



CERTIFIED ARBORIST REPORT

October 28, 2014

City of Sandy (Oregon)
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This report has been prepared to independently address the current condition of a trees located within the City of Sandy, Oregon.

The report provides an opinion as to the current condition of the trees and any recommendations for services.

As the techniques and terminology of the Arboriculture industry are continuously evolving, we have provided some brief descriptions to assist with the review and understanding of this report.

This report was completed, reviewed and approved by the undersigned Certified Arborist and owner of Earth Care Designs, LLC dba Oregon Tree Care.

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TERMINOLOGY

Co-dominant Tree: A tree that extends its crown into the canopy and receives direct sunlight from above but limited sunlight from the sides. One or more sides of a co-dominant tree are crowded by the crowns of dominant trees. This also commonly refers to trees with multiple trunks and/or tops.

Crown Thinning: This reduces the amount of foliage in the top third of the tree to limit growth, increase light penetration and to allow for wind to pass through more freely (often referred to as “wind sail”).

Crown Reduction: By selectively pruning at the appropriate junctions, the stress load caused by excessive weight and foliage can be reduced. This practice is generally done when a tree is off balance due to limited growing conditions.

Nurse Stump: A stump providing a platform for new tree to grow.

Pruning: The act of sawing or cutting branches from a living tree generally involving thinning, deadwood removal and weight reduction to improve the overall health of a tree. The species and size/age of the tree will determine the proper amount of reduction and type of cuts performed.

Stress: Unfavorable deviation from normal. In arboriculture, the adverse alteration of tree health by abiotic or biotic factors.

SITE REVIEW

1. Meinig Park

- a. Cedar (located near light pole)
 - i. Co-dominate crown
 - ii. Recommendation: Reduction to remaining co-dominate crown.
- b. Cedar (located along fence line)
 - i. Growing on nurse stump, tree appears vigorous
 - ii. Recommendation: Reduction to minimize mass and weight.
- c. Wildlife Trees (misc trees located around property)
 - i. Trees appear vigorous
 - ii. Recommendation: Proactive reduction to minimize failure potential.
- d. Cedar (located near gazebo)
 - i. Co-dominate, tree appears vigorous
 - ii. Recommendation: Proactive reduction needed to minimize failure potential.
- e. Grand Firs (2 total located near walkway and parking lot)
 - i. Both are co-dominant
 - ii. Recommendation: Reduction up to 25% on sub-dominate leaders. Thinning of upper crown up to 15%.
- f. Cedar (located near creek and bridge)
 - i. Tree appears vigorous

- ii. Recommendation: Proactive crown thinning up to 25%
- g. Cedar & Grand-fir (mature trees around park)
 - i. Trees appear vigorous with minimal threat
 - ii. Recommendation: Proactive pruning to trees with large co-dominate trunks and leaders to mitigate any potential threat and keep the trees healthy and safe.

2. Timberline Park

- a. Hemlock (2 total)
 - i. Trees appear to be declining from last assessment
 - ii. Recommendation: Removal due to continued decline

3. Bornstedt & Galloway

- a. Douglas-fir
 - i. Co-dominate, one of trunks appears to be declining from last assessment due to stress from the root loss during construction. It will continue to decline and lacks vigor.
 - ii. Recommendation: Removal due to continued decline and failure potential

4. 36760 Hamilton Ridge Drive

- a. Hemlock
 - i. Tree growing from large, decaying nurse stump
 - ii. Recommendation: Reduction up to 40% and leave as a habitat tree. This allows the roots to stay intact for the integrity of the hillside while removing the potential hazard of tree failure. Full removal of the tree is not recommended due to the location on the hillside.

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