

ARBORIST REPORT

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

REV. OCTOBER 6, 2022

PREPARED FOR: ANN SONG

PROJECT: 905 LEONELLO AVE, LOS ALTOS, CA 94022



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Introduction

ASSIGNMENT

On April 20, 2022, I visited the project site at 905 Leonello Avenue, Los Altos. I had accepted the assignment of Project Arborist, agreeing to write an industry-standard tree protection plan for their building permit application. The scope of the assignment, as specified by the City of Los Altos, was to include all trees of four inches and larger (4" DBH +) on and overhanging the property. After review of project plans, it was my understanding that the existing one-story house and would be demolished, and a new two-story home with attached garage would be built in its place. **The existing hardscaping would be removed and replaced with new pavers.** Recommendations in this report are based off review of the following:

- Proposed Site Plan A0.5 by Kyle Chan Architect (2.18.2022)
- **Topographic Survey C.0 by WEC Associates (8.25.2021)**
- **Landscape Site Plan L1 by Gregory Lewis Landscape Architects (7.18.2022)**

I identified 21 trees for inclusion in this report including five (5) Protected trees on the neighboring properties or on the public right-of-way. One (1) Protected tree in very poor condition was requested for removal. Four (4) trees without special status were also slated for removal. All other trees in the area were either sub-size (< 4" DBH) or sufficiently distant from the work.

USES OF THIS REPORT

This report was written by Busara Firestone, Project Arborist, to serve as a resource for the property owner, designer, and builder. It provides instructions for retaining, protecting and working around trees during construction, as well as information on City requirements. **I recommend that all tree protection measures in this report be shown on the final grading, construction, and landscape plans, and adhered to during construction.**

LIMITATIONS

Trees assessed were limited to the scope of work identified in the assignment. I have estimated the trunk diameters of trees with barriers to access or visibility (such as those on neighboring parcels or behind debris).

Although general structure and health were assessed, formal Tree Risk Assessments were not conducted unless specified. Disease diagnostic work was not conducted unless specified. All assessments were the result of ground-based, visual inspections. No excavation or aerial inspections were performed. Recommendations beyond those related to the proposed construction were not within the scope of work. Full tree risk assessments were not within the scope of work, although assessments of health and structure factored into my condition ratings for each tree.

My tree impact and preservation assessments were based on information provided in the plans I have reviewed to date, and conversations with the involved parties. I assumed that the guidelines and setbacks recommended in this report would be followed. Assessments, conclusions, and opinions shared in this report are not a guarantee of any specific outcome. If additional information (such as engineering or landscape plans) is provided for my review, these assessments would be subject to change.

How Construction Can Damage Trees

Damage to Roots

Where are the Roots?

The most common types of injury to trees that occur during property improvements are related to root cutting or damage. **Tree roots extend farther out than people realize, and the majority are located within the upper 24 inches of soil.** The thickest roots are found close to the trunk, and taper and branch into ropey roots. These ropey roots taper and branch into an intricate system of fine fibrous roots, which are connected to an even finer system of fungal filaments. This vast below-ground network is tasked with absorbing water and nutrients, as well as anchoring the tree in the ground, storage, and communication.

Damage from Excavation

Any type of excavation will impact adjacent trees by severing roots and thus cutting off the attached network. Severing larger roots, or trenching across the root plate, destroys large networks. Even work that appears to be far from a tree (like on the far side of the yard), will impact the fibrous root system where excavation is taking place. Placing impervious surface over the ground, or installing below ground structures, such as a pool, or basement wall, will remove rooting area permanently from a site.

Damage from Fill

Adding fill can smother roots, making it difficult for them to access air and water. The roots and other soil life need time to colonize the new upper layers of soil.

Changes to Drainage and Available Water

Changes to the hydrology of the site, caused for instance by new septic fields, changes to grade, and drainage systems, can also cause big changes in available water for trees. Trees can die from lack of water or disease if their water supply dries up or gets much wetter than they are used to.

Soil Compaction and Contamination

In addition, compaction of soil, or contamination of soil with wash-water, paint, fuel, or other chemicals used in the building process, can cause damage to the rooting environment that can last many years. Tree protection fencing creates a barrier to protect as many roots as possible from this damage. Potential causes may include travelling vehicles, equipment storage, and washing out concrete.

Mechanical Injury

Injury from the impact of vehicles or equipment can occur to the root crown, trunk, and lower branches of a tree. The bark protects a tree – creating a skin-like barrier from disease-causing organisms. The stem tissues support the weight of the plant, and conducting the flow of water, sugars, and other important compounds throughout the tree. When the bark and wood is injured, the structure and health of the tree is compromised.

Tree Impact Assessment

SITE DESCRIPTION

The parcel was on a rectangular residential lot typical of the neighborhood. The property was without notable topography (no slopes). There was an Idaho locust (*Robinia idahoensis*) and persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*) in front of the property in the public right-of-way. In the back yard were some small ornamental and fruit trees, screening trees along the back property line, and a large *Eucalyptus*. There were also several neighboring trees bordering the property including two (2) mature coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORK

It was my understanding that the existing one-story house would be demolished, and a new two-story home with attached garage would be built in its place. The existing hardscaping would be removed and replaced with new pavers.

TREE INVENTORY

This tree preservation plan includes an attached inventory of all trees four inches and larger (4" DBH+) on or overhanging the property as well as adjacent Street Trees as necessary. According to the City of Los Altos a "Protected Tree" was any tree that was 48-inches or greater in circumference when measured at 48-inches above the ground.

The Inventory included each tree's number (as shown on the TPZ map), measurements, condition, level of impact (due to proximity to work), tolerance to construction, overall suitability for conservation, and prescription (remove/retain).

IMPACTS TO PROTECTED TREES

I identified 21 trees for inclusion in this report including five (5) Protected trees on the neighboring properties and two (2) in the public right-of-way. All other trees in the area were either sub-size (< 4" DBH) or sufficiently distant from the work. **Please see next section for a list of proposed tree removals. Anticipated impacts to trees to be retained with Protected status are as follows:**

Tree #1 (Locust, Street Trees): This tree would be expected to sustain a moderate (acceptable) impact of 10 – 25% roots loss from the proposed installation of the new driveway and front walkway. **Please see “Special Tree Protection Measures” section of this report for guidelines on working within 6x DBH of this tree.**

Tree #2 (persimmon, Street Tree): would incur a “low” impact (no more than 10% root loss) from the proposed installation of the front walkway.

Trees #3 and #4 (neighboring oak and blue gum eucalyptus): These trees would be expected to sustain a moderate (acceptable) impact of 10 – 25% roots loss from the proposed excavation of the new foundation which would be no closer than the original. **Please see “Special Tree Protection Measures” section of this report for guidelines on working within 6x DBH of this tree.**

Tree #20 (neighboring oak): assuming the existing mow strip would be demolished, and new landscaping installed in the back yard, this tree would be expected to sustain a moderate (acceptable) impact of 10 – 25% roots loss from the proposed excavation of the new foundation as long as guidelines are followed. **Please see “Special Tree Protection Measures” section of this report for guidelines.**

The evaluation of anticipated project impacts to the woodland was summarized in the Tree Inventory under the heading “Impact Assessment.” These included impacts of grading, excavation for utility installation, retaining walls, drainage or any other aspect of the project that could impact the service life of the tree. The anticipated impact due to proximity to work was provided using a rating system. General species tolerance to construction, and condition of the trees (health and structural integrity), was also provided. These factors, as well as tree age, soil characteristics, and species desirability, all factored into an individual tree’s suitability

rating, as summarized on the Inventory. Suitability of trees to be retained was rated as “high,” “moderate,” or “low.”

REQUESTED TREE REMOVALS

One (1) Protected tree in very poor condition was requested for removal:

- **Tree #9 (Argyle apple, *Eucalyptus cinerea*):** Although the client valued this tree and wished to preserve it, they are requesting removal at my recommendation. I observed that the lower trunk had a sunken look, and upon investigation, found that more than 50% of its circumference was rotten, with the outer wood coming apart easily in my hands. Ann had reported that another *Eucalyptus* had failed at trunk in years prior and it was my assessment that whole-tree failure of this one was probable within the next two years. Recent reduction pruning of its canopy has reduced the loading on the defect and will buy some time. However, with the house located within the fall zone, I recommended removal as soon as the City provides approval and before the next storm season if possible. Based on its very poor and potentially dangerous condition, removal of Tree #9 may be justified by City code chapter 11.08.090 Clause A.1 “the condition of the tree with respect to disease.” **Please see photos at the end of this report.**
- **Four (4) trees without special status were also slated for removal; Trees #7, #8, #18, and #21.** I recommended these for removal based on poor condition and/or severe project impacts. Please see the Tree Inventory table for condition and impact ratings for these trees.

Tree Preservation & Mitigation Measures

PRE-CONSTRUCTION

Establish Tree Protection Zones (TPZ):

The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) shall be a fenced-off area where work and material storage is not allowed. This barrier protects the critical root zone and trunk from compaction, mechanical damage, and chemical spills.

TPZ SPECIFICATIONS:

From “Tree Protection During Construction” (Ord. 07-314 § 2 (part); prior code § 10.2.26513):

Protected trees designated for preservation shall be protected during development of a property by compliance with the following, which may be modified by the planning director:

- a. Protective fencing* shall be installed no closer to the trunk than the dripline, and far enough from the trunk to protect the integrity of the tree. The fence shall be a minimum of four feet in height and shall be set securely in place. The fence shall be of a sturdy but open material (i.e., chain-link), to allow visibility to the trunk for inspections and safety. There shall be no storage of any kind within the protective fencing.*

*** To best meet the City fencing requirements, specifically recommend using five-foot (5') chain link fence as standard tree protection. The fence is most secure when mounted on 2-inch diameter galvanized posts and driven into the ground to a depth of at least 2 feet at no more than 10-foot spacing. In lieu of a diagram provided by the City, I have attached a diagram TPZ fencing diagram published by the County of Santa Clara to serve as an example of a standard, best-practice TPZ**

- b. The existing grade level around a tree shall normally be maintained out to the dripline of the tree. Alternate grade levels may be approved by the planning director.*
- c. Drain wells shall be installed whenever impervious surfaces will be placed over the root system of a tree (the root system generally extends to the outermost edges of the branches).*
- d. Trees that have been damaged by construction shall be repaired in accordance with accepted arboriculture methods.*
- e. No signs, wires, or any other object shall be attached to the tree.*

Since protecting out to the dripline may not be practical given site restrictions, I recommend the following locations for TPZ fencing:

- **Trees #1 and #2 (City Street Trees):** Establish standard TPZ fencing to drip line (extent of canopy) or the greatest extent as possible, as limited by the property line, street, and location of work. **See attached "TPZ Map" for recommended fencing locations**
- **Trees #3 and #4 (neighboring oak and blue gum eucalyptus):** These trees may be protected as a group within the same perimeter. Establish standard TPZ fencing radius to the greatest extent possible as limited by the property lines. Leave the minimum necessary workspace around the proposed structure and access around the house (usually 4' - 5'). **Please see recommended fencing location on attached "TPZ Map."**
- **Tree #20 (neighboring oak):** Establish standard TPZ fencing to drip line (extent of canopy) or the greatest extent as possible, as limited by the property line and location of work. **See attached "TPZ Map" for recommended fencing locations**

Preventing Soil Disturbance & Root Damage

I recommend that anywhere workers and vehicles will be traveling over bare ground within fifteen feet of a tree's dripline should have material applied over the ground to disperse the load. This may be done by applying a six to 12-inch layer of wood chip mulch to the area. With this method, mulch in excess of four inches would have to be removed after work is completed. As an alternative method that would not require mulch removal, the contractor could place plywood (>3/4-inch-thick) or road mats over a four-inch layer of mulch. Mulch should be spread manually so as not cause compaction or damage.

Pruning Branches

I recommend that each tree that is designated to remain shall be pruned as necessary to provide clearance for development, while maintaining a natural appearance. Branches must be pruned to allow clearance for proposed structures and the passage of workers, vehicles and machines. Any large dead branches should be pruned out for the safety of people working on the site.

Pruning should be specified in writing adhering to ANSI A300 Pruning Standards and performed according to Best Management Practices endorsed by the International Society of Arboriculture. Any pruning (trimming) of branches should be supervised by an ISA-certified arborist.

Pre-Construction Inspection

Prior to Issuance of a Building Permit (including Grading or Demolition Permits), it is common for municipal Planning and Building Departments to request a pre-construction site inspection and report, to verify that all required tree protection and erosion control measures are in place. Inquire with your Planning Department contact for requirements.

DURING CONSTRUCTION

Special Tree Protection Measures

1. Trees #1 (Locust, Street Tree), #3 (neighboring coast live oak), #4 (neighboring eucalyptus, and #20 (neighboring coast live oak)

a. Demolition of existing hardscape (ex: original foundation and hardscaping) should be performed in a manner that avoids tearing roots: Using the smallest effective machinery, break up pieces of the concrete and lift pieces up and away from trees. Cut roots embedded in paving rather than tearing them (see instructions on "Root Pruning").

b. Hardscaping (walkways, driveways, patios): When excavating within:

- Six feet (6') of Tree #1's trunk...
- 20 feet of Trees #3's trunk...
- 13 feet of Tree #4's trunk...
- 10 feet of Tree #20's trunk...

Use hand tools. Leave roots encountered undisturbed if possible. Excavation depth for installation of new landscape materials within the above distances of these trees should be no more than four inches (4") into original grade. Minimize compaction of subgrade under pavers. If roots must be cut, please see section titled "Root Pruning."

2. Trees #3 and #4 (neighboring oak and eucalyptus)

c. Excavation guidelines for installation of new foundation: When excavating underneath the canopy, or within 20 feet of these large neighboring trees, use hand tools within top 36 inches of soil depth. If roots over one inch (1") must be cut, see instructions on "Root Pruning."

3. Tree #20 (neighboring oak)

a. Demolition of existing mow strip should be performed in a manner that avoids tearing roots: Using the smallest effective machinery, break up pieces of the concrete and lift

pieces up and away from trees. Cut roots embedded in paving rather than tearing them (see instructions on “Root Pruning”).

- b. Regarding new landscaping, no grading or excavation of a depth greater than 4 inches should be planned within 10 feet of the trunk.**

- c. I recommend against an irrigated turf lawn within 15 feet of the tree, as year-round watering encourages oak root fungus and may shorten the lifespan of the tree. Consider native or Mediterranean plants under the canopy of this tree that require little water once established.**

Project Arborist Supervision

If arborist monitoring is required during the project, I recommend the following monitoring schedule:

- Pre-construction site inspection, to verify that all required tree protection and erosion control measures are in place.

- Demolition or deconstruction, grading, and excavation, and/or trenching activities where grade changes exceed 4” within the drip line of a protected tree. Boring for pier installation.

- Monthly TPZ compliance inspections.

- Any pruning or root pruning activities detailed in the pruning specifications provided herein.

- Final compliance report

Adjusting established TPZ locations may be necessary for specific phases of the project and would require approval by the consulting arborist and the City.

Irrigation

Maintain normal irrigation; as a rule of thumb, provide 1- 2 inches per month. Water slowly so that it penetrates 18 inches into the soil, to the depth of the tree roots. However, native oaks usually should not be provided supplemental water during the warm, dry season (June – September) as this activates oak root fungus. Therefore, native oaks should only be watered October – May when rain has been scarce.

Root Pruning

Roots often extend farther beyond the tree than people realize. Even outside of the fencing protecting the critical root zone, there are roots that are important to the wellbeing of the tree. Builders may notice torn roots after digging or trenching. If this happens, exposed ends should be cut cleanly. The cut should be made perpendicular to the growth of the root (i.e. a “square cut”) at a location where bark is undamaged and intact.

However, the best way to cut roots is to cut them cleanly *before* they are torn by excavating equipment. Roots may be exposed by gentle excavation methods and then cut selectively. Alternatively, a tool specifically designed to cut roots may be used to cut through the soil on the tree-side of the excavation line prior to digging so that roots are not torn.

I recommend that root pruning of any root over one inch (1”) be supervised by the Town Arborist (or Project Arborist).

POST-CONSTRUCTION

Ensure any mitigation measures to ensure long-term survival including but not limited to:

Continued Tree Care

Provide adequate and appropriate irrigation. As a rule of thumb, provide 1- 2 inches of water per month. Water slowly so that it penetrates 18 inches into the soil, to the depth of the tree roots. Native oaks usually should not be provided supplemental water during the warm, dry season (June – September) as this activates oak root fungus. Therefore, native oaks should only be watered October – May when rain has been scarce.

Mulch insulates the soil, reduces weeds, reduces compaction, and promotes myriad benefits to soil life and tree health. Apply four inches of wood chips (or other mulch) to the surface of the soil around trees, extending at least to the dripline when possible. Take care not to pile mulch against the trunk.

Do not fertilize unless a specific nutrient deficiency has been identified and a specific plan prescribed by the project arborist (or a consulting arborist).

Post-Construction Monitoring

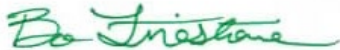
Monitor trees for changes in condition. Check trees at least once per month for the first year post-construction. Expert monitoring should be done at least every 6 months or if trees show signs of stress. Signs stress include unseasonably sparse canopy, leaf drop, early fall color, browning of needles, and shoot die-back. Stressed trees are also more vulnerable to certain disease and pest infestations. Call the Project Arborist, or a consulting arborist if these, or other concerning changes occur in tree health.

Conclusion

The proposed building project appeared to be a valuable upgrade to the property and neighborhood. If the recommendations and protection measures in this report are followed, all protected trees identified for preservation are expected to survive.

If any of the parties involved have questions on this report, or require Project Arborist supervision or technical support, please do not hesitate to contact me at (408) 497-7158 or busara@bofirestone.com.

Signed,



Bo Firestone | ISA Certified Arborist WE-#8525A | ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist RCA #758 | ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor | ASCA Tree and Plant Appraisal Qualification | Member – American Society of Consulting Arborists | Wildlife-Trained Arborist

Supporting Documents

Glossary

DBH / DSH: "Diameter at Breast/Standard Height," measured at 4.5' above grade.

CIRCUMFERENCE (CIRC.): Combined trunk circumference at 4.5' above grade.

SPREAD: Diameter of canopy between farthest branch tips.

PROTECTED TREE: According to Los Altos City Code,

- Any tree that is 48-inches (four feet) or greater in circumference when measured at 48-inches above the ground.
- Any tree designated by the Historical Commission as a Heritage Tree or any tree under official consideration for a Heritage Tree designation. (All Canary Island Palm trees on Rinconada Court are designated as Heritage Trees.)
- Any tree which was required to be either saved or planted in conjunction with a development review approval (i.e. new two-story house).
- Any tree located within a public right-of-way.
- Any tree, regardless of size, located on property zoned other than single-family (R1).

CONDITION-Ground based visual assessment of structural and physiological well-being:

"Excellent" = 81 - 100%; Good health and structure with significant size, location or quality.

"Good" = 61-80%; Normal vigor, full canopy, no observable significant structural defects, many years of service life remaining.

"Fair" = 41-60%; Reduced vigor, significant structural defect(s), and/or other significant signs of stress

"Poor" = 21- 40%; In potentially irreversible decline, structure and aesthetics severely compromised

"Very Poor" = 6-20%; Nearly dead, or high risk of failure, negative contribution to the landscape

"Dead/Unstable" = 0 - 5%; No live canopy/buds or failure imminent

IDEAL TPZ RADIUS: Recommended tree protection radius to ensure healthy, sound trees. Based on species tolerance, age, and size (total combined stem area). Compromising the radius in a specific area may be acceptable as per arborist approval.

AGE: Relative to tree lifespan; "Young" <1/3; "Mature" 1/3 - 2/3; "Overmature" >2/3

IMPACT: Anticipated impact to an individual tree including.....

SEVERE - In direct conflict, removal necessary if plans proceed (distance to root cuts/fill within 3X DBH or root loss of > 30% anticipated).

HIGH – Work planned within 6X DBH and/or anticipated root loss of 20% – 30%. Redesign to reduce impact should be explored and may be required by municipal reviewer. Retainment may be possible with monitoring or alternative building methods. Health and structure may worsen **even if** conditions for retainment are met.

MODERATE - Ideal TPZ encroached upon in limited areas. No work or very limited work within 6X TPZ. Anticipated root loss of 10% - 25%. Special building guidelines may be provided by Project Arborist. Although some symptoms of stress are possible, tree is not likely to decline due to construction related activities.

LOW - Anticipated root loss of less than 10%. Minor or no encroachment on ideal TPZ. Longevity uncompromised with standard protection.

VERY LOW - Ideal TPZ well exceeded. Potential impact only by ingress/egress. Anticipated root loss of 0% - 5%. Longevity uncompromised.

NONE - No anticipated impact to roots, soil environment, or above-ground parts

TOLERANCE: General species tolerance to construction (GOOD, MODERATE, or POOR) as given in Managing Trees During Construction, Second Edition, by International Society of Arboriculture

SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT: An individual tree's suitability for preservation considering impacts, condition, maturity, species tolerance, site characteristics, and species desirability. (HIGH, MODERATE, or LOW)

PRESCRIPTION: Preserve (retain with protection measures) or Remove

Sources

Fite, Kelby, and E. Thomas Smiley. *Managing trees during construction*, second edition.

Champaign, IL: International Society of Arboriculture, 2016. Print.

ISA. *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, 10th edition, second printing. Atlanta, GA: International Society of Arboriculture, 2019. Print.

ISA. Species Classification and Group Assignment, 2004 Western Chapter Regional Supplement.

Western Chapter ISA.

Smiley, E. Thomas, Nelda Matheny, and Sharon Lilly. *Best Management Practices: Tree Risk*

Assessment: International Society of Arboriculture, 2011. Print.

PHOTOS (A – C)



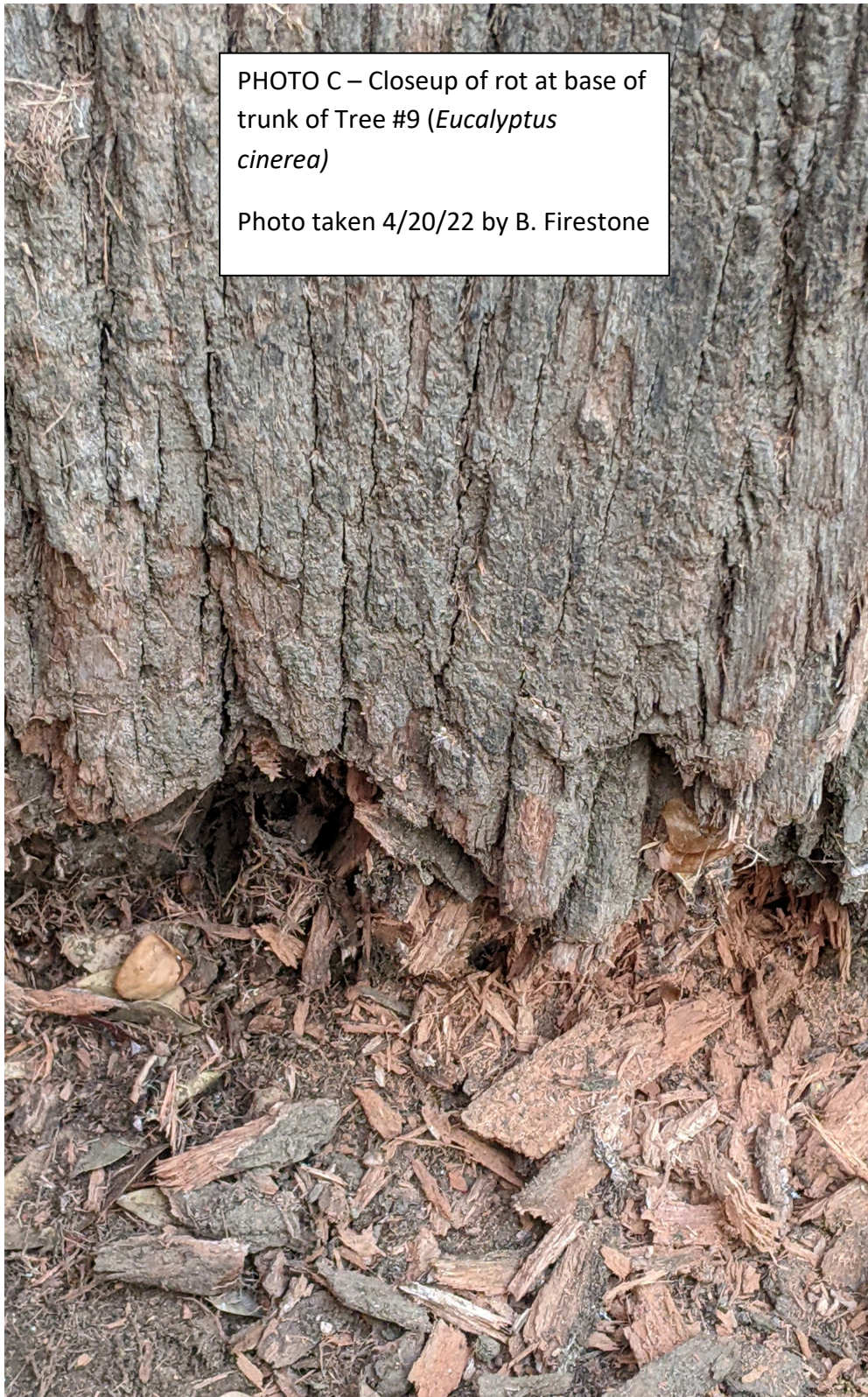
PHOTO A –Tree #9 (*Eucalyptus cinerea*). Tree was recently pruned.
Photo taken 4/20/22 by B. Firestone

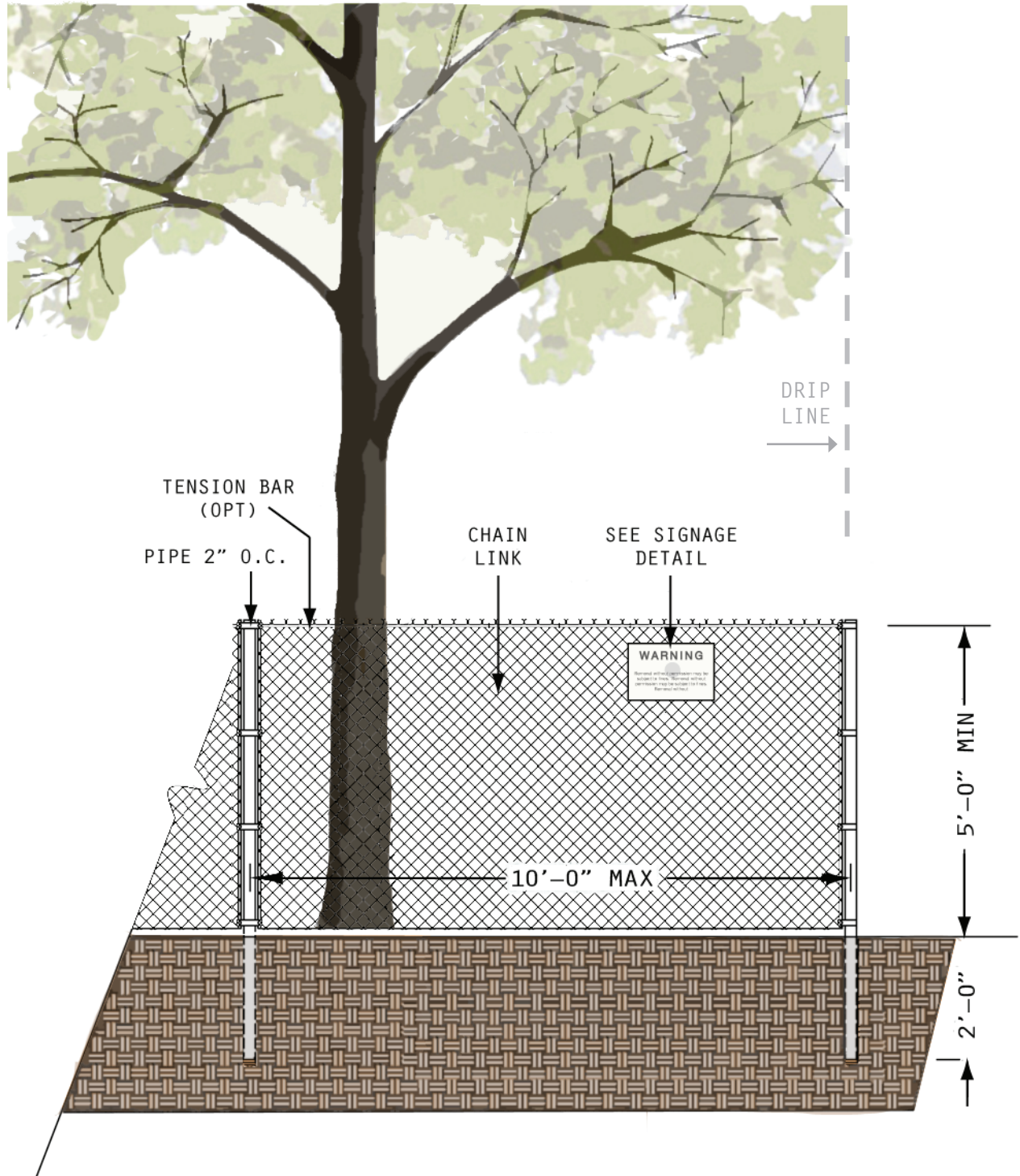
PREPARED BY: BUSARA FIRESTONE
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PHOTO B – Lower trunk of Tree #9 (*Eucalyptus cinerea*). Note sunken tissue where trunk “flare” should be. Condition was similar on back side of tree.

Photo taken 4/20/22 by B. Firestone







TREE PROTECTION FENCE DETAIL
ELEVATION VIEW



TREE INVENTORY - 905 Leonello Ave, Los Altos 94025

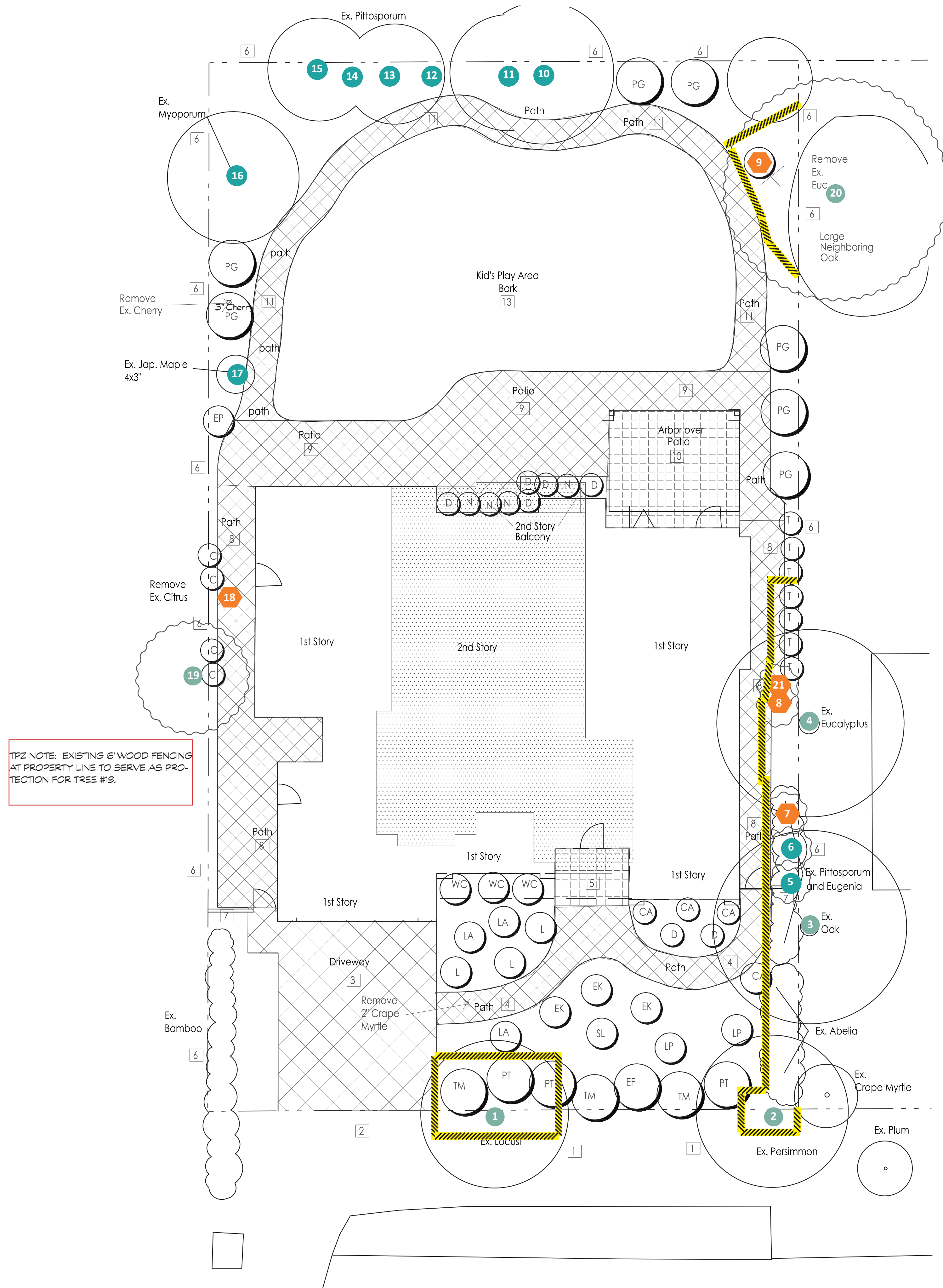
Date: 4/29/2022

ALL TREES 4" AND OVER ON OR OVERHANGING THE PROPERTY

								TREE IMPACT ASSESSMENT								
Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches)	math. DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Status	Condition	Age	Species Tolerance	TPZ mult. Factor	Ideal TPZ Radius (ft)	Impact Level **	Suitability Rating	Prescription	
1	Idaho Locust	<i>Robinia Idahoensis</i>	11	11	30	15	PROTECTED	FAIR	MATURE	MODERATE	12	11	MODERATE**	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
2	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	8	8	25	12	PROTECTED	FAIR	MATURE	HIGH	8	5	LOW	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
3	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	est. 40	40	50	30	PROTECTED	FAIR	MATURE	HIGH	8	27	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
4	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	est. 25	25	55	20	PROTECTED	FAIR	MATURE	MODERATE	12	25	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
5	Surinam Cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	6	6	15	5	(not protected)	FAIR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	8	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
6	Surinam Cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	6	6	15	5	(not protected)	FAIR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	8	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
7	Surinam Cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	7	7	15	5	(not protected)	VERY POOR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	9	MODERATE	LOW	REMOVE (X)	
8	Yucca	<i>Yucca spp.</i>	10	10	10	5	(not protected)	FAIR	MATURE	MODERATE	12	10	SEVERE	MODERATE	REMOVE (X)	
9	Argyle Apple	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	32	32	55	20	PROTECTED	VERY POOR	MATURE	MODERATE	12	32	MODERATE	LOW	REMOVE (X)	
10	Limewood	<i>Piitoporum eugenioides</i>	8, 7.5, 7	13	30	20	(not protected)	FAIR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	16	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
11	Limewood	<i>Piitoporum eugenioides</i>	8, 5.5	10	30	15	(not protected)	FAIR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	13	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
12	Limewood	<i>Piitoporum eugenioides</i>	8	8	30	10	(not protected)	FAIR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	10	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
13	Limewood	<i>Piitoporum eugenioides</i>	8, 7	11	30	15	(not protected)	FAIR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	14	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
14	Limewood	<i>Piitoporum eugenioides</i>	14	14	30	15	(not protected)	FAIR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	18	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
15	Limewood	<i>Piitoporum eugenioides</i>	13	13	25	20	(not protected)	FAIR	OVERMATURE	MODERATE	15	16	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
16	Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	9	9	20	20	(not protected)	FAIR	MATURE	MODERATE	12	9	MODERATE	LOW	PRESERVE	
17	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	4	4	10	10	(not protected)	FAIR	MATURE	MODERATE	12	4	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
18	Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	4	4	10	10	(not protected)	FAIR	MATURE	MODERATE	12	4	SEVERE	LOW	REMOVE (X)	
19	Holly	<i>Ilex spp.</i>	est. 6, (2) 4	8	15	15	(not protected)	FAIR	MATURE	HIGH	8	5	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
20	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	est. 18	18	40	30	PROTECTED	FAIR	MATURE	HIGH	8	12	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	
21	Yucca	<i>Yucca spp.</i>	4	4	10	5	(not protected)	FAIR	MATURE	MODERATE	12	4	SEVERE	LOW	REMOVE (X)	
KEY:																
#	Neighboring tree (overhanging property) / public right-of-way															
	Tree Removal															

SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS

**ASSUMES STANDARD AND SPECIAL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES ARE FOLLOWED.



TPZ MAP LEGEND:

- TREE TO REMOVE
- TREE TO REMAIN
- TREE ON NEIGHBORS' PROPERTY / PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING (SEE REPORT FOR SPEC.)
- TRUNK WRAP (SEE ATTACHED SPEC. IF APPLICABLE)

NOTE: TREES #19 & #20 WERE PLACED BY PROJECT ARBORIST AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

TREE PROTECTION ZONE MAP

905 LEONELLO AVE, LOS ALTOS, CA



DATE:
rev. 10/06/22

TPZ ELEMENTS DRAWN:
B. FIRESTONE
ISA-CERTIFIED ARBORIST
#WE-8525A

BASE MAP: SITE PLAN L1
by GREGORY LEWIS LAND-
SCAPE ARCHITECT
(07/18/2022)

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