

Ponderosa Homes

**Tree Report
4202 Stanley Blvd.**

Prepared for:
**Ponderosa Homes Inc.
6130 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 185
Pleasanton CA 94588**

Prepared by:
**HortScience, Inc.
325 Ray Street
Pleasanton, CA 94566**

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**CITY OF PLEASANTON
PLANNING DIVISION**



Tree Report
4202 Stanley Blvd.
Pleasanton CA

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Introduction and Overview

Ponderosa Homes is planning to develop the property located at 4202 Stanley Blvd. in Pl Pleasanton CA. Current site use consists of trailer park. Ponderosa Homes requested that HortScience, Inc. prepare a **Tree Report** for the site. This report provides the following information:

1. A survey of trees currently growing on the site.
2. An assessment of the impacts of constructing the proposed project on the trees.
3. Recommendations for action.
4. Appraisal of tree value.
5. Guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

Survey Methods

Trees were surveyed in May 2012. The survey encompassed all trees over 6" in diameter located within the property and trees located on adjacent properties whose canopies extended into the proposed project area. The survey procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identify the tree as to species.
2. Attach a numerically coded metal tag to the trunk of each tree. Off-site trees were not tagged.
3. Record the tree's location on a map.
4. Measure the trunk diameter at a point 54" above grade.
5. Evaluate the health and structural condition using a scale of 0 – 5 where 0 = dead, 1 = poor and 5 = excellent condition.
5. Comment on presence of defects in structure, insects or diseases and other aspects of development.
6. Assess the tree's suitability for preservation.

Access to some trees was limited by several factors including steep slopes and/or extensive vine and shrub growth. Trees that could not be accessed were given a tree number but no tag was attached to the trunk. Where vines prevented visual inspection of the lower trunk and base, it is noted in the ***Tree Assessment Form***.

Results for individual trees are located in the ***Tree Assessment Form*** (see ***Attachments***). Tree locations are noted by tree tag number in the ***Tree Assessment Map***.

Description of Trees

Forty-four (44) trees were evaluated, representing 18 species (Table 1). Almost all trees appeared to have been planted as part of the site's landscape development. Western sycamore #359, coast live oak #368 and valley oak #362 were species that are native to the Pleasanton area. These three trees appeared to be indigenous to the site.

Table 1. Tree condition & frequency of occurrence. 4202 Stanley Blvd., Pleasanton CA.

Common name	Scientific name	Condition				No. of Trees	
		Poor	Fair	Good	Excel- lent	Heritage	Total
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	--	1	4	--	3	5
Paper mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	3	3	--	--	4	6
Calif. incense cedar	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	--	--	--	1	1	1
Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	--	--	--	1	1	1
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	--	1	1	--	1	2
Blue gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	--	1	--	--	1	1
Modesto ash	<i>Fraxinus veluntina</i> 'Modesto'	3	5	1	--	8	9
Calif. black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	--	2	--	--	--	2
Paradox walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i> x <i>J. regia</i>	--	--	1	--	1	1
Japanese privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	--	5	2	--	1	7
Canary Island date palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	--	--	--	1	1	1
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	--	1	--	--	1	1
Western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	--	--	1	--	1	1
Flowering plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	--	2	--	--	--	2
Coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	--	--	1	--	1	1
Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	--	--	1	--	--	1
English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1	--	--	--	1	1
Siberian elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	1	--	--	--	1	1
Total, all trees surveyed		8	21	12	3	27	44

Modesto ash was the most frequently encounter species (9 trees). Tree condition was generally either poor (#345, 347, 348) or fair (#332, 349, 353, 356, 361). Trees in poor condition had been topped, were decayed or had poor crown structure (Photo 1, following page). Trees in fair condition were typical of the species with multiple stems arising at one point, often with included bark. Many ashes had been topped. Modesto ash #251 was 17" in diameter and in good condition. I couldn't, however, observe the base and lower trunk due to heavy vine growth. Trunk diameters ranged from 11" to 31" (#353). Trees were mature in development.



Photo 1. Typical appearance of trees in the landscape. Left. Modesto ash #332 had been topped to provide clearance from the overhead power lines. Right. Paper mulberries had been topped.

Seven (7) Japanese privets were present. As is typical of the species, privets had multiple stems that arose at or near the base. The largest stem was 10" in diameter. Overall appearance was that of a large shrub rather than a small tree. Most privets had been topped and allowed to resprout. Privets #328, 342, 343, 352 and 357 were in fair condition while #334 and 355 were good.

Six (6) paper mulberries were similar in form to the Japanese privets: multiple stems that arose at or near the base and a history of topping (Photo 1). The largest stem was 17". Paper mulberries #338, 339 and 340 were in poor condition; #367, 337 and 344 were fair.

Five (5) tree of heaven trees were also present. Trees were semi-mature in development with trunk diameters that ranged from 8" to 17". Overall condition was good (#325, 326, 327, and 329). Tree of heaven #358 was fair with codominant trunks, one-sided form and a history of branch failure.

None of the remaining species were represented by more than two trees:

- Calif. black walnuts #360 and 363 were located in the creek corridor and in fair condition. Both were small in size.
- Corydlines #330 and 333 were multi-trunk trees with narrow crowns. Tree #330 was larger in size and in good condition. Tree #333 as fair.
- Canary Island date palm #331 was 28" in diameter and in good condition. This was, however, a very young tree with only 4' of clear trunk.
- Blue gum #341 was 56" in diameter and in fair condition (Photo 2). This large tree had been topped and allowed to resprout. The main trunk divided into two smaller stems at 10'.



Photo 2. Although blue gum #341 had a dense canopy, the tree had been topped in the past (red arrows).

- English oak #350 was 48" in diameter and poor. Several stems arose at one point on the trunk. A crack formed among the stems many years ago. In response, a steel band and chains had been attached to the trunk. The crown had been severely topped.
- Monterey pine #348 was 30" in diameter and in fair condition (Photo 1). The main stem divided in two at approximately 24'. The tree leaned to the south. Much of the lower trunk and base were engulfed by vines.
- Valley oak #362 was located in the creek corridor on the south side of the site. It was a small tree (7") and in good condition.
- Western sycamore #359 was also in the creek corridor. This huge tree had several large trunks. Overall condition was good although the lower part of the tree was engulfed by vines.
- Flowering plum #335 was a small multistem tree in fair condition. It was mature in development.

The canopies of several trees located on neighboring properties extended into the proposed project area. Assessment of these trees was limited by what I could observe over the boundary fences.

- Paradox walnut #354 was a large mature tree with a diameter of approximately 36" (Photo 3). Overall condition was good. The two main stems had separated and a gap was present in the tree's canopy. The canopy extended approximately 35' into the project area and hung to 6'.



Photo 3. Paradox walnut #354 was located on an adjacent property but a large portion of the tree's canopy extended into the proposed project area.

- Siberian elm #364 was poor in both form and structure with extensive dieback in the crown (Photo 4). I estimated the trunk diameter to be near 25".
- Calif. incense cedar #365 was approximately 28" in diameter and 10' from the property line (Photo 4). Overall condition was excellent.

- Deodar cedar #366 was approximately 30" in diameter and 10' from the property line (Photo 4). Overall condition was excellent. The canopy extended 10' into the proposed project area.



Photo 4. Siberian elm #364, Calif. incense cedar #365 and Deodar cedar #366 were located on the adjacent property to the west.

- Flowering plum #367 was a mature tree with multiple stems that arose near the base of the trunk. The tree was located at the property fence. Overall condition was fair.
- Coast live oak #368 was approximately 2' from the property line. Several stems arose near the base. The tree was semi-mature in development and in good condition. Tree canopy extended 12' into the project area and hung to 3'.

The City of Pleasanton defines a Heritage trees as having a trunk diameter of 18" or greater or a height of 35' or more. Using these criteria, I determined there to be 27 Heritage trees.

Description of individual trees is found on the enclosed *Tree Assessment Form*. Tree locations are found on the *Tree Assessment Map*. Both are included as **Attachments**.

Suitability for Preservation

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. 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.
- **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.
- **Species response**
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. In our experience, for example, Monterey pine and blue gum are very sensitive to construction impacts; while coast live oak is more tolerant of site disturbance.
- **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 which spread across a site and displace desired vegetation are not always appropriate for retention. This is particularly true when indigenous species are displaced. Blue gum, Siberian elm, Japanese privet and tree of heaven are considered invasive.

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).

Table 2. Tree suitability for preservation. 4202 Stanley Blvd.. Pleasanton CA.

Good Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Calif. incense cedar #365, Deodar cedar #366 and Canary Island date palm #331 were rated as having good suitability for preservation.

Moderate 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. Fourteen (14) trees were rated as having moderate suitability for preservation: tree of heaven #325, 326, 327, 329; Modesto ash #349, 351, 353; Japanese privet #334, 355; coast live oak #368; cordyline #330; Paradox walnut #354; valley oak #362' and western sycamore #359.

Poor 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. Twenty-seven (27) trees were rated as having poor suitability for preservation including 6 Modesto ash; 6 paper mulberry; 5 Japanese privet; Calif. black walnut #360, 363; flowering plum #335, 367; Monterey pine #346; Siberian elm #364; tree of heaven #358; blue gum #341; cordyline #333 and English oak #350.

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.

Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations for Action

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 was the reference points for tree condition and quality. Impacts from the proposed project were assessed using the Existing Tree exhibit (April 2013) prepared by RJA, project engineers. The site plan depicted the layout of 13 lots and a central street. Tree trunk locations were included but canopy outlines were representational. Grading information in the form of pad grades was supplied by RJA.

Impacts to trees could occur in a variety of ways. First, demolition of existing improvements such as buildings and infrastructure may directly damage tree roots and crowns. More significantly, grading and other construction activities may also damage trees, through both direct mechanical injury and indirectly by altering drainage. Although grading and drainage plans were not reviewed, in-fill projects such as the proposed commonly drain to the center of the site. Typical treatment results in grades higher than existing on the periphery of the project.

Impacts to the existing trees will be severe as most of the site will be re-developed. Lot 13, the existing residential structure, will remain. No development will occur in the creek corridor. Based on my assessment of the proposed plan and evaluation of 44 surveyed trees, I recommend preservation of 15 trees and removal of 29. Among the 15 trees recommended for preservation area:

- 5 located in the creek area including western sycamore #359 and Modesto ash #361 which have Heritage status.
- 4 located on lot 13 including 2 Heritage trees: tree of heaven #326 and 327.
- 6 located on adjacent properties including 5 Heritage trees: coast live oak #368, Calif. incense cedar #365, Deodar cedar #365, Siberian elm #364, and Paradox walnut #354.

The 29 trees recommended for removal include the following:

- Tree of heaven #358, a Heritage tree, located in the creek area.
- 22 trees located in proposed lots including 11 Heritage trees: coryline #330, Modesto ash #332, 345, 353, 356; Canary Island date palm #331, paper mulberry #336, 337, 338; blue gum #341; and Japanese privet #357.
- 6 trees located in the proposed new street, all of which are Heritage: paper mulberry #344; Monterey pine #346; Modesto ash #347, 348, 349; and English oak #350.

Twenty-one (21) of the 29 trees recommended for removal have poor suitability for preservation.

Appraisal of Value

The City of Pleasanton requires that the value of trees "included in the tree report affected by the development which are required to remain" (section 17.16.050 #6) be established. To establish the value of the surveyed trees, I employed the standard methods found in ***Guide for Plant Appraisal***, 9th edition (published in 2000 by the International Society of Arboriculture, Savoy IL). In addition, I referred to ***Species Classification and Group Assignment*** (2004), a publication of the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture. These two documents outline the methods employed in tree appraisal.

The value of landscape trees is based upon four factors: size, species, condition and location. Size is measured as trunk diameter, normally 54" above grade. The species factor considers the adaptability and appropriateness of the plant in the East Bay area. The ***Species Classification and Group Assignment*** lists recommended species ratings and evaluations. Condition reflects the health and structural integrity of the individual. The location factor considers the site, placement and contribution of the tree in its surrounding landscape.

The appraised value of the 15 trees recommended for preservation is \$83,200. The value of the 29 trees recommended for removal is \$42,750.

Table 3. Proposed Action and Appraisal of Value. 4202 Stanley Blvd. Pleasanton CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Heritage Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excell.	Proposed Action	Location	Notes	Appraised Value
325	Tree of heaven	10	No	4	Preserve	Lot 13	Existing house to remain	\$100
326	Tree of heaven	11,10,9	Yes	4	Preserve	Lot 13	Existing house to remain	\$250
327	Tree of heaven	17,14,13	Yes	4	Preserve	Lot 13	Existing house to remain	\$500
328	Japanese privet	6,5	No	3	Preserve	Lot 13	Existing house to remain	\$150
329	Tree of heaven	8	No	4	Remove	Lot 1	Within project area; impacts from construction	\$100
330	Cordyline	10,10,8,6	Yes	4	Remove	Lot 1	Within project area; impacts from construction	\$700
331	Canary Island date palm	28	Yes	5	Remove	Lot 2	Within project area; impacts from construction	\$1,200
332	Modesto ash	28	Yes	3	Remove	Lot 2	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$3,200
333	Cordyline	5,5,3,3	No	3	Remove	Lot 2	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$150
334	Japanese privet	7,2	No	4	Remove	Lot 3	Within project area; impacts from construction	\$150

Table 3, continued. Proposed Action and Appraisal of Value. 4202 Stanley Blvd. Pleasanton CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Heritage Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excell.	Proposed Action	Location	Notes	Appraised Value
335	Flowering plum	6,6,5,4,4,3	No	3	Remove	Lot 3	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$650
336	Paper mulberry	12,8,8	Yes	3	Remove	Lot 3	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$700
337	Paper mulberry	14,6	Yes	3	Remove	Lot 3	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$600
338	Paper mulberry	9,9,7,6,6,5	Yes	2	Remove	Lot 3	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$450
339	Paper mulberry	7,6,6	No	2	Remove	Lot 3	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$200
340	Paper mulberry	7,6,5,4	No	1	Remove	Lot 3	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$50
341	Blue gum	56	Yes	3	Remove	Lot 4	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$6,050
342	Japanese privet	5,4	No	3	Remove	Lot 4	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$100

Table 3, continued. Proposed Action and Appraisal of Value. 4202 Stanley Blvd. Pleasanton CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Heritage Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excell.	Proposed Action	Location	Notes	Appraised Value
343	Japanese privet	6,5,4,4	No	3	Remove	Lot 6	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$200
344	Paper mulberry	17,10,7	Yes	3	Remove	Street	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$1,250
345	Modesto ash	25	Yes	1	Remove	Lot 8	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$500
346	Monterey pine	30	Yes	3	Remove	Street	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$1,950
347	Modesto ash	25	Yes	2	Remove	Street	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$1,900
348	Modesto ash	23	Yes	2	Remove	Street	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$1,600
349	Modesto ash	25	Yes	3	Remove	Street	Within project area; impacts from construction	\$3,150
350	English oak	48	Yes	2	Remove	Street	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$7,050

Table 3, continued. Proposed Action and Appraisal of Value. 4202 Stanley Blvd. Pleasanton CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Heritage Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excell.	Proposed Action	Location	Notes	Appraised Value
351	Modesto ash	17	No	4	Remove	Lot 12	Within project area; impacts from construction	\$2,050
352	Japanese privet	7,6,5	No	3	Remove	Lot 10	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$250
353	Modesto ash	31	Yes	3	Remove	Lot 10	Within project area; impacts from construction	\$4,300
354	Paradox walnut	36	Yes	4	Preserve	Off-site, near lot 9	Near property line; prune to provide clearance for construction	\$12,700
355	Japanese privet	4,3	No	4	Remove	Lot 8	Within project area; impacts from construction	\$100
356	Modesto ash	28	Yes	3	Remove	Lot 8	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$3,550
357	Japanese privet	10,9,6	Yes	3	Remove	Lot 7	Within project area; poor suitability for preservation	\$500
358	Tree of heaven	11,10	Yes	3	Remove	Creek	Poor suitability for preservation	\$100
359	Western sycamore	42,30,20	Yes	4	Preserve	Creek		\$21,750

Table 3, continued. Proposed Action and Appraisal of Value. 4202 Stanley Blvd. Pleasanton CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Heritage Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excell.	Proposed Action	Location	Notes	Appraised Value
360	Calif. black walnut	13	No	3	Preserve	Creek		\$1,050
361	Modesto ash	11,10	Yes	3	Preserve	Creek		\$450
362	Valley oak	7	No	4	Preserve	Creek		\$1,400
363	Calif. black walnut	6,4	No	3	Preserve	Creek		\$250
364	Siberian elm	25?	Yes	2	Preserve	Off-site, near lot 4	Near property line; prune to provide clearance for construction	\$700
365	Calif. incense cedar	28?	Yes	5	Preserve	Off-site, near lot 3	Near property line; prune to provide clearance for construction	\$16,400
366	Deodar cedar	30?	Yes	5	Preserve	Off-site, near lot 3	Near property line; prune to provide clearance for construction	\$24,250
367	Flowering plum	7,6,6,6,5,5	No	3	Preserve	Off-site near lot 13	Near property line; prune to provide clearance for construction	\$550
368	Coast live oak	10,9,7,6	Yes	4	Preserve	Off-site near lot 13	Near property line; prune to provide clearance for construction	\$2,700

Tree Preservation Guidelines

The following are recommendations for design and construction phases that will assist in successful tree preservation.

Design recommendations

1. Verify the location and tag numbers of all trees within 25' of the proposal construction areas.
2. Allow the Consulting Arborist to review all future project submittals including grading, utility, drainage, irrigation, and landscape plans.
3. Prepare a site work plan which identifies access and haul routes, construction trailer and storage areas, etc.
4. Establish a **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** around each tree to be preserved. For design purposes, the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be the property line for off-site trees and the creek set-back line for trees in the creek corridor. No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials shall occur within that zone.
5. Install protection around all trees to be preserved. No entry is permitted into a tree protection zone without permission of the project superintendent.
6. Route underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer around the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Where encroachment cannot be avoided, special construction techniques such as hand digging or tunneling under roots shall be employed where necessary to minimize root injury.
7. Use only herbicides safe for use around trees and labeled for that use, even below pavement.
8. Design irrigation systems so that no trenching will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

Pre-construction and demolition treatments and recommendations

1. The demolition contractor shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to discuss work procedures and tree protection.
2. Trees to be preserved may require pruning to provide adequate clearance from construction activities. All pruning shall be performed by a licensed State of California contractor possessing the C61 classification license and the D49 specification. All pruning shall adhere to the latest editions of the American National Standards Institute Z133 and A300 standards. Pruning guidelines are found in the **Attachments**.

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

3. 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.
4. Fences have been erected to protect trees to be preserved. Fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission of the project superintendent.
5. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside fenced areas at all times.
6. No materials, equipment, spoil, waste or wash-out water may be deposited, stored, or parked within the TREE PROTECTION ZONE (fenced area).
7. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a qualified arborist and not by construction personnel.
8. Any roots damaged during grading or construction shall be exposed to sound tissue and cut cleanly with a saw.

HortScience, Inc.



James R. Clark, Ph.D.
Certified Arborist WE-0846
Registered Consulting Arborist #357

ATTACHMENTS

Tree Pruning Guidelines

Tree Assessment Form

Tree Location Map



Pruning Guidelines

4202 Stanley Blvd.
Pleasanton CA

Qualifications

An I.S.A. (International Society of Arboriculture) Certified Arborist or Tree Worker is to be present at all times during pruning. Arborist must have a State of Calif. Contractor's License for Tree Service (C61-D49) and provide proof of workman's compensation and general liability insurance.

Objectives

The following is the primary objective:

1. Provide clearance for construction activities along the property line.
-

Specifications

1. All pruning shall be in accordance with the most recent editions of the *Best Management Practices for Pruning* (International Society of Arboriculture) and the American National Standard for Tree Care Operations (Z133.1) and Pruning (A300).
 2. Pruning shall be performed from within 4202 Stanley Blvd.
 3. No pruning cut should extend beyond the property line.
 4. To the extent possible, pruning shall consist of branch removal and reduction cuts.
 5. Tree shall not be climbed with spurs.
 6. Pruning operations shall be conducted in a manner that does not damage surrounding understory plants and structures.
-

Jim Clark
Certified Arborist WE-0846
Registered Consulting Arborist #357

jim@hortscience.com

Tree Assessment Form

4202 Stanley Blvd.
Pleasanton CA
May 2012



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HERITAGE TREE?	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excl.	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
325	Tree of heaven	10	No	4	Moderate	One-sided to NE.; base of fence.
326	Tree of heaven	11,10,9	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; high crown; base of fence.
327	Tree of heaven	17,14,13	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ 3' with included bark; base of fence; high crown; nice.
328	Japanese privet	6,5	No	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 1'; 2 dominate; twisted.
329	Tree of heaven	8	No	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ 7'; good form.
330	Cordylone	10,10,8,6	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ base; needs crown clean.
331	Canary island date palm	28	Yes	5	Good	Tag on leaf base on N.; 4' clear trunk.
332	Modesto ash	28	Yes	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 8' with included bark; 1 upright; 2 bowed out; topped for overhead lines.
333	Cordylone	5,5,3,3	No	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 1'.
334	Japanese privet	7,2	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks @ 4'; one-sided to NE.
335	Flowering plum	6,6,5,4,4,3	No	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ base; bowed E.
336	Paper mulberry	12,8,8	Yes	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ base & 2' with included bark; bowing apart.
337	Paper mulberry	14,6	Yes	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ base, 5' & 10' with included bark; one-sided to NW.
338	Paper mulberry	9,9,7,6,6,5	Yes	2	Poor	Multiple attachments @ base; lean outwards; topped @ 12'.
339	Paper mulberry	7,6,6	No	2	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 2'; upright; topped @ 12'.
340	Paper mulberry	7,6,5,4	No	1	Poor	Failing @ base to S.; multiple attachments @ 3' with decay in center; topped @ 12'.
341	Blue gum	56	Yes	3	Poor	Huge tree; no basal flare; surrounded by pavement; codominant trunks @ 10'; topped high in crown with resprouts.
342	Japanese privet	5,4	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ base; topped @ 5'.

Tree Assessment Form

4202 Stanley Blvd.
Pleasanton CA
May 2012



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HERITAGE TREE?	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excel.	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
343	Japanese privet	6,5,4,4	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ base, 1' & 2'; high crown.
344	Paper mulberry	17, 10, 7	Yes	3	Poor	Poor form & structure; multiple attachments @ base; lean outwards; 17" multiple attachments @ 6'; all with included bark.
345	Modesto ash	25	Yes	1	Poor	Couldn't be worse; 4 4" sprouts off 2 12' high snags; ext. decay.
346	Monterey pine	30	Yes	3	Poor	Btwn. 2 houses; corrected lean S.; base engulfed by ivy; codominant trunks @ 24' with poor attachment; good canopy; poor structure.
347	Modesto ash	25	Yes	2	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 6'; 1 attachment with included bark; topped @ 12'; ext. decay @ topping point.
348	Modesto ash	23	Yes	2	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 6' & 7'; lopped @ 12'; sprouts & decay.
349	Modesto ash	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments @ 8'; 4 stems bowed apart; 1 very heavy to W.; corrected lean SE.
350	English oak	48	Yes	2	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 12'; 3 stems split apart; supported by chains & steel band; topped hard with vigorous sprouts.
351	Modesto ash	17	No	4	Moderate	Couldn't see base & lower trunk due to ivy; rounded form.
352	Japanese privet	7,6,5	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 1', 3' & 5'; topped @ 8'.
353	Modesto ash	31	Yes	3	Moderate	One-sided to W.; pruned @ property line on E.; multiple attachments @ 10'.
354	Paradox walnut	36	Yes	4	Moderate	Off-site; tag on fence; couldn't see base or lower trunk; codominant trunks @ 6'; separated with gap in canopy; dense canopy; 1' from wood fence; canopy on SW. extends 35' into project & hangs to 6'.

Tree Assessment Form

4202 Stanley Blvd.
Pleasanton CA
May 2012



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	HERITAGE TREE?	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excel.	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS
355	Japanese privet	4,3	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks @ 3'.
356	Modesto ash	28	Yes	3	Poor	Multiple attachments @ 6'; center stem dead & decayed; topped @ 15' on W.; 2' from fence.
357	Japanese privet	10,9,6	Yes	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 2' & 4'; topped @ 10'.
358	Tree of heaven	11,10	Yes	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ base; one-sided to N.; branch failure.
359	Western sycamore	42,30,20	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks @ base & 4'; 42" corrected lean to W.; others lean E.; base engulfed by ivy.
360	Calif. black walnut	13	No	3	Poor	Poor form & structure; leans E.; codominant trunks @ 12' separated.
361	Modesto ash	11,10	Yes	3	Poor	At fence; codominant trunks @ 2';
362	Valley oak	7	No	4	Moderate	Sinuus
363	Calif. black walnut	6,4	No	3	Poor	Codominant trunks @ 3'; 5" dominates but lost central leader @ 14'.
364	Siberian elm	25?	Yes	2	Poor	No tag; off-site; ext. twig & branch dieback.
365	Calif. incense cedar	28?	Yes	5	Good	No tag; off-site; nice tree; 10' from property line; very minor canopy overhang.
366	Deodar cedar	30?	Yes	5	Good	No tag; off-site; nice tree; 10' from property line; canopy 10' over property line.
367	Flowering plum	7,6,6,5,5	No	3	Poor	No tag; off-site; @ fence; perhaps 40% of canopy over project; multiple attachments @ 3' or 4'; a mass of stems.
368	Coast live oak	10,9,7,6	Yes	4	Moderate	No tag; off-site; 1' from fence; codominant trunks @ 2', 3' & 4'; extends 12' into project; hangs to 3'; dense canopy.

Tree Assessment Map

4202 Stanley Boulevard
Pleasanton, CA

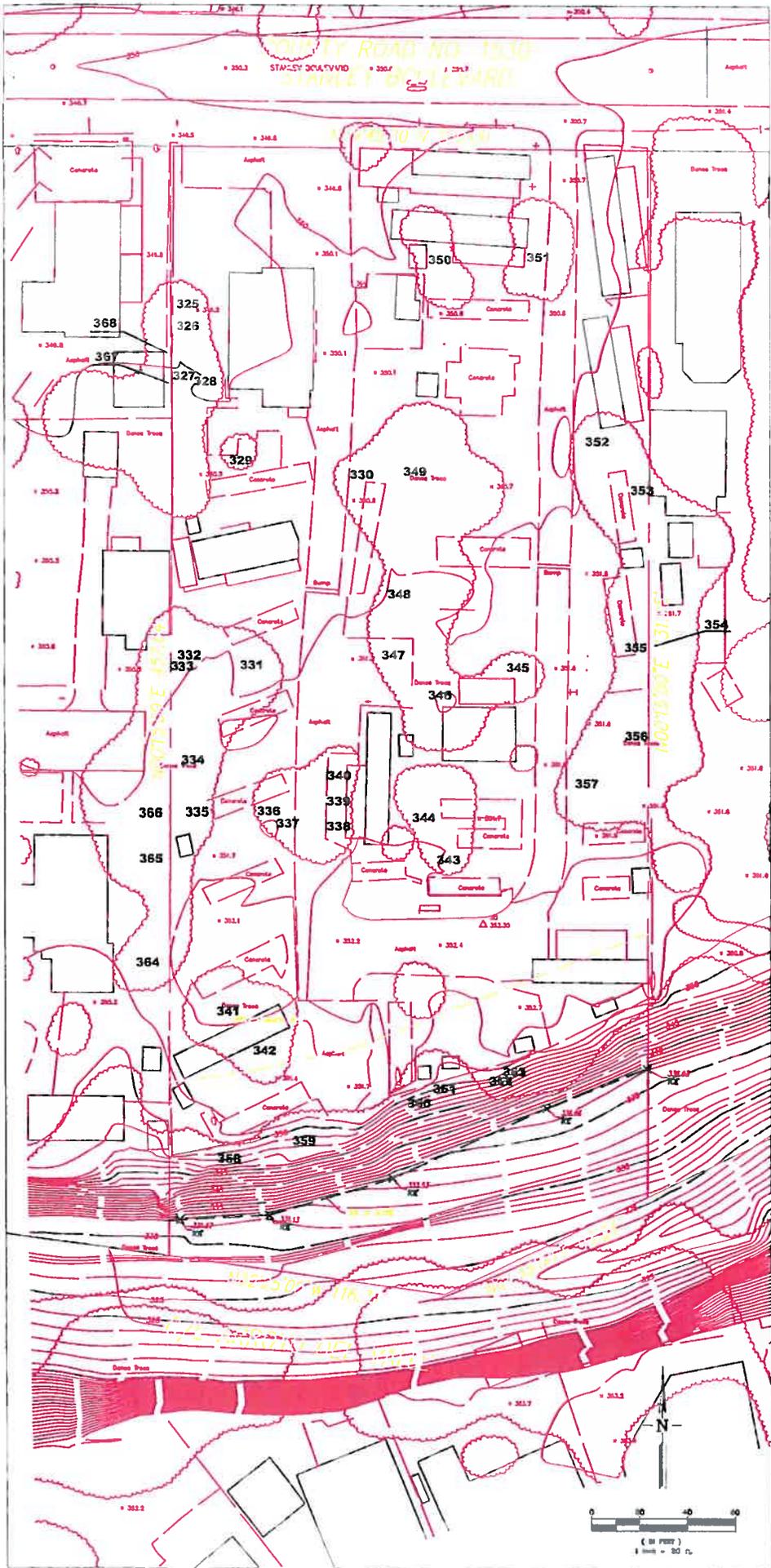
Prepared for:
Ponderosa Homes
Pleasanton, CA

May 2012

No Scale

Notes:
Base map provided by:
Ruggeri-Jensen-Azar & Associates, Inc.
Pleasanton, CA

Numbered tree locations
are approximate.



325 Ray Street
Pleasanton, CA 94566
Phone 925.484.0211
Fax 925.484.0596
www.hortscience.com

