107	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
108	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
109	*Ligustrum Japonicum*	Privet	4.0	13		3	Poor	CR
110	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST
111	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST
112	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	5.0	16		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST
113	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD,CDB,ST, mechanical damage
114	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	5.0	16		2	Poor	SD, CDB, ST
115	*Jacaranda Mimosifolia*	Jacaranda Tree	4.0	13		1	Poor	SD, CDB, ST
116	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	15.0	47	y	4	Good	
117	N/A	N/A						tag missing from series
118	N/A	N/A						tag missing from series
119	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	7.0	22		3	Good	
120	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
121	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
122	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
123	*Pyrus Calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16		3	Moderate	
124	*Pyrus Kawakamii*	Evergreen Pear	18.0	57	y	4	Good	SL SD
125	*Lagerstroemia Indica*	Crape Myrtle	12.0	38	y	2	Moderate	MT, SD, CD
126	*Fraxinus Uhdei*	Evergreen Ash	7.0	22		2	Moderate	LN, ST
127	*Fraxinus Uhdei*	Evergreen Ash	7.0	22		3	Moderate	ST
128	*Fraxinus Uhdei*	Evergreen Ash	7.0	22		3	Moderate	ST
129	*Lagerstroemia Indica*	Crape Myrtle	15.0	47	y	3	Moderate	MT, SD
130	*Lagerstroemia Indica*	Crape Myrtle	15.0	47	y	3	Moderate	MT, SD
131	*Lagerstroemia Indica*	Crape Myrtle	14.0	44	y	3	Moderate	MT, SD
132	*N/A*	N/A						tag missing from series
133	N/A	N/A						tag missing from series
134	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	18.0	57	y	4	Good	
135	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	18.0	57	y	4	Good	
136	*Pyrus Kawakamii*	Evergreen Pear	30.0	94	y	4	Good	MT
137	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	15.0	47	y	4	Good	
138	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	21.0	66	y	5	Good	
139	*Pyrus Kawakamii*	Evergreen Pear	32.0	100	y	4	Good	MT
140	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	16.0	50	y	4	Good	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
141	*Pyrus Kawakamii*	Evergreen Pear	37.0	116	y	4	Good	MT
142	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	8.0	25		3	Moderate	
143	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	8.0	25		3	Good	
144	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	8.0	25		3	Good	
145	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	19.0	60	y	4	Good	
146	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	19.0	60	y	4	Good	
147	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	13.0	41	y	4	Good	
148	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	15.0	47	y	4	Good	LN
149	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	18.0	57	y	4	Good	
150	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	18.0	57	y	4	Good	LC
151	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	21.0	66	y	4	Good	
152	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	7.0	22		3	Moderate	
153	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	18.0	57	y	4	Good	
154	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	18.0	57	y	4	Good	
155	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	27.0	85	y	5	Good	
156	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	19.0	60	y	5	Good	
157	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	25.0	79	y	5	Poor	
158	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	4.0	13		2	Good	SD, ST
159	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	25.0	79	y	5	Good	
160	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	15.0	47	y	4	Good	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ODINANCE TREE	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
161	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	15.0	47	y	4	Good	
162	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	22.0	69	y	4	Good	
163	*Magnolia Grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	13.0	41	y	4	Good	
164	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	7.0	22		2	Poor	ST, MT
165	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	8.0	25		2	Poor	SD, MT
166	*Acer Palmatum*	Japanese Maple	10.0	31		2	Poor	SD, MT
167	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	25.0	79	y	5	Good	
168	N/A	N/A						tag missing from series
169	*Platanus Acerifolia*	London Plane	25.0	79	y	5	Good	


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DASH
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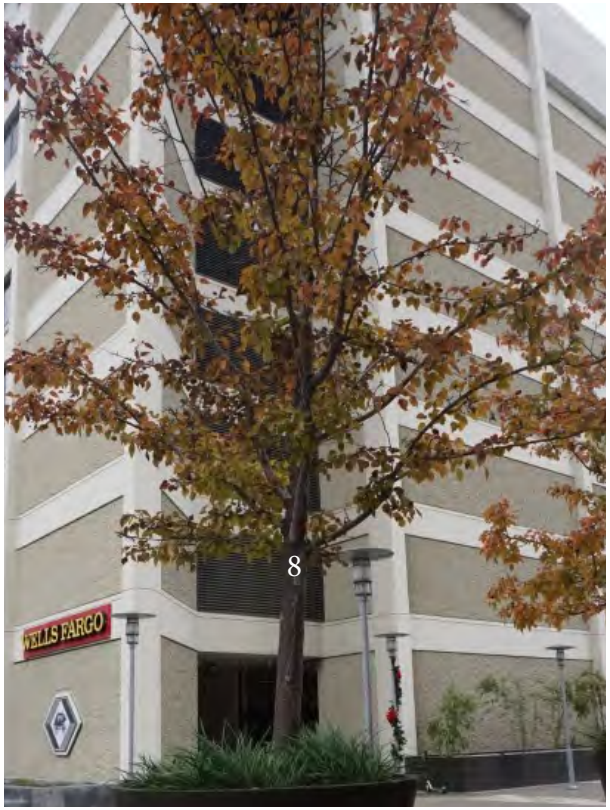

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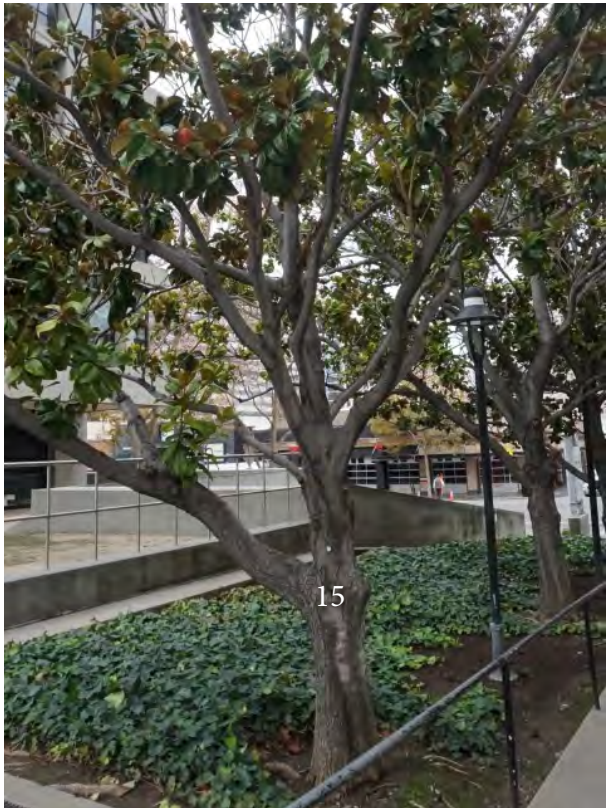
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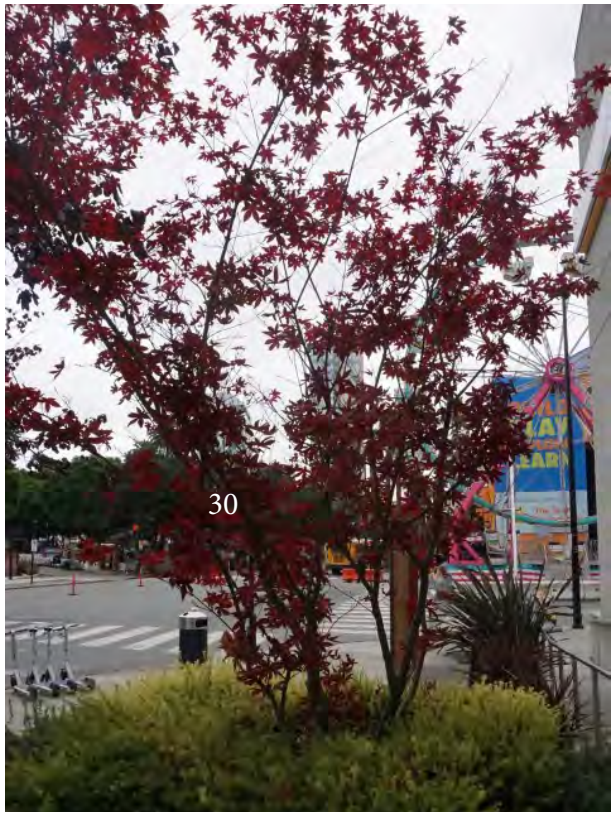
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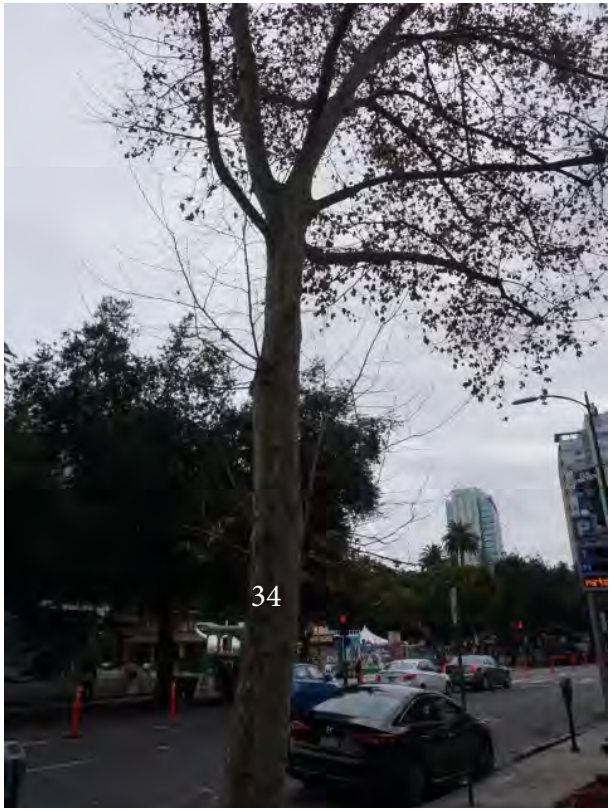
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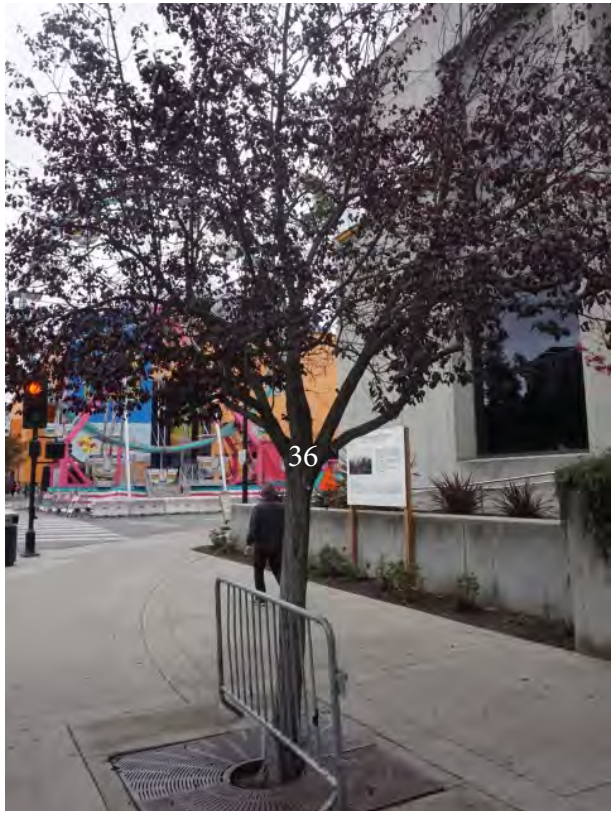
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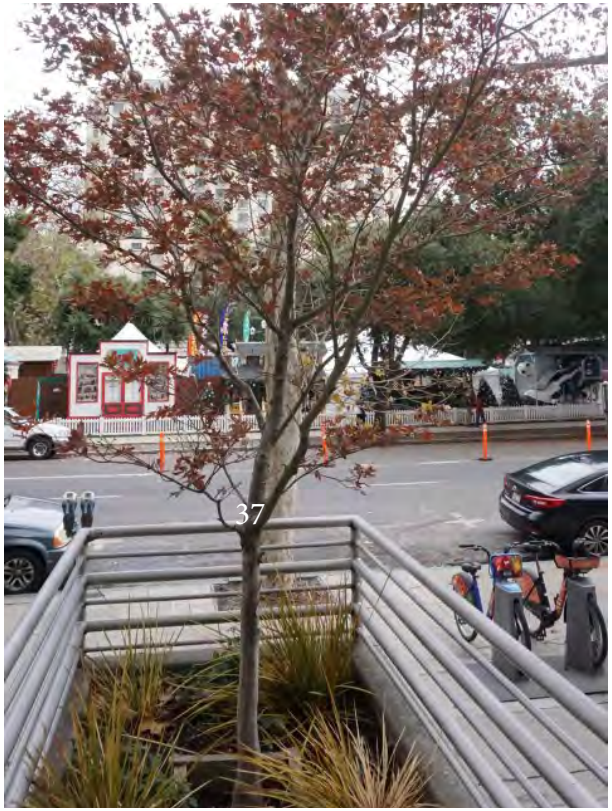
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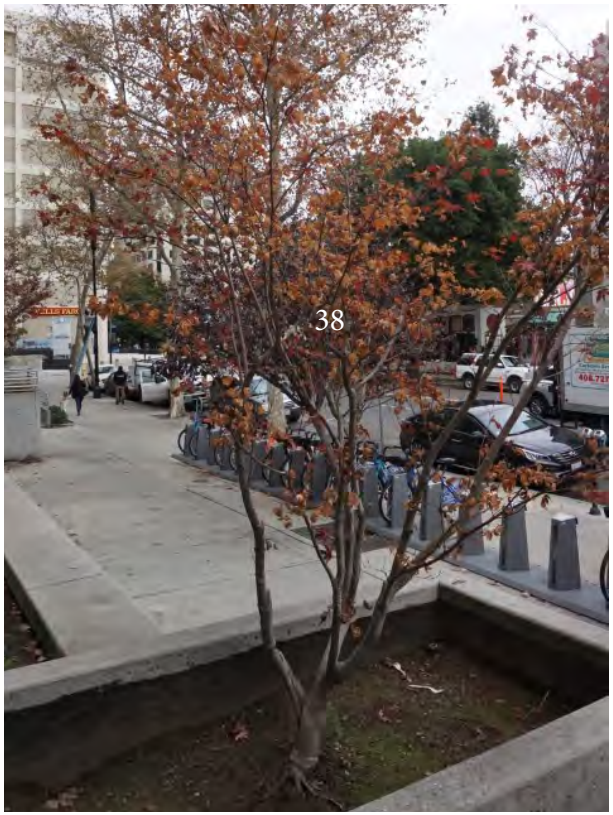
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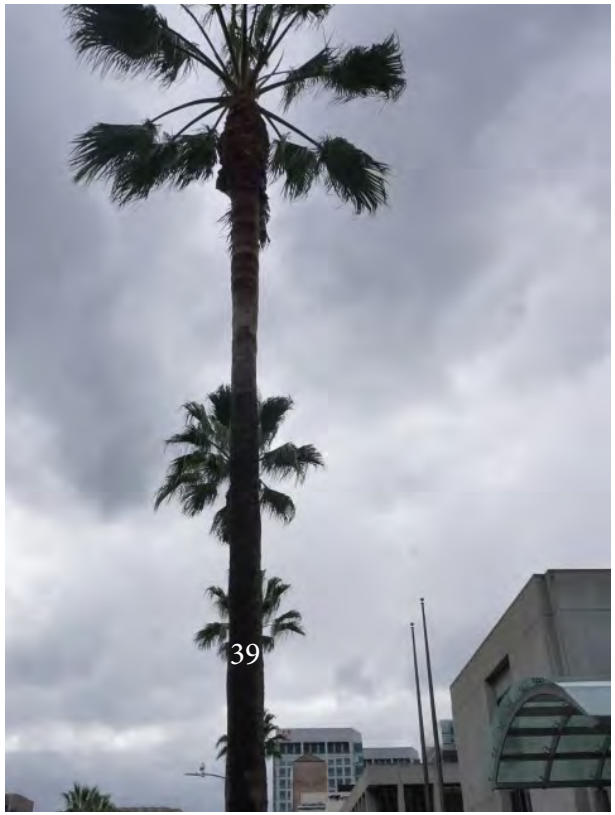
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LANDMARK


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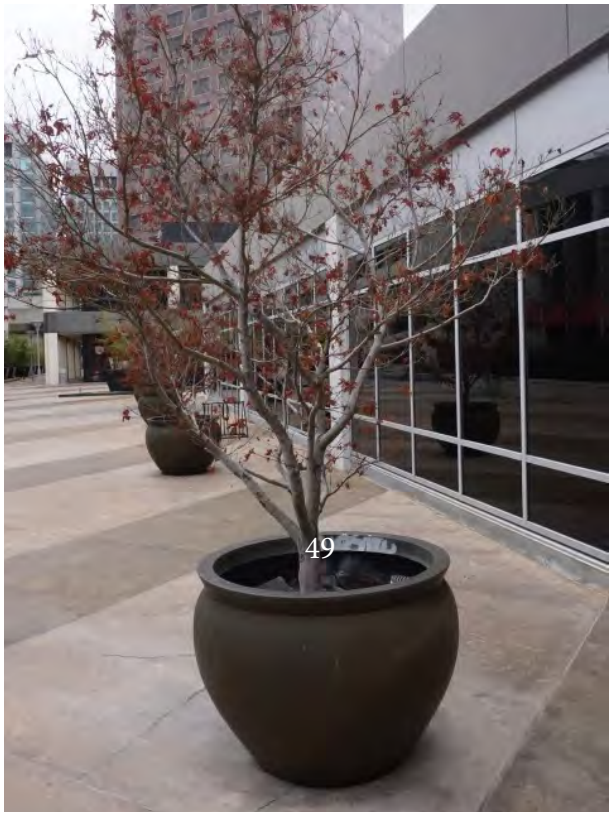
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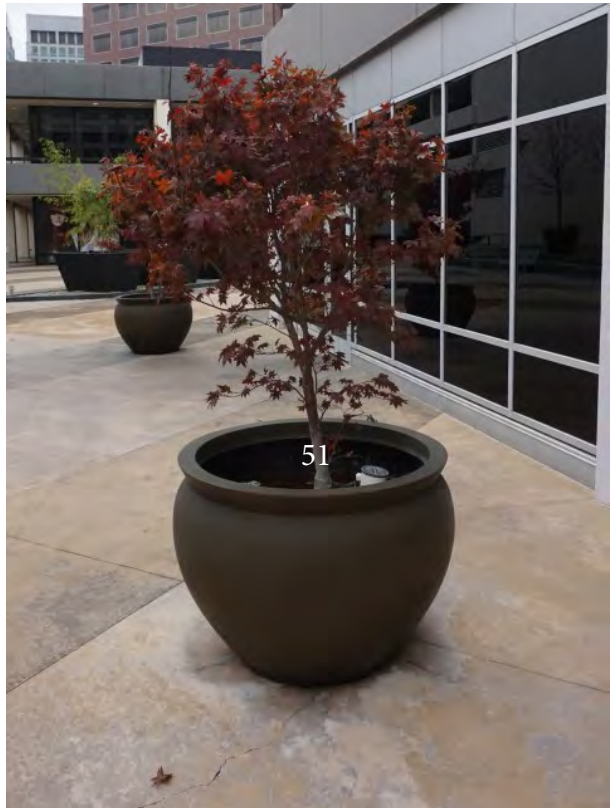
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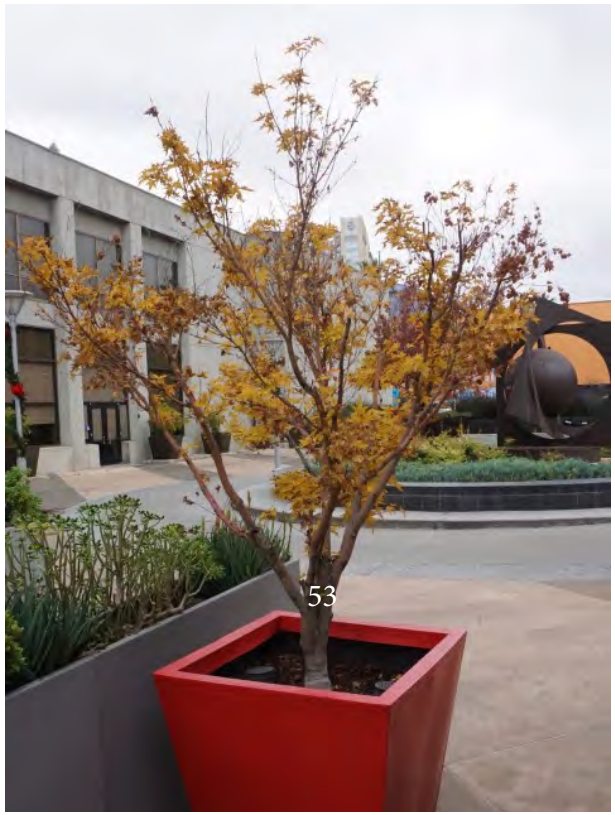
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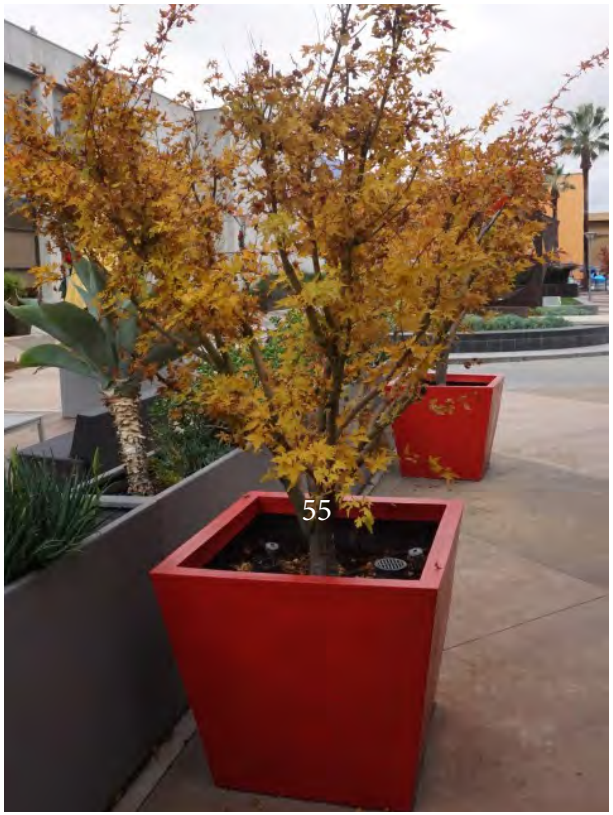
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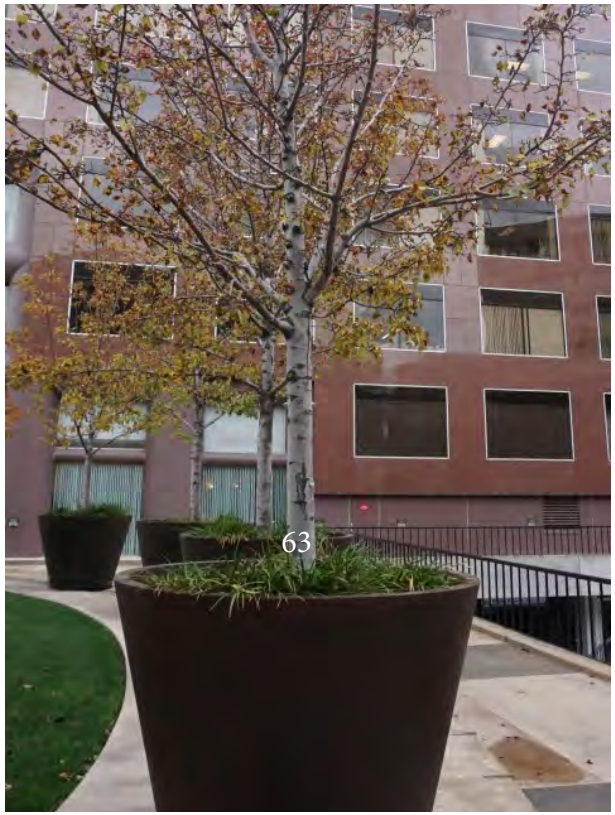
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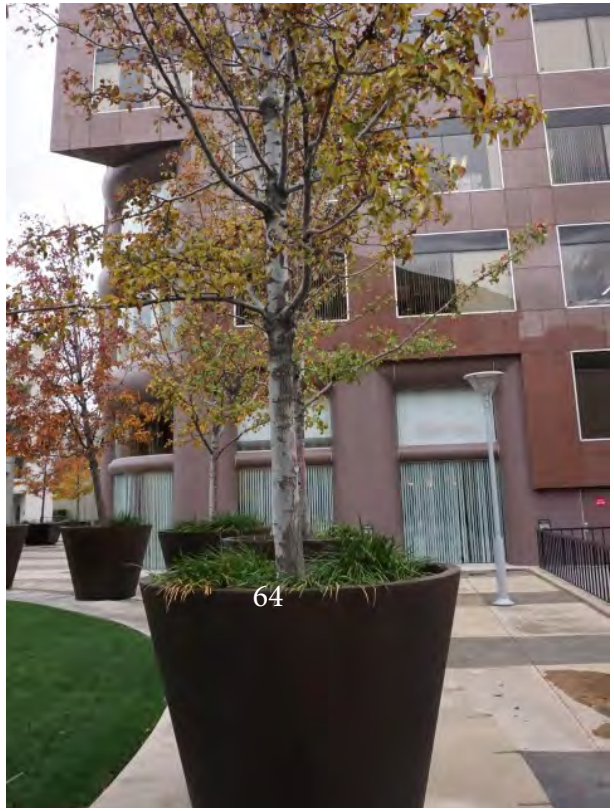
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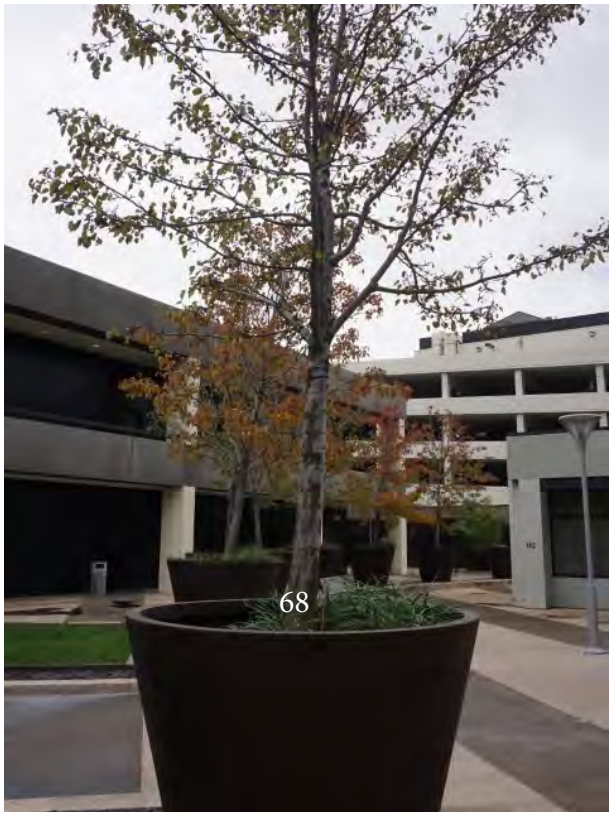
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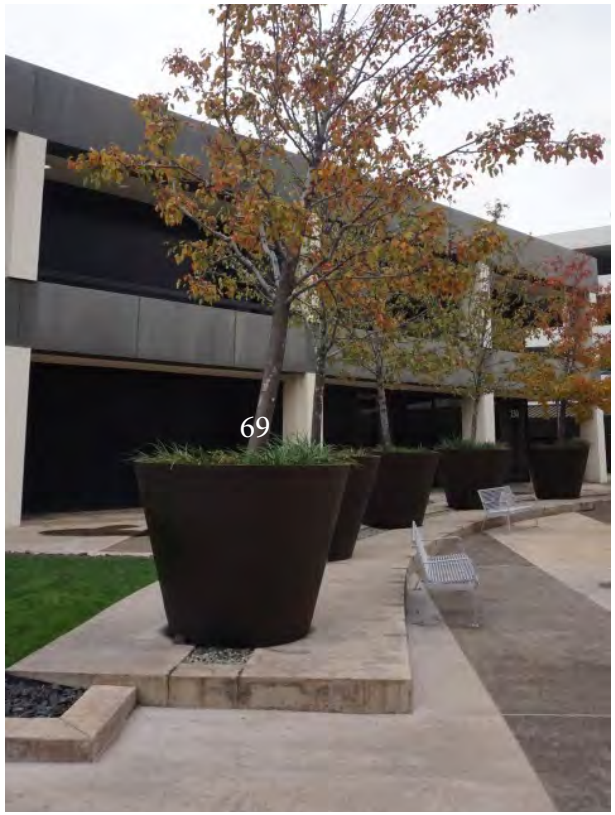
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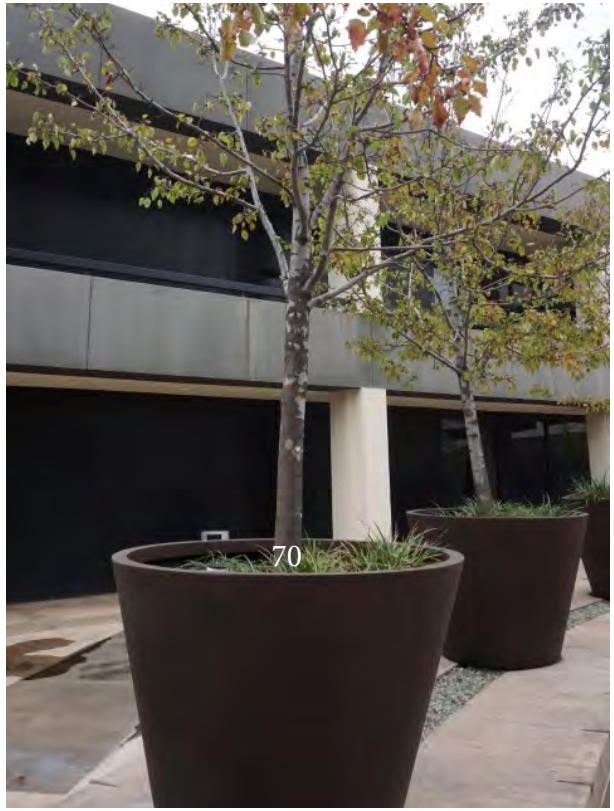
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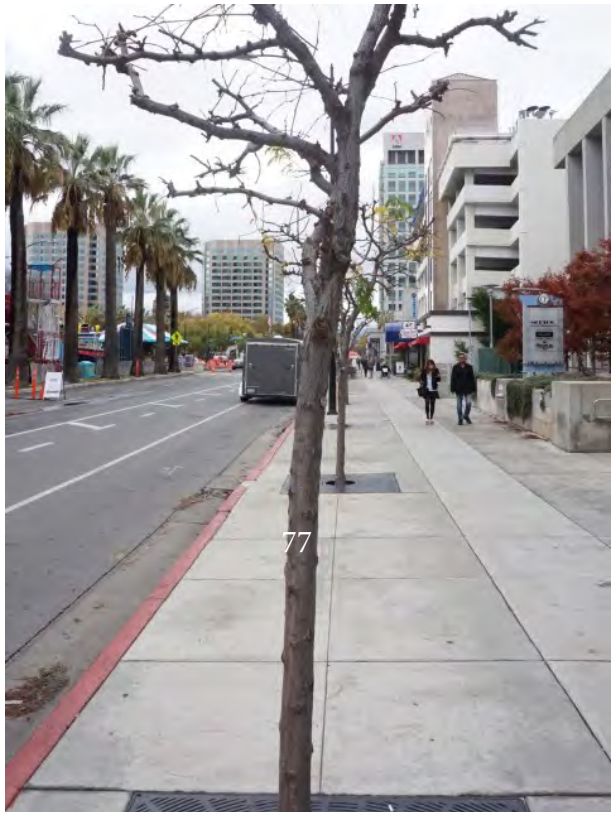
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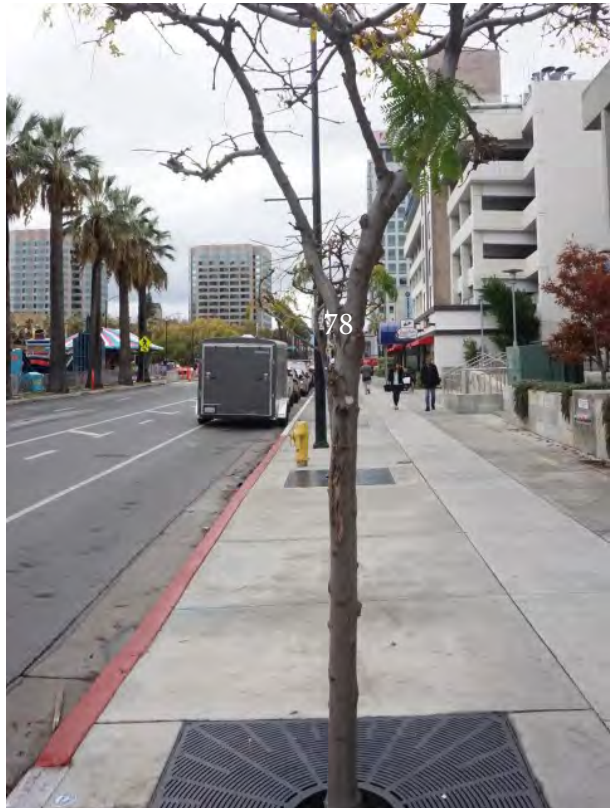
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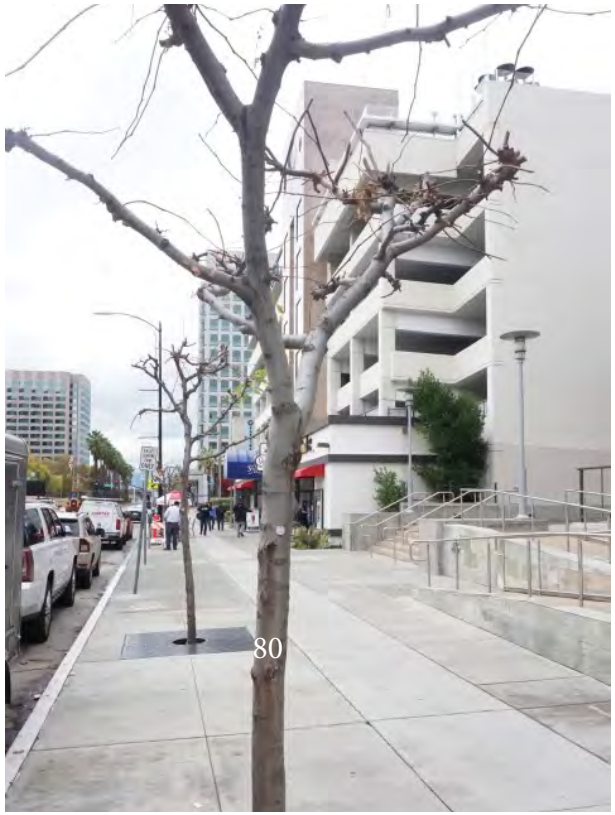
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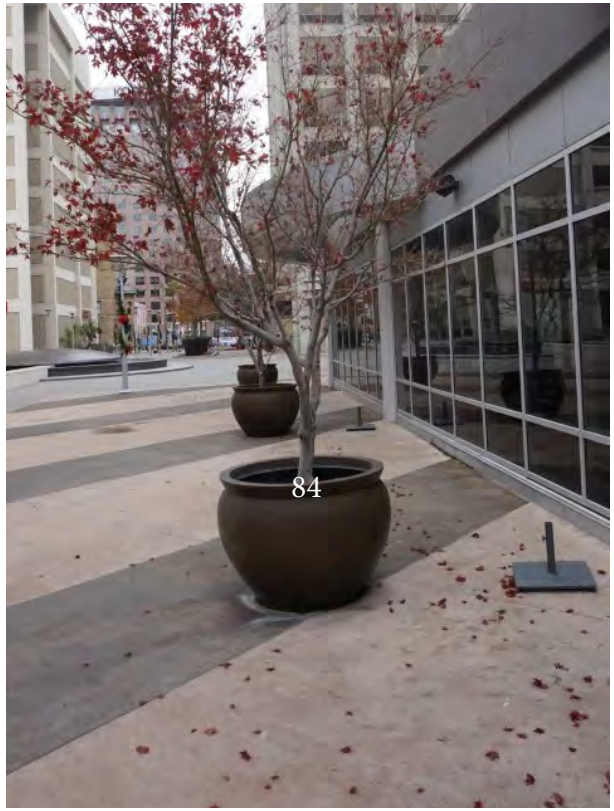
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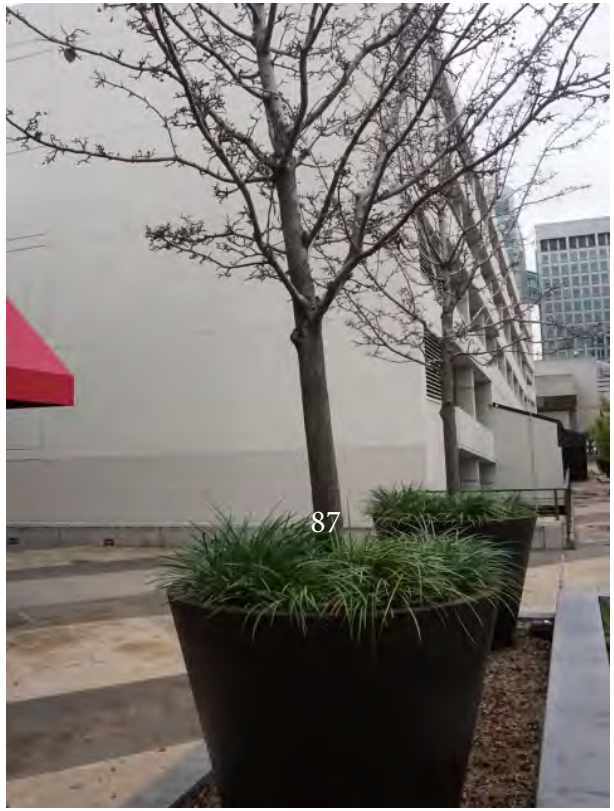
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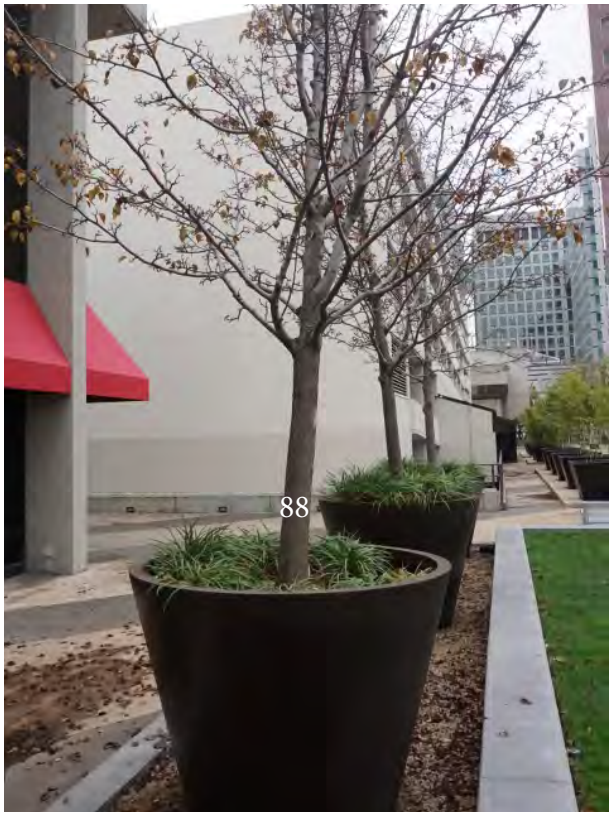
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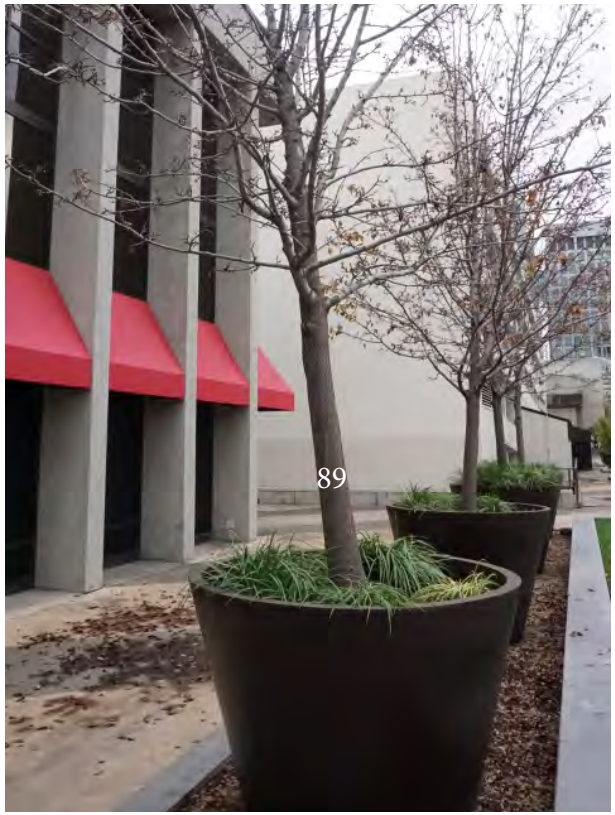
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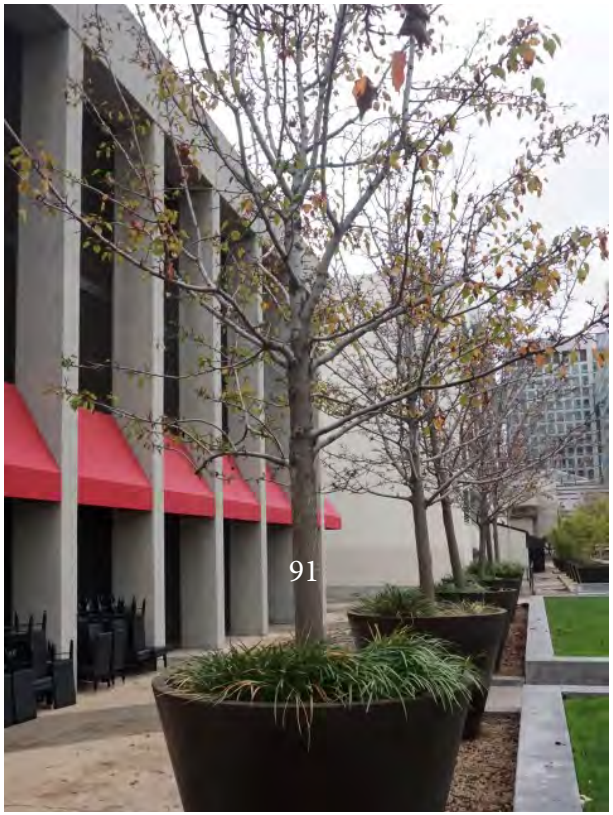
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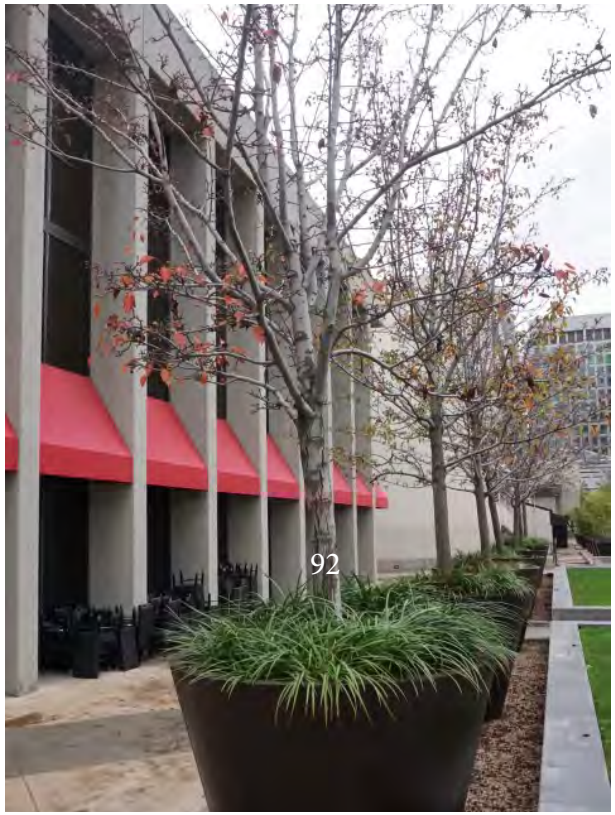
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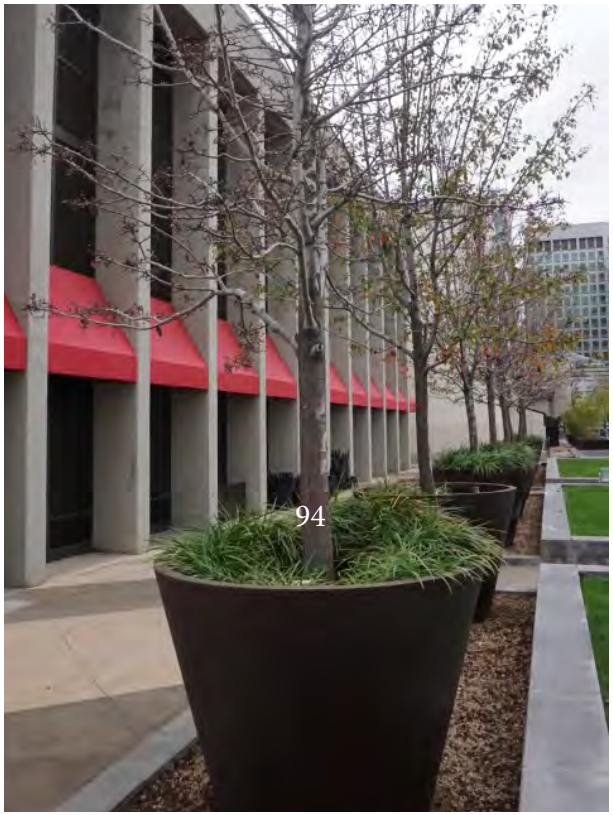
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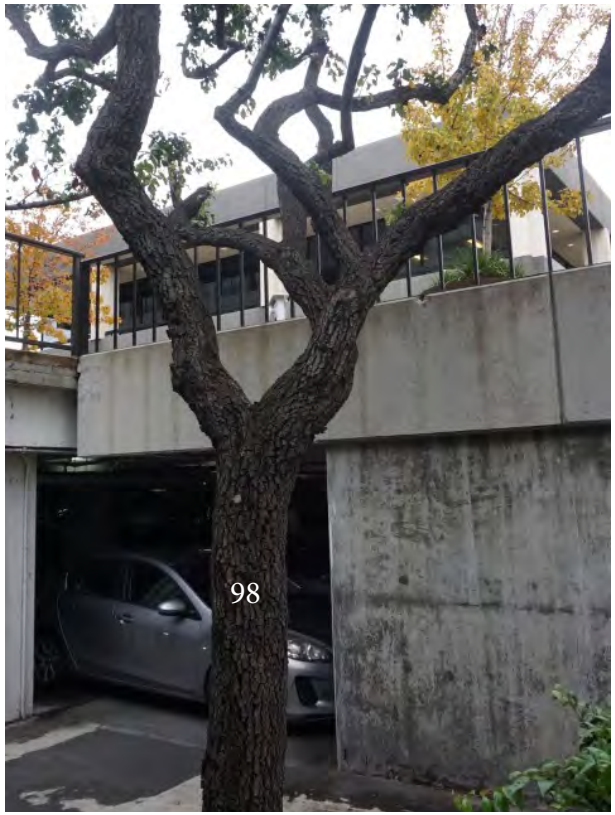
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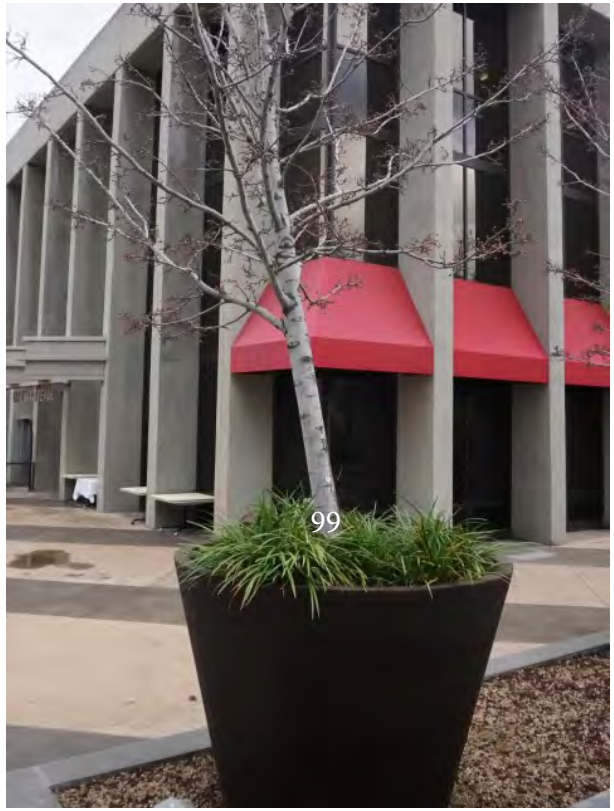
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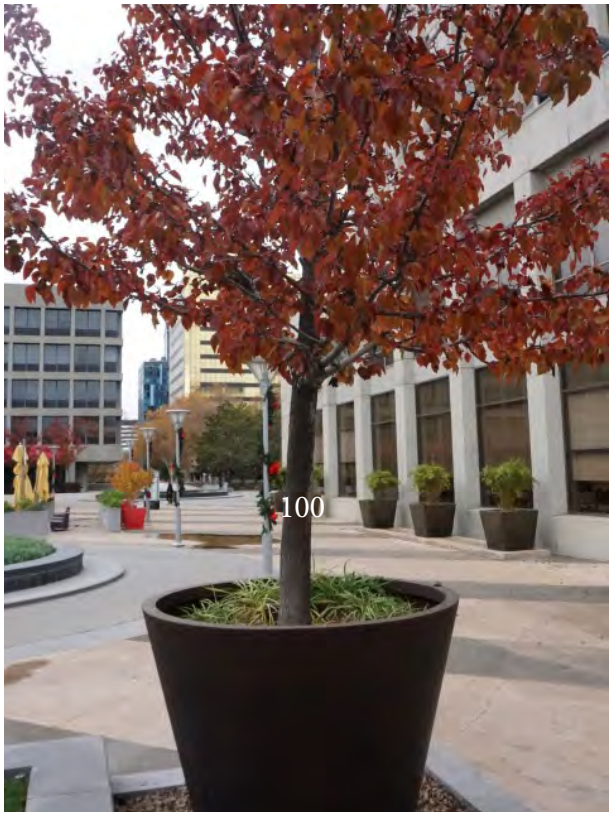
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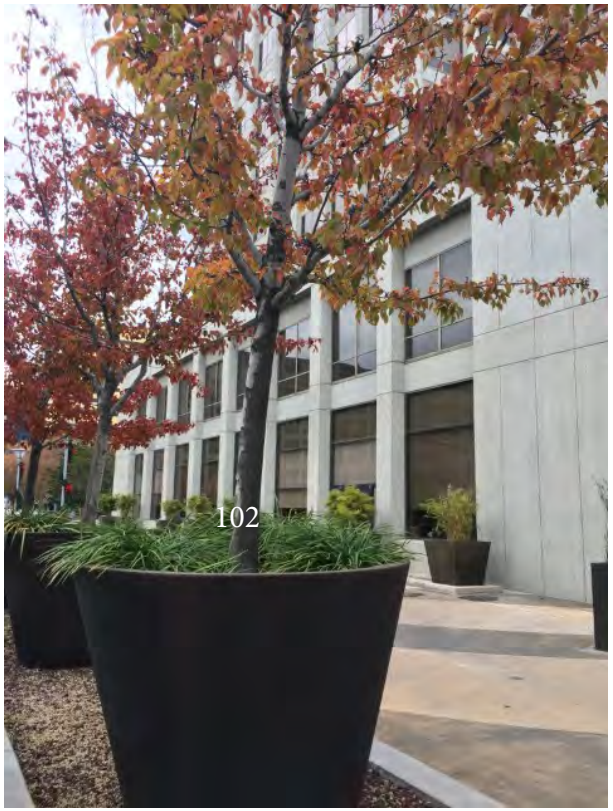
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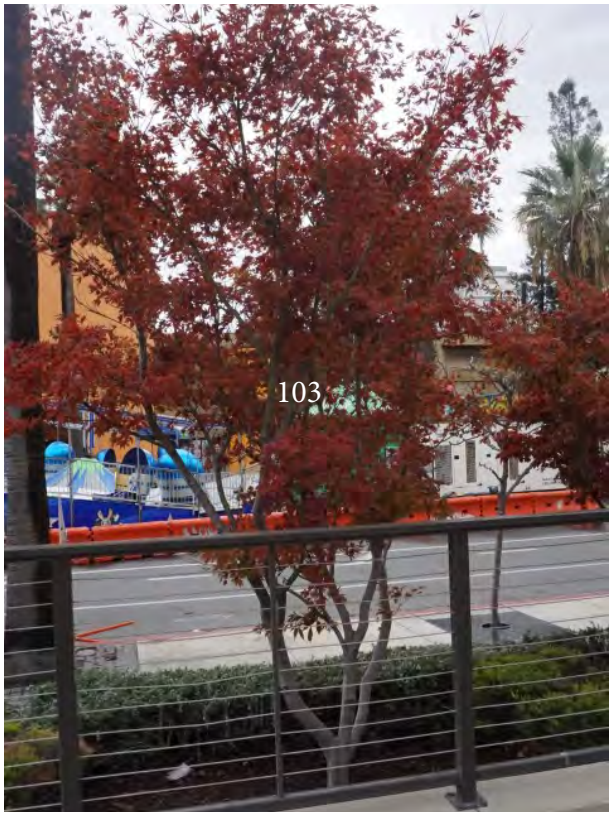
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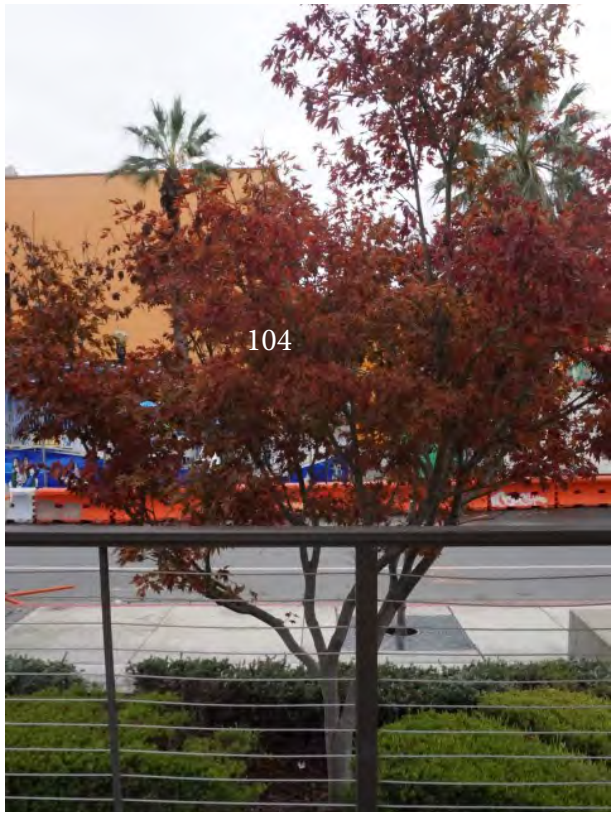
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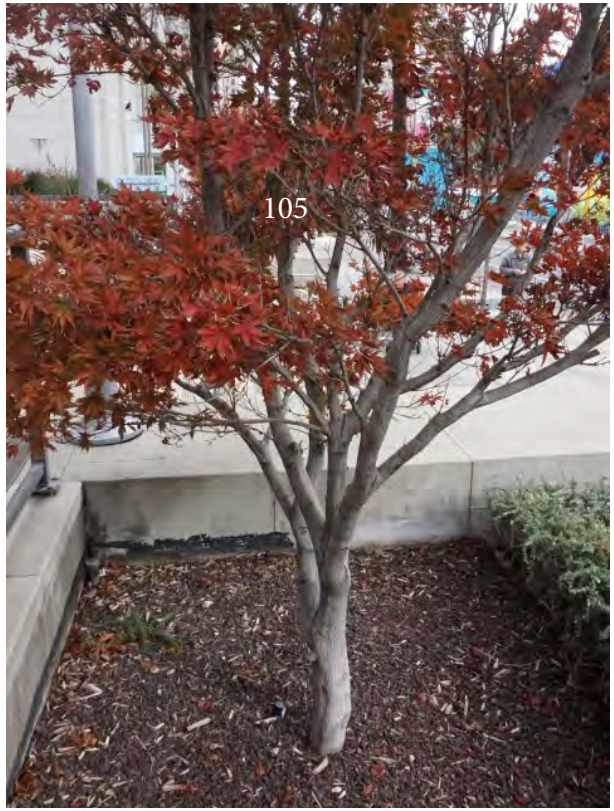
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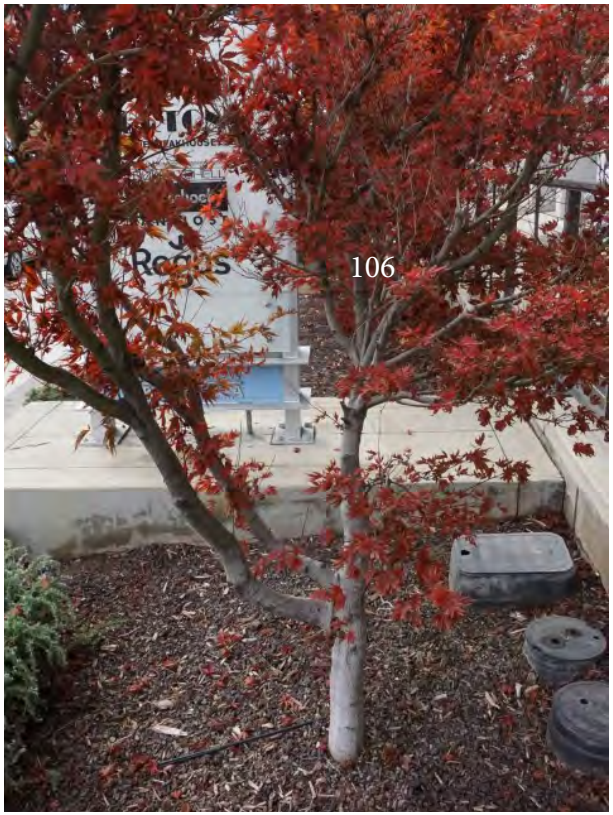
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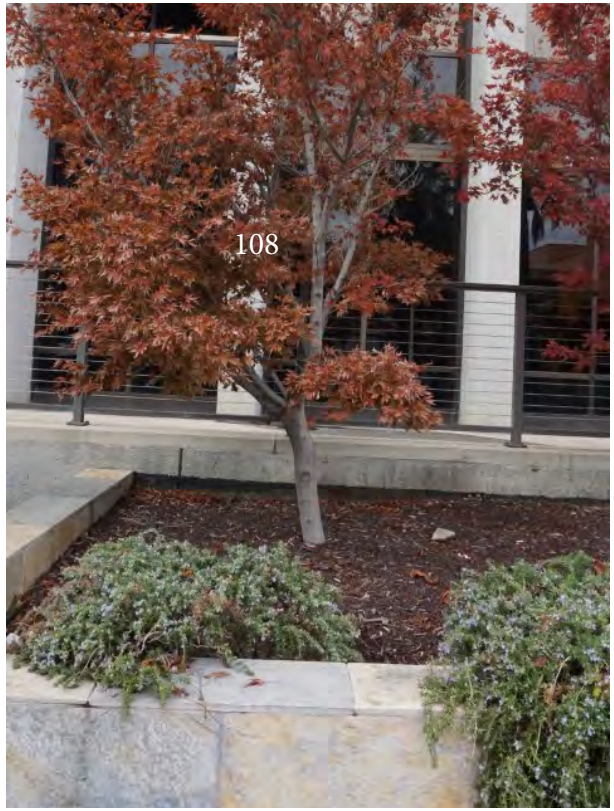
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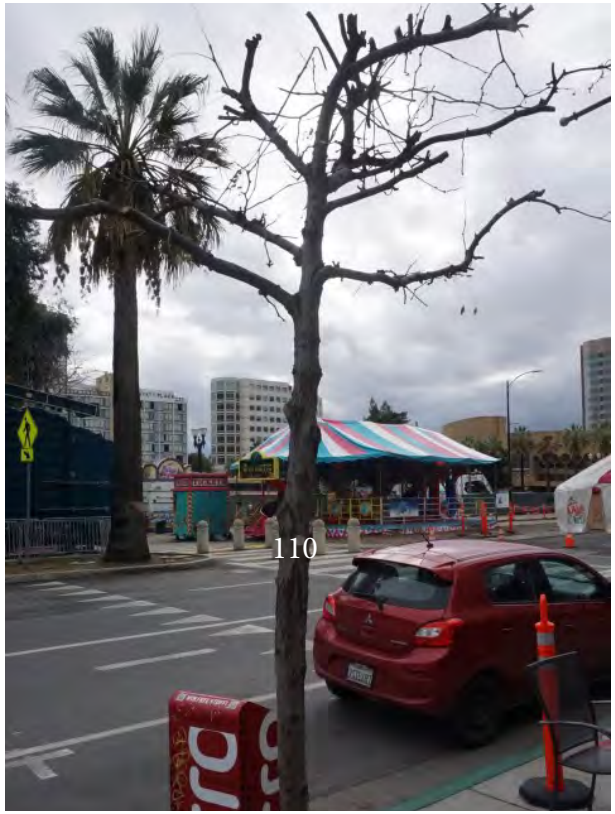
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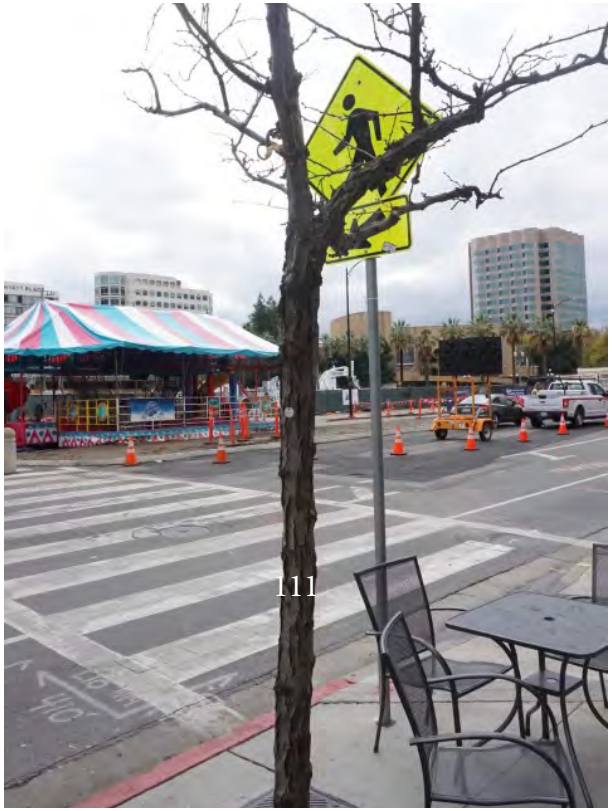
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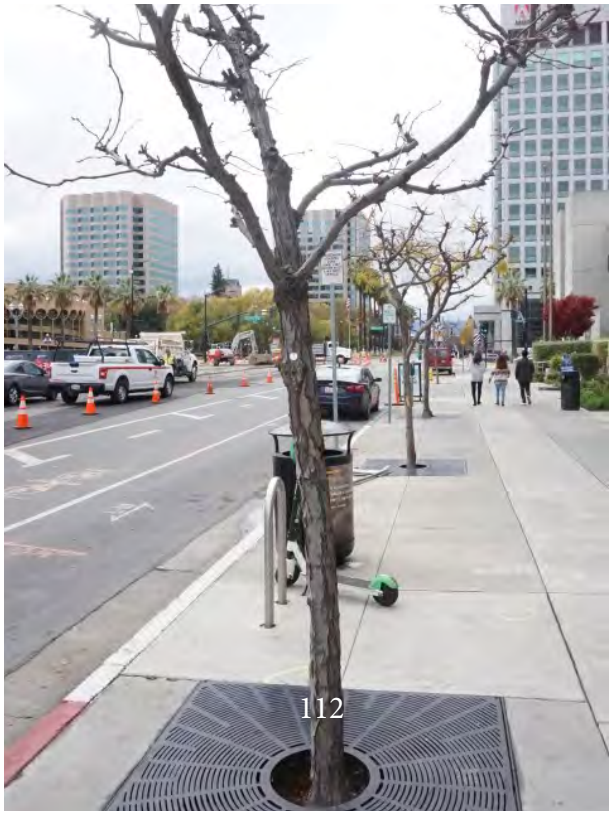
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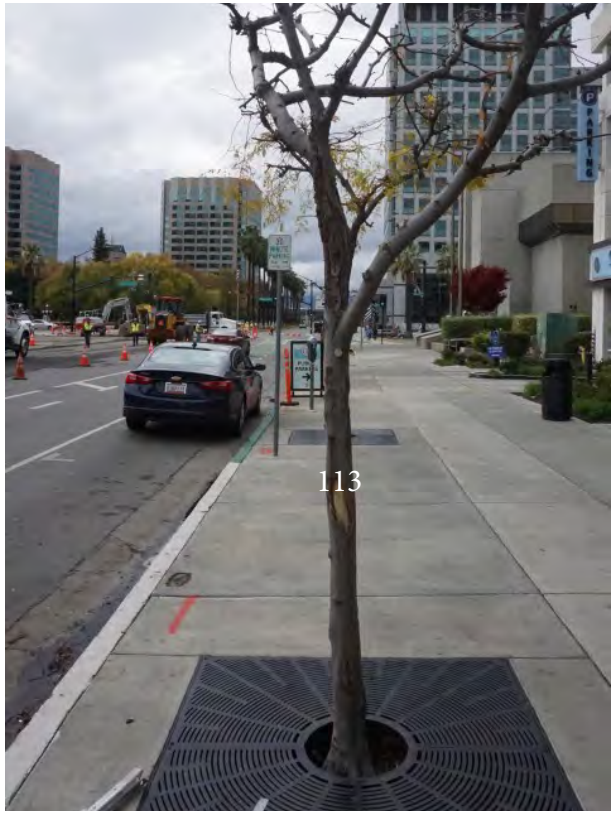
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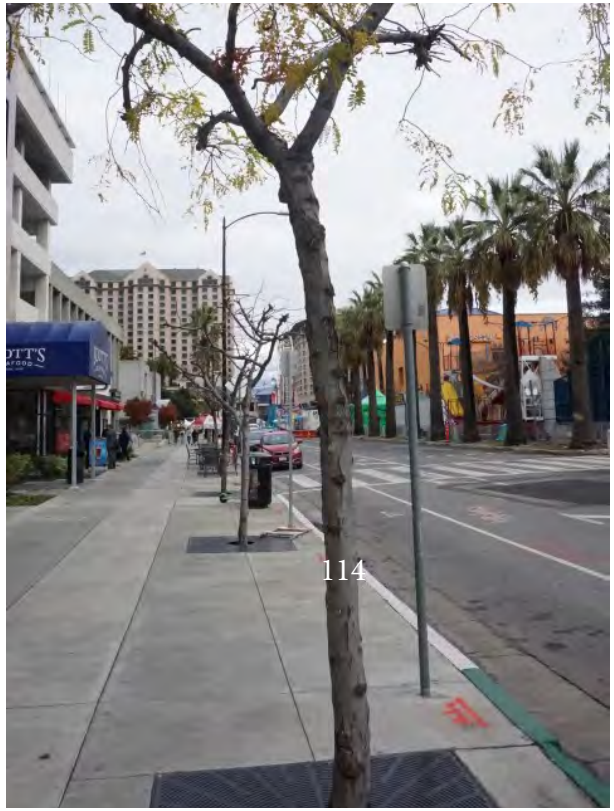
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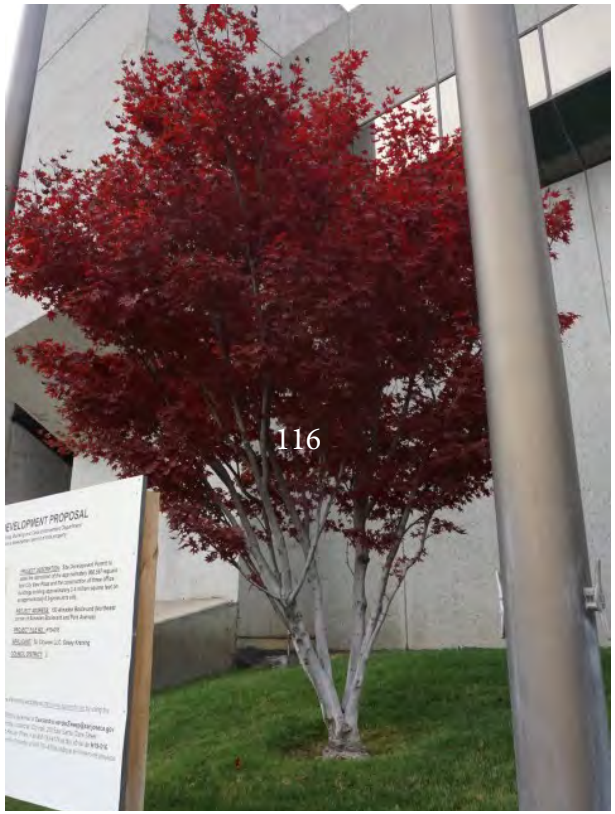

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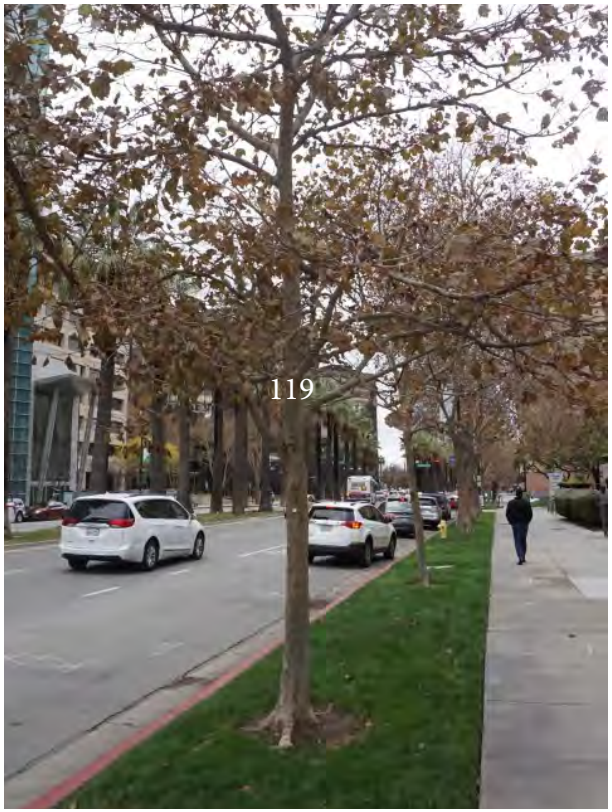

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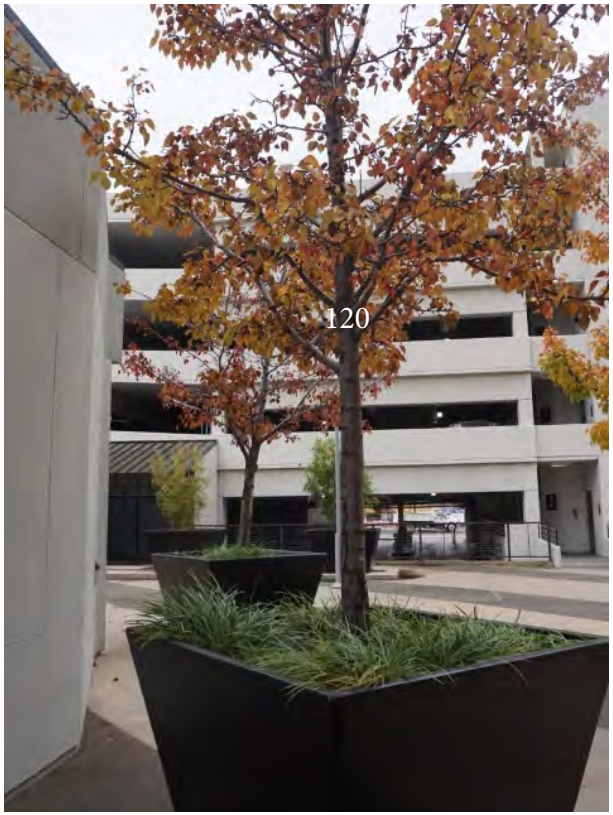
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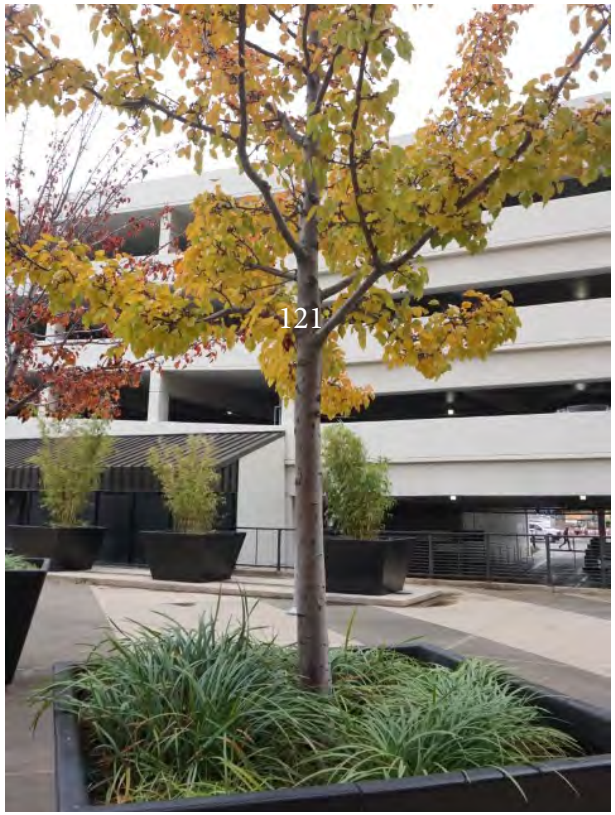
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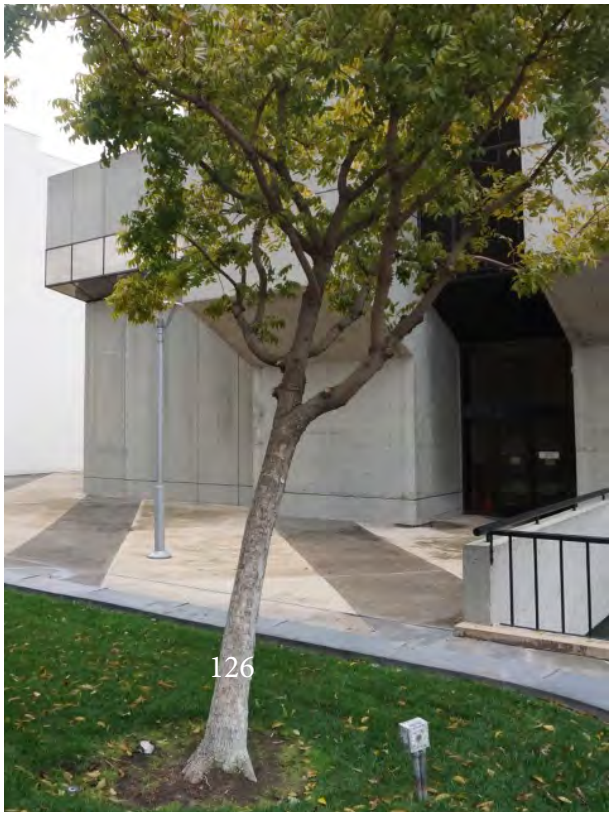

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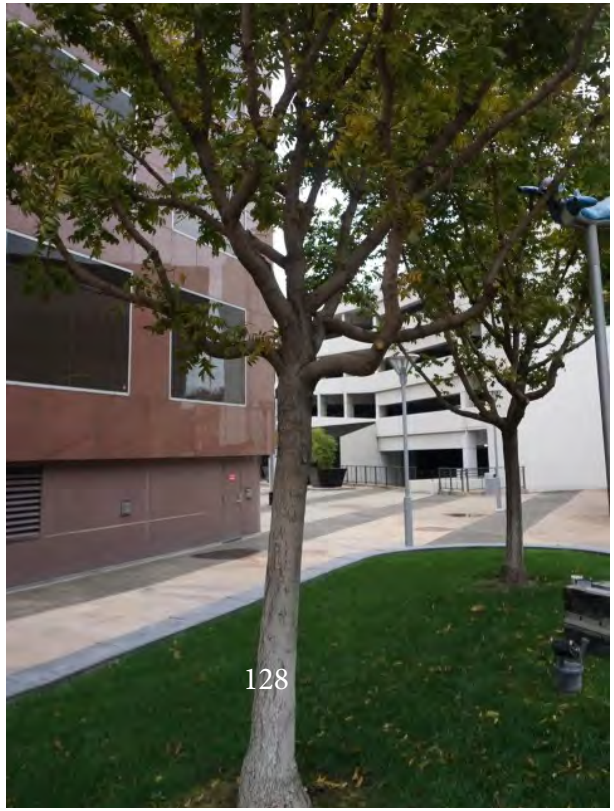

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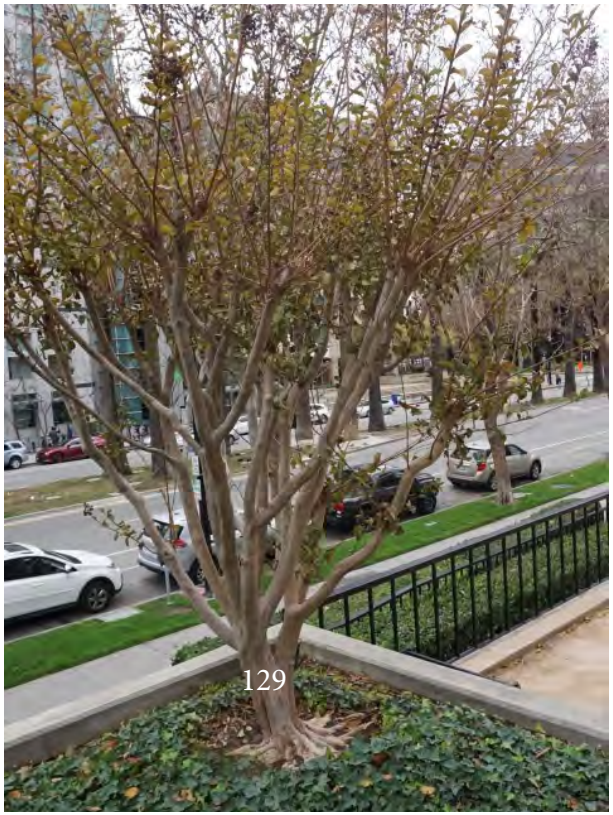
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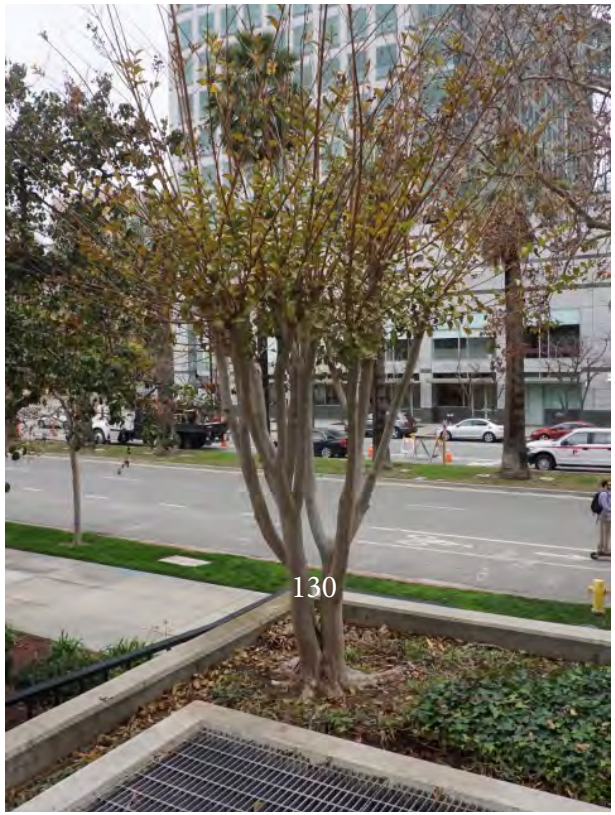
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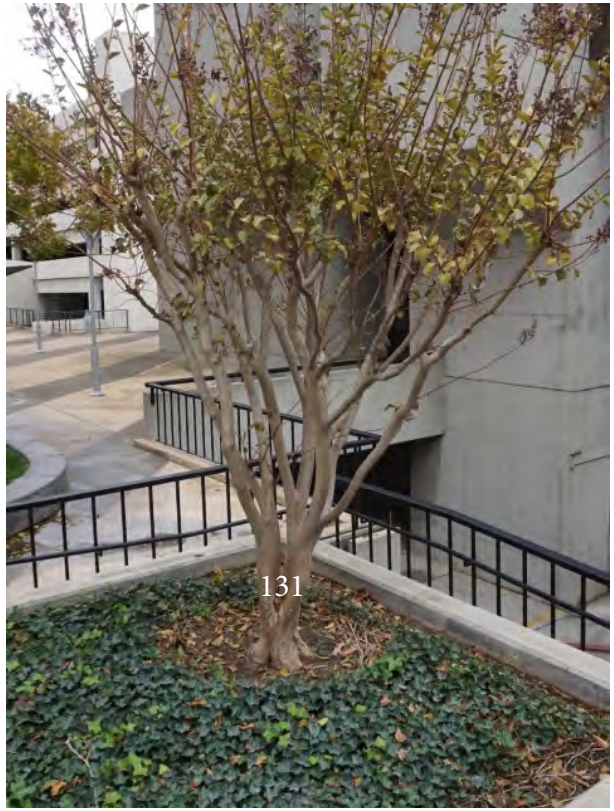
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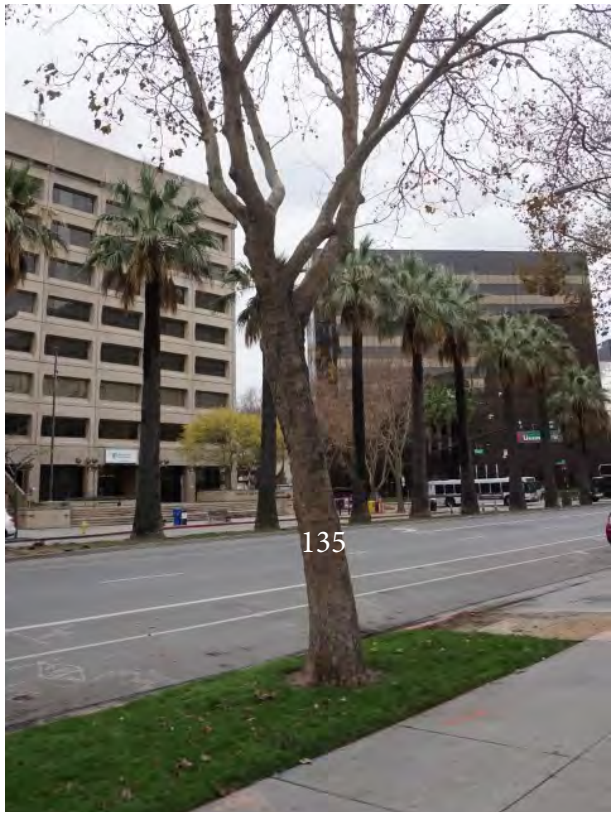
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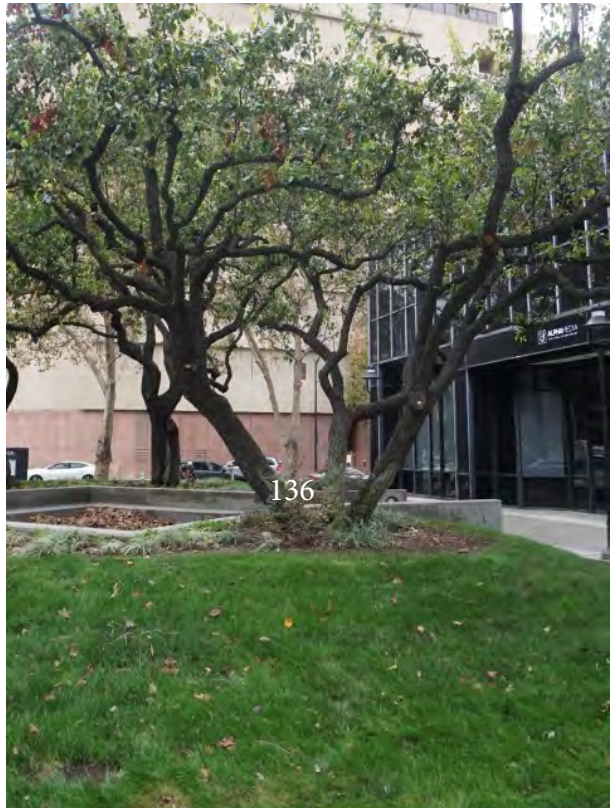
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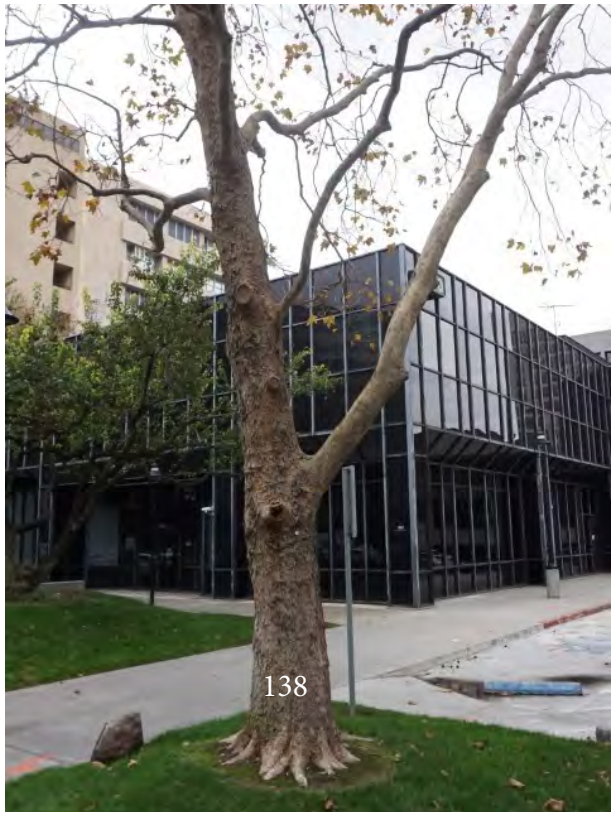
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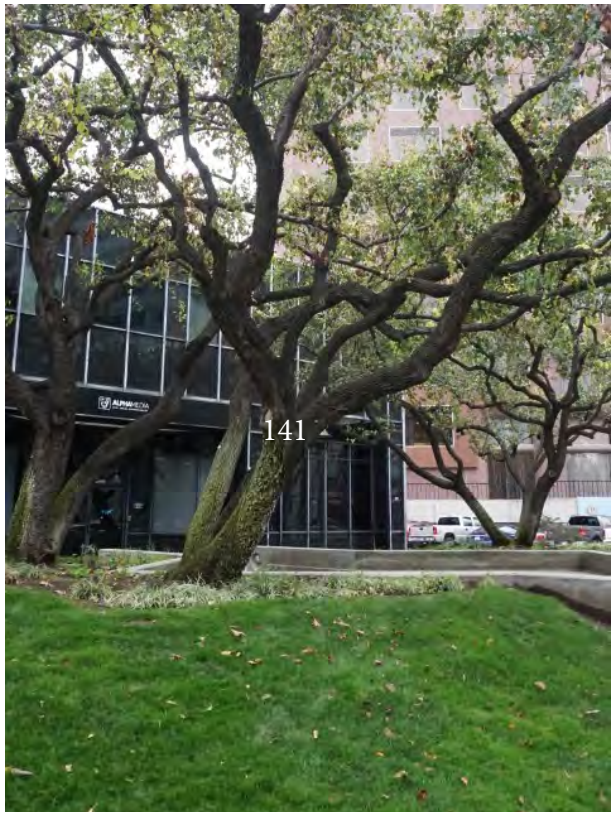
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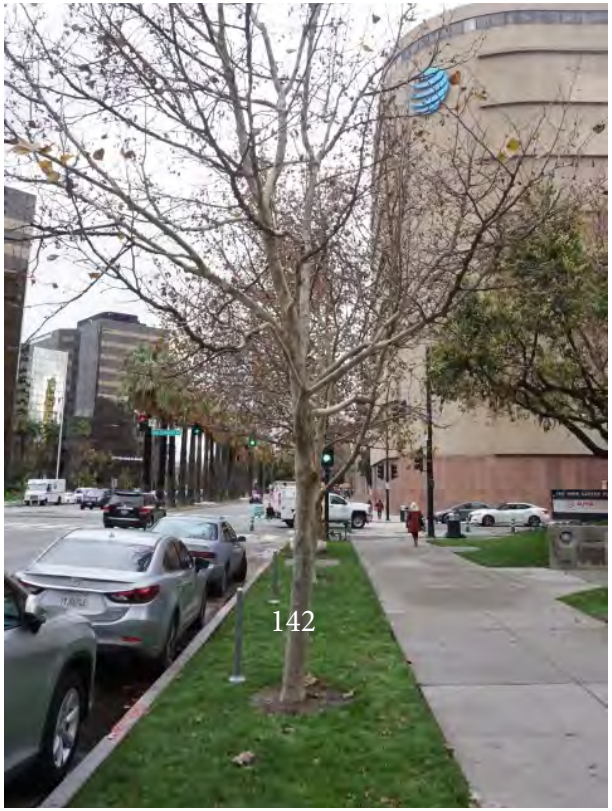
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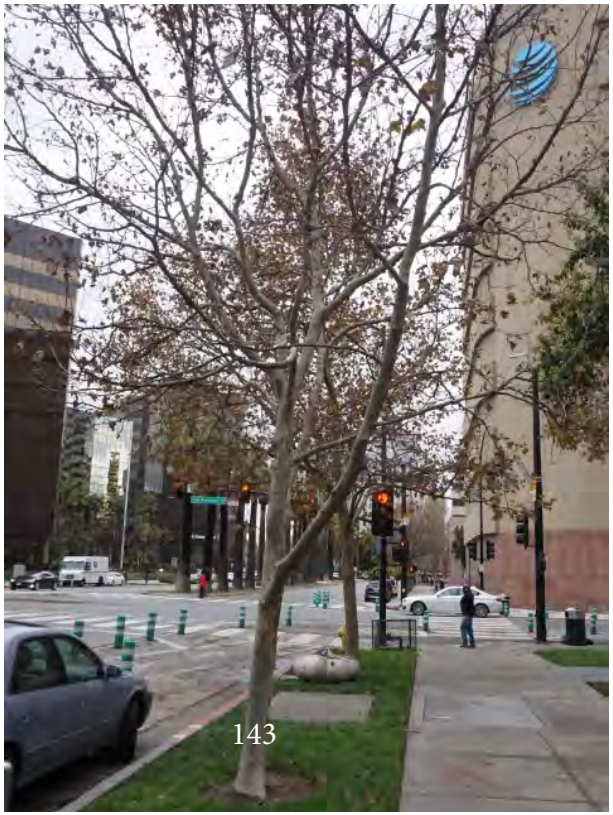

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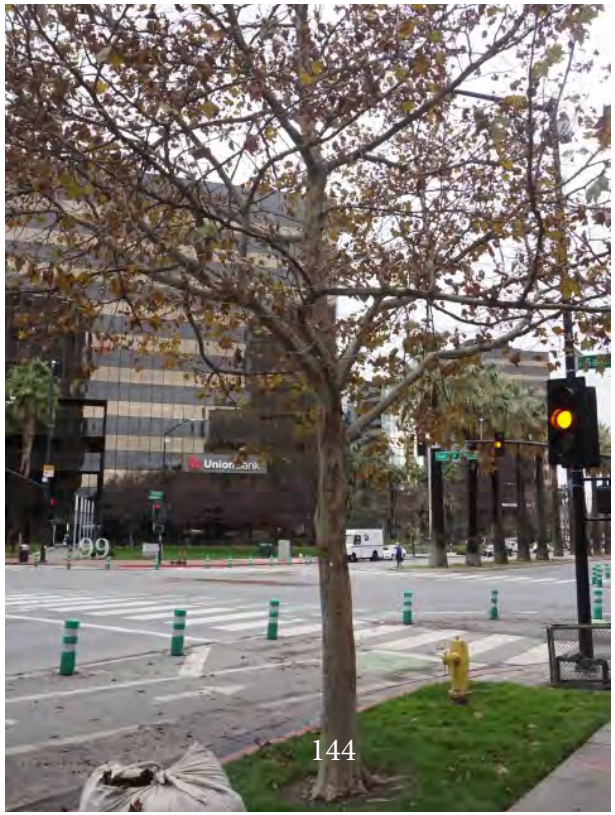

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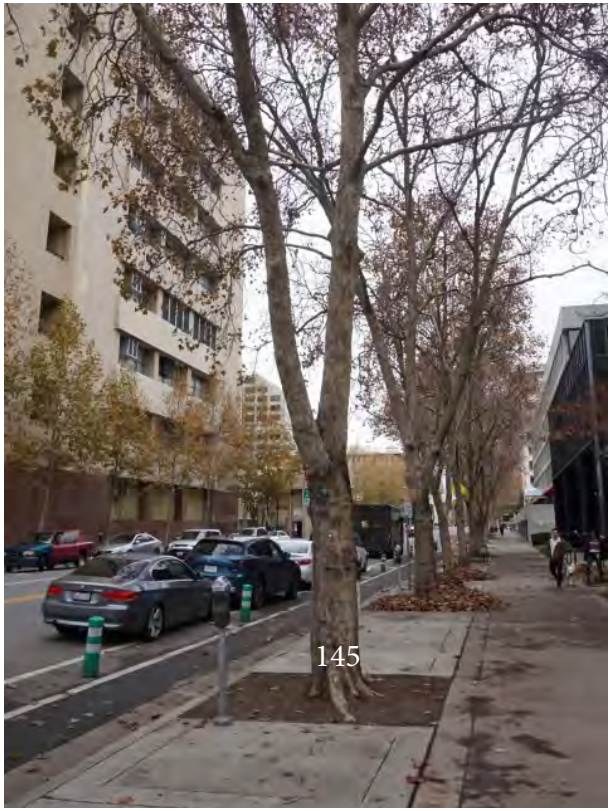

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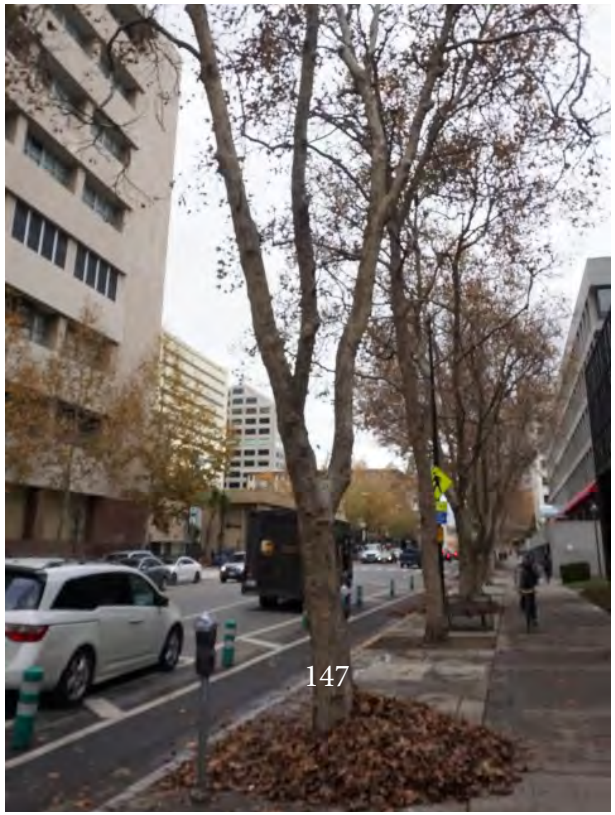
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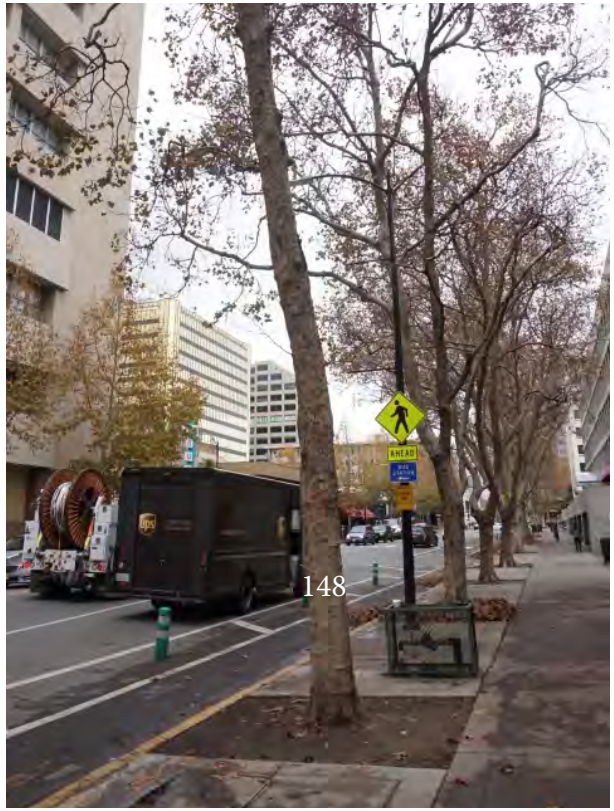
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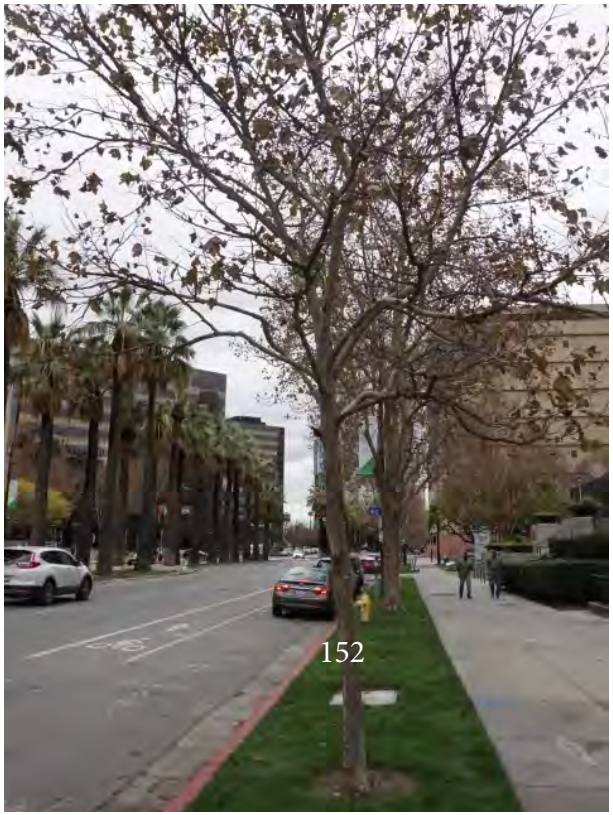
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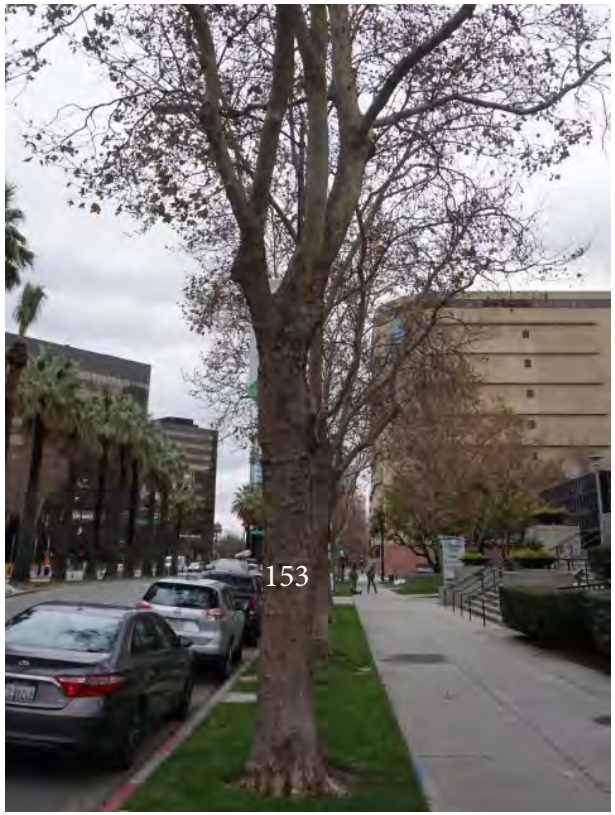
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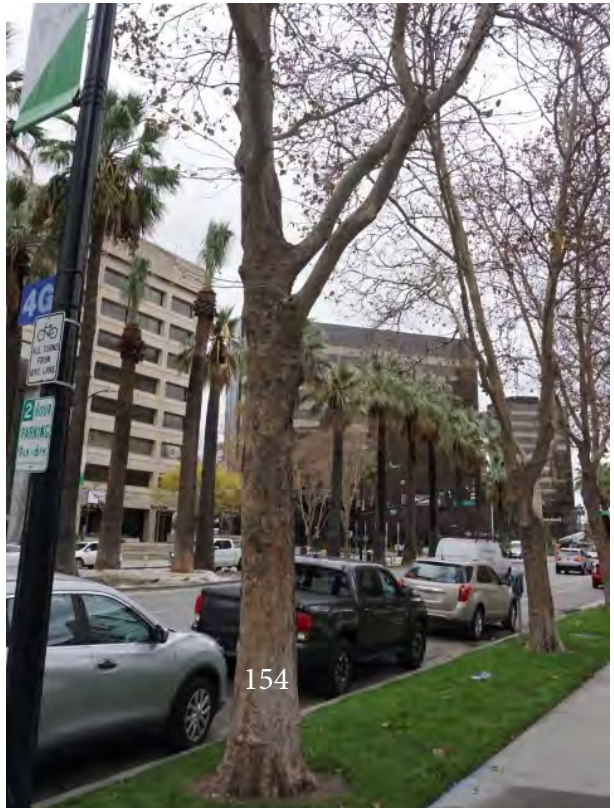
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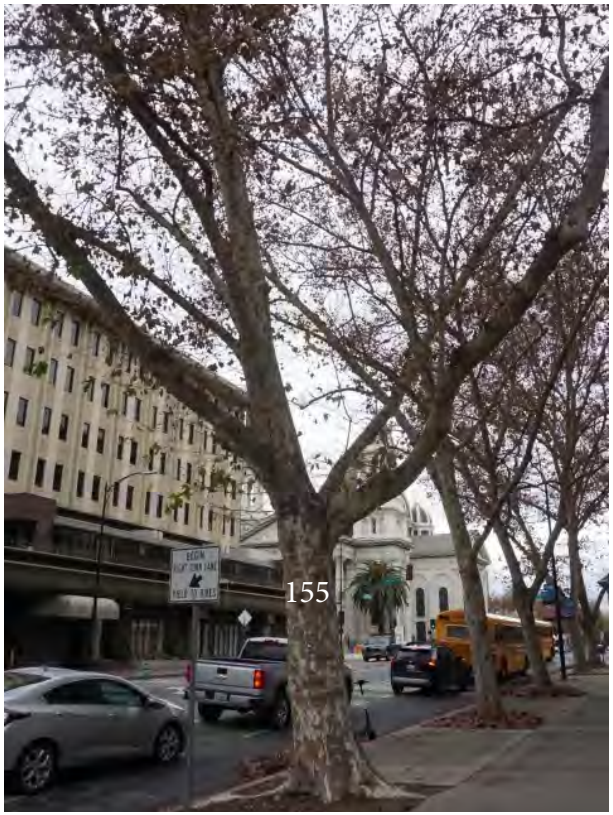
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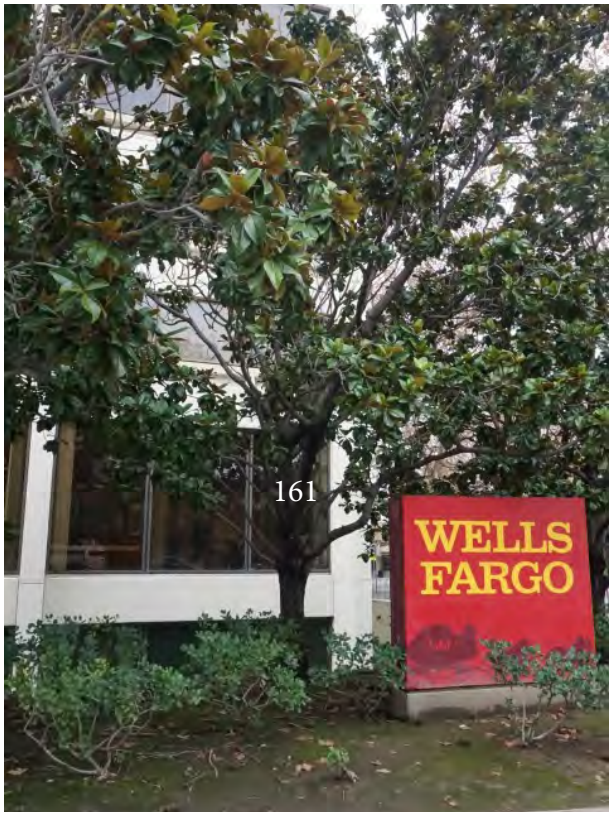

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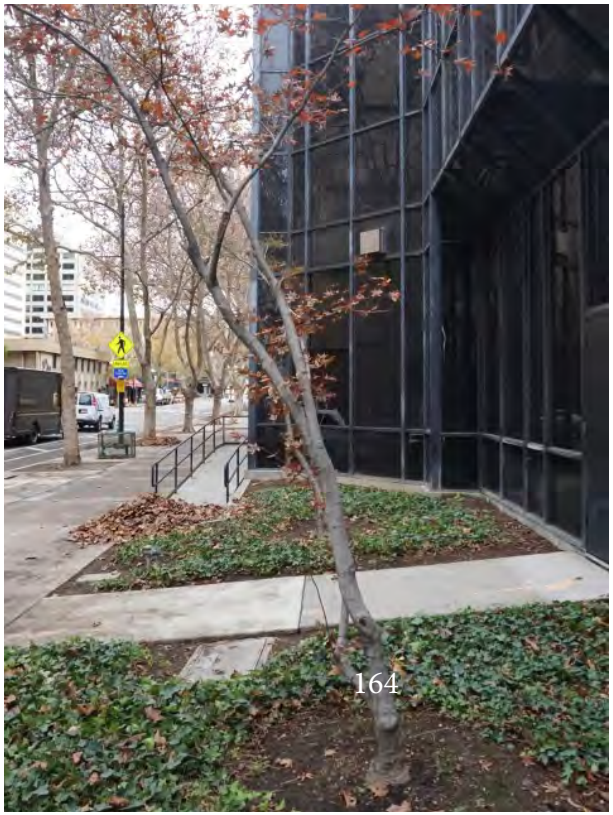
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