

Project No. TS - 5872

Arborist Report

TO: Sunrise Elementary
SITE: 2323 39th Ave SE, Puyallup, WA 98374
RE: Tree Inventory and Assessment
DATE: May 16, 2017
PROJECT ARBORISTS: Katie Hogan
ISA Certified Master #PN- 8078A
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
Sean Dugan, Registered Consulting Arborist #457
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist #PN- 5459B
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
ATTACHED: Table of Trees; Site Map

Summary

Three-hundred and sixty (360) trees were inventoried and assessed at the above-addressed site. Most of the trees were in good condition and were located along the perimeter of the site.

Based on the design concept for the school renovation, the majority of the site trees can likely be preserved. The main area for construction is proposed where there is an existing grass playfield so few trees will be negatively impacted. There are several small trees interior to the existing school buildings that will likely require removal when the existing buildings are demolished.

Additionally, there are ten (10) mature trees that will likely require removal to construct the new building entrance, parking lot, and walkways.

We identified six (6) bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) trees in the northwest corner of the site that were declining in both health and structural condition (trees 69, 79 through 83). Most of these trees had a multiple-trunk structure with large trunks attaching at narrow angles. We observed significant areas of decay along the upper portions of the trunks and areas of dieback throughout the tree crowns. The trees are located along the west fence-line and are within range of the existing adjacent residential properties and proposed new school location. Due to this, we do not believe these trees are good long-term trees for this site and recommend that they be removed. The trees were just starting to produce foliage during the time of our assessment. If desired, the foliar health can be monitored this summer to determine if the trees are in a steady state of decline.

Once more detailed site plans are available, we can provide more specific recommendations about tree retention and designate those to be removed and retained.

Assignment & Scope of Report

This report outlines the site inspection by Katie Hogan, Sean Dugan, and Michael Tomco, of Tree Solutions Inc, on April 11th & 12th, 2017. We were asked to visit the site and inventory and assess the trees on site. We were asked to produce an Arborist Report documenting our findings and management recommendations.

Specifics for each tree can be found in the attached Table of Trees. Site maps showing tree locations are also attached. Photographs are followed by a glossary and list of references. Limits of assignment can be found in Appendix A. Methods can be found in Appendix B. Assumptions and limiting conditions can be found in Appendix C.

Observations & Discussion

The Site and History

The subject site is a 9.39 acre property that is currently an active elementary school within the Puyallup School District. There are currently two existing permanent school buildings and two portables on site. The western portion of the property is a large grass playfield and there are three neighborhood connector trails to the school located at the north, east, and west edges of the property.

The Trees

The majority of the site trees are native species including Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) trees. Most of the trees were in good health and structural condition during the time of our assessment and there were no large areas of tree decline indicative of root disease.

Six bigleaf maple trees in the northwest corner of the site appeared to be declining in health and showed structural defects. These are tree numbers 69, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83. Tree 69 had significant visible decay at the base with heavy invasive ivy climbing the trunk. This tree target the fence and property to the north and therefore is recommended for removal.

Trees 79 through 83 are part of a small cluster of trees along the western property line. We observed areas of necrotic or dead bark tissue in the upper parts of the crown. We also noted that there appeared to be issues with foliar health. Due to the location of the trees, in the event of failure they could impact the adjacent residential properties to the west or the new proposed school to the east. As bigleaf maples age and continue to grow in size, they can be prone to breakage. We recommend that these trees be removed to manage risk to the surrounding area. Alternatively, the tree foliar health could be re-assessed when the trees are in full leaf to determine if they are in a steady state of decline.

Trees 1 through 12 are located just east of the existing playground near the northern edge of the site. These trees were overall all in good condition but there was significant soil compaction at the tree bases due to heavy foot traffic. Compacted soil can limit nutrient uptake and root growth, causing trees to decline over time. In order to improve long-term soil conditions we recommend installing a coarse woodchip mulch throughout this area to depths of 3 to 6 inches. Care should be taken not to bury the trunks of the trees when installing mulch. Mulch or soil directly in contact with tree trunks can sometimes lead to bark decomposition, insect activity, or disease.

The northeastern corner of the site consisted of mostly red alder trees with scattered conifer trees. Red alder is generally a fast growing, short-lived species that is highly susceptible to decay. We observed that most of the alders throughout this section were in a state of decline. Due to location, the risk presented by these trees is relatively low, however it would be worthwhile to begin to replant with better long-term trees. We also observed a moderate volume of invasive species encroaching throughout this area including Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*) and ivy (*Hedera* spp.). As the alder trees decline, more light will be available for low-growing invasive species to continue to populate this area. The invasive plants are currently at a manageable level throughout this area and could be removed and replaced with native plants.

There is a grove of trees located at the southeast corner of the existing playfield (trees 165 through 175) that will likely require removal to construct the updated parking lot, new school building, and associated walkways. This grouping of trees was in good condition and individual trees would likely be suitable for retention if desired.

The existing courtyard just south of the main school building consists of thirty trees (trees 259 through 288). Most of these trees can likely be retained based on the current design concept for the site. Several of the fir trees in this grouping were very tall. If adjacent trees are removed, these trees should be assessed for windthrow potential. Soils throughout the courtyard were also fairly compacted due to foot traffic. We recommend installing woodchip mulch throughout the tree protection zone to promote good long-term growing conditions if this tree grove is retained.

We identified one tree along the northern boundary of the site, tree 327, that had an abnormal basal structure. The tree measured over 30 inches DSH but appeared to have originally grown out of an old stump or decayed log.

As a result, the tree had a swept base with a silted root system. We did not observe any severe defects that warrant removal, however we recommend monitoring the tree after strong weather events. A plumb bob could be installed in the tree to monitor if there is an increase in lean.

The perimeter of the site had many trees that were mostly in good condition. The majority of the Douglas-fir trees had high live crown ratios. Live crown ratio is the length of live canopy compared to the total tree length. Trees that are more open grown or were on site prior to successional vegetation typically have higher live crown ratios because sunlight was available to lower parts of the trunk. When the site was cleared for the school construction, this allowed more light to reach the perimeter trees and likely contributed to their current crown form.

When considering development for this site, trees that are more open grown with higher live crown ratios are more likely to tolerate new exposure that results from adjacent tree removals. This should be taken into consideration when determining whether a tree would have a safe and useful life expectancy after development has occurred. In general, clusters of trees should be preserved rather than individual trees.

Recommendations

- Install coarse wood chip mulch throughout tree protection areas where soil is compacted.
- Retain clusters of healthy trees wherever feasible to decrease chance of windthrow.
- Retain mature, healthy conifers and their native understory species where possible.
- Consider removing invasive species in the northeast corner of site and replanting with native species.
- Monitor tree 327 after severe storm events. Install plumb bob to monitor for increased lean if desired.
- Tree protection areas should be established prior to the commencement of site work activities, and maintained throughout all phases of development until completion. See additional Tree Protection Specifications below.

Tree Protection Specifications

- **Tree Protection Fencing:** All trees planned for retention or on neighboring properties that overhang the site shall be protected for the entire duration of the construction project. Tree protection fencing shall consist of high visibility mesh or chain link fencing installed at the extent of the tree protection area. Where trees are being retained as a group the fencing should encompass the entire area.
- **Soil Protection:** No parking, materials storage, or dumping (including excavated soils) are allowed within the tree protection area. Any heavy machinery should remain outside of the protection area unless soils are protected from the load. Acceptable methods of soil protection include applying 1 inch plywood over 3 to 4 inches of wood chip mulch, or use of Alturna mats (or equivalent product).
- **Excavation:** Excavation done at or within the tree protection area should be carefully planned to minimize disturbance. Where feasible consider using alternative methods such as pneumatic excavation which uses pressurized air to blow soil away from the root system, directional drilling to bore utility lines, or hand excavation to expose roots. Excavation done with machinery (backhoe) in proximity of trees should be performed slowly with flat front buckets, removing small amounts of soil at a time with one person on the ground spotting for roots. When roots are encountered, excavation should stop and roots should be cleanly pruned as needed so they are not ripped or torn.
- **Root Pruning:** Root pruning should be limited to the extent possible. All roots shall be pruned with a sharp saw making clean cuts. Avoid fracturing and breaking roots with excavation equipment. Root cuts shall be immediately covered with soil or mulch and kept moist.
- **Duff/Mulch:** Retain and protect as much of the existing duff and understory as possible. Retained trees in areas where there are exposed soils shall have 3 to 6 inches of wood chips applied to help prevent water evaporation and compaction. Keep mulch 1 foot away from the base of the tree.
- **Irrigation:** Retained trees may require supplemental water if construction occurs during summer drought periods.
- **Pruning:** Any pruning required for construction and safety clearance shall be done with a pruning specification provided by the project arborist in accordance with American National Standards Institute ANSI A300 Standard Practices for Pruning. Use of an arborist with an International Society of Arboriculture Certification to perform pruning is strongly advised.

Photographs



Photo 1: Looking south toward grove of trees 1 through 12 that we recommend mulching (photo credit: Tree Solutions, Inc.)



Photo 2: Looking north toward grove of trees 1 through 12 (photo credit: Tree Solutions, Inc.)



Photo 3: Looking west toward the existing grass playfield at typical trees along property borders (photo credit: Tree Solutions, Inc.)



Photo 4: Looking east toward tree grove in southeast corner of the site (photo credit: Tree Solutions, Inc.)



Photo 5: Invasive blackberry encroaching throughout northern section of property (photo credit: Tree Solutions, Inc.)



Photo 6: Tree grove located south of existing building that was in good condition (photo credit: Tree Solutions, Inc.)



Photo 7: Tree 327 that has abnormal trunk growth and should be monitored (photo credit: Tree Solutions, Inc.)

Glossary

- chlorotic:** foliage with whitish or yellowish discoloration caused by lack of chlorophyll
- codominant stems:** stems or branches of nearly equal diameter, often weakly attached (Matheny *et al.* 1998)
- cracks:** defects in trees that, if severe, may pose a risk of tree or branch failure (Lilly 2001)
- crown:** the aboveground portions of a tree (Lilly 2001)
- crown cleaning:** selective pruning to remove one or more of the following parts: dead, diseased, and/or broken branches (ANSI A300)
- DBH or DSH:** diameter at breast or standard height; the diameter of the trunk measured 54 inches (4.5 feet) above grade (Matheny *et al.* 1998)
- deciduous:** tree or other plant that loses its leaves sometime during the year and stays leafless generally during the cold season (Lilly 2001)
- epicormic:** arising from latent or adventitious buds (Lilly 2001)
- evergreen:** tree or plant that keeps its needles or leaves year round; this means for more than one growing season (Lilly 2001)
- force:** any action or influence causing an object to accelerate/decelerate. Calculated as mass multiplied by acceleration. Is a vector quantity (ISA 2013)
- ISA:** International Society of Arboriculture
- included bark:** bark that becomes embedded in a crotch between branch and trunk or between codominant stems and causes a weak structure (Lilly 2001)
- landscape function:** the environmental, aesthetic, or architectural functions that a plant can have (Lilly 2001)
- lateral:** secondary or subordinate branch (Lilly 2001)
- level(s) of assessment:** categorization of the breadth and depth of analysis used in an assessment (ISA 2013)
- mitigation:** process of reducing damages or risk (Lilly 2001)
- moment:** a turning, bending, or twisting force exerted by a lever, defined as the force (acting perpendicular to the lever) multiplied by the length of the lever (ISA 2013)
- monitoring:** keeping a close watch; performing regular checks or inspections (Lilly 2001)
- owner/manager:** the person or entity responsible for tree management or the controlling authority that regulates tree management (ISA 2013)
- pathogen:** causal agent of disease (Lilly 2001)
- phototropic growth:** growth toward light source or stimulant (Harris *et al.* 1999)
- retain and monitor:** the recommendation to keep a tree and conduct follow-up assessments after a stated inspection interval (ISA 2013)
- significant size:** a tree measuring 6" DSH or greater
- snag:** a tree left partially standing for the primary purpose of providing habitat for wildlife
- soil structure:** the arrangement of soil particles (Lilly 2001)
- structural defects:** flaws, decay, or other faults in the trunk, branches, or root collar of a tree, which may lead to failure (Lilly 2001)
- Visual Tree Assessment (VTA):** method of evaluating structural defects and stability in trees by noting the pattern of growth. Developed by Claus Mattheck (Harris, *et al.* 1999)

References

ANSI A300 (Part 1) – 2008 American National Standards Institute. American National Standard for Tree Care Operations: Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance: Standard Practices (Pruning). New York: Tree Care Industry Association, 2008.

Dunster & Associates Environmental Consultants Ltd. Assessing Trees in Urban Areas and the Urban-Rural Interface, US Release 1.0. Silverton: Pacific Northwest Chapter ISA, 2006

Lilly, Sharon. Arborists' Certification Study Guide. Champaign, IL: The International Society of Arboriculture, 2001.

Matheny, Nelda and James R. Clark. Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development. Champaign, IL: International Society of Arboriculture, 1998.

Mattheck, Claus and Helge Breloer, The Body Language of Trees.: A Handbook for Failure Analysis. London: HMSO, 1994.

Appendix A - Limits of Assignment

Unless stated otherwise: 1) information contained in this report covers only those trees that were examined and reflects the condition of those trees at the time of inspection; and 2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of the subject trees without dissection, excavation, probing, climbing, or coring unless explicitly specified. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future.

Tree Solutions did not review any reports or perform any tests related to the soil located on the subject property unless outlined in the scope of services. Tree Solutions staff are not and do not claim to be soils experts. An independent inventory and evaluation of the site's soil should be obtained by a qualified professional if an additional understanding of the site's characteristics is needed to make an informed decision.

Appendix B - Methods

We evaluated tree health and structure utilizing visual tree assessment (VTA) methods. The basis behind VTA is the identification of symptoms, which the tree produces in reaction to a weak spot or area of mechanical stress. A tree reacts to mechanical and physiological stresses by growing more vigorously to reinforce weak areas, while depriving less stressed parts (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). An understanding of the uniform stress allows us to make informed judgments about the condition of a tree.

We measured the diameter at standard height (DSH) of each tree, typically at 54 inches above grade. If a tree had multiple stems, we measured each stem individually at standard height and determined a single-stem equivalent diameter by using the method outlined in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th Edition.

Tree health considers crown indicators including foliar density, size, color, stem shoot extensions, decay, and damage. We have adapted our ratings based on the Purdue University Extension Formula Values for health condition. These values are a general representation used to assist in arborists in assigning ratings. Tree health needs to be evaluated on an individual basis and may not always fall entirely into a single category, however, I assigned a single condition rating for ease of clarity.

Excellent

Perfect specimen with excellent form and vigor, well-balanced crown. Normal to exceeding shoot length on new growth. Leaf size and color normal. Trunk is sound and solid. Root zone undisturbed. No apparent pest problems. Long safe useful life expectancy for the species.

Good

Imperfect canopy density in few parts of the tree, up to 10 percent of the canopy. Normal to less than ¼ of typical growth rate of shoots and minor deficiency in typical leaf development. Few pest issues or damage, and if they exist they are controllable or tree is reacting appropriately. Normal branch and stem development with healthy growth. Safe useful life expectancy typical for the species.

Fair

Crown decline and dieback up to 30 percent of the canopy. Leaf color is somewhat chlorotic/necrotic with smaller leaves and “off” coloration. Shoot extensions indicate some stunting and stressed growing conditions. Stress cone crop is clearly visible. Obvious signs of pest problems contributing to a lesser condition. Control might be possible. I found some decay areas in the main stem and branches. Below average safe useful life expectancy

Poor

Lacking full crown, more than 50 percent decline and dieback, especially affecting larger branches. Stunting of shoots is obvious with little evidence of growth on smaller stems. Leaf size and color reveals overall stress in the plant. Insect or disease infestation may be severe and uncontrollable. Extensive decay or hollows in branches and trunk. Short safe useful life expectancy.

Tree health condition ratings have been adapted from the Purdue University Extension bulletin FNR-473-W - Tree Appraisal

Appendix C - Assumptions & Limiting Conditions

1. Consultant assumes that any legal description provided to Consultant is correct and that title to property is good and marketable. Consultant assumes no responsibility for legal matters. Consultant assumes all property appraised or evaluated is free and clear, and is under responsible ownership and competent management.
2. Consultant assumes that the property and its use do not violate applicable codes, ordinances, statutes or regulations.
3. Although Consultant has taken care to obtain all information from reliable sources and to verify the data insofar as possible, Consultant does not guarantee and is not responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
4. Client may not require Consultant to testify or attend court by reason of any report unless mutually satisfactory contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such Services as described in the Consulting Arborist Agreement.
5. Unless otherwise required by law, possession of this report does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any person other than the person to whom it is addressed, without the prior express written consent of the Consultant.
6. Unless otherwise required by law, no part of this report shall be conveyed by any person, including the Client, the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales or other media without the Consultant's prior express written consent.
7. This report and any values expressed herein represent the opinion of the Consultant, and the Consultant's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specific value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event or upon any finding to be reported.
8. All photographs included in this report were taken by Tree Solutions Inc. during the documented site visit, unless otherwise noted.
9. Sketches, drawings and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of any information generated by architects, engineers or other consultants and any sketches, drawings or photographs is for the express purpose of coordination and ease of reference only. Inclusion of such information on any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation by Consultant as to the sufficiency or accuracy of the information.
10. Unless otherwise agreed, (1) information contained in this report covers only the items examined and reflects the condition of the those items at the time of inspection; and (2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, climbing, or coring. Consultant makes no warranty or guarantee, express or implied, that the problems or deficiencies of the plans or property in question may not arise in the future.
11. Loss or alteration of any part of this Agreement invalidates the entire report.

Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
1	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	34.3	Good	Good	15	Mulch.	Multistem: 24.4, 24.1; thin crown, compacted soils.
2	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	18.5	Good	Good	10	Mulch.	Shallow roots.
3	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	13.9	Good	Good	12	Mulch.	Multistem: 11, 8.5.
4	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	19.0	Good	Good	11	Mulch.	
5	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	19.5	Good	Good	20	Mulch.	Buried trunk.
6	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.7	Good	Good	17	Mulch.	Buried trunk.
7	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	13.7	Good	Good	10	Mulch.	
8	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	18.4	Good	Good	15	Mulch.	
9	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	27.0	Good	Good	16	Mulch.	Buried trunk.
10	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	15.6	Good	Good	12	Mulch.	Buried trunk.
11	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	34.4	Good	Good	24	Mulch.	Top previously broken, new reiteration looks good.
12	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	29.4	Good	Good	24	Mulch.	
13	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	12.2	Good	Good	12		
14	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11.2	Good	Good	7		
15	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.0	Good	Good	19		
16	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	16.8	Good	Good	11		Swept base.
17	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11.0	Good	Good	13		
18	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.2	Good	Good	24		
19	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	5.8	Fair	Fair	7		Suppressed.
20	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	6.2	Fair	Fair	4		Suppressed.
21	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	6.1	Good	Good	6		

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22	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	12.0	Good	Good	17		
23	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	26.5	Good	Good	17		Ivy on trunk.
24	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	10.8	Good	Good	9		
25	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	28.2	Good	Good	15		
26	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	23.9	Good	Good	18		Some overextended branches.
27	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	16.1	Good	Fair	10		Large area visible decay at base.
28	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	17.8	Good	Good	10		Multistem: 15.4, 5, 8.5.
29	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	13.7	Good	Good	12		Multistem: 12.5 & 5.5.
30	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.5	Good	Good	17		Heavy epicormic sprouting.
31	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.2	Good	Good	12		
32	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.3	Good	Good	13		
33	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	25.7	Good	Good	28		
34	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	21.4	Good	Good	13		
35	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	15.3	Good	Good	22		
36	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	7.0	Good	Good	13		
37	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	13.7	Good	Good	13		
38	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	18.2	Good	Good	16		
39	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	7.4	Good	Good	4		Small crown.

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40	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	6.1	Good	Good	5		
41	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	8.4	Good	Good	12		
42	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	8.4	Good	Good	10		Suppressed.
43	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.3	Good	Good	10		
44	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.2	Good	Good	10		
45	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.4	Good	Good	18		
46	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.3	Good	Good	15		
47	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	8.0	Fair	Fair	9		Dead top.
48	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.0	Good	Good	12		
49	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	20.3	Good	Good	17		
50	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	25.4	Good	Good	17		
51	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	7.4	Fair	Fair	8		Dead top.
52	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	8.6	Good	Fair	7		Broken top.
53	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	20.6	Good	Good	16		
54	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	32.0	Good	Good	27		
55	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	11.2	Good	Good	25		
56	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow	7.5	Poor	Poor	12		Multistem: 4, 5, 4; nearly dead.
57	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.1	Good	Good	15		Codominant trunks at 6 feet, included bark.

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58	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	27.5	Good	Good	17		
59	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	14.0	Good	Good	17		
60	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	29.3	Good	Good	18		Previous branch tearouts.
61	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	32.2	Good	Good	18		
62	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	9.5	Good	Good	16		
63	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.9	Good	Good	10		
64	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.0	Good	Good	16		Phototropic to south.
65	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	37.6	Good	Fair	30		Multistem: 21, 21, 23.
66	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	5.1	Good	Good	4		
67	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	13.5	Good	Good	16		
68	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	7.5	Good	Good	10		
69	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	23.2	Poor	Poor	20	Remove.	Multistem: 16.8 & 16; decay at base, crown dieback.
70	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	28.5	Fair	Fair	30		Multistem: 19.5, 17.7, 11; heavy ivy, dieback.
71	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	27.2	Good	Good	14		
72	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.7	Good	Fair	13		Broken parts.
73	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.5	Fair	Fair	11		Partial failure but corrected, stunted down with sprouts.
74	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	14.8	Good	Good	22		
75	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	18.5	Good	Good	22		Multistem: 14.2, 11.8.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
76	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	30.9	Good	Good	17		
77	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	12.7	Good	Fair	13		Swept base, partial failure, roots pulled up.
78	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	24.2	Good	Good	15		
79	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	24.3	Poor	Fair	28	Remove.	Cluster is declining .
80	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	31.3	Poor	Fair	28	Remove.	Multistem: 22.5 & 21.8; codominant at base, ivy.
81	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	8.2	Poor	Fair	17	Remove.	Crown to west.
82	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	14.8	Poor	Fair	15	Remove.	
83	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	22.0	Poor	Fair	17	Remove.	
84	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	32.3	Good	Good	25		Sap flow at base.
85	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	42.0	Good	Good	25		Swelling at base.
86	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	20.6	Good	Fair	17		Codominant top, heavy sap flow.
87	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	26.0	Good	Good	16		On both properties.
88	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	6.4	Good	Good	6		
89	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	35.0	Good	Good	22	Crown pruning & management	
90	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.2	Good	Good	20		
91	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.4	Good	Good	11		
92	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	6.8	Good	Good	8		
93	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	12.8	Fair	Fair	17		

Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
94	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	8.5	Good	Good	8		
95	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	22.7	Good	Good	15		
96	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	6.4	Good	Good	6		
97	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.0	Fair	Fair	22		
98	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	28.4	Fair	Fair	20		Multistem: 22 & 18; codominant at base, roots intertwine with cedar.
99	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	15.8	Good	Good	14		
100	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	24.0	Good	Good	15		
101	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.3	Good	Fair	16		Tearout possible decay.
102	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	24.3	Good	Good	16		Trunk wound.
103	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	15.0	Good	Good	15		
104	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.5	Good	Good	16		
105	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	25.0	Good	Good	18		
106	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	12.5	Good	Fair	17		
107	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	15.0	Good	Good	11		
108	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	8.9	Good	Good	15		Multistem: 6.1, 5, 4.1.
109	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	20.0	Good	Good	14		
110	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	21.0	Good	Good	16		
111	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11.0	Good	Fair	8		

Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
112	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	20.0	Good	Fair	17		Multistem: 12 & 16.
113	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	23.1	Good	Good	18		
114	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	22.1	Good	Good	18		
115	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	7.3	Fair	Fair	12		
116	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.2	Good	Good	15		
117	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.0	Good	Good	12		
118	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	26.2	Good	Good	17		
119	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.3	Good	Good	13		
120	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.1	Good	Good	6		Broken top.
121	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.3	Good	Good	14		
122	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	7.0	Fair	Fair	10		Decay in trunk.
123	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.7	Good	Good	17		
124	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11.2	Good	Good	6		
125	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.7	Good	Fair	10		Multistem: 7.2 & 6.5.
126	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	22.2	Good	Fair	16		Multistem: 12.5 & 18.3.
127	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.7	Good	Good	15		
128	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.2	Good	Good	11		
129	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.7	Good	Good	12		

Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
130	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.3	Good	Good	5		
131	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	23.0	Good	Good	19		Heavy pitching at base.
132	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	19.8	Good	Fair	20		
133	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	15.2	Good	Good	15		
134	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.5	Good	Good	17		
135	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	24.5	Good	Good	15		Leans north corrected.
136	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	15.4	Good	Good	18		
137	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11.5	Fair	Fair	16		Trunk decay.
138	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	12.2	Good	Good	15		
139	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.5	Good	Good	15		
140	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	8.7	Good	Good	16		
141	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.0	Good	Good	6		
142	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	32.5	Fair	Fair	23		Dead top 20 feet.
143	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.3	Good	Good	15		
144	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.3	Good	Good	10		
145	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	29.6	Good	Good	20		
146	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	18.6	Good	Fair	17		
147	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.5	Fair	Fair	8		Broken top small crown.



Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
148	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	22.4	Good	Fair	18		Broken top.
149	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	19.2	Good	Good	13		
150	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.8	Good	Good	20		
151	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.0	Good	Good	20		
152	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	11.3	Poor	Poor	11		Nearly dead.
153	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	8.7	Fair	Fair	12		
154	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	24.5	Good	Good	15		
155	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	23.0	Good	Good	16		
156	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.0	Good	Fair	17		Large trunk tearout good new growth.
157	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	19.3	Good	Good	15		
158	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.2	Good	Good	17		
159	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	17.2	Good	Good	16		
160	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	16.5	Good	Good	18		
161	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.9	Good	Fair	18		
162	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	23.5	Good	Good	18		Many broken branches.
163	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.3	Good	Good	10		
164	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	10.5	Good	Good	10		
165	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.7	Good	Good	17		



Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
166	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	29.5	Good	Good	17		Root decay and surface roots.
167	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	14.8	Good	Good	16		
168	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.2	Good	Good	13		
169	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.0	Good	Good	18		
170	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	19.4	Good	Good	15		
171	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11.5	Good	Good	10		
172	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	10.3	Good	Good	8		
173	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	24.0	Good	Good	16		
174	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	29.4	Good	Fair	17		Multistem: 13,17,14.5,14.
175	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir		Good	Good			
176	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	15.2	Good	Fair	10		Multistem: 8.5, 3.3, 7.7, 8.3, 4.5.
177	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	7.7	Good	Good	16		
178	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir	15.0	Good	Good	12		
179	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	10.6	Good	Good	12		
180	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	7.3	Good	Good	10		
181	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	7.7	Good	Good	13		
182	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.5	Good	Good	15		
183	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.2	Good	Good	17		



Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
184	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.0	Good	Good	12		
185	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	8.2	Good	Good	13		
186	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	6.0	Good	Good	9		Multistem: 3, 2, 3, 2.5, 2.8.
187	<i>Malus sp</i>	Apple	6.0	Good	Good	12		
188	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	18.0	Good	Fair	16		Multistem: 6.5, 6, 5.3, 6.2, 5, 7, 7, 7.5.
189	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	14.4	Good	Good	15		Multistem: 8.5, 9.2, 7.2.
190	<i>Malus sp</i>	Apple	5.1	Fair	Fair	12		
191	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	11.0	Good	Good	12		
192	<i>Malus sp</i>	Apple	6.0	Good	Good	13		
193	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	11.2	Good	Good	16		
194	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese flowering cherry	11.8	Good	Fair	16		Multistem: 7.5, 7, 4, 4.2; some cherry bark tortrix.
195	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	8.1	Good	Fair	16		Multistem: 4.4, 2.5, 3.5, 3, 3, 3.
196	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese flowering cherry	14.6	Good	Fair	18		Multistem: 9.5, 7.7, 8; some cherry bark tortrix.
197	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	7.0	Good	Good	11		
198	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	6.8	Good	Good	11		
199	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.1	Good	Good	15		
296	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	36.1	Good	Good	16		
297	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	6.7	Poor	Fair	10		Crown damage.
298	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	10.9	Good	Good	10		Swept base partial failure.
299	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	8.3	Good	Good	10		
300	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	15.6	Poor	Fair	10		

Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
301	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11.0	Fair	Poor	13		Covered in ivy, lost top.
302	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	9.3	Poor	Poor	8		In decline, ivy covered.
303	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	20.8	Fair	Fair	17		Broken top.
304	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	15.0	Good	Fair	16		
305	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	9.2	Fair	Fair	15		
306	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	17.6	Poor	Poor	18		Broken top, trunk decay, moderate risk to adjacent site.
307	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.5	Good	Good	15		
308	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	4.8	Good	Good	7		
309	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	15.5	Fair	Fair	16		Stilted roots, low LCR, thin crown.
310	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	21.2	Good	Good	17		
311	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.4	Good	Good	15		
312	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	11.0	Fair	Fair	17		Broken top, sparse.
313	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	11.8	Good	Good	13		
314	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	14.3	Poor	Poor	8	Snag.	
315	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	32.3	Good	Fair	19		Multistem: 29.2,13.9; narrow trunk angle at base.
316	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	5.5	Good	Good	6		
317	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	14.2	Good	Fair	23		
318	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.4	Good	Good	9		
319	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	15.3	Fair	Fair	13		Declining top.
320	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly	8.6	Good	Good	10		Multistem: 7 & 5.
321	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly	5.5	Good	Good	5		
322	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	10.2	Good	Good	10		
323	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	8.0	Good	Good	8		
324	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	11.2	Poor	Poor	10		
325	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	47.2	Good	Good	17		Excellent tree.

Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
326	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.3	Good	Good	14		
327	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	30.2	Good	Good	21	Add a plum bob to monitor lean.	Unusual base, good to monitor after severe storm.
328	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	18.5	Good	Good	20		
329	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	6.3	Fair	Good	11		
330	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	12.0	Good	Good	16		
331	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.0	Good	Good	16		
332	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	10.0	Good	Good	15		Top suppressed.
333	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	14.3	Good	Good	17		
334	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	10.7	Good	Good	15		
335	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	39.2	Good	Good	25		Nice tree.
336	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	8.1	Good	Good	18		
337	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	8.9	Good	Good	9		
338	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	5.7	Good	Good	6		
339	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	7.1	Good	Good	7		Multistem: 5,3,7,3.4.
340	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	5.0	Good	Good	6		
341	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Mountain ash	9.8	Poor	Poor	12		Multistem: 6.3 & 7.5.
342	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow	5.8	Fair	Fair	5		Dead sections in crown.
343	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	4.8	Good	Good	4		
344	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	5.9	Good	Good	10		
345	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	7.8	Fair	Fair	8		Trunk decay.
346	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	25.5	Good	Good	15		

Table of Trees
Sunrise Elementary School
2323 39th Ave SE - Puyallup, WA 98374

Date of Inventory: 04.11.2017

Table Prepared: 05.16.2017

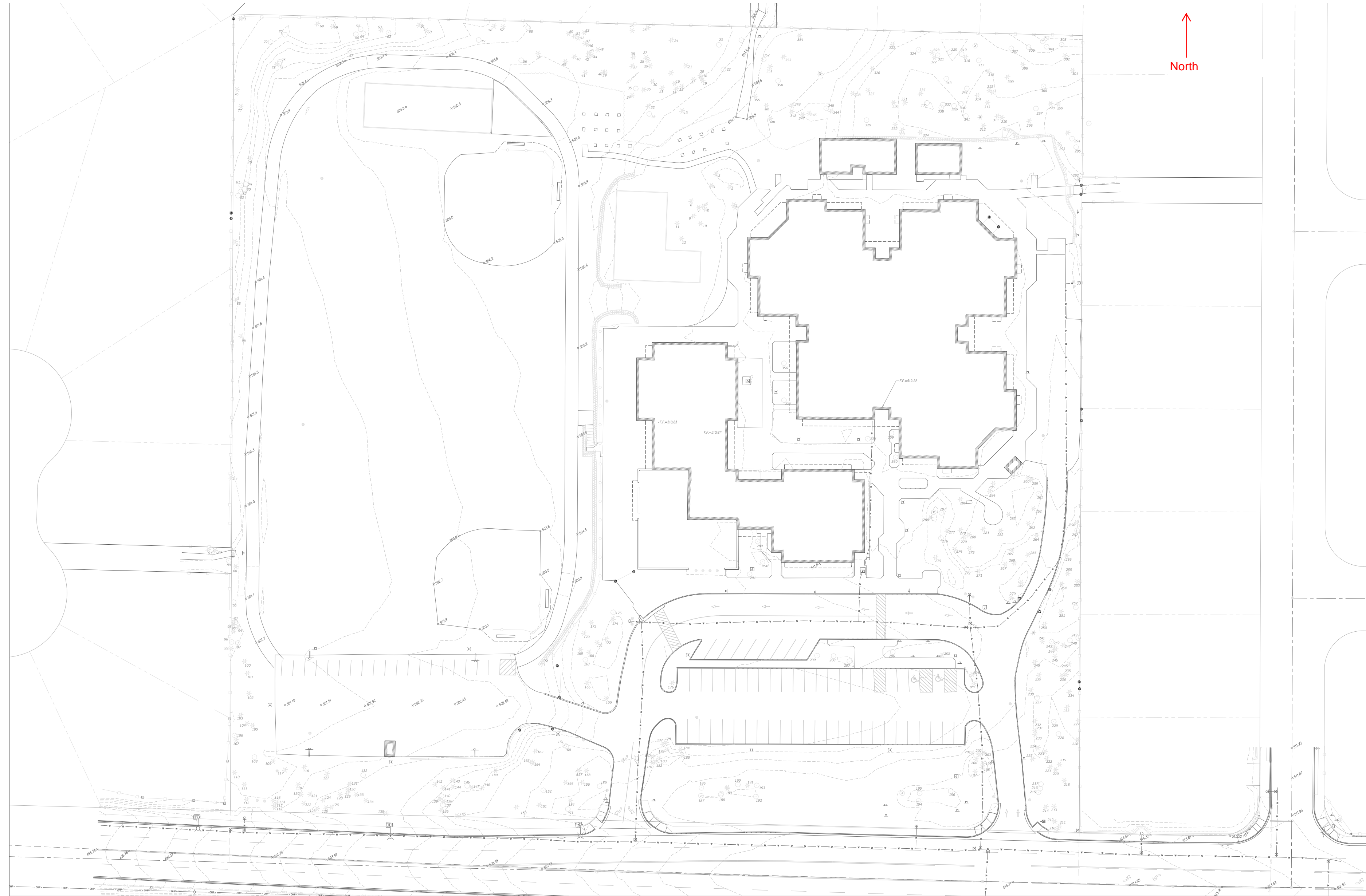
Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip Line (feet)	Recommended Action	Notes
347	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	18.3	Good	Good	15		
348	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	21.0	Good	Good	15		
349	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	23.0	Good	Good	15		
350	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.0	Good	Good	15		
351	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	18.8	Good	Fair	16		Nurse stump.
352	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	7.0	Good	Fair	11		
353	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	43.0	Good	Good	17		
354	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	36.9	Good	Fair	16		Codominant at 4 feet.
355	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	31.9	Good	Good	25		
356	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	10.3	Good	Good	10		Multistem: 8.5,4,4.2.
357	<i>Prunus sp</i>	Flowering cherry	3.0	Good	Good	5		
358	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	6.0	Fair	Fair	8		Multistem: 3,3,3,3; slow growth, topping cuts.
359	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	4.2	Poor	Poor	5		Multistem: 3,3; decay and dieback.
360	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	8.4	Fair	Fair	9		Multistem: 4.5,3.5,4.8,3.8; small areas of decay.

Additional notes:

DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) is measured 4.5 feet above grade.

Multi-stem trees are noted, and a single stem equivalent is calculated using the method defined in the Guide for Plant Appraisal 9th Ed.

Drip line is measured from the center of the tree to the outermost extent of the canopy



↑
North

Sunrise Elementary School
Puyallup School District
Site Map with Tree Locations and Numbers
May 16, 2017