



Tree Inventory Report

Osgood II
Fremont CA

Prepared for:
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**Tree Inventory Report
Osgood II
Fremont CA**

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Introduction and Overview

Silicon Sage Builders is proposing to redevelop the properties located at 41911 and 41965 Osgood Rd., in Fremont CA. The sites are currently occupied by a commercial building and parking lot (41911), and by a single-family house (41965). HortScience | Bartlett Consulting (Divisions of the F. A. Bartlett Tree expert Co.) prepared a **Tree Inventory Report** for the adjacent property located at 42021 in February 2018 and was asked to prepare a supplemental **Tree Inventory Report** for the 41911 and 41965 Osgood Rd. sites for submission to the City of Fremont.

This report provides the following information:

1. An assessment of trees within and adjacent to the proposed project area.
2. An assessment of each trees health, structure and suitability for preservation.
3. Preliminary tree preservation guidelines.

Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on October 22, 2018. All trees 4" and greater in diameter were included in the survey, as required by the City of Fremont. The survey procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree as to species;
2. Tagging each tree with an identifying number and recording its location on a map;
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 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 "high", "moderate" or "low". Suitability for preservation considers the health, age and structural condition of the tree, and its potential to remain an asset to the site for years to come.

High: Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.

Moderate: Trees with somewhat declining health and/or structural defects 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.

Low: Trees 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-five (35) trees were assessed, representing 14 species (Table 1, following page). Two (2) street trees were included in the assessment (#85-86). Descriptions of each tree are found in the **Tree Assessment Forms** and approximate locations are shown on the **Tree Assessment Map** (see attachments).

There were two adjacent sites included in the assessment. The 41911 Osgood Rd. site was occupied by a commercial building, with a parking along the northern boundary. The majority of the trees had been planted along the eastern and northern property boundaries. The 41965 Osgood Rd. site was occupied by a single-family residence, with an abandoned orchard on the western portion and several landscape trees along the Osgood Rd. frontage.

41965 Osgood Rd.:

The site contained 18 trees, represented by 4 species. The most frequently occurring species was evergreen ash, with 12 trees. The evergreen ash had been planted along the northern property boundary, adjacent to the parking lot. Trunk diameters ranged from 8" to 24" and condition was good (9 trees) to fair (3 trees). None of the evergreen ash were in poor condition. Most had old topping points, but the trees had grown new crowns (Photo 1). In addition, several had displaced the adjacent curbs and asphalt from 3" to 5".



Photo 1 (L):
Looking northeast at evergreen ash #82 (R) and 83 (L). A row of 12 evergreen ash had been planted along the northern boundary and were in good to fair condition.

A group of 3 coast redwoods had been planted between the building and Osgood Road. They were semi-mature, with trunk diameters between 21" and 22". All three were in good condition, but showed some amount of drought-related dieback. Crowns were all somewhat on-sided as a result of the trees being planted close together and interiors being shaded out.

A single Victorian box was planted immediately north of the redwoods. It was young (8" in trunk diameter) and in good condition. Despite being overshadowed by the redwoods, it was in good condition.

Two Chinses pistache street trees had been planted in front of the 41965 Osgood Rd. Site. Chinese pistache #85 was mature (11" in diameter) and in poor condition. It had experienced a stem failure. Chinese pistache #86 was young (4") and in excellent condition.

**Table 1: Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence of trees.
 41911 & 41965 Osgood Rd., Fremont**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition Rating			No. of Trees
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	-	1	-	1
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	-	1	-	1
Evergreen ash	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	-	3	9	12
English walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	1	-	-	1
Chinese lantern	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	-	-	1	1
Saucer magnolia	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	-	-	1	1
Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	1	-	-	1
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	-	-	1	1
Chinese pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	1	-	1	2
Mock orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	-	1	-	1
Victorian box	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	-	-	1	1
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	2	2	3	7
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	-	2	-	2
Coast redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	-	-	3	3
Total		5 14%	10 29%	20 57%	35 100%

41911 Osgood Rd.:

The site contained 17 trees, represented by 11 species. The tree resource was highly diverse and was primarily fruit trees on the western portion and landscape trees around the residence and along the Osgood Rd. frontage.

Seven (7) apricot trees were among the fruit trees planted in the backyard. They were mostly multi-stemmed, with trunks measuring from 3” to 11” in diameter. The majority were very old, with varying degrees of dieback from individual branches to entire crowns. Three (3) of the apricots were in good condition, 2 were in fair and 2 were in poor.

The remaining fruit trees included:

- Two plum trees, both of which were in fair condition.
- Mulberry #54, which was nearly dead, with extensive trunk decay.
- Lemon tree #62, which was in fair condition and leaned to the south.
- Avocado #63, located in the side yard. This was a mature tree at 18” in trunk diameter. It had an asymmetric form as a result of growing against the adjacent building. It was in good condition.

Landscape trees in the front and side yards included:

- Mock orange #64 was young and suppressed beneath the avocado.
- Saucer magnolia #65 was a multi-stemmed tree in good condition. It was a center piece of the front yard landscape, with a full crown and, according to the homeowner, an awesome flower display (**Photo 2**, following page).
- Loquat #66 was young and in fair condition.
- Chinese lantern #67 was semi-mature and in good condition.
- English walnut #68 was semi-mature and mostly dead.



Photo 2: Looking west at saucer magnolia #65. The tree was mature and in good condition. It had a spreading crown and according to the homeowner, stopped traffic on Osgood when in full flower.

Overall, tree condition was good (57%) to fair (29%) (Table 1, page 3). Five (5) trees or 14% of the population, were in poor condition.

For developed lots that are the “subject of a contemplated or pending application for redevelopment, the City of Fremont Municipal Ordinance No. 2481 defines all trees with a trunk diameter of 6” or greater as *Protected*. Based on this definition, all 34 of the trees assessed on the 41911 and 41965 Osgood Rd. sites qualified as *Protected*. *Protected* trees are identified in the **Tree Assessment Forms** (see attachments).

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 present a low risk of damage or injury if they fail.

However, we must be concerned about safety in use areas. Therefore, where development encroaches into existing plantings, we must consider their structural stability as well as their potential to grow and thrive in a new environment. Where development will not occur, the normal life cycles of decline, structural failure and death should be allowed to continue.

Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

- **Tree health**
Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees.
- **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, evergreen ash and coast redwood are tolerant of root loss, while fruit trees and English walnut are less 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.
- **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.cal-ipc.org/paf/>) lists species identified as being invasive. Fremont is part of the Central West Floristic Province. None of the species assessed at the 41911 and 41965 Osgood Rd. sites were listed as 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).

We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not recommend retention of trees with low suitability for preservation in areas where people or property will be present. Retention of trees with moderate suitability for preservation depends upon the intensity of proposed site changes.

**Table 2: Tree suitability for preservation
41911 and 41965 Osgood Rd., Fremont**

High	These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Three (3) trees were considered highly suitable for preservation; including saucer magnolia #65, evergreen ash #76 and Chinese pistache #86.
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(Continued, following page)

**Table 2: Tree suitability for preservation, continued
41911 and 41965 Osgood Rd., Fremont**

Moderate	Trees in this category have fair health and/or 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. Twenty-five (25) trees were of moderate suitability for preservation, including 11 evergreen ash, 4 apricots, 3 coast redwoods, plum #61, lemon #62, avocado #63, mock orange #64, loquat #66, Chinese lantern #67 and Victorian box #72.
Low	Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas. Six (6) trees were of low suitability for preservation, including 3 apricots, mulberry #54, English walnut #68 and Chinese pistache #85.

Summary

Thirty-five (35) trees 4” and greater in diameter were evaluated at the 41911 and 41965 Osgood Rd. sites in Fremont. Two street trees were included in assessment (#85-86).

Twelve (12) evergreen ash were growing along the northern boundary of the 41911 Osgood Rd. site. They were primarily in good condition, but they had been topped at some point in the past and several had displaced the adjacent hardscape.

Twelve (12) fruit trees had been planted on the western portion of the 41965 Osgood Rd. site. These included 7 apricots, 2 plum trees, mulberry #54, lemon tree #62 and avocado #63.

The remaining trees were part of the landscaping and included 3 coast redwoods, mock orange #64, saucer magnolia #65, loquat #66, Chinese lantern #67, English walnut #68 and Victorian box #72.

Overall, tree condition was good (57%) to fair (29%), with 5 trees in poor condition (Table 1, page 3).

Three (3) trees were highly suitable for preservation, 25 were of moderate suitability and 6 were of low suitability (Table 2, page 5).

Thirty-four (34) trees met the City of Fremont criteria for *Protected* status per Ordinance No. 2481: all trees with a trunk diameter of 6” or greater for developed lots that are the “subject of a contemplated or pending application for redevelopment. *Protected* trees are identified in the **Tree Assessment Forms** (see attachments).

Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines

The following recommendations will help reduce impacts to trees from development as well as maintain and improve their health and vitality through the clearing, grading and construction phases. The key elements of a tree preservation plan for the 42021 Osgood Rd. site would include:

- Retaining select trees with high or moderate suitability for preservation, including perimeter evergreen ash, saucer magnolia #65 and Chinese pistache #86.
- Establishing **TREE PROTECTION ZONES** for each tree to be preserved. **TREE PROTECTION ZONES** are identified by the Consulting Arborist based on species tolerances, tree condition, trunk diameters and the nature and proximity of the proposed disturbance.
- Providing supplemental irrigation prior to and during the demolition and construction phases, especially for any of the coast redwoods identified for preservation.

Design recommendations

1. All plans affecting trees shall be reviewed by the Consulting Arborist with regard to tree impacts. These include, but are not limited to, demolition plans, grading and utility plans, landscape and irrigation plans.
2. For trees identified for preservation, designate a **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** in which no construction, grading and underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer will be located. For design purposes, the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** should be either the dripline or edge of proposed construction, whichever is larger. Depending in the tree to be preserved, additional space beyond the dripline may be required.
3. No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials shall occur within that zone.
4. No underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be placed in the **Tree Protection Zone**.
5. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching will occur within the **Tree Protection Zone**.
6. As trees withdraw water from the soil, expansive soils may shrink within the root area. Therefore, foundations, footings and pavements on expansive soils near trees should be designed to withstand differential displacement.
7. Consider having a temporary irrigation system installed (using soaker hoses or pvc laid on the ground and covered with mulch) as soon as possible to supply the trees with water and help them recover and prepare them for impacts associated with the demolition and construction process.

Pre-construction treatments and recommendations

1. The demolition contractor shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to discuss work procedures and tree protection.
2. Where possible, cap and abandon all existing underground utilities within the **TPZ** in place. Removal of utility boxes by hand is acceptable but no trenching should be performed within the **TPZ** in an effort to remove utilities, irrigation lines, etc.

3. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the **Tree Protection Zone** prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences shall be 6 ft. chain link or equivalent as approved by the Consulting Arborist. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed.
4. Prune trees to be preserved to clean the crown of dead branches 1" and larger in diameter and raise canopies as needed for construction activities. All pruning shall be done by a State of California Licensed Tree Contractor (C61/D49). All pruning shall be done by Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning (International Society of Arboriculture, 2002) and adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standard for Tree Care Operations (Z133.1) and Pruning (A300). The Consulting Arborist will provide pruning specifications prior to site demolition. Branches extending into the work area that can remain following demolition shall be tied back and protected from damage.
5. All tree work shall comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act as well as California Fish and Wildlife code 3503-3513 to not disturb nesting birds. Tree pruning and removal should be scheduled outside of the breeding season to avoid scheduling delays. Breeding bird surveys should be conducted prior to tree work. Qualified biologists should be involved in establishing work buffers for active nests.
6. Tree(s) to be removed that have branches extending into the canopy of tree(s) to remain must be removed by a qualified arborist and not by construction contractors. The qualified arborist shall remove the tree in a manner that causes no damage to the tree(s) and understory to remain. Tree stumps shall be ground 12" below ground surface.
7. Any brush clearing required within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be accomplished with hand-operated equipment.
8. 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.
9. All down brush and trees shall be removed from the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** either by hand, or with equipment sitting outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Extraction shall occur by lifting the material out, not by skidding across the ground.
10. Apply and maintain 4-6" of wood chip mulch within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

Recommendations for tree protection during construction

1. Prior to beginning work, the contractors working in the vicinity of trees to be preserved are required to meet with the Consulting Arborist at the site to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas and tree protection measures.
2. All contractors shall conduct operations in a manner that will prevent damage to trees to be preserved.
3. Any grading, construction, demolition or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
4. Tree protection fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission of the Consulting Arborist.
5. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside fenced areas at all times.

6. Prior to grading, pad preparation, excavation for foundations/footings/walls, trenching, 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 saw, with a vibrating knife, rock saw, narrow trencher with sharp blades, or other approved root pruning equipment. The Consulting Arborist will identify where root pruning is required and monitor all root pruning activities.
7. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.
8. No excess soil, chemicals, debris, equipment or other materials shall be dumped or stored within the **Tree Protection Zone**.
9. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist and not by construction personnel.
10. All trees shall be irrigated on a schedule to be determined by the Consulting Arborist (every 3 to 6 weeks April through October is typical). Each irrigation shall wet the soil within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** to a depth of 24".

Maintenance of impacted trees

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

HortScience, Inc.



John Leffingwell
Board Certified Master Arborist WE-3966B
Registered Consulting Arborist #442

Attached **Tree Assessment Form**

Tree Assessment Map

Tree Assessment

Osgood II
Fremont, California
October 2018



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	PROTECTED	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS	Driplines (ft.)			
							North	South	East	West
52	Plum	6,5,5,4	Yes	3	Low	Fruit tree; one sided E.; dieback.	3	10	13	5
53	Apricot	10,8,7,4	Yes	2	Low	Fruit tree; multiple attachments at 4'; mostly dead; moderate decay.	8	10	8	5
54	Mulberry	7,4,4	Yes	1	Low	Fruit tree; all but dead; extensive decay.	4	5	11	5
55	Apricot	8	Yes	3	Low	Fruit tree; suppressed; leans N. to horizontal; one stem dead.	15	0	10	10
56	Apricot	8,6,6	Yes	4	Moderate	Fruit tree; multiple attachments 3'; full, low canopy.	10	10	10	12
57	Apricot	7	Yes	3	Moderate	Fruit tree; codominant trunks at 5'; small canopy.	8	5	8	8
58	Apricot	7,6,6,5,5	Yes	4	Moderate	Fruit tree; multiple attachments 3'; low canopy; dieback.	12	12	10	10
59	Apricot	6,5,5,3	Yes	4	Moderate	Fruit tree; multiple attachments 3'; full, low canopy; dieback.	12	12	12	10
60	Apricot	11,8,7,6,6	Yes	2	Low	Fruit tree; multiple attachments 3'; moderate dieback.	12	12	12	10
61	Plum	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Fruit tree; multiple attachments at 4'; dieback.	12	10	8	10
62	Lemon	6,4,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Fruit tree; suppressed; leans S. dieback.	0	15	5	5
63	Avocado	18	Yes	4	Moderate	Asymmetric form; full crown; branches removed S.	15	15	15	25
64	Mock orange	5,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at base; suppressed; leans W. to horizontal.	8	8	5	15

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TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	PROTECTED	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS	Driplines (ft.)			
							North	South	East	West
65	Saucer magnolia	9,8,4	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments at 3'; full, spreading crown.	15	15	15	15
66	Loquat	6,5	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 1'; one sided W.; epicormic shoots.	5	8	5	8
67	Chinese lantern	8,6,4	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 2'; one sided E.; embedded wire.	15	15	15	8
68	English walnut	10,9	Yes	1	Low	Codominant trunks at 4'; all but dead.	15	12	10	8
69	Coast redwood	21	Yes	4	Moderate	Crowded; one sided S.; drought stress.	10	15	15	15
70	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Crowded; one sided W.; drought stress.	8	12	15	15
71	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Crowded; one sided N.; drought stress.	15	8	15	15
72	Victorian box	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 10'; good form.	10	10	10	10
73	Evergreen ash	24	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 12'; good form; fair structure; old topping points; displacing curb/asphalt 4".	--	22	25	12
74	Evergreen ash	21	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 10'; narrow form; old topping points; displacing asphalt 3".	--	20	18	12
75	Evergreen ash	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8'; narrow form; old topping points.	--	20	12	18
76	Evergreen ash	8	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments at 7'; good form.	--	18	12	12

Tree Assessment

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Fremont, California
October 2018



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	PROTECTED	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS	Driplines (ft.)			
							North	South	East	West
77	Evergreen ash	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 10'; narrow form; old topping points.	--	22	25	18
78	Evergreen ash	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8'; sparse crown; old topping points.	--	15	15	15
79	Evergreen ash	18	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8'; embedded stake tie; old topping points.	--	18	15	15
80	Evergreen ash	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8'; narrow, sparse crown.	--	18	12	10
81	Evergreen ash	19	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8'; embedded stake tie; old topping points.	--	20	12	15
82	Evergreen ash	17	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 10'; narrow form; old topping points; displacing asphalt 3".	--	20	20	15
83	Evergreen ash	13	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8'; embedded stake tie; old topping points.	--	18	12	10
84	Evergreen ash	21	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 10'; old topping points; displacing asphalt 5".	--	20	15	15
85	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	2	Low	Street tree; stem failure W.; bleeding from trunk.	12	10	8	10
86	Chinese pistache	4	No	5	High	Street tree; good young tree.	5	8	8	8

Osgood II Residences
41911 & 41965 Osgood Road
Fremont, CA

Prepared for:
 Silicon Sage Builders
 Sunnyvale, CA

October 2018



No Scale

Notes:

- Base map provided by:
 BKF
 San Jose, CA
- Numbered tree locations
 are approximate.

