Tree Inventory Report

25500 Clawiter Road
Hayward, CA

PREPARED FOR:
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Introduction and Overview

Kier+Wright Civil Engineers & Surveyors are proposing the redevelopment of the existing property at 25500 Clawiter Road in Hayward, CA. The site is currently an approximately 20-acre flat, triangular parcel near the eastern end of the San Mateo Bridge. It is bounded on the west by Clawiter Road, on the east by Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, and on the south by an adjacent industrial lot. It contains manufacturing buildings and parking lots of the former Berkeley Farms production facility. The landscaping consists of street-side planting and trees around parking lots and utility buildings. HortScience | Bartlett Consulting (Divisions of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company) was asked to prepare a **Tree Inventory Report** for the project site for submission to the City of Hayward.

This report provides the following information:

1. An assessment of each tree's health, structure, suitability for preservation and protected status within and adjacent to the property.
2. An estimate of the value of assessed trees.
3. Preliminary guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

Assessment Methods

Eighty-eight (88) trees were assessed on September 16th, 2020. Thirteen (13) off-site trees were assessed just outside the property line along Clowiter Road, as well as several trees along the northwestern property at the fence line. Trees measuring 4-inches and greater in diameter were included in the assessment as well as some smaller diameter multi-stemmed trees, as required by the City of Hayward (Hayward Municipal Code Article 15-Tree Preservation). Tree tag numbers started at #301. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree 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-inches 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 'high' 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

Ten (10) species comprised the 88 trees assessed. Overall, trees were in fair (39 trees) to poor condition (35 trees) with 14 trees in good condition. Descriptions of each tree can be found in the ***Tree Assessment*** and approximate locations are shown on the ***Tree Assessment Plan*** (see Exhibits).

Table 1: Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence of trees.
25500 Clawiter Road, Hayward, CA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Blackwood acacia	*Acacia melanoxylon*	9	-	-	**9**
Coast beefwood	*Casuarina stricta*	-	1	-	**1**
River red gum	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	2	1	-	**3**
Crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	2	5	5	**12**
Japanese privet	*Ligustrum japonicum*	15	10	1	**26**
Olive	*Olea europaea*	1	1	-	**2**
Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	1	11	1	**13**
London plane	*Platanus* x *hispanica*	1	-	-	**1**
Coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*	4	9	7	**20**
Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	-	1	-	**1**
Total		**35**	**39**	**14**	**88**

The most prevalent species assessed was Japanese privet, with 26 trees (approximately 30% of the population). Most of the privets were growing around the southwest vehicle entrance and parking lot in shrub planting beds (Photo1).

Photo 1. Japanese privets lined the parking lot at the western side of the property along Clawiter Road.

More than half of the privets (15 trees) were in poor condition, while 10 were in fair condition and only one tree (#352) was in good condition (Photo 1). The privets ranged in size from 4 to 12" in diameter. Many of the privets had varying degrees of thinning in their crowns and twig dieback, common indicators of stress and decline.

The second most frequently occurring species was the coast redwood, with 20 trees (23% of the population). Seven trees were in good condition, nine were in fair condition, and four were in poor condition. They ranged in size from 8 to 22-inches in trunk diameter. Generally, the coast redwoods growing in groups were in better condition; whereas, single trees growing in small beds near parking areas were severely drought-stressed (Photos 2 and 3).

Photo 2 (right). Coast redwoods #362, 359 and 360 (left to right) were growing in the southeast corner of the property, in moderate to good condition.

Photo 3 (below). Coast redwoods #333 and 332 (left to right) were drought-stressed, with browned foliage.

The next most populous species was Chinese pistache, with 13 trees (15% of the population). Most of the pistache were in fair condition (11 trees), one tree (#365) was in good condition and one tree (#373) was in poor condition. They ranged from 5 to 14-inches in trunk diameter. Most were growing in the right-of-way along Clawiter Road. These trees were vigorous with low branches overhanging the sidewalk (Photo 4). These street trees appeared healthy, but exhibited structural issues such as crossing branches and multiple attachments arising from the same point along the trunk.

Photo 4. Chinese pistache #364 (right side of photo) was growing next to the bus stop on Clawiter Road. Other pistache trees are visible along the sidewalk in the background.

Twelve (12) crape myrtles were assessed (approximately 14% of population). Five trees were in good condition, five were in fair condition, and two were in poor condition. The crape myrtles were immature in development, with diameters ranging from 5 to 7-inches (Photo 5). Most of the trees were growing near the main vehicular entrance of the property; others were in raised planters or parking lot corners.

Photo 5. Crape myrtle #301 was a vigorous tree in good condition.

Nine blackwood acacia were evaluated (approximately 10% of population). All were in poor condition and were growing along the fence line near the northwest corner of the property. Most were stump sprouts from previously removed trees; none of the stems were over 2-inches in diameter. Most of these 'trees' had the form of shrubs, without a distinctive central trunk, and were growing on both sides (or through) the chain-link fence.

Three river red gums were growing in 5-foot wide planters within the parking lot. Two trees (#303 and 307) were in poor condition with broken and missing branches, and one tree (#302) was in fair condition; their diameters ranged from 7 to 12 inches.

The remaining four species were represented by one or two trees each:

- Two olive trees (#387 in poor condition and #388 in fair condition) were growing along the fence at the northwest corner of the site. Olive #387 was a small tree with a shrubby, multi-stemmed form.
- One coast beefwood, #376, was growing to the south of the olive trees along the northwest fence. The beefwood was in fair condition, with codominant trunks measuring 23 and 14-inches, with large mechanical wounds on the west side facing the road.
- One London plane, #358, was growing along the south property line fence. It was leaning east and in extremely poor condition, with extensive twig and branch dieback.
- One Mexican fan palm, #382, was in fair condition and was growing in the right-of-way on Clawiter Road, approximately 1-foot from a utility pole. Its upper fronds were tangled in the adjacent utility lines, and its trunk was obscured by layers of dead fronds descending down the trunk.

City of Hayward Tree Protection Requirements

The City of Hayward Municipal Code, Article 15, defines a tree as any woody perennial plant having a single trunk or multi-trunk structure at least 10-feet tall and having a major trunk with a diameter of at least 4-inches as measured 54-inches above ground level. The City protects all trees 8-inches and larger in diameter, certain native trees 4-inches or larger in diameter, and street trees of any size.

Based on this definition, 48 of the 88 trees assessed are considered protected. Tree protection designations for individual trees are provided in the ***Tree Assessment*** (see *Exhibits*).

Suitability for Preservation

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

Our goal is to identify trees that have the potential for long-term health, structural stability and longevity. For trees growing in open fields, away from areas where people and property are present, structural defects and/or poor health presents a low risk of damage or injury if they fail.

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

Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

- **Tree health**
  Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees. Coast redwoods #359-361 are in fair to good condition and are good candidates for preservation.

- **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. River red gums #302, 303 and 307 were in fair to poor condition with missing branches and poor structure, and are not good candidates for preservation.

- **Species response**
  There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. Coast redwoods in good health have good tolerance to construction impacts, and likely the younger trees on site such as the crape myrtles.

- **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 (https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/) lists species identified as being invasive. Hayward is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Blackwood acacia, river red gum, and olive are listed as having limited invasiveness potential; Mexican fan palm is moderately 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
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High	Trees in this category had good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Thirteen (13) trees had high suitability for preservation.
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 "high" category. Forty (40) trees had moderate suitability for preservation.
Low	Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas. Thirty-five (35) trees had low suitability for preservation.

Appraisal of Value

The City of Hayward requires an estimate of value be prepared for trees on the property. To estimate the reproduction cost of the trees, I used the cost approach, reproduction method, trunk formula technique, as described in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th edition (International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign IL, 2018). In addition, I referred to Species Classification and Group Assignment (2004), a publication of the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture.

When estimating reproduction cost, the trunk formula technique considers four factors: size, condition, functional limitations and external limitations. Size is measured as trunk diameter, normally 54-inches above grade. Condition reflects the health and structural integrity of the trees. Functional limitations reflect constraints to tree development based on the site and species. In this case, the functional limitations were evaluated for each tree, individually.

The estimated reproduction cost of each tree is included in the ***Tree Appraisal*** (see Exhibits). The total reproduction cost of the trees assessed was $106,800.

Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines

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

The following recommendations will help reduce impacts to trees from development as well as maintain and improve their health and vitality during the clearing, grading and construction phases. The key elements of a tree preservation plan for the 25500 Clawiter Road property would include:

- Retaining all off-site trees, with a focus on those of high or moderate suitability for preservation, particularly the healthier street trees among #362-374 (Chinese pistache) as well as #376 (coast beefwood) and coast redwoods at the southeast and southwest corners of the property (#346-351 and 359-361).

- 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. The Consulting Arborist shall review project plans when they are available to establish these zones.

- Providing supplemental irrigation prior to and during the demolition and construction phases, particularly for the coast redwoods. Coast redwoods require irrigation with potable water (not recycled) to remain in good health.

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.

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. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the **Tree Protection Zone** prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. The **Tree Protection Zone** shall be defined as that portion of the dripline extending onto the development site. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

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. Our procedures included assessing trees for observable defects in structure. This is not to say that trees without significant defects will not fail. Failure of apparently defect-free trees does occur, especially during storm events. Wind forces, for example, can exceed the strength of defect-free wood causing branches and trunks to break. Wind forces coupled with rain can saturate soils, reducing their ability to hold roots, and blow over defect-free trees. Although we cannot predict all failures, identifying those trees with observable defects is a critical component of enhancing public safety.

Furthermore, trees change over time. Our inspections represent the condition of the tree at the time of inspection. As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or entire trees increases. Annual tree inspections are recommended to identify changes to tree health and structure. In addition, trees should be inspected after storms of unusual severity to evaluate damage and structural changes. Initiating these inspections is the responsibility of the client and/or tree owner.

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

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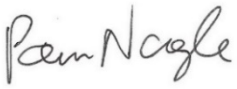

Pam Nagle
Consulting Arborist and Urban Forester
Certified Arborist #WE-9617A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Exhibits

Tree Assessment Plan

Tree Assessment

Tree Appraisal

Tree Assessment Plan

25500 Clawiter Road
Hayward, CA

Prepared for:
Kier & Wright
Livermore, CA

September 2020

No Scale

Notes:
Base map provided by:
Kier & Wright
Livermore, CA

Numbered tree locations with no survey point were approximately located in the field.

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Tree Assessment

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
301	Crape myrtle	7	No	4	High	In shrub planting bed; slight lean W; good form; vigorous.
302	River red gum	9, 8	Yes	3	Moderate	In 5 ft. wide parking lot planter; codominant at 3 ft.; wide form; slightly sparse.
303	River red gum	12	Yes	2	Low	In 5 ft. wide parking lot planter; codominant at 12 ft.; missing branches; narrow form.
304	Japanese privet	9	Yes	2	Low	Large surface roots; multiple attachments at 6 ft.; sparse crown.
305	Japanese privet	6	No	3	Moderate	Large surface roots; multiple attachments at 5 ft.; rounded form.
306	Japanese privet	6	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at at 6 + 7 ft.; rounded form.
307	River red gum	7	No	2	Low	In parking lot planter; leans E; large broken stem.
308	Japanese privet	6	No	3	Moderate	In parking lot planter; codominant at 5 ft.; slightly sparse crown.
309	Coast redwood	14	Yes	2	Low	In parking lot planter; large gap S side crown; drought stressed.
310	Coast redwood	12	Yes	2	Low	In parking lot planter; sparse upper crown; drought stressed.
311	Coast redwood	14	Yes	3	Moderate	In parking lot planter; corrected lean S; sparse top.
312	Coast redwood	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Base close to fence; sparse upper crown; drought stressed.
313	Coast redwood	16	Yes	4	High	Good form; some drought stress.
314	Coast redwood	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Slightly sparse crown; drought stressed.
315	Japanese privet	7	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachements at 6 ft.; branch dieback on E side; rounded crown.
316	Japanese privet	7	No	2	Low	Slight lean E; multiple attachments at 6 ft.; thinning crown.
317	Japanese privet	5	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; thin crown; girdling rubber strap; suppressed by #374 (other side fence).
318	Japanese privet	5	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; thin crown; suppressed by #374 (other side fence).

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
319	Japanese privet	6	No	1	Low	Multiple attachments at 6 + 7 ft.; trunk scar E side; poor form; sparse crown.
320	Japanese privet	8	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; sparse crown.
321	Japanese privet	9	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; sparse crown.
322	Japanese privet	8	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; sparse crown.
323	Japanese privet	7	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at at 5 + 6 ft.; somewhat thin crown.
324	Japanese privet	9	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; thin crown.
325	Japanese privet	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 4 ft.; some twig dieback; rounded wide crown.
326	Japanese privet	9	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 4 ft.; wide sparse crown.
327	Japanese privet	12	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 4 ft.; twig and branch dieback; wide crown, slightly thin.
328	Japanese privet	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 4 ft.; twig and branch dieback; wide crown, slightly thin.
329	Japanese privet	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 4 ft.; twig and branch dieback; smaller leaves; vigorous tree.
330	Japanese privet	6	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; extensive twig and branch dieback.
331	Crape myrtle	7	No	4	High	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; upright form; vigorous.
332	Coast redwood	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Good upright form; very drought stressed.
333	Coast redwood	8	Yes	2	Low	Very sparse crown; drought stressed.
334	Crape myrtle	5	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; 2 ft. from entry fence; slightly sparse crown.
335	Crape myrtle	5	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; thin crown.
336	Crape myrtle	7	No	3	Moderate	2 ft from paving + util boxes @ grade; multiple attachments at 6+7 ft.; slightly sparse lower E side crown.
337	Crape myrtle	5	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 6ft; narrow upright form; sparse crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
338	Crape myrtle	6	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachmentsat 6 + 7ft; upright form; slightly thin crown.
339	Crape myrtle	5	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; upright narrow crown.
340	Crape myrtle	5	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; upright narrow crown.
341	Crape myrtle	7	No	4	High	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; vigorous tree.
342	Coast redwood	15	Yes	4	High	Multiple large surface roots; dense good upright form; some drought stress.
343	Coast redwood	16	Yes	4	High	Multiple large surface roots; dense good upright form; some drought stress.
344	Japanese privet	9	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; branch and twig dieback; open wide crown.
345	Japanese privet	6	No	1	Low	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; correcting lean N; all but dead.
346	Coast redwood	15	Yes	4	High	Multiple large surface root; dense good upright form; some drought stress.
347	Coast redwood	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Slight corrected lean E; small gap lower E crown; extensive surface rooting; drought stressed.
348	Coast redwood	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Corrected lean N; 3 ft from util/pump valves; extensive surface rooting; drought stressed.
349	Coast redwood	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Slight corrected lean E; extensive surface rooting; vigorous; some drought stress.
350	Coast redwood	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Slight corrected lean E; extensive surface rooting; vigorous; some drought stress.
351	Coast redwood	19	Yes	4	High	Good upright form; vigorous; some drought stress.
352	Japanese privet	7	No	4	High	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; slightly suppressed at N side by bldg; vigorous dense wide crown.
353	Japanese privet	5	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 6 ft.; rooted near utility boxes; thin crown w/extensive twig dieback; drought-stressed.
354	Japanese privet	4	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; wide flat-topped form; extensive twig dieback, drought-stressed.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
355	Japanese privet	7	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 5 ft.; wide crown, thinning at top; twig dieback.
356	Crape myrtle	6	No	4	High	In raised conc planter; multiple attachments a 7 ft.; slight lean W; upright vigorous form; ant activity on trunk.
357	Crape myrtle	7	No	4	High	In raised conc planter; multiple attachments a 7 ft.; upright vigorous form; ant activity on trunk.
358	London plane	5	No	1	Low	At property line fence; leans E; extensive twig and branch dieback.
359	Coast redwood	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Near raised pipeline at storage tank; branch dieback on N side; drought-stressed.
360	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	High	Near raised pipeline at storage tank; upright vigorous full form; slightly drought-stressed.
361	Coast redwood	21	Yes	4	High	Excellent full upright form; some drought stress.
362	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 7 ft.; vigorous, tangled branch structure; some twig dieback.
363	Chinese pistache	5	No	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 6 ft.; tree stakes present, nearly girdled by rubber strap; vigorous w/ low laterals over sidewalk.
364	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W.; multiple attachments at 5 + 7 ft.; 1 ft. from bus stop @ N side; vigorous; wide crown.
365	Chinese pistache	7	No	4	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 5 + 7 ft.; very low hanging branches over sidewalk to 3 ft.; vigorous tree.
366	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 5 + 7 ft.; some bleeding N side trunk; vigorous wide rounded crown; branches overhanging sidewalk to 5 ft.
367	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; codominant at 6 ft.; broken 6" stem at 7 ft.; wide spreading crown; vigorous.
368	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 6 + 7 ft.; vigorous; open form at top.

Tree Assessment

25500 Clawiter Road
Hayward, CA
September 2020

HORT SCIENCE
BARTLETT CONSULTING

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
369	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 7,8,9 ft.; vigorous, tangled crown.
370	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments 7,8,9 ft.; vigorous, tangled crown; low branches overhanging sidewalk to 3 ft. at S side.
371	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 6 ft.; very vigorous wide crown; suppressing privets other side fence; branches overhanging sidewalk to 3 ft.
372	Chinese pistache	7	No	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 6 ft.; slight lean NE; very vigorous wide crown; suppressing privets other side fence; branches overhanging sidewalk to 6".
373	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	1	Low	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 5 + 7' ft.; very sparse crown; extensive branch and twig dieback.
374	Chinese pistache	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter R-O-W; multiple attachments at 6 + 8 ft.; leans E; open very wide crown; weight of foliage E over parking lot.
375	Coast redwood	17	Yes	2	Low	Very sparse at top + lower W side; extremely drought-stressed.
376	Coast beefwood	23, 14	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter Rd at property line; codominant at base w/ needle duff around base to 2 ft.; large stems (up to 12") cut on W (road) side; broken stems in crown.
377	Blackwood acacia	5,3, 3, 3, 2, 1	Yes	2	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; stump sprout at fence; vigorous.
378	Blackwood acacia	4,3,3,3,2,1 ,1	Yes	1	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; stump sprout on property side of fence; tag on fence.
379	Blackwood acacia	3,1	No	1	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; stump sprout at fence.
380	Blackwood acacia	2	No	1	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; street side fence; small sprout 6" away from fence.
381	Blackwood acacia	4,4,3,2,1,1 ,1	Yes	1	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; tag on fence; sprouts property side fence.

Tree Assessment

25500 Clawiter Road
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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
382	Mexican fan palm	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter Rd at property line; 1' ft. from utility pole; approx. 25-30 ft. BTH; many lower dead fronds on trunk; upper fronds tangled in utility lines.
383	Blackwood acacia	5, 1	No	1	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; codominant at base; vigorous.
384	Blackwood acacia	4,4,3,3,3,1 ,1	Yes	1	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; codominant at base; stump sprout.
385	Blackwood acacia	4,3,2	Yes	1	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; stump sprout at fence; 4" stem embedded in fence.
386	Blackwood acacia	6,5,5,4,4 4	Yes	1	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; tag on fence; multiple attachments at base; vigorous.
387	Olive	2 2,2,1 1	No	2	Low	Clowiter Rd at property line; tag on fence; low shrub form; growing through fence.
388	Olive	10, 9, 7,7	Yes	3	Moderate	Clowiter Rd at property line; codominant at base; trunks on both side of fence; vigorous upright form.

Tree Appraisal

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Appraised Value
301	Crape myrtle	7	No	$1,850
302	River red gum	9, 8	Yes	$550
303	River red gum	12	Yes	$400
304	Japanese privet	9	Yes	$400
305	Japanese privet	6	No	$300
306	Japanese privet	6	No	$300
307	River red gum	7	No	$250
308	Japanese privet	6	No	$300
309	Coast redwood	14	Yes	$1,300
310	Coast redwood	12	Yes	$1,000
311	Coast redwood	14	Yes	$2,050
312	Coast redwood	19	Yes	$3,700
313	Coast redwood	16	Yes	$3,650
314	Coast redwood	16	Yes	$2,650
315	Japanese privet	7	No	$350
316	Japanese privet	7	No	$300
317	Japanese privet	5	No	$250
318	Japanese privet	5	No	$250
319	Japanese privet	6	No	$200
320	Japanese privet	8	No	$350
321	Japanese privet	9	Yes	$400
322	Japanese privet	8	Yes	$350
323	Japanese privet	7	No	$350
324	Japanese privet	9	Yes	$400
325	Japanese privet	10	Yes	$600
326	Japanese privet	9	Yes	$400
327	Japanese privet	12	Yes	$550
328	Japanese privet	8	Yes	$450
329	Japanese privet	9	Yes	$500
330	Japanese privet	6	No	$250
331	Crape myrtle	7	No	$1,650
332	Coast redwood	9	Yes	$800
333	Coast redwood	8	Yes	$450
334	Crape myrtle	5	No	$700
335	Crape myrtle	5	No	$500
336	Crape myrtle	7	No	$1,100
337	Crape myrtle	5	No	$500
338	Crape myrtle	6	No	$950
339	Crape myrtle	5	No	$700
340	Crape myrtle	5	No	$700
341	Crape myrtle	7	No	$1,650
342	Coast redwood	15	Yes	$3,250

343	Coast redwood	16	Yes	$3,650
344	Japanese privet	9	Yes	$350
345	Japanese privet	6	No	$200
346	Coast redwood	15	Yes	$3,250
347	Coast redwood	20	Yes	$4,100
348	Coast redwood	18	Yes	$2,900
349	Coast redwood	15	Yes	$2,350
350	Coast redwood	14	Yes	$2,050
351	Coast redwood	19	Yes	$5,150
352	Japanese privet	7	No	$450
353	Japanese privet	5	No	$200
354	Japanese privet	4	No	$200
355	Japanese privet	7	No	$350
356	Crape myrtle	6	No	$1,100
357	Crape myrtle	7	No	$1,450
358	London plane	5	No	$200
359	Coast redwood	16	Yes	$2,500
360	Coast redwood	22	Yes	$6,400
361	Coast redwood	21	Yes	$5,800
362	Chinese pistache	6	No	$750
363	Chinese pistache	5	No	$550
364	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	$1,000
365	Chinese pistache	7	No	$1,350
366	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	$1,950
367	Chinese pistache	6	No	$750
368	Chinese pistache	6	No	$750
369	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	$1,600
370	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	$1,600
371	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	$1,950
372	Chinese pistache	7	No	$1,000
373	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	$400
374	Chinese pistache	14	Yes	$3,700
375	Coast redwood	17	Yes	$1,850
376	Coast beefwood	23, 14	Yes	$2,750
377	Blackwood acacia	5,3, 3, 3, 2, 1	Yes	$200
378	Blackwood acacia	4,3,3,3,2,1,1	Yes	$200
379	Blackwood acacia	3,1	No	$150
380	Blackwood acacia	2	No	$150
381	Blackwood acacia	4,4,3,2,1,1,1	Yes	$200
382	Mexican fan palm	25	Yes	$550
383	Blackwood acacia	5, 1	No	$200
384	Blackwood acacia	4,4,3,3,3,1,1	Yes	$200
385	Blackwood acacia	4,3,2	Yes	$200
386	Blackwood acacia	6,5,5,4,4 4	Yes	$200
387	Olive	2 2,2,1 1	No	$200
388	Olive	10, 9, 7,7	Yes	$2,150
	Total			**$106,800**