

# ARBORIST REPORT

**Date:**

December 6, 2022

**Prepared for:**

Clayton Herbst

**Site Address:**

3024 69<sup>th</sup> Ave SE  
Mercer Island, WA 98040

**Prepared by:**

Tom Quigley  
ISA Certified Arborist, PN-655A  
Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ)

Olympic Nursery, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2013  
Woodinville, WA 98072  
tom@olympicnursery.com  
www.olympicnursery.com

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## NARRATIVE

### Scope of Work

You have asked me to assess a tree located at the above referenced address. You provided a Boundary and Topographic Survey for this location, dated 5/21/2021.

### Methodology

The methods and techniques used for this assessment are as outlined in *Tree Risk Assessment* by Julian Dunster and as adopted by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). Additional standards, practices and specifications are as detailed in *ANSI Standard A300 (Part 9)-2017 Tree Risk Assessment a. Tree Failure*. The end goal of most assessments is to provide the owner or manager of the tree(s) with factual information, enabling them to make decisions about the management of the tree(s). For this particular assessment, I used a Level II Assessment that includes inspection of the root collar, lower trunk, and canopy of the tree as can be seen from the ground. Basic assessment does not include climbing the tree or excavation of soils to inspect root structure or condition. While this assessment was not specifically to identify risk in the trees on the subject property, the techniques for general assessment are the same.

Reference is made to *Best Management Practices, Second Edition*, a companion publication to the *ANSA Standard A300 Part 5: Standard Practices During Site Planning, Site Development, and Site Planning*.

I measured each tree for its Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), an industry standard of measuring trees at 4.5' above grade. I completed a Tree Inventory and Assessment spreadsheet that details each tree by Reference Number, Species, Common Name, Size (DBH), Dripline, Condition, with Comments. Condition is rated on a scale of Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent and considers overall vigor and structure.

### Findings and Observations

I visited the site November 12, 2022. The above referenced Survey indicates the location of a single tree on the subject site, as well as an offsite tree located near the NE corner of the subject property.

The on-site tree is actually not a tree at all, but rather a *Cotoneaster Parneyi*, commonly considered a large shrub. This *Cotoneaster* appears to have been pruned in its early development to form a more tree like structure. I did calculate the diameter of the two main stems, measuring the trunk width at about 36" above grade, just below where the two main stems bifurcate into many limbs. The diameter was calculated at 8.5" DBH. This large shrub is labeled #1 on the revised site plan labeled A-001.

The tree labeled as #2 was not on the original survey. It is a multiple stemmed fruiting Fig tree. I calculated the DBH of this tree by using a commonly accepted formula for multi-stemmed trees. The diameter of the fig tree is 3.7" DBH.

The off-site maple tree has been pruned to prohibit the limbs from extending over the property line of the subject property. I estimated the DBH of the off-site maple tree at approximately 20" DBH. The tree is located approximately 8' north of the NE corner of the subject property.

### **Considerations**

A new site plan labeled A-001 was created that accurately shows the location of the two (2) trees and one Cotoneaster shrub. Mercer Island provides for protection of trees with a threshold of 10.0" DBH. The Fig tree is smaller than this threshold and the Cotoneaster is not a tree. Protection for the roots of Tree #3, the off-site maple can be provided by not allowing any excavation within 2' of the existing chain link fence. This will provide protection at the dripline of this tree. The following mitigation measures should be adopted and should be included on any Plan Sheets that include clearing, grading or utility details.

- Tree Protection fencing shall be erected per Mercer Island specifications and shall be located 2' south and parallel to the existing chain link fence located at the NE corner of the subject parcel.
- If excavation of soils near the Tree Protection Zone reveals roots larger than ½" in diameter, any exposed roots that need to be severed should be done in accordance with *ANSI Standard A300(Part 8)-2013 Root Management*.
- Exposed roots that need to be severed should be covered with moist soil or compost as soon as is reasonable following excavation.

### **Conclusions**

Only one tree will be removed, a Fig tree that is 3.7" DBH. It is my understanding that there is no requirement to replant trees as mitigation for this single tree removal.

This report was prepared by Thomas Quigley, ISA certified arborist PN0655A. Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ) by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).