



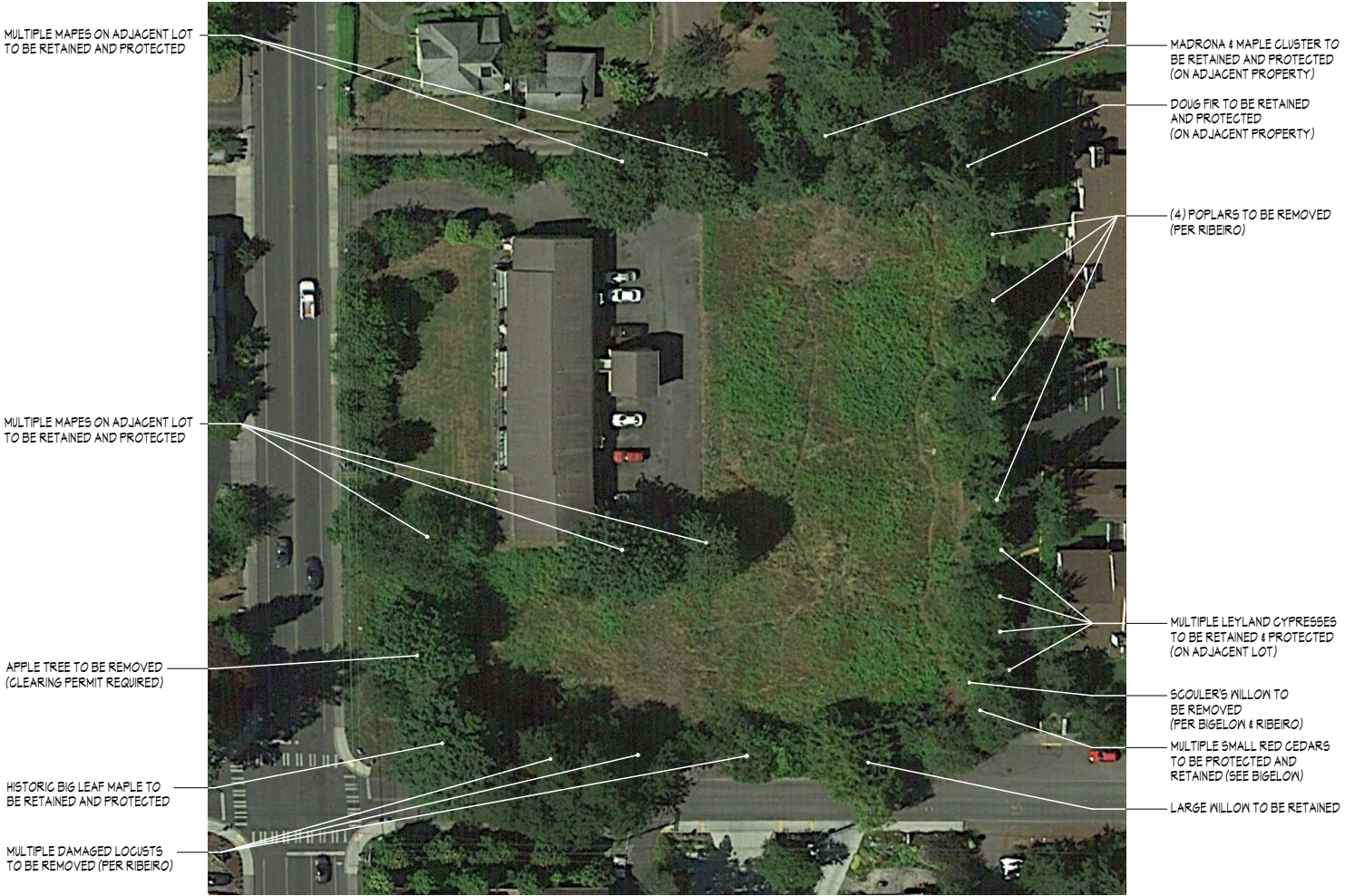
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Consultants to the Arboricultural & Horticultural Industries – Specializing in Plant Disease Diagnosis

Report #: 15068
Date: July 6, 2015
Client: Cutler Anderson Architects. Attn: **Bruce Anderson**
135 Parfitt Way SW, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110
Your ref: **Blue North Development Wyatt Way/Madison.**

The proposed development at Wyatt & Madison was visited with Bruce Anderson (Cutler Architects) & Jim McLaughlin (Blue North Development), to evaluate the health of various trees that could potentially be impacted by the proposed development. Trees evaluated are as follows:

Tree species	Location	Present Condition	Recommendations
Big Leaf Maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	Corner Wyatt/Madison	In good condition. No signs of insects, decay fungi or sap flow in tree trunk. Largest Big Leaf maple in the downtown area. Designated historic tree May 2009.	1. Remove ivy around tree trunk. 2. Clear vegetation around base. 3. Before development, boost vigor with a soil treatment of humic acids + sea kelp + mycorrhizae.
Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Madison Ave. NE	Foliage appears vigorous. Fruit presently bearing fruit. No signs of insects, decay fungi or sap flow in tree trunk.	Historic signature apple tree. Would be very attractive if possible to incorporate into design. Clear out ivy presently engulfing tree to better ascertain its condition.
Black Locusts (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	Wyatt Way NE	Six locust trees in varying levels of decline. One ha previously failed – (see Figs.3&4 below). Over-all condition of trees poor	Best to consider removal for safety. Due to poor vigor, these trees will not survive any disturbance to their root zones.
Willow	Wyatt Way NE	Overall vigor good (see Fig. 7 below). No signs of insects, decay fungi or sap flow in tree trunk. One large branch overhanging Wyatt Way NE. No signs of stress fractures	1. Prune out dead branches. 2. Cobra cable stems for safety. 3. Before development, boost vigor with a soil treatment of humic acids + sea kelp + mycorrhizae.
Scouler Willow	Corner Wyatt Way NE & Island Homestead Apts.	Poor condition. Weak structure	Remove for safety since any disturbance in the root zone will probably cause tree to fail.
Willows	East boundary by Island Homestead Apts.	Two willow trees –both in good condition. No signs of insects or decay fungi in tree trunks (see Fig. 6 below)	Prune both back to boundary fence to avoid damaging branches during construction
Poplar trees	Four poplar trees along east boundary	All trees exhibit varying levels of stress. Canopy thinning out (see Fig. 5 below).	Since trees are mature, chances of failure are high if roots are disturbed and if drainage pattern changes in the dripline of these trees. Best to consider removal for safety.
Apple	North end of development	Old variety apple tree. Presently bearing fruit. No signs of insects sap flow or decay fungi present.	Save if at all possible by moving to a different location –or leaving in place.
Douglas fir	North end of development	In good condition. No signs of insects, fungus infections or sap flow. Needle growth normal this year.	To be preserved by locating road away from tree trunk.
Cherry	Adjacent to Tot Lot	Gummosis in trunk and branches due to infections by cherry bark tortrix insect (see Figs.1 &2 below). Cankers in some branches and in trunk. Overall vigor poor. One large surface root will need to be cut to re-locate tree. . Due to present condition of tree And removal of large anchor root, re-locating tree may reduce chance of survival.	Avoid unnecessary pruning cuts or injuries to the tree. Like most wood-boring insects, CBT is attracted to stressed trees. Keep trees as healthy as possible with appropriate watering, fertilizer applications, and pruning. Remove heavily infested branches frequently sterilizing pruning shears in 70% alcohol. Control is best when insecticides are applied the first part of October when insect flights are finished, temperatures are moderate, and conditions are dry. Only spot-treat areas of the tree trunk, graft union, and large scaffold branches. Do not treat the tree canopy. Apply treatment to areas of frass tubes with low pressure until run-off. Insecticide applications may not be feasible due to presence of children in Tot Lot. Consider leaving tree in present location if feasible.

EXCERPT OF RIBEIRO REPORT - FOR FULL RIBEIRO REPORT & ADDITIONAL REPORT BY BIGELOW SEE ACCOMPANYING 8.5 X 11 PACKET



TREE & VEGETATION RETENTION PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

TREE UNIT CALCULATIONS:
PER BIMC 18.15.010

REQUIRED TREE UNITS:	1.3 acres x 40 = 52 T.U.
EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN:	4 T.U.
TREES TO BE ADDED: (SEE L1 & L2)	73 T.U.
TREE REQ'D FOR PARKING:	42 spaces / 4 = 11
FINAL TOTAL T.U.:	4 + 73 - 11 = 66 T.U.

8/9/17

REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION
DATE	

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TREE & VEGETATION RETENTION PLAN

L4