Appendix B

Arborist Report

Arborist Report

Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA

PREPARED FOR
Catalyst Development Partners
18 Crow Canyon Court, Suite 190
San Ramon, CA 94583

PREPARED BY:
HortScience, Inc.
325 Ray St.
Pleasanton, CA 94566

May 16, 2016

Arborist Report
Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Exhibits

Arborist Report
Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA

Introduction and Overview

Catalyst Development Partners is planning to redevelop four residential properties on Jamison Way in Castro Valley, CA. Catalyst Development Partners plans to construct a 28 town home housing complex. HortScience, Inc. was asked to prepare an **Arborist Report** for the site as part of the application to Alameda County.

This report provides the following information:

1. Evaluation of the health and structural condition of the trees within the proposed project area based on a visual inspection from the ground.
2. Assessment of the trees that would be preserved and removed based on Catalyst Development Partner's development plans.
3. Guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

Tree Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on March 23, 2016. The survey included trees 6" in diameter and greater, located within and adjacent to the proposed project area. Off-site trees with canopies extending over the property line were included in the inventory. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree as to species;
2. Tagging each tree with an identifying number and recording its location on a map;
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 4.5' above grade;
4. Evaluating the health and structural condition using a scale of 1 – 5:
   - ***5*** - A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of signs and symptoms of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
   - ***4*** - Tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
   - ***3*** - Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care.
   - ***2*** - Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
   - ***1*** - Tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and/or trunk; most of foliage from epicormics; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.
5. Rating the suitability for preservation as "high", "moderate" or "low". Suitability for preservation considers the health, age and structural condition of the tree, and its potential to remain an asset to the site for years to come.
   - ***High***: Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.
   - ***Moderate***: Trees with somewhat declining health and/or structural defects that can be abated with treatment. The tree will require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life span than those in 'high' category.
   - ***Low***: Tree in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to continue to decline, regardless of treatment. The species or individual may have characteristics that are undesirable for landscapes and generally are unsuited for use areas.

Description of Trees

Ninety (90) trees representing 29 species were evaluated (Table 1). For all species combined, trees were in fair (65%) to good (18%) condition with 16% in poor condition. Eight off-site trees were included in the assessment (#15-19, 29, 30 and 32). Descriptions of each tree are found in the ***Tree Assessment*** and approximate locations are plotted on the ***Tree Assessment Map*** (see Exhibits).

Table 1. Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence Jamison Way project. Castro Valley, CA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Boxelder	*Acer negundo*	-	1	-	**1**
Tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	1	4	1	**6**
Deodar cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	-	2	-	**2**
Italian cypress	*Cupressus sempervirens*	-	6	2	**8**
Silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	2	2	-	**4**
English walnut	*Juglans regia*	2	-	1	**3**
Goldenrain tree	*Koelreuteria paniculata*	-	1	-	**1**
Glossy privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	-	4	1	**5**
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	2	3	-	**5**
Mayten	*Maytenus boaria*	-	1	-	**1**
Photinia	*Photinia fraseri*	-	1	-	**1**
Italian stone pine	*Pinus pinea*	-	2	2	**4**
Monterey pine	*Pinus radiata*	1	2	-	**3**
Chir pine	*Pinus roxburghii*	-	-	1	**1**
Tobira	*Pittosporum tobira*	-	1	-	**1**
London plane	*Platanus* x *hispanica*	-	6	1	**7**
Cherry	*Prunus avium*	1	-	-	**1**
Purpleleaf plum	*Prunus cerasifera*	1	3	-	**4**
Plum	*Prunus domestica*	3	4	-	**7**
English laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	1	9	-	**10**
Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	-	1	-	**1**
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	-	2	1	**3**
Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	-	2	2	**4**
Chilean pepper tree	*Schinus polygamus*	-	1	-	**1**
Coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*	-	-	1	**1**
Giant sequoia	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*	-	-	1	**1**
Eastern arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	-	1	-	**1**
Windmill palm	*Trachycarpus fortunei*	-	-	2	**2**
Chinese elm	*Ulmus parvifolia*	-	1	-	**1**
Total		**14**	**60**	**16**	**90**

The trees on these properties were very diverse with only one species contributing 10% or more to the population, English laurel. Many of the species present are not commonly found in the Bay Area including: Douglas fir, chir pine, Chilean pepper tree and giant sequoia.

The most common species assessed was English laurel (10 trees, 11% of population). These trees were growing in the center of the property and along the eastern edge. While large enough to be included in this assessment, these plants have a bush form with multiple stems originating at the base (Photo 1).

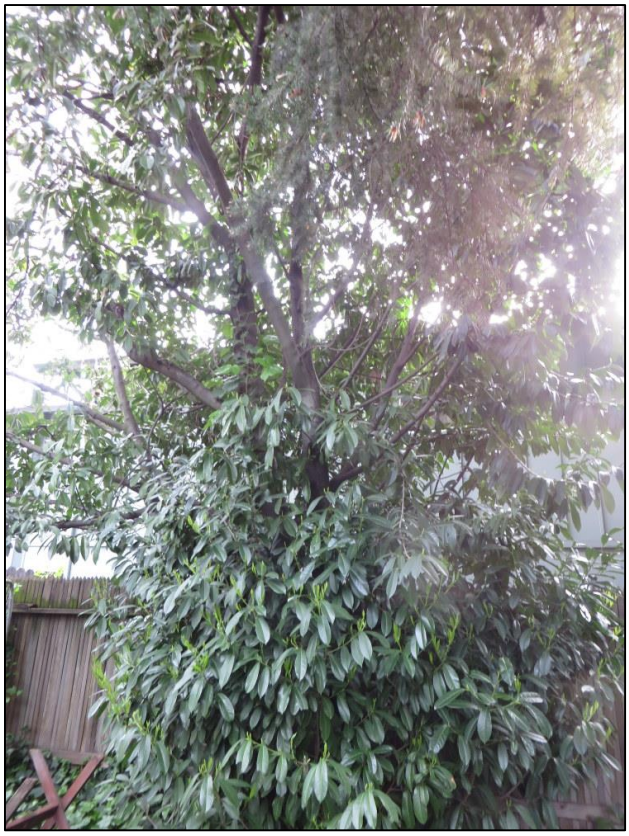

Photo 1 (top) – English laurel #37 is typical of the bush form of the most common tree on-site.

The three largest trees assessed were Italian stone pines (#27, 3 and 67, respectively). Italian stone pine #27 was the largest tree assessed and had a recent branch failure of approximately 36" in diameter (Photo 2). The average trunk diameter of the stone pines was 41" and ranged from 57" to 16". The Italian stone pines ranged from fair (2 trees) to good (2 trees) condition.

Three mature Monterey pines were growing on-site. Tree #53 was nearly dead, #2 had been topped and #23 had red turpentine beetle.

Other notable conifers were assessed:

- A 35" Douglas fir that had codominant leaders fused back together (Photo 3).
- Two deodar cedars (20" and 23" diameter) that had lost their top (Photo 4).
- An off-site coast redwood (30" diameter) in excellent condition.

Four semi-mature coast live oaks were growing on-site. The three single stemmed trees had an average trunk diameter of 20" and ranged from 15 to 28". Two of the oaks were in good condition, and two were in fair condition. Coast live oak #34 was a dominant tree suppressing many of its neighbors (Photo 5).

Seven London planes were growing in the northwestern corner of the property. These trees were in fair (6 trees) to good (1 tree) condition with no trees in poor condition. The London planes ranged from semi-mature (17" diameter) to mature (36" diameter) with an average diameter of 25".

Alameda County protects only trees within the County right-of-way. All trees appear to be on private property and do not require a permit for removal. Protected status of individual trees is identified in the ***Tree Assessment Form*** (see Exhibits).

Photo 2 (top left) – Italian stone pine #27 recently lost a 36" branch.
Photo 3 (top right) – Douglas fir #39 had a codominant main stem that fused back together.
Photo 4 (bottom left) – Deodar cedar #22 had multiple tops.
Photo 5 (bottom right) – Coast live oak #34 was a dominant tree, suppressing many others.

Suitability for Preservation

Before evaluating the impacts that will occur during development, it is important to consider the quality of the tree resource itself, and the potential for individual trees to function well over an extended length of time. Trees that are preserved on development sites must be carefully selected to make sure that they may survive development impacts, adapt to a new environment and perform well in the landscape.

Our goal is to identify trees that have the potential for long-term health, structural stability and longevity. For trees growing in open fields, away from areas where people and property are present, structural defects and/or poor health presents a low risk of damage or injury if they fail. However, we must be concerned about safety in use areas. Therefore, where development encroaches into existing plantings, we must consider their structural stability as well as their potential to grow and thrive in a new environment. Where development will not occur, the normal life cycles of decline, structural failure and death should be allowed to continue.

Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

- **Tree health**
  Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees. For example, Monterey pine #53 is declining and should not be included in the new landscape.

- **Structural integrity**
  Trees with significant amounts of wood decay and other structural defects that cannot be corrected are likely to fail. Such trees should not be preserved in areas where damage to people or property is likely. Silver dollar gum #44 is an example of such a tree.

- **Species response**
  There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. For instance, coast live oak is more tolerant of construction impacts than Monterey pine.

- **Tree age and longevity**
  Old trees, while having significant emotional and aesthetic appeal, have limited physiological capacity to adjust to an altered environment. Young trees are better able to generate new tissue and respond to change.

- **Species invasiveness**
  Species that spread across a site and displace desired vegetation are not always appropriate for retention. This is particularly true when indigenous species are displaced. The California Invasive Plant Inventory Database (http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/) lists species identified as being invasive. Castro Valley is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Tree of heaven is listed as moderately invasive and purpleleaf plum is listed as limited invasiveness.

  Limited invasiveness is defined as “species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.”

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment (see ***Tree Assessment*** in Exhibits, and Table 2). We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not recommend retention of trees with low suitability for preservation in areas where people or property will be present. Retention of trees with moderate suitability for preservation depends upon the intensity of proposed site changes.

Table 2: Tree suitability for preservation
Jamison Way, CA

High	These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Eight trees had high suitability for preservation.
Moderate	Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be abated with treatment. These trees require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life-spans than those in the "high" category. Forty-two (42) trees had moderate suitability for preservation.
Low	Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas. Forty (40) trees had low suitability for preservation.

Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations

The ***Tree Assessment*** was the reference point for tree health, condition, and suitability for preservation. Detailed construction plans have yet to be prepared. I used the *Jamison Townhomes Tree Location Plan* created April 13, 2016 by MacKay & Somps to estimate impacts to trees. The plan includes constructing residential units, roads, parking areas, bioretention areas and associated landscapes. Potential impacts from construction were estimated for each tree.

Due to the density of development, opportunities for tree preservation are likely not possible for on-site trees. The entire site will be under construction requiring the removal of all 82 on-site trees.

The off-site trees will experience root damage from demolition and construction of the project and will require pruning for clearance in some instances (Table 3). Damage to off-site trees can be minimized by limiting grading and excavation near off-site trees and careful selection of fencing/wall design around the perimeter of the site. I recommend moving the pedestrian pathway near tree #29 and 30 farther away from the edge of the property to allow more rooting space for these two trees and a Tree Protection Zone of five feet from the property line for trees #16-19, 29 and 30. Preservation of the eight off-site trees is predicated on providing the tree with adequate protected space (**Tree Protection Zones** listed in Table 3 and 4) and following the ***Tree Protection Guidelines*** (see below). Once detailed development plans are prepared, the project arborist should re-evaluate the ability to preserve these trees.

Table 3: Disposition of off-site trees
Jamison Way, CA

Tag #	Species	Diameter	Disposition	Comments
15	Purpleleaf plum	10	Potentially preserve	Prune for clearance
16	Coast redwood	30	Potentially preserve	Prune for clearance, Tree Protection Zone 5 feet from property boundary
17	Callery pear	12	Potentially preserve	Tree Protection Zone 5 feet from property boundary
18	Windmill palm	12	Potentially preserve	Tree Protection Zone 5 feet from property boundary
19	Windmill palm	8	Potentially preserve	Tree Protection Zone 5 feet from property boundary
29	Callery pear	15	Potentially preserve	Tree Protection Zone 5 feet from property boundary
30	Callery pear	12	Potentially preserve	Tree Protection Zone 5 feet from property boundary
32	Chinese elm	15	Potentially preserve	-

Tree Preservation Guidelines

The following recommendations will help reduce impacts to trees from development and maintain and improve their health and vitality through the clearing, grading and construction phases.

Design recommendations

1. Project plans affecting the trees shall be reviewed by the Consulting Arborist with regard to tree impacts. These include, but are not limited to, demolition plans, site plans, improvement plans, utility and drainage plans, grading plans, and landscape and irrigation plans.

2. A **Tree Protection Zone** shall be established around each tree to be preserved (Table 5). No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials shall occur within that zone without approval of the Consulting Arborist.

Table 4: Tree Protection Zones
Jamison Way, Castro Valley, CA

Tag #	Species	Diameter	Tree Protection Zone
15	Purpleleaf plum	10	-
16	Coast redwood	30	5 feet from property boundary
17	Callery pear	12	5 feet from property boundary
18	Windmill palm	12	5 feet from property boundary
19	Windmill palm	8	5 feet from property boundary
29	Callery pear	15	5 feet from property boundary
30	Callery pear	12	5 feet from property boundary
32	Chinese elm	15	-

3. Include trees to be preserved and **Tree Protection Zones (TPZs**) on all construction plans.

4. No underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be placed in the **Tree Protection Zone**.

5. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching will occur within the **Tree Protection Zone**.

6. As trees withdraw water from the soil, expansive soils may shrink within the root area. Therefore, foundations, footings and pavements on expansive soils near trees should be designed to withstand differential displacement.

7. Perimeter fencing should be designed with a discontinuous footing to minimize root damage to off-site trees #16-19, 29 and 30.

Pre-construction treatments and recommendations

1. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the **Tree Protection Zone** prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences shall be 6 ft. chain link or equivalent as approved by the Consulting Arborist. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed.

2. Tree(s) to be removed that have branches extending into the canopy of tree(s) to remain must be removed by a qualified arborist and not by construction contractors. The qualified arborist shall remove the tree in a manner that causes no damage to the tree(s) and understory to remain. Tree stumps shall be ground 12” below ground surface.

3. All tree work shall comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act as well as California Fish and Wildlife code 3503 & 3503.5 to not disturb nesting birds. Tree pruning and removal should be scheduled outside of the breeding season to avoid scheduling delays. Breeding bird surveys should be conducted prior to tree work. Qualified biologists should be involved in establishing work buffers for active nests.

Recommendations for tree protection during construction

1. Prior to beginning work, the contractors working in the vicinity of trees to be preserved are required to meet with the Consulting Arborist at the site to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas and tree protection measures.

2. All contractors shall conduct operations in a manner that will prevent damage to trees to be preserved.

3. Any grading, construction, demolition or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.

4. Tree protection fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission of the Consulting Arborist.

5. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside fenced areas at all times.

6. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of and be supervised by the Consulting Arborist.

7. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.

8. No excess soil, chemicals, debris, equipment or other materials shall be dumped or stored within the **Tree Protection Zone**.

9. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist and not by construction personnel.

Maintenance of impacted trees
Preserved trees will experience a physical environment different from that pre-development. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be monitored. Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, replanting and irrigation may be required. In addition, provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority. As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or entire trees increases. Therefore, annual inspection for structural condition is recommended.

If you have any questions about my observations or recommendations, please contact me.

HortScience, Inc.

Ryan Gilpin, M.S.
Certified Arborist #WE-10268A

Exhibits

Tree Assessment Map

Tree Assessment Form

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Tree Inventory Map

Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA

Prepared for:
Catalyst Development Partners

March 2016

Notes:
1. Tree locations are approximate.

2. Basemap is ESRI aerial image.

N

HORT SCIENCE

325 Ray Street
Pleasanton, CA 94566
Phone (925) 484-0211
Fax (925) 484-0596

Tree Assessment

Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA
March 2016

HORT SCIENCE

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
1	English walnut	11	No	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 5 feet with extensive trunk decay; narrow crown; deciduous.
2	Monterey pine	26,20,12	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 2 feet; topped for utilities; moderate vigor.
3	Italian stone pine	44,24	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 3 feet; topped for utilities; recent large pruning wounds.
4	London plane	26	No	4	Moderate	Previously topped; needs to be restructured; nice tree.
5	Eastern arborvitae	9,8,6	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base with partial failure; crown raised to 10 feet.
6	Goldenrain tree	19	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 4 feet; pruned harshly on east side.
7	Mayten	9	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8 feet; weeping form; low vigor with dieback.
8	London plane	25	No	3	Moderate	Previously topped; narrow crown; growing in group of 5 planes; covered in ivy.
9	London plane	24	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 8 feet; previously topped; narrow crown; growing in group of 5 planes.
10	London plane	17	No	3	Moderate	Previously topped; narrow crown; growing in group of 5 planes; covered in ivy.
11	London plane	23	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 15 feet; previously topped; narrow crown; growing in group of 5 planes; covered in ivy.
12	London plane	23	No	3	Moderate	Previously topped with cavities at previous attachments; narrow crown; growing in group of 5 planes.
13	London plane	36	No	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 6 feet; previously topped; cannot be restructured.
14	Glossy privet	6,5,4,4,3	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; bushy; at edge of property.
15	Purpleleaf plum	10	No	3	Moderate	Offsite; trunk 5 feet from fence; canopy extends 8 feet over; cannot see majority of tree.

Tree Assessment

Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA
March 2016

HORT SCIENCE

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
16	Coast redwood	30	No	5	High	Off-site; nice tree; trunk 5 feet from fence; canopy extends 15 feet over fence; cannot see base.
17	Callery pear	12	No	3	Low	Off-site; topped; trunk 5 feet from fence; extends 5 feet over fence; cannot see majority of tree.
18	Windmill palm	12	No	5	High	Off-site; nice tree; at edge of fence; overhanging 5 feet.
19	Windmill palm	8	No	5	High	Off-site; nice tree; at edge of fence; overhanging 3 feet.
20	Italian stone pine	16	No	3	Low	Leaning west; topped under utilities.
21	Photinia	6,4,4,4,4,3,3,	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; bushy; under cedar.
22	Deodar cedar	23	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise in upper crown; trunk sweeps south; minor dieback.
23	Monterey pine	39	No	3	Low	Removed codominant trunks arise from 5 feet; narrow upright raised thin crown; minor red turpentine beetle.
24	Glossy privet	8,7,4	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; bushy; growing in crook at house.
25	Purpleleaf plum	11	No	2	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 6 feet; half dead.
26	Purpleleaf plum	9,8	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from base; bushy; good vigor.
27	Italian stone pine	57	No	4	High	Nice tree; recent failure of 36 inch branch to west; dense crown.
28	Giant sequoia	17	No	4	Moderate	Nice tree; not suited for bay area; at edge of stone pines canopy.
29	Callery pear	15	No	4	High	Off-site; multiple trunks arise from 8 feet; cannot see trunk; wide spreading crown; good vigor.
30	Callery pear	12	No	3	Low	Off-site; topped; trunk 5 feet from fence; extends 5 feet over fence; cannot see majority of tree.
31	English walnut	9	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 6 feet; good young tree.
32	Chinese elm	15	No	3	Low	Off-site; previously topped; 8 feet from corn; overhangs property by 8 feet.

Tree Assessment

Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA
March 2016

HORT SCIENCE

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
33	Plum	7,6,5,5,4,3	No	3	Moderate	Bushy; growing under oak.
34	Coast live oak	28	No	4	High	Multiple trunks arise from 15 feet; minor dieback; dominant tree.
35	Plum	7,7,4	No	1	Low	All but dead; bushy; growing under oak.
36	Plum	8,7,7,5	No	2	Low	Covered in ivy; bushy; growing under oak.
37	English laurel	10,7	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from base; dieback in upper crown; bushy.
38	English laurel	6	No	3	Moderate	Dieback in upper crown; bushy; under fir.
39	Douglas fir	35	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 25 feet then fused back together; lost top.
40	English laurel	6,5,5	No	3	Moderate	Dieback in upper crown; bushy.
41	English laurel	6,6,6	No	2	Low	Dieback in upper crown; bushy; 2 stems dead.
42	Silver dollar gum	11	No	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 10 feet; suppressed by neighboring trees.
43	Silver dollar gum	14	No	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 15 feet; poor form and structure; dieback.
44	Silver dollar gum	16	No	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 7 feet; suppressed by neighboring trees; poor form and structure; dieback.
45	Silver dollar gum	14	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 15 feet; crown one sided west; dominant tree.
46	Deodar cedar	20	No	3	Moderate	Lost top with poorly attached regrowth; otherwise nice tree.
47	Cherry	8	No	1	Low	All but dead.
48	Glossy privet	7,6,6,4	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; bushy.
49	Chir pine	22	No	4	Moderate	Sinuous trunk; otherwise nice tree.
50	Chilean pepper tree	8,6,5	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from base; small and suppressed by pine; crossing branches.
51	Tobira	6,6,4	No	3	Moderate	One sided south; suppressed by privet; no tag.

Tree Assessment

Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA
March 2016

HORT SCIENCE

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
52	Glossy privet	6,5,5,5,5	No	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 1 foot; dominant tree; minor dieback.
53	Monterey pine	34	No	1	Low	All but dead.
54	Plum	6,5,4,4,4	No	2	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 2 feet; topped; vigorous resprout.
55	Tree of heaven	9,5,5	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 1 foot; crown one sided west.
56	Tree of heaven	6	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 1 foot; crown one sided west.
57	Tree of heaven	7	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 1 foot; crown one sided west.
58	Tree of heaven	7	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 1 foot; crown one sided west.
59	Glossy privet	7,6,6,4	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from base; bushy.
60	Tree of heaven	7,5	No	1	Low	Branch growing upright from dead rotting log.
61	English laurel	8,7,7,6,5,5,3	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from base; stump sprout with decay; dieback in upper crown.
62	English laurel	8,6	No	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from base; dieback in upper crown.
63	English laurel	9,7	No	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from base; dieback in upper crown.
64	English laurel	7,7,6,5	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from base; dieback in upper crown.
65	English laurel	10,10,8,7	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from base; dieback in upper crown.
66	English laurel	9,5	No	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from base; dieback in upper crown.
67	Italian stone pine	41	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 4 feet; dense crown.
68	Purpleleaf plum	10,7,5	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 1 foot; narrow crown; covered in ivy.
69	Plum	10,9,9,8,7,5,5,5,3,3	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from base; covered in ivy; dieback.
70	English walnut	10,9,8,5	No	2	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 2 feet; extensive decay and dieback.
71	Tree of heaven	12,9,9	No	4	Low	Multiple trunks arise from base; dominant tree.

Tree Assessment

Jamison Way
Castro Valley, CA
March 2016

HORT SCIENCE

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
72	Coast live oak	15	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 5 feet with seam; spiral scar; dense crown.
73	Italian cypress	10	No	3	Moderate	Typical form; part of hedge.
74	Italian cypress	8	No	3	Moderate	Typical form; part of hedge.
75	Italian cypress	8	No	3	Moderate	Typical form; part of hedge.
76	Italian cypress	8	No	3	Moderate	Typical form; part of hedge.
77	Italian cypress	7	No	3	Moderate	Typical form; part of hedge.
78	Italian cypress	6	No	3	Moderate	Typical form; part of hedge.
79	Coast live oak	14,8,7	No	3	Low	Poor form and structure; multiple trunks arise from base; growing into utilities.
80	Sweetgum	10,7,5,5	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 3 feet; previously topped.
81	Sweetgum	16	No	2	Low	Narrow upright form; deciduous; dieback.
82	Sweetgum	24	No	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 5 feet; poor form and structure; covered in ivy.
83	Sweetgum	12	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 15 feet; narrow upright form; deciduous; dieback.
84	Sweetgum	10	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 15 feet; narrow upright form; deciduous; dieback.
85	Italian cypress	13	No	4	High	Typical form; crown raised to 5 feet.
86	Italian cypress	7	No	4	High	Typical form; crown raised to 5 feet.
87	Coast live oak	18	No	3	Moderate	Trunk bowed north; dense crown.
88	Plum	7,7	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 1 foot; dense bushy foliage.
89	Plum	10,5,5,5,3, 2,2	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 1 foot; dense tangled bushy foliage.
90	Boxelder	21	No	3	Moderate	Crook in trunk at 15 feet; minor dieback; trunk covered in ivy.