Appendix C:

Biological Resources Supporting Information

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C.2 - Arborist Report

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ARBORIST REPORT

March 10, 2025
6961.00

PROJECT

Montague Pointe
Junction Ave. and Zanker Rd.
San Jose, CA

PREPARED FOR

Client

PREPARED BY

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

HMH was contracted to complete a survey, assessment and arborist report for trees located within the limit of work illustrated on Exhibit A, B, & C. The project site encompasses five adjacent parcels, totaling approximately 23.5 acres. The site currently has five office buildings and surface parking. There are office buildings on every side except to the northeast where there is residential. Our scope of services includes locating, measuring DBH, assessing, and photographing the condition of all trees within the limit of work. Disposition and health recommendations are based on current site conditions. Site development/design may affect the preservation suitability. In addition, trees located outside the limit of work may be included if they may potentially be impacted by development of the site. These trees will not be measured, nor health assessed due to limited access. Tree locations are approximate, and their exact location should be determined by a licensed land surveyor. It should not be assumed that all trees inventoried are owned by the property owner. Check city and/or county codes for regulations regarding trees in the public right of way, setbacks, and/or easements.

METHODOLOGY

Our tree survey work is a deliberate and systematic methodology for cataloging trees on site:

1. Identify each tree species.
2. Note each tree's location on a site map.
3. Measure each trunk circumference at 4.5' above grade per ISA standards.
4. Evaluate the health and structure of each tree using the following numerical standard:

   5 *- A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.*

   4 *- A tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.*

   3 *- A tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that may be mitigated with care.*

   2 *- A tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.*

   1 *- A tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.*

   0 - Tree is dead.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

HMH conducted a tree inventory of 416 trees located within the limit of work outlined in Exhibit A - C. Two hundred forty four (244) of the trees inventoried are classified as ordinance-sized trees under the City of San Jose Tree Removal permit.

An ordinance-size tree is:
Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circumference at 4 ½ feet above ground; or
Multi-trunk - The combined measurements of each trunk circumference (at 4 ½ feet above ground) add up to 38 inches or more.

Table 1 - Tree Quantity Summary summarizes tree quantities by both species and size. Each species that was inventoried as part of this scope is included. This is a useful tool for analyzing the mixture of trees as part of the project. The size table is useful when calculating mitigation requirements in the case of tree removal as well as aiding in determining tree maturity.

Table 2 - Tree Evaluation Summary lists each tree number, botanical name, common name, DBH, circumference, ordinance trees, health rating, preservation suitability, general notes and observations and recommendations.

See Exhibit A-C for Existing Tree Locations
See Table 1 for Tree Quantity Summary by species and size.
See Table 2 for Tree Evaluation Summary for sizes, notes and recommendations regarding each tree.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Species: *Acer palmatum* (Japanese Maple)
Quantity: 34
Tree Numbers: 47-48, 174-177, 183, 234-242, 261-265, 319, 324-335
Observations / Recommendations:
The Japanese Maples are all mature specimens in moderate shape and health. They are all growing against existing buildings. As is typical of the species, all of the Japanese Maples are multi trunk.

Species: *Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'* (European Hornbeam)
Quantity: 3
Tree Numbers: 27-29
Observations / Recommendations:
There are three European Hornbeams on the corner of Montague Expressway and Zanker Road. They are in moderate shape and health. They should have the stakes removed if these trees are to be retained.

Species: *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Red Ironbark)
Quantity: 26
Tree Numbers: 8, 102-103, 105-107, 114-115, 119, 121-122, 267, 269-273, 343-345, 347, 349, 351, 354-356
Observations / Recommendations:
The red ironbark trees are on the Junction Ave. frontage. Some of the trees are considered street trees. They are almost all very large mature specimens. They are all in moderate health and shape.

Species: *Koelreuteria binpinnata* (Chinese Flame Tree)
Quantity: 1
Tree Numbers: 120
Observations / Recommendations:
There is one Chinese Flame Tree on the site along Junction Ave. It is in moderate shape and health. It is fairly small with stakes still in place. There are some girdling roots, which could be a problem as the tree grows.

Species: *Lagerstroemia indica* (Crape Myrtle)
Quantity: 67
Tree Numbers: 11-16, 18-26, 51-53, 61-65, 70-71, 73, 80-81, 90-92, 98-100, 111-113, 116-118, 123-124, 129-132, 138, 151, 159, 165, 266, 275, 289, 298-299, 337, 339-340, 342, 390, 402-405, 414-416

Observations / Recommendations:
The crape myrtles are along Zanker Road and at the end of parking aisles as well as near buildings. The trees are all in moderate shape and health. Several of the trees are multi trunk which is very typical of the species. Some of the trees have surface roots which is a problem when the tree is growing in lawn because the lawnmower damages the roots.

Species: *Magnolia grandiflora* (Southern Magnolia)
Quantity: 6
Tree Numbers: 362-364, 370-372
Observations / Recommendations:
There are six magnolias along River Oaks Parkway. They are in moderate shape and health. They appear to have been trimmed back from the street to accommodate vehicular traffic. There are coast redwoods on the other side of the trees, so the magnolias are growing fairly narrow and tall.

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica* (Black Tupelo)
Quantity: 26
Tree Numbers: 1-3, 49-50, 72, 93-94, 133-137, 171-172, 276, 294-297, 336, 338, 341, 399-401
Observations / Recommendations:
The black tupelos are generally in moderate shape and health. They are a slow growing, deep rooting species. Most of the trees are growing close to the buildings and are not very large.

Species: *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine)
Quantity: 8
Tree Numbers: 7, 9, 101, 104, 108-109, 268, 353
Observations / Recommendations:
The Aleppo pines are in moderate to poor health and shape. They are all on the frontage for Junction Ave. and several of them are street trees. Many of the trees appear to be in decline, have dead foliage, or are leaning. These trees should be monitored for structural stability and should be removed if they pose a danger of failure.

Species: *Pistacia chinensis* (Chinese Pistache)
Quantity: 12
Tree Numbers: 4-6, 10, 95, 110, 274, 346, 348, 350, 352, 373
Observations / Recommendations:
The Chinese Pistache are all growing on the frontage to Junction Ave. with one on River Oaks Parkway. They are all in moderate shape and health. It is typically a tree that does well in the area and these are doing fairly well.

Species: *Podocarpus gracilior* (Fern Pine)
Quantity: 51
Tree Numbers: 82-89, 125-128, 139-147, 150, 152-158, 160-164, 166, 391-398, 406-413
Observations / Recommendations:
Trees 82-89 are crowded against an existing building. Because of this, the canopy of trees are fairly one sided. The rest of the fern pines are parking lot trees. Many of them are yellowing, perhaps due to chlorosis or stress. Some are thinning as well.

Species: *Pyrus calleryana* (Callery Pear)
Quantity: 11
Tree Numbers: 33, 243-247, 258-260, 317-318
Observations / Recommendations:

The Callery Pears are growing along Montague Expressway. Many are street trees. They are all in moderate shape and health. They are on the watch list for invasiveness by the CAL-IPC, California Invasive Plants Council.

Species: *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak)
Quantity: 1
Tree Numbers: 17
Observations / Recommendations:
There is one coast Live Oak near Zanker Road. It is a very large mature specimen in moderate shape and health. It has some fungus at the base which can be a sign of root problems. It is growing in a lawn area so it could be a sign of overwatering. Coast Live Oaks don't thrive with the regular water required by lawns.

Species: *Schinus molle* (Peruvian Peppertree)
Quantity: 26
Tree Numbers: 37-38, 44-45, 184-190, 204-206, 212-218, 303-305, 312-313
Observations / Recommendations:
The Peruvian Peppertrees are growing along Montague Expressway. Some are street trees. They are generally in moderate shape and health. Some have cankers on their trunk. They produce a lot of litter which can be considered a nuisance or a trip hazard on sidewalks and they are categorized as limited invasive by the CAL-IPC.

Species: *Sequoia sempervirens* (Coast Redwood)
Quantity: 86
Tree Numbers: 30-32, 34-36, 39-43, 191-203, 207-211, 219-233, 248-257, 300-302, 306-311, 314-316, 357-361, 365-369, 374-383
Observations / Recommendations:
Coast Redwood is the most common species on this site. They are growing on Montague Expressway. They are in moderate shape and health. These trees seem to be receiving enough irrigation because they do not have the typical signs of drought stress that most redwoods have in the inland areas.

Species: *Ulmus pumila* (Siberian Elm)
Quantity: 58
Tree Numbers: 46, 54-60, 66-69, 74-79, 96-97, 148-149, 167-170, 173, 178-182, 277-288, 290-293, 320-323, 384-389
Observations / Recommendations:
The elms are in the parking lots of the site. They are mostly in moderate health and shape. They are doing well as they are not breaking up the adjacent asphalt.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Site preparation: All existing trees shall be fenced within or at the drip line (foliar spread) of the tree. Depending on the location of the tree the fencing may not be able to be at the dripline. Examples of this would be public right of way, near property lines or around existing structures to remain. Where complete drip line fencing is not possible, the addition of straw waddles and orange snow fencing wrapping the trunk shall be installed per the tree protection detail. The fence should be a minimum of six feet high, made of galvanized 11-gauge wire mesh with galvanized posts or any material superior in quality. A tree protection zone (TPZ) sign shall be affixed to fencing at appropriate intervals as determined by the arborist on site. If the fence is within the drip line of the trees, the foliar fringe shall be raised to offset the chance of limb damage from active construction.

Active Construction: All contractors, subcontractors and other personnel shall be warned that encroachment within the fenced area and dripline is prohibited without the consent of the certified arborist on the job. This includes, but is not limited to, storage of lumber and other materials, disposal of paints, solvents or other noxious materials, parked cars, grading equipment or other heavy equipment. If construction activity needs to happen in the TPZ the fence can be moved temporarily for delivery of construction materials. The contractor should make accommodations to off load items such as trusses, timber, plasterboard, wallboard, concrete, gypsum board, flooring, roofing or any other heavy construction material outside the foliar spread of the tree so there is no heavy equipment needed that could cause damage to the canopy of the tree or compact the root zone. The tree protection fencing should be reestablished per the plans and details immediately after any activity through the TPZ. Penalties, based on the cost of remedial repairs and the evaluation guide published by the International Society of Arboriculture, shall be assessed for damages to the trees.

Grading/excavating: All grading plans that specify grading within the drip line of any tree, or within the distance from the trunk as outlined in the site preparation section above when said distance is outside the drip line, shall first be reviewed by a certified arborist. Provisions for aeration, drainage, pruning, tunneling beneath roots, root pruning or other necessary actions to protect the trees shall be outlined by an arborist. If trenching is necessary within the area as described above, said trenching shall be undertaken by hand labor and dug directly beneath the trunk of the tree. All roots 2 inches or larger shall be tunneled under and other roots shall be cut smoothly to the trunk side of the trench. The trunk side should be draped immediately with two layers of untreated burlap to a depth of 3 feet from the surface. The burlap shall be soaked nightly and left in place until the trench is back filled to the original level. An arborist shall examine the trench prior to back filling to ascertain the number and size of roots cut, so as to suggest the necessary remedial repairs.

Remedial repairs: An arborist shall have the responsibility of observing all ongoing activities that may affect the trees and prescribing necessary remedial work to ensure the health and stability of the trees. This includes, but is not limited to, all arborist activities brought out in the previous sections. In addition, pruning, as outlined in International Society of Arboriculture Best Management Practices: Pruning and ANSI A300 Part 1 Standard Practices: Pruning, shall be prescribed as necessary. Fertilizing, aeration, irrigation, pest control and other activities shall be prescribed according to the tree needs, local site requirements, and state agricultural pest control laws. All specifications shall be in writing. For pest control operations, consult the local county agricultural commissioner's office for individuals licensed as pest control advisors or pest control operators.

Final inspection: Upon completion of the project, the arborist shall review all work undertaken that may impact the existing trees. Special attention shall be given to cuts and fills, compacting, drainage, pruning and future remedial work. An arborist should submit a final report in writing outlining the ongoing remedial care following the final inspection.

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREES TO REMAIN

Regular maintenance, designed to promote plant health and vigor, ensures longevity of existing trees. Regular inspections and the necessary follow-up care of mulching, fertilizing, and pruning, can detect problems and correct them before they become damaging or fatal.

Tree Inspection: Regular inspections of mature trees at least once a year can prevent or reduce the severity of future disease, insect, and environmental problems. During tree inspection, four characteristics of tree vigor should be examined: new leaves or buds, leaf size, twig growth, and absence of crown dieback (gradual death of the upper part of the tree). A reduction in the extension of shoots (new growing parts), such as buds or new leaves, is a fairly reliable cue that the tree's health has recently changed. Growth of the shoots over the past three years may be compared to determine whether there is a reduction in the tree's typical growth pattern. Further signs of poor tree health are trunk decay, crown dieback, or both. These symptoms often indicate problems that began several years before. Loose bark or deformed growths, such as trunk conks (mushrooms), are common signs of stem decay. Any abnormalities found during these inspections, including insect activity and spotted, deformed, discolored, or dead leaves and twigs, should be noted and observed closely.

Mulching: Mulch, or decomposed organic material, placed over the root zone of a tree reduces environmental stress by providing a root environment that is cooler and contains more moisture than the surrounding soil. Mulch can also prevent mechanical damage by keeping machines such as lawn mowers and string trimmers away from the tree's base. Furthermore, mulch reduces competition from surrounding weeds and turf. To be most effective, mulch should be placed 2 to 4 inches deep and cover the entire root system, which may be as far as 2 or 3 times the diameter of the branch spread of the tree. If the area and activities happening around the tree do not permit the entire area to be mulched, it is recommended that as much of the area under the drip line of the tree is mulched as possible. When placing mulch, care should be taken not to cover the actual trunk of the tree. This mulch-free area, 1 to 2 inches wide at the base, is sufficient to avoid moist bark conditions and prevent trunk decay. An organic mulch layer 2 to 4 inches deep of loosely packed shredded leaves, pine straw, peat moss, or composted wood chips is adequate. Plastic should not be used as it interferes with the exchange of gases between soil and air, which inhibits root growth. Thicker mulch layers, 5 to 6 inches deep or greater, may also inhibit gas exchange.

Fertilization: Trees require certain nutrients (essential elements) to function and grow. Urban landscape trees may be growing in soils that do not contain sufficient available nutrients for satisfactory growth and development. In certain situations, it may be necessary to fertilize to improve plant vigor. Fertilizing a tree can improve growth; however, if fertilizer is not applied wisely, it may not benefit the tree at all and may even adversely affect the tree. Mature trees making satisfactory growth may not require fertilization. When considering supplemental fertilizer, it is important to consider nutrients deficiencies and how and when to amend the deficiencies. Soil conditions, especially pH and organic matter content, vary greatly, making the proper selection and use of fertilizer a somewhat complex process. To that end, it is recommended that the soil be tested for nutrient content. A soil testing laboratory and can give advice on application rates, timing, and the best blend of fertilizer for each tree and other landscape plants on site. Mature trees have expansive root systems that extend from 2 to 3 times the size of the leaf

canopy. A major portion of actively growing roots is located outside the tree's drip line. Understanding the actual size and extent of a tree's root system before applying fertilizer is paramount to determine quantity, type and rate at which to best apply fertilizer. Always follow manufacturer recommendations for use and application.

Pruning: Pruning is often desirable or necessary to remove dead, diseased, or insect-infested branches and to improve tree structure, enhance vigor, or maintain safety. Because each cut has the potential to change the growth of (or cause damage to) a tree, no branch should be removed without reason. Removing foliage from a tree has two distinct effects on growth: (1) it reduces photosynthesis and, (2) it may reduce overall growth. Pruning should always be performed sparingly. Caution must be taken not to over-prune as a tree may not be able to gather and process enough sunlight to survive. Pruning mature trees may require special equipment, training, and experience. Licensed and insured tree maintenance companies are equipped to provide a variety of services to assist in performing the job safely and reducing risk of personal injury and property damage and should be consulted for this type of work. *(See also ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning Standards- https://www.tcia.org).*

Planting and Irrigation: Any new planting and irrigation that is to occur under the drip line of an existing tree should be conducted with care to avoid the root system. Generally installation of an irrigation mainline should be avoided under the dripline of the existing tree. Refer to the Grading/Excavating section for installation of any irrigation lines to be installed under the drip line of an existing tree. Any new planting should match the water use of the existing tree (as defined by WUCOLS). The irrigation hydro zone for the new planting should also match the requirements of the existing tree.

Removal: There are circumstances when removal is necessary. An arborist can help decide whether or not a tree should be removed. Professionally trained arborists have the skills and equipment to safely and efficiently remove trees. Removal is recommended when a tree: (1) is dead, dying, or considered irreparably hazardous; (2) is causing an obstruction or is crowding and causing harm to other trees and the situation is impossible to correct through pruning; (3) is to be replaced by a more suitable specimen, and; (4) should be removed to allow for construction. Pruning or removing trees, especially large trees, can be dangerous work. It should be performed only by those trained and equipped to work safely in trees.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following terms and conditions apply to all oral and written reports and correspondence pertaining to consultations, inspections and activities of HMH.

1. The scope of any report or other correspondence is limited to the trees and conditions specifically mentioned in those reports and correspondence. HMH assumes no liability for the failure of trees or parts of trees, either inspected or otherwise. HMH assumes no responsibility to report on the condition of any tree or landscape feature not specifically requested by the named client.
2. No tree described in this report was climbed, unless otherwise stated. HMH does not take responsibility for any defects, which could have only been discovered by climbing. A full root collar inspection, consisting of excavating the soil around the tree to uncover the root collar and major buttress roots was not performed unless otherwise stated. HMH does not take responsibility for any root defects, which could only have been discovered by such an inspection.
3. HMH shall not be required to provide further documentation, give testimony, be deposed, or attend court by reason of this appraisal or report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of additional fees for such services as described by HMH or in the schedule of fees or contract.
4. HMH guarantees no warrantee, either expressed or implied, as to the suitability of the information contained in the reports for any reason. It is the responsibility of the client to determine applicability to his/her case.
5. Any report and the values, observations and recommendations expressed therein represent the professional opinion of HMH, and the fee for services is in no manner contingent upon the reporting of a specified value nor upon any particular finding to be reported.
6. Any photographs, diagrams, graphs, sketches or other graphic material included in any report, being intended solely as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering reports or surveys, unless otherwise noted in the report. Any reproductions of graphic material or the work produced by other persons, is intended solely for clarification and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information does not constitute a representation by HMH as to the sufficiency or accuracy of that information.
7. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

Existing Tree Map
Exhibit A



Existing Tree Map
Exhibit B



Existing Tree Map
Exhibit C

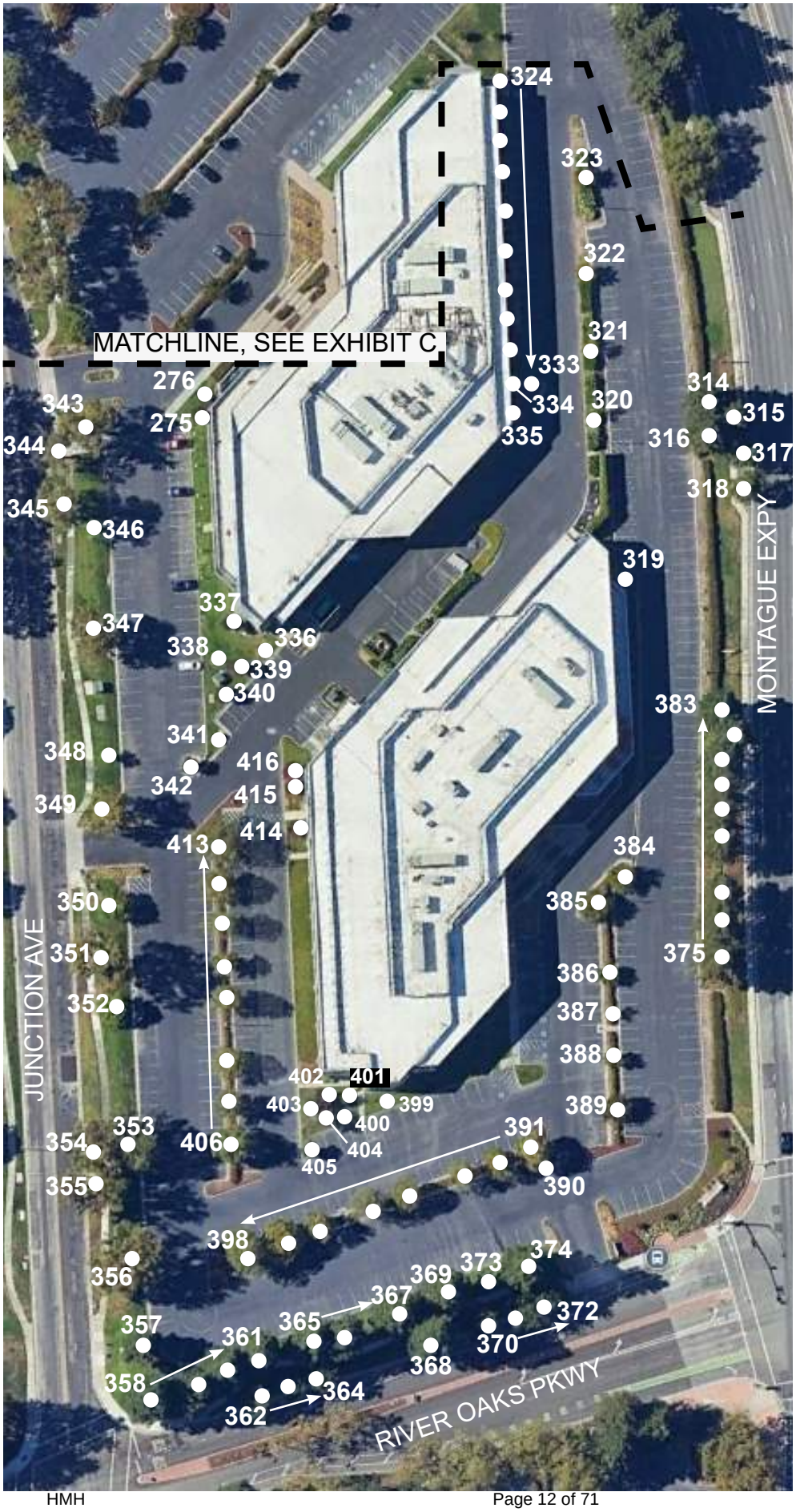


TABLE 1 - TREE QUANTITY SUMMARY

Tree Quantity by Species		
Species	**Quantity**	**% of Site**
Acer palmatum	34	8%
Carpinus betulus	3	1%
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	26	6%
Koelreuteria bipinnata	1	0%
Lagerstroemia indica	67	16%
Magnolia grandiflora	6	1%
Nyssa sylvatica	26	6%
Pinus halepensis	8	2%
Pistacia chinensis	12	3%
Podocarpus gracilior	51	12%
Pyrus calleryana	11	3%
Quercus agrifolia	1	0%
Schinus molle	26	6%
Sequoia sempervirens	86	21%
Ulmus pumila	58	14%
Total Trees	**416**	**100%**

Tree Quantity by Size	
DBH	**Quantity**
<6"	97
6.1-12"	117
12.1" +	202
Total	**416**

TABLE 2 - TREE EVALUATION SUMMARY

Prepared By: William Sowa ISA Certified Arborist WE-12270A

DBH MEASUREMENT HEIGHT: 54"

Date of Evaluation: 2/18-19 and 2/24-25/2025

Suitability for Preservation is based on the following
Good - Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.
Moderate - Trees in somewhat declining health and/or exhibits structural defects that cannot be abated with treatment. Trees will require more intense management and will have a shorter lifespan than those in the 'Good' category.
Poor - Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to decline, regardless of treatment.

Health Rating	
5	A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
4	A tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
3	A tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that may that might be mitigated with care.
2	A tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
1	A tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.
0	Tree is dead.

Abbreviations and Definitions		
BDB	Branch dieback	Condition where branch tips or entire sections of branches die off. Typically indicative of tree stress.
CD	Codominant branches	Forked branches nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction an lacking a normal branch union.
CDB	Dieback in Crown	Condition where branches in the tree crown die from the tips toward the center.
CR	Crowded	Tree is bounded closely by one or more of the following: structure, tree, Etc.
D	Decline	Tree shows obvious signs of decline, which may be indicative of the presence of multiple biotic and abiotic disorders.
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height	Measurement of tree diameter in inches. Measurement height varies by City and is noted above.
EG	Epicormic Growth	Watersprouting on trunk and main leaders or suckers, sprouts arising out of roots.Typically indicative of tree stress.
EH	Exposed Heartwood	Exposure of the tree's heartwood is typically seen as an open wound that leaves a tree more susceptible to pathogens, disease or infection.
GR	Girdling Roots	Roots that grow around or across other roots. Can cause restriction of nutrient and water uptake, swelling, dieback or structural instability.
H	Hazardous	A tree that in it's current condition, presents a hazard.
HD	Headed	Poor pruning practice of cutting back branches. Often practiced under utility lines to limit tree height.
IB	Included Bark	Structural defect where bark is included between the branch attachment so the wood can't join. Such defect can have a higher probability of failure.
LN	Leaning Tree	Tree leaning, see notes for severity.
MT	Multi Trunk	Multiple central leaders originating below the DBH measurement.
PT	Phototropism	Tree exhibits phototropic growth habits. Reduced trunk taper, misshapen trunk and canopy growth are examples of this growth habit.
SD	Structural Defects	Naturally or secondary conditions including cavities, poor branch attachments, cracks, or decayed wood in any part of the tree that may contribute to structural failure.
SE	Severe	Indicates the severity of the following term.
SL	Slight	Indicates the mildness of the following term.
SR	Surface Roots	Roots visible at finished grade.
ST	Stress	Environmental factor inhibiting regular tree growth. Includes drought, salty soils, nitrogen and other nutrient deficiencies in the soil.
WU	Weak Union	Weak union or fork in tree branching structure.
	Ordinance Tree	Ordinance-Size Trees.An ordinance-size tree is: Single Trunk - 38 inches or more in circumference at 4 ½ feet above ground; or Multi-trunk - The combined measurements of each trunk circumference (at 4 ½ feet above ground) add up to 38 inches or more.

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
1	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	2.6	8	NO	Non-native	1:1	9	12	3	Moderate	Street Tree
2	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	6.0	19	NO	Non-native	1:1	23	26	3	Moderate	
3	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	3.3	10	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	10	3	Moderate	SD
4	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	7.3	23	NO	Non-native	2:1	30	25	3	Moderate	SL LN
5	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	20	25	3	Moderate	
6	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	8.4	26	NO	Non-native	2:1	25	25	3	Moderate	
7	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine	29.8	94	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree
8	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	29.9	94	YES	Non-native	4:1	48	52	3	Moderate	Street Tree
9	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine	36.0	113	YES	Non-native	4:1	33	22	3	Moderate	SR
10	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	9.0	28	NO	Non-native	2:1	25	20	3	Moderate	SR
11	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 2, .5, .5, .5, .5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	61	YES	Non-native	4:1	12	17	3	Moderate	MT, SR
12	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 2, .5, .5, 1, 1, 1, 1	69	YES	Non-native	4:1	12	17	3	Moderate	MT, SR
13	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	58	YES	Non-native	4:1	14	18	3	Moderate	MT, SR
14	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	1, 1, 2.5, 2, 2, 2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	66	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	20	3	Moderate	MT, SR
15	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	3, 2.7, 2.5, 2.3, 2.2, 1.7	45	YES	Non-native	4:1	12	18	3	Moderate	MT, SR
16	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1, 1	52	YES	Non-native	4:1	12	18	3	Moderate	MT, SR
17	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	48.0	151	YES	Native	5:1	60	41	3	Moderate	SR, under powerlines, sap leak, fungus
18	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	3, 3, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 2, 2, 2	66	YES	Non-native	4:1	13	20	3	Moderate	MT, SR

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
19	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1.5, 1.5	79	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	18	3	Moderate	MT, SR
20	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.3	17	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	17	3	Moderate	
21	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.4	17	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	16	3	Moderate	
22	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2, 2, 2, 2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1, 1,1	68	YES	Non-native	4:1	12	16	3	Moderate	EHW, SR, MT
23	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.7, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	68	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	20	3	Moderate	MT, SR
24	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	1.5, 3, 3, 3, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2, 2, 2	91	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	20	3	Moderate	MT, SR
25	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1, 1, 1, 1	42	YES	Non-native	4:1	12	17	3	Moderate	MT, SR
26	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1.5, 1.5	83	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	20	3	Moderate	MT, SR
27	*Carpinus betulus*	European Hornbeam	2.1	7	NO	Non-native	1:1	3	16	3	Moderate	IB
28	*Carpinus betulus*	European Hornbeam	2.1	7	NO	Non-native	1:1	4	18	3	Moderate	IB
29	*Carpinus betulus*	European Hornbeam	2.0	6	NO	Non-native	1:1	3	16	3	Moderate	IB
30	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	33.9	106	YES	Native	5:1	20	70	3	Moderate	
31	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.7	93	YES	Native	5:1	20	77	3	Moderate	
32	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	33.8	106	YES	Native	5:1	20	76	3	Moderate	
33	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	14.6	46	YES	Non-native	4:1	36	31	3	Moderate	Street Tree, EHW, CR sidewalk
34	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	35.1	110	YES	Native	5:1	30	85	3	Moderate	
35	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	32.5	102	YES	Native	5:1	20	83	3	Moderate	
36	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	30.6	96	YES	Native	5:1	25	85	3	Moderate	
37	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	23.1	73	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree, LN
38	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	37.6	118	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree

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39	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	30.3	95	YES	Native	5:1	22	68	3	Moderate	
40	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	32.2	101	YES	Native	5:1	20	70	3	Moderate	
41	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	27.8	87	YES	Native	5:1	20	70	3	Moderate	
42	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.9	94	YES	Native	5:1	20	68	3	Moderate	
43	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	33.5	105	YES	Native	5:1	22	66	3	Moderate	
44	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	21.3	67	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	46	3	Moderate	cankers
45	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	24.0	75	YES	Non-native	4:1	33	37	3	Moderate	LN
46	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.5	17	NO	Non-native	1:1	18	20	3	Moderate	IB
47	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2.5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1	63	YES	Non-native	4:1	14	15	3	Moderate	MT, CR building
48	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2.2, 2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1, 1, 1, 1	45	YES	Non-native	4:1	13	15	3	Moderate	MT
49	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	3.2	10	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	16	4	Good	sapsucker damage
50	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	3.6	11	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	18	3	Moderate	
51	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2, 2.7, 2.5, 3.2, 2.5, 2.6, 3	58	YES	Non-native	4:1	13	20	3	Moderate	MT
52	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.5	8	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	12	3	Moderate	SL LN
53	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	12	3	Moderate	SL LN
54	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.5	20	NO	Non-native	2:1	22	20	3	Moderate	IB
55	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.1	19	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	18	3	Moderate	IB
56	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.3	23	NO	Non-native	2:1	25	23	3	Moderate	IB
57	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.1	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	18	20	3	Moderate	IB
58	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.3	23	NO	Non-native	2:1	22	25	3	Moderate	IB

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59	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	8.0	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	18	25	3	Moderate	IB
60	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.8	21	NO	Non-native	2:1	18	23	3	Moderate	IB
61	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	9.7	30	NO	Non-native	2:1	21	26	3	Moderate	
62	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	9.7	30	NO	Non-native	2:1	22	25	3	Moderate	
63	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	8.6	27	NO	Non-native	2:1	15	26	3	Moderate	CR 64
64	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	8.0	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	14	26	3	Moderate	CR 63 & 65
65	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	8.9	28	NO	Non-native	2:1	15	25	3	Moderate	CR 64
66	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.9	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	18	3	Moderate	IB
67	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.5	24	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	20	3	Moderate	
68	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	8.1	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	18	3	Moderate	
69	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	8.3	26	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	18	3	Moderate	
70	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	11	14	3	Moderate	SL LN
71	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.2	7	NO	Non-native	1:1	4	10	3	Moderate	
72	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	3.7	12	NO	Non-native	1:1	13	15	3	Moderate	EHW
73	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	9.7	30	NO	Non-native	2:1	22	20	3	Moderate	
74	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.2	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	18	3	Moderate	IB
75	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.7	18	NO	Non-native	1:1	18	18	3	Moderate	IB
76	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.7	18	NO	Non-native	1:1	18	20	3	Moderate	IB
77	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	20	3	Moderate	IB
78	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.6	18	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	22	3	Moderate	IB
79	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.7	18	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	22	3	Moderate	IB

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80	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	9.0	28	NO	Non-native	2:1	18	26	4	Good	
81	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	8.3	26	NO	Non-native	2:1	16	25	4	Good	
82	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	13.1	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	42	3	Moderate	CR building
83	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.2	51	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	45	3	Moderate	CR building
84	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	11.0	35	NO	Non-native	2:1	15	35	3	Moderate	CR building
85	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	12.9	41	YES	Non-native	2:1	18	45	3	Moderate	CR building
86	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	10.0	31	NO	Non-native	2:1	18	35	3	Moderate	CR building
87	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	10.8	34	NO	Non-native	2:1	18	35	3	Moderate	CR building
88	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.9	53	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	45	3	Moderate	CR building
89	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	11.8	37	YES	Non-native	2:1	15	35	3	Moderate	CR building
90	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	9.2	29	NO	Non-native	2:1	26	28	3	Moderate	
91	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2, 2, 2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	64	YES	Non-native	4:1	11	20	3	Moderate	MT
92	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	4, 5.3, 4, 4, 3.7, 5.5, 3.5, 3.8	106	YES	Non-native	4:1	28	30	3	Moderate	MT
93	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	1.8	6	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	12	3	Moderate	
94	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	4.1	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	18	3	Moderate	
95	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinense Pistache	7.4	23	NO	Non-native	2:1	18	15	3	Moderate	Street Tree, EHW
96	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	8.1	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	18	3	Moderate	Street Tree
97	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	9.0	28	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	18	3	Moderate	SR
98	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.5	8	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	14	3	Moderate	
99	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	1.7	5	NO	Non-native	1:1	6	10	3	Moderate	EHW
100	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	1.4	4	NO	Non-native	1:1	5	9	3	Moderate	

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101	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine	34.0	107	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	38	2	Poor	Street Tree, D, CR, large branch missing
102	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	26.0	82	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	40	3	Moderate	Street Tree
103	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	29.2	92	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	38	3	Moderate	Street Tree
104	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine	38.7	122	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	42	3	Moderate	SR
105	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	35.4	111	YES	Non-native	4:1	40	48	3	Moderate	
106	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	30.8	97	YES	Non-native	4:1	38	50	3	Moderate	Street Tree
107	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	24.6	77	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	45	3	Moderate	Street Tree
108	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine	27.4	86	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	40	2	Poor	D, SR
109	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine	22.6	71	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	35	2	Poor	D, SR
110	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinense Pistache	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	23	15	3	Moderate	
111	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	3.4	11	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	16	3	Moderate	
112	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.5	17	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	18	3	Moderate	
113	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	4.8	15	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	18	3	Moderate	
114	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	26.3	83	YES	Non-native	4:1	36	48	3	Moderate	
115	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	36.0	113	YES	Non-native	4:1	52	50	3	Moderate	Street Tree
116	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	2.6	8	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	10	3	Moderate	
117	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	12	3	Moderate	
118	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	12	3	Moderate	
119	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	23.1	73	YES	Non-native	4:1	34	48	3	Moderate	Street Tree
120	*Koelreuteria bipinnata*	Chinese Flame Tree	2.3	7	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	12	3	Moderate	GR
121	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	24.2	76	YES	Non-native	4:1	40	52	3	Moderate	

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122	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	22.6	71	YES	Non-native	4:1	45	50	3	Moderate	
123	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	7.6	24	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	23	3	Moderate	
124	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	9.5	30	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	37	3	Moderate	
125	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	22.0	69	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	50	3	Moderate	
126	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	15.1	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	22	42	3	Moderate	
127	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	17.2	54	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	44	3	Moderate	Thin
128	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	20.0	63	YES	Non-native	4:1	28	45	3	Moderate	
129	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.5	17	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	25	3	Moderate	
130	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.5	17	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	23	3	Moderate	
131	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.7	18	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	25	3	Moderate	
132	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.2	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	23	3	Moderate	
133	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	4.2	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	20	3	Moderate	sapsucker damage
134	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	5.4	17	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	26	3	Moderate	sapsucker damage
135	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	4.1	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	14	22	3	Moderate	sapsucker damage
136	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	4.5	14	NO	Non-native	1:1	13	23	3	Moderate	sapsucker damage
137	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	4.3	14	NO	Non-native	1:1	14	20	3	Moderate	sapsucker damage
138	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	8.7	27	NO	Non-native	2:1	24	28	3	Moderate	
139	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	18.5	58	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	38	3	Moderate	chlorosis
140	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	20.1	63	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	42	3	Moderate	chlorosis
141	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	15.7	49	YES	Non-native	4:1	28	37	3	Moderate	chlorosis, thin
142	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	17.0	53	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	40	3	Moderate	chlorosis

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143	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	12.1	38	YES	Non-native	2:1	25	40	3	Moderate	chlorosis
144	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	14.3	45	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	40	3	Moderate	chlorosis
145	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.5	52	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	40	3	Moderate	chlorosis
146	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.1	51	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	40	3	Moderate	chlorosis
147	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	14.6	46	YES	Non-native	4:1	28	36	3	Moderate	chlorosis
148	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	4.6	14	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	15	3	Moderate	IB
149	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	52.0	163	YES	Non-native	4:1	10	16	3	Moderate	IB
150	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	20.5	64	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	31	3	Moderate	
151	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	10.2	32	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	28	3	Moderate	EHW
152	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.3	51	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	35	3	Moderate	
153	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	13.9	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	18	33	3	Moderate	
154	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	15.0	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	28	30	3	Moderate	
155	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	13.6	43	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	32	3	Moderate	
156	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	13.0	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	28	3	Moderate	
157	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	13.0	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	33	3	Moderate	thin
158	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.3	51	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	34	3	Moderate	
159	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	99.0	311	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	30	3	Moderate	
160	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	15.7	49	YES	Non-native	4:1	26	31	3	Moderate	
161	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	12.1	38	YES	Non-native	2:1	24	26	3	Moderate	
162	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	15.3	48	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	25	3	Moderate	
163	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	13.7	43	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	30	3	Moderate	EHW

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164	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	14.0	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	35	3	Moderate	
165	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	8.4	26	NO	Non-native	2:1	14	29	3	Moderate	CR 164
166	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.4	51	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	38	3	Moderate	
167	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	4.7	15	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	18	3	Moderate	IB
168	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	20	3	Moderate	IB
169	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	4.7	15	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	18	3	Moderate	
170	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.5	20	NO	Non-native	2:1	14	20	3	Moderate	
171	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	33	3	Moderate	
172	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	4.5	14	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	35	3	Moderate	sapsucker damage
173	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	10.1	32	NO	Non-native	2:1	36	26	3	Moderate	IB
174	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2.5, 2, 1.7, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	38	YES	Non-native	4:1	12	12	3	Moderate	MT
175	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	24	NO	Non-native	4:1	10	10	3	Moderate	MT
176	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	30	NO	Non-native	4:1	10	8	3	Moderate	MT
177	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1, 1, 1.5, 1.5, 2.5	24	NO	Non-native	4:1	10	12	3	Moderate	MT
178	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.9	19	NO	Non-native	1:1	18	20	3	Moderate	IB
179	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.7	21	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	22	3	Moderate	
180	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	8.6	27	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	22	3	Moderate	
181	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.9	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	22	22	3	Moderate	
182	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	9.1	29	NO	Non-native	2:1	24	20	3	Moderate	
183	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1, 1, 1, 1	13	NO	Non-native	4:1	6	10	3	Moderate	MT
184	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	21.3	67	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	35	3	Moderate	cankers

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
185	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	16.1	51	YES	Non-native	4:1	28	34	3	Moderate	
186	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	18.5	58	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	30	3	Moderate	cankers
187	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	18.6	58	YES	Non-native	4:1	6	10	3	Moderate	
188	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	12.7	40	YES	Non-native	2:1	25	30	3	Moderate	CR, SL LN
189	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	16.7	52	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	35	3	Moderate	CR, LN
190	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	13.1	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	33	3	Moderate	CR, LN
191	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	20	72	3	Moderate	
192	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	18	74	3	Moderate	
193	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	18.0	57	YES	Native	5:1	20	92	3	Moderate	
194	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	31.0	97	YES	Native	5:1	20	85	3	Moderate	
195	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	20	83	3	Moderate	
196	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
197	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	18	74	3	Moderate	
198	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	17.0	53	YES	Native	5:1	16	74	3	Moderate	
199	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	23.0	72	YES	Native	5:1	16	75	3	Moderate	
200	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	17.0	53	YES	Native	5:1	17	80	3	Moderate	
201	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	26.0	82	YES	Native	5:1	16	77	3	Moderate	
202	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	25.0	79	YES	Native	5:1	18	77	3	Moderate	
203	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	33.0	104	YES	Native	5:1	16	77	3	Moderate	
204	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	14.0	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	40	3	Moderate	
205	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	10.0	31	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	30	3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
206	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	22.0	69	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	30	3	Moderate	
207	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	25.0	79	YES	Native	5:1	20	70	3	Moderate	
208	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	23.0	72	YES	Native	5:1	19	70	3	Moderate	
209	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	21.0	66	YES	Native	5:1	18	70	3	Moderate	
210	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	25.0	79	YES	Native	5:1	18	70	3	Moderate	
211	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	18	68	3	Moderate	
212	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	17.0	53	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	30	3	Moderate	Street Tree
213	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	39.0	122	YES	Non-native	4:1	40	30	3	Moderate	Street Tree, cankers, SL LN
214	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	20.0	63	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	30	3	Moderate	Street Tree
215	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	22.0	69	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	30	3	Moderate	Street Tree, cankers
216	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	25.0	79	YES	Non-native	4:1	40	40	3	Moderate	
217	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	16.0	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	30	3	Moderate	
218	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	32.0	100	YES	Non-native	4:1	50	40	3	Moderate	
219	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	32.0	100	YES	Native	5:1	20	82	3	Moderate	
220	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	30.0	94	YES	Native	5:1	16	84	3	Moderate	
221	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	31.0	97	YES	Native	5:1	16	82	3	Moderate	
222	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	24.0	75	YES	Native	5:1	16	80	3	Moderate	
223	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	16	82	3	Moderate	
224	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	24.0	75	YES	Native	5:1	16	85	3	Moderate	
225	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	18.0	57	YES	Native	5:1	16	80	3	Moderate	
226	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	25.0	79	YES	Native	5:1	16	75	3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
227	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	17.0	53	YES	Native	5:1	16	75	3	Moderate	
228	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	22.0	69	YES	Native	5:1	16	78	3	Moderate	
229	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	31.0	97	YES	Native	5:1	16	78	3	Moderate	
230	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	19.0	60	YES	Native	5:1	18	76	3	Moderate	
231	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	24.0	75	YES	Native	5:1	18	75	3	Moderate	
232	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	35.0	110	YES	Native	5:1	18	76	3	Moderate	
233	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	26.0	82	YES	Native	5:1	20	85	3	Moderate	
234	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	20	3	Moderate	MT
235	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	20	3	Moderate	MT
236	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1	38	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	18	3	Moderate	MT
237	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 4	53	YES	Non-native	4:1	10	10	3	Moderate	MT
238	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 4	57	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	10	3	Moderate	MT
239	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	10	3	Moderate	MT
240	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1	35	NO	Non-native	4:1	20	10	3	Moderate	MT
241	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1, 1, 1, 1	13	NO	Non-native	4:1	12	10	3	Moderate	MT
242	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2	25	NO	Non-native	4:1	12	10	3	Moderate	MT
243	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	12.0	38	YES	Non-native	2:1	35	25	3	Moderate	Street Tree
244	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	13.0	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	25	3	Moderate	Street Tree, EHW
245	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	12.0	38	YES	Non-native	2:1	35	25	3	Moderate	Street Tree
246	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	14.0	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	25	3	Moderate	Street Tree
247	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	12	3	Moderate	EG

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
248	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	30.0	94	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
249	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	18	75	3	Moderate	
250	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	19.0	60	YES	Native	5:1	18	75	3	Moderate	
251	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	27.0	85	YES	Native	5:1	16	75	3	Moderate	
252	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	16	75	3	Moderate	
253	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	22.0	69	YES	Native	5:1	16	75	3	Moderate	
254	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	16	70	3	Moderate	
255	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	16	70	3	Moderate	
256	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	16	75	3	Moderate	
257	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	31.0	97	YES	Native	5:1	20	77	3	Moderate	
258	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	12.0	38	YES	Non-native	2:1	30	25	3	Moderate	Street Tree
259	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	18	3	Moderate	
260	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	20	16	3	Moderate	
261	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	18	16	3	Moderate	
262	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	15	3	Moderate	
263	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	16	3	Moderate	
264	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	14	3	Moderate	
265	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	12	3	Moderate	
266	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	9.0	28	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	20	3	Moderate	
267	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	22.0	69	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	45	3	Moderate	
268	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine	47.0	148	YES	Non-native	4:1	45	48	2	Poor	LN, ST

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
269	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	26.0	82	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	48	3	Moderate	
270	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	15.0	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	42	3	Moderate	Street Tree
271	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	26.0	82	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	48	3	Moderate	
272	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	21.0	66	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	45	3	Moderate	Street Tree
273	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	23.0	72	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	40	3	Moderate	Street Tree
274	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	22	18	3	Moderate	
275	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	20	3	Moderate	
276	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	2.0	6	NO	Non-native	1:1	6	10	3	Moderate	
277	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	20	3	Moderate	
278	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.0	19	NO	Non-native	1:1	20	20	3	Moderate	
279	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	18	3	Moderate	
280	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	8.0	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	18	22	3	Moderate	
281	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	16	18	3	Moderate	
282	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	16	18	3	Moderate	
283	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.0	19	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	18	3	Moderate	
284	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	2.0	6	NO	Non-native	1:1	4	12	3	Moderate	
285	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	8.0	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	22	3	Moderate	
286	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	20	3	Moderate	
287	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	16	18	3	Moderate	
288	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	20	3	Moderate	
289	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	16	25	3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
290	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	8.0	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	16	20	3	Moderate	
291	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	6.0	19	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	18	3	Moderate	
292	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	16	20	3	Moderate	
293	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	25	27	3	Moderate	
294	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	1.0	3	NO	Non-native	1:1	4	10	3	Moderate	
295	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	1.0	3	NO	Non-native	1:1	3	10	3	Moderate	
296	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	2.0	6	NO	Non-native	1:1	5	12	3	Moderate	
297	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	5	12	3	Moderate	
298	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	20	3	Moderate	
299	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	20	3	Moderate	
300	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	36.0	113	YES	Native	5:1	20	76	3	Moderate	
301	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	37.0	116	YES	Native	5:1	20	76	3	Moderate	
302	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	34.0	107	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
303	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	18.0	57	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	40	3	Moderate	Street Tree, cankers
304	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	21.0	66	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	40	3	Moderate	SL LN
305	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	18.0	57	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	40	3	Moderate	Street Tree
306	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	32.0	100	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
307	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
308	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	16	75	3	Moderate	
309	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
310	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	30.0	94	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	

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311	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	31.0	97	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
312	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	18.0	57	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree
313	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian Peppertree	24.0	75	YES	Non-native	4:1	40	37	3	Moderate	Cankers, LN
314	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	33.0	104	YES	Native	5:1	20	80	3	Moderate	
315	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	34.0	107	YES	Native	5:1	20	80	3	Moderate	
316	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	32.0	100	YES	Native	5:1	20	80	3	Moderate	
317	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	13.0	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree
318	*Pyrus calleryana*	Callery Pear	14.0	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	38	3	Moderate	Street Tree
319	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	10	12	3	Moderate	MT
320	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	15	3	Moderate	
321	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	18	3	Moderate	
322	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	18	3	Moderate	
323	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	18	3	Moderate	
324	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1, 1, 1, 1	13	NO	Non-native	4:1	5	10	3	Moderate	MT
325	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1, 1, 2, 2, 1	22	NO	Non-native	4:1	15	10	3	Moderate	MT
326	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1	22	NO	Non-native	4:1	10	12	3	Moderate	MT
327	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1	35	NO	Non-native	4:1	12	10	3	Moderate	MT
328	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2	38	YES	Non-native	4:1	22	15	3	Moderate	MT
329	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	12	15	3	Moderate	MT
330	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3, 2, 2, 2	28	NO	Non-native	4:1	10	12	3	Moderate	MT
331	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	12	3	Moderate	MT

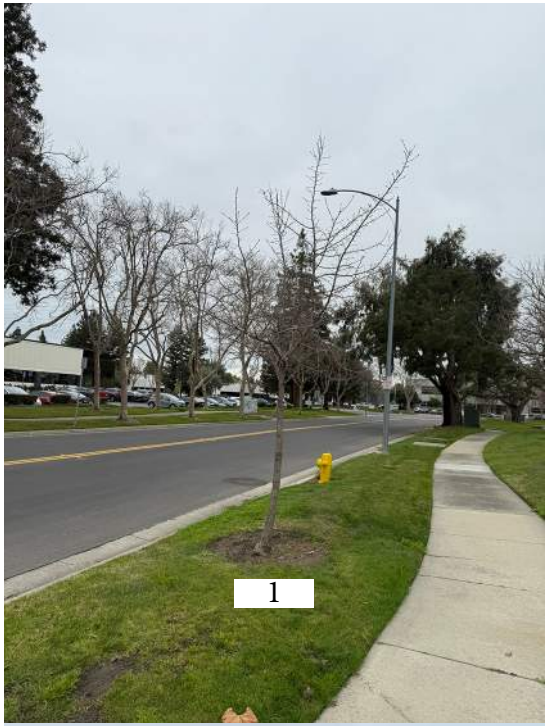
TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
332	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	15	13	3	Moderate	MT
333	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1	35	NO	Non-native	4:1	15	16	3	Moderate	MT
334	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	8	10	3	Moderate	MT
335	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	2, 3, 2, 2, 2	35	NO	Non-native	4:1	15	15	3	Moderate	MT
336	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	1.0	3	NO	Non-native	1:1	6	10	3	Moderate	
337	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	15	3	Moderate	
338	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	1.0	3	NO	Non-native	1:1	2	7	3	Moderate	
339	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	15	3	Moderate	
340	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	18	3	Moderate	
341	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	2.0	6	NO	Non-native	1:1	5	8	3	Moderate	
342	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	15	3	Moderate	
343	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	27.0	85	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	50	3	Moderate	
344	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	28.0	88	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	45	3	Moderate	
345	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	26.0	82	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	50	3	Moderate	
346	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	2.0	6	NO	Non-native	1:1	5	10	3	Moderate	
347	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	26.0	82	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	40	3	Moderate	
348	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	12	3	Moderate	
349	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	21.0	66	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	48	3	Moderate	
350	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	8.0	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	18	18	3	Moderate	
351	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	32.0	100	YES	Non-native	4:1	35	55	3	Moderate	
352	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	8.0	25	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	21	3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
353	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine	40.0	126	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	40	2	Poor	
354	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	29.0	91	YES	Non-native	4:1	30	55	3	Moderate	Street Tree
355	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	31.0	97	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	55	3	Moderate	Street Tree
356	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	33.0	104	YES	Non-native	4:1	33	58	3	Moderate	
357	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	25.0	79	YES	Native	5:1	20	80	3	Moderate	SR
358	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	39.0	122	YES	Native	5:1	20	86	3	Moderate	
359	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	40.0	126	YES	Native	5:1	16	87	3	Moderate	
360	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	38.0	119	YES	Native	5:1	20	88	3	Moderate	
361	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	36.0	113	YES	Native	5:1	24	90	3	Moderate	
362	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	16.0	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	40	3	Moderate	Street Tree, SR
363	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	14.0	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree, SR
364	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	15.0	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	30	3	Moderate	Street Tree, SR
365	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	31.0	97	YES	Native	5:1	20	85	3	Moderate	
366	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	36.0	113	YES	Native	5:1	20	83	3	Moderate	
367	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	37.0	116	YES	Native	5:1	20	80	3	Moderate	
368	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	36.0	113	YES	Native	5:1	20	78	3	Moderate	
369	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	39.0	122	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
370	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	16.0	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	28	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree
371	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	17.0	53	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	37	3	Moderate	Street Tree
372	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	15.0	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	25	35	3	Moderate	Street Tree, EHW
373	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	16	18	3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
374	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	40.0	126	YES	Native	5:1	25	90	3	Moderate	
375	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	35.0	110	YES	Native	5:1	20	80	3	Moderate	
376	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	18	80	3	Moderate	
377	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	32.0	100	YES	Native	5:1	20	78	3	Moderate	
378	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	28.0	88	YES	Native	5:1	20	80	3	Moderate	
379	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	27.0	85	YES	Native	5:1	20	78	3	Moderate	
380	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	27.0	85	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
381	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	20	76	3	Moderate	
382	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	29.0	91	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
383	*Sequoia sempervirens*	Coast Redwood	33.0	104	YES	Native	5:1	20	75	3	Moderate	
384	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	16	20	3	Moderate	
385	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	16	20	3	Moderate	
386	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	15	3	Moderate	
387	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	12	3	Moderate	
388	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	8	16	3	Moderate	
389	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	7.0	22	NO	Non-native	2:1	20	20	3	Moderate	
390	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	6	20	3	Moderate	EHW
391	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	14.0	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	30	3	Moderate	Chlorosis
392	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	13.0	41	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	30	3	Moderate	chlorosis
393	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	14.0	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	28	3	Moderate	chlorosis
394	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.0	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	25	3	Moderate	chlorosis

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
395	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.0	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	31	3	Moderate	Chlorosis, SD
396	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	11.0	35	NO	Non-native	2:1	16	24	3	Moderate	chlorosis
397	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	17.0	53	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	26	3	Moderate	chlorosis
398	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	20.0	63	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	43	3	Moderate	
399	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	2.0	6	NO	Non-native	1:1	4	8	3	Moderate	
400	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	0.5	2	NO	Non-native	1:1	2	5	3	Moderate	
401	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black Tupelo	3.0	9	NO	Non-native	1:1	7	12	3	Moderate	
402	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	17	3	Moderate	
403	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	18	3	Moderate	
404	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	12	18	3	Moderate	
405	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	10	16	3	Moderate	
406	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.0	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	24	40	3	Moderate	chlorosis
407	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	15.0	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	38	3	Moderate	chlorosis
408	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	15.0	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	22	35	3	Moderate	chlorosis
409	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	16.0	50	YES	Non-native	4:1	18	40	3	Moderate	chlorosis
410	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	11.0	35	NO	Non-native	2:1	12	30	3	Moderate	chlorosis
411	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	14.0	44	YES	Non-native	4:1	16	35	2	Poor	chlorosis
412	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	15.0	47	YES	Non-native	4:1	20	35	3	Moderate	chlorosis
413	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Fern Pine	20.0	63	YES	Non-native	4:1	28	38	3	Moderate	chlorosis
414	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	5.0	16	NO	Non-native	1:1	16	20	3	Moderate	
415	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	22	3	Moderate	

TREE #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (INCHES)	CIRCUMF-ERENCE (INCHES)	ORDINANCE TREE	NATIVE/ NON-NATIVE/ ORCHARD	REPLACEMENT RATIO	CANOPY (APX FEET)	HEIGHT (APX FEET)	HEALTH	PRESERVATION SUITABILITY	NOTES
416	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	4.0	13	NO	Non-native	1:1	15	22	3	Moderate	


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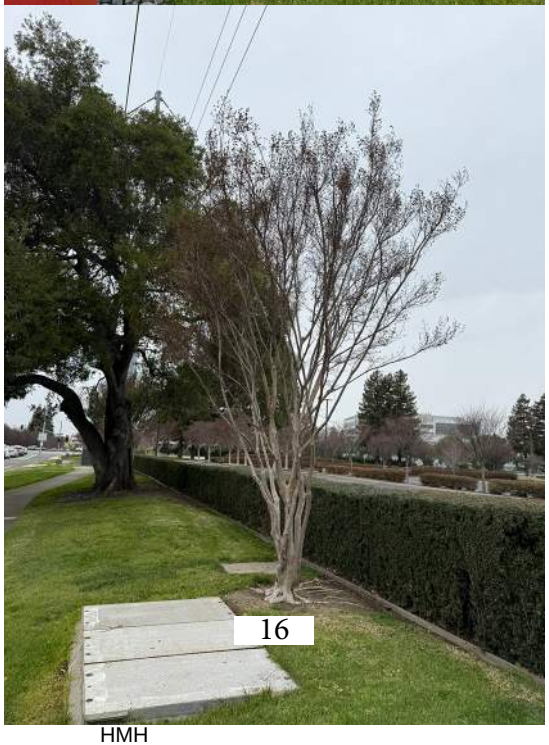

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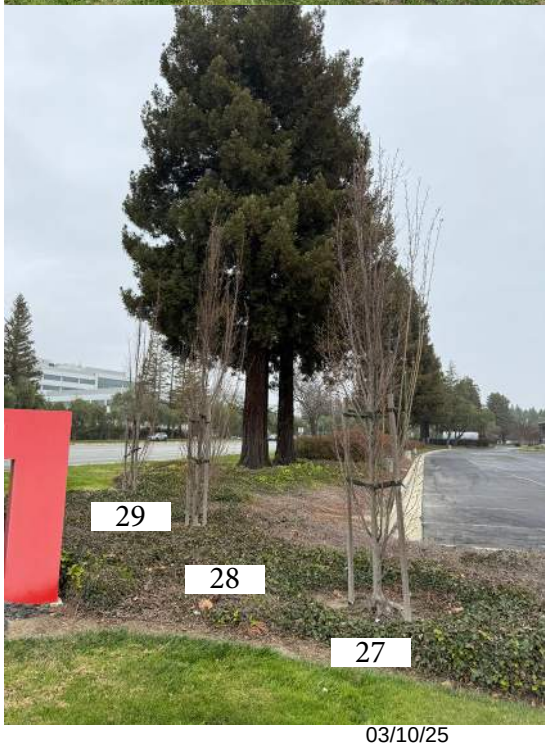

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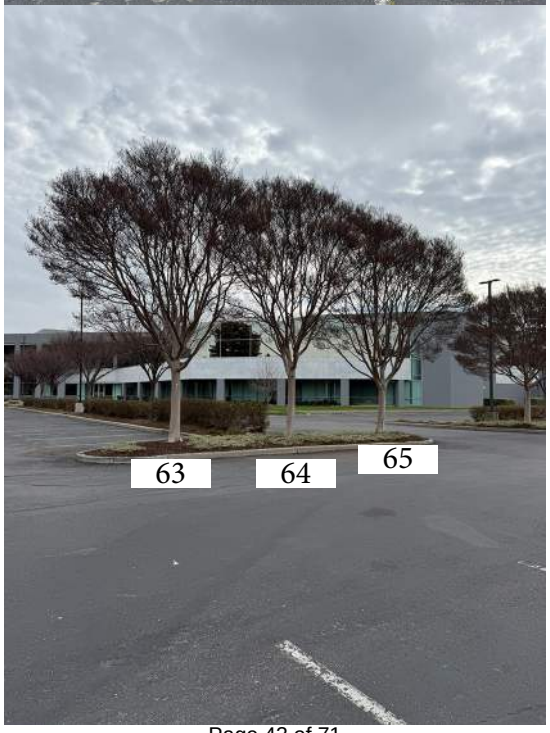

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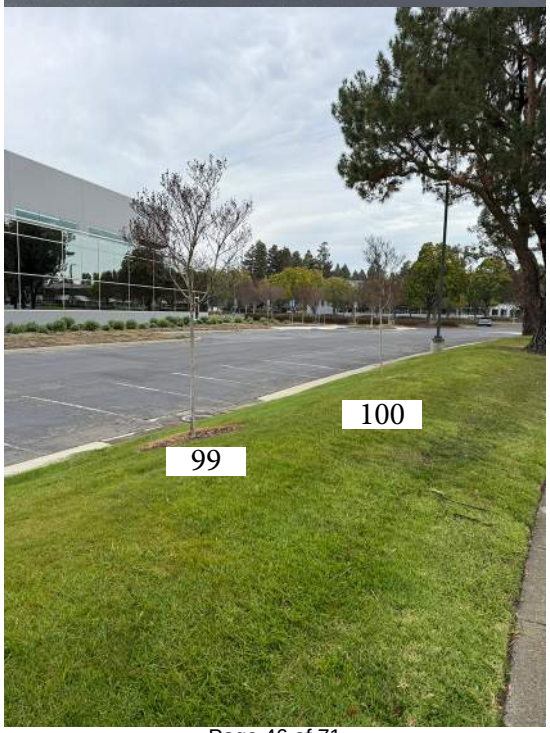

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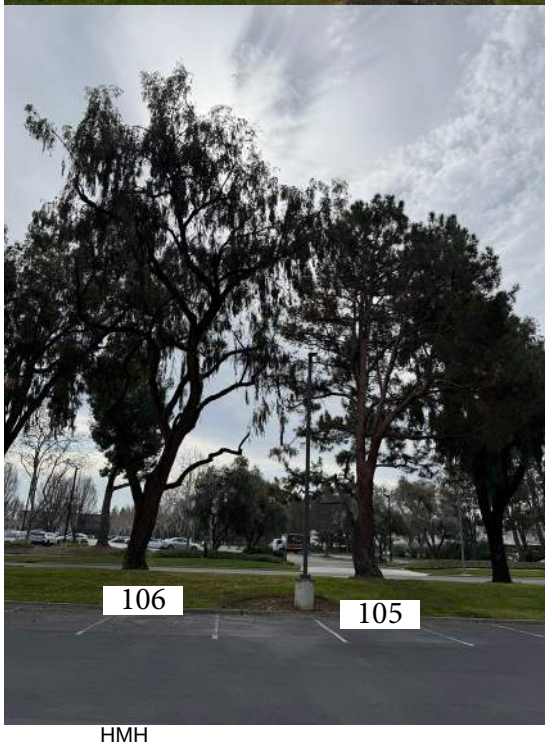

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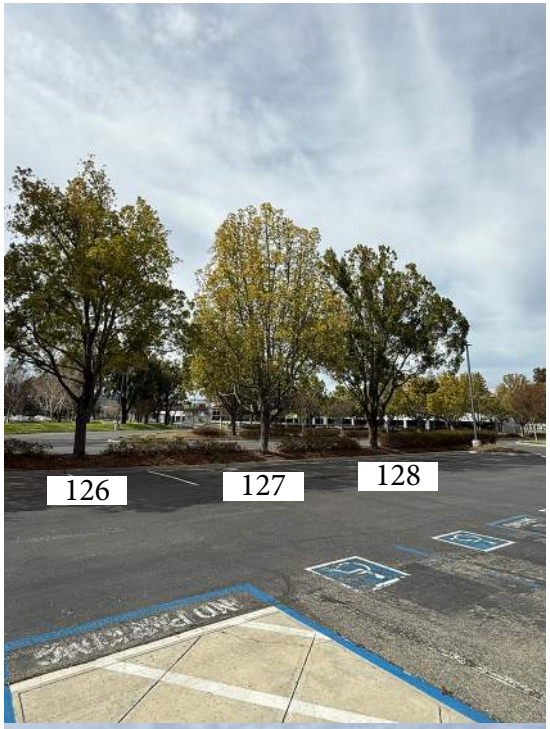

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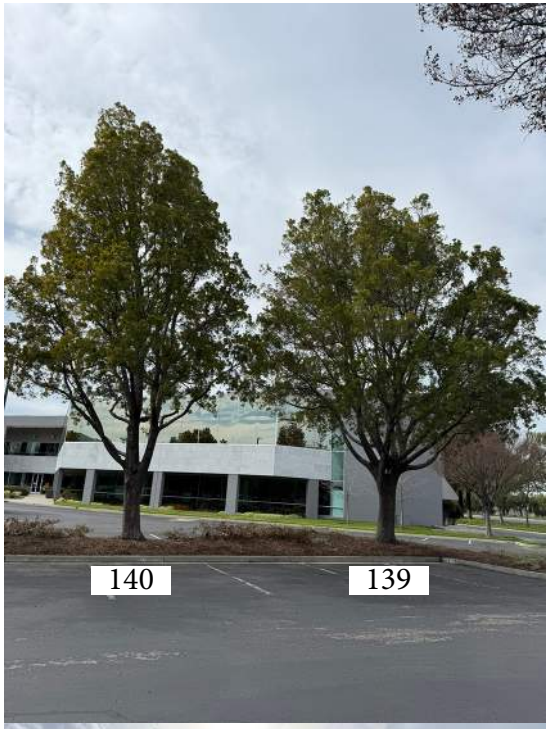

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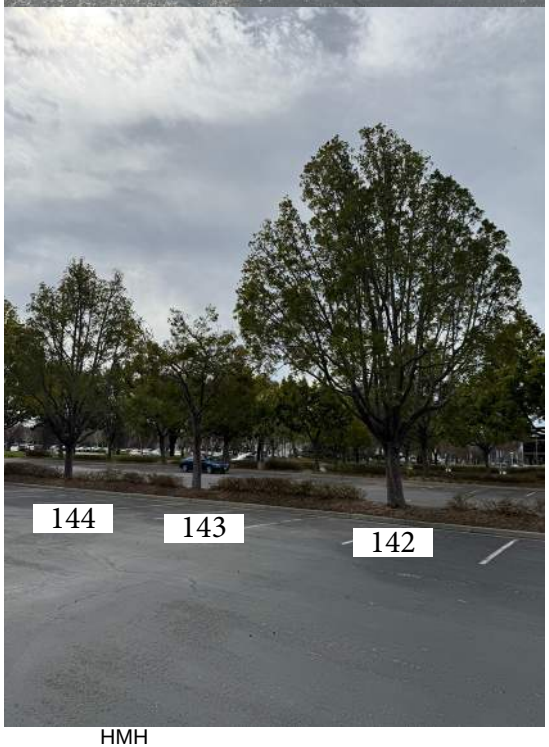

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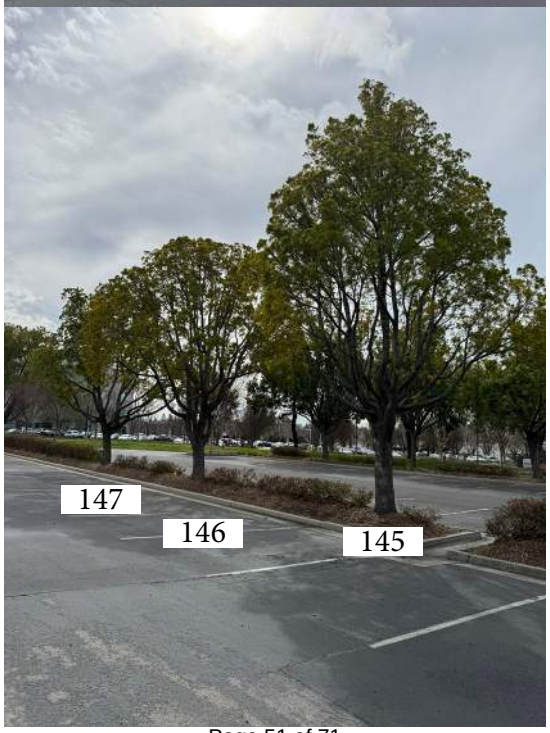

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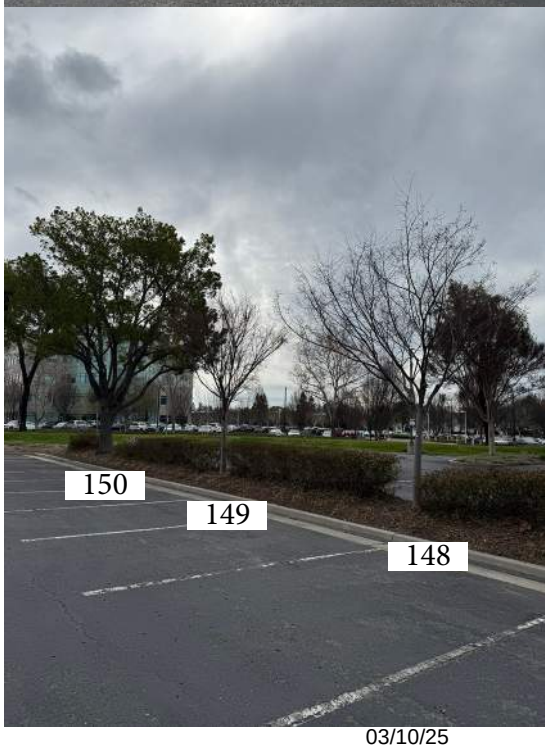

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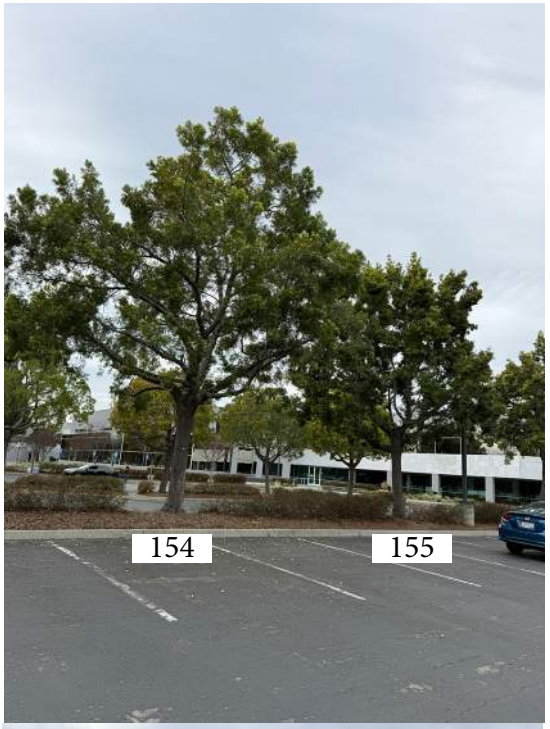

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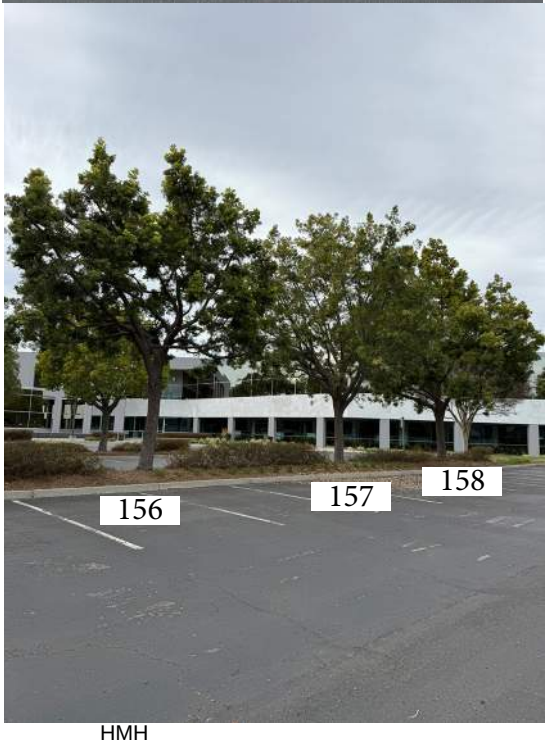

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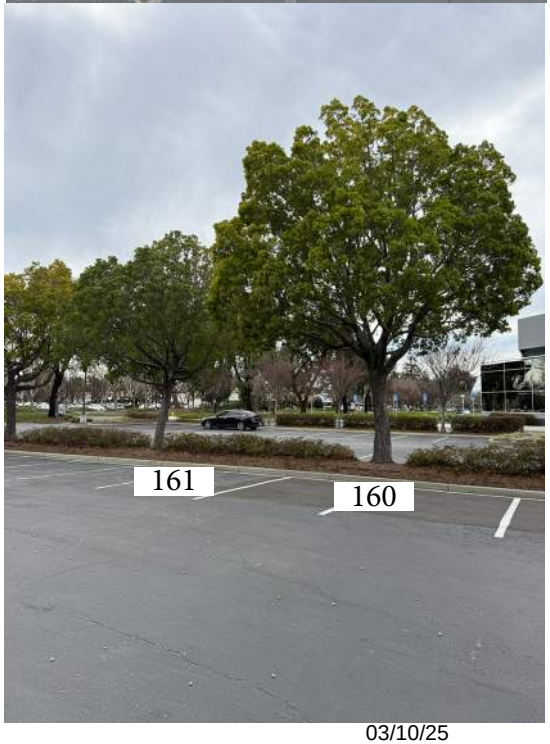

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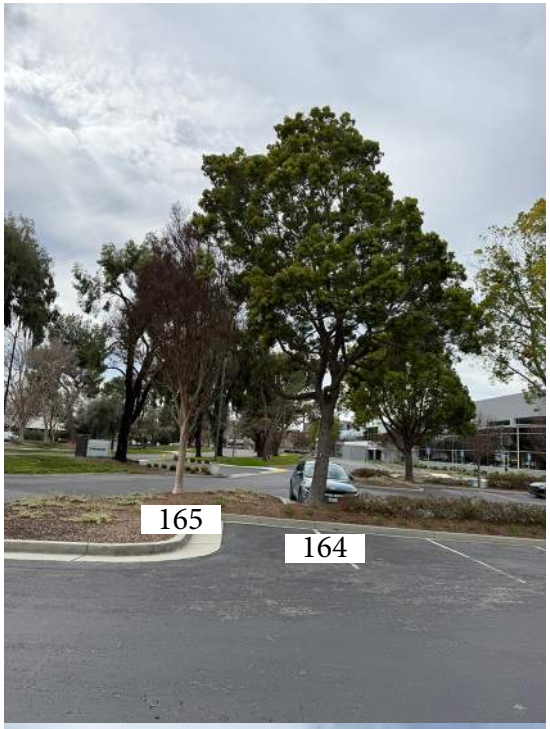

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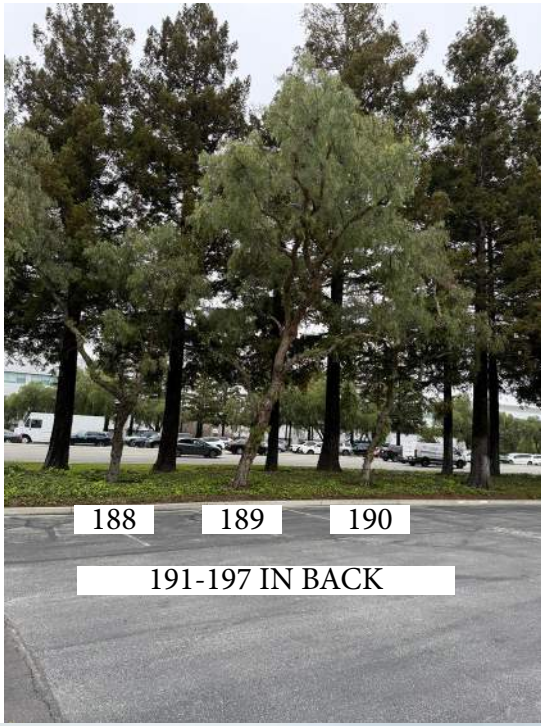

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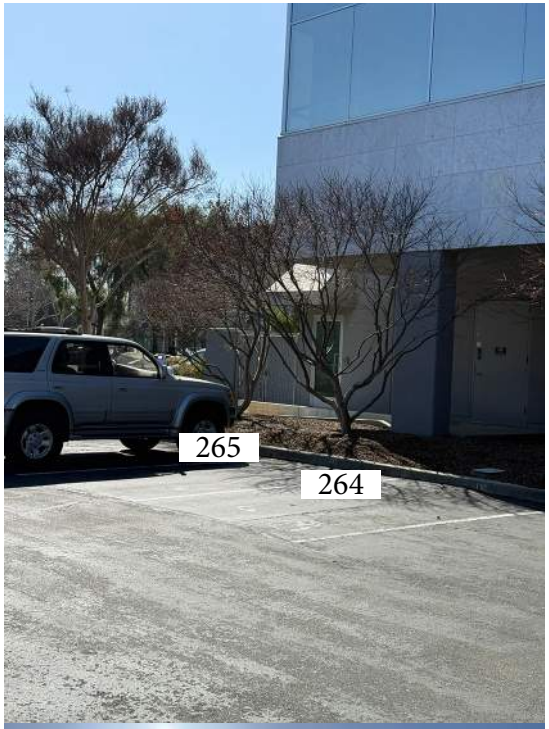

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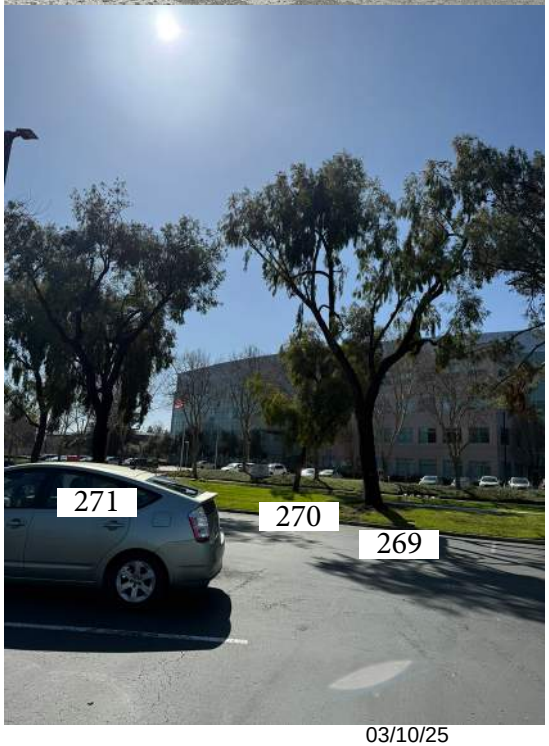

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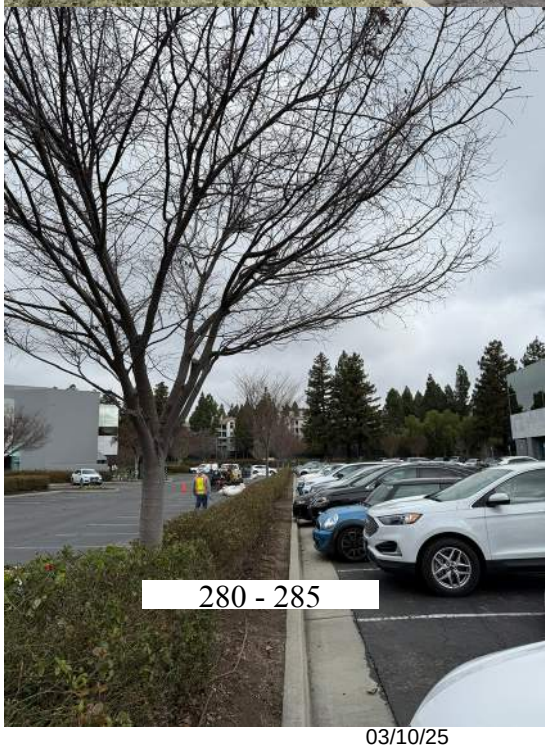

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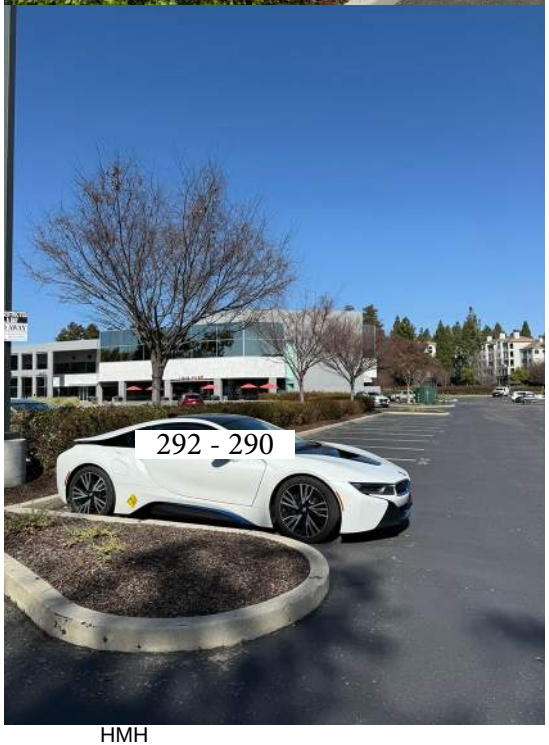

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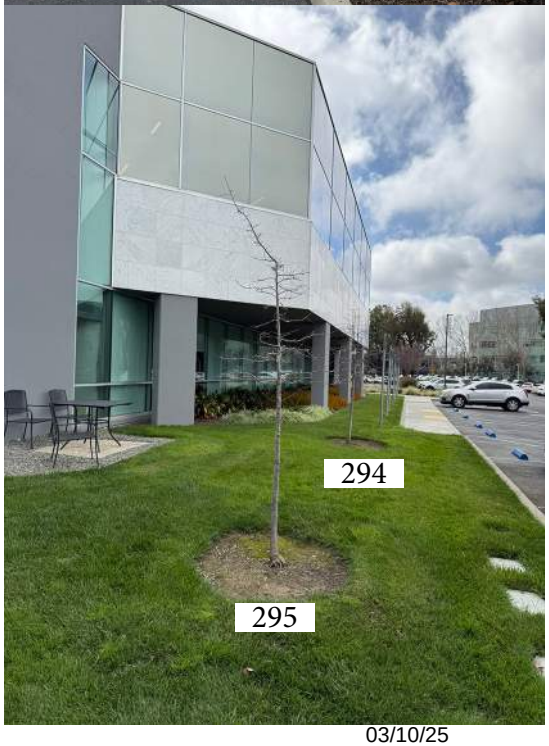

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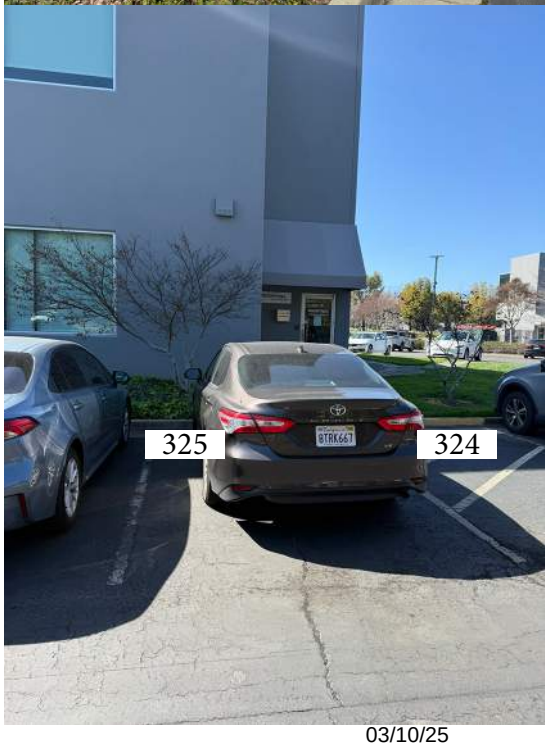

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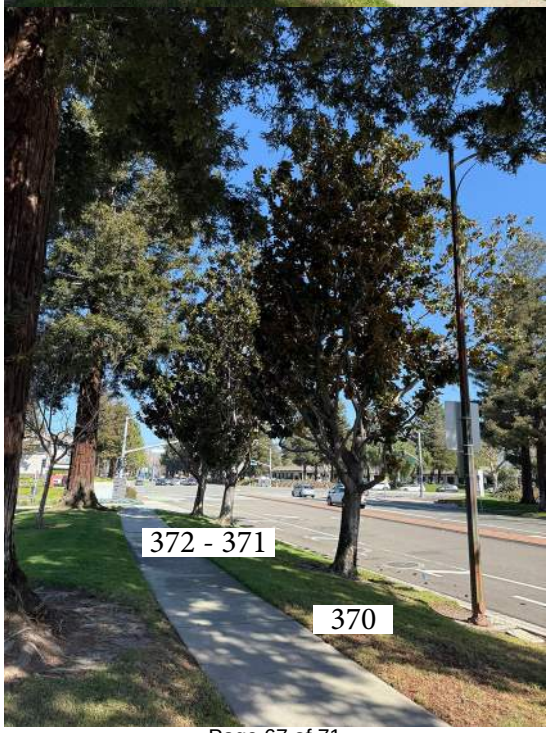

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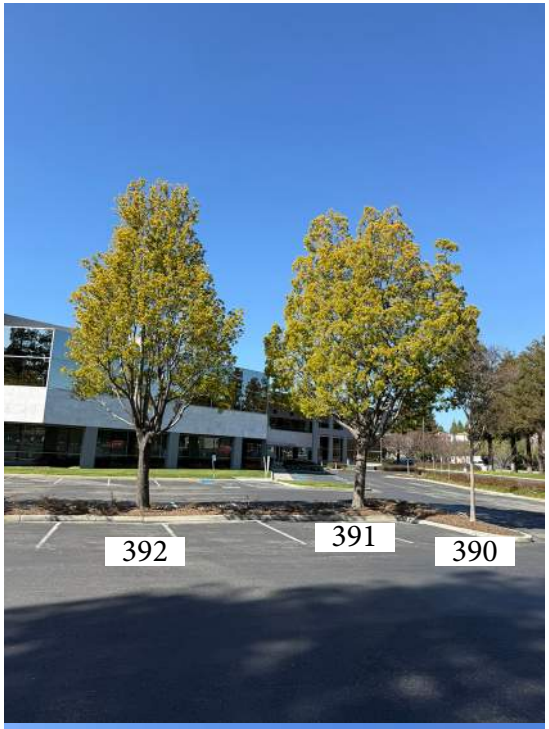

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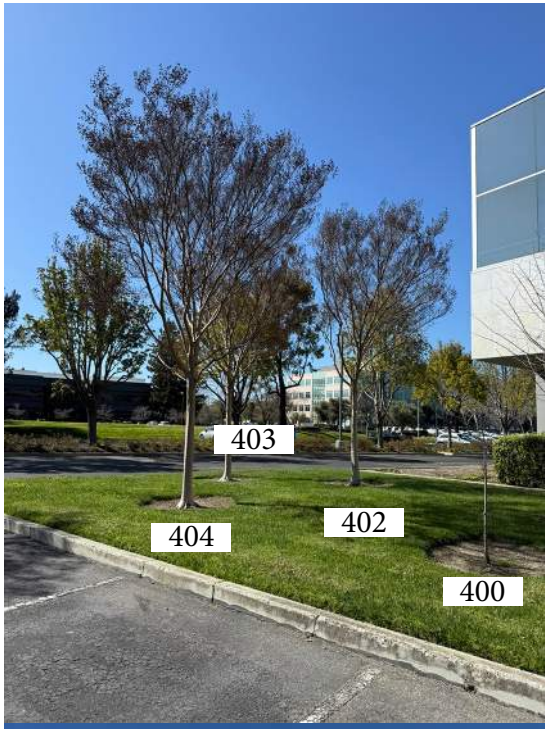

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