Arborist Report

Tree Protection Plan
September 29, 2023

Prepared For: **Herzl-Ner Tamid Conservative Congregation**

Audrey Covner, Strategic Planning Committee
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DAVEY Resource Group

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Introduction

Davey Resource Group (DRG) was contracted by Audrey Covner on the strategic planning committee with Herzl-Ner Tamid Conservative Congregation. DRG inspected and provided this arborist report and tree retention plan for the property 3700 E Mercer Island Way, Mercer Island, WA 98040. The client intends to develop Parcel 0824059045 with new structures and landscape features.

Illustration of the general location (highlighted) anticipated for development.

Using a pen tablet computer, the arborist visited each tree on all congregation properties. Trees were visually assessed, and the required tree data was collected within a GIS database. Following data collection, specific tree preservation plan elements were calculated that identified each tree's dripline and Limits of Disturbance (LOD) to better ensure survivability during the planned development. The following details are provided in alignment with the information required by the City of Mercer Island Municipal Code (Mercer Island Municipal Code):

- A numbering system of all existing significant trees on the subject property
- Tree type or species and DSH (Diameter at 4.5' above soil level).
- Identify all Exceptional Trees and differentiate between those less than 24 inches and those greater than or equal to 24 inches in diameter.
- A complete description of each tree's health, condition and viability.
- Determination of significant and exceptional trees as defined by the Mercer Island Municipal Code.
- Determination of the Limits of Disturbance (LOD) of all trees to be preserved and a description of the methods used to establish the Limits of Disturbance (LOD).
- A discussion of the timing for the installation of tree protection measures.
- Any special instructions for tree care when work may be required within the CRZ.
- Map illustrations of tree locations, identification numbers, and dripline dimensions.

Limits of the Assignment

There are many factors that can limit specific and accurate data when performing evaluations of trees, their conditions, and values. The determinations and recommendations presented here are based on current data and conditions that existed at the time of the evaluation and cannot be a predictor of the ultimate outcomes for the trees. A visual inspection was used to develop the findings, conclusions, and recommendations found in this report. Values were assigned to grade the attributes of the trees, including structure and canopy health, and to obtain an overall condition rating. No physical inspection of the upper canopy, sounding, root crown excavation, resistograph, or other technologies were used in the evaluation of the trees.

Methods

Data was collected by a Davey Resource Group (DRG) Inventory Arborist Technician and field verified by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist (PN-5408BUM). The results will be used to determine the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and any other tree protection measures required during construction. The results will be used to determine the Limits of Disturbance (LOD) and any other tree protection measures required during construction. The location and dripline of all trees ten inches or greater in diameter at breast height (DSH, 4.5 ft. above grade) were documented.

The following attributes were collected for each site:

Tree Number: A tree ID number was assigned and a numbered aluminum tag was affixed to the tree.

Species: Trees were identified by genus and species, cultivar if evident, and by common name.

Diameter at Standard Height (DSH): Trunk diameter was recorded to the nearest inch at 4.5 feet (standard height) above grade except where noted. When limbs or deformities occurred at standard height, measurement was taken below 4.5 ft. The DSH of multi-trunk trees was determined by taking the square root of the sum of the DSH for each individual stem squared.

Height: Tree Height estimated to the nearest <5ft.

Avg. Crown Radius: Average dripline distance was measured.

Large (Regulated) Trees: Any tree with a diameter of 10 inches or more, and any tree that meets the definition of an Exceptional Tree.

Exceptional Trees: a tree or group of trees that because of unique historical, ecological, or aesthetic value constitutes an important community resource. An exceptional tree is a tree that is rare or exceptional by virtue of its size, species, condition, cultural/historical importance, age, and/or contribution as part of a tree grove. Trees with a diameter of more than 36 inches, or with a diameter that is equal to or greater than the diameter listed in the Exceptional Tree Table (see MICC 19.16.010) are considered exceptional trees.

Tree Grove: a group of eight or more trees each ten inches or more in diameter that form a continuous canopy. Trees that are part of a grove shall also be considered exceptional trees unless they also meet the definition of a hazardous tree.

Condition: Condition ratings were based on but not limited to:(1) the condition and environment of the tree's root crown; (2) the condition of the trunk, including decay, injury, callusing, or presence of fungus sporophore; (3) the condition of the limbs, including the strength of crotches, amount of deadwood, hollow areas, and whether there was excessive weight borne by them; (4) the condition and growth rate history of the twigs, including pest damage and diseases; (5) the leaf appearance, including abnormal size and density as well as pest and disease damage.

Using an average of the above factors together with the arborist's best judgment, the general condition of each tree was recorded in one of the following categories adapted from the rating system established by the International Society of Arboriculture and 10th Edition of the Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) *Guide for Plant Appraisal*[1] :

- **Excellent (81%-100%):** High vigor and near-perfect health with little or no twig dieback, discoloration, or defoliation. Nearly ideal and free of structural defects. Nearly ideal form for the species and generally symmetrical.
- **Good (61%-80%):** Vigor is normal for the species and has no significant damage due to disease or pests. Twig dieback, discoloration, or defoliation is minor. Well-developed structure with minor defects that can be corrected easily. Minor asymmetries/deviations from species norm. Function and aesthetics are not compromised.
- **Fair (41%-60%):** Reduced vigor. Damage due to insects or diseases may be significant and associated with defoliation but is not likely to be fatal. Twig dieback, defoliation, discoloration, and/or dead branches may comprise up to 50% of the canopy. A single structural defect of a significant nature or multiple moderate defects. Structural defects are not practical to correct or would require multiple treatments over several years. Major asymmetries/deviations from species norm. Function and aesthetics are compromised.
- **Poor (21%-40%):** Unhealthy and declining in appearance. Poor vigor and low foliage density and poor foliage color are present. Potentially fatal pest infestation. Extensive twig or branch dieback. A single serious structural defect or multiple significant defects. Observed structural problems cannot be corrected. Failure may occur at any time. Largely asymmetrical or abnormal form. Form detracts from aesthetics or intended use to a significant degree.
- **Very Poor (6%-20%):** Poor vigor and appears to be dying. Little live foliage. Single or multiple severe structural defects. Visually unappealing and provides little or no function in the landscape.
- **Dead (0%-5%)**

Maintenance Task: The highest priority maintenance need was identified for sustained return on investment. Additional tasks may be identified by the arborist completing the work.

- **Priority 1 Removal**: These trees have defects that cannot be cost-effectively or practically treated, have a high amount of deadwood, or pose an immediate hazard to property or person. Davey recommends that these trees be removed immediately.
- **Priority 2 Removal**: These trees are not as great of liability as Priority 1 Removals, being smaller and/or less hazardous, although they are also recommended for removal. Davey recommends that they be removed as soon as feasible.
- **Priority 3 Removal**: Trees designated for Priority 3 Removal do not pose a public hazard and are small, dead, or poorly formed. Smaller dead trees and failed transplants are in this category. Large trees in this category are generally poorly sited, and/or of inferior quality,
- **Priority 1 Pruning**: Trees in this category need pruning to remove hazardous deadwood limbs greater than 3 inches in diameter and/or have broken, hanging, or diseased limbs.

[1] Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. (2019). *Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, Second Printing.* Atlanta, GA: International Society of Arboriculture.

- **Priority 2 Pruning**: These trees need pruning to remove hazardous deadwood limbs greater than two but less than 3 inches in diameter.
- **Large Tree Routine Prune**: Trees in this category have characteristics that could become hazardous if not corrected. Deadwood limbs are less than 3 inches in diameter.
- **Small Tree Routine Prune**: This category includes small-growing trees that can generally be maintained from the ground, i.e., redbud, etc., and other trees 20 feet or less in height.
- **Training Pruning**: This category includes trees under 20 feet tall with correctable structural problems or minor amounts of deadwood that pose a minimal threat of personal injury or property damage. Inexpensive pruning at this stage significantly affects the future of these trees. Young trees in this category that will be large at maturity generally require annual pruning or inspection.
- **Stump Removal**: Stumps are identified separately since they may not be removed at the time of tree removal.
- **Additional Inspection Needed:** Requires a more in-depth inspection than a Level 1 visual inspection
- **Other- See Maintenance Details:** If a task is not a part of this list but needs to be addressed
- **None**: No maintenance is required.

Maintenance Detail: The recommended strategy for improving tree condition.

- **Crown Clean**: Maintenance needs to remove dead, dying, broken, or diseased wood.
- **Clearance**: The tree requires pruning to remove or reduce branches that may interfere or cause obstructions with vehicles or pedestrians. Typical standards for clearance are 8' over sidewalks and 14' over roads. Building clearance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- **End Weight/Thin**: Reduce the overall weight of the canopy, most often removing water sprouts.
- **Fertilize**: The tree would benefit from fertilization
- I**nstall/Inspect Cables**: The tree needs cabling to reduce the risk of branch failure, or the tree has cables that require routine inspection
- **Remove**: Remove the tree.
- **Remove Hardware**: Identifies non-organic material that should be removed
- **Structural Prune**: Identifies a tree that would benefit from pruning to improve structure and health.
- **Treat Pest/Disease**: Tree exhibiting pest or disease symptoms.
- **Water**: The tree exhibiting symptoms of drought stress and will benefit from watering.
- **None**: No specific maintenance is required.

Tree Preservation Priority: In order to capture the priority for preservation of an individual tree as it relates to planning for development projects, DRG utilized a rating scale of one to four, with one being the highest priority for protection and four being of least concern. The condition rating of an individual tree is an important component of the priority rating, but several other variables are factored in: species desirability, species longevity, species sensitivity to root loss and construction impacts, uniqueness, and aesthetics both of the tree itself and its relation to the site. It is important to note that these are qualitative ratings based solely on the site, individual tree, and existing conditions at the time of the inventory. Proposed development and construction plans are not considered when assigning ratings. The following criteria constituted the basis of tree placement in a particular category of priority**:**

- **Priority 1:** Highest priority for protection (i.e. particularly good condition, unique tree, and/or should be protected at all reasonable cost).
- **Priority 2:** Good or fair condition trees well worth protecting though not uniquely valuable.
- **Priority 3:** Poor condition average tree that will not be missed if it were gone, not worth any special protection measures.
- **Priority 4:** Trees that should be removed under most or any circumstances (i.e., invasive or undesirable species, poor condition or critical trees, particularly high-risk situations, etc.).

Observations

The project area included unmaintained natural vegetation, landscaping around the building and parking lot as well as a manicured waterfront park. The natural vegetation has a short paved walking interpretive trail. Many of the trees and native vegetation are being impacted by Himalayan Blackberry *(Rubus armeniacus)* and English Ivy *(Hedera helix)*.

One-hundred and thirty-four (134) trees were inventoried on-site at 10 inches or greater in DSH. Tree conditions ranged from good to dead. Twenty-three (23) trees were in good condition, eighty (80) trees were in fair condition, nine (9) trees were in poor condition, eleven (11) trees were in very poor condition, eight (8) were in critical condition and three (3) were marked as dead.

- Very poor condition trees are tagged **#8059, 8066, 8068, 8106, 8108, 8116, 8137, 8138, 8141, 8167, and 8168.**
- Critical condition trees are tagged **#8065, 8067, 8092, 8114, 8129, 8160, 8161, and 8162.**
- Dead trees are tagged **#8077, 8110, and 8166.**

Out of the one-hundred and thirty-four (134) trees inventoried thirteen (13) trees have met the threshold as an exceptional tree, eighty-two (82) trees are considered to be a part of a grove, and nine (9) trees are considered both exceptional and within a grove. Trees within the unmaintained natural area accounted for a majority of the trees within the grove.

Image 1. Site picture of a portion of the natural area

Image 2. Site picture of the waterfront park

Analysis & Recommendations

As with most tree preservation planning, a critical element is in minimizing root disturbance. When evaluating tree root disturbance during construction there are two considerations; the removal of absorption roots and the removal of anchoring roots. Removal (or compaction in the area) of the absorption roots can cause immediate water stress and a significant decline in tree health. The ability of a tree to survive the loss of absorption roots is dependent on its tolerance of drought, tree health, and the ability to form new roots quickly. Removal of the larger anchoring roots can lead to structural instability. Trees that suffer substantial root loss or damage are seldom good candidates for preservation.

The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is considered the ideal preservation area of the root zone of a tree. It is measured as one (1) foot of radius for every inch of trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet from grade. CRZ measurements are calculated from DSH and may not be an accurate representation of the actual dimensions of the root zone of the trees in the field. Many factors can limit root growth and expansion such as the degree of slope, present hardscape or heavily compacted areas, and/or tree health. Final selections for tree preservation are largely determined by the percentage of Critical Root Zone impacted using a commonly accepted method established by Dr. Kim Coder in Construction Damage Assessments: Trees and Sites[2].

Site Considerations

Development on the property is required to maintain a minimum of 30% of trees with a diameter of ten inches or greater or considered an exceptional tree. There were 129 trees identified in this category, and **a minimum of 40 trees should be planned for retention based on this requirement.** These trees shall be retained over a rolling five-year period. All site improvements or construction proposals shall be designed to minimize tree removal. The client intends to develop the unmaintained natural area and the following trees shall be prioritized for retention:

- Exceptional Trees
- Trees with a diameter of more than 24 inches
- Trees that have a greater likelihood of longevity
- Trees that are part of a healthy grove

Limits of Disturbance & Timing

Construction activities shall comply with the following minimum required tree protection through established Limits of Disturbance (LOD) for those trees determined to remain on the site. Establishing an LOD will ensure the long-term viability of trees and groves identified for protection.

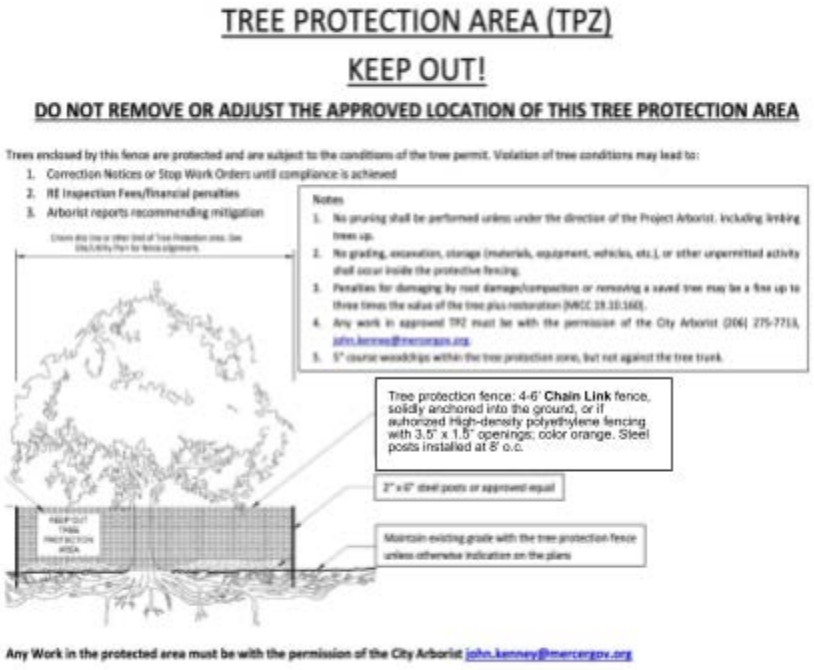
- LOD fencing will be installed outside the dripline, at a minimum, of all retained trees. It is recommended that LOD fencing be installed to encompass as much of the tree's root zone as is allowable by design plans.
- Preventative measures are recommended in addition to the installation of tree protection barriers for retained trees including mulching over the drip line, supplemental fertilization for stressed

[2] Dr. Kim Coder, University of Georgia June 1996

trees, supplemental irrigation as necessary, soil amendments and soil aeration, and pruning to remove deadwood or create clearance on trees to be protected.

- Mulch the root zones of all significant trees to be retained during construction with 3” of organic mulch or arborist wood chips to help maintain moisture, avoid soil compaction, and avoid runoff.
- Install tree protection fencing for all remaining significant trees on the site and all those trees with canopies that extend onto the subject property.
- LOD fencing will follow the edge of building/road/paved paths where necessary and is not required to extend to the dripline where impervious surfaces are determined to be the limiting factor for root development (fence following existing curb does not trigger ‘impact’ status). Tree protection fencing may be installed at the edge of the impermeable or paved surfaces for those trees whose driplines extend over the edge.
- LOD fencing shall be a minimum of 4 feet high, constructed of chain link or polyethylene laminar safety fencing or similar material.
- “Tree Protection Area - Keep Out” or similar signs are required to accompany the LOD fencing at regular intervals and include the contact information of the consulting arborist or entity responsible for enforcing tree protection standards.
- LODs shall be constructed in such a fashion as to not be easily moved or dismantled.
- LODs shall remain in place for the entirety of the project and only be removed, temporarily or otherwise, with authorization by an ISA-certified arborist after submission and approval of intent.
- Any entry or work within the LOD of retained trees is prohibited. This includes but is not limited to the storage of materials, parking, or contaminating soil by washing out equipment.
- Retain a site arborist for the duration of the project that may conduct periodic site visits to investigate tree protection compliance and any changes to tree condition.

Image 3. An example of the required tree protection barrier signage.



Pre-Development Tree Care

Successful tree preservation efforts begin in the planning and design phase. In order to select the appropriate trees for preservation and then incorporate those trees into future development plans, site managers and designers need detailed information on the health and status of the existing trees. This report satisfies the conditions of the critical first step in the preservation process: a tree inventory, assessment, and analysis conducted by a qualified professional. The resulting findings guide the beginning stages of the preservation process.

Condition rating and preservation priority rating help nominate potential candidates for preservation. Development plans should ensure that no impact or root damage occurs within the inner root zone and plans should take into consideration the significant reduction in the likelihood of tree survival when the root zone is impacted. After individual trees are selected for preservation, the following action steps are recommended prior to development activities:

- **Prune** trees, as necessary, to remove existing deadwood and stubs. This strategy controls potential future vectors of decay. Clean cuts made at branch collars allow the tree to undergo its natural process of compartmentalizing wounds, preventing the spread of decay. During the pruning process, remove as minimal amount of live foliage as possible and no more than 25% removal in any one season while allowing for the safe and unimpeded operation of construction activities.
- **Install Limits of Disturbance** (LOD) fencing out to the furthest possible radius distance from the tree.
- If the soil within the LOD is compacted, then **aerate the soil** using an air spade to alleviate compaction and promote the flow of oxygen and water to the roots.
- **Add a 3-inch layer of mulch** to the portion of the root zone protected by the LOD. Be sure not to cover/bury the tree root collar. Mulch aids the soil in water retention and also helps insulate the soil from hot and cold weather extremes.
- Where possible, **add a 12-inch layer of wood chips** over any parts of a root zone not protected by the LOD. This aids in reducing the impact of soil compaction from heavy equipment during the upcoming construction activities.

Recommended Maintenance

Appropriate and timely tree care can substantially increase lifespan. When trees live longer, they provide greater benefits. As individual trees mature and aging trees are replaced, the overall value of the tree resource and the benefits provided grow as well. However, this vital living resource is vulnerable to a host of stressors and requires ecologically sound and sustainable best management practices to ensure a continued flow of benefits for future generations.

Removals based on an intent to develop will require a full application that details trees on site, the removed trees, and the proposed protection measures for the remaining trees. A minimum requirement is 30% of trees will need to be retained. Trees considered exceptional and have a high likelihood of long-term survival shall be prioritized. Tree replacement is also required once a removal has taken place. Refer to 19.10.090 Tree Removal Application

Table 1. Recommended Maintenance

Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Total
Priority 1 Removal	Remove	6
Priority 2 Removal	Remove	4
Priority 3 Removal	Remove	7
Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	8
	Structural Prune	1
Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	3
Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	20
	Crown Clean	31
	Structural Prune	14
Small Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	1
	Crown Clean	3
	Structural Prune	2
Additional Inspection Needed	Remove	1
	Treat Pest/Disease	2
No Maintenance	None	26
Total		134

Tree Care During Development

Once development begins, several measures are necessary to help ensure optimal outcomes for all trees selected for preservation:

- **Retain a Certified Arborist** on site to monitor activities and assess impacts to trees. The arborist can make as-needed recommendations to improve tree preservation activities throughout the development process. This is particularly important in order to make a timely response when a preserved tree is accidentally damaged or otherwise impacted during development.
- **Signage** instructing site workers not to enter Limits of Disturbance should be posted throughout the job site. Signage should be posted in both English and Spanish as well as any other language as deemed necessary by site managers.
- **Discuss tree protection** regularly at required staff meetings. Reiterate the importance of respecting the Limits of Disturbance as critical to the safety of staff working on site and the success of tree preservation efforts.
- Strictly **enforce** the Limits of Disturbance as “No-Go” zones. No activity, human or machinery, should breach the established LOD.
- **Root prune** where any grading or trenching occurs within the critical root zone.
- Ensure the area within the LOD receives the **weekly watering** equivalent to the amount of average natural rainfall for the specific development site. When the amount of natural rainfall received is less than the historical average, manual watering methods should be employed. The on-site Certified Arborist can make the determination when additional manual watering is necessary.

- **Do not raise or lower the soil grade near the LOD**. A tree relies upon small, non-woody roots called feeder roots for the absorption of water and nutrients. These roots predominantly reside in the upper several inches of soil, just below grade. Lowering the soil grade, even just a few inches, will sever these feeder roots and compromise tree health. Raising the soil above existing grade, such as through the addition of fill soil, buries feeder roots too deep and restricts feeder root access to water and oxygen.

Post-Development

A successful tree preservation effort continues well past the conclusion of development activities:

- The preserved trees should be **re-inspected** for signs of the impact that may have gone undetected during construction and mitigation measures assigned accordingly.
- The preserved trees should be placed on a **seasonal care plan** for two years that includes both monitoring and routine soil inoculation treatments designed to stimulate new root growth.
- Annual monitoring should continue for several years, as the effects of construction may take anywhere from 3 to 7 years to become visibly apparent.

Tree Replacement

The City of Mercer Island requires trees that are cut following the approval of a tree permit shall be replaced. Immediately following the removal, replanting should occur between October 1st and April 1st. Replacement trees shall primarily be native species to the Pacific Northwest. The opinion of an arborist can help in determining the likelihood that a specific tree species will survive within a ten-year period, the likelihood it would cause any danger or become a nuisance, or the potential to threaten overhead or underground utilities. Refer to 19.10.070- Tree Replacement Code for additional information.

Table 2. Tree Replacement Requirements from Mercer Island Tree Code

Diameter of Removed Tree	Number of Replacement Tree Required
Less than 10 inches	1
10 inches up to 24 inches	2
24 inches up to 36 inches	3
More than 36 inches and any exceptional tree(s)	6

Below are tables that lay out the number of replacement trees based on the priority removals observed in the field. However, the priority 2 and 3 removals are not necessarily something to be addressed right away, priority 1 removals should be addressed in a timely manner.

Table 3. Number of Replacement trees based on Priority 1 Removals

Tree ID	Species	DSH (inches)	Number of Replacements
8065	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	38 in	6 trees
8110	Bigleaf Maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	10 in	1 tree
8129	Red Alder *(Alnus rubra)*	10 in	1 tree
8137	Bigleaf Maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	10 in	1 tree
8138	Bigleaf Maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	25 in	3 trees
8163	Douglas Fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	36 in	3 trees
Total			15 trees

Table 4. Number of Replacement trees based on Priority 2 Removals

Tree ID	Species	DSH (inches)	Number of Replacements
8059	Willow *(Salix spp)*	17 in	2 trees
8066	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	32 in	3 trees
8077	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	16 in	2 trees
8166	Douglas Fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	11 in	2 trees
Total			9 trees

Table 5. Number of Replacement trees based on Priority 3 Removals

Tree ID	Species	DSH (inches)	Number of Replacements
8067	Bigleaf Maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	13 in	2 trees
8071	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	24 in	2 trees
8079	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	13 in	2 trees
8092	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	24 in	2 trees
8116	Black Locust *(Robinia pseudoacacia)*	14 in	2 trees
8161	Ash spp (Fraxinus spp)	22.9 in	2 trees
Total			12 trees

Concluding Remarks

This report, along with the tree inventory, is the first step in preserving the health, function, and value of the trees on the site during and after development. Trees and green spaces provide benefits and add value to residential properties. Tree preservation starts with a basic understanding of the health and structure of the trees on the site. With proper care and protection, these trees can continue to thrive. Tree protection guidelines and strategies should be shared with contractors and employers prior to any disturbance at the site.

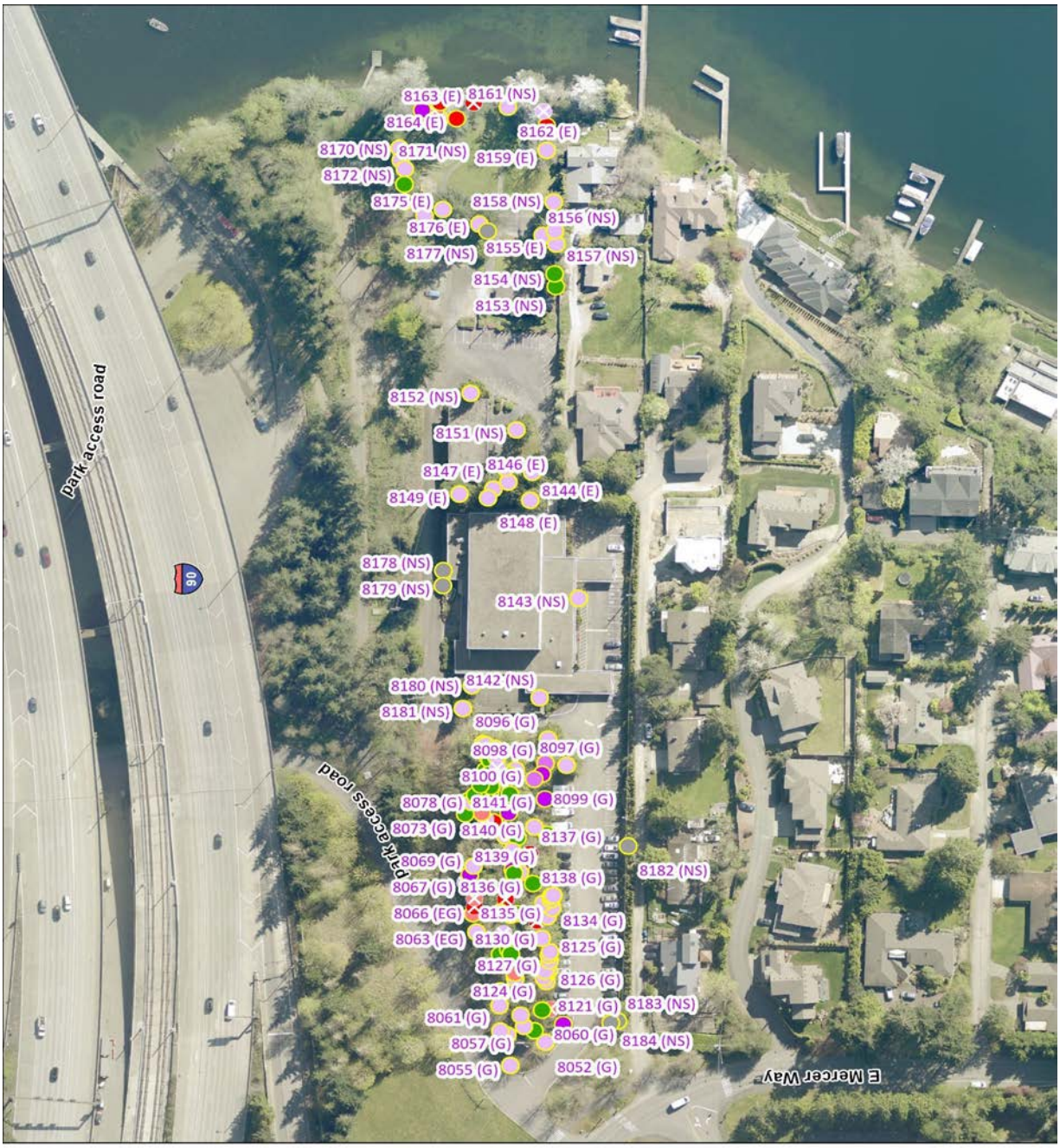
The suitability of a tree for preservation is a qualitative process based on the interaction of a variety of influencing factors. A tree inventory and arborist report provides a snapshot in time of each individual tree assessed across many of the most important observable factors relative to preservation. Healthy, vigorous trees better tolerate impacts from construction and more readily adapt to the new site conditions that exist after the completion of development. Additionally, tolerance to impact from construction activities varies across species and sites. The percentage impact on the Limits of Disturbance also greatly influences the suitability of a particular tree for preservation.

Successful tree preservation requires a team effort to find the right balance and select the appropriate trees. Using the findings of this report as a guiding foundation, planners are equipped to design, prepare, and implement a tree preservation plan tailored to achieving the optimal outcome.

Appendix A: Inventory Site Maps

Map 1- Site map overview showing tree ID number. Aerial photos are only used for reference. Map projections may distort tree canopy size and locations.

Labeled Trees: E: Exceptional, G: Grove, EG: Exceptional Grove, NS: Not Significant



TREE INVENTORY

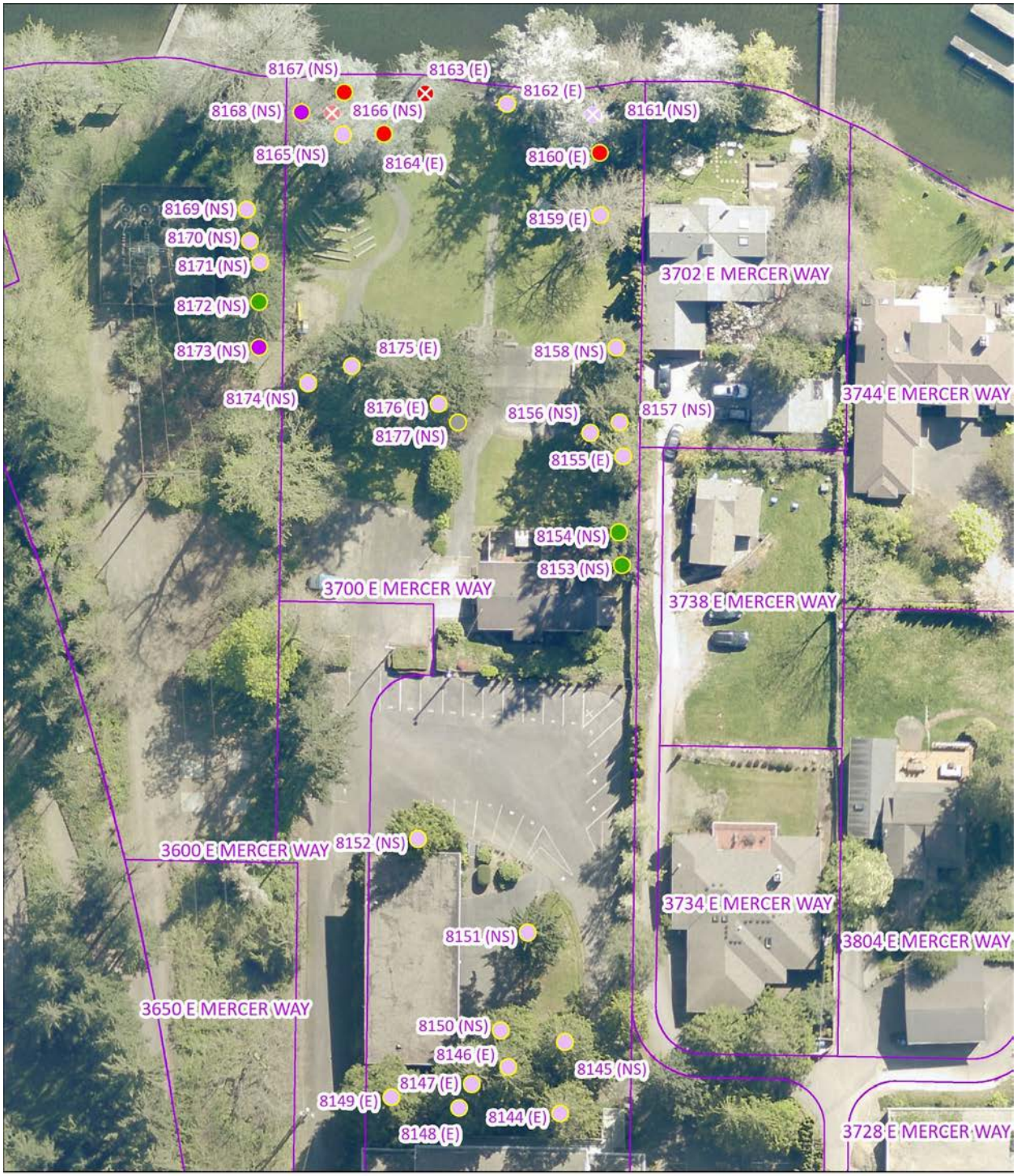
Priority 1 Removal
Priority 2 Removal
Priority 3 Removal
Priority 1 Prune
None
Priority 2 Prune
Large Tree Routine Prune
Small Tree Routine Prune
Additional Inspection Needed
Other - see Maintenance Detail

3700 E Mercer Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040
September 21, 2023

0 50
Feet

DAVEY Resource Group

*Aerial imagery is from 2021. Imagery is for reference only.



TREE INVENTORY

Priority 1 Removal
Priority 2 Removal
Priority 3 Removal
Priority 1 Prune
None
Priority 2 Prune
Large Tree Routine Prune
Small Tree Routine Prune
Additional Inspection Needed
Other - see Maintenance Detail

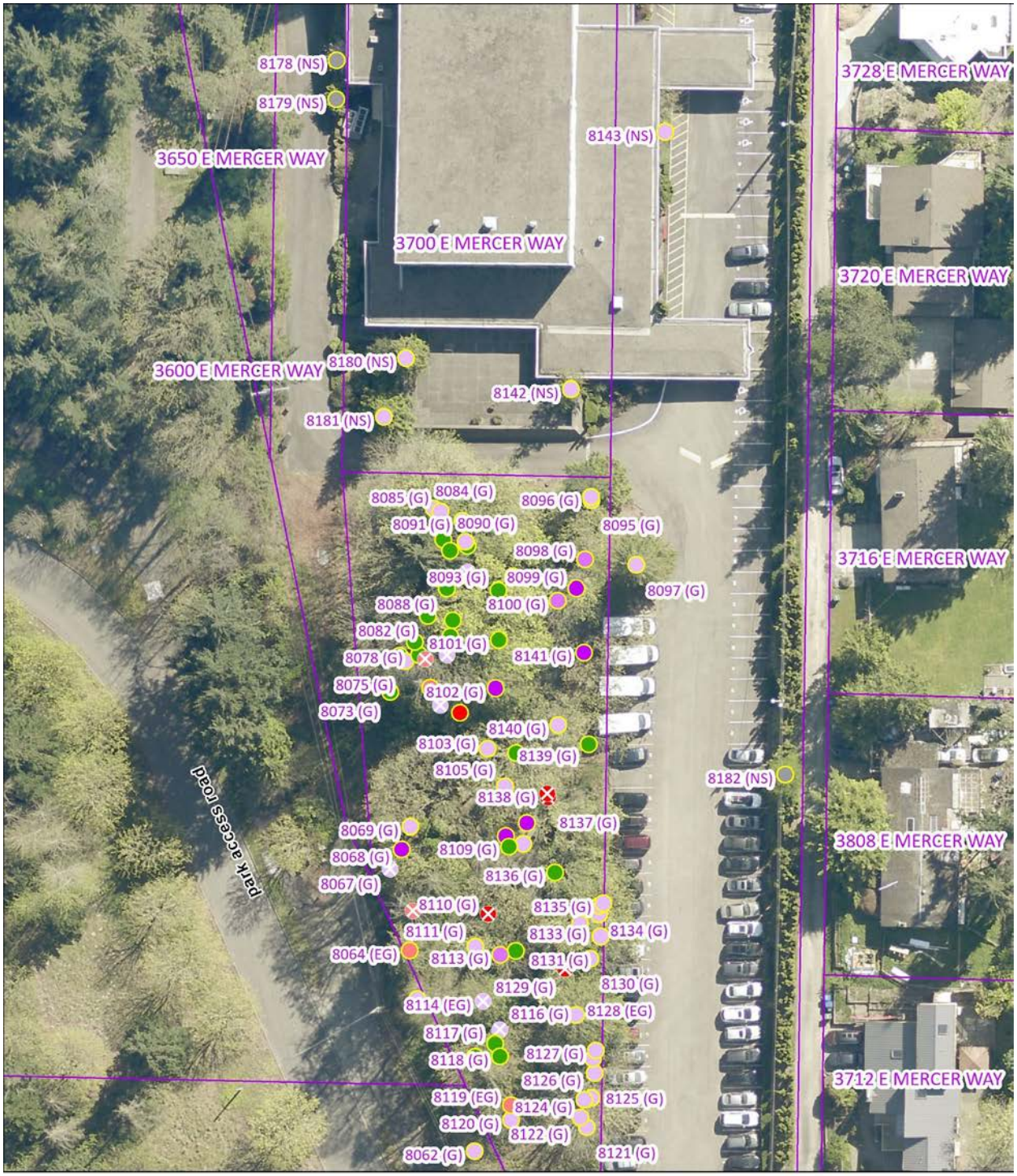
3700 E Mercer Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040
September 21, 2023

0 20
Feet

N

DAVEY Resource Group

*Aerial imagery is from 2021. Imagery is for reference only.



TREE INVENTORY

- Priority 1 Removal
- Priority 2 Removal
- Priority 3 Removal
- Priority 1 Prune
- None
- Priority 2 Prune
- Large Tree Routine Prune
- Small Tree Routine Prune
- Additional Inspection Needed
- Other - see Maintenance Detail

3700 E Mercer Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040
September 21, 2023

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Feet

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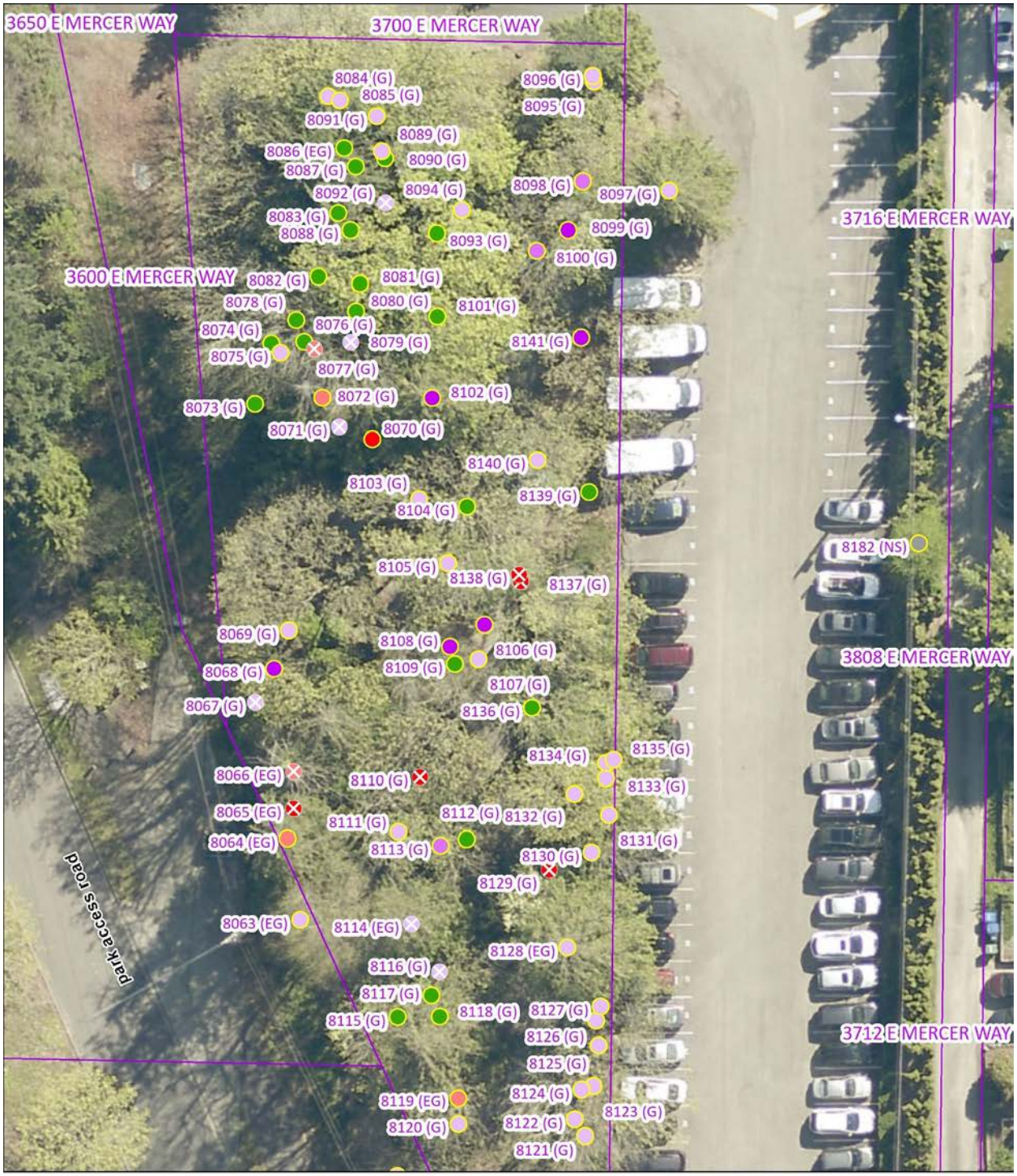

Priority 1 Removal
Priority 2 Removal
Priority 3 Removal
Priority 1 Prune
None
Priority 2 Prune
Large Tree Routine Prune
Small Tree Routine Prune
Additional Inspection Needed
Other - see Maintenance Detail

TREE INVENTORY

3700 E Mercer Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040
September 21, 2023

0 10
Feet

N

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TREE INVENTORY

Priority 1 Removal
Priority 2 Removal
Priority 3 Removal
Priority 1 Prune
None
Priority 2 Prune
Large Tree Routine Prune
Small Tree Routine Prune
Additional Inspection Needed
Other - see Maintenance Detail

3700 E Mercer Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040
September 21, 2023

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Feet

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*Aerial imagery is from 2021. Imagery is for reference only.

Appendix B: Site Pictures

Image 4. Waterfront Park

Image 5. Section of the Natural Area on parking lot side

Appendix C. Inventory Data

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8051	14	12	27	Purple leaf plum *(Prunus cerasifera)*	10% deadwood Decay Mechanical damage	Fair	Grove	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Main leader has a large decay pocket
8052	13	18	27	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	<5% deadwood, included bark	Good	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8053	12.2	10	33	Ash spp (*Fraxius* spp)	Poor structure 2 trunks, climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	3	None		
8054	14	12	30	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Suppressed, <5% flagging Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8055	12	10	27	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	>5% of deadwood	Good	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	Power lines running through canopy
8056	17	18	24	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	>5% of deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	Remove ivy
8057	22	15	72	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	>5% of deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Remove ivy
8058	16	15	66	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	>5% of deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Remove ivy
8059	17	8	18	Willow spp (*Salix* spp)	Signs of stress Climbing ivy, decay, co dominant leaders	Very Poor	Exceptional (Grove)	3	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	
8060	15	8	51	Black cottonwood *(Populus trichocarpa)*	Corrected lean, climbing ivy	Good	Grove	3	None		
8061	15	12	27	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Climbing ivy	Good	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8062	17	12	20	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	Remove ivy
8063	32	20	70	Willow spp (*Salix* spp)	Poor structure, epicormic shoots, <5% flagging Climbing ivy, corrected lean	Fair	Exceptional (Grove)	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Remove ivy
8064	36	20	77	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Signs of stress, >5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Poor	Exceptional (Grove)	2	Other - see Maintenance Detail		Monitor, remove ivy
8065	38	20	77	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Signs of stress, 50% deadwood Climbing ivy	Critical	Exceptional (Grove)	3	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
8066	32	20	70	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Signs of stress, 30% deadwood Climbing ivy	Very Poor	Exceptional (Grove)	3	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	
8067	13	5	17	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Poor structure, broken leaderClimbing ivy, co dominant, decay	Critical	Grove	3	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	
8068	25.8	15	55	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Poor structure, 5 leadersClimbing ivy, decay	Very Poor	Grove	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Remove ivy and dead trunk, One trunk is a dead snag
8069	28	15	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Poor structure, 6 leaders, >5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8070	22	15	60	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Signs of stress, dead topStem girdling roots, mechanical damage	Poor	Grove	2	Additional Inspection Needed		Monitor
8071	24	15	50	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Signs of stress, dead topClimbing ivy	Poor	Grove	3	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8072	12	12	60	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Signs of stress, dead top, suppressed	Poor	Grove	3	Other - see Maintenance Detail		Monitor
8073	10	12	55	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Unbalanced crownClimbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8074	17	25	75	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Unbalanced crown, >5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8075	11	10	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Broken limb/hanger Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Remove hanger
8076	33.4	25	80	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders, >5% deadwood, suppressed Cavity	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8077	16	0	65	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Dead Fused with maple	Dead	Grove	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Could be reduced to a snag
8078	11	8	40	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	<5% deadwood	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8079	13	10	27	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Signs of stress, dead topDecay Root plate lifting	Poor	Grove	3	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	
8080	17	10	51	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Suppressed, >5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8081	32.3	15	69	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Multiple leaders Included barkCavities between leaders	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8082	11	25	50	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Unbalanced crown Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		Remove ivy
8083	24	20	60	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		Remove ivy

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8084	25	35	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leader	Good	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8085	28.2	35	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leader Included bark, 5 trunks	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8086	36	20	60	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	>5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Exceptional (Grove)	2	None		
8087	14.7	15	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood 3 trunks, cavity	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8088	13	15	50	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood 2 trunksCavity	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8089	17	25	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders, unbalanced crownFused with a cedar	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8090	13	12	60	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Unbalanced crown, suppressed Fused with a maple	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8091	12	12	60	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Suppressed, 10% flagging Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8092	24	20	60	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Serious decline, dead top Climbing ivy	Critical	Grove	3	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	
8094	12	20	65	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8093	24	25	65	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Good	Grove	2	None		
8095	13	15	63	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8096	26	15	42	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	<5% deadwood, flagging, co dominant leaders On a slope	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8097	24	15	60	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8098	25	25	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Cavity/decay, >5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Poor	Grove	3	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	
8099	23	20	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	4 leaders, one dead leader Climbing ivy	Poor	Grove	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Remove dead leader
8100	14.2	15	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders, >5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	
8101	27	25	50	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leadersClimbing ivy, included bark	Fair	Grove	2	None	None	
8102	28	25	81	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Broken limb/hanger, signs of stress	Fair	Grove	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Remove hangers
8103	19	25	74	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	>5% deadwood Cavities	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8104	23	25	80	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Climbing ivy	Good	Grove	2	None		
8105	21	25	80	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	>5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8106	14.9	15	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders, one is deadClimbing ivy	Very Poor	Grove	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Remove dead leader

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8107	20	25	65	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders, >5% deadwood Climbing ivy, decay	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8108	13.5	10	51	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders, one is dead Climbing ivy	Very Poor	Grove	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Remove dead leader
8109	10	20	50	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Unbalanced crown, <5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8110	10	0	50	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Dead	Dead	Grove	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
8111	17	15	66	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Climbing ivy	Good	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Remove ivy
8112	11	15	50	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		Remove ivy
8113	13	15	50	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders, one is dead Climbing ivy	Poor	Grove	3	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	Remove dead leader
8114	32	25	80	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Co dominant leaders, serious decline Climbing ivy	Critical	Exceptional (Grove)	3	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	
8115	12	18	42	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Unbalanced crown Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8116	14	18	40	Black locust *(Robinia pseudoacacia)*	Unbalanced crown, poor structure, decay Climbing ivy	Very Poor	Grove	3	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	Was previously 2 trunks, one trunk is hung up in cedar tree

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8117	17	20	45	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	>5% deadwood, hornets nest, co dominant leaders Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		Remove ivy
8118	12	15	45	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	>5% deadwood, hornets nest, poor structureClimbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		Remove ivy
8120	16	20	46	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Suppressed, >5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	Remove ivy
8119	38	20	80	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Co dominant leaders, signs of stress Climbing ivy	Fair	Exceptional (Grove)	2	Other - see Maintenance Detail		Monitor
8121	18	15	66	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Unbalanced crownClimbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8122	9	7	66	Ash spp (*Fraxius* spp)	Suppressed Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	3	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8123	14.8	20	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Unbalanced crownClimbing ivy, co dominant	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8124	11	12	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8125	18.4	15	66	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	>5% deadwood Climbing ivy, co dominant	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8126	13	18	66	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8127	9	14	60	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Unbalanced crown Climbing ivy, co dominant	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8128	38	20	84	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Signs of stress Climbing ivy	Fair	Exceptional (Grove)	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Monitor health status
8129	10	0	55	Red alder *(Alnus rubra)*	Serious decline Climbing ivy	Critical	Grove	3	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
8130	13	10	45	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8131	25	15	54	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Co dominant leaders, <5% deadwood Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8132	29	25	54	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Co dominant leaders, <5% deadwood	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8133	14	20	54	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Suppressed Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8134	13.6	15	50	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	SuppressedClimbing ivy, co dominant	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8135	10	15	45	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	SuppressedClimbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8136	25	20	80	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	>5% deadwood, co dominant Climbing ivy	Fair	Grove	2	None		
8137	10	18	65	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Previous failure, poor structure Decay/cavity, climbing ivy	Very Poor	Grove	3	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
8138	25	20	70	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Previous failure, poor structure, decay, deadwood Decay/cavity, climbing ivy	Very Poor	Grove	3	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
8139	10.8	15	33	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood Co dominant	Fair	Grove	2	None		

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8140	24	25	54	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood, co dominant	Fair	Grove	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8141	29.7	20	54	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Decay, deadwood Decay/cavity, co dominant	Very Poor	Grove	3	Priority 1 Prune	Structural Prune	
8142	11	8	39	Yellow cedar *(Callitropsis nootkatensis)*	Signs of stress	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	Drip line wrapped around trunk
8143	7.7	8	39	Vine maple *(Acer circinatum)*	>5% deadwood Co dominant, included bark	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8144	30	20	81	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Girdling roots	Good	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8145	29	25	84	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Girdling roots	Good	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8146	37	30	93	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Poor structure, included bark, co dominant	Fair	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8147	40	30	93	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	Poor structure Co dominant	Fair	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8148	31	25	90	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*		Good	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8149	41	30	95	Lawsons cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Signs of stress Co dominant	Fair	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8150	20	15	78	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	<5% deadwood Climbing ivyIn a slope	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8151	25	18	84	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8152	30.1	20	60	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	<5% deadwood Co dominant	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8153	20	18	80	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Not Significant	2	None		

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8154	24	18	81	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Not Significant	2	None		
8155	31	25	85	Western red cedar *(Thuja pilcata)*	<5% deadwood, signs of stress	Fair	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8156	15	25	80	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8157	15	18	80	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	>5% deadwoodCo dominant	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8158	20	18	78	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	>5% deadwood	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8159	25	18	42	Ash spp (*Fraxius* spp)	>5% deadwoodEpi cormic sprouts	Fair	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8160	30	25	93	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	Serious declineSigns of pests, borrowing holes Decay from pests	Critical	Exceptional	3	Additional Inspection Needed	Treat Pest/Disease	
8161	22.9	0	45	Ash spp (*Fraxius* spp)	Serious decline, previous failure Co dominant, crack	Critical	Not Significant	3	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	
8162	42	30	78	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwoodCli mbing ivy	Good	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8163	36	0	99	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	Dead Climbing ivy	Critical	Exceptional	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Can be reduced to a snag
8164	35	25	94	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	Signs of stress, deadwood Signs of pests, oozing through sap	Fair	Exceptional	2	Additional Inspection Needed	Treat Pest/Disease	
8165	28	25	114	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	Signs of stress, deadwood Signs of pests	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Monitor
8166	11	0	68	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	Dead	Dead	Not Significant	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	

waterfront

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
8167	24	18	129	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	Signs of stress, dead leader, deadwood	Very Poor	Not Significant	3	Additional Inspection Needed	Remove	Monitor health status
8168	24	20	75	Ash spp (*Fraxius* spp)	Decay, deadwood, epicormic sprouts Crack	Very Poor	Not Significant	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	
8169	23	20	78	Deodar cedar *(Cedrus deodara)*		Good	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8170	9	15	24	Sugar maple *(Acer saccharum)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8171	16	18	78	Deodar cedar *(Cedrus deodara)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8172	14	18	42	Deodar cedar *(Cedrus deodara)*	<5% deadwood	Good	Not Significant	2	None		
8173	18	18	42	Big leaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*	<5% deadwood, poor structureCo dominant, climbing ivy, decay	Poor	Not Significant	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Sounded hollow
8174	24	25	57	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwoodSidewalk heaving	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8175	34	30	83	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwoodSidewalk heaving	Fair	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8176	41	30	90	Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	<5% deadwood, broken limbs/hangers Oozing through the bark, signs of pests	Fair	Exceptional	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8177	18.2	15	24	Cherry (*Prunus* spp)	Epicormic sprouts, <5% deadwood Co dominant	Fair	Not Significant	2	Small Tree Routine Prune	Clearance	
8178	12	8	18	Cherry (*Prunus* spp)	Poor structure,	Fair	Not Significant	2	Small Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	

Tree ID	DSH (in)	Avg. Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Species	Observations	Condition	Exceptional Tree Status	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail	Add. Notes
					<5% deadwood						
8179	20	8	20	Cherry (*Prunus* spp)	Poor structure, <5% deadwood	Fair	Not Significant	2	Small Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	
8180	14.8	12	49	Yellow cedar *(Callitropsis nootkatensis)*	<5% deadwood Co dominant Restricted	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Restricted growth
8181	19.2	15	48	Yellow cedar *(Callitropsis nootkatensis)*	<5% deadwood Co dominant	Fair	Not Significant	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	4 trunks
8182	9.1	8	21	English Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	<5% deadwood Co dominant, epicormic sprouts	Fair	Not Significant	3	Small Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Non-Regulated Noxious weed in King County
8183	12.7	8	18	Cherry (*Prunus* spp)	<5% deadwood, poor structure Co dominant	Fair	Not Significant	2	Small Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	
8184	17.5	10	20	Cherry (*Prunus* spp)	<5% deadwood, epicormic sprouts Co dominantGirdling roots	Fair	Not Significant	2	Small Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	