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Arborist Report

December 2019



**Prepared
For:**

Mietzner Mukilteo, LLC

11611 Airport Rd.
Suite B1
Everett, WA 98201

**Prepared
By:**

Davey Resource Group Inc.

18809 10th Ave NE
Shoreline, WA, 98155
Contact: Todd Beals
todd.beals@davey.com
Local Office: 774.278.0354
Corporate Office:
800.966.2021



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Summary

In December 2019 an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist (NE-6913A) completed an inventory of all significant trees on the property at 7902 44th Avenue West in Mukilteo Washington. Inspected trees were either on the subject property or had a dripline which extended into the subject property. At each tree, the arborist performed a visual assessment of their current condition, health, and size. The results were used to determine and recommended tree protection measures required during construction. This tree inventory forms part of a tree retention plan which will be submitted for approval to the city prior to any new construction at the site.

Tree information is summarized as follows:

- A total of 110 trees were inventoried.
 - Seventy-one (71) trees were considered significant at the site.
 - Ten (10) trees were on neighboring sites which had canopies extending onto the subject property.
 - Twenty-nine (29) trees were English holly.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are provided:

- Twenty-nine (29) English holly are recommended for removal because they are a noxious species in King County.
- Fourteen (14) trees are recommended for removal based on health and condition.
- Ten (10) trees on neighboring sites shall be protected and tree protection fencing installed outside the dripline.
- Fifty-seven (57) trees are considered significant at the site. Construction and development plans should be adjusted to retain the most trees possible. To achieve a retention rate of 25%, 43 trees should be preserved.
- A 3" layer of organic mulch should be properly applied starting at the tree's trunk and extending 5 feet outside the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) edge or farther, where applicable. Tree protection fencing should be installed after the maintenance needs of the trees are completed and before any ground disturbance on the site.
- Tree protection fencing should remain in place for the entirety of the project. Tree protection fencing will help to deter any storage of materials, parking, or unnecessary compaction or disturbance in the root zones of these trees.
- Tree protection fencing should be installed after the maintenance needs of the trees are completed and before any ground disturbance on the site.
- Site inspections of the protected trees should be performed before, during, and after any and all site disturbances.
- All recommendations and any tree work performed on the site shall be performed by or under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.

Background

The client contracted Davey Resource Group Inc. (DRG) to provide an arborist report on the health, size, and location of the significant trees at the site as well as identify tree protection and retention measures. Using a pen tablet computer, a DRG International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist surveyed all [significant trees](#) (an evergreen tree 8 inches or greater or a deciduous tree 12 inches or greater in DBH) on the property and any significant trees adjacent to the property with drip lines within the subject property. The data and observations were used to guide the maintenance and preservation of the trees at the site.

The data collection includes:

- A numbered tree tag affixed to each tree.
- Tree location on the property using aerial imagery
- Tree genus, species, diameter, height and canopy width
- Health and condition of the tree; including identifying existing hazards and defects to the tree structure
- Tree preservation priority rating (an evaluation of the tree's suitability for retention).

The retention plan provides the following per the requirements set forth in [Mukilteo Municipal Code 15.16.060.C.2.f](#)

- A map illustrating the location of each tree with a number to a corresponding tree table.
- A complete description of each tree's location, size, species, condition, and viability.
- A tree table with numbers corresponding to the map listing all the significant trees, diameters at 4.5 feet above grade, and tree species.
- A description of the methods used to determine the Critical and Structural Root Zone (CRZ & SRZ).
- Any special instructions for tree care when work may be required within the CRZ or SRZ.
- Any trees recommended for removal along with justification.
- Details for tree protection measures that will be implemented to ensure the trees to be retained are protected throughout the construction phase of the project.

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, and resistograph or other technologies were used in the evaluation of the trees.

Methods

Data was collected on December 19, 2019 by an ISA Certified Arborist (Todd Beals - NE-6913A). A visual inspection was used to develop the findings, conclusions, and recommendations found in this report. No physical inspection of the upper canopy, sounding, root crown excavation, and resistograph or other technologies were used in the evaluation of the trees. The results will be used to determine the CRZ, SRZ, Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and any other tree protection measures required during construction.

The following attributes were collected for each site:

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

Stems: The number of stems was recorded.

Location and Unique ID: An X and Y coordinate was generated for each tree site.

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

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): 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 DBH of multi-trunk trees was determined by taking the square root of the sum of the DBH for each individual stem squared. All [significant trees](#) (an evergreen tree 8 inches or greater or a deciduous tree 12 inches or greater in DBH) were surveyed.

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

Avg. Crown Radius: Average dripline distance was measured.

Condition: 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:

- **Good:** A fully branched and leafed canopy; branches over 2 inches in diameter exhibit little to no dieback; little to no epicormic growth (i.e., sprouting from the trunk, limbs, or roots); and little to no aesthetic damage from insects or disease. The tree displays a growth habit characteristic of the species. The wood has no major structural problems and no significant mechanical damage. The tree exhibits good overall vigor.
- **Fair:** The canopy is thinning and there is less than average new growth present; or there is noticeable dead wood over 2" diameter or dieback throughout the majority of the crown; or there is significant mechanical damage to the trunk or root system; or the tree is otherwise exhibiting significant signs of stress and potential decline. The following signs or symptoms may be present in the tree: significant damage from non-fatal or disfiguring diseases, minor crown imbalance or thin crown, and/or stunted growth compared to adjacent trees. This condition also includes trees that have been topped but show reasonable vitality and no obvious signs of decay.
- **Poor:** The tree is in obvious decline or poses significant risk which requires immediate mitigation. There are significant amounts of dieback or dead/dying limbs greater than 2" diameter; there is minimal to no growth; or there is extensive decay to the trunk or root system, raising concerns of structural integrity. A tree in this category may also have severe mechanical damage or poor vigor threatening its ability to thrive.
- **Critical:** The tree is dying and/or presents an unacceptable risk which necessitates immediate removal.
- **Dead**

Maintenance Task: The suggested method of pruning and/or removal is identified.

- **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 a 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 possible.
- **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, of inferior quality, and pose little to no threat to the community.
- **Priority 1 Pruning:** Trees in this category need pruning to remove hazardous deadwood limbs greater than four inches in diameter and/or have broken, hanging, or diseased limbs.
- **Priority 2 Pruning:** These trees need pruning to remove hazardous deadwood limbs greater than two but less than four 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 two 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 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 an annual pruning or inspection.
- **No Priority:** No priority maintenance 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 tree 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

Tree condition is important to evaluate prior to construction because healthy trees can better withstand construction impacts and partial root loss. In addition, it may not be of value to try to preserve trees in poor condition through construction when removal is a better option for the aesthetic value and health of the tree population as a whole. The trees at the site have been neglected for many years. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) were present and prolific. The ivy was observed growing densely on many of the tree trunks and up through the canopy, choking or girdling the trees.

A total of 110 trees were inventoried at the site. There were ten (10) significant trees on neighboring sites which had driplines extending onto the subject property. These trees were excluded from retention and removal calculations. These trees will be retained and protected.

Twenty-nine (29) trees were English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), an evergreen which measured 8 inches or more in DBH. These trees are on the King County Weeds of Concern list and were not included as significant trees. Their location and size was noted and is shown in the data tables. These trees were recommended for removal because they are a noxious species in King County.

There were seventy-one (71) significant trees at the site. The majority of the trees were large Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*, 37 trees), followed by fifteen (15) bigleaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), Western-red cedar (*Thuja plicata*, 6 trees), four (4) cherry (*Prunus spp.*) trees, four (4) red alder (*Alnus rubra*) trees, three (3) arborvitae (*Thuja spp.*), and one (1) Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*). One tree species was unidentifiable and was dead.

There were fourteen (14) trees recommended for removal based on poor health and condition. These trees should be removed regardless of any construction impacts. Trees that were designated for removal based on health and condition were excluded from all retention calculations. A total of forty-three trees (43) should be removed (29 English holly and 14 trees in poor condition).

The total count of significant trees at the sight that were used for retention calculations was fifty-seven (57) trees. To achieve a retention rate of 25%, 43 trees should be preserved.

Analysis & Recommendations

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. Final selections for preservation are largely determined by the percentage of critical root zone (CRZ) impacted and whether or not the structural root zone (SRZ) is impacted. Development plans should ensure that minimal impact or no root damage occurs within the SRZ, and plans should take into consideration the significant reduction in likelihood of tree survival when greater than 25% of the CRZ is impacted.

When evaluating tree root disturbance during construction the removal or damage to absorption roots and anchoring roots are the most important considerations. Removal (or compaction in the area) of the feeder roots can cause immediate water stress and a significant decline in tree health. The ability of a tree to survive root removal 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 recommended priority is solely based on tree health, structure, and species at this time. No consideration for development impacts is used in this priority determination.

Washington State's noxious weed control law (Chapter 17.10 RWC), administered by the [King County Noxious Weed Control Board](#) considers English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) a [Weed of Concern](#). These particular species impact and degrade native plant and animal habitat in open spaces and parks. The removal English holly (including significant trees) is recommended. English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) was present on the site and was not included in the significant tree count for tree retention purposes.

Based on the inspection, the following recommendations are provided:

- Tree protection fencing shall be installed outside the dripline of all neighboring significant trees where their canopies extend onto the subject property. Maintenance for neighboring trees was recommended but will not be completed by the client.
- All of the English holly were recommended for removal (29 trees)
- Fourteen (14) trees are recommended for removal based on condition. These trees are poor candidates for preservation.
- Site plans should be adjusted according to the updated tree data to achieve the optimal retention rate of 25%.
- Pruning is recommended for the retained trees prior to the installation of tree protection fencing.
- Trees will be selected for preservation based on construction impacts to the root zone once development plans have been finalized.

After individual trees are selected for preservation, the following action-steps are recommended prior to development activities:

- **Prune** all selected trees, as necessary, to remove existing deadwood and stubs. This eliminates 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 no more than 25% removal in any one season while allowing for the safe and unimpeded operation of construction activities.
- **Install Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)** fencing out to the furthest possible radius distance from the tree, encompassing as much of the Critical Root Zone as is allowable by the development plans. Prospects for tree survival diminish when greater than 25% of the CRZ is impacted.
- If the soil within the TPZ is compacted, then **aerate the soil** using an air spade to alleviate compaction and promote the flow of oxygen and water to the roots.
- **Soil inoculations** are recommended within affected Critical Root Zones. Formulations should include all necessary macro and micronutrients and include enzymes to help stimulate microbial activity in the soil and promote plant cell division and new lateral root 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 Tree Protection Zones 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.
- Strictly **enforce** the Tree Protection Zones as “No-Go” zones. No activity, human or machinery, should breach the established TPZ unless under arborist supervision.
- **Root prune** where any grading or trenching occurs within a Critical Root Zone.
- Ensure CRZ’s receive 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.
- Where possible, **do not raise or lower the soil grade within a Critical Root Zone**. Lowering the soil grade, even just a few inches, will sever the 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.

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

- The preserved trees should be **re-inspected** for signs of impact that may have gone undetected during construction and mitigation measures assigned accordingly.
- Any soil compaction that occurred within a CRZ should be remedied with **aeration**.
- 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.

Critical and Structural Root Zones

The trunk diameter (DBH) of the surveyed trees was used to determine the **potential** Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of each tree. The CRZ is considered the ideal preservation area of the root zone of a tree. It is equal to one (1) foot for every inch of trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet from grade. For example; a tree with a DBH of 27 inches has a calculated CRZ radius of 27 feet (diameter of 54 feet) from the trunk. measured in feet. The CRZ represents the typical minimum rooting area required for tree health and survival. Minimal impact (25% or less) within this zone is typically acceptable for average to good condition trees with basic mitigation/stress reduction measures. All excavation work within the CRZ of trees to be retained should be done by hand and/or using an air spade under the direct supervision of ISA Certified Arborist. The CRZ of all trees to remain at the site should be delineated and protected by a 3-inch layer of wood chips or undyed mulch.

CRZ measurements are calculated from DBH 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 degree of slope, present hardscape or heavily compacted areas, and/or tree health.

Similar to the CRZ, the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) was also calculated using a commonly accepted method established by Dr. Kim Coder in Construction Damage Assessments: Trees and Sites¹. In this method, the root plate size (i.e. pedestal roots, zone of rapid taper area, and roots under compression) and limit of disturbance (LOD) based upon tree DBH is considered as a minimum distance that any disruption should occur during construction. Significant risk of catastrophic tree failure exists if structural roots within this given radius are destroyed or severely damaged. The SRZ or LOD is the area where no disturbance should occur.

- All excavation work within the CRZ of trees to be retained should be done by hand and/or using an air spade under the direct supervision of ISA Certified Arborist.
- Construction activities should be limited near or in the CRZ of any tree to be retained. This includes but is not limited to the storage of materials, parking of vehicles, contaminating soil by washing out equipment, (concrete, paint, etc.), or changing soil grade.

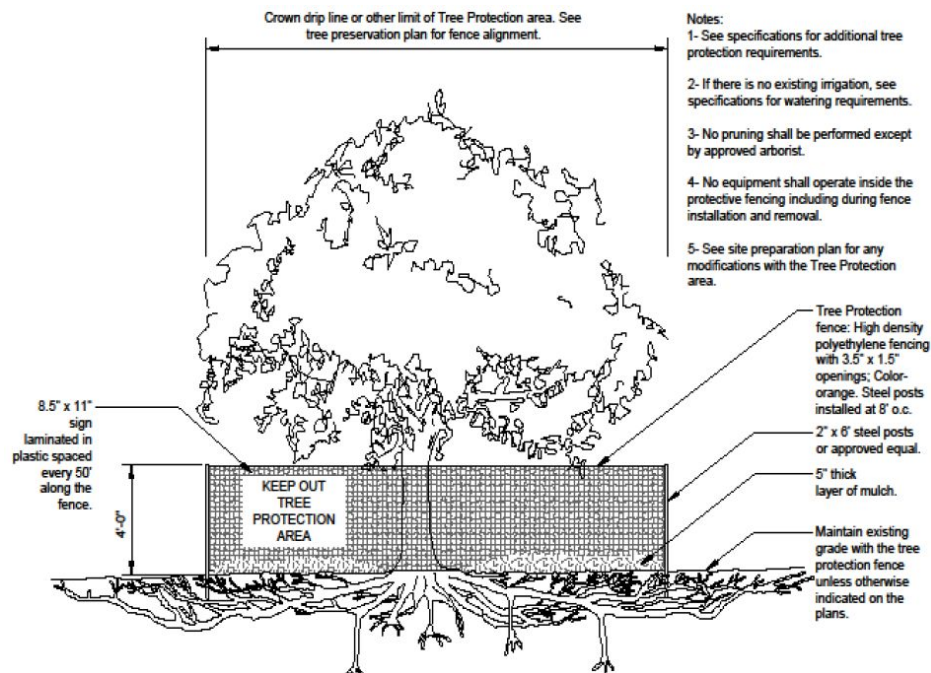
¹ Dr. Kim Coder, University of Georgia June 1996

Tree Protection Zone

The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the area of the property where no disturbance should occur. Special instructions should be followed in any construction is to take place in the TPZ of a preserved tree. Tree protection at the site shall adhere to the following standards:

- Preconstruction tree maintenance is recommended prior to the installation of tree protection barriers, including mulch, fertilization, supplemental irrigation as necessary, and pruning to remove dead, structurally weak, and low-hanging branches.
- Tree protection fencing shall be installed prior to any land disturbance.
- At a minimum, the TPZ barrier shall be installed at the dripline of those trees to remain. Dripline measurements should be completed at the time of installation. If possible, TPZ fencing should be installed at the edge of the CRZ.
- All construction activities are prohibited 5 feet from the TPZ. This includes but is not limited to the storage of materials, parking, contaminating soil by washing out equipment, (concrete, paint, etc.), changing soil grade, or damaging overhead branches.
- TPZ fencing shall be a minimum of 4 feet high, constructed of chain link or polyethylene laminar safety fencing or similar material subject to approval by an ISA Certified Arborist.
- "Tree Protection Area - Keep Out" or similar signs shall accompany the TPZ fencing at regular intervals.
- TPZ fencing shall be constructed in such a fashion as to not be easily moved or dismantled.
- TPZ fencing shall remain in place for the entirety of the project and only removed, temporarily or otherwise, by an ISA Certified Arborist after approval of intent from the City of Kirkland.

An example illustration of the location for the tree protection fencing. Fencing should be installed as far away from the tree trunk as allowable.



Concluding Remarks

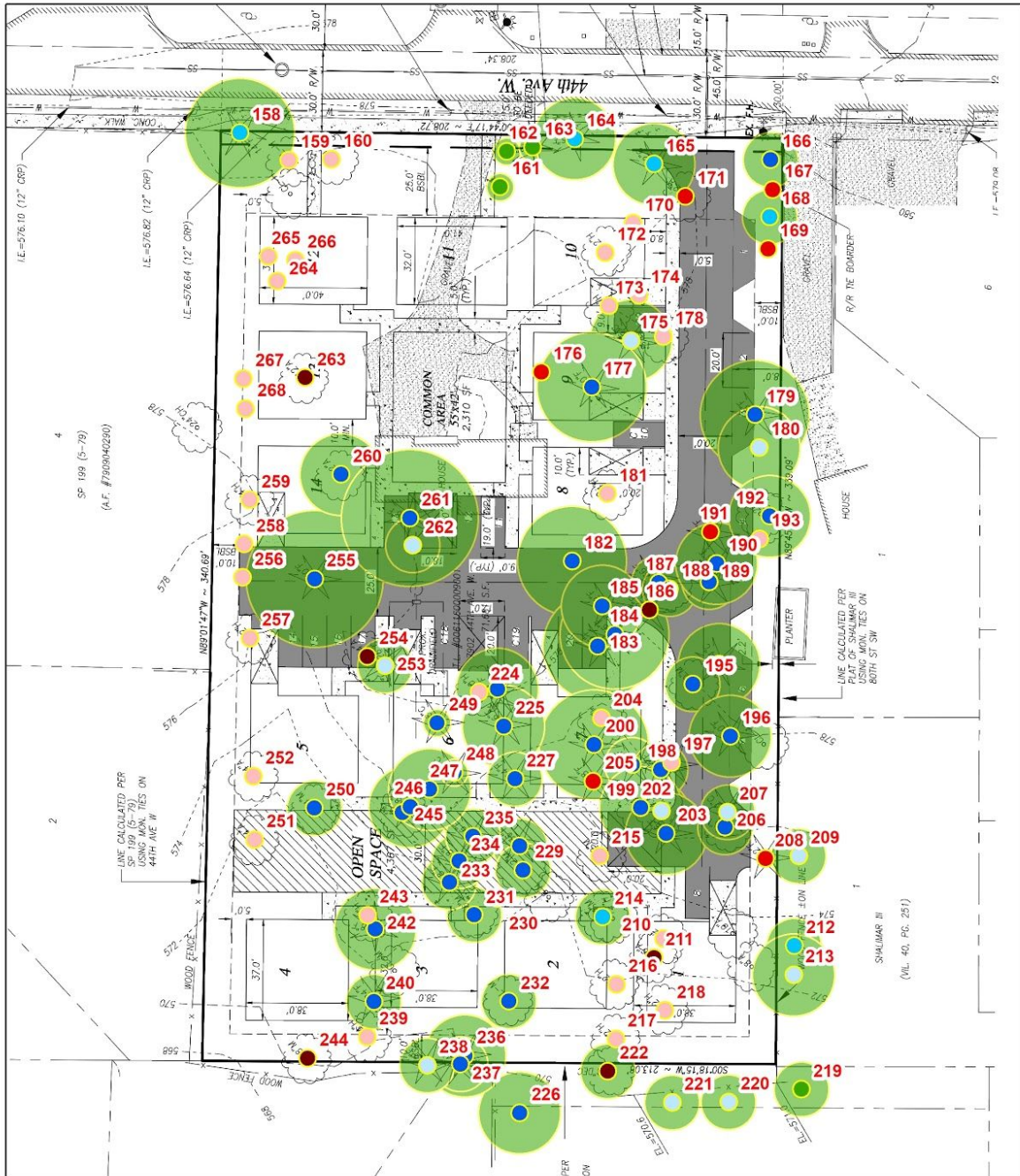
This report, along with the tree inventory, is the first step in preserving the health, function, and value of the trees on the site during and after development. Trees and green spaces provide benefits and add value to residential properties. Tree preservation starts with a basic understanding of the 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 completion of development. Additionally, tolerance to impact from construction activities varies across species and sites. The percentage impact to the Critical Root Zone 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. Final tree removal and retention calculations should be completed once development plans are adjusted and finalized.

Appendix A: Maps

Map 1. Site map showing tree id number, TPZ, and average canopy dimensions.



Tree Inventory

7902 44th Ave. W
Mukilteo, WA

December 30, 2019

Maintenance Task

- Priority 1 Removal
- Priority 2 Removal
- Priority 3 Removal
- Dripline
- Priority 1 Prune
- Priority 2 Prune
- Large Tree Routine Prune
- No Priority

Prepared by:



Feet
0 15 30 60

Appendix B: Inventory Table

Table B1. A summarized inventory table. A complete inventory of the data can be delivered as a spreadsheet upon request.

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
158	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	43	120	20	4	Fair	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean, Raise	Large Deadwood (+3"), Overhead Utilities, Poor Structure
159	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	20	5	4	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Onesided, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
160	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	20	5	4	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Sapsucker
161	Client	Arborvitae (Thuja spp.)	12	15	5	4	Poor	3	No Priority		Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Compacted Soils, Lean, Topped, Hedge
162	Client	Arborvitae (Thuja spp.)	8	15	5	4	Poor	3	No Priority		Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Compacted Soils, Lean, Topped, Hedge
163	Client	Arborvitae (Thuja spp.)	14	15	5	4	Poor	3	No Priority		Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Compacted Soils, Lean, Topped, Hedge
164	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	43	120	15	4	Poor	3	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean, Raise	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
165	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	46	120	15	4	Fair	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean, Raise	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines
166	Client	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	22	55	10	4	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Reduce	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Trunk Decay, Lean, Codominant Stem, Included Bark
167	Client	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	12	50	10	4	Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Stressed, Trunk Decay, Lean
168	Client	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	14	50	10	4	Poor	3	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Stressed, Trunk Decay, Lean
169	Client	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	14	50	10	4	Critical	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Stressed, Trunk Decay, Lean
170	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	20	5	4	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem
171	Client	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	16	50	10	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Stressed, Trunk Decay, Lean, Codominant Stem

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
172	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	13	20	5	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Vines
173	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	10	20	5	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Vines
174	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	10	20	5	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Vines
175	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	33	100	15	5	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Onesided, Root Collar Buried
176	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	51	120	15	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed
177	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	43	120	20	5	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Reduce End Weight, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Full Crown, Poor Structure, Suppressed, Vines, Overextended Branches
178	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	20	5	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Vines

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
179	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	46	120	20	5	Poor	2	Priority 1 Prune	Reduce End Weight	Large Deadwood (+3"), Full Crown, Poor Structure, Suppressed, Overextended Branches, Bark shedding, decay
180	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	36	100	15	5	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Onesided
181	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	14	25	5	5	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem
182	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	40	120	20	5	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed, Root Collar Buried
183	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	20	5	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed
184	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	33	120	20	5	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
185	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	22	100	15	5	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed
186	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	12	55	5	5	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines
187	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	30	120	10	5	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches
188	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	14	80	10	6	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Onesided
189	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	35	120	10	6	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches
190	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	24	120	15	6	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
191	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	23	90	15	6	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches
192	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	37	80	15	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches, Onesided
193	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	20	5	6	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Onesided
194	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	24	120	15	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Overextended Branches
195	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	19	80	10	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Overextended Branches, Onesided
196	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	15	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Vines	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Overextended Branches, Vines

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
197	Client	Hemlock, Western (Tsuga heterophylla)	16	90	10	6	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed, Serious Decline
198	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	33	120	10	6	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Overextended Branches
199	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	10	6	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed
200	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	20	6	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed
201	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	14	65	10	6	Poor	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Suppressed, Poor Structure, Vines
202	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	23	80	15	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Suppressed, Poor Structure, Vines, Codominant Branches, Large Deadwood (+3")

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
203	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	35	120	15	6	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Onesided
204	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	20	5	7	Good	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown
205	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	18	100	25	7	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Onesided, Serious Decline
206	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	36	85	10	7	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Overextended Branches, Onesided
207	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	14	40	10	7	Fair	3	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Poor Structure, Suppressed, Stressed
208	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	13	80	5	7	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Onesided, Serious Decline
209	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	35	120	10	7	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Onesided

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
210	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	25	5	7	Good	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown
211	Client	Unknown	16	25	5	7	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
212	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	20	110	10	8	Fair	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Large Deadwood (+3")
213	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	33	110	15	8	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Raise	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Large Deadwood (+3")
214	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	16	80	10	9	Fair	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Lean
215	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	20	5	9	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Lean
216	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	20	5	9	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Weak Union, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
217	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	13	20	5	10	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Weak Union, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
218	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	20	5	10	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Weak Union, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
219	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	12	75	10	10	Good	2	No Priority		Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3")
220	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	14	75	10	10	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Hanging Branches

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
221	Neighbor	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	14	75	10	10	Very Poor	3	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Small Deadwood (-3"), Serious Decline
222	Neighbor	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	25	45	10	11	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Small Deadwood (-3"), Serious Decline
223	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	37	120	15	11	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
224	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	25	5	11	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Poor Structure
225	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	15	11	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
226	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	38	120	15	11	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches
227	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	27	120	10	11	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
228	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	10	12	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
229	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	20	85	10	12	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Onesided
230	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	22	40	5	12	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Onesided

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
231	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	18	70	10	13	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Onesided
232	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	50	70	10	13	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Broken Limbs, Trunk Decay, Weak Union, Poor Structure
233	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	35	120	10	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Broken Limbs
234	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	24	120	10	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Broken Limbs
235	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	16	100	10	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Broken Limbs
236	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	48	120	15	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Poor Structure
237	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	24	100	10	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Poor Structure

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
238	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	12	45	10	16	Very Poor	3	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Poor Structure, Top blown out
239	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	35	10	16	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Branches, Poor Structure
240	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	26	120	10	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Poor Structure
242	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	15	16	Poor	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Poor Structure
243	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	20	5	16	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Small Deadwood (-3"), Vines, Poor Structure
244	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	51	35	10	16	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
245	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	16	70	10	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Suppressed
246	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	38	120	15	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
247	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	40	120	15	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches
248	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	11	35	5	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
249	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	28	115	5	16	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
250	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	14	65	10	16	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3")
251	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	25	45	10	16	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Included Bark
252	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	15	45	10	17	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Included Bark
253	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	26	100	10	17	Poor	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Narrow Crown, Poor Structure
254	Client	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	14	100	10	17	Critical	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
255	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	70	120	25	17	Poor	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Broken Limbs, Vines, Poor Structure, Hanging Branches

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
256	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	10	35	15	18	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Codominant Stem, Vines
257	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	35	5	18	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Codominant Stem
258	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	11	35	15	18	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Codominant Stem, Vines
259	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	14	35	10	18	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure
260	Client	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	28	90	15	18	Poor	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Vines, Large Deadwood (+3")
261	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	48	120	25	20	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Vines, Large Deadwood (+3"), Poor Structure
262	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	15	40	10	20	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Full Crown, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
263	Client	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	13	65	15	20	Very Poor	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Vines, Large Deadwood (+3"), Lean, Cracks
264	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	25	5	20	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure
265	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	25	5	23	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure
266	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	25	5	23	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure
267	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	25	5	23	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure
268	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	25	5	32	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure

11/02/2020

Arborist Report

January 2020



**Prepared
For:**

Mietzner Mukilteo, LLC

11611 Airport Rd.
Suite B1
Everett, WA 98204

**Prepared
By:**

Davey Resource Group Inc.

18809 10th Ave NE
Shoreline, WA, 98155
Contact: Todd Beals
todd.beals@davey.com
Local Office: 774.278.0354
Corporate Office:
800.966.2021



Notice of Disclaimer

Assessment data provided by Davey Resource Group is based on visual recording at the time of inspection. Visual records do not include testing or analysis and do not include aerial or subterranean inspection unless indicated. Davey Resource Group is not responsible for discovery or identification of hidden or otherwise non-observable risks. Records may not remain accurate after inspection due to variable deterioration of surveyed material. Risk ratings are based on observable defects and mitigation recommendations do not reduce potential liability to the owner. Davey Resource Group provides no warranty with respect to the fitness of the trees for any use or purpose whatsoever.

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Summary

In December 2019 an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist (NE-6913A) completed an inventory of all significant trees on the property at 7902 44th Avenue West in Mukilteo Washington. Inspected trees were either on the subject property or had a dripline which extended into the subject property. At each tree, the arborist performed a visual assessment of their current condition, health, and size. The results were used to determine and recommended tree protection measures required during construction. This tree inventory forms part of a tree retention plan which will be submitted for approval to the city prior to any new construction at the site.

Tree information is summarized as follows:

- A total of 110 trees were inventoried.
 - Seventy-one (71) trees were considered significant at the site.
 - Ten (10) trees were on neighboring sites which had canopies extending onto the subject property.
 - Twenty-nine (29) trees were English holly.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are provided:

- Twenty-nine (29) English holly are recommended for removal because they are a noxious species in Washington state.
- Fourteen (14) trees are recommended for removal based on health and condition.
- Fifty-seven (57) trees are considered significant at the site. Construction and development plans should be adjusted to retain the most trees possible. To achieve a retention rate of 25%, 14 trees should be preserved.
- A 3" layer of organic mulch should be properly applied starting at the tree's trunk and extending 5 feet outside the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) edge or farther, where applicable. Tree protection fencing should be installed after the maintenance needs of the trees are completed and before any ground disturbance on the site.
- Tree protection fencing should remain in place for the entirety of the project. Tree protection fencing will help to deter any storage of materials, parking, or unnecessary compaction or disturbance in the root zones of these trees.
- Tree protection fencing should be installed after the maintenance needs of the trees are completed and before any ground disturbance on the site.
- Site inspections of the protected trees should be performed before, during, and after any and all site disturbances.
- All recommendations and any tree work performed on the site shall be performed by or under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.

Background

The client contracted Davey Resource Group Inc. (DRG) to provide an arborist report on the health, size, and location of the significant trees at the site as well as identify tree protection and retention measures. Using a pen tablet computer, a DRG International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist surveyed all [significant trees](#) (an evergreen tree 8 inches or greater or a deciduous tree 12 inches or greater in DBH) on the property and any significant trees adjacent to the property with drip lines within the subject property. The data and observations were used to guide the maintenance and preservation of the trees at the site.

The data collection includes:

- A numbered tree tag affixed to each tree.
- Tree location on the property using aerial imagery
- Tree genus, species, diameter, height and canopy width
- Health and condition of the tree; including identifying existing hazards and defects to the tree structure
- Tree preservation priority rating (an evaluation of the tree's suitability for retention).

The retention plan provides the following per the requirements set forth in [Mukilteo Municipal Code 15.16.060.C.2.f](#)

- A map illustrating the location of each tree with a number to a corresponding tree table.
- A complete description of each tree's location, size, species, condition, and viability.
- A tree table with numbers corresponding to the map listing all the significant trees, diameters at 4.5 feet above grade, and tree species.
- A description of the methods used to determine the Critical and Structural Root Zone (CRZ & SRZ).
- Any special instructions for tree care when work may be required within the CRZ or SRZ.
- Any trees recommended for removal along with justification.
- Details for tree protection measures that will be implemented to ensure the trees to be retained are protected throughout the construction phase of the project.

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, and resistograph or other technologies were used in the evaluation of the trees.

Methods

Data was collected on December 19, 2019 by an ISA Certified Arborist (Todd Beals - NE-6913A). A visual inspection was used to develop the findings, conclusions, and recommendations found in this report. No physical inspection of the upper canopy, sounding, root crown excavation, and resistograph or other technologies were used in the evaluation of the trees. The results will be used to determine the CRZ, SRZ, Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and any other tree protection measures required during construction.

The following attributes were collected for each site:

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

Stems: The number of stems was recorded.

Location and Unique ID: An X and Y coordinate was generated for each tree site.

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

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): 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 DBH of multi-trunk trees was determined by taking the square root of the sum of the DBH for each individual stem squared. All [significant trees](#) (an evergreen tree 8 inches or greater or a deciduous tree 12 inches or greater in DBH) were surveyed.

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

Avg. Crown Radius: Average dripline distance was measured.

Condition: 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:

- **Good:** A fully branched and leafed canopy; branches over 2 inches in diameter exhibit little to no dieback; little to no epicormic growth (i.e., sprouting from the trunk, limbs, or roots); and little to no aesthetic damage from insects or disease. The tree displays a growth habit characteristic of the species. The wood has no major structural problems and no significant mechanical damage. The tree exhibits good overall vigor.
- **Fair:** The canopy is thinning and there is less than average new growth present; or there is noticeable dead wood over 2" diameter or dieback throughout the majority of the crown; or there is significant mechanical damage to the trunk or root system; or the tree is otherwise exhibiting significant signs of stress and potential decline. The following signs or symptoms may be present in the tree: significant damage from non-fatal or disfiguring diseases, minor crown imbalance or thin crown, and/or stunted growth compared to adjacent trees. This condition also includes trees that have been topped but show reasonable vitality and no obvious signs of decay.
- **Poor:** The tree is in obvious decline or poses significant risk which requires immediate mitigation. There are significant amounts of dieback or dead/dying limbs greater than 2" diameter; there is minimal to no growth; or there is extensive decay to the trunk or root system, raising concerns of structural integrity. A tree in this category may also have severe mechanical damage or poor vigor threatening its ability to thrive.
- **Critical:** The tree is dying and/or presents an unacceptable risk which necessitates immediate removal.
- **Dead**

Maintenance Task: The suggested method of pruning and/or removal is identified.

- **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 a 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 possible.
- **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, of inferior quality, and pose little to no threat to the community.
- **Priority 1 Pruning:** Trees in this category need pruning to remove hazardous deadwood limbs greater than four inches in diameter and/or have broken, hanging, or diseased limbs.
- **Priority 2 Pruning:** These trees need pruning to remove hazardous deadwood limbs greater than two but less than four 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 two 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 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 an annual pruning or inspection.
- **No Priority:** No priority maintenance 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 tree 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

Tree condition is important to evaluate prior to construction because healthy trees can better withstand construction impacts and partial root loss. In addition, it may not be of value to try to preserve trees in poor condition through construction when removal is a better option for the aesthetic value and health of the tree population as a whole. The trees at the site have been neglected for many years. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) were present and prolific. The ivy was observed growing densely on many of the tree trunks and up through the canopy, choking or girdling the trees.

A total of 110 trees were inventoried at the site. There were ten (10) significant trees on neighboring sites which had driplines extending onto the subject property. These trees were excluded from retention and removal calculations.

Twenty-nine (29) trees were English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), an evergreen which measured 8 inches or more in DBH. These trees are on the King County Weeds of Concern list and were not included as significant trees. Their location and size was noted and is shown in the data tables. These trees were recommended for removal because they are a noxious species in King County.

There were seventy-one (71) significant trees at the site. The majority of the trees were large Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*, 37 trees), followed by fifteen (15) bigleaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), Western-red cedar (*Thuja plicata*, 6 trees), four (4) cherry (*Prunus spp.*) trees, four (4) red alder (*Alnus rubra*) trees, three (3) arborvitae (*Thuja spp.*), and one (1) Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*). One tree species was unidentifiable and was dead.

There were fourteen (14) trees recommended for removal based on poor health and condition. These trees should be removed regardless of any construction impacts. Trees that were designated for removal based on health and condition were excluded from all retention calculations. A total of forty-three trees (43) should be removed (29 English holly and 14 trees in poor condition).

The total count of significant trees at the sight that were used for retention calculations was fifty-seven (57) trees. To achieve a retention rate of 25%, 14 trees should be preserved.

Analysis & Recommendations

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. Final selections for preservation are largely determined by the percentage of critical root zone (CRZ) impacted and whether or not the structural root zone (SRZ) is impacted. Development plans should ensure that minimal impact or no root damage occurs within the SRZ, and plans should take into consideration the significant reduction in likelihood of tree survival when greater than 25% of the CRZ is impacted.

When evaluating tree root disturbance during construction the removal or damage to absorption roots and anchoring roots are the most important considerations. Removal (or compaction in the area) of the feeder roots can cause immediate water stress and a significant decline in tree health. The ability of a tree to survive root removal 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 recommended priority is solely based on tree health, structure, and species at this time. No consideration for development impacts is used in this priority determination.

Washington State's noxious weed control law (Chapter 17.10 RWC), administered by the [King County Noxious Weed Control Board](#) considers English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) a [Weed of Concern](#). These particular species impact and degrade native plant and animal habitat in open spaces and parks. The removal English holly (including significant trees) is recommended. English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) was present on the site and was not included in the significant tree count for tree retention purposes.

Based on the inspection, the following recommendations are provided:

- Maintenance for neighboring trees was recommended but will not be completed by the client.
- All of the English holly were recommended for removal (29 trees)
- Fourteen (14) trees are recommended for removal based on condition. These trees are poor candidates for preservation.
- Site plans should be adjusted according to the updated tree data to achieve the optimal retention rate of 25%.
- Pruning is recommended for the retained trees prior to the installation of tree protection fencing.
- Trees will be selected for preservation based on construction impacts to the root zone once development plans have been finalized.

After individual trees are selected for preservation, the following action-steps are recommended prior to development activities:

- **Prune** all selected trees, as necessary, to remove existing deadwood and stubs. This eliminates 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 no more than 25% removal in any one season while allowing for the safe and unimpeded operation of construction activities.
- **Install Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)** fencing out to the furthest possible radius distance from the tree, encompassing as much of the Critical Root Zone as is allowable by the development plans. Prospects for tree survival diminish when greater than 25% of the CRZ is impacted.
- If the soil within the TPZ is compacted, then **aerate the soil** using an air spade to alleviate compaction and promote the flow of oxygen and water to the roots.
- **Soil inoculations** are recommended within affected Critical Root Zones. Formulations should include all necessary macro and micronutrients and include enzymes to help stimulate microbial activity in the soil and promote plant cell division and new lateral root 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 Tree Protection Zones 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.
- Strictly **enforce** the Tree Protection Zones as “No-Go” zones. No activity, human or machinery, should breach the established TPZ unless under arborist supervision.
- **Root prune** where any grading or trenching occurs within a Critical Root Zone.
- Ensure CRZ’s receive 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.
- Where possible, **do not raise or lower the soil grade within a Critical Root Zone**. Lowering the soil grade, even just a few inches, will sever the 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.

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

- The preserved trees should be **re-inspected** for signs of impact that may have gone undetected during construction and mitigation measures assigned accordingly.
- Any soil compaction that occurred within a CRZ should be remedied with **aeration**.
- 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.

Critical and Structural Root Zones

The trunk diameter (DBH) of the surveyed trees was used to determine the **potential** Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of each tree. The CRZ is considered the ideal preservation area of the root zone of a tree. It is equal to one (1) foot for every inch of trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet from grade. For example; a tree with a DBH of 27 inches has a calculated CRZ radius of 27 feet (diameter of 54 feet) from the trunk, measured in feet. The CRZ represents the typical minimum rooting area required for tree health and survival. Minimal impact (25% or less) within this zone is typically acceptable for average to good condition trees with basic mitigation/stress reduction measures. All excavation work within the CRZ of trees to be retained should be done by hand and/or using an air spade under the direct supervision of ISA Certified Arborist. The CRZ of all trees to remain at the site should be delineated and protected by a 3-inch layer of wood chips or undyed mulch.

CRZ measurements are calculated from DBH 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 degree of slope, present hardscape or heavily compacted areas, and/or tree health.

Similar to the CRZ, the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) was also calculated using a commonly accepted method established by Dr. Kim Coder in Construction Damage Assessments: Trees and Sites¹. In this method, the root plate size (i.e. pedestal roots, zone of rapid taper area, and roots under compression) and limit of disturbance (LOD) based upon tree DBH is considered as a minimum distance that any disruption should occur during construction. Significant risk of catastrophic tree failure exists if structural roots within this given radius are destroyed or severely damaged. The SRZ or LOD is the area where no disturbance should occur.

- All excavation work within the CRZ of trees to be retained should be done by hand and/or using an air spade under the direct supervision of ISA Certified Arborist.
- Construction activities should be limited near or in the CRZ of any tree to be retained. This includes but is not limited to the storage of materials, parking of vehicles, contaminating soil by washing out equipment, (concrete, paint, etc.), or changing soil grade.

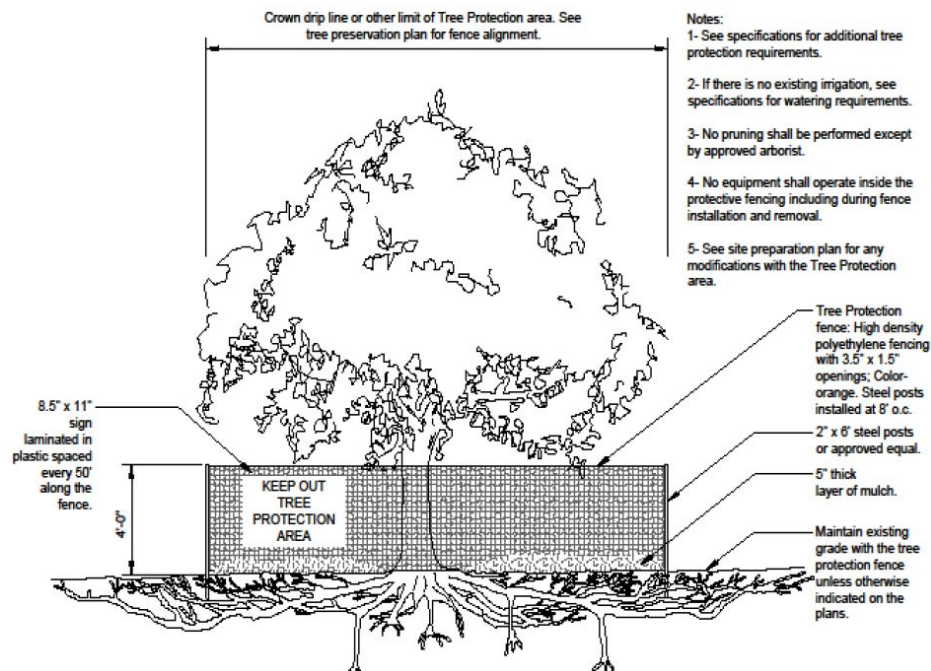
¹ Dr. Kim Coder, University of Georgia June 1996

Tree Protection Zone

The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the area of the property where no disturbance should occur. Special instructions should be followed in any construction is to take place in the TPZ of a preserved tree. Tree protection at the site shall adhere to the following standards:

- Preconstruction tree maintenance is recommended prior to the installation of tree protection barriers, including mulch, fertilization, supplemental irrigation as necessary, and pruning to remove dead, structurally weak, and low-hanging branches.
- Tree protection fencing shall be installed prior to any land disturbance.
- At a minimum, the TPZ barrier shall be installed at the dripline of those trees to remain. Dripline measurements should be completed at the time of installation. If possible, TPZ fencing should be installed at the edge of the CRZ.
- All construction activities are prohibited 5 feet from the TPZ. This includes but is not limited to the storage of materials, parking, contaminating soil by washing out equipment, (concrete, paint, etc.), changing soil grade, or damaging overhead branches.
- TPZ fencing shall be a minimum of 4 feet high, constructed of chain link or polyethylene laminar safety fencing or similar material subject to approval by an ISA Certified Arborist.
- "Tree Protection Area - Keep Out" or similar signs shall accompany the TPZ fencing at regular intervals.
- TPZ fencing shall be constructed in such a fashion as to not be easily moved or dismantled.
- TPZ fencing shall remain in place for the entirety of the project and only removed, temporarily or otherwise, by an ISA Certified Arborist after approval of intent from the City of Kirkland.

An example illustration of the location for the tree protection fencing. Fencing should be installed as far away from the tree trunk as allowable.



Concluding Remarks

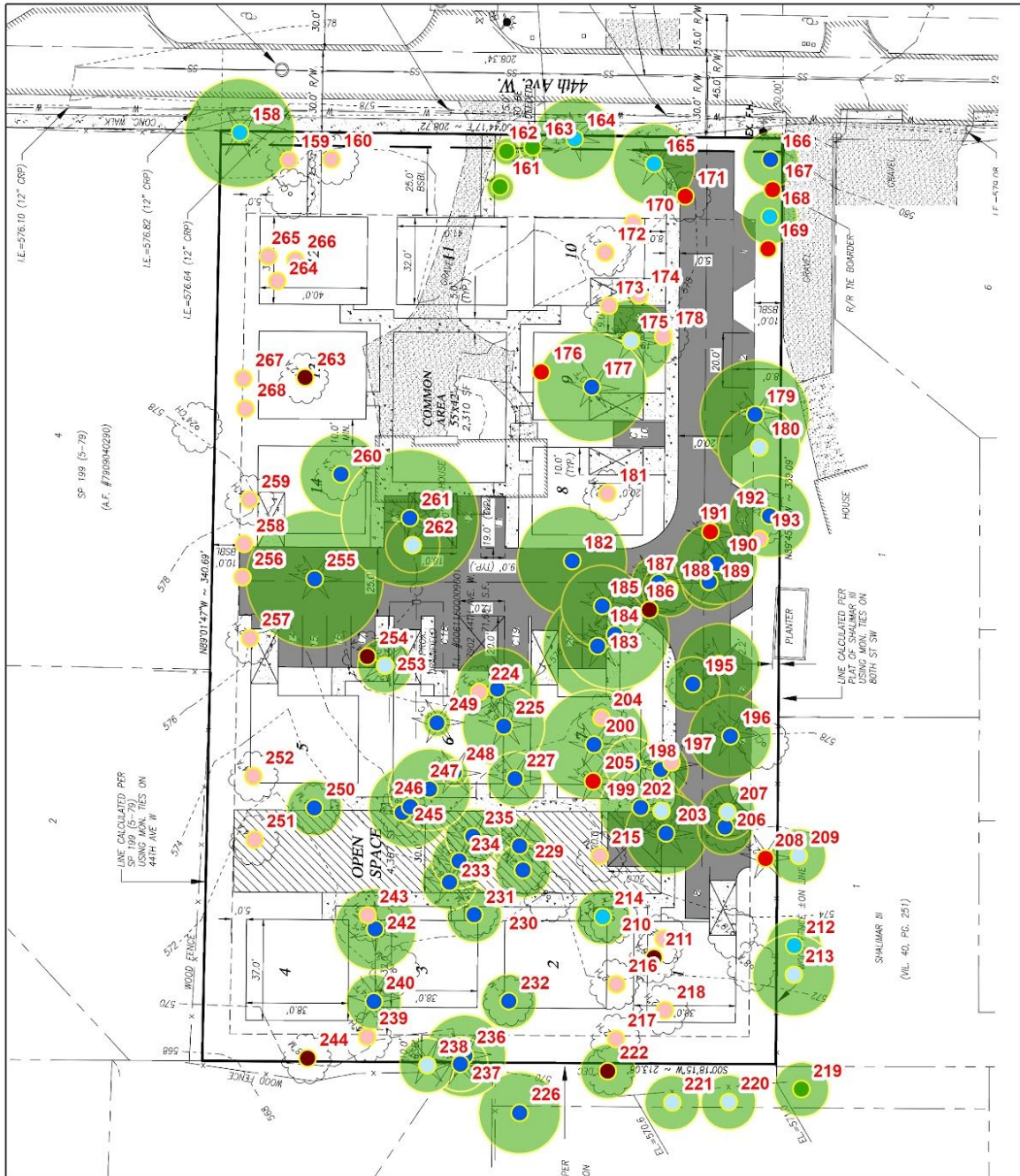
This report, along with the tree inventory, is the first step in preserving the health, function, and value of the trees on the site during and after development. Trees and green spaces provide benefits and add value to residential properties. Tree preservation starts with a basic understanding of the 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 completion of development. Additionally, tolerance to impact from construction activities varies across species and sites. The percentage impact to the Critical Root Zone 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. Final tree removal and retention calculations should be completed once development plans are adjusted and finalized.

Appendix A: Maps

Map 1. Site map showing tree id number, TPZ, and average canopy dimensions.



Tree Inventory

7902 44th Ave. W
Mukilteo, WA

December 30, 2019

Maintenance Task

- Priority 1 Removal
- Priority 2 Removal
- Priority 3 Removal
- Dripline
- Priority 1 Prune
- Priority 2 Prune
- Large Tree Routine Prune
- No Priority

Prepared by:



Feet
0 15 30 60

Appendix B: Inventory Table

Table B1. A summarized inventory table. A complete document of the inventory data can be delivered as a spreadsheet upon request.

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
158	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	43	120	20	4	Fair	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean, Raise	Large Deadwood (+3"), Overhead Utilities, Poor Structure
159	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	20	5	4	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Onesided, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
160	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	20	5	4	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Sapsucker
161	Client	Arborvitae (Thuja spp.)	12	15	5	4	Poor	3	No Priority		Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Compacted Soils, Lean, Topped, Hedge
162	Client	Arborvitae (Thuja spp.)	8	15	5	4	Poor	3	No Priority		Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Compacted Soils, Lean, Topped, Hedge
163	Client	Arborvitae (Thuja spp.)	14	15	5	4	Poor	3	No Priority		Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Compacted Soils, Lean, Topped, Hedge
164	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	43	120	15	4	Poor	3	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean, Raise	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
165	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	46	120	15	4	Fair	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean, Raise	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines
166	Client	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	22	55	10	4	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Reduce	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Trunk Decay, Lean, Codominant Stem, Included Bark
167	Client	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	12	50	10	4	Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Stressed, Trunk Decay, Lean
168	Client	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	14	50	10	4	Poor	3	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Stressed, Trunk Decay, Lean
169	Client	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	14	50	10	4	Critical	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Stressed, Trunk Decay, Lean
170	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	20	5	4	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem
171	Client	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	16	50	10	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Onesided, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Stressed, Trunk Decay, Lean, Codominant Stem

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
172	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	13	20	5	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Vines
173	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	10	20	5	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Vines
174	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	10	20	5	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Vines
175	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	33	100	15	5	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Onesided, Root Collar Buried
176	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	51	120	15	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed
177	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	43	120	20	5	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Reduce End Weight, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Full Crown, Poor Structure, Suppressed, Vines, Overextended Branches
178	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	20	5	5	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Vines

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
179	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	46	120	20	5	Poor	2	Priority 1 Prune	Reduce End Weight	Large Deadwood (+3"), Full Crown, Poor Structure, Suppressed, Overextended Branches, Bark shedding, decay
180	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	36	100	15	5	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Onesided
181	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	14	25	5	5	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem
182	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	40	120	20	5	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed, Root Collar Buried
183	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	20	5	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed
184	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	33	120	20	5	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
185	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	22	100	15	5	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed
186	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	12	55	5	5	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines
187	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	30	120	10	5	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches
188	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	14	80	10	6	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Onesided
189	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	35	120	10	6	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches
190	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	24	120	15	6	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
191	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	23	90	15	6	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches
192	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	37	80	15	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Overextended Branches, Onesided
193	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	20	5	6	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure, Codominant Stem, Onesided
194	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	24	120	15	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Overextended Branches
195	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	19	80	10	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Overextended Branches, Onesided
196	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	15	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Vines	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Overextended Branches, Vines

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
197	Client	Hemlock, Western (Tsuga heterophylla)	16	90	10	6	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed, Serious Decline
198	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	33	120	10	6	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Overextended Branches
199	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	10	6	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed
200	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	20	6	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Stressed
201	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	14	65	10	6	Poor	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Suppressed, Poor Structure, Vines
202	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	23	80	15	6	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Suppressed, Poor Structure, Vines, Codominant Branches, Large Deadwood (+3")

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
203	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	35	120	15	6	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Onesided
204	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	20	5	7	Good	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown
205	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	18	100	25	7	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Onesided, Serious Decline
206	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	36	85	10	7	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Overextended Branches, Onesided
207	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	14	40	10	7	Fair	3	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Poor Structure, Suppressed, Stressed
208	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	13	80	5	7	Very Poor	4	Priority 2 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Vines, Suppressed, Onesided, Serious Decline
209	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	35	120	10	7	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Narrow Crown, Poor Structure, Broken Limbs, Onesided

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
210	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	25	5	7	Good	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown
211	Client	Unknown	16	25	5	7	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
212	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	20	110	10	8	Fair	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Large Deadwood (+3")
213	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	33	110	15	8	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Raise	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Large Deadwood (+3")
214	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	16	80	10	9	Fair	2	Priority 2 Prune	Crown Clean	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Lean
215	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	20	5	9	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Lean
216	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	20	5	9	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Weak Union, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
217	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	13	20	5	10	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Weak Union, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
218	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	20	5	10	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Weak Union, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
219	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	12	75	10	10	Good	2	No Priority		Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3")
220	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	14	75	10	10	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Hanging Branches

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
221	Neighbor	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	14	75	10	10	Very Poor	3	Large Tree Routine Prune	Crown Clean	Large Deadwood (+3"), Small Deadwood (-3"), Serious Decline
222	Neighbor	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	25	45	10	11	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Large Deadwood (+3"), Small Deadwood (-3"), Serious Decline
223	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	37	120	15	11	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
224	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	25	5	11	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Poor Structure
225	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	15	11	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
226	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	38	120	15	11	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches
227	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	27	120	10	11	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
228	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	10	12	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
229	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	20	85	10	12	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Onesided
230	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	22	40	5	12	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Onesided

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
231	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	18	70	10	13	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Onesided
232	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	50	70	10	13	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Broken Limbs, Trunk Decay, Weak Union, Poor Structure
233	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	35	120	10	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Broken Limbs
234	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	24	120	10	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Broken Limbs
235	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	16	100	10	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Broken Limbs
236	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	48	120	15	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Poor Structure
237	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	24	100	10	14	Very Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Poor Structure

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
238	Neighbor	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	12	45	10	16	Very Poor	3	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Poor Structure, Top blown out
239	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	35	10	16	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Branches, Poor Structure
240	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	26	120	10	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Poor Structure
242	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	36	120	15	16	Poor	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines, Poor Structure
243	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	20	5	16	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Small Deadwood (-3"), Vines, Poor Structure
244	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	51	35	10	16	Dead	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
245	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	16	70	10	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Suppressed
246	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	38	120	15	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
247	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	40	120	15	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches
248	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	11	35	5	16	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
249	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	28	115	5	16	Fair	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Narrow Crown, Onesided, Broken Limbs, Large Deadwood (+3"), Overextended Branches, Vines
250	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	14	65	10	16	Fair	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3")
251	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	25	45	10	16	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Included Bark
252	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	15	45	10	17	Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Full Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Codominant Stem, Included Bark
253	Client	Cedar, Western-red (Thuja plicata)	26	100	10	17	Poor	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Narrow Crown, Poor Structure
254	Client	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	14	100	10	17	Critical	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	
255	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	70	120	25	17	Poor	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean, Remove Ivy	Full Crown, Large Deadwood (+3"), Broken Limbs, Vines, Poor Structure, Hanging Branches

ID	Owner	Species	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Avg. Canopy Radius (ft)	SRZ Radius (ft)	Condition	Preservation Priority	Maintenance Task	Maintenance Detail(s)	Observations
256	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	10	35	15	18	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Codominant Stem, Vines
257	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	12	35	5	18	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Codominant Stem
258	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	11	35	15	18	Very Poor	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Codominant Stem, Vines
259	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	14	35	10	18	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Small Deadwood (-3"), Poor Structure
260	Client	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	28	90	15	18	Poor	2	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Vines, Large Deadwood (+3")
261	Client	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	48	120	25	20	Poor	3	Priority 1 Prune	Crown Clean	Vines, Large Deadwood (+3"), Poor Structure
262	Client	Maple, Bigleaf (Acer macrophyllum)	15	40	10	20	Fair	2	Large Tree Routine Prune	Structural Prune	Full Crown, Codominant Stem, Poor Structure
263	Client	Alder, Red (Alnus rubra)	13	65	15	20	Very Poor	4	Priority 1 Removal	Remove	Vines, Large Deadwood (+3"), Lean, Cracks
264	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	25	5	20	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure
265	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	9	25	5	23	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure
266	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	25	5	23	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure
267	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	25	5	23	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure
268	Client	Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium)	8	25	5	32	Fair	4	Priority 3 Removal	Invasive	Narrow Crown, Vines, Poor Structure