



Arborist Report

**29469 Ruus Road
Hayward, CA 94544**

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Arborist Report

29469 Ruus Road
Hayward, CA

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Introduction and Overview

Center Point Properties is planning to redevelop and combine several industrial parcels near 29489 Ruus Road in Hayward. HortScience | Bartlett Consulting, Divisions of The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company, was asked to prepare an **Arborist Report** for the trees within the project area as required by the City of Hayward Municipal Code Article 15.

This report provides the following information:

1. An assessment of the health and structural condition of the trees within and with crown overhanging the proposed project area based on a visual inspection from the ground.
2. Evaluation of the impacts to trees based on plans provided by Center Point Properties.
3. Appraisal of value of the trees assessed.
4. Guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction, and maintenance phases of development.

Tree Assessment Methods

Trees were re-assessed on November 22, 2022. The assessment included all trees within or adjacent to the property with a diameter of 4 inches or larger. Trees were numbered #515 – 571. 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 that 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:** Tree in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to continue to decline, regardless of treatment. The species or individual may have characteristics that are undesirable for landscapes and generally are unsuited for use areas.

Description of Trees

Fifty-seven (57) trees representing ten species were evaluated (Table 1). The species present were common ornamentals in the San Francisco Bay area. No species was native to the region, and no trees appeared to be indigenous to the site. Overall, 49% of the trees were in fair condition (28 trees), with 15 trees in good condition and 14 trees in poor condition. Descriptions of each tree are found in the **Tree Assessment Form** and approximate locations are plotted on the **Tree Assessment Map** (see Exhibits).

**Table 1. Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence of trees
29469 Ruus Road, Hayward, CA**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Marina madrone	<i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i>	-	7	-	7
Carob	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	2	2	-	4
Hollywood juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Kaizuka'</i>	3	7	-	10
Cajeput paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	6	-	-	6
Canary Island pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	2	10	1	13
Victorian box	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	-	-	1	1
California pepper	<i>Schinus molle</i>	-	1	1	2
Brazilian pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	-	1	-	1
Queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	1	-	4	5
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	-	-	8	8
Total		14	28	15	57

The project area consisted of multiple industrial lots located between Industrial Parkway West and Ruus Road. Numerous active businesses were located on the lots and included auto repair shops, vehicle storage lots, and other industrial storage and processing facilities. The majority of the project area was paved, with trees located primarily on the perimeters of each business lot.

The most frequently occurring species was Canary Island pine, with 13 trees located on the eastern and southern portions of the project area. Ten were in fair condition, two (#517, 539) were in poor condition, and #531 was in good condition. Trunk diameters ranged from 17 to 30 inches, with an average diameter of 23 inches. Six pines (#517, 518, 529 – 531, 538, 539) were growing next to utility lines and poles (Photo 1). Pine #517 had been topped. A yellowjacket nest was located at the base of tree #563.



Photo 1. Canary Island pine #538 was growing next to a utility pole and between two utility lines.

Seven Hollywood junipers were in fair condition and three (#533, 534, 536) were in poor condition. Hollywood junipers in poor condition had moderate to significant twig and branch dieback. Trunk diameters ranged from 12 to 23 inches. Junipers #569 and 571 had been topped. A yellowjacket nest was located near the base of juniper #561.

Eight Mexican fan palms in good condition were growing throughout the project area. Trunk diameters ranged from 16 to 24 inches. Fan palms #520 – 524 were growing in a group between a chain link fence, a building, and utility poles and lines. Fan palm #526 was an off site tree located on the northern perimeter of the project area.

Seven off-site Marina madrone trees were growing in a row near the western perimeter of the project area. All of the Marina madrones were in fair condition with some twig and branch dieback. Trunk diameters had little variation at between 7 and 9 inches.

Six multi-trunked Cajeput paperbark trees were growing along Industrial Parkway West. All of the paperbark trees had been topped and were in poor condition. The crown of the trees consisted of dense sprouts at the topping wounds (Photo 2).

Photo 2. Cajeput paperbark tree #545 had been topped and dense sprouts made up the crown of the tree.



Four queen palms were in good condition (#528, 564, 565, 566) and one was in poor condition (#527). Trunk diameters ranged from 4 to 12 inches. Queen palm #527 was both the largest and the only palm in poor condition, with only three yellowing fronds remaining on the palm.

Two carobs each were in fair (#532, 535) and poor (#537, 558) condition. Carob #537 was the only single-trunked carob and had a diameter of 11 inches. The trunks of carob #558 were embedded in a chain link fence and had been topped a few feet above ground level. The tree regrew as a dense, ten foot tall shrub (Photo 3).



Photo 3. Carob #558 was topped and had regrown as a dense shrub.

The remaining three species were represented by two or fewer trees each. These trees included:

- California pepper trees #555 (good condition) and #557 (fair condition). Both trees had multiple trunks and some degree of sparseness in the crown. Debris was stacked in the planter of pepper tree #557 (Photo 4).
- Brazilian pepper #556 was in fair condition with a trunk diameter of 15 inches. The crown of the tree was sparse and numerous branches had been removed.
- Victorian box #516 was an off-site tree near the north side of the project area. The tree was a good condition with a full, dense crown.



Photo 4. Debris was stacked in the planting well for California pepper tree #557.

Hayward Tree Ordinance

The City of Hayward (Municipal Code Section 10-15.13) protects native trees 4" and greater and all trees 8" and greater in trunk diameter. It also provides protection for street trees and trees on City property of any size. Based on this definition, 54 trees are protected. Tree protected status is identified 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. For example, queen palm #527 was in poor health and would not tolerate construction impacts as well as the healthier queen palms on the site.
- **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. For example, carob #537 had a lean and trunk decay. This tree should not be preserved.
- **Species response**
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. Canary Island pines have a good tolerance to construction impacts, and California peppers are moderately tolerant.
- **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. Victorian box #516 was a young tree and may be better able to adjust to an altered environment than an older tree.
- **Species invasiveness**
Species that 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. Mexican fan palms are moderately invasive, and California pepper and Brazilian pepper are invasive on a limited basis.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment (see **Tree Assessment** in Exhibits, and 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
29469 Ruus Road, Hayward, CA**

High	These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Twelve (12) trees had high suitability for preservation: Mexican fan palms #515, 520 – 526, queen palms #528, 564, 565, 566.
Moderate	Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be abated with treatment. These trees require more intense management and monitoring and may have shorter lifespans than those in the “high” category. Twenty-four (24) trees had moderate suitability for preservation: Canary Island pines #529 – 531, 540, 541, 562, 563, 570, Marina madrones #548 – 554, Hollywood junipers #561, 567 – 569, 571, California peppers #555, 557, Brazilian pepper #556, and Victorian box #516.
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. Twenty-one (21) trees had low suitability for preservation: cajuput paperbark trees #542 – 547, Canary Island pines #517 – 519, 538, 539, Hollywood junipers #533, 534, 536, 559, 560, carobs #532, 535, 537, 558, and queen palm #527.

Estimation of Value

The City of Hayward requires an appraisal of the value of all assessed trees. To accomplish this, I used the standard methods found in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th edition (published in 2019 by the International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign IL). In addition, I referred to Species Classification and Group Assignment (2004), a publication of the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture. These two documents outline the methods employed in estimating tree value.

The reproduction cost of landscape trees is based on four factors: size, condition, functional limitations, and external limitations. Size is measured as trunk diameter, normally 54" above grade. Condition reflects the health and structural integrity of the individual, as noted in the **Tree Assessment**. Functional limitations consider the interaction of the tree with its planting site currently and for the foreseeable future. I did not identify any external limitations at this site.

The estimated value for the 57 trees assessed is \$225,900. The estimated value of each tree is shown in the **Tree Disposition** Exhibit.

Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations

Appropriate tree retention develops a practical match between the location and intensity of construction activities and the quality and health of trees. The **Tree Assessment Form** was the reference point for tree health, condition, and suitability for preservation. I reviewed the Preliminary Grading Plan (HPA Architecture, June 14, 2022) and the Preliminary Landscape Plan (HPA Architecture and Green Design, November 18, 2022) to approximate the project area and evaluate impacts to trees.

The plans show all existing structures being demolished and the entire project area being graded. A large building will be constructed on the southern half of the project area. A parking lot will be built on the northern half, with additional parking lot installed on the north, west, and south sides of the building. A driveway will be constructed on the east side of the building. Biotreatment ponds will be constructed on the east, west, and south sides of the project area. Landscaping will be installed on the project area perimeter and on the north and south sides of the new building.

Based on my review of the plans, all 48 on-site trees will be removed, and the 9 off-site trees can be preserved (see **Tree Disposition** in the Exhibits).

Of the 48 removals:

- 41 are located inside the footprint of planned construction.
- Canary Island pines #518, 519, 540, 541 are immediately adjacent to planned construction and lack adequate space for preservation.
- Canary Island pine #517 and queen palm #527 are in poor condition and should not be preserved.
- Mexican fan palm #515 is immediately adjacent to grading and significant demolition and impacts will be significant.

The nine off-site trees are listed for preservation. Marina madrones (#548 – 554) are adjacent to a planned biotreatment pond and may be impacted by construction. Mexican fan palm #526 and victorian box #516 are likely far enough from planned construction that impacts should be minor.

Successful retention of trees to be preserved will require adherence to the **Tree Preservation Guidelines** (page 8).

Tree Preservation Guidelines

All on-site trees will be removed. Trees located off-site but close to the project boundary will be retained. The following recommendations will help reduce impacts to off-site trees from development and maintain their health and structural stability through the clearing, grading and construction phases.

Design recommendations

1. Where possible, include the location of all trees within 10" of the project limit. Include trunk locations on all project plans.
2. The project's perimeter security fence will also serve as the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. No grading, excavation, construction, or storage of materials should occur outside the project limit.
3. 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 plans, drainage plans, utility plans, and landscape and irrigation plans.
4. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching severs roots larger than 2" in diameter will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
5. Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use.

Pre-demolition and pre-construction treatments and recommendations

1. The project's perimeter security fence will also serve as the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. No grading, excavation, construction, or storage of materials should occur outside the project limit.
2. Off-site trees to be preserved may require pruning to provide clearance for demolition, grading and construction. Tree care firm providing the pruning shall be 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 latest edition of the Best Management Practices for Pruning (International Society of Arboriculture) and the American National Standard for Tree Care Operations (Z133.1) and Pruning (A300).
3. Tree(s) to be removed that have branches extending into the canopy of tree(s) to remain shall be removed by a Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker and not by the demolition contractor. The Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker shall remove the trees in a manner that causes no damage to the tree(s) and understory to remain.
4. Trees to be removed shall be felled so as to fall away from **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** and avoid pulling and breaking of roots of off-site trees to remain. If roots are entwined, the Consulting Arborist may require first severing the major woody root mass before extracting the trees.
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. To the extent feasible tree pruning and removal should be scheduled outside of the breeding season. Breeding bird surveys should be conducted prior to tree work. Qualified biologists should be involved in establishing work buffers for active nests.

Recommendations for tree protection during construction

1. Any approved grading, construction, demolition, or other work within 5" of the **Tree Protection Zone** should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
2. Any root pruning that will occur within 5" of the **Tree Protection Zone** shall receive the prior approval of and may be supervised by the Consulting Arborist. Roots should be cut with a saw to provide a flat and smooth cut. Removal of roots larger than 2" in diameter should be avoided.
3. If roots 2" and greater in diameter are encountered during site work and must be cut to complete the construction, the Consulting Arborist must be consulted to evaluate effects on the health and stability of the tree and recommend treatment.
4. 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.

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

HortScience | Bartlett Consulting



Amber Graves Alvares
Consulting Arborist and Urban Forester
ISA Certified Arborist WE-1313A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified
Wildlife Trained Arborist



Exhibits

Tree Assessment Plan

Tree Assessment Form

Tree Disposition Form



Tree Assessment Plan

29469 Ruus Road
Hayward, CA

Prepared for:
Center Point Property
Oakland, CA

November 2022



No Scale

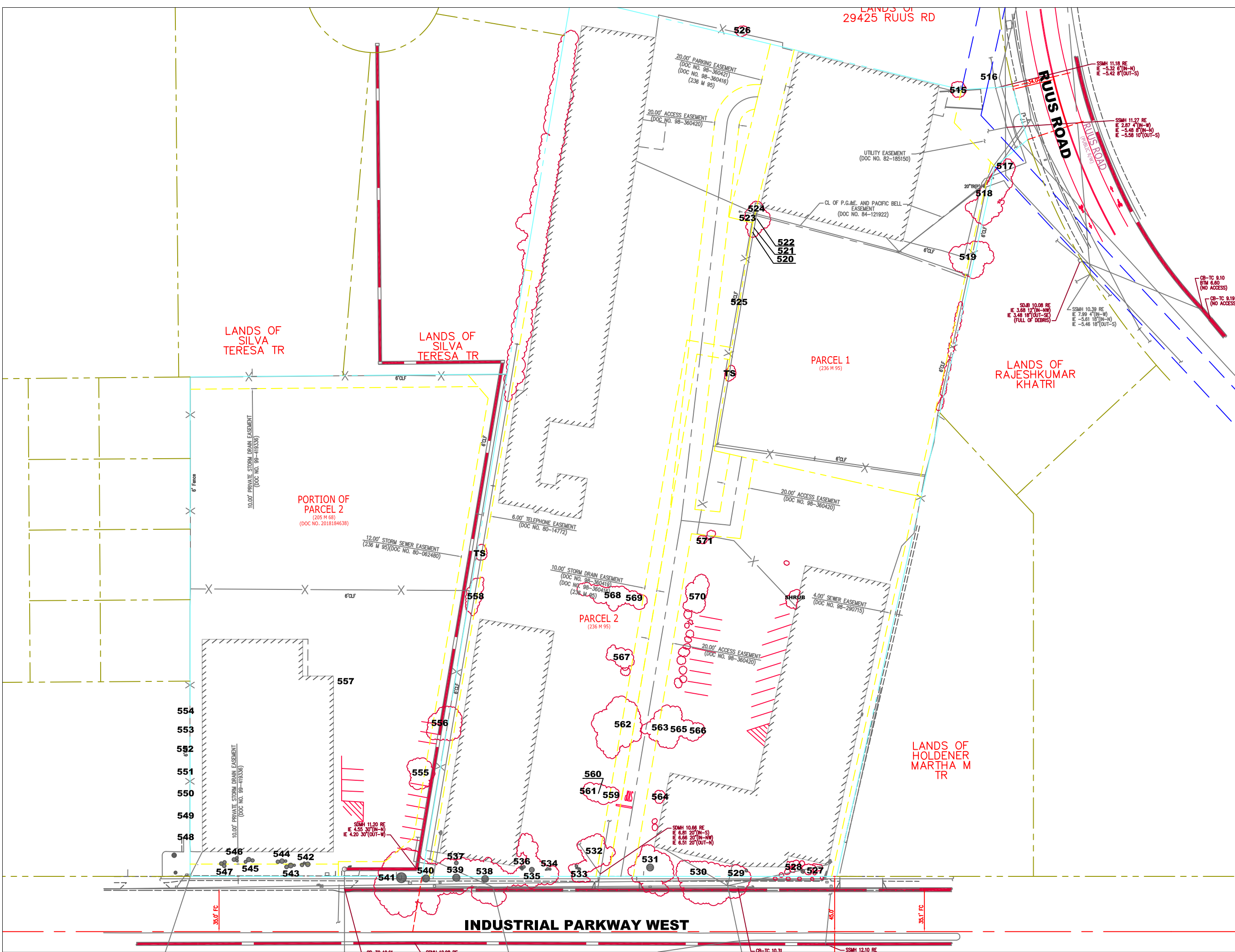
Notes:
Base map provided by:
Kier & Wright
Livermore, CA

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

TS = (too small) tree less than 4" in diameter and not
included in this assessment.



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Tree Assessment

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Hayward, California
November 22, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
515	Mexican fan palm	24	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; 15 ft brown trunk; skirt of dead fronds.
516	Victorian box	5	No	4	Moderate	Off-site; slight lean; staked and tied with rope; full dense crown.
517	Canary Island pine	23	Yes	2	Low	Topped at 10 ft; multiple attachments at 10 ft; small dense crown; next to lines.
518	Canary Island pine	20	Yes	3	Low	Trunk sweeps S; crown heavy on S; dense crown; next to utility lines.
519	Canary Island pine	28	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; somewhat dense crown; raised; lifting pavement.
520	Mexican fan palm	19	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; 24 ft brown trunk; small skirt of dead fronds; in group against fence.
521	Mexican fan palm	16	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; 15 ft brown trunk; small skirt dead fronds; in group against fence.
522	Mexican fan palm	19	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; 25 ft brown trunk; against utility pole and lines; small skirt dead fronds; against fence.
523	Mexican fan palm	18	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; 15 ft brown trunk; small skirt dead fronds; next to utility pole, lines, and fence.
524	Mexican fan palm	19	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; 18 ft brown trunk; small skirt dead fronds; between utility pole, lines, fence, and building.
525	Mexican fan palm	20	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; 20 ft brown trunk; small skirt dead fronds; next to utility pole, lines, and fence.
526	Mexican fan palm	24	Yes	5	High	Off-site; typical form and structure; 30 ft brown trunk; large skirt dead fronds; against fence.
527	Queen palm	12	Yes	2	Low	Young; leans S; 5 ft brown trunk; one live fronds; yellowing; under lines.
528	Queen palm	8	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; young; 8 ft brown trunk; next to building; next to lines and pine.
529	Canary Island pine	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; raised; dense green crown; next to pole; lines; and building.
530	Canary Island pine	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; raised; dense crown; in v between two sets of lines.
531	Canary Island pine	21	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; raised; wide lower crown; near lines and building.
532	Carob	15	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 6 ft; topped; some twig and branch dieback; against wrought iron fence.
533	Hollywood juniper	20	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; moderate browning and dieback; against fence..
534	Hollywood juniper	19	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; three stems removed; leans S; significant twig and branch dieback.
535	Carob	14	Yes	3	Low	Codominant at 6 ft; crowded by junipers; some twig and branch dieback; against fence.
536	Hollywood juniper	21	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; three stems removed; significant browning and dieback; against fence.
537	Carob	11	Yes	2	Low	Sinuous trunk; decay column on S; leans W; under lines and next to building.
538	Canary Island pine	21	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; slightly sparse; next to pole and lines; base against sidewalk.
539	Canary Island pine	22	Yes	2	Low	Upright form; narrow crown; numerous broken branches; somewhat sparse; next to lines and sidewalk.
540	Canary Island pine	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; very slightly sparse; raised; wide lower crown; base next to sidewalk.
541	Canary Island pine	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; lost main leader at 25 ft; slightly sparse; wide crown; base touches pavement on two sides.
542	Cajeput paperbark tree	31	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; topped; dense crown; next to building.
543	Cajeput paperbark tree	34	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; topped; dense crown; next to building.
544	Cajeput paperbark tree	35	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; topped; dense crown; next to building.
545	Cajeput paperbark tree	32	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; topped; dense crown; next to building.
546	Cajeput paperbark tree	27	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; topped; dense crown; next to building.
547	Cajeput paperbark tree	32	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; topped; dense crown; next to building.
548	Marina madrone	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; typical form and structure; some twig and branch dieback; against fence.
549	Marina madrone	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; typical form and structure; some twig and branch dieback; against fence.
550	Marina madrone	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; typical form and structure; some twig and branch dieback; against fence.
551	Marina madrone	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; typical form and structure; some twig and branch dieback; against fence.
552	Marina madrone	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; typical form and structure; some twig and branch dieback; wide spreading crown; against fence.
553	Marina madrone	7	No	3	Moderate	Off-site; typical form and structure; some twig and branch dieback; against fence.

Tree Assessment

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Hayward, California
November 22, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
554	Marina madrone	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; typical form and structure; some twig and branch dieback; against fence.
555	California pepper	13	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8 ft; slightly sparse crown; reduced; over parking.
556	Brazilian pepper	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Spreading crown; some branches removed and reduced; sparse; over parking.
557	California pepper	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 6 ft; spreading crown; sparse; debris stacked in planter.
558	Carob	25	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 3 ft; topped low on trunks; embedded in fence; appears as a dense 10 ft tall shrub.
559	Hollywood juniper	19	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at base; moderate browning; raised.
560	Hollywood juniper	19	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at base; same as last.
561	Hollywood juniper	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Same; yellow jacket nests at base.
562	Canary Island pine	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; raised; large lateral on S; minor browning at twig dieback.
563	Canary Island pine	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; raised; dense crown; yellow jacket nest at base; lifting curb.
564	Queen palm	4	No	4	High	3 ft brown trunk; very young.
565	Queen palm	8	Yes	4	High	Young; 5 ft brown trunk; in 6 ft planter.
566	Queen palm	10	Yes	4	High	Young; 7 ft brown trunk; in 6 ft planter.
567	Hollywood juniper	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; leans E; some browning.
568	Hollywood juniper	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; leans E; some browning; raised.
569	Hollywood juniper	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; topped.
570	Canary Island pine	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; raised; slightly sparse; against fence.
571	Hollywood juniper	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; topped; some browning; next to fence on two sides.

Tree Disposition

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Hayward, California
November 22, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Condition	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments	Estimated Value
515	Mexican fan palm	24	5	Yes	Remove	Immediately adjacent to significant demolition and grading	\$ 450
516	Victorian box	5	4	No	Preserve	Off-site, minor impacts	\$ 950
517	Canary Island pine	23	2	Yes	Remove	Poor condition	\$ 2,450
518	Canary Island pine	20	3	Yes	Remove	Adjacent to biotreatment pond, low suitability for preservation	\$ 3,050
519	Canary Island pine	28	3	Yes	Remove	Adjacent to biotreatment pond, low suitability for preservation	\$ 7,150
520	Mexican fan palm	19	5	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 900
521	Mexican fan palm	16	4	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 550
522	Mexican fan palm	19	4	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 800
523	Mexican fan palm	18	4	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 550
524	Mexican fan palm	19	4	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 550
525	Mexican fan palm	20	4	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 600
526	Mexican fan palm	24	5	Yes	Preserve	Off-site, minor impacts	\$ 1,200
527	Queen palm	12	2	Yes	Remove	Poor condition	\$ 300
528	Queen palm	8	4	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 500
529	Canary Island pine	17	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 1,200
530	Canary Island pine	25	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 3,500
531	Canary Island pine	21	4	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 5,700
532	Carob	15	3	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 2,200
533	Hollywood juniper	20	2	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 2,950
534	Hollywood juniper	19	2	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 2,700
535	Carob	14	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 1,900
536	Hollywood juniper	21	2	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 3,250
537	Carob	11	2	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 650
538	Canary Island pine	21	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 2,550
539	Canary Island pine	22	2	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of biotreatment pond	\$ 1,750
540	Canary Island pine	22	3	Yes	Remove	Adjacent to sidewalk and biotreatment pond	\$ 4,050
541	Canary Island pine	30	3	Yes	Remove	Adjacent to sidewalk	\$ 6,600
542	Cajeput paperbark tree	31	2	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 13,300
543	Cajeput paperbark tree	34	2	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 15,950
544	Cajeput paperbark tree	35	2	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 16,900
545	Cajeput paperbark tree	32	2	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 14,150
546	Cajeput paperbark tree	27	2	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 10,150
547	Cajeput paperbark tree	32	2	Yes	Remove	Inside paving area	\$ 14,150
548	Marina madrone	12	3	Yes	Preserve	Off-site; adjacent to biotreatment pond	\$ 3,900

Tree Disposition

29469 Ruus Road
Hayward, California
November 22, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Condition	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments		Estimated Value
549	Marina madrone	8	3	Yes	Preserve	Off-site; adjacent to biotreatment pond	\$	1,850
550	Marina madrone	8	3	Yes	Preserve	Off-site; adjacent to biotreatment pond	\$	1,850
551	Marina madrone	8	3	Yes	Preserve	Off-site; adjacent to biotreatment pond	\$	1,850
552	Marina madrone	8	3	Yes	Preserve	Off-site; adjacent to biotreatment pond	\$	1,850
553	Marina madrone	7	3	No	Preserve	Off-site; adjacent to biotreatment pond	\$	1,450
554	Marina madrone	9	3	Yes	Preserve	Off-site; adjacent to biotreatment pond	\$	2,300
555	California pepper	13	4	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	2,900
556	Brazilian pepper	15	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	4,950
557	California pepper	11	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	1,600
558	Carob	25	2	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	4,500
559	Hollywood juniper	19	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	4,700
560	Hollywood juniper	19	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	4,350
561	Hollywood juniper	12	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	1,950
562	Canary Island pine	26	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	8,000
563	Canary Island pine	23	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	6,300
564	Queen palm	4	4	No	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	350
565	Queen palm	8	4	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	450
566	Queen palm	10	4	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	500
567	Hollywood juniper	23	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	7,250
568	Hollywood juniper	23	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	6,800
569	Hollywood juniper	18	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	3,950
570	Canary Island pine	24	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	6,850
571	Hollywood juniper	15	3	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of building	\$	2,800
							Total \$	226,850