LAYTON TREE CONSULTING, LLC

ARBORIST REPORT

The Reserve
Gig Harbor, WA
Tax Parcels 0222323134 and 0222323135

Report Prepared by:
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August 23, 2022
Updated September 27, 2022

It's all about trees……

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Assignment

Layton Tree Consulting, LLC was contacted by CPH Consultants, and was asked to compile an Arborist Report for the proposed 'The Reserve' Subdivision in Gig Harbor, which encompasses tax parcels 0222323134 and 0222323135. My assignment is to inventory and assess the significant trees within the proposed 25-foot perimeter landscape buffers and trees within a proximity of the proposed clearing limits to the east. The purpose of the assessment is to evaluate tree retention feasibility.

The assignment also includes providing an accurate account of all regulated trees on the subject property to determine compliance with Chapter 17.78 of the Gig Harbor Municipal Code.

Date of Field Examination: August 19, 2022

Description

The site is vacant and basically remnant second-growth forest. It appears to have been logged over roughly 25 to 30 years ago where the highest value trees were harvested. There is remnant scattered Pacific madrone, bigleaf maple, red alder, Western hemlock, Western red cedar and Douglas fir scattered across the property. Natural regeneration since the last timber harvest has been mainly red alder and bigleaf maple.

All of the significant trees within the 25-foot landscape buffer and also adjacent to the east clearing limits were assessed. A 'significant' tree is defined as a tree having a trunk diameter of at least six inches as measured 54 inches above grade, excluding red alder and black cottonwood. A dead tree or a tree that has been identified by a qualified arborist as substantially diseased or damaged shall not be considered a significant tree.

A total of 174 trees were assessed. Trees have been identified with a numbered aluminum tag attached to the lower trunk by the surveying crew. These same tag numbers were used for this report and correspond with the attached tree summary tables and maps. Several of the surveyed trees did not have a tag. These were assigned a number and tagged.

Methodology

Each tree in this report was visited. Tree diameters were measured by tape. The tree heights were measured using a Spiegel Relaskop. Each tree was visually examined for defects and vigor. The tree assessment procedure involves the examination of many factors:

- The crown or canopy of the tree is examined for current vigor/health by examining the foliage for appropriate color and density, the vegetative buds for color and size, and the branches for structural form and annual shoot growth; and the overall presence of limb dieback and/or any disease issues.

- The trunk or main stem of the tree is inspected for decay, which includes cavities, wounds, fruiting bodies of decay (conks or mushrooms), seams, insect pests, bleeding or exudation of sap, callus development, broken or dead tops, structural defects and unnatural leans. Structural defects can include but are not limited to excessive or unnatural leans, crooks, forks with V-shaped crotches, multiple attachments.

- The root collar and exposed surface roots are inspected for the presence of decay, insect damage, as well as if they have been injured or wounded, undermined or exposed, or the original grade has been altered.

Based on these factors a determination of condition is made.

Judging Condition

The three condition categories are described as follows:

Good – free of significant structural defects, no disease concerns, minor pest issues, no significant root issues, good structure/form with uniform crown or canopy, foliage of normal color and density, average or normal vigor, will be wind firm if isolated or left as part of a grouping or grove of trees, suitable for its location

Fair – minor to moderate structural defects not expected to contribute to a failure in near future, no disease concerns, moderate pest issues, no significant root issues, asymmetric or unbalanced crown or canopy, average or normal vigor, foliage of normal color, moderate foliage density, will be wind firm if left as part of a grouping or grove of trees, cannot be isolated, suitable for its location

Poor – major structural defects expected to cause fail in near future, disease or significant pest concerns, decline due to old age, significant root issues, asymmetric or unbalanced crown or canopy, sparse or abnormally small foliage, poor vigor, not suitable for its location

Judging Retention Suitability

Not all trees necessarily warrant retention. The three retention suitability categories as described in ANSI A300 Part 5 (Standard Practices for the Management of Trees During Site Planning, Site Development and Construction) are as follows:

Good – trees are in good health condition and structural stability and have the potential for longevity at the site

Fair – trees are in fair health condition and/or have structural defects that can be mitigated with treatment. These trees may require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life-spans than those in the “good” category.

Poor – trees are in poor health condition and have significant defects in structure that cannot be mitigated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess characteristics that are incompatible or undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for the intended use of the site.

Observations

The property is undeveloped and comprised of second-growth native forest. Tree species composition is a mix of native coniferous and deciduous species. Oldest trees are estimated at 70 to 80 years of age. Species composition is comprised of Douglas fir, red alder, bigleaf maple, Pacific madrone, Western hemlock and Western red cedar. The property was logged over roughly 25 to 30-years ago. Natural

regeneration since the last timber harvest has been mainly red alder and bigleaf maple. Understory vegetation is comprised primarily of evergreen huckleberry, salmonberry, swordfern, Indian plum and nettles. There are minor components of invasive species of English ivy, clematis and snow-on-the-mountain. These are found on the north and south perimeters where neighbors have dumped yard waste onto the property in the past.

Trees have developed typical form for the species and growing environment. Several of the trees assessed are dead, substantially diseased or in vast decline. These are considered non-significant.

The red alder inside the perimeter buffer is mostly over-mature. These are in poor condition due to age and inevitable decline. Many have dead and/or broken tops and major dieback of upper crown components.

The Douglas fir is in fair to good condition for the most part. There is a root disease pocket in the northwest corner of the site, outside of the landscape buffer. Laminated root rot is suspected. Some trees have recently died in this area and others have been blown down in the past. The landscape buffer does not appear to be impacted at this time.

The bigleaf maple ranges in condition. Age class varies from older specimens to younger naturally regenerated specimens. These have developed typical defects for the species like cavities from large branch/stem failures and forked tops. Overall vigor is fairly good.

The western red cedar is in good condition for the most part. Vigor is fairly good despite past summer drought conditions over the last several years.

The Pacific madrone is in fair to poor condition. Several have died and failed within the last decade or so. Many are significantly impacted by madrone canker disease and are in gradual decline.

Discussion

Of the 174 significant trees assessed, 149 exist within the 25-foot landscape buffer. 99 are recommended for retention. These can be expected to remain viable for the foreseeable future. 29 are considered non-significant due to mortality, disease or a declining condition. Another 21 are within a proximity of the landscape buffer edge and will be compromised by future site work. The attached tree summary tables provide the retention feasibility rating and recommendations for all assessed trees. The attached maps show the condition rating of assessed trees at the site.

No significant impacts are expected for neighboring trees and/or retained trees within the proposed perimeter landscape buffers and open-space tract to the east. The clearing of trees from the property is not expected to create any hazardous tree conditions. Some trees within the open-space tract may be exposed to unfamiliar wind-loading which could cause failure. Trees would be expected to fall downhill to the east away from the proposed development. A re-assessment of tree condition and risk for retained trees in the landscape buffer, particularly on the north side of the site, is recommended after site clearing.

Per GHMC 17.78.092, areas of native vegetation which are designated as landscape or buffer areas shall be subject to a 10-foot wide no construction zone and shall be protected by a barrier as described within the code. The final site plan has been reviewed. The proposed impacts within this 10-foot protection zone are not expected to have adverse impacts on tree health or stability so long as work is carried out diligently and the tree protection measures as outlined below and under the municipal code are adhered to. The tree protection barrier shall be set in place prior to any site grading. The project arborist should inspect the protection barrier location prior to any site work to ensure trees proposed for retention have the adequate space to remain viable.

Tree Protection Measures

The following guidelines are recommended to ensure that the designated space set aside for the retained trees is protected and construction impacts are kept to a minimum. Standards have been set forth under GHMC 17.78.092 Protection of significant trees and existing native vegetation. Please review these standards prior to any development activity.

- A tree protection barrier shall be erected prior to moving any heavy equipment on site. Doing this will set clearing limits and avoid unnecessary root damage and compaction of soils within tree protection zones.

- No construction activities shall take place within the dripline of a tree to be retained without extra precautions as recommended by a qualified arborist.

- City-authorized or approved excavation within the drip-lines of retained trees shall be monitored by a qualified tree professional so necessary precautions can be taken to decrease impacts to tree parts.

- To establish sub grade for foundations, curbs and pavement sections near the trees, soil should be removed parallel to the roots or away from tree trunks and not at 90-degree angles to avoid breaking and tearing roots that lead back to the trunk within the dripline. Any roots damaged during these excavations should be exposed to sound tissue and cut cleanly with a saw. Cutting tools should be sterilized with alcohol.

- Areas excavated within the dripline of retained trees shall be thoroughly irrigated weekly during dry periods.

- Preparations for final landscaping shall be accomplished by hand within the driplines of retained trees. Large equipment shall be kept outside of the tree protection zones at all times.

Tree Retention Calculation

A minimum retention of 25% of the significant trees is required.

Based on the provided survey, there is a total of roughly 663 significant trees within the property boundaries. A minimum of 166 trees are required for retention. 324 trees to be retained exist within the critical area/open space tract on the east side of the property. An additional 99 significant trees will

be retained within the landscape buffers and another 25 trees near the proposed eastern clearing limits that have been assessed as part of this report will be retained. This results in 67.5% retention of the significant trees on the property.

The total diameter (DBH) of trees to be removed from within the landscape buffer is 250-inches, requiring replacement of 375 diameter inches (250 x 1.5). Normally, this would require the planting of 188 new 2-inch diameter trees within the landscape buffer. Unfortunately, the landscape buffer areas are not large enough to support this number of new trees. There is already significant tree cover within most these areas. Trees would quickly become overstocked and develop poor form and structure under heavy competition for sunlight and space.

An Alternate Landscape Option is being proposed to plant 97 native tree seedlings (+/- 3-foot height) and native shrubs in the available openings within the buffer. It is my understanding this will result in a tree density within the buffer of 1 per 150 sf which exceeds the code required density of 1 per 200 sf. This figure also does not take into account all of the non-significant (< 6-inches) trees that will remain or be protected within the landscape buffer.

In my opinion, the planting of seedlings is desirable over the planting of 2-inch diameter trees. Seedlings are much quicker to establish new roots and generate healthy root systems that can withstand drought for longer periods of time. Given our current trend of hotter and drier summers, seedlings are preferable over larger stock. Larger planting stock takes longer to become established and will require supplemental irrigation for a longer period of time if they are to survive. Odds are that after construction is complete, these new trees will no longer be watered and many will perish. I support the plantings of tree seedlings and native shrubs. For this site, species that are not highly susceptible to Laminated root rot are recommended. These might include shore pine, Western red cedar, coast redwood, giant sequoia, Alaska cedar, incense cedar, bigleaf maple and vine maple.

Arborist Disclosure Statement

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

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that grow, respond to their environment, mature, decline and sometimes fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground.

Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy and/or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed. Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

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

Photo Documentation

Southeast corner of property

West perimeter of property

Northwest corner of property

Root disease area in northwest corner of site

Upper crowns of trees pictured above

North perimeter

Northeast portion of buildable area above slope break

Trees Y and Z near slope break in northeast portion of property

Looking south to southeast portion of buildable area

Looking west down south perimeter, Tree #164 in center

Southwest portion of property

Southwest portion of property

Layton Tree Consulting LLC

For: CPH Consultants
Site: The Reserve - Gig Harbor

Tree Summary Table
Date: 8/19/2022

Tree/ Tag #	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Avg. Dripline Radius (feet)	Condition	Retention Suitability	Comments	Recommendation
				N				
101	Douglas fir	19	85	12	Good	CBC	good form and vigor	Remove
102	Pacific madrone	7	20	X	Dead	Poor	older dead	Remove
103	Pacific madrone	15	45	X	Poor	Poor	diseased, major die back, lean to road	Remove
104	Western hemlock	11	45	X	Dead	Poor	older dead	Remove
105	Douglas fir	17	70	10	Good	CBC	good form,decent vigor	Remove
110	Douglas fir	9	55	8	Fair	Fair	small live crown	Remove
106	Pacific madrone	13	30	10	Fair	CBC	poor form, major lean over roadway	Remove
107	Pacific madrone	14	50	X	Poor	Poor	large basal canker, major lean to roadway	Remove
205	Douglas fir	12	45	X	Poor	Poor	broken top, very small live crown	Remove
206	Douglas fir	22	80	12	Fair-Good	Good	minor crook, decent vigor	Retain
207	Douglas fir	14	75	8	Fair-Good	Fair	small live crown	Retain
209	Western red cedar	16	45	14	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
210	Douglas fir	6	35	4	Poor	Poor	poor taper,weak structure	Remove
211	Pacific madrone	20	65	10	Fair	CBC	major lean south	Remove
212	Douglas fir	13	55	10	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
213	Pacific madrone	30	90	16	Fair-Good	CBC	decent form and vigor, cable embedded in trunk	Remove
214	Pacific madrone	11	45	10	Fair	CBC	major lean over roadway	Remove
215	Douglas fir	19	75	12	Fair-Good	CBC	old broken top	Remove
216	Douglas fir	8	50	8	Fair	CBC	poor stem taper	Remove
217	Douglas fir	10	40	10	Fair-Good	CBC	unusual trunk development, good vigor	Remove
218	Pacific dogwood	8	28	10	Fair	CBC	asymmetric canopy, lean to roadway	Remove
219	Pacific madrone	26	90	18	Fair	Fair	trunk forks at 8 feet, smaller north stem dead	Retain
220	Douglas fir	20	80	14	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
221	Pacific dogwood	12,5	45	12	Fair-Good	Good	mild anthracnose	Retain
222	Pacific madrone	10	50	X	Poor	Poor	dead top, major decline	Remove
223	Douglas fir	8	45	6	Fair	Fair	crooked top,small live crown	Retain
224	Western red cedar	8	20	12	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
225	Douglas fir	11	65	8	Fair	Fair	crooked top,small live crown	Retain
226	Douglas fir	16	75	10	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
227	Douglas fir	20	85	12	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
228	red alder	8	40	X	Poor	Poor	poor form, major lean over roadway	Remove
229	Douglas fir	15	60	8	Fair	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
230	Douglas fir	13	60	8	Fair	Fair	leans NE, decent vigor	Retain
231	Western red cedar	11	40	12	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
232	Douglas fir	13	55	8	Fair	Good	old broken top	Retain
233	Western hemlock	13	45	12	Fair	Fair	old broken top, decent vigor	Retain
234	Douglas fir	18	90	12	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
235	Douglas fir	20	85	12	Good	Good	recent cambial rupture	Retain
236	Douglas fir	11	40	10	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
237	Douglas fir	14	80	8	Fair	Fair	sparse foliage, lacking vigor	Remove
238	Western hemlock	15	75	12	Fair	Fair	decent form and vigor	Retain
239	Pacific madrone	8	45	X	Dead	Poor	older dead	Remove
240	bigleaf maple	21	75	18	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
A	Douglas fir	7	45	X	Poor	Poor	suppressed by maple, in decline	Remove
242	Douglas fir	32	90	16	Fair-Good	CBC	top foliage somewhat sparse	Remove
243	Pacific madrone	18	55	12	Fair-Good	Fair	significant lean north	Retain
241	Pacific madrone	18,7	70	12	Fair	Fair	major lean south	Retain
244	Douglas fir	19	55	12	Good	Good	old broken top, good vigor	Retain
248	Douglas fir	15	65	10	Good	CBC	decent form and vigor	Remove
249	Douglas fir	17	75	10	Good	CBC	good form and vigor	Remove
250	Douglas fir	16	70	8	Good	CBC	decent form and vigor	Remove
247	Douglas fir	23	90	12	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
252	Douglas fir	11	50	4	Fair-Poor	Poor	old broken top, small live crown	Remove
253	Douglas fir	14	60	6	Fair	Fair	somewhat suppressed	Retain

Layton Tree Consulting LLC

For: CPH Consultants
Site: The Reserve - Gig Harbor

Tree Summary Table
Date: 8/19/2022

Tree/ Tag #	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Avg. Dripline Radius (feet)	Condition	Retention Suitability	Comments	Recommendation
				N				
255	Douglas fir	23	95	12	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
254	Douglas fir	19	70	8	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
B	Douglas fir	6	30	4	Fair-Poor	Poor	suppressed, small live crown	Remove
256	Douglas fir	14	55	6	Fair	Fair	somewhat suppressed	Retain
259	Douglas fir	7	45	X	Poor	Poor	bent over	Remove
260	Douglas fir	26	90	12	Good	Good	near potential root rot pocket	Retain
262	Douglas fir	11	50	6	Fair	CBC	minor broken top,decent vigor	Remove
263	Western red cedar	9	35	12	Good	CBC	young, good vigor	Remove
264	Douglas fir	14	65	8	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
265	Douglas fir	27	80	10	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
266	Douglas fir	19	70	10	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
267	Douglas fir	18	70	X	Poor	Poor	very sparse foliage, in decline	Remove
C	Douglas fir	8	35	8	Fair	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
268	Douglas fir	23	85	12	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
269	Douglas fir	13	40	6	Fair	Fair	trunk covered in ivy, cut large vine	Retain
270	Western red cedar	23	70	14	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
271	Western red cedar	12	35	10	Fair	Fair	poor form, partially uprooted	Retain
D	Western red cedar	7	35	8	Good	CBC	young, good vigor	Remove
E	Western red cedar	17	55	14	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
F	Douglas fir	8	50	6	Fair	Fair	decent form and vigor	Retain
G	bigleaf maple	8	30	10	Fair-Good	Good	old broken top, good vigor	Retain
H	Douglas fir	23	90	14	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
I	Douglas fir	15	75	10	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
J	bigleaf maple	16	50	14	Fair-Good	Good	asymmetric canopy, lean to south	Retain
K	red alder	12	50	12	Fair	Fair	decent form and vigor	Retain
287	Douglas fir	17	65	10	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
289	Pacific madrone	14	65	8	Fair	Fair	major lean west, decent vigor	Retain
290	Pacific madrone	16	75	10	Fair-Good	Fair	decent form and vigor	Retain
L	red alder	13	70	X	Poor	Poor	basal decay,leans west	Remove
M	Western hemlock	17	65	10	Fair	Fair	decent form and vigor	Retain
296	red alder	18,17	70	16	Fair-Poor	Poor	mature, incipient decline	Remove
N	bigleaf maple	33	90	20	Good	Good	sound, good vigor	Retain
298	Western hemlock	20	65	14	Fair	Fair	large frost seam, suspect moderate decay	Retain
O	red alder	15	80	12	Fair-Poor	Poor	mature, incipient decline	Remove
P	Western hemlock	29	90	14	Good	Good	sound, good vigor	Retain
Q	red alder	22	55	14	Fair-Poor	Poor	broken top, mature, incipient decline	Remove
R	bigleaf maple	14	50	18	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
S	bigleaf maple	9	30	12	Fair	Fair	old broken top, good vigor	Remove
188	red alder	11	60	X	Poor	Poor	dying top,in decline	Remove
190	bigleaf maple	29	90	24	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
191	Western red cedar	7	20	8	Fair-Poor	Fair	poor form,suppressed	Retain
T	Western red cedar	26	80	14	Fair	Fair	top foliage somewhat sparse	Retain
U	Western red cedar	11	45	10	Fair	Fair	forked top, weak structure	Retain
V	Western red cedar	27	85	12	Fair	Fair	moderate decay column, sparse top foliage	Retain
W	bigleaf maple	12	60	14	Fair-Good	Good	old broken top, good vigor	Retain
X	Western red cedar	10	30	10	Fair	Good	old broken top, decent vigor	Retain
Y	bigleaf maple	24	90	18	Good	Good	sound, good vigor	Retain
Z	bigleaf maple	22	85	16	Good	Good	asymmetric canopy south,good vigor	Retain
AA	Western red cedar	11	35	10	Good	Good	somewhat suppressed	Retain
AB	Western red cedar	8	35	10	Good	Good	somewhat suppressed	Retain
AC	Western hemlock	16	65	10	Fair	Fair	slight lean downhill, decent vigor	Retain
AD	Western red cedar	8	30	12	Good	Good	young, good vigor	Retain
AE	Western red cedar	20	70	12	Fair-Good	Good	subdominant fork, good vigor	Retain
AF	bigleaf maple	17	80	16	Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain

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Tree/ Tag #	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Avg. Dripline Radius (feet)	Condition	Retention Suitability	Comments	Recommendation
				N				
AG	Western red cedar	13	40	10	Fair-Good	Good	moderate trunk sweep, good vigor	Retain
AH	Western hemlock	12	35	X	Poor	Poor	very sparse foliage, in decline	Remove
AI	bigleaf maple	31	100	20	Good	Good	subdominant fork, good vigor, sound	Retain
AJ	bigleaf maple	9	45	10	Fair-Good	Good	asymmetric canopy west,minor forked top	Retain
AK	bigleaf maple	17	80	16	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
AL	Douglas fir	32	110	14	Fair-Good	Good	sound, old broken top	Retain
AM	bigleaf maple	11	55	10	Fair	Fair	foliage somewhat sparse, small	Retain
AN	bigleaf maple	15	50	12	Fair	Fair	forked trunk, asymmetric canopy south	Retain
AO	bigleaf maple	15	65	12	Fair	Fair	forked top, ivy on trunk	Retain
166	Douglas fir	33	120	16	Good	CBC	sound, good vigor	Remove
AP	bigleaf maple	6	45	X	Poor	Poor	very poor stem taper, weak structure	Remove
165	bigleaf maple	6	45	X	Poor	Poor	very poor stem taper, weak structure	Remove
164	Douglas fir	22	25	X	Dead	Poor	broken by dense ivy	Remove
AQ	bigleaf maple	10	45	10	Fair	Fair	lean, asymmetric crown south	Retain
161	Douglas fir	16	45	6	Poor	Poor	broken top, small live crown, low risk	Remove
160	Douglas fir	10	40	X	Dead	Poor	recent dead	Remove
162	Douglas fir	10	35	X	Poor	Poor	bent top,heavy lean south	Remove
159	bigleaf maple	12	45	12	Fair	Fair	forked trunk, asymmetric canopy south	Retain
157	Pacific madrone	13	50	12	Fair	Fair	lean, asymmetric crown southeast	Retain
158	Douglas fir	32	125	14	Good	Good	sound, good vigor	Retain
AR	Douglas fir	30	125	14	Good	CBC	sound, good vigor	Remove
AS	Douglas fir	18	80	12	Fair	CBC	moderate crook	Remove
154	Douglas fir	16	50	10	Fair	Fair	poor form, low risk	Retain
AT	bigleaf maple	6,6	30	8	Fair	Fair	suppressed, asymmetric crown south	Retain
153	Douglas fir	27	125	14	Good	Good	recent cambial rupture	Retain
149	bigleaf maple	32,30,13	85	30	Fair	Fair	some top dieback,decent vigor	Retain
150	bigleaf maple	17	75	18	Fair	Fair	forked top, codominant stems	Remove
AU	bigleaf maple	8,8	40	12	Fair	Fair	decent form and vigor	Retain
AV	Douglas fir	28	115	14	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
147	Douglas fir	14	30	12	Good	Good	suppressed, good vigor	Retain
146	Pacific madrone	34,19,11	75	18	Fair	Fair	moderate disease, typical form	Retain
AW	Douglas fir	16	70	10	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
AX	bigleaf maple	7	25	12	Fair	Good	suppressed, good vigor	Retain
145	Douglas fir	29	95	16	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
144	Douglas fir	18	75	12	Fair-Good	Good	bent top, somewhat suppressed	Retain
143	Pacific madrone	22	75	10	Fair	Fair	significant crown dieback	Retain
140	Pacific madrone	22	70	12	Fair	Fair	asymmetric canopy south,decent vigor	Retain
141	Douglas fir	22	120	12	Fair-Good	Good	decent form and vigor	Retain
139	Douglas fir	7	30	X	Dead	Poor	recent dead	Remove
138	Douglas fir	30	120	14	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
AY	bigleaf maple	11	60	8	Fair	Fair	forked top, codominant stems	Remove
AZ	bigleaf maple	8	55	8	Fair	Fair	poor stem taper	Remove
135	bigleaf maple	17	75	10	Fair	Fair	forked top, codominant stems	Retain
133	Pacific madrone	16	80	12	Fair	Fair	lean, asymmetric crown south	Retain
AAA	bigleaf maple	30,22,20	90	20	Fair	Fair	large previous crown failures	Retain
130	Pacific madrone	14	60	12	Fair-Good	Fair	decent form and vigor	Remove
129	Douglas fir	15	70	10	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Remove
128	Scoulers willow	18	50	X	Poor	Poor	extensive trunk decay	Remove
126	Pacific madrone	11	35	8	Fair	Fair	leans SE off property	Retain
127	bitter cherry	7	40	8	Fair	Fair	asymmetric crown east,decent vigor	Retain
125	Douglas fir	14	75	8	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
121	Douglas fir	28	90	12	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
122	Douglas fir	16	70	10	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
AAB	bitter cherry	8,8,7	45	10	Fair	Fair	asymmetric canopy south	Retain

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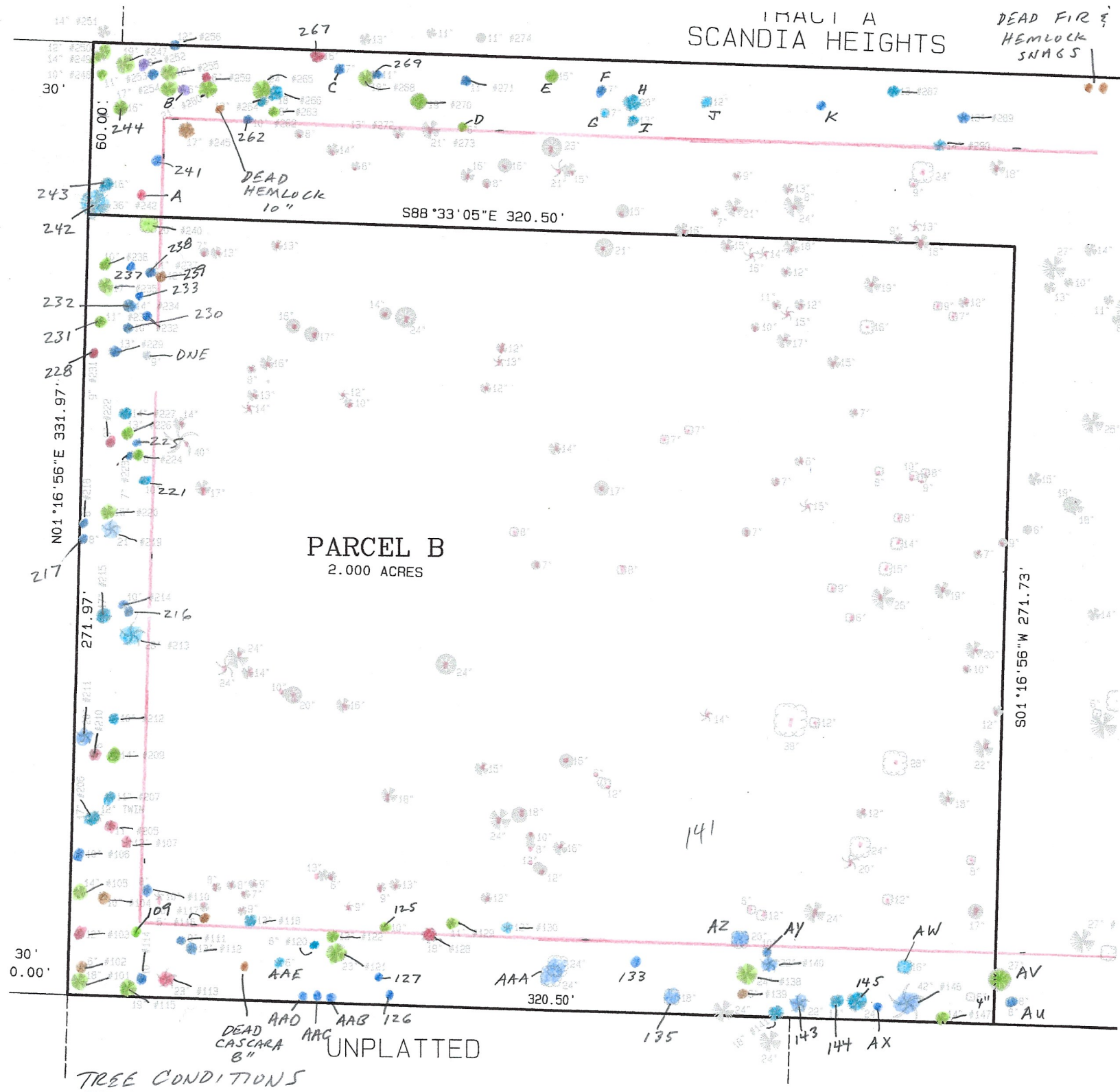
Tree Summary Table
Date: 8/19/2022

Tree/ Tag #	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (feet)	Avg. Dripline Radius (feet) N	Condition	Retention Suitability	Comments	Recommendation
AAC	bitter cherry	8	45	8	Fair	Fair	asymmetric canopy south	Retain
AAD	bitter cherry	9,7	40	10	Fair	Fair	asymmetric canopy south	Retain
120	Pacific madrone	6	25	8	Fair-Good	Fair	decent form and vigor	Retain
AAE	Pacific madrone	6	25	8	Fair-Good	Fair	decent form and vigor	Retain
118	Douglas fir	16	70	10	Fair-Good	Good	old trunk wounds	Retain
116	Douglas fir	5	30	X	Dead	Poor	recent dead	Remove
111	Douglas fir	11	70	8	Fair	Fair	suppressed by madrone	Retain
112	Douglas fir	15	80	8	Fair	Fair	trunk covered with ivy	Retain
113	Pacific madrone	30	90	X	Poor	Poor	mostly dead, heavily diseased	Remove
114	Douglas fir	12	70	8	Fair	Good	somewhat suppressed	Retain
115	Douglas fir	25	105	14	Good	Good	good form and vigor	Retain
109	Douglas fir	16	70	12	Good	CBC	decent form and vigor	Remove

Dripline measurements from face of trunk
CBC - Compromised by Construction

THE RESERVE - WEST MAP

TREE LOCATOR / CONDITIONS MAP



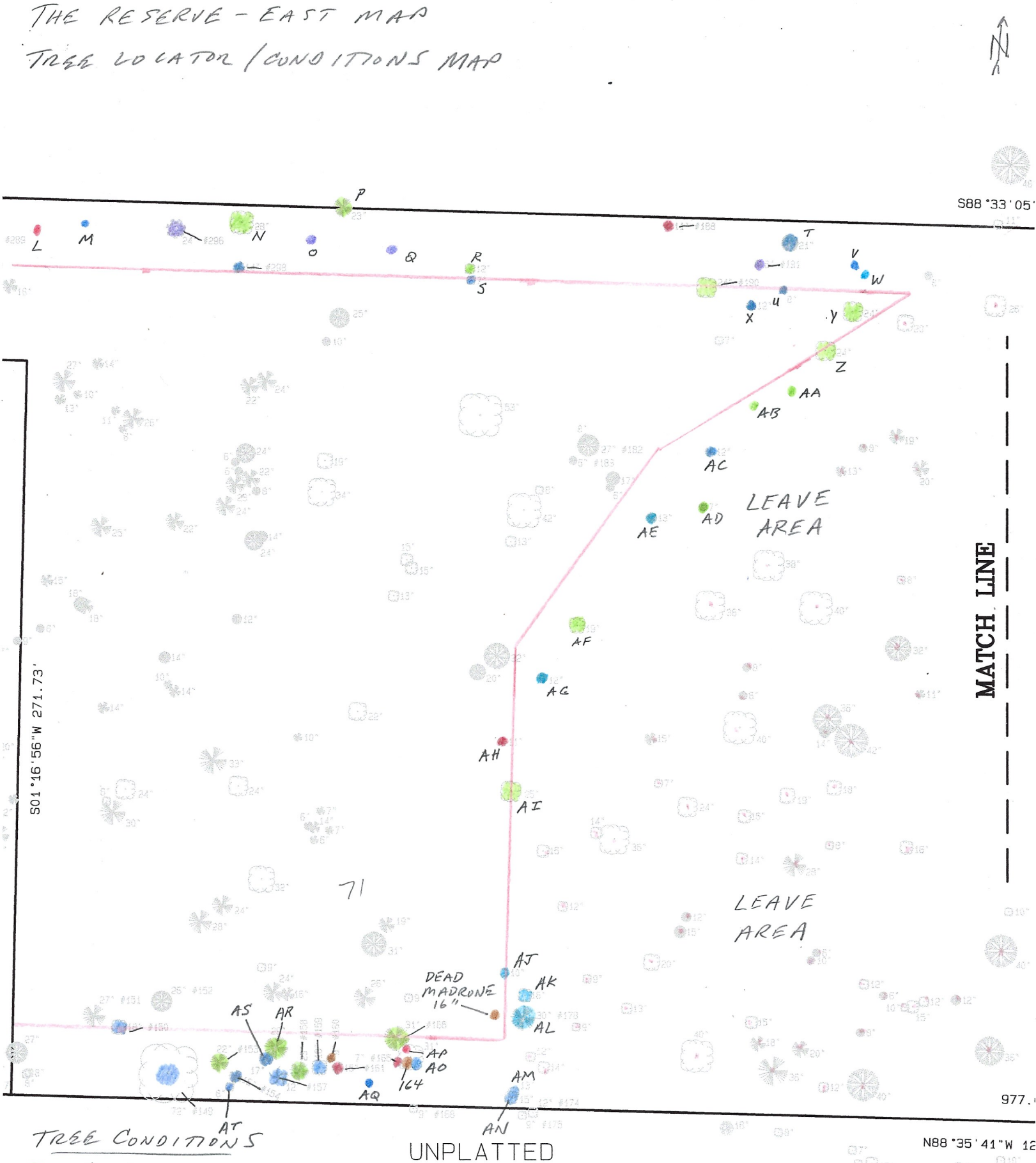
TREE CONDITIONS

- GOOD
- FAIR-to-GOOD
- FAIR
- FAIR-to-POOR
- POOR
- DEAD

——— - 25-FOOT LANDSCAPE BUFFER

APPROX. SCALE
1" = 46'

THE RESERVE - EAST MAP
TREE LOCATOR / CONDITIONS MAP



TREE CONDITIONS

- GOOD
- FAIR-to-GOOD
- FAIR
- FAIR-to-POOR
- POOR
- DEAD

— 25-FOOT LANDSCAPE BUFFER / APPROX. CLEARING LIMITS

APPROX. SCALE
1" = 45.7'