



**A Review of Existing Trees
10234 Scenic Boulevard
Cupertino, California**

Assignment

I was asked by Eric Serrano, Planner, City of Cupertino, to review the existing trees at 10234 Scenic Boulevard, Cupertino, California.

Observations

I inspected the trees on September 16, 2015.

There are over 100 trees on this property. I have included 73 in this report. However, Tree # 48 represents approximately 20 small Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees, which are located approximately within the area on the Tree Map by a broken line.

The 73 trees are listed by number on the attached List of Trees, which follows this text. These Data Sheets provide the basic information about each tree, including the species, the trunk diameter(s), height, spread, health, and an estimate of structural integrity. The health and structural integrity is rated on a scale of 1-5: (1) Excellent, (2) Good, (3) Fair, (4) Poor, (5) Extremely Poor.

The locations of the 73 trees are shown on the attached Tree Map. This map is a mark up of the Topographic Survey Map, prepared by E.J Hahamian, Sheet C-1, dated 2-12-15. Several of the existing trees on this property were not shown on the Survey Map by Mr. Hahamian. I have added the additional trees, but their locations are approximate. I used visual references only to add the additional trees. In addition to these, there are a few fruit trees of poor quality trees, which I did not include. These fruit trees are located near Tree # 35.

The Topographic Survey Map appears to suggest that some trees are in the street of Scenic Boulevard. Trees # 4, 7, 10, 16, and 71 are not located in the street (as they appear on this map) but are located on the shoulder of Scenic Boulevard.

I did not affix metallic tree labels to the trees, because I had not obtained permission to do so. Labels may be added at a later time, if requested, which may help to avoid errors in identification in the field.

Trees # 63 and 64 are Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) specimens. This species is highly invasive and grows very fast. It can quickly overtake an area of young coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*) specimens and shade out the young oaks, causing their decline or death. In addition to Trees # 63 and 64, there are several young seedlings of Silver wattle in the area near Tree # 62. To preserve the indigenous oak specimens, I recommend to remove Trees # 63 and 64 and to remove all of the Silver wattle seedlings in this area.

Several of the Coast Live Oak (*Q. agrifolia*) trees have a branching weakness called co-dominant leaders with imbedded (or included) bark. Those trees, which have at least one of these weak branch connections (or unions) is noted on the attached List of Trees by the abbreviation "CD w/ IB" in the notes column. This weakness does **not imply** that these trees are doomed to failure, and, thus, does **not imply** that they should be removed. Trees with this weakness are typically managed by cabling and pruning. Most trees can be managed using these techniques very well. For example, Tree # 39, a Coast Live Oak with a trunk diameter of 32 inches, has this weakness of its two primary leaders. With cabling and light pruning, this tree could be expected to live a very long life without splitting apart. This defect only decreases this trees monetary value only slightly.

Trees # 19-26, all Arizona cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*) are in a row adjacent to the west side back yard fence. It appears that these were originally planted to serve as a screen. Unfortunately the density has forced these trees to grow tall with the majority of the canopy in the top 1/3 or 1/2 of the structure. The result is that the canopies (and, thus, the screening qualities) are above a standing person's line of sight.

Trees # 49, 50, 51, and 52 are located on the neighboring property toward the east. All of these large mature Coast Live Oaks (*Q. agrifolia*) are all in good condition. The canopies of these trees are well extended onto this site, as well as their root zones. There is a large relatively flat area to the west of these trees on Lot # 4, which could potentially used for staging of construction. Should this project be approved, these trees would be exposed to significant risk by construction equipment, unless these trees would be protected as part of the plan approval.

Trees # 65-68 are Coast Live Oaks (*Q. agrifolia*) are located on a neighboring property. These trees are all in fair condition, apparently a result of drought stress. They exist on a slope, which appears to have fast drainage and low water retention qualities. These trees would require monthly irrigation if they would be expected to survive construction of the adjacent proposed new driveway. Because these trees (# 65-68) were among the trees added to the map provided, their exact locations in relation to proposed construction are currently only estimated.

Impacts by Proposed Construction

I over-layed the Tree Map to mark the locations of the existing trees on the Tentative Parcel Map. This was done to estimate the impacts to the existing trees. Bear in mind that several of the trees were not shown on the Topographic survey map and that their locations are only estimated. For this reason, this assessment of impact must be considered tentative.

Lot # 1

Trees # 9, 10 and 11 would be in direct conflict with the Driveway.

Trees # 12, 13, 14, 15, and 18 would be in direct conflict with the Residence.

Removal and replacement would be the expected outcome of these 8 trees.

Lot # 2

Tree # 36 would be in direct conflict with the Residence.

Tree # 73 would be in direct conflict with the Driveway.

Tree # 37, currently in Poor Condition, would not likely survive.

Removal and replacement would be the expected outcome of Trees # 36 and 73.

Lot # 3

No trees would be in direct conflict with the Residence, but it appears that the root losses and the canopy losses (both of these are considered as a whole, not separated unrelated events) of Trees # 29, 31, and 33, all Coast Live Oak (*Q. agrifolia*), I estimate the damage would be severe, considering their large sizes (trunk diameters 22, 23, and 23 inches DBH respectively). Trees # 30 and 32 (*Q. agrifolia*) would survive.

Tree # 34, California pepper (*Schinus molle*), would not likely survive due to the large quantity of canopy and root loss. Tree # 35, California pepper, would likely survive.

Removal and replacement would be the expected outcome of Trees # 29, 31, 33, and 34.

Lot # 4

The Coast Live Oak Trees # 40, 42, 46, 47, and many if not all of 48 (approximately 20 small trees) would be in direct conflict with the residence and the need to create a back yard usable space. Tree # 41 would likely survive. The survival of Trees # 43 and 45 would depend on the Landscape Plans.

Removal and replacement would be the expected outcome of Trees # 40, 42, 46, and 47.

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Common Driveway

Trees # 39, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 69 and 70 would be in direct conflict with the Driveway construction. However, Trees # 63 and 64 are recommended for removal regardless of construction.

Trees # 53, 54, 71, and 72 would suffer significant if not severe Root/Canopy losses by the construction within their root zones. I estimate Trees # 54, 71 and 72 would not survive.

Removal and replacement would be the expected outcome of 14 trees.

The expected root damage to Trees # 65, 66, 67, and 68 would depend on their exact location and the construction details.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael L. Bench". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Michael L. Bench, Consulting Arborist
International Society of Arboriculture Certification # WE 1897A
American Society of Consulting Arborists Member

	Field Data Sheet	Trunk Diameter In Inches	Canopy Height In Feet	Canopy Diameter In Feet	Health 1 - 5 = Good to Poor	Structure 1 - 5 = Good to Poor		DBH = Diameter at Breast Height = 54 inches Above Grade (E) = Estimated CD w/ IB = Co-Dominant Leaders with Imbedded Bark, a Structural Weakness
Tree #	Tree Name	DBH	Canopy Height	Canopy Spread	Health	Structural Integrity	Overall Condition	Notes
1	Japanese Privet (Ligustrum japonicum)	5 / 4	20	15	3	3	Fair	
2	Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia)	21	40	40	1	1	Excellent	
3	Monterey Pine (Pinus radiata)	24	60	45	2	3	Fair	
4	Coast Live Oak	20	30	35	1	1	Excellent	
5	European Olive (Olea europea)	14	20	25	2	1	Good	
6	Myoporum (Myoporum laetum)	12	15	30	4	2	Poor	
7	Red Ironbark (Eucalyptus sideroxylon)	20	50	40	1	4	Fair	CD w/ IB
8	Monterey Pine	15	60	25	4	2	Poor	
9	Wild Plum (Prunus cerasifera)	10 / 7	17	20	5	2	Very Poor	
10	Coast Live Oak	19	20	30	1	4	Fair	CD w/ IB
11	Monterey Pine	27	70	60	1	2	Good	
12	Red Box (Eucalyptus)	20	45	50	2	4	Fair	CD w/ IB
13	Water Gum (Tristanopsis laurina)	10	15	25	3	1	Fair	
14	European Olive	10	15	20	1	1	Excellent	
15	European Olive	6 / 5 / 5	15	20	2	2	Fair	
16	Red Ironbark	30	50	45	2	4	Fair	CD w/ IB
17	California pepper (Schinus molle)	16	10	20	3	3	Fair	
18	California pepper	23	----	----	----	----	Dead	
19	Arizona cypress (Cupressus arizonica)	23	40	35	1	2	Good	
20	Arizona cypress	18	45	30	1	4	Fair	CD w/ IB
21	Arizona cypress	8	45	15	1	2	Good	Canopy in Top 1/3
22	Arizona cypress	6 / 6	35	15	1	2	Good	Canopy in Top 1/3
23	Arizona cypress	19	35	25	1	4	Fair	CD w/ IB
24	Arizona cypress	9	30	20	1	2	Good	Canopy in Top 1/3
25	Arizona cypress	8	30	20	1	2	Good	Canopy in Top 1/3
26	Arizona cypress	7	30	15	1	2	Good	Canopy in Top 1/3
27	Coast Live Oak	19	35	35	1	2	Good	
28	Coast Live Oak	20	30	30	1	2	Good	
29	Coast Live Oak	22	35	30	1	2	Good	
30	Coast Live Oak	14	30	20	1	2	Good	
31	Coast Live Oak	23	30	40	1	1	Excellent	
32	Coast Live Oak	8	25	15	1	3	Good	
33	Coast Live Oak	23	35	45	1	1	Excellent	
34	California pepper (Schinus molle)	19	30	35	1	2	Good	
35	California pepper	7 / 7 / 6	20	25	1	4	Fair	CD w/ IB

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Tree #	Tree Name	DBH	Canopy Height	Canopy Spread	Health	Structural Integrity	Overall Condition	Notes
36	English Walnut (Juglans regia)	11	20	25	1	3	Good	
37	Wild Plum	8	10	15	4	4	Poor	
38	Mexican Fan Palm (Washingtonia robusta)	12	20	10	1	1	Excellent	15 foot Trunk
39	Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia)	32	30	60	1	3	Good	CD w/ IB
40	Coast Live Oak	7	15	15	1	2	Good	
41	Coast Live Oak	10	20	15	1	2	Good	
42	California pepper	40	20	30	2	4	Fair	Topped @ 3 Feet
43	Coast Live Oak	14	25	20	1	4	Fair	CD w/ IB
44	Coast Live Oak	17	30	30	1	1	Excellent	
45	Coast Live Oak	11	20	15	1	2	Good	
46	Coast Live Oak	8	20	15	1	1	Excellent	
47	Coast Live Oak	12	20	15	1	4	Fair	
48	Coast Live Oak	3 - 6 inches	15	15	1	2	Good	Approx. 20 Trees
49	Coast Live Oak	30	30	50	1	2	Good	Canopy Extends to This Site
50	Coast Live Oak	36	30	50	1	2	Good	Canopy Extends to This Site
51	Coast Live Oak	18	40	30	1	2	Good	Canopy Extends to This Site
52	Coast Live Oak	24	30	25	1	2	Good	Canopy Extends to This Site
53	Coast Live Oak	21	30	35	1	1	Excellent	
54	Coast Live Oak	18	20	25	2	2	Fair	
55	Coast Live Oak	17	25	30	1	3	Good	
56	Coast Live Oak	14	25	25	1	3	Good	
57	Coast Live Oak	10	25	20	1	3	Good	
58	Coast Live Oak	12	25	25	1	3	Good	
59	Coast Live Oak	12 / 11	20	20	1	3	Good	CD w/ IB
60	Coast Live Oak	16	25	25	1	2	Good	
61	California pepper	13	20	20	1	2	Good	
62	Coast Live Oak	18	30	30	1	1	Excellent	
63	Silver wattle (Acacia dealbata)	7 / 7 / 6	20	25	1	4	Fair	Very Invasive Species
64	Silver wattle	8 / 8	10	30	1	5	Poor	Fallen to Ground; Very Invasive Species
65	Coast Live Oak	10	15	15	3	2	Fair	Sparse Canopy
66	Coast Live Oak	7	15	15	3	2	Fair	
67	Coast Live Oak	6	15	15	3	2	Fair	
68	Coast Live Oak	8	20	15	3	3	Fair	
69	Coast Live Oak	11	25	20	2	2	Fair	
70	Coast Live Oak	13	30	20	2	2	Fair	
71	Deodar Cedar (Cedrus deodara)	18 / 13 / 12	40	35	1	2	Good	
72	Brazilian Pepper (Schinus terebinthifolius)	14 / 12	25	35	2	2	Fair	
73	Modesto Ash (Fraxinus velutina)	19	30	35	4	4	Poor	Sparse Canopy; Die Back

