

ATTACHMENT B

Kiely Arborist Services LLC
Certified Arborist WE#0476A TRAQ Qualified
P.O. Box 6187
San Mateo, CA 94403
650- 532-4418

August 17th, 2021, Revised May 9th, 2022

Alvin Chow & Ann Charng,

Site: 540 Patrick Way, Los Altos CA

Dear Alvin Chow & Ann Charng,

As requested on Monday, July 26th, 2021, I visited the above site for the purpose of inspecting and commenting on the trees. A new 2 story home is proposed for the property, and as required by the City of Los Altos, a survey of the trees and a tree protection plan will be provided within this report. The entire 23-page building plan set dated 4/5/22 was reviewed for writing this report. This report will go over the existing health of the protected trees and give recommendations for construction as needed.

Method:

The significant trees on this site were located on a map provided by you. Each tree was given an identification number. This number can be found on the provided tree location map seen on page 3 of this report. The trees were then measured for diameter at 48 inches above ground level (DBH or diameter at breast height). Each tree was put into a health class using the following rating system:

- F- Very Poor
- D- Poor
- C- Fair
- B- Good
- A- Excellent

The height of each tree was estimated, and the spread was paced off. Lastly, a comments section is provided.

Survey Key:

DBH-Diameter at breast height (54" above grade)

CON- Condition rating (1-100)

HT/SP- Tree height/ canopy spread

*indicates neighbor's trees

P-Indicates protected tree by city ordinance

R-Indicates proposed removal

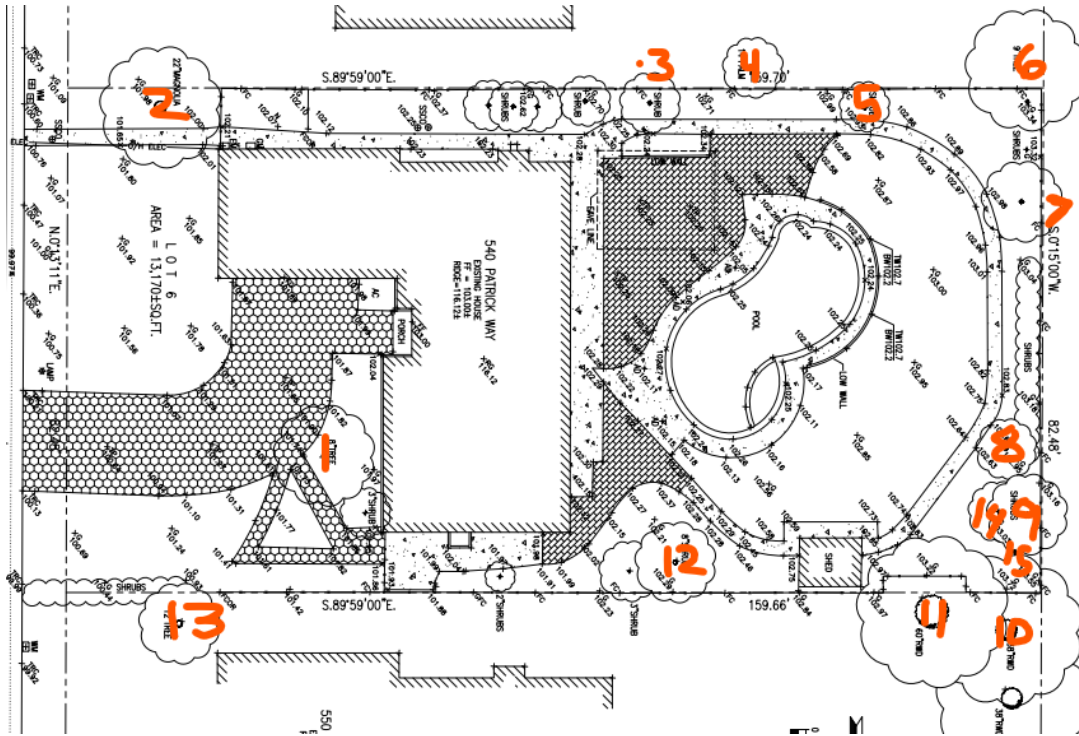
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Survey:

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SP	Comments
1R	Crape myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia sp.</i>)	8.4	B	20/15	Good vigor, good form.
2P/R	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	20.5	D	30/20	Fair to poor vigor, poor form, topped in past, drought stressed, abundance of dead wood, in decline.
3*	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	8-8est	C	30/20	Fair vigor, fair form, limited visual assessment, 1 foot from property line.
4*	Spanish dagger (<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>)	12est	F	25/12	Poor vigor, fair form, limited visual assessment, abundance of dead wood.
5	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>)	4"x6	C	12/12	Fair vigor, poor form, multi leader at grade.
6*	Red flowering gum (<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>)	12est	C	35/20	Fair vigor, fair form, limited visual assessment, 5 feet from property line.
7*	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>)	8-8est	D	30/15	Fair to poor vigor, poor form, in decline.
8R	Mayten (<i>Maytenus boaria</i>)	4.5	C	12/10	Fair vigor, fair form, minor dead wood.
9R	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>)	5.0	C	30/15	Fair vigor, fair form, screening material.
10*P	Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	48est	B	90/30	Fair vigor, good form, thinned out in past.
11*P	Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	30est	B	90/30	Fair vigor, good form, thinned out in past.
12	Strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>)	9.0	B	12/12	Fair vigor, fair form.
13*	Plum (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	12est	D	14/14	Fair to poor vigor, poor form, mature, decay on trunk abundance of dead wood, 4 feet from property line.
14R	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>)	3.0	C	12/6	Fair vigor, fair form, hedge material.

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SP	Comments
15R	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>)	3.0	C	12/6	Fair vigor, fair form, hedge material.



Showing tree locations



Site observations:

The existing landscape is in fair condition. The site is flat, and irrigation is currently being provided for the trees and shrubs on the site. Four out of the fifteen trees surveyed are in poor condition.

Trees proposed for removal:

Crape myrtle tree #1 is in good condition and is not of a protected size in the city of Los Altos. The tree is located close to the existing home on site. This tree is proposed for removal as the new home is within the tree’s footprint.

Showing Crape Myrtle tree #1



Protected tree-Magnolia tree #2 is in poor condition. The tree has been topped in the past and the poor pruning practices have likely led to the tree's decline. Areas of dead wood and die back were observed. The tree is also under severe drought stress. This tree is recommended for removal as it is in decline and likely to be further impacted by the proposed construction. No mitigation measures within ANSI A300 Pruning Standards are expected to improve the tree's condition rating.

Showing Magnolia tree #2

Mayten tree #8, and pittosporum trees #9, 14, and 15 are proposed for removal to facilitate the construction of the proposed landscape. These trees are in fair condition. These trees are not of a protected size in the city of Los Altos.

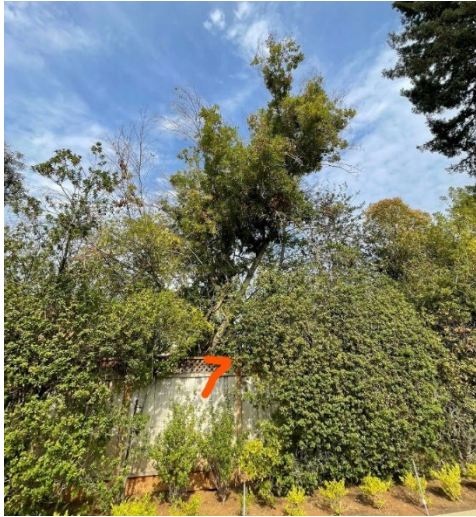


Trees to be retained:

Neighboring Privet tree #3 is in fair condition. A limited visual assessment was conducted. The tree is located 1 foot from the property line. Neighboring Spanish Dagger tree #4 is in poor condition. Large areas of dead wood were observed. This tree is not expected to improve. Both neighboring trees #3 and #4 are not of a protected size in the city of Los Altos.

Showing trees #3 and #4

Pittosporum tree #5 is in fair condition. The tree acts as a large screen at the back of the property. Many other small Pittosporum trees were observed at the back property fence line. These trees were all under 4" in diameter and not surveyed as a part of this report. The Pittosporum trees together create a nice dense screen at the back of the property. Pittosporum tree #5 is not of a protected size in the city of Los Altos.

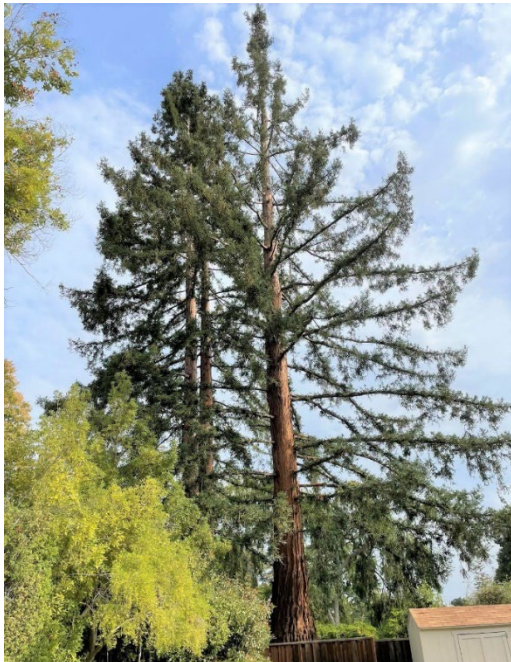


Neighboring Red Flowering Gum Eucalyptus tree #6 is in fair condition. A limited visual assessment was conducted. The tree is located 5 feet from the property line fence. This tree is not of a protected size in the city of Los Altos.

Neighboring Pittosporum tree #7 is in poor condition. The tree is showing signs of decline through large areas of deadwood and die back observed within the canopy. This tree is not expected to improve. Root rot is likely the culprit of the observed decline. This tree is not of a protected size in the city of Los Altos.

Showing tree #7

Strawberry tree #12 is in fair condition. This tree is not of a protected size in the city of Los Altos. Neighboring plum tree #13 is in poor condition. The tree is overmature for the species. Large areas of dead wood and decline were observed. Decay on the trunk was observed. The tree is located 4 feet from the property line. This tree is not of a protected size in the city of Los Altos.



Protected trees- Neighboring Redwood trees #10 and #11 are in good condition. Both trees have been thinned out in the past to reduce wind sail. These trees are well placed far back on the neighboring lot. These trees are protected in the city of Los Altos.

Showing Redwood trees #10 and #11

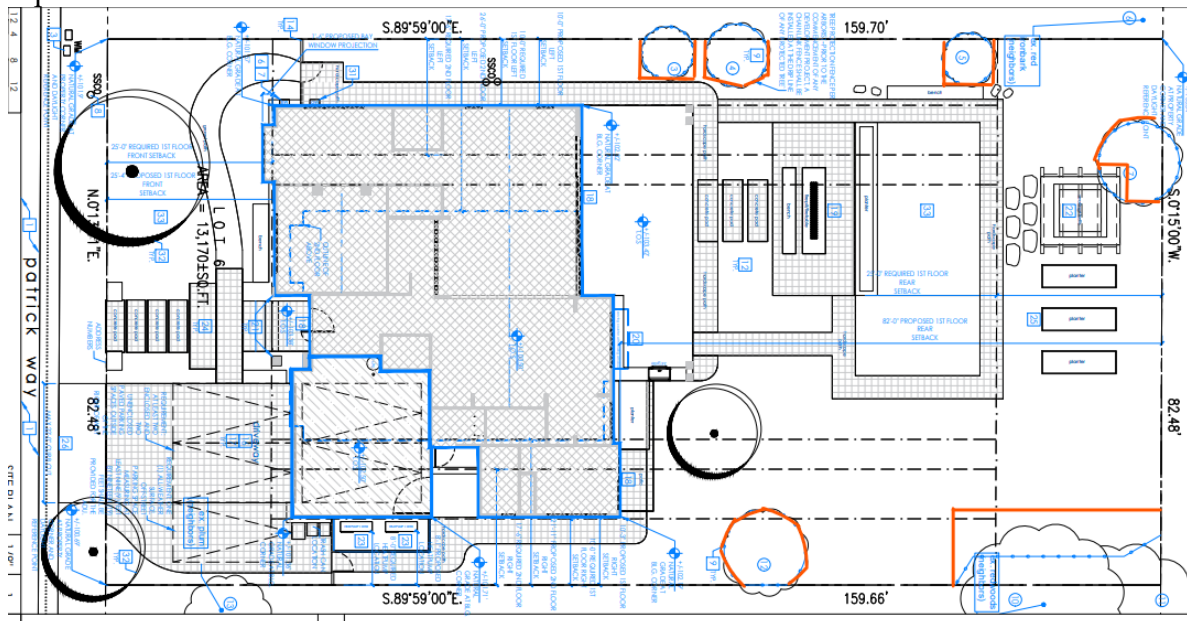
Impacts/recommendations:

No impacts are expected for the retained trees. It is recommended to install tree protection fencing at the driplines where possible to reduce risk of compacting soil within the tree root zones. Irrigation every 2 weeks during the dry season is recommended to be provided within the tree protection zones for the trees. 20 gallons water is recommended within the tree protection zones. The tree protection zone for the neighboring Redwood trees is recommended to be irrigated using 50 gallons of water every 2 weeks.

Tree Protection Plan:

Tree Protection Zones

Tree protection zones should be installed and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Prior to the commencement of any Development Project, a chain link fence shall be installed at the drip line (canopy spread) of any protected tree which will or will not be affected by the construction. Non-protected trees to be retained shall also be protected in the same way. The drip line shall not be altered in any way so as to increase the encroachment of the construction. When work is to take place underneath a trees dripline, fencing must be placed as close as possible to the tree proposed work. If an area of access is needed underneath a trees canopy, the area shall be protected by a landscape barrier. Fencing for the protection zones should be 6-foot-tall metal chain link type supported by 2 inch metal poles pounded into the ground by no less than 2 feet. The support poles should be spaced no more than 10 feet apart on center. Signs should be placed on fencing signifying "Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out". No materials or equipment should be stored or cleaned inside the tree protection zones. Excavation, grading, soil deposits, drainage and leveling is prohibited within the tree protection zones without the project arborist consent. No wires, signs or ropes shall be attached to the protected trees on site. Utility services and irrigation lines shall all be placed outside of the tree protection zones when possible. When access is needed and tree protection fencing restricts access a landscape barrier shall be installed to protect the non-protected root zone.



Red lines showing the recommended tree protection fencing locations

Landscape Barrier zone

If for any reason a smaller tree protection zone is needed for access, a landscape buffer consisting of wood chips spread to a depth of six inches with plywood or steel plates placed on top will be placed where tree protection fencing is required. The landscape buffer will help to reduce compaction to the unprotected root zone.

Inspections

The site arborist will need to verify that tree protection fencing has been installed before the start of construction. The site arborist must inspect the site anytime excavation work is to take place underneath a protected trees dripline. It is the contractor's responsibility to contact the site arborist if excavation work is to take place underneath the protected trees on site. Kielty Arborist Services can be reached at kkarbor0476@yahoo.com or by phone at (650) 515-9783 (Kevin), or (650) 532-4418 (David).

Root Cutting and Grading

If for any reason roots are to be cut, they shall be monitored and documented. Large roots (over 2" diameter) or large masses of roots to be cut must be inspected by the site arborist. The site arborist, at this time, may recommend irrigation or fertilization of the root zone. All roots needing to be cut should be cut clean with a saw or lopper. Roots to be left exposed for a period of time should be covered with layers of burlap and kept moist. The site arborist must first give consent if roots over 2 inches in diameter are to be cut.

Trenching and Excavation

Trenching for foundation, irrigation, drainage, electrical or any other reason shall be done by hand when inside the dripline of a protected tree. Hand digging and the careful placement of pipes below or besides protected roots will significantly reduce root loss, thus reducing trauma to the tree. All trenches shall be backfilled with native materials and compacted to near its original level, as soon as possible and if possible. Trenches to be left open for a period of time, will require the covering of all exposed roots with burlap and be kept moist. The trenches will also need to be covered with plywood to help protect the exposed roots.

Pruning

At this time no pruning is proposed. If during the project pruning is needed, it shall be under the direction of the Project Arborist. All pruning must follow ANSI A300 pruning standards.

Irrigation

Normal irrigation shall be maintained on this site at all times. The imported trees will require normal irrigation. On a construction site, I recommend irrigation during winter months, 1 time per month. Seasonal rainfall may reduce the need for additional irrigation. During the warm season, April – November, my recommendation is to use heavy irrigation, 2 times per month. This type of irrigation should be started prior to any excavation. The irrigation will improve the vigor and water content of the trees. The on-site arborist may make adjustments to the irrigation recommendations as needed. The foliage of the trees may need cleaning if dust levels are extreme. Removing dust from the foliage will help to reduce mite and insect infestation.

540 Patrick

(8)

The information included in this report is believed to be true and based on sound arboricultural principles and practices.

Sincerely,

David Beckham

Certified Arborist WE#10724A TRAQ Qualified

David Beckham

Kielty Arborist Services

P.O. Box 6187

San Mateo, CA 94403

650-532-4418

ARBORIST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like a medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning, and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, landlord-tenant matters, etc. Arborists cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given to the arborist. The person hiring the arborist accepts full responsibility for authorizing the recommended treatment or remedial measures.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risks is to eliminate all trees.

Arborist: *David Beckham*
David Beckham

Date: May 9th, 2022