Aesculus
Arboricultural Consulting

3/7/2025

Matthew Morgan
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Re: Tree protection for proposed renovation at 31 University Ave, Los Gatos, CA 95030

Dear Matthew,

At your request, we have visited the property referenced above to evaluate the trees present with respect to the proposed project. This report contains our analysis.

Summary

Thirteen trees are present on and adjacent to this property, twelve of which are protected. Two protected trees, both on this property, are recommended for removal, as they conflict with project features.

All other protected trees are in reasonably good condition and should be preserved as detailed in the Recommendations, below. With proper protection, all are expected to survive and thrive during and after construction, according to each tree's existing condition.

Assignment and Limits of Report

We have been asked to write a report detailing impacts to trees from the proposed renovation on this property. This report may be used by our client and others involved in the project as needed to inform all stages of the project.

All observations were made from the ground with basic hand tools. No root collar excavations or aerial inspections were performed. No project features had been staked at the time of our site visit.

Tree Regulations

In the Town of Los Gatos, all trees over 4" in diameter must be included in the tree protection report, regardless of project size. Tree reporting shall be guided by the Town of Los Gatos Tree Protection Requirements for Planning Applications, available online at

https://www.losgatosca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/18923/Arborist-report-checklist?bidId=

Observations

Trees

Thirteen trees are on this property (Images 1-13). These consist of coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*, seven trees), callery pears (*Pyrus calleryana*, five trees), and crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia x indica*, one tree).

Protected statuses - trees #1, 2, 4-10, 12, and 13 are Protected Trees. Trees #6-13 are street trees. Tree #3 is not protected.

Health - most trees present are in moderate to good health. Only trees #2, 3, 5, and 10 are in poor health.

Structure - most trees present exhibit good to moderate branching structure. Only trees #2 and 3 exhibit poor structure.

Form - Form refers to the tree's shape in relation to aesthetics, maintenance issues, conflicts with nearby objects, and similar items besides the tree's structure. Most trees present exhibit good to moderate form. Only trees #2, 3, and 10 exhibit poor form.

Current Site Conditions

The location is a retail facility adjacent to a parking lot, a walkway, and two Town streets in Los Gatos, California. The grade is flat. The parcel holds one building with multiple businesses inside. Most of the building is bounded by hardscape, with the landscaping in designated planters. The landscaping is maintained and irrigated, and mostly consists of hedged shrubs and trees.

Project Features

BUILDINGS - the building footprint will remain largely unchanged. Along University Ave and along the paseo walkway, the building face is changing shape, with some sections moving outward slightly and others moving inward slightly, bringing the building wall more flush than it is now. However, the general location of the building is not changing.

HARDSCAPE - the sidewalk along University Ave will be removed and replaced, and the location of the two tree wells #11 and 12 will be willed in and replaced with a tree well in between the two.

Potential Conflicts

The sidewalk replacement along university has the potential to impact the TPZ[1] and CRZ[2] of tree #10, which has a 40% suitability for preservation due to its poor health and structure. Also, trees #11 and 12 will be removed due to the elimination of their tree wells and a new tree planted in the new well that is created between the two.

Trees #3 - Since this tree is not protected, it has not been evaluated for potential conflicts.

Trees # 1,2, 4-9, 13 - all proposed project features and logical access routes thereto are outside these trees' TPZs.[3]

[1] Tree protection zones. See Discussion, Tree Map, and Tree Table for more detail.
[2] Critical root zone. See Discussion, Tree Map, and Tree Table for definition and significance
[3] Tree protection zones. See Discussion, Tree Map, and Tree Table for more detail.

Testing and Analysis

Tree DBHs[4] were taken using a diameter tape measure if trunks were accessible. Multistemmed trees were measured below the point where the leaders diverge, if possible. The DBHs of trees with non-accessible trunks were estimated visually. All trees over four inches in DBH were inventoried, as well as street trees of all sizes. Vigor ratings are based on tree appearance and our experiential knowledge of each species' healthy appearance.

Tree location data were collected using a GPS smartphone application and processed in Quantum GIS (QGIS) to create the maps included in this report. Due to the error inherent in GPS data collection, and due also to differences between GPS data and CAD drawings, tree locations and all dimensions shown on the Tree Map are approximate. The percentages of TPZs impacted by project features were calculated in QGIS but should be considered approximate due to potential error in tree locations or feature locations.

Data were collected by Katherine Naegele, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-9658A . with basic hand tools (such as, but not limited to: hand hoe; hatchet; rubber mallet; measuring tape; etc.) at a site visit on March 3, 2025. All observations and photographs in this report were taken at that site visit.

The tree protection analysis in this report is based on the following document(s), provided to us electronically by the project team:

- Proposed site plan: Site Plan 1/9/2025 LINK
- Civil plan: 100% DD Progress Set 2/28/2025 LINK

Discussion

Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)

Tree roots grow where conditions are favorable, and their spatial arrangement is, therefore, unpredictable. Favorable conditions vary among species, but generally include the presence of moisture, and soft soil texture with low compaction.

Contrary to popular belief, roots of all tree species grow primarily in the top two to three feet or less of soil in the clay soils typical for this geographic region, with roots occasionally

[4] diameter at breast height (4.5 feet above grade), a standard arboricultural measurement

occurring at greater depths when soil conditions allow. Some species have taproots when young, but these almost universally disappear with age. At maturity, a tree's root system may extend out from the trunk farther than the tree is tall, and the tree maintains its upright position in much the same manner as a wine glass.

The optimal area around a tree that should be protected from disturbance depends on the tree's trunk diameter, species, and vigor, as shown in the following table (adapted from *Trees & Construction*, Matheny and Clark, 1998):

Species tolerance	Tree vitality[5]	Distance from trunk (feet per inch trunk diameter)
Good	High	0.5
	Moderate	0.75
	Low	1
Moderate	High	0.75
	Moderate	1
	Low	1.25
Poor	High	1
	Moderate	1.25
	Low	1.5

It is important to note that some roots will almost certainly be present outside the TPZ; however, root loss outside the TPZ is unlikely to cause tree decline.

Some of the protected tree species present here are not evaluated in Trees & Construction. Our own evaluation of them based on our experience with the species is as follows:

Species	Estimated tolerance	Reason for tolerance rating
Crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia x indica*)	2	Performs well in most landscapes but grows relatively slowly

[5] Matheny & Clark uses tree age, but we feel a tree's vitality more accurately reflects its ability to handle stress.

Critical Root Zones (CRZs)

Although root loss inside the tree protection zone (TPZ) may cause a short-term decline in tree condition, trees can often recover adequately from limited disturbance in this area.

Tree stability is impacted at a shorter distance from the tree trunk. For linear cuts on one side of the tree, the minimum distance typically recommended is three times the DBH, measured from the edge of the trunk (*Best Management Practices: Root Management*, Costello, Watson, and Smiley, 2017). This is called the critical root zone, as substantial root loss closer than this increases a tree's likelihood of failure.

Note that trees sometimes have asymmetrical root systems, and if no substantial roots are present in a given area, impacts on the tree will be minimal to minor regardless of distance from the trunk.

Tree Conflicts with Above-Ground Structures

While most tree protection measures are concerned with the protection of tree roots and trunks, it is important to plan mindfully for tree canopies as well. Whenever possible, consideration should be given to the mature canopy size of trees, and above-ground structures, such as rooflines, streetlights, regulatory signs, and other structures that might damage the canopy, or lead to the canopy to require topping, heading, or considerable pruning to prevent damage to or allow visibility of the structure.

If the tree or the planting space is already present and the structure can be relocated, this should take place to allow for the tree canopy to thrive. If the structure is already present, the tree should be removed or the planting location adjusted to allow the future tree to thrive.

Conclusions[6]

Trees #1,2, 4-9, 13 - **minimal** impacts to these trees are likely from the project as proposed.

Trees #3 - since these trees are not protected, they have not been evaluated for construction impacts.

[6] All conclusions assume the tree protection measures recommended in this report. Without proper tree protection measures, any tree could be damaged.

Trees #11 and 12 - these trees will be removed for construction to be replaced with a new tree

Tree #10 - the removal of the sidewalk may impact the health of this tree. This tree should be monitored, and removal and replacement should be considered.

Recommendations[7][8]

Design Phase

1. Consider the relocation of two streetlights at least 10 ft from trees #10 and from the newly planted tree, to prevent damage to the streetlights, and prevent the need for improper pruning of the trees.
2. Consider the removal of tree #10, since so much concrete work will take place underneath it, and the damage may lead to the decline of the tree that had a 40% suitability for preservation.

Preconstruction Phase

1. Remove trees #11 and 12, upon receipt of a permit from the Town of Los Gatos. The reason for removal is as follows:

   > **Sec. 29.10.0992. Required findings.**
   >
   > (4) The retention of the tree restricts the economic enjoyment of the property or creates an unusual hardship for the property owner by severely limiting the use of the property in a manner not typically experienced by owners of similarly situated properties, and the applicant has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director or deciding body that there are no reasonable alternatives to preserve the tree.

2. Consult with the Project Arborist regarding designated locations for the following activities, and any others that may affect tree protection zones (including, but not limited to, seepage and exhaust):
   a. Equipment storage
   b. Materials storage

[7] All recommendations are driven by the requirements of the jurisdiction in which the property is located, and by industry best practices.
[8] Bolded items are emphasized only because in my experience they are tend to be overlooked.

c. Portable toilets
d. Cleanout areas for paint, concrete, etc.
e. Sump pump outlet

3. Tree protection fencing - install as shown in the Tree Map.
    a. Minimum fencing distances are shown on the Tree Map, plus some small areas outside TPZs if needed for practicality. Fencing must be installed at or beyond these distances. **Note that the TPZs of some offsite trees may extend onto this property and require fencing.**
        i. Please be aware that tree protection fencing may differ from ideal tree protection zones, and from canopy sizes.
    b. Where existing barriers which will be retained impede access comparably to tree protection fencing, these barriers are an acceptable substitute for tree protection fencing.
    c. Any existing paved areas that will remain as-is may be left unfenced. Ensure that the unpaved area designated for tree protection fencing is fully enclosed.
    d. Tree protection fencing shall comprise 6’ chain link fabric mounted on 8’ tall 1.5” diameter metal posts driven into the ground and spaced no more than 10 feet apart.
    e. Tree protection fencing shall be posted with signs saying “TREE PROTECTION FENCE - DO NOT MOVE OR REMOVE WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM CITY ARBORIST.”
    f. Place a 6” layer of wood chips inside tree protection fencing.
    g. Tree protection fencing shall adhere to the requirements in the document titled “ARBORIST REPORT CHECKLIST,” available at https://www.losgatosca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/18923/Arborist-report-checklist?bidId=
4. **Tree Protection Verification Letter** - notify the Project Arborist when tree protection measures are in place. The Project Arborist will inspect the tree protection measures to verify their presence and condition, and will issue a letter to the city with their findings.

Demolition Phase

1. Maintain tree protection measures as detailed above.

2. When demolishing existing features within TPZs, start work close to trees and move backwards, limiting equipment to still-paved areas. This applies features within TPZs.

Construction Phase

1. Maintain tree protection measures as detailed above.
2. **Monthly Monitoring Reports** - inform the Project Arborist when construction is set to begin. The Project Arborist shall visit the site once per month thereafter to verify that all tree protection measures are maintained in working condition, and shall issue a letter to the city with their findings.
3. Alert the project arborist if utility or other work becomes necessary within any tree TPZs.
4. If live roots over 1" in diameter are encountered when excavating in any location:
    a. Hand-excavate edge nearest trunk to the full depth of the feature being installed.
    b. Retain as many roots as practical. Route conduit and other features around and between roots insofar as practical.
    c. If roots 1-2" in diameter must be cut, sever them cleanly with a sharp saw or bypass pruners.
    d. If roots over 2" must be cut, stop work in that area and contact the project arborist for guidance.
    e. If excavation will be left open for more than 3 days:
        i. Cover excavation wall nearest trunk with several layers of burlap or other absorbent fabric.
        ii. Install a timer and soaker hoses to irrigate with potable water twice per day, enough to wet fabric thoroughly.
5. Notify Project Arborist when excavation is complete. Project arborist shall inspect work to make sure all roots have been cut cleanly.
    a. The Project Arborist shall provide a follow-up letter documenting that the excavation was performed to specification.
6. **Final Monitoring Report** - inform the Project Arborist when construction is set to end. The Project Arborist will make one final site visit to document the trees' condition, and will issue any final mitigation recommendations if needed.
    a. The Final Report may be completed by city staff instead at staff's discretion, pending staff availability.

Post-Construction Phase

1. Any heritage tree to be retained protected by the City's Municipal Code will require replacement according to its appraised value if it is damaged beyond repair because of construction.
2. Install new trees and/or pay in-lieu fees to offset the removal of trees #11 and 12, per Town of Los Gatos requirements.
    a. Tree replacement requirements are determined by canopy size, per the following table:

Canopy Size of Removed Tree[1]	Replacement Requirement[2, 4]	Single Family Residential Replacement Option[3, 4]
10 feet or less	Two 24-inch box trees	Two 15-gallon trees
More than 10 feet to 25 feet	Three 24-inch box trees	Three 15-gallon trees
More than 25 feet to 40 feet	Four 24-inch box trees; or Two 36-inch box trees	Four 15-gallon trees
More than 40 feet to 55 feet	Six 24-inch box trees; or Three 36-inch box trees	Not Available
Greater than 55 feet	Ten 24-inch box trees; or Five 36-inch box trees	Not Available

3. Replacement with native species is strongly encouraged. Most fruit and nut trees, palm trees, or "nuisance" species (see section 29.10.0970(2) of the Town Code) are generally not considered suitable replacement trees. If a tree or trees cannot be reasonably replanted on the subject property, the Town Arborist may approve a full or partial in-lieu fee payment. Where the payment of in-lieu fees are approved, permits will not be issued until all in-lieu fees are paid in full. If approved by the Town Arborist, in-lieu fees are as follows:
    a. 24 inch box tree = $250
    b. 36 inch box tree = $500

4. **Final Arborist Inspection** - inform both the Project Arborist and the City Arborist when exterior construction is set to end. The City Arborist shall visit the site, after

replacement trees have been planted (if applicable), but before tree protection fencing has been removed.

5. Remove tree protection measures, upon approval from the Project Arborist and City Arborist.
6. If retained, provide supplemental irrigation for tree #10 to aid in root regrowth for at least three years.
    a. Irrigate at a very slow trickle for several hours to ensure infiltration. Once per month is usually sufficient.
    b. COAST LIVE OAKS/DEODAR CEDARS Irrigation should only take place in the normal rainy season for this area (October - April), and only if rainfall is below average.
    c. All other species should be irrigated year-round.
    d. Irrigation should be paused during the rainy season if rainfall is average or above.

Additional Materials Submitted as Separate Documents

1. 31 University Ave Tree Map
2. 31 University Ave Tree Photographs
3. 31 University Ave Tree Table

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Lanham | Consulting Arborist | She/They
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist #WE-9234A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification Credentialed
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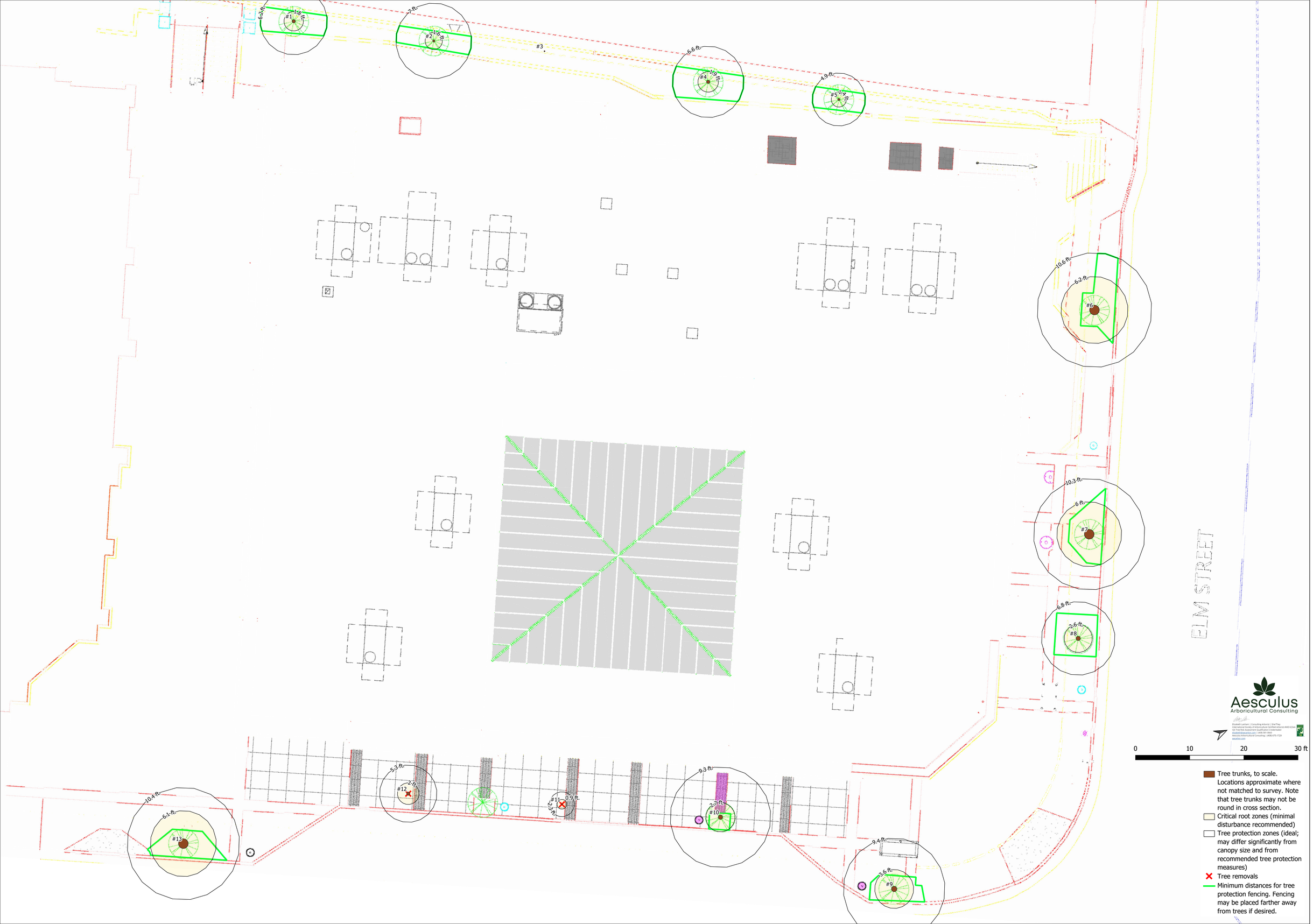
Terms of Assignment

The following terms and conditions apply to all oral and written reports and correspondence pertaining to the consultations, inspections, and activities of Aesculus Arboricultural Consulting:

1. All property lines and ownership of property, trees, and landscape plants and fixtures are assumed to be accurate and reliable as presented and described to the consultant, either orally or in writing. The consultant assumes no responsibility for verification of ownership or locations of property lines, or for results of any actions or recommendations based on inaccurate information.
2. It is assumed that any property referred to in any report or in conjunction with any services performed by Aesculus Arboricultural Consulting is in accordance with any applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or other governmental regulations, and that any titles and ownership to any property are assumed to be good and marketable. The existence of liens or encumbrances has not been determined, and any and all property is appraised and/or assessed as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.
3. All reports and other correspondence are confidential and are the property of Aesculus Arboricultural Consulting and its named clients and their assigns or agents. Possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply any right of publication or use for any purpose, without the express permission of the consultant and the client to whom the report was issued. Loss, removal, or alteration of any part of a report invalidates the entire appraisal/evaluation.
4. The scope of any report or other correspondence is limited to the trees and conditions specifically mentioned in those reports and correspondence. Aesculus Arboricultural Consulting assumes no liability for the failure of trees or parts of trees, inspected or otherwise. The consultant assumes no responsibility to report on the condition of any tree or landscape feature not specifically requested by the named client.
5. All inspections are limited to visual examination of accessible parts, without dissection, excavation, probing, boring or other invasive procedures, unless otherwise noted in the report, and reflect the condition of those items and features at the time of inspection. No warranty or guarantee is made, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plants or the property will not occur in the future, from any cause. The consultant shall not be responsible for damages caused by any tree defects, and assumes no responsibility for the correction of defects or tree related problems.
6. The consultant shall not be required to provide further documentation, give testimony, be deposed, or to attend court by reason of this appraisal/report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of additional fees for such services as set forth by the consultant or in the fee schedule or contract.
7. Aesculus Arboricultural Consulting makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the suitability of the information contained in any reports or correspondence, either oral or written, for any purpose. It remains the responsibility of the client to determine applicability to his/her particular case.
8. Any report and the values, observations, and recommendations expressed therein represent the professional opinion of the consultant, and the fee for services is in no manner contingent upon the reporting of a specified value nor upon any particular finding.
9. Any photographs, diagrams, charts, sketches, or other graphic material included in any report are 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 reproduction of graphic material or the work product of any other persons is intended solely for clarification and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information does not constitute a representation by Aesculus Arboricultural Consulting as to the sufficiency or accuracy of that information.


#1
6.2 ft.
1.6 ft.
#2
7 ft.
1.6 ft.
#3
#4
6.6 ft.
1.6 ft.
#5
4.9 ft.
1.9 ft.
#6
10.6 ft.
6.2 ft.
#7
10.3 ft.
6 ft.
#8
6.8 ft.
2.6 ft.
#9
9.4 ft.
3.6 ft.
#10
9.3 ft.
2.7 ft.
#11
0.9 ft.
2.3 ft.
#12
5.3 ft.
2 ft.
#13
10.4 ft.
6.1 ft.
ELM STREET
Aesculus
Arboricultural Consulting
0
10
20
30 ft
Tree trunks, to scale. Locations approximate where not matched to survey. Note that tree trunks may not be round in cross section.
Critical root zones (minimal disturbance recommended)
Tree protection zones (ideal; may differ significantly from canopy size and from recommended tree protection measures)
Tree removals
Minimum distances for tree protection fencing. Fencing may be placed farther away from trees if desired.

Tree # (13 total)	Common Name	Species	DBH (in.)	Canopy Spread (ft.)	Vitality Rating (%)	Structure Rating (%)	Form Rating (%)	Suitability for Preservation (%)	Protected Tree - 11	Street Tree - 8	Off-Site Tree - 0	Protected Removals - 2	CRZ radius (ft. from center of trunk)	TPZ radius (ideal; ft. from center of trunk)	Expected Impacts (with recommended protection)	Notes
1	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	6.2	10	50	50	60	50	☑	☐	☐	☐	1.8	6.2	-	-
2	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	5.6	8	30	40	30	35	☑	☐	☐	☐	1.6	7.0	-	-
3	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	2.4	4	10	10	10	10	☐	☐	☐	☐	-	-	-	-
4	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	6.6	10	50	50	60	50	☑	☐	☐	☐	1.9	6.6	-	-
5	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	4.9	10	40	50	50	45	☑	☐	☐	☐	1.4	4.9	-	-
6	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	21.1	40	80	50	80	65	☑	☑	☐	☐	6.2	10.6	-	Tag #3281; girdling root
7	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	20.7	30	80	50	80	65	☑	☑	☐	☐	6.0	10.3	-	Tag #3282
8	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.0	18	60	50	60	55	☑	☑	☐	☐	2.6	6.8	-	Tag #3283
9	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.5	16	50	50	50	50	☑	☑	☐	☐	3.6	9.4	-	Canopy spread is average due to uneven canopy dist. One foot-deep cavity in base.
10	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.3	20	30	50	30	40	☑	☑	☐	☐	2.7	9.3	-	-
11	Crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3.0	7	70	50	60	60	☐	☑	☐	☑	0.9	2.3	-	-
12	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	7.0	18	60	50	60	55	☑	☑	☐	☑	2.0	5.3	-	-
13	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	20.8	30	80	50		65	☑	☑	☐	☐	6.1	10.4	-	-

Image 1: Callery pear #1

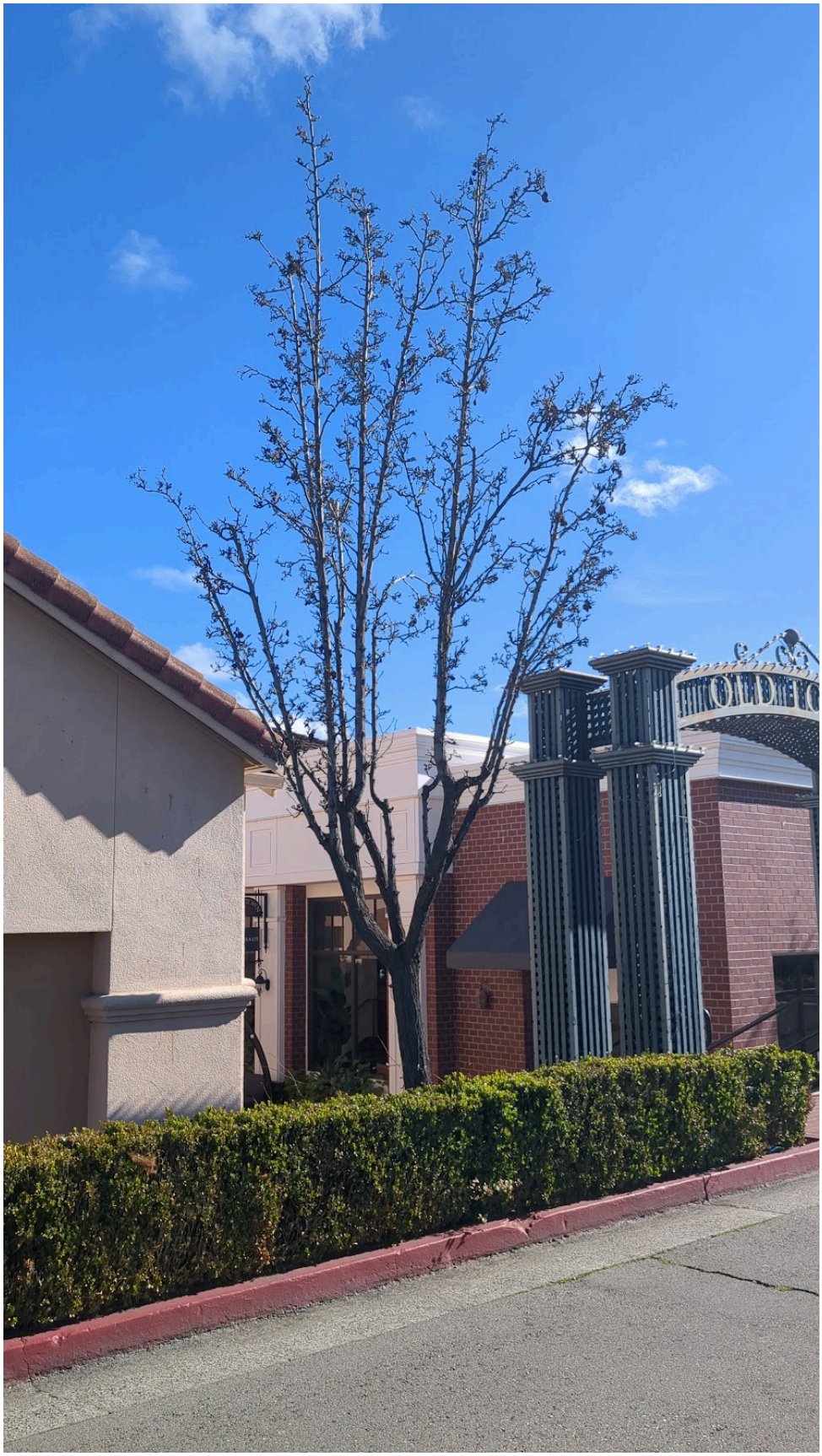


Image 2: Callery pear #2

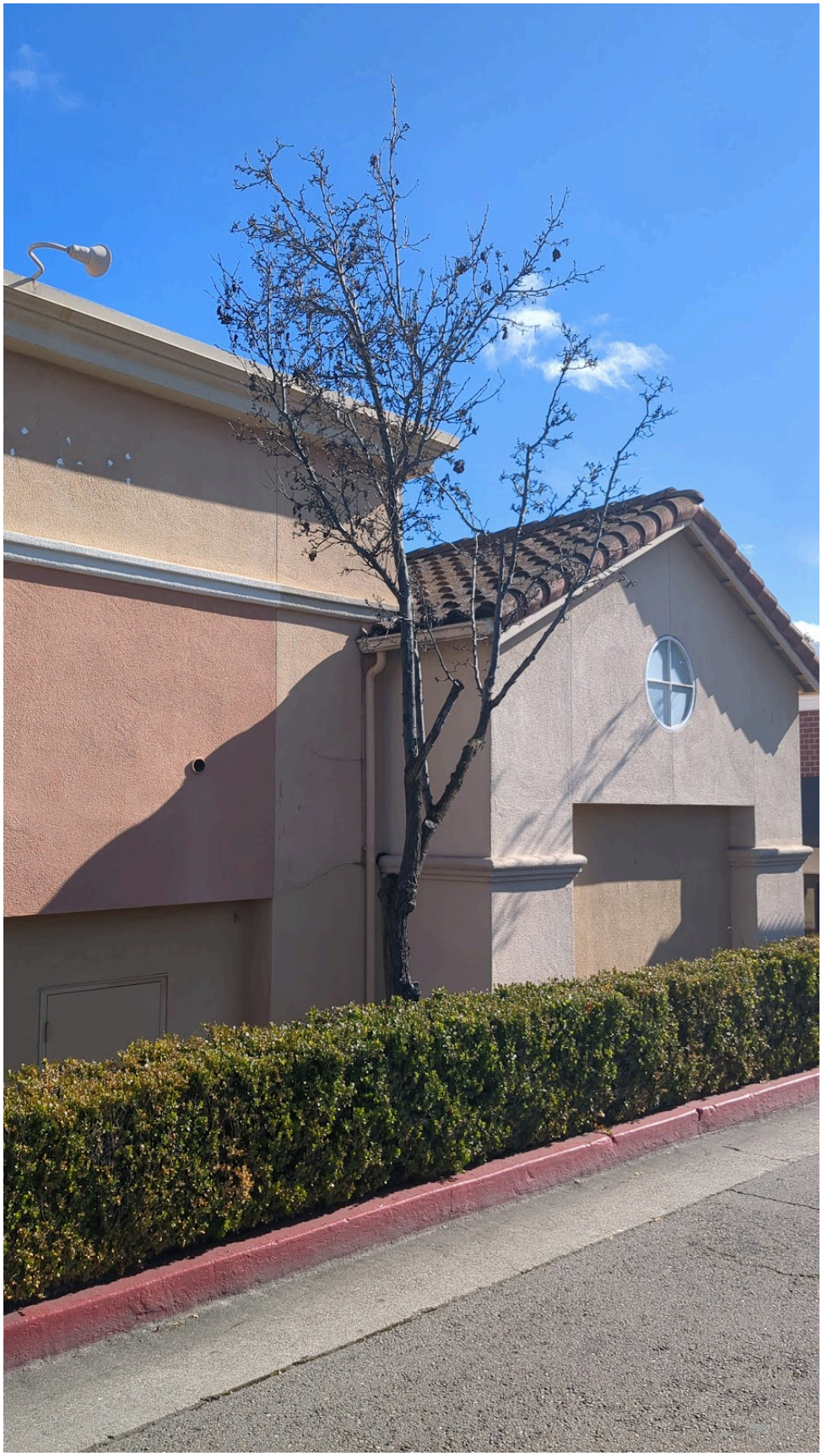


Image 3: Callery pear #3

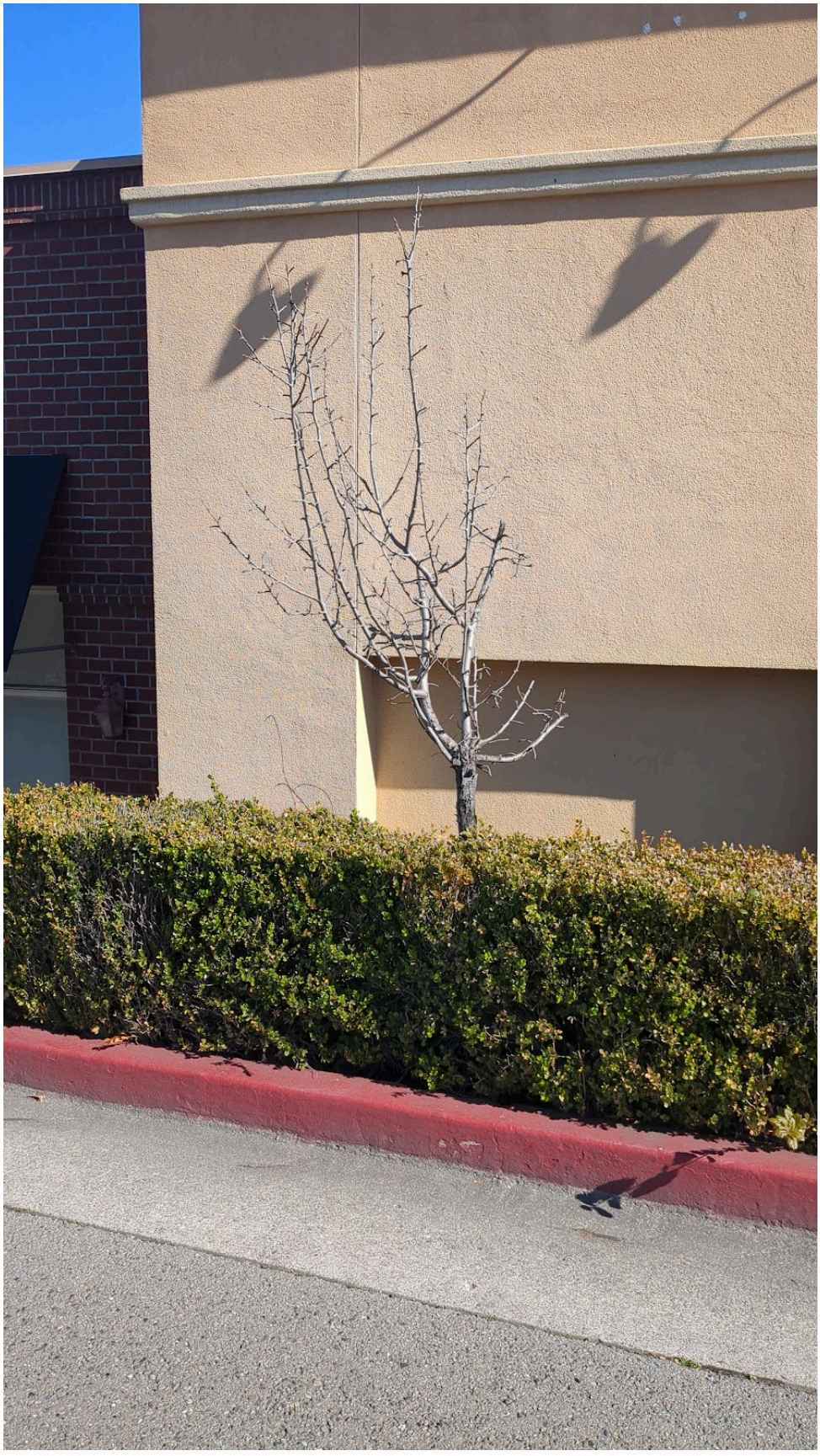


Image 4: Callery pear #4

Image 5: Callery pear #5

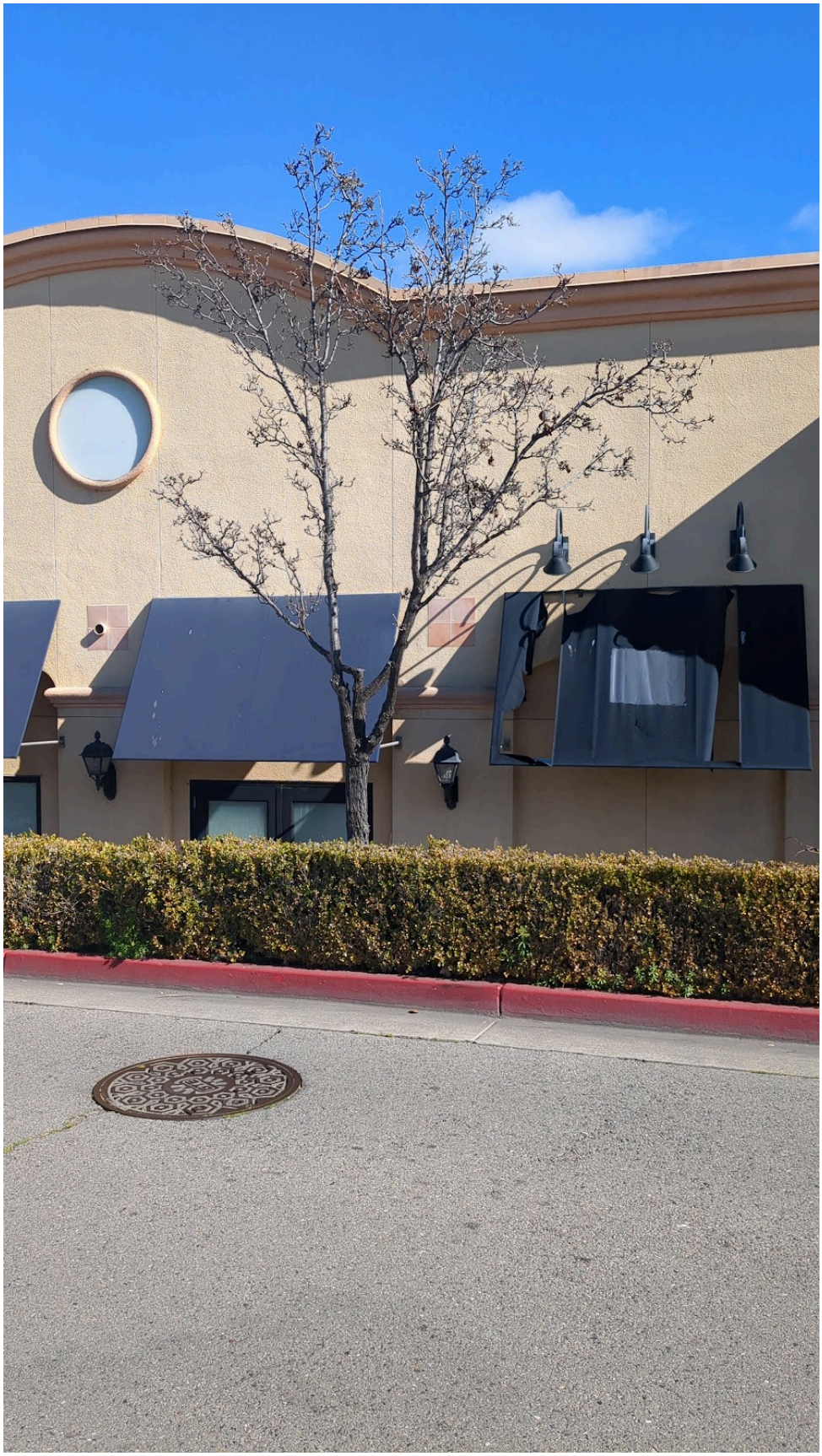


Image 6: Coast live oak #6

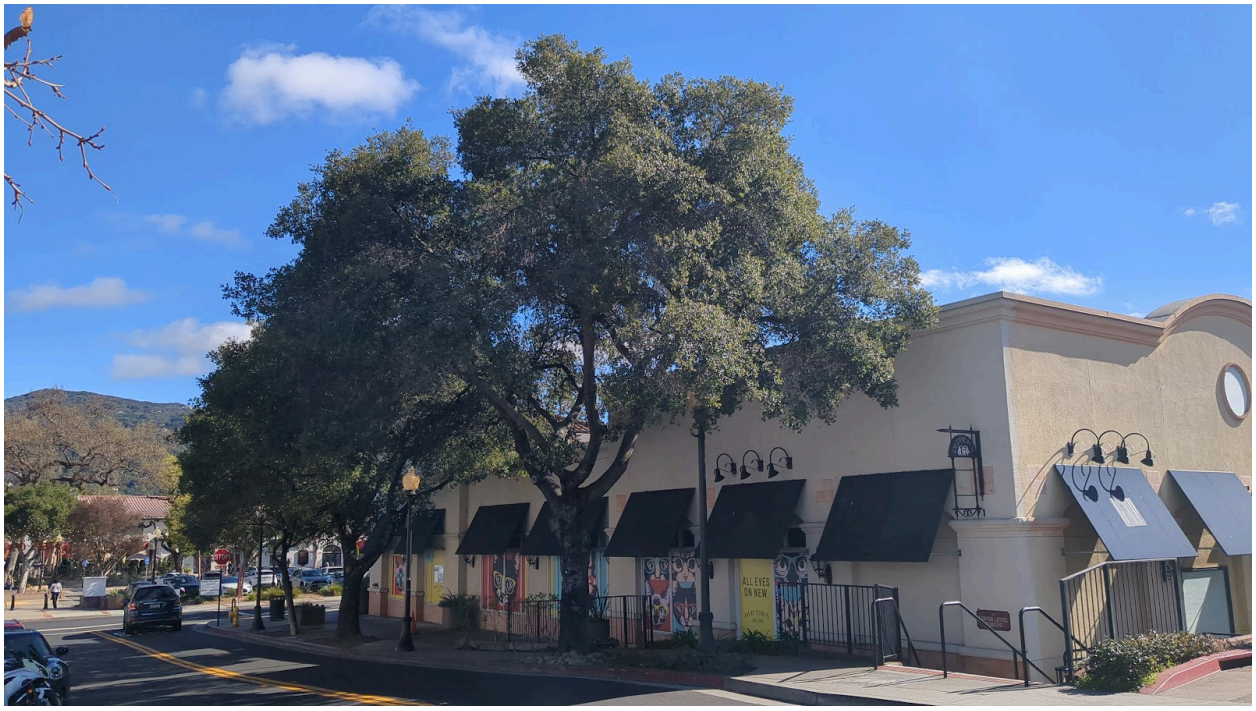


Image 6b: girdling root on coast live oak #6

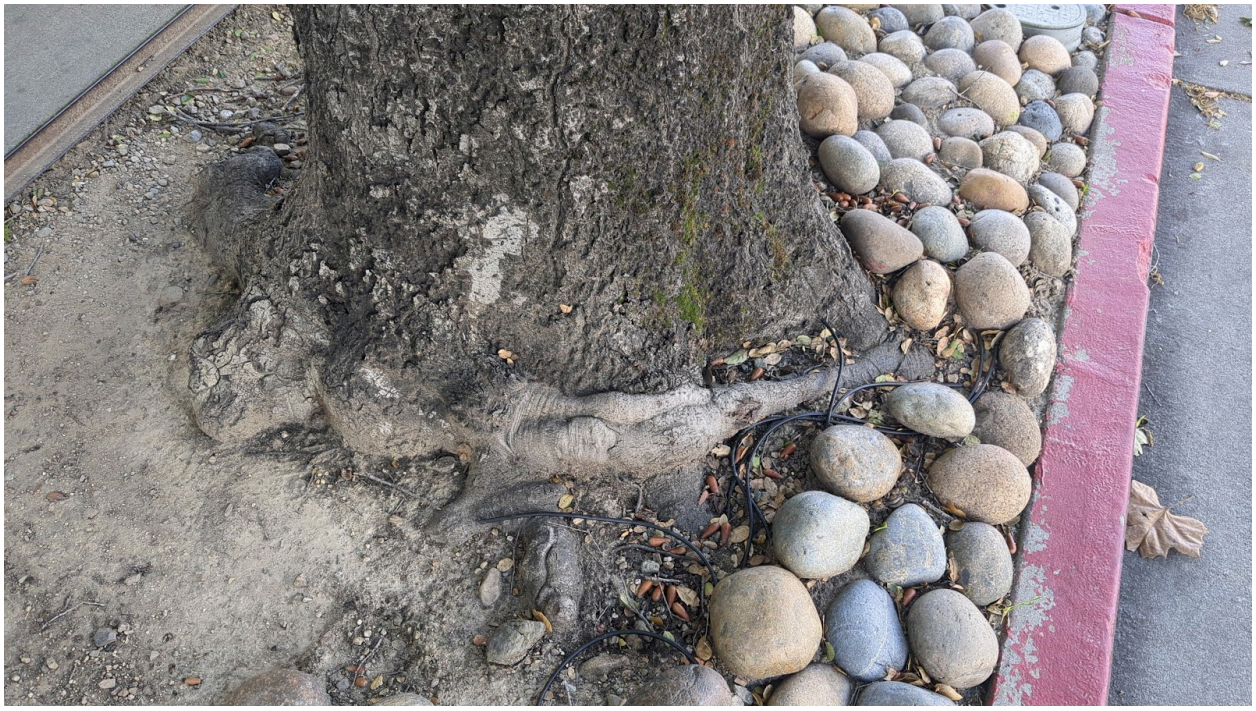


Image 7: Coast live oak #7

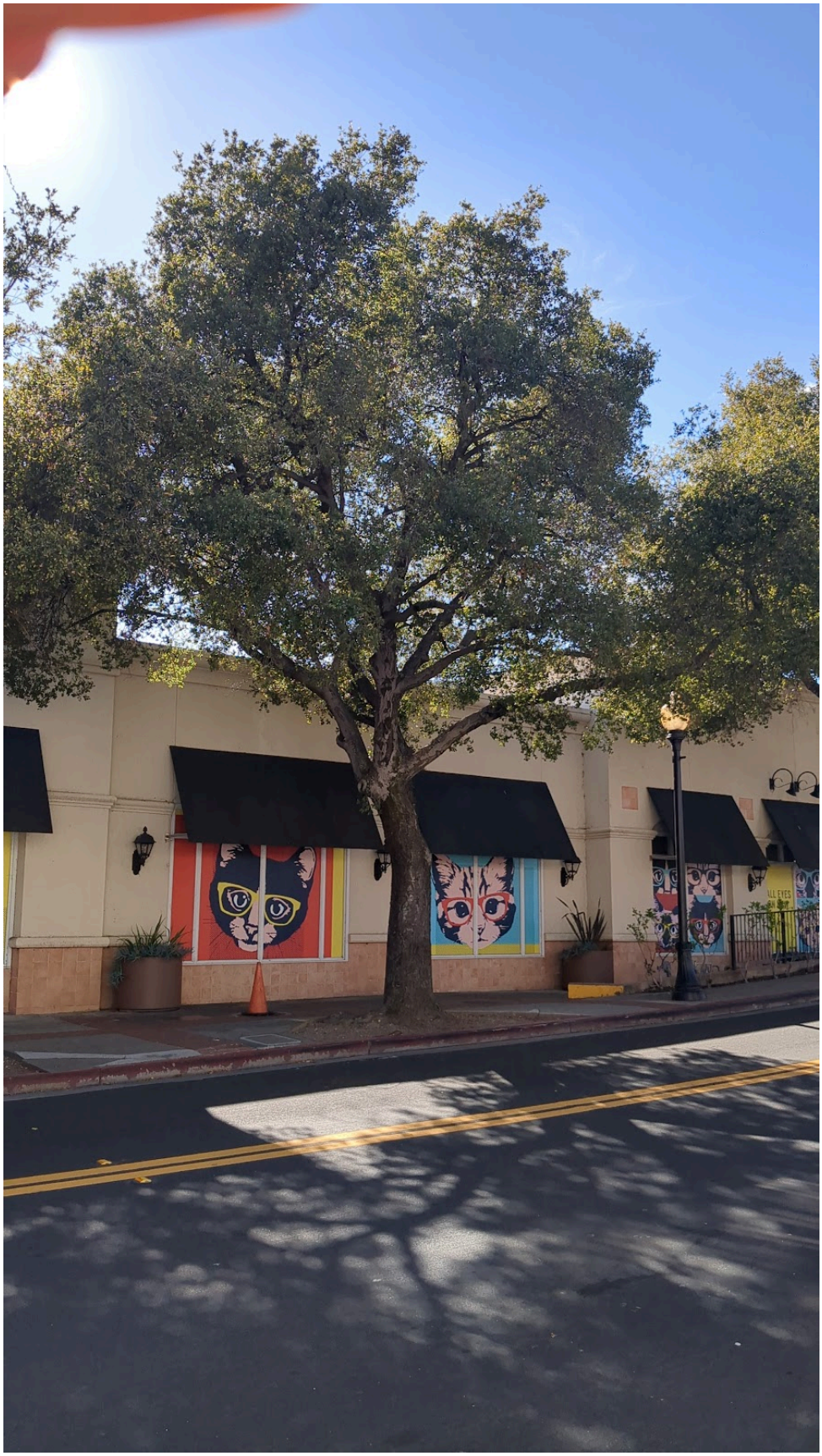


Image 8: Coast live oak #8

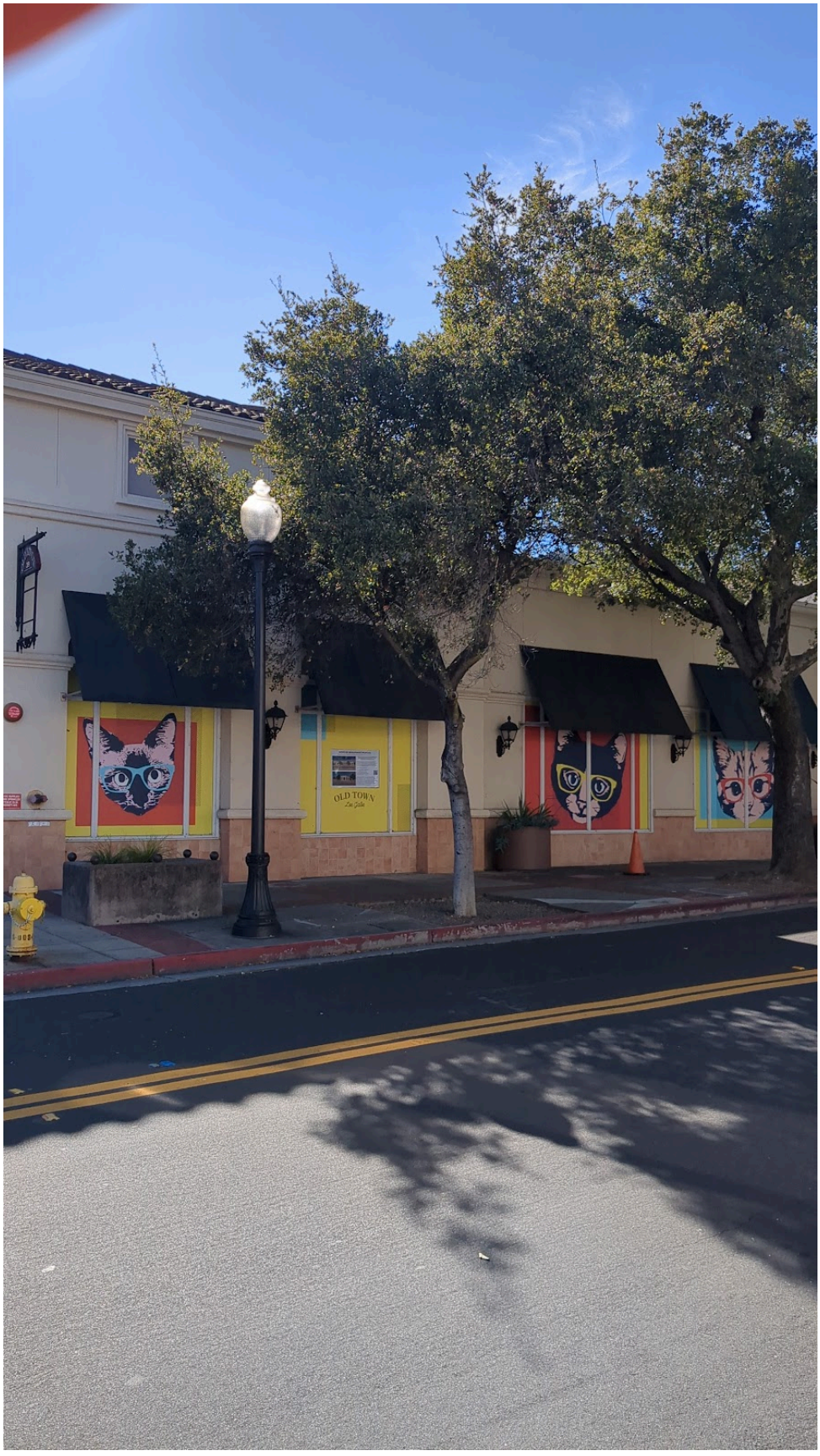


Image 9: Coast live oak #9

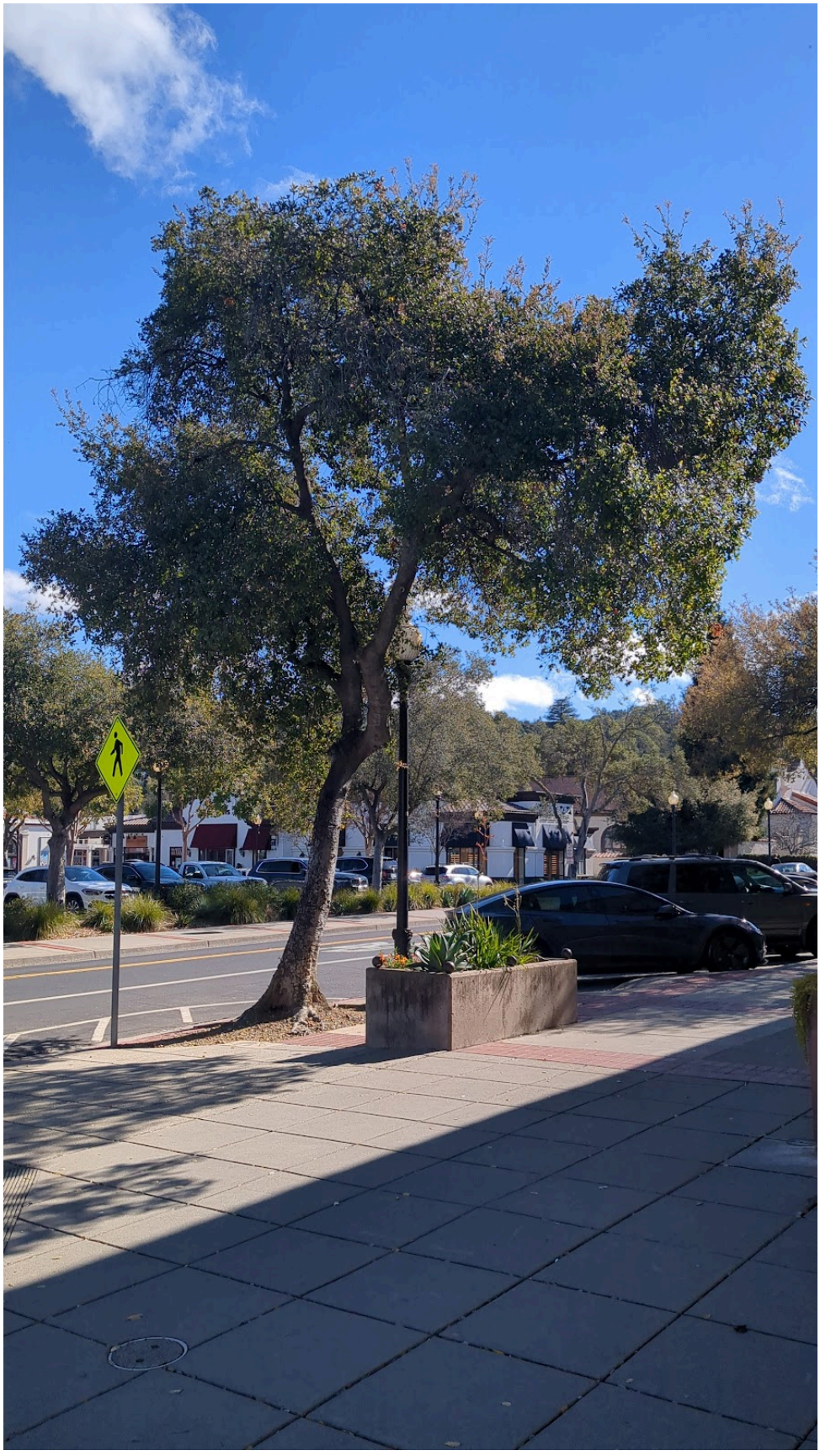


Image 9b: decay cavity at base of coast live oak #9

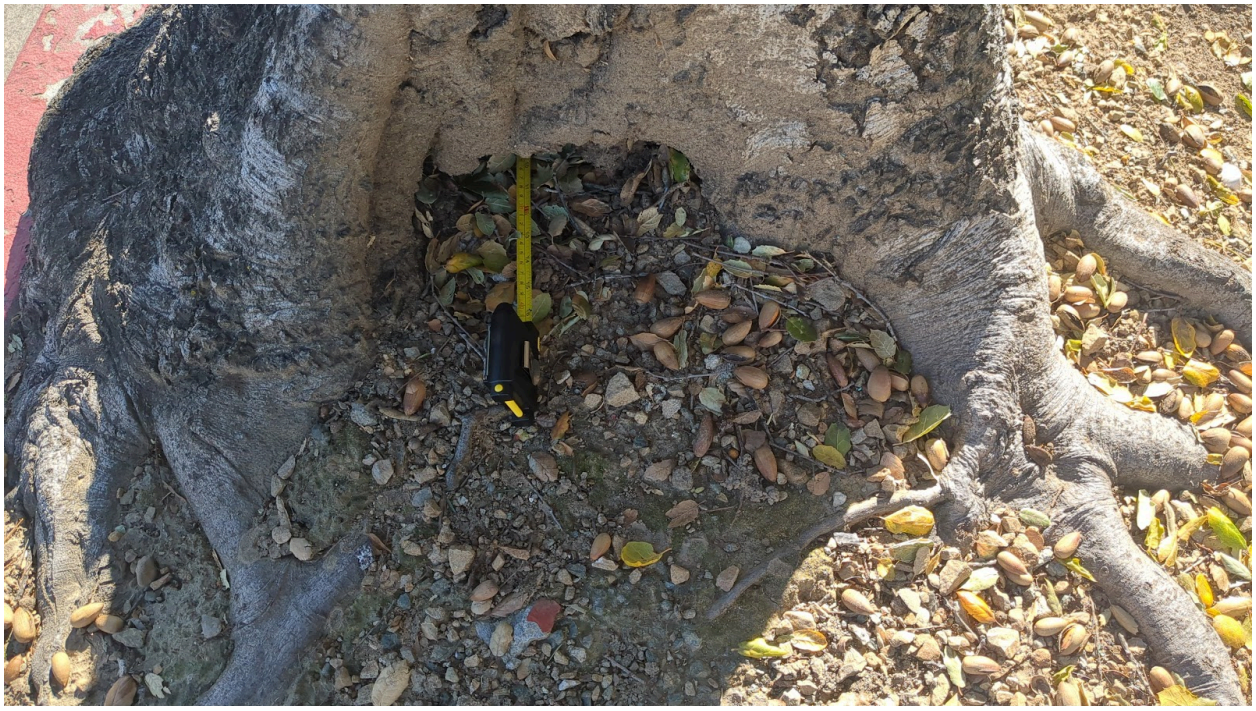


Image 10: Coast live oak #10

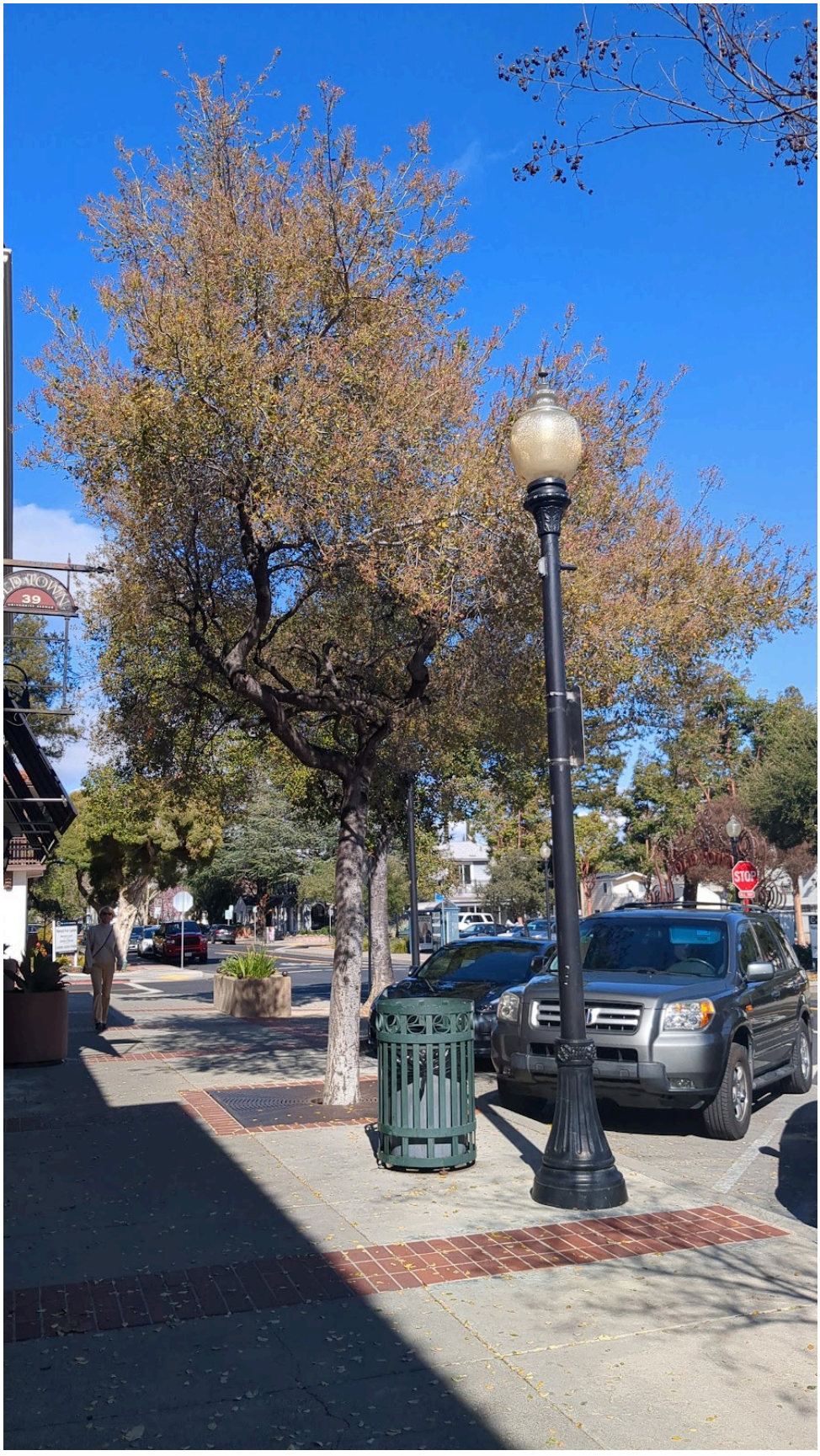


Image 11: Crape myrtle #11

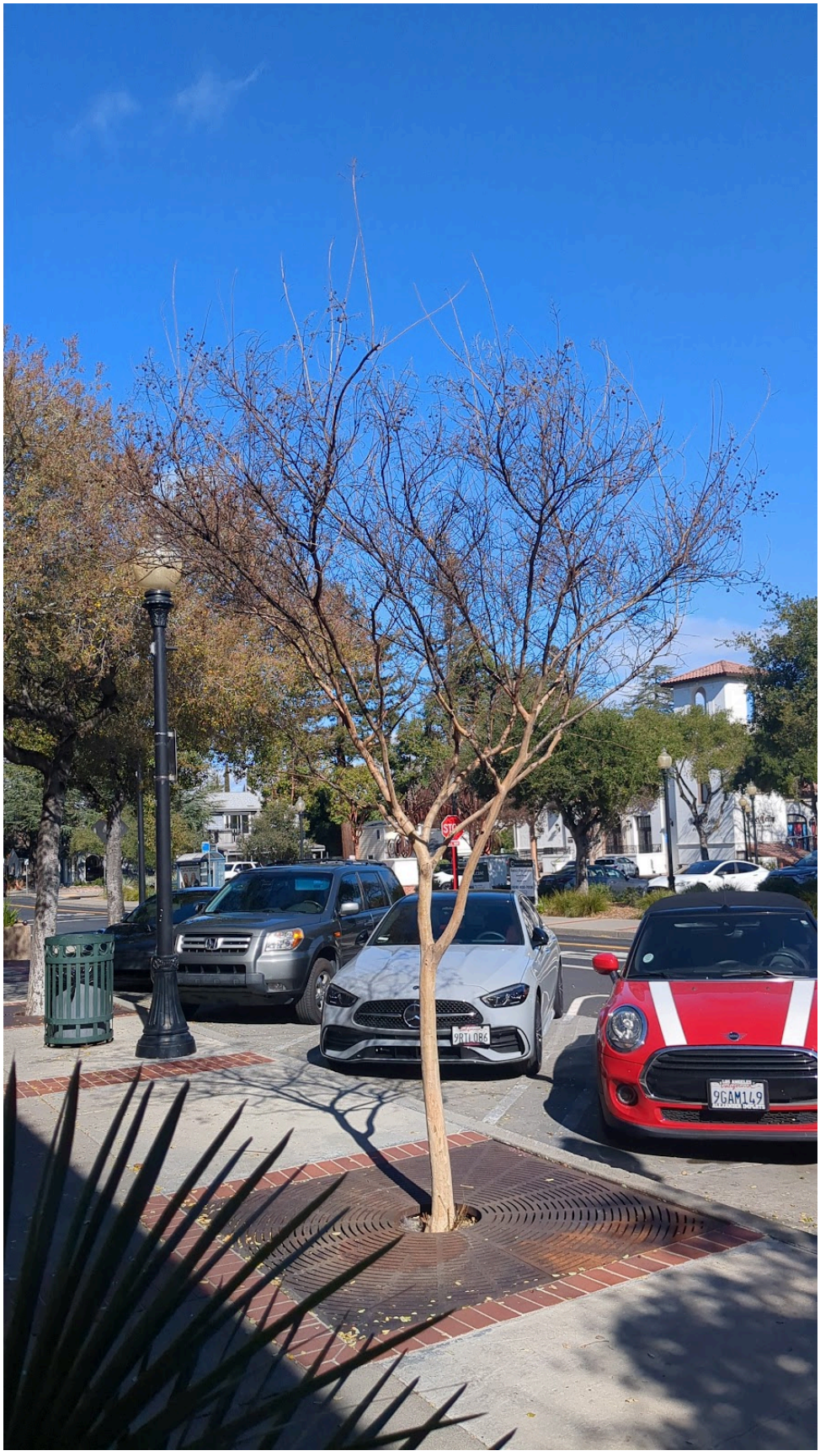


Image 12: Coast live oak #12

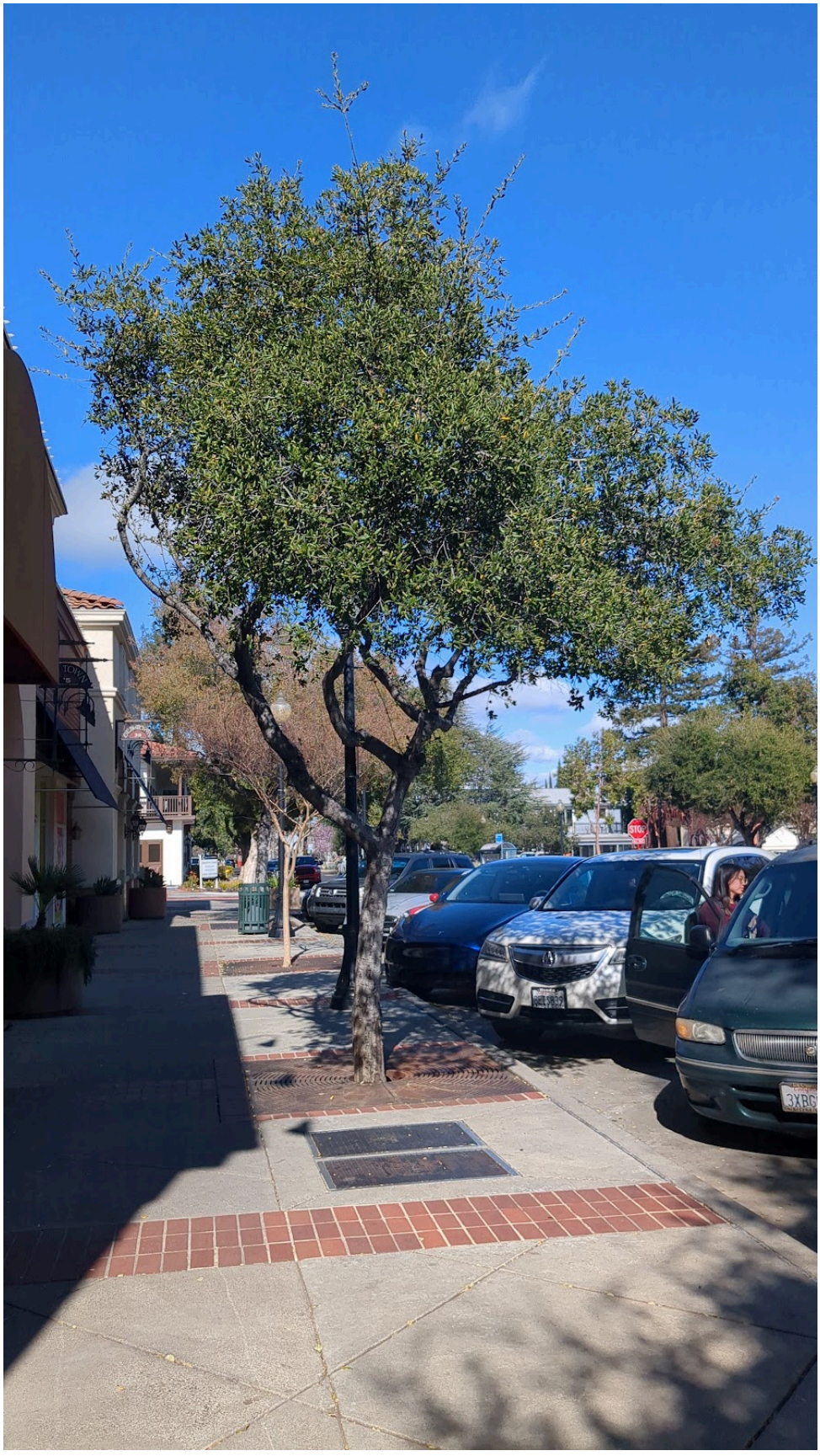
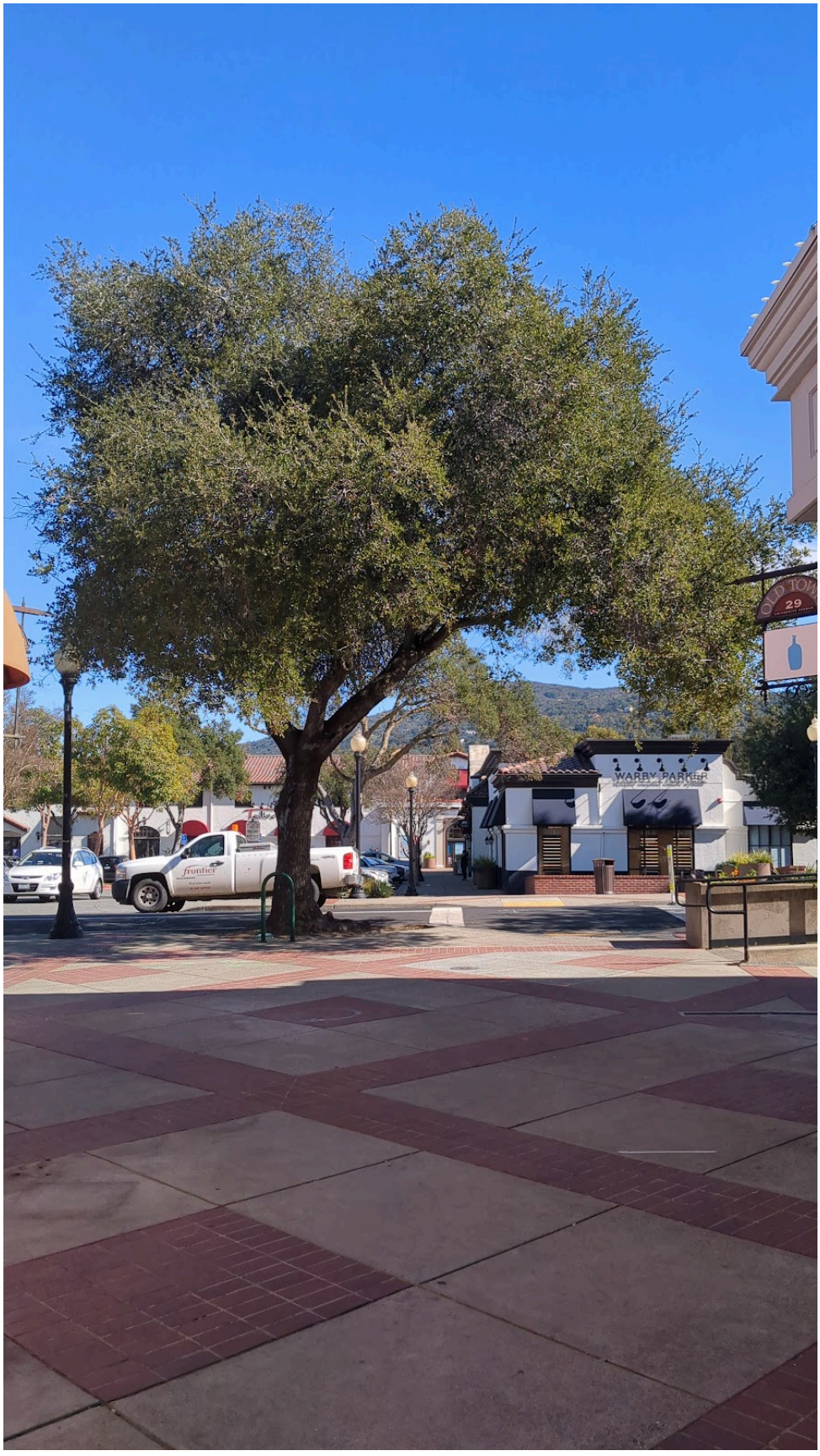


Image 13: Coast live oak #13



Tree # (13 total)	Common Name	Species	DBH (in.)	Canopy Spread (ft.)	Vitality Rating (%)	Structure Rating (%)	Form Rating (%)	Suitability for Preservation (%)	Protected Tree - 11	Street Tree - 8	Off-Site Tree - 0	Protected Removals - 2	Appraised Value (worksheet available upon request)	CRZ radius (ft. from center of trunk)	TPZ radius (ideal; ft. from center of trunk)	Expected Impacts (with recommended protection)
1	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	6.2	10	50	50	60	50	☑	☐	☐	☐	$16,800.00	1.8	6.2	Minimal from project as proposed
2	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	5.6	8	30	40	30	35	☑	☐	☐	☐	$900.00	1.6	7.0	Minimal from project as proposed
3	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	2.4	4	10	10	10	10	☐	☐	☐	☐	-	-	-	-
4	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	6.6	10	50	50	60	50	☑	☐	☐	☐	$1,400.00	1.9	6.6	Minimal from project as proposed
5	Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	4.9	10	40	50	50	45	☑	☐	☐	☐	$790.00	1.4	4.9	Minimal from project as proposed
6	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	21.1	40	80	50	80	65	☑	☑	☐	☐	$13,200.00	6.2	10.6	Minimal from project as proposed
7	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	20.7	30	80	50	80	65	☑	☑	☐	☐	$12,600.00	6.0	10.3	Minimal from project as proposed
8	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.0	18	60	50	60	55	☑	☑	☐	☐	$2,280.00	2.6	6.8	Minimal from project as proposed
9	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.5	16	50	50	50	50	☑	☑	☐	☐	$4,270.00	3.6	9.4	Minimal from project as proposed
10	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.3	20	30	50	30	40	☑	☑	☐	☐	$2,250.00	2.7	9.3	Moderate to major from proposed sidewalk work

Tree # (13 total)	Common Name	Species	DBH (in.)	Canopy Spread (ft.)	Vitality Rating (%)	Structure Rating (%)	Form Rating (%)	Suitability for Preservation (%)	Protected Tree - 11	Street Tree - 8	Off-Site Tree - 0	Protected Removals - 2	Appraised Value (worksheet available upon request)	CRZ radius (ft. from center of trunk)	TPZ radius (ideal; ft. from center of trunk)	Expected Impacts (with recommended protection)
11	Crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3.0	7	70	50	60	60	☐	☑	☐	☑	$260.00	0.9	2.3	Incompatible with proposed sidewalk work
12	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	7.0	18	60	50	60	55	☑	☑	☐	☑	$1,380.00	2.0	5.3	Incompatible with proposed sidewalk work
13	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	20.8	30	80	50	60	65	☑	☑	☐	☐	$12,500.00	6.1	10.4	Minimal from project as proposed

Notes
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Tag #3281; girdling root
Tag #3282
Tag #3283
Canopy spread is average due to uneven canopy dist. One foot-deep cavity in base.
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Notes
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