

## PRELIMINARY TREE REPORT

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Trade Zone Boulevard  
Milpitas CA

**PREPARED FOR:**  
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March 27 2013



# Preliminary Tree Report

Trade Zone Boulevard  
Milpitas CA

## Executive Summary

Warmington Residential CA is planning to redevelop the property at Trade Zone Boulevard in Milpitas, CA. The current site is comprised of three industrial parcels that include buildings, parking lots, and storage areas. Warmington Residential CA proposes to demolish and redevelop the site into a residential tract of homes, with public and private streets and sidewalks, and a passive neighborhood park. HortScience, Inc. was asked to inspect and inventory the protected trees and prepare a Tree Report for review by the City of Milpitas. As per the City of Milpitas Tree Ordinance 201.2, the assessment included trees 12" in diameter and greater on the site, as well as off-site trees at the fence line having canopies that extend into the project site.

Thirty-three trees were evaluated: eight on-site and 25 located off-site at the fence line on adjacent properties to the north and east. Four species were present on-site: three evergreen ash, one privet in fair condition, one myoporum, and three Canary Island pines. Of the 25 trees off-site with roots and tree canopies overhanging the Trade Zone Boulevard project site, 23 were evergreen ash and two were evergreen pears.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment. One on-site evergreen ash and nine off-site evergreen ash had good suitability for preservation. Six on-site trees and 15 off-site trees had moderate suitability for preservation. One on-site tree had poor suitability for preservation.

Potential impacts from construction were estimated for each tree given the project information available to date. The most significant impacts to trees would occur from construction of the perimeter public streets and sidewalks. When finish elevations are established and staked in the field, and the plans finalized, impacts to trees should be re-assessed and a final determination made of which trees can be preserved, and which must be removed.

As a preliminary assessment we estimate it will be necessary to remove all eight on-site trees (#35-42) and one off-site tree (#44). It is likely that 24 off-site trees (#43, 45-67) can be preserved, depending on the extent of root impact that will occur to construct Street B and C, and to install the perimeter wall. Impacts to 16 off-site trees are expected to be significant. The degree of impacts can be determined by staking the back of curb of Streets B and C adjacent to trees and determining the cut/fill to accomplish finish elevation. These impacts could be reduced with design changes east of Street C, such as eliminating the sidewalk, and designing the perimeter wall with a post and panel construction.

# Preliminary Tree Report

Trade Zone Boulevard  
Milpitas CA

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# Preliminary Tree Report

Trade Zone Boulevard  
Milpitas CA

## ***Introduction and Overview***

Warmington Residential CA is planning to redevelop the property at Trade Zone Boulevard in Milpitas, CA. The current site is comprised of three industrial parcels that include buildings, parking lots, and storage areas. Warmington Residential CA proposes to demolish and redevelop the site into a residential tract of homes, with public and private streets and sidewalks, and a passive neighborhood park. HortScience, Inc. was asked to inspect and inventory the protected trees and prepare a Tree Report for review by the City of Milpitas.

This report provides the following information:

1. Inventory of each tree within and adjacent to the site.
2. Assessment of the suitability for preservation of each tree.
3. Recommendations for tree preservation and protection.

## ***Tree Assessment Methods***

Trees were evaluated in March 2013. As per the City of Milpitas Tree Ordinance 201.2, the assessment included trees 12" in diameter and greater on the site, and off-site trees planted at the fence line having canopies that extend into the project site. The procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree as to species;
2. Tagging trees with a numerically coded metal tag and recording each tree location on a map;
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 54" 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 "good", "moderate" or "poor". Suitability for preservation considers the health, age and structural condition of the tree species, and its potential to remain an asset to the site.

**Good:** 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 than can be abated with treatment. The tree will require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life span than those in 'good' category.

**Poor:** 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**

Thirty three (33) trees were evaluated: eight on-site and 25 located off-site at the fence line on adjacent properties to the north and east (Table 1). Descriptions of individual trees are found in the **Tree Assessment** form, and locations are shown on the **Tree Location Map** (see Exhibits).

Four species were present on-site: three evergreen ash (two in fair condition and one in good condition), one privet in fair condition, one myoporum in poor condition, and three Canary Island pines in fair condition. Trees in fair to poor condition had structural defects or exposed roots, insect infestation, and compromised vigor. The eight on-site trees comprised 24% of the total tree population.

Of the 25 trees off-site with roots and tree canopies overhanging the Trade Zone Boulevard project site, 23 were evergreen ash and two were evergreen pear. Off-site trees comprised 76% of the total tree population.

The most frequently occurring species of all the trees assessed was evergreen ash, with 26 trees, or 79% of the total population. All trees were mature in development, with 1 in poor condition (3%), 22 in fair condition (67%), 10 in good condition (10%). Photographs of selected trees are provided on the following page.

**Table 1. Summary of tree species and condition ratings  
 Trade Zone Boulevard, Milpitas**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Condition				No. of Trees
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4)	Excellent (5)	
<b>On-Site Trees</b>						
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Evergreen ash	-	2	1	-	3
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Myoporum	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island pine	-	3	-	-	3
Total on-site trees		1	6	1	0	8
<b>Off-Site Trees</b>						
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Evergreen ash	-	14	9	-	23
<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen pear	-	2	-	-	2
Total off-site trees		0	16	9	0	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>
		<b>3%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The City of Milpitas Tree Preservation Ordinance 201.2 section 7.01-1(b) defines a *protected tree* on commercial or industrial property by trunk size; trees that have a circumference of 37" (12" diameter) or larger trunk measured at 4.5' above grade. A removal permit is required to remove a *protected tree*, as defined in section 4.02. All 8 on-site and 25 off-site trees are *protected*.



**Photo 1.** (above) Off-site trees to the north (#43-49) were planted close to a perimeter chain link fence (left). One of the main scaffolds on tree #44 was girdled by the wire fencing (right).



**Photo 2.** (left) This myoporum (#35) was in poor condition. It had surface rooting at the base, was surrounded by asphalt creating reflected heat. It is infested with myoporum thrips. Collectively, these conditions contributed to compromised tree vigor, as evidenced in the thinning canopy.



**Photo 3.** (right) Evergreen ash was the dominant species of all the on-site and off-site trees. Tree #62 on the right illustrates the poor structure typical of many of the evergreen ash trees assessed where multiple attachments originate at one point on the stem (arrow). Also visible is the thick ivy vine growing on the fence.

### ***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:

- n **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.
- n **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.
- n **Species response**  
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. In our experience, evergreen ash has moderately good tolerance to construction impacts.
- n **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. Most trees on the site were mature in development.
- n **Species invasiveness**  
Species which 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.calipc.org/ip/inventory/weedlist.php?#key>) lists myoporum as a moderately invasive species in the San Francisco Bay Area. A privet can be a weed, as birds distribute the seed produced.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment (Table 2). We consider trees with good 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  
Trade Zone Boulevard, Milpitas**

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<b>Good</b>	<p>Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.</p> <p>One on-site evergreen ash #37 and nine off-site evergreen ash (#51-54, and #58-62) had good suitability for preservation.</p>
<b>Moderate</b>	<p>Trees in fair health and/or possessing structural defects that may be abated with treatment. Trees in this category require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life-spans than those in the “good” category.</p> <p>Six on-site trees had moderate suitability for preservation: Canary Island pine #39, 40 and 42, evergreen ash #38 and 41, and privet (#36). Off-site, fourteen evergreen ash (#43-50, #55-57, #63-65) and two evergreen pear (#66 and 67) had moderate suitability.</p>
<b>Poor</b>	<p>Trees in poor health or possessing 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.</p> <p>One on-site tree had poor suitability for preservation; myoporium #35.</p>

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***Preliminary Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations for Preservation***

Appropriate tree retention develops a practical match between the location and intensity of construction activities and the quality and health of trees. The **Tree Assessment** (Exhibits) was the reference point for tree condition and quality. Potential impacts from construction were estimated using the Site Plan (March 2013) provided by Carlson, Barbee & Gibson, Inc. The plans were preliminary in nature. Demolition, utility, grading and drainage plans were not available and tree trunks were not accurately located. Improvements consist of the construction a housing tract on the site, a public road and sidewalk around the perimeter, and private interior streets. A new park will be located in the north east corner of the site.

Potential impacts from construction were estimated for each tree given the project information available to date. The most significant impacts to trees would occur as a result of grading and construction of the perimeter public streets and sidewalks. When finish elevations established and staked in the field, and the plans finalized, impacts to trees should be re-assessed and a final determination made of which trees can be preserved, and which must be removed. Preliminary assessments include the following:

- All eight on-site trees (#35-42) will be removed to construct the street and sidewalk approach from Trade Zone Boulevard to Momentum Drive, grade building pads, and install new landscape.. None are suitable for transplanting because of their species, size and/or condition.
- One off-site tree (#44) is in the path of Street ‘B’ construction and will be

removed.

- Sixteen off-site trees (#45, 52-67) will be impacted by excavation near the trunks to install roads and sidewalks. Accurate trunk locations, curb and sidewalk grades and pavement sections are needed to determine the degree of impacts to trees.
- The construction of new fencing along the perimeter of the project will impact the off-site trees to varying degrees. In some instances, the existing chain link fence is embedded into tree trunks (see photo 1). Fence demolition and removal of ivy should be done carefully to avoid damaging trunks and roots, and embedded fencing should be cut from surrounding fencing removing all sharp points, and allowed to remain within the trees. Pruning will be needed to provide clearance for construction activities and equipment access (photo 5). Excavation into the root zone will be needed to install wall posts. The extent of these impacts should be assessed when the wall design is determined.

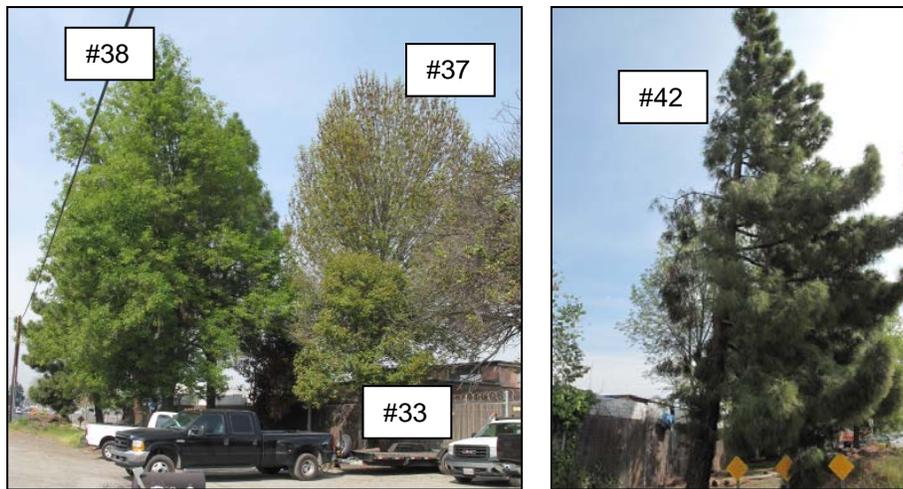


Photo 4: Evergreen ash #37 and 38, privet #36, and Canary Island pine #42 are among the eight on-site trees that would be removed as part of the project.

**Table 3. Trees identified for removal.  
 Trade Zone, Milpitas**

<b>Tree No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Trunk Dia. (in.)</b>	<b>Reason for removal</b>
35	Myoporum	22	New sidewalk and frontage. Tree in poor condition.
36	Privet	9,8	New sidewalk and frontage..
37	Evergreen ash	24	Project construction
38	Evergreen ash	20	Trade Zone Blvd. widening.
39	Canary Isl. pine	28	Trade Zone Blvd. widening.
40	Canary Isl. pine	22	Trade Zone Blvd. widening.
41	Evergreen ash	12,10	Trade Zone Blvd. widening.
44	Evergreen ash*	19,9,7	Trade Zone Blvd. widening.

\*Off-site tree

It is likely that 24 off-site trees (#43, 45-67) can be preserved, depending on the extent of root impact that will occur to construct Street B and C, and to install the perimeter wall.

***Recommendations to minimize tree impacts and preserve off-site trees***

The key to maintaining healthy off-site trees along the north and east property lines are to minimize root disruption and soil excavation and protect roots from damage within 10 feet of the trunks. Following are some suggestions for minimizing damage and assessing impacts:

- Stake the back of curb of Streets B and C adjacent to trees and determine the cut/fill to accomplish finish elevation.
- Consider eliminate the sidewalk on the east side of Street C to provide an adequate tree protection zone free of excavation and grading. This area can be landscaped, but the irrigation system must be designed to avoid trenching through the roots.
- Design the perimeter wall with discontinuous footing (e.g. post and panel), with posts placed as far as possible from tree trunks.
- If precast panels are used for perimeter walls, install panels with a forklift and not a crane where tree canopy extends over the wall alignment. This will minimize the pruning requirements to create adequate clearance.



**Photo 5.** Pruning will be necessary to raise off-site tree canopies for equipment access (arrow, tree #60).

***Tree Preservation Guidelines***

The goal of tree preservation is not merely tree survival during development but maintenance of tree health and beauty for many years. Trees retained on sites that are either subject to extensive injury during construction or are inadequately maintained become a liability rather than an asset. The response of individual trees will depend on the amount of excavation and grading, the care with which demolition is undertaken, and the construction methods.

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. When grading plans and pavement sections are available, re-assess impacts to trees.
2. Stake the back of curb of Streets B and C adjacent to trees and determine the cut/fill to accomplish finish elevation. Assess the extent of impacts to off-site trees.
3. Consider eliminating the sidewalk on the east side of Street C to provide an adequate tree protection zone free of excavation and grading. This area can be landscaped, but the irrigation system must be designed to avoid trenching through the roots.

4. Design the perimeter wall with discontinuous footing (e.g. post and panel), with posts placed as far as possible from tree trunks.
5. Any changes to the 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, utility and drainage plans, grading plans, and landscape and irrigation plans.
6. A Tree Protection Zone shall be established around each tree to be preserved. For design purposes the Tree Protection Zone of off-site trees is 10 feet from the trunk. No trenching, excavation, construction or storage of materials shall occur within that zone. No underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be placed in the Tree Protection Zone. Spoil from trench, footing, utility or other excavation shall not be placed within the Tree Protection Zone, either temporarily or permanently.
7. Tree Preservation Guidelines, prepared by the Consulting Arborist, should be included on all plans.
8. Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use.
9. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching will occur within the Tree Protection Zone.
10. 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.
11. Do not apply lime to soil for construction purposed within 50' of the driplines of trees. Lime is toxic to tree roots.

**Pre-construction treatments and recommendations**

1. The construction superintendent shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before any work begins, including demolition, to discuss work procedures and tree protection.
2. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the Tree Protection Zone prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences shall be 6' high chain link, mounted to steel posts firmly driven into the ground. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed.
3. Off-site trees identified for preservation will require pruning to provide construction clearance. All pruning shall be completed by a Certified Arborist or Tree Worker and adhere to the latest edition of the ANSI Z133 and A300 standards as well as the Best Management Practices -- Tree Pruning published by the International Society of Arboriculture.
4. Trees to be removed shall be felled so as to fall away from Tree Protection Zone and avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain. If roots are entwined, the consultant may require first severing the major woody root mass before extracting the trees, or grinding the stump below ground.
5. Any work within the Tree Protection Zone shall use the smallest equipment possible and operate from outside the Tree Protection Zone. The Consulting Arborist should monitor all operations expected to encounter roots within the Tree Protection Zone.
6. Prior to excavation for underground foundations/footings/walls, trees may require root pruning outside the Tree Protection Zone by cutting all roots cleanly to the depth of the excavation. Roots shall be cut by manually digging a trench and cutting exposed roots with a sharp saw or other approved root pruning equipment.

The Consulting Arborist will identify where root pruning is required and monitor all root pruning activities.

**Recommendations for tree protection during construction**

1. Prior to beginning work, the contractors working in the vicinity of trees to be preserved are should meet with the Consulting Arborist at the site to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas, and tree protection measures.
2. If precast panels are used for perimeter walls, install panels with a forklift and not a crane where tree canopy extends over the wall alignment. This will minimize the pruning requirements to create adequate clearance.
3. No grading, construction, demolition or other work shall occur within the Tree Protection Zone. Any modifications must be approved and monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
4. Grading and construction of paved areas near mature trees shall be done carefully to avoid tearing tree roots in the process. Removal of soil around roots should be performed by hand. Roots that extend into proposed development should be pruned clean and square at undamaged tissue.
5. Off-site trees shall be irrigated every two weeks by wetting the soil to a depth of one foot in the area within 10' of the trunk.
6. 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.
7. Tree protection fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without prior review and approval by the Consulting Arborist.
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**

Off-site trees preserved at the Trade Zone Boulevard site will experience physical environment different from that of 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 branches or entire trees failing will increase. Therefore, annual inspection for health and structural condition is recommended.

**HortScience, Inc**



Carol Randisi  
ISA Certified Arborist #WE-6481A



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## Exhibits

**Tree Location Map**

**Tree Assessment**

# Tree Assessment Map

Trade Zone Blvd.  
Milipitas, CA

Prepared for:  
Warmington Group  
San Ramon, CA

March 2013

No Scale

Notes:  
Base map provided by:  
Carlson, Barbee & Gibson, Inc.  
San Ramon, CA

Numbered tree locations  
are approximate.

T/S = Tree smaller than 12" in diameter  
and not included in assessment



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# Tree Assessment

## Trade Zone Boulevard

Milpitas, California  
March 2013



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
35	<b>Myoporum</b>	22	2	Poor	Poor structure; multiple attachments at 10'; defoliated with Myoporum thrip infestation; vigor compromised; exposed roots at base of tree.
36	<b>Privet</b>	9,8	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; topped; canopy suppressed on Northwest side; moderate vigor.
37	<b>Evergreen ash</b>	24	4	Good	Multiple attachments at 15'; vigorous growth; upright stems with included bark.
38	<b>Evergreen ash</b>	20	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 15'; canopy suppressed by adjacent trees; upright habit.
39	<b>Canary Island pine</b>	28	3	Moderate	Co-dominant stems at 18'; canopy suppressed by adjacent trees.
40	<b>Canary Island pine</b>	22	3	Moderate	Sinuuous trunk form; lowest branch at 20'; drooping branches.
41	<b>Evergreen ash</b>	12,10	3	Moderate	Co-dominant at 2'; included bark; moderate vigor; lean to East.
42	<b>Canary Island pine</b>	24	3	Moderate	One-sided to Southeast with branches drooping to the ground; lowest branch at 15'; large tree recently removed on Northwest.
43	Evergreen ash	15	3	Moderate	Lowest branch at 4'; branches leaning on fence; canopy spread 14' onto site; off site at fenceline to North.
44	Evergreen ash	19,9,7	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to North; multiple attachments; branch girdled by fencing; vigorous upright branches; 22' canopy spread onto site.
45	Evergreen ash	13	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to North; multiple attachments at 8'; suppressed to Northwest; upright branches; canopy spread 20' onto site.

Trees in bold are on project site; Tree not in bold are off-site, with canopies extending into project.

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March 2013



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
46	Evergreen ash	22	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to North; multiple attachments at 7'; suppressed to Southwest; 20' canopy spread onto site.
47	Evergreen ash	17,15,6	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to North; multi-trunk form at fence with ivy growing at the base; upright branches; 18' canopy spread onto site.
48	Evergreen ash	15	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to North; co-dominant at 5'; vigorous upright branches; suppressed on East side by adjacent tree; canopy spread 12' onto site.
49	Evergreen ash	17	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to North; multiple attachments at 10'; suppressed canopy on East side.
50	Evergreen ash	16	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to East; included bark; moderate vigor; dense ivy covering fence and rising to 10'; canopy spread 14' onto site.
51	Evergreen ash	15	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; vigorous growth; dense canopy; included bark; canopy spread 10' onto site.
52	Evergreen ash	16	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; multiple attachments at 12'; upright stems drooping to the ground on West side; canopy spread 22' on site.
53	Evergreen ash	15	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; included bark; multiple upright stems; vigorous grower with canopy spreading 20' onto site.
54	Evergreen ash	17	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; included bark; multiple vigorous upright stems; canopy overarchng 26' onto site.

Trees in bold are on project site; Tree not in bold are off-site, with canopies extending into project.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
55	Evergreen ash	12	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to East; multiple stems with included bark; canopy extending 18' onto site.
56	Evergreen ash	20	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to East; multiple attachments at 10'; one-sided to West; canopy extends 27' onto site.
57	Evergreen ash	14	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to East; multiple attachments at 10'; included bark; dense ivy at base; canopy extends 21' onto site.
58	Evergreen ash	22	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; vigorous grower; multiple attachments with included bark; canopy extends 21' onto site.
59	Evergreen ash	20	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; vigorous grower; multiple attachments with included bark; upright canopy extends 22' onto site.
60	Evergreen ash	21	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; vigorous upright stems drooping to 3' above the ground on West side; canopy extends 21' onto site.
61	Evergreen ash	16	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; vigorous upright stems drooping to 3' above the ground on West side; canopy extends 19' onto site.
62	Evergreen ash	15	4	Good	Off-site at fenceline to East; vigorous upright habit; included bark; branches on West side dropping to within 2' of the ground; canopy extending 19' onto site.
63	Evergreen ash	16	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to East; topped; included bark; upright branches; canopy extending 17 feet onto site.
64	Evergreen ash	18	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to East; multiple attachments at 10'; one-sided to West; canopy extends 22' onto site.

Trees in bold are on project site; Tree not in bold are off-site, with canopies extending into project.

# Tree Assessment

## Trade Zone Boulevard

Milpitas, California  
March 2013



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
65	Evergreen ash	17	3	Moderate	Off-site 4' from fenceline to East; canopy heavier on West side; slight lean to West; canopy extends 14 feet onto site.
66	Evergreen pear	12	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to East; lowest branch at 5'; balanced crown; moderate vigor; canopy extends 6' onto site.
67	Evergreen pear	12	3	Moderate	Off-site at fenceline to East; good structure with balanced crown; canopy extends 4' onto site.

Trees in bold are on project site; Tree not in bold are off-site, with canopies extending into project.