

**Appendix B:  
Tree Inventory**



Tree Inventory and Construction Guidelines  
Lot at S. Grimmer Boulevard and Fremont Boulevard  
Fremont, CA

Submitted to:  
Lennar  
c/o: Chad Kiltz  
6111 Bollinger Canyon Road, #550  
San Ramon, CA 94583

Prepared by:  
Samuel Oakley  
ISA Certified Arborist WE-9474A  
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #556



## Table of Contents

Title	i
Table of Contents	ii
Summary	1
Assignment	1
Method	1
Tree Count & Composition	2
Suitability for Preservation	2
Discussion	3
Construction Guidelines	3
Assumptions and Limiting Conditions	11
Exhibit 1 – Figures and Tables	12
Exhibit 2 – Inventory Matrix	54
Exhibit 3 – Inventory Map	58

## Summary

The following report can be summarized as follows: The inventory for the property at South Grimmer Boulevard and Fremont Boulevard consisted of sixty (60) trees of six (6) inches or greater in diameter at fifty-four (54) inches above grade (DBH).

## Assignment

Arborwell was retained to inventory and evaluate all trees on the vacant and underdeveloped property at the southeast corner of South Grimmer Boulevard and Fremont Boulevard in Fremont, CA (see Figure 1 of Exhibit 1). Arborwell was also retained to provide an arborist report for entitlements and land planning.

An inventory of all trees on the property was performed on November 25, 2014. At the time of inspection, a plan for the location and boundary of the project had been issued to Arborwell. The plan, titled *Warm Springs Lennar Multifamily Communities Land Use Option 2D*, indicated the parcel will be converted to nineteen (19) lots. There will likely be several tree removals as a result of the proposed redevelopment.

## Method

Data collected per individual tree for the inventory are as follows: tag number and corresponding property location, scientific name, common name, diameter at fifty-four (54) inches above grade, height, canopy, condition, and any observational notes (see Exhibit 2). Each of the identified trees was then mapped using Geographic Information Systems (see Exhibit 3). In addition to the inventory, construction guidelines are provided in this report for any tree that will be preserved.

The specific tasks performed are as follows:

- identify any tree on the property and physically tag tree (#1 through #60);
- measure the diameter of the individual at fifty-six (56) inches above grade (DBH), rounded to the nearest inch;
- estimate the height and canopy spread;
- determine the individual's health and structural integrity and assign a condition rating;
- note any significant defects, health issues, or other observational notes;
- map the tree's location;
- acquire an image of the tree (see Exhibit 1);
- prepare a written report that presents findings and submit the report via email as a PDF document

Note that the recommendations in this report are based on visual inspection on the above-ground parts of the tree at the time of the site visit. No soil was removed for below-grade inspection and no aerial inspection was performed. Information in this letter may warrant further investigation as site conditions change over time.

## Tree Count & Composition

During the site visits, a total of sixty (60) trees were quantified on-site that were greater than six (6) inches DBH; of the 60 individuals observed on the property, there were nine (9) species.

All individuals are protected trees due to being equal to or greater than six (6) inches DBH and located on a vacant or underdeveloped lot, according to §4-5104 of the City of Fremont's Ordinance No. 2481.

I anticipate that all of the trees are likely to be removed due to conflicts with the design plan. A total of forty (40) trees will require removal based on poor condition.

## Suitability for Preservation

Each of the Protected Trees has been assigned a condition percentage from 0% to 100% (100% to 60% = "good;" 59% to 40% = "moderate;" 39% to 10% = "poor;" 9% to 0% = "very poor") and is used to determine suitability. This measurement is a way to cumulatively measure the health, structure, location, size, species, and anticipated life span of the individual.

**Good:** The potential for the individual to contribute long-term to the site, having good health, structure, and the most suitable for preservation and retention. There were eleven (11) individuals with a good suitability for preservation based on condition.

- Trees 1, 16, and 52 through 60

**Moderate:** These individuals contribute to the site to a lesser degree than the previous category, and will require frequent care throughout their life span. Retention and preservation may not be suitable depending on the needs of the project. There were nine (9) individuals with a moderate suitability for preservation based on condition.

- Trees 2 through 6, 28, 29, 30, and 50

**Poor & Very Poor:** Preservation and retention are not likely based on the individual's declining health and/or structure. Any tree care measure employed with not likely have a

significant effect. There were forty (40) individuals with a poor to very poor suitability for preservation based on condition.

- Trees 7 through 15, 17 through 27, 31 through 49, and 51

## Discussion

The property consists on mainly open space, whereas some of the property is a paved parking area behind a gated fence. Several large Italian cypress are lined around a building behind the gated fenced area and are performing well. In the center of the property outside of the gated fenced area is a berm with a large quantity of shrubby vegetation that has sprouted voluntarily. No shrubby individual on the berm was survey due to there being no indication that they were being maintained as trees. Several street trees line South Grimmer Boulevard whereas there is an abandoned landscaped area along Fremont Boulevard where most of the trees on the property are occupied. The unmaintained area adjacent to Lopez Court has several volunteer trees that exhibit poor structure.

Many of the trees in the abandoned landscape area are young redwoods. These redwoods have likely been raised with supplemental watering and that irrigation has been turned off. As a result, the redwood trees are severely water-stressed and declining in health. Without proper irrigation, these trees will die. The abandoned landscaped area also contains pistache trees that are severely declining due to water-stress and will also die without proper irrigation. The Peruvian peppers appear to be performing well.

Along South Grimmer Boulevard, many of the trees lining the street have either been over pruned or not maintained at all. For these reasons, most of the trees along South Grimmer Boulevard exhibit poor structure. Several are dead or nearly dead. However, there is one tree on the property that is of exceptional value, Tree #16 *Quercus agrifolia* (coast live oak). If possible, Tree #16 should be preserved in place.

## Construction Guidelines

Trees can be damaged or killed by a wide variety of construction activities. Some injuries, such as broken branches or torn bark, can be easily avoided. However, the worst damage often remains unseen. Roots are one of the most vital parts of a tree. They are responsible for nutrient and water uptake, energy storage, and anchoring of the plant. Because they are so important, it is critical that you protect roots that lie in the path of construction.

Trees are never the same shape below ground as they are above, so it is difficult to predict the length or location of their roots. An easy rule to follow is that approximately ninety to ninety-five (90-95) percent of a tree's root system is in the top three feet of soil, and more than half is in the top one (1) foot, which extends radially from the trunk to the dripline of

the tree. The part of this root system in which construction damage should be avoided is called the Critical Root Zone (CRZ).

In the event that any tree will be preserved on-site, the contractor shall abide by the general construction recommendations listed in the following section of this report. The tree protection measures for establishing a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) are as follows:

- **Type I Tree Protection:** The fence shall enclose the entire area under the canopy dripline or TPZ (whichever is greater) of the tree(s) to be protected throughout the life of the construction project. In some parking areas, if fencing is located on paving or concrete that will not be demolished, then the posts may be supported by an appropriate grade level concrete base, if approved.

The following guidelines must also be followed:

- Tree Protective Fencing during the construction period is recommended around the driplines of any tree to be preserved. The trunks of the trees to be preserved are to be wrapped with brightly colored snow fencing, which will provide a visual reminder to workers that the trees are protected.
- To help compensate for the root loss, it will be essential to irrigate all trees during the dry months (any month receiving less than 1 inch of rainfall) for a minimum of one (1) year. Irrigate a minimum of ten (10) gallons for each inch of trunk diameter every two (2) weeks. A soaker hose or a drip line is preferred for this purpose. This irrigation must be applied during the trees' recovery period, which may be longer than the construction process.
- If any large roots (2 inches in diameter or larger) are severed during excavation outside of the driplines of trees to be preserved, the stub end(s) of the root(s) must be cleanly cut using a sharp saw and sealed using a plastic bag tied on the end. Plastic bags must be removed at the time of backfill.
- Materials must not be stored, stockpiled, dumped, or buried inside the dripline of trees.
- Excavated soil must not be piled or dumped, even temporarily, inside the driplines of protected trees.
- Any pruning must be done by an arborist certified by the ISA (International Society of Arboriculture) and according to ISA, Western Chapter Standards, 1998.
- The irrigation must not be designed to strike the trunks of trees, because of potential high risk of disease infection.

## Preconstruction Contractor Meeting

Prior to ground break a preconstruction meeting shall be held with the Project Arborist, Project Superintendent and other parties associated with the project that may encounter a subject tree during the course of the construction to discuss the guidelines included in this report.

## Soil Cut or Fill within Root Zones

One of the most important guidelines to be followed when construction occurs near trees is: Do not disturb the ground surface within the CRZ of any tree proposed to be retained. Disturbing the ground includes heavy equipment, over-watering, trenching, excavating, or any other activity, including foot traffic, within the specified area. When adding new fill to any root zone, care should be taken to assure that it is no deeper than six (6) inches. This fill should not be compacted or placed within three (3) feet of any trunk. If compaction is necessary, sixty to seventy (60-70) percent should be the maximum pore space allowed in the soil. In addition, any change in the natural grade should provide drainage *away from* rather than *towards* the tree. It is important to remember that the removal of any soil within the drip line could do serious damage. If soil must be removed, no more than four (4) inches should be allowed. This soil removal work must be done by hand or “AirSpade” (see below). If roots larger than three (3) inches in diameter are encountered, root severance guidelines must be followed.

## Root Excavation Guidelines

Ninety (90) percent of all roots are located in the top eighteen (18) inches of soil. Proper excavation of roots in this area is critical to a tree’s successful recovery. The top twenty-four (24) inches of soil should be removed with the assistance of an AirSpade and assisting hand tool, trenching at a pressure of four- to six-hundred (400 to 600) pounds per square inch.

## AirSpade

The AirSpade is a handheld soil excavation tool connected to a large air-compressor. The high pressure stream of air is funneled through a small nozzle breaking dense soils apart into small particles. By using air to excavate soil, delicate roots, and hard surfaces are not damaged. An AirSpade will blow soil away from root systems with minimal to no damage.

## Expectations of the AirSpade and Root Crown Excavation

Exploratory AirSpading should be conducted prior to the commencement of construction activities to explore the extent of the tree roots. This is done in order to mitigate the impacts of construction. The exploratory AirSpading and exposition of the root system is performed to evaluate the size, structure, and potential health of the root system. Next, it is important to keep the exposed roots wet. This keeps the roots from drying out and dying, which dessication of the roots will damage the entire health of the tree. The roots should be cleanly cut with a handsaw, and only cut root that are three (3) inches in diameter or less. When possible, the root should be cut back to a lateral (side) root. As soon as severance occurs, cover or wrap the root end with a plastic bag secured with tape or rubber band; backfill as soon as possible. If unsure of the procedures mentioned above, have a professional arborist onsite.

1. Preparing the Proper Soil Moisture – irrigate the soil area where exploration is to occur one to two (1-2) days prior to the AirSpade work being done. This will soften the soil and expedite the process.
2. Clearing the Work Area - The work area around the tree will need to be prepared. Prior to the movement of soil, remove any grass, ivy, shrubs, or flowers from around the base of the tree. This work area is typically one to two (1-2) feet from the base of the tree. Salvage any plant material intended to keep as vegetation will not be replaced once removed.
3. Mitigating Noise - Due to the high pressure air being used and the compressor needed, the process can be quite noisy. However, care can be taken to keep the noise down.
4. Backfilling the Excavated Area - When excavating a root flare or root crown the void created can sometimes be quite deep. If the area cannot be left open then the site should be engineered to accommodate the situation. At times medium to large stones can be used to backfill the area insuring greater air circulation around the base.

## Root Severance Guidelines

Any tree under stress before root severance may not survive this procedure. Consult the onsite Certified Arborist before damaging roots. The purpose of this procedure is to minimize the health impact caused by root severance. By following this procedure, recovery time and the impact on tree health can be reduced. This procedure is to be followed whenever damage to any root over three (3) inches in diameter occurs:

1. The root must be covered immediately with a board or burlap and kept moist.

2. Before backfilling, the damaged roots should be clean cut with a handsaw or chainsaw. When possible, the root should be cut back to a lateral (side) root. Only cut root that are three (3) inches in diameter or less. As soon as severance occurs, cover or wrap the root end with a moist plastic bag secured with tape or rubber band. Backfill as soon as possible.

## Root Zone Irrigation Before and After Root Damage

Any tree subjected to the impacts of construction should be irrigated prior to construction activities, during construction, and after construction has ended. In addition, any tree which will have or has had damage to its roots should be irrigated. Three (3) weeks prior to excavation or grading place an adequate irrigation hose at the drip line. Water the CRZ one (1) time per week for six to eight (6-8) hours or as necessary to wet the soil to a depth of two (2) feet. If damage has already occurred, place the irrigation hose in an area where roots have not been disturbed and also place a hose over the area that was damaged. Continue this irrigation practice for one (1) month and up to eight (8) months, depending on the severity of the damage and the recommendation of the Project Arborist.

## Mulch

Any tree subjected to the impacts of construction should be mulched prior to construction activities, during construction, and after construction has ended. Apply a layer of wood chips at least six (6) inches thick over areas that will be used for traffic or materials storage during construction. If these areas become part of the new landscape, the wood chips will prevent the soil from becoming too compacted and provides a layer of organic material. At no time does mulching constitute adequate protect of the roots for large equipment to enter the CRZ.

## Tree Protection Fences

Trees are often killed, injured or stressed is a direct result of the construction process. A TPZ is to be installed with the parameter of either ten (10) times the diameter of the trunk at four and half (4.5) feet above natural grade or ten (10) feet, whichever is greater. To protect trees, install a six (6) foot high chain-link fence with post driven into the ground every ten to twelve (10-12) feet. The fencing should be located at the TPZ perimeter and not disturbed for any reason. Warning Signage indicating, "Tree Protection Zone: Keep Out," or similar wording at the direction of the Project Arborist, shall be placed in two (2) visible locations on opposite sides of the tree (see Figure 2 of Exhibit 1). All fencing and protection should be in place before any construction begins and left until all landscape grading and trenching is complete. Avoid placing of underground utilities within the drip line of any tree. When utilities are run through the root zone of a tree, horizontal coring

should be used instead of trenching. If it is not possible to use horizontal coring, the onsite certified arborist should be contacted before trenching begins.

## Recommended Services

Any tree subjected to the impacts of construction activities should be pruned prior to the commencement of construction. Pruning can be done during the tenure of construction so long as it is deemed necessary by the Project Arborist. All services recommended in this report should be done by a Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker in accordance with the ANSI-A300 standards. All pruning necessary to provide clearance during construction should be performed by a Certified Arborist or Tree Worker and not undertaken by construction personnel. Accidental damage to trees should receive immediate corrective attention. Pruning shall cease after construction has stopped and is to occur only as needed for proper maintenance.

Any tree subjected to the impacts of construction activities should be fertilized prior to the commencement of construction. Where deep root fertilization has been recommended, a solution of four (4) pounds of Doggett's 32-7-7 per one hundred (100) gallons of water should be used. This should be injected at the rate of ten (10) gallons per inch of trunk diameter at one- to two-hundred (200-300) pounds of pressure. Unless otherwise stated, fertilization should take place between May and September. Mycorrhizal inoculum: Trees are to have roots inoculated with endo/ectomycorrhizal fungal inoculum. Fertilization shall occur prior to, during, and after construction under the direction of the Project Arborist.

## Design Guidelines

- Avoid placement of fence anchors in close proximity to tree trunks.
- Do not install paving or build structures in close proximity to trees with invasive or surface oriented root systems (unless existing paving or building structures were present prior to construction).
- Where structure height will require removal of large branches, do not plan construction within tree drip line.
- Do not place chimney ventilation within the tree's canopy area.
- Assure that roof drainage is directed away from trees.
- For trees to be installed, anticipate the tree's height and spread at maturity. Do not place structures so as to limit the normal form of the tree as it matures.

- Contact the Project Arborist to review the landscape design before it is implemented.
- Do not install impervious materials such as roads and walkways within the CRZ.
- When designing walkways within the drip line, use pervious materials such as interlocking paving and Geogrid matrix wherever possible.
- Make sure that the tree requirements are fully recognized during design, construction installation and maintenance of landscape.

### Construction Guidelines

- Do not use tree trunks as a winch support in demolition or for moving and lifting large loads.
- Do not dump concrete residue, chemicals, solvents, etc., on site.
- Do not attempt the demolition of trees with grading equipment when trees that are to be preserved are in the vicinity. Trees uprooted by pushing or pulling may damage branches or root systems of adjacent trees. All trees and stumps should be removed by a qualified company.
- Grade and trench lines radial to trees rather than tangential. If roots are encountered while trenching, follow root severance guidelines.
- If soil compaction has occurred near or within the CRZ by operating of heavy equipment or other operations, aerate (fracture) soil as quickly as practical.
- If demolition of existing roads, structures, etc. is near any tree to be preserved, a small soft-rubber tire loader should be used. Any work within six (6) feet of any trunk should be performed by hand.

### Maintenance Guidelines

- All recommended services should be performed before construction ends. Pruning shall cease after construction and only be performed as directed by a Certified Arborist for maintenance purposes.
- Continuance of irrigation for one to eight (1-8) months, or as directed by a Certified Arborist. Gradually reduce irrigation to avoid overwatering.

- Provide the new property owners with information they will require for proper maintenance of trees on the property.

## Schedule and Coordination

Trees should be monitored by the Project Arborist during construction at the following intervals:

- Before construction begins, the Project Arborist is to use this preservation plan to implement tree protections with the assigned contractors for all work onsite.
- During the Pre-construction meeting.
- During the Rough Grading or Trenching.
- For each Monthly Tree Activity Report Inspection or the interval deemed necessary by the local authorities.
- Any Special Activity within any TPZ or CRZ.
- Any other time deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.

## Concluding Remarks

This report is a guideline for the proper maintenance of tree during construction activities. The following activities need to occur, as noted above:

- Preconstruction: root exploration; root pruning; foliar pruning; mulch; irrigation; fertilization; tree protection measures.
- During construction: tree protection measures; mulch; irrigation; fertilization; and pruning as needed.
- Post-construction: mulch; irrigation; and yearly maintenance pruning as needed.

While trees vary in their tolerance to changed conditions, disruption in any form of the environment to which the trees have grown accustomed, may result in adverse reaction. No assurance can be offered that if all of the recommendations and precautionary measures are accepted and followed, the desired results will be achieved. Demolition and construction activity among and near trees is inherently contrary to tree welfare. The objective of these guidelines is to provide information useful in mitigating undesirable consequences resulting from uninformed or careless acts. If strict adherence to all recommendations is performed, we believe this project will be successful.

## Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

While trees vary in their tolerance to changed conditions, disruption in any form of the environment to which the trees have grown accustomed may result in adverse reaction. Human activity among and near trees is inherently contrary to tree welfare and there are inherent risks associated. The objective of this report is to provide information useful in mitigating undesirable consequences resulting from failure of any part of a tree.

The following are limitations to this report:

- All information presented herein covers only the trees examined at the area of inspection, and reflects the condition observed of said tree at the time of inspection.
- Observations were performed visually without probing, dissecting, coring, or excavation, unless noted above, and in no way shall the observer be held responsible for any defects that could have only been discovered by performing said services in specific area(s) where a defect was located.
- No guarantee or warranty is made, expressed or implied, that defects of the trees inspected may not arise in the future.
- No assurance can be offered that if the recommendation and precautionary measure are accepted and followed, that the desired result may be attained.
- No responsibility is assumed for the methods used by any person or company executing the recommendations provided in this report.
- The information provided herein represents an opinion, and in no way is the reporting of a specified finding, conclusion, or value based on the retainer.
- This report is proprietary to Arborwell, and may not be reproduced in whole or part without written consent. This report has been prepared exclusively for use of the parties to which it has been submitted.
- Should any part of this report be altered, damaged, corrupted, or lost the entire evaluation shall be invalid.

## Exhibit 1 – Figures and Tables



Figure 1: an aerial image depicting the area of the property at South Grimmer Boulevard and Fremont Boulevard (shaded red).



Figure 2: an example of the appropriate signage to use in conjunction with Tree Protection Fencing



Figure 3: Tree #1



Figure 4: Trees #2 and #3



Figure 5: Tree #4



Figure 6: Trees #5 and #6



Figure 7: Tree # 7



Figure 8: Trees #8 and #9



Figure 9: Tree #10



Figure 10: Trees #11 and #12



Figure 11: Trees #13 and #14



Figure 12: Trees #15 and #16



Figure 13: Tree #17



Figure 14: Tree #18



Figure 15: Tree #19



Figure 16: Tree #20



Figure 17: Tree #21



Figure 18: Tree #22



Figure 19: Tree #23



Figure 20: Tree #24



Figure 21: Tree #25



Figure 22: Tree #26



Figure 23: Tree #27



Figure 24: Tree #28



Figure 25: Tree #29



Figure 26: Tree #30



Figure 27: Tree #31



Figure 28: Tree #32



Figure 29: Tree #33



Figure 30: Trees #34, #35, and #36



Figure 31: Trees #37, #38, and #39



Figure 32: Trees #40, #41, and #42



Figure 33: Tree #43



Figure 34: Tree #44



Figure 35: Tree #45



Figure 36: Tree #46



Figure 37: Tree #47



Figure 38: Tree #48



Figure 39: Tree #49



Figure 40: Tree #50



Figure 41: Tree #51



Figure 42: Tree #52 through #60

## Exhibit 2 - Tree Inventory Matrix

S. Grimmer Boulevard and Fremont Boulevard

Fremont, CA

\* diameter approximated due to inaccessibility

Tag	Common Name	Species	Diameter (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy (feet)	Overall Condition	Comments
1	Peruvian Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	7, 5, 5, 4, 3	15	20	Good	Volunteer; Multiple Stems
2	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	7 (x3), 6, 5 (x5), 3, 2, 1	35	35	Moderate	Resprout from stump; Volunteer
3	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	8, 8, 7, 6, 5, 5, 3, 1	40	30	Moderate	Resprout from stump; Volunteer
4	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	17	35	40	Moderate	Overarching branches towards road
5	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	32	70	500	Moderate	Major trunk wound; Foliar end weight
6	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	20	50	30	Moderate	Foliar End weight
7	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	9	20	15	Very Poor	Mostly Dead
8	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	7	10	10	Very Poor	Mostly Dead
9	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	7	15	15	Very Poor	Mostly Dead
10	Fruiting Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	6	15	10	Poor	Leaning; Poor pruning cuts
11	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	7	15	20	Poor	Branch failure; Poor pruning cuts
12	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	15	30	30	Poor	Poor structure
13	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	14	30	25	Poor	Poor structure
14	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9	10	10	Poor	Leaning; Fungal infection
15	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	11	20	15	Poor	Included bark tissue; Coodominant leaders

Tag	Common Name	Species	Diameter (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy (feet)	Overall Condition	Comments
16	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	27	30	40	Good	Leaning; Fungal infection; Thinning canopy; Poor pruning cuts
17	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	6	10	10	Poor	Slight lean; Basal pruning cuts
18	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	6	10	10	Poor	Slight lean; Basal pruning cuts
19	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	9	20	10	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
20	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	6	10	10	Poor	Thinning canopy; Poor structure
21	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	8	15	20	Poor	Major trunk wound; Poor pruning cuts; Leaning
22	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	13	35	15	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
23	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	13	35	15	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
24	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	12	35	15	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
25	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	6	15	20	Poor	Leaning; Thinning canopy
26	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	7	15	20	Poor	Leaning; Thinning canopy; Vehicle strike
27	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	18	40	20	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
28	Peruvian Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	12	25	35	Moderate	Volunteer
29	Peruvian Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17	20	30	Moderate	Topped ; Volunteer
30	Peruvian Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	14	20	30	Moderate	Topped ; Volunteer
31	Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	8	20	10	Poor	Leaning; Roots uplifting
32	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	7	15	20	Poor	Leaning; Thinning canopy
33	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	8	15	20	Poor	Leaning; Thinning canopy
34	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	14	35	25	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density

Tag	Common Name	Species	Diameter (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy (feet)	Overall Condition	Comments
35	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	13	30	20	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
36	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	15	30	20	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
37	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	7	15	10	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density; Leaning
38	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	8	20	10	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
39	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	16	35	20	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
40	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	11	25	15	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
41	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	10	15	10	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density; Leaning
42	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	11	25	15	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density; Leaning
43	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	7	15	20	Poor	Leaning; Thinning canopy
44	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	6	15	20	Poor	Leaning; Thinning canopy
45	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	6	10	15	Poor	Leaning; Thinning canopy
46	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	6	15	20	Poor	Leaning; Thinning canopy
47	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	6	10	10	Very Poor	Mostly Dead
48	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	14	20	10	Poor	Topped; Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density
49	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	8	10	10	Poor	Stunted growth; Water-stressed; Low canopy density; Leaning
50	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9	10	10	Moderate	Overpruned
51	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7	10	5	Poor	Severe canopy dieback
52	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible
53	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible

Tag	Common Name	Species	Diameter (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy (feet)	Overall Condition	Comments
54	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible
55	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible
56	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible
57	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible
58	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible
59	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible
60	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	16*	30	5	Good	Inaccessible

Exhibit 3  
 Map of Tree Inventory  
 South Grimmer Blvd & Fremont Blvd  
 Fremont, CA  
 (see Exhibit 2 for Tree Inventory Data)

- Legend**
- Chinese Pistache
  - Coast Live Oak
  - Coast Redwood
  - Deodar Cedar
  - Eucalyptus
  - Fruiting Olive
  - Honey Locust
  - Italian Cypress
  - Peruvian Pepper Tree
  - ▨ Area of dense shrubs

