



10. Tree Report

Uhacz Subdivision Preliminary Tree Report

Date: March 2026

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Site Information: 27429 SE 15th Street
Camas, WA 98607
Parcel #178413-000



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Tree Report

UHACZ SUBDIVISION

CAMAS, WASHINGTON

Location

The project site is located at 27429 SE 15th Street, (Parcel Serial No. 178413-000) in the City of Camas, Clark County, Washington.

General Site Notes

This Tree Plan consists of a written report with tree density calculations, Site Plan, Tree Protection Plan, and Landscape Plan.

This report is for the net developable area (6.35 acres) of the proposed residential subdivision. The existing site is occupied by several structures and consists of open fields with several small stands of trees. The proposed development will result in 32 single-family residential lots with tracts set aside for open space, a stormwater facility, and parking. Tree protection will be established at the beginning of development and be maintained through the entire length of the development. See Appendix A for additional information regarding the described trees in the detailed tree inventory table. The site consists of 95 on-site and line trees over 6 inches in diameter. Due to the planned site development and high potential for extensive root impacts from site grading, 92 on-site trees are proposed for removal & 3 line trees are planned for retention.

On-Site Tree Condition

Two small stands of Douglas-fir in the middle of the property comprise most of the trees on site. A row of Leyland Cypress lines the site's southern border, and a variety of native and landscape trees are scattered across the rest of the property. The health and structure of on-site trees range from poor to good based on conditions observed during a site visit on February 11th, 2026. Tree removal was recommended based on location, root impact from development activities and higher likelihood of failure due to windthrow. Review of on-site trees was based on the site being fully developed and impacts to future site improvements.

Off-Site Trees

Most of the site is bordered by farmland or recent residential development and there are very few adjacent off-site trees. The few off-site trees that do exist can be found in the northeastern, northwestern, and southwestern corners of the property. Most off-site trees should be minimally impacted based on the location where development will happen. All off-site trees will be protected with tree protection measures as further described in this report and on the Preliminary Tree Preservation Plans (Appendix B).

Tree Density Calculations

The total site area is 6.98 acres with 0.63 acres set aside for open space and right-of-way which results in a net site area of 6.35 acres. Per Chapter 18.13.051 of the City of Camas municipal code, the City requires 20 tree units per acre or a total of 127 tree units (20*6.35 acres) for this site. Table 1 summarizes the tree units required, removed, retained, and proposed for the entire site. All trees, both retained and removed, are detailed on the Preliminary Tree Preservation and Removal Plans found in Appendix B and in the Detailed Tree Inventory found in Appendix A. The proposed trees are detailed within the Tree Planting Plan in Appendix C.

	Net Site Area (Acres)	Tree Units Required	Tree Units Existing	Tree Units Removed	Tree Units Retained	Proposed Tree Units	Total Tree Units
Overall	6.35	127	463	452	11	116	127

Table 1: Summary of Tree Units

Designing for Tree Preservation

Designing for tree preservation means that trees are considered an important project feature. The goal of tree preservation is to have trees remain safe assets to the site for years to come. Trees that are preserved must be carefully selected to make sure that they will survive the construction impacts, adapt to the new environment, and perform well in the new landscape. An assessment of suitability for preservation evaluates tree health, structure, age, and species factors. The consultant gathers information on the individual trees and makes recommendations as to which trees are suitable for preservation, and how much undisturbed space they will require. The consultant also provides specific guidelines regarding grading, drainage, trenching, protected areas, root pruning, etc.

Tree Characteristics and Their Suitability for Preservation:

Trees vary in their suitability for preservation both based on their inherent characteristics and their future response to construction impacts. Trees that are structurally unstable, in poor health, or are unlikely to survive construction impacts could be a dangerous liability to future neighborhoods. A good tree preservation plan will call for the pre-construction removal of trees likely to die or to become a tree with a higher than acceptable risk of failure after construction. The factors to be evaluated are:

Tree Health-Healthy, vigorous trees are more adaptable than non-vigorous trees to tolerate construction related stresses such as root removal, changes in grade, changes in soil moisture, and soil compaction. These healthy trees are also better able to adapt to the changed site conditions that occur after development.

Tree Structure-Trees with defects such as decayed wood, poor crown structure from past manual “topping” or natural broken tops, and co-dominant trunks with poor attachments are not suitable for preservation in areas where people or property could be injured or damaged. Such defects cannot be treated and may lead to failure.

Species-Although trees require protection to avoid injury, species vary widely in their ability to withstand damage and changes in their environment.

Tree Age-As a tree ages, its capacity to overcome injury, adapt to changes in its site environment, and to resist pests declines. For these reasons, mature and over-mature trees are less adaptable to tolerate construction impacts and remain assets than are young and semi-mature trees. Young vigorous trees are able to generate new tissue and adapt to a new environment better than old trees.

Tree Size/Height-Larger, taller trees are capable of hitting targets a greater distance away from the tree and cause greater damage. Taller trees also provide a larger wind “sail”, catching more wind and being more prone to blowing down in a large storm. Coupling this “sail” effect with the structural weakening of root removal/disturbance can lead to a higher than acceptable windthrow risk.

Tree Location-The best candidates for preservation are single trees that developed as individual specimens, as they typically have uniform canopies and well tapered trunks. Trees that grow in groups do not function well as

individuals. They often have tall, poorly shaped trunks, irregularly shaped crowns, and are prone to failure and decline when their neighbors are removed.

The arboricultural consultant weighs each of the above factors and makes recommendations as to which trees are likely to thrive and be a long-term asset to the new development, as well as recommendations to remove those trees that will likely have an unacceptable risk of failure and become a liability in the new development.

Guidelines for the Area Required to Preserve a Tree:

In order to preserve a tree, an area around that tree must be protected to ensure that the tree is not physically damaged and that the roots are protected. A method to calculate this area, utilizes the diameter at breast height (DBH), species, and age. The DBH is multiplied by a factor (the factor is based on the tree age and the species tolerance for disturbance) from 0.5 feet radius to 1.5 feet radius (from the trunk-often 1 foot radius per inch DBH is used for an average), and this area is called the “Optimal Tree Protection Zone”. The general guidelines for preservation are that you do not want to disturb more than 1/3 of this area, but that with healthy vigorous trees, up to 50% of the area could be disturbed. In addition to these percentages, excavation should not take place within 10 feet of the base of a tree to avoid the loss of structural roots.

How to Preserve Trees During Construction:

The portion of the “Optimal Tree Protection Zone” that is being protected must be fenced off (with a “substantial” fence). Within this area, no soil disturbance, including stripping is permitted. The natural grade is to be maintained, and no storage or dumping of materials, parking, etc. will be allowed within this zone without the approval of the arboricultural consultant. This tree protection fence should remain in place through the construction of the dwellings.

Excavation Within the “Optimal Tree Protection Zone”:

Where there is excavation proposed within an “Optimal Tree Protection Zone” (outside of the protected zone fenced off above), it will be important for the contractor to prune the roots along the excavation lines. These roots should be pruned in the following manner:

- Excavation in the top 24” of the soil in the critical root zone area should begin at the excavation line that is closest to the tree.
- The excavation should be done by hand/shovel or with a backhoe and a man with a shovel, pruning shears and a pruning saw.
- If done by hand all roots 1” or larger should be pruned at the excavation line.
- If done with a backhoe (most likely scenario) then the operator needs to start the cut at the excavation line and carefully “feel” for roots/resistance. When there is resistance, the man with the shovel hand digs around the roots and prunes the roots larger than 1” diameter.
- The backhoe is to remain off of the tree roots to be saved at all times.
- The work will be done under the supervision of the Project Consulting Arborist.

The above system works well and can be done quickly. The key is to avoid pulling on the roots larger than 1” diameter, potentially resulting in damage to roots between the excavation line and the tree.

How Trees Die:

Natural tree death is frequently a slow and complex process generally with a gradual decline involving a number of factors. Most trees die from one of three causes: (1) structural failure, (2) environmental degradation, or (3) pest infestation. Generally, trees die from a combination of factors. Trees weakened by changes in their environment (such as construction impacts) become more susceptible to infestation by disease and insects. Most individual trees survive for only a fraction of the potential lifespan of the species. Soil compaction, changes

in grade, mechanical injury, changes in the environment around the tree, and changes in drainage may not kill the tree themselves, but they may weaken the tree to a point that death occurs by another cause. Prevention of stress and the maintenance of health are the key elements of tree longevity.

What is “Tree Topping” and How Does It Damage a Tree?

Tree Topping is a pruning technique to reduce the height by cutting the central leader. This method of pruning is very detrimental to trees and not considered a good practice. Trees are generally topped by unknowledgeable pruners in order to lower the height of the tree and minimize the chance of windthrow by reducing the tree’s wind profile. The large stub of a topped tree has a difficult time forming callus over the wound. The terminal location of these cuts, as well as their large diameter, prevents the tree’s chemically based natural defense system from doing its job. The stubs are highly vulnerable to both insect invasion and the spores of decay fungi. If decay is already present, topping will speed the spread of the disease. The tree reacts to the topping cut by producing multiple shoots below the cut. These shoots develop from buds near the surface of the topping cut. Unlike normal branches that develop in a socket of overlapping wood tissues, these new shoots are anchored only in the outermost layers of the bole. These new shoots grow quickly, and are prone to breaking, especially during windy conditions. For all of these reasons, trees that have been topped pose a danger to life and safety and are recommended for removal.

Development Impacts Affecting Preserved Trees:

Construction of the site improvements generally consists of cut and fills (grading), construction of retaining walls, trenching for the wet and dry utilities, coring of roads and placement of aggregate and pavement. During this work, adjacent soil areas outside of the grading can be compacted by heavy equipment driving over it. The grading and placement of utility trenches (and subsequent pipe bedding), and retaining walls can also affect the local water table.

Construction of the buildings and landscaping requires foundation placement, pruning of trees near the buildings under construction, and the installation of lawn irrigation systems. During this work, adjacent soil areas outside of the work area can be compacted by equipment driving over it.

Impacts during development may require the removal of additional trees shown to be preserved on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix B).

Future Condition of Trees on the Site:

The characteristics of the individual tree are a guide to how well that tree will respond to site disturbance. Larger trees have correspondingly larger root zones. Older trees are less resilient to disturbance. Unhealthy trees are less resilient to disturbance than healthy trees.

Development of this site will result in a large area of disturbance. The disturbance to the on-site trees will occur during the site grading. The trees planned for retention are relatively healthy, but proper protection methods should be followed per this document to provide the greatest opportunity for survival following development.

Windthrow Potential

The trees on-site have been evaluated for windthrow based on factors including, but not limited to soil conditions, tree health, tree structure, prevailing wind direction, and past evidence of wind damage. Windthrow is defined as full tree failure in the form of trunk breakage or root ball overturning. It should be understood that proposed retained trees are still susceptible to partial tree failure from wind exposure.

Refer to the tree inventory table in Appendix A for specific tree conditions at risk of single part failure and recommendations for risk reduction as well as a windthrow rating. A windthrow rating of A, B or C was assigned to each tree that was evaluated; with A being the least windthrow resistant, B being more windthrow resistant than A, and C being the most windthrow resistant. The trees planned for retention have been selected because of their good taper, overall structure, health, and location to site impacts. Existing wind conditions of the site are relatively high with prevailing winds coming from the south and southwest. The windthrow potential of the site, post construction, should remain similar to the existing site conditions.

Soils

Soils on-site are comprised of Hesson Clay Loam, Olympic Clay Loam, and Olympic Stony Clay Loam, with slopes ranging from 0 to 30 percent. These soils are described as deep and well-drained per the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey. However, a geotechnical investigation was completed on the project site by Columbia West Engineering, Inc., and found that the soils on-site have poor drainage and negligible stormwater infiltration. See the preliminary project TIR for more information. Given the reduced soil permeability, impacts to the trees' root systems are more critically detrimental to the health of the trees.

Tree Protection Plan

See the plans found in Appendix B.

Planting Plan

44 street trees and 72 site trees are proposed to be planted to meet landscape requirements. The total number of trees to be planted will be 116, which, when added to the 11 tree units being retained, results in 127 tree units and meets the tree density requirement of 127 tree units. If later determined necessary, Per Section 18.13.050 of Chapter 18 of the City of Camas Municipal Code, replacement trees shall optimize tree diversity by including a minimum of 60% native species and at least 50% evergreen. For this site, the required deciduous tree needs to be 2" or greater while a conifer tree needs to be a minimum of 5' tall. See Appendix C for the Tree Planting Plan.

Hazard Assessment

Hazard assessment of on-site trees was not performed for each tree during the initial arborist site assessment. However, general hazards may have been identified and reported in the Tree Inventory Table (Appendix A) as they were encountered during the site visit. Once development activities are complete, a hazard assessment is recommended on retained trees to review previously unseen defects or damages done to retained trees during land clearing and development activities. At that time, additional tree removal may be necessary for hazard abatement. If additional tree removal is necessary, an analysis will be submitted to the city to show that code will be met with any additional tree removal.

Conclusion

The development of the 6.35-acre site proposes to remove 92 on-site trees. Of the existing trees, 3 line trees and all off-site trees will be retained. 44 street trees and 72 site trees will be planted to meet landscape requirements. This tree report is only for the overall site development activities and tree protection measures outlined on the Tree Preservation Plan and for the protection of the existing trees from the overall proposed development. This does not include the construction of building foundations for each lot.

Arborist Disclosure Statement

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. The Client and Jurisdiction may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that 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 or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

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.



BENNETT R. KOCSIS

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: PN 8877A
EXPIRATION DATE: 12/31/2028

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. H. Kocsis'.



Appendix A: Detailed Tree Inventory Table

Detailed Tree Inventory for Uhacz Subdivision

AKS Job No. 12533 - Evaluation Date: 2/11/2026 - Evaluated By: BRK

Tree #	DBH (in.)	Tree Species Common Name (<i>Scientific name</i>)	Tree Units Initial	Condition/Comments	Windthrow Rating	Reason for Removal	Tree Units Retained
10001	35	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	0	OFFSITE; Evaluated from behind a fence; Crooked bole; Some dieback; Low vigor	B	Preserve	0
10702	5	Cherry (<i>Prunus spp.</i>)	0	OFFSITE; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
10703	6	Cherry (<i>Prunus spp.</i>)	0	OFFSITE; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
10704	5	Cherry (<i>Prunus spp.</i>)	0	OFFSITE; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
10705	4	Cherry (<i>Prunus spp.</i>)	0	OFFSITE; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
10912	7, 9	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10913	8, 12	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	3	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10914	8, 8, 9, 9	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	5	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10915	14	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10916	12	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10917	14	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10918	9	Sweet Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	2	Codominant stems; Sparse canopy	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10919	6, 6, 6, 6, 6	English Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	3	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10920	14	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10930	14	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10931	6, 6, 8	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10932	6, 9, 10	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	4	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10933	6, 11	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10934	10	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10935	8, 10	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	3	codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10936	12	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10937	10	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10938	6, 6, 6, 7	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	3	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10939	6, 8	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10940	6, 6, 8	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10941	6, 7, 14	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	5	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10942	7, 9	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10943	6, 8, 14	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	5	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10944	10	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10945	9, 9	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	3	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10946	6, 9	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10947	11	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10948	6, 6, 7	Willow (<i>Salix spp.</i>)	2	Dead and broken limbs	B	Within building setback	0
10949	33	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	13	Cavity; Epicormic sprouts; Asymmetrical canopy (W)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10950	29	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	11	Some dieback; Asymmetrical canopy (W)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10951	13	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	3	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10952	29	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	11	Slight lean (S); Asymmetrical canopy (S)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10953	27	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	10	Dieback throughout canopy; Low vigor	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10954	28	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	10	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10955	18	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	5	Sweep (S); Codominant top	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10956	8	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	2	Sweep (E)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10957	18	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	5	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10958	32	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	12	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
10959	21	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	7	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
10960	25	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	9	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0

Detailed Tree Inventory for Uhacz Subdivision

AKS Job No. 12533 - Evaluation Date: 2/11/2026 - Evaluated By: BRK

Tree #	DBH (in.)	Tree Species Common Name (<i>Scientific name</i>)	Tree Units Initial	Condition/Comments	Windthrow Rating	Reason for Removal	Tree Units Retained
10961	28	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	10	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
10962	30	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	11	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10963	14	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	3	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10964	14	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	3	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10992	6, 6	English Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	2	Codominant stems; Low vigor	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10993	6, 7	Willow (<i>Salix spp.</i>)	2	Lean (S); Dead branches; Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10994	7, 7, 8	Willow (<i>Salix spp.</i>)	3	Lean (S); Dead branches; Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10995	6, 6	Willow (<i>Salix spp.</i>)	2	Lean (S); Dead branches; Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11057	6, 8, 8	Cherry (<i>Prunus spp.</i>)	3	Dead branches; Codominant stems	B	Within building setback	0
11058	7	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11059	6	Arborvitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11238	10, 10	Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	3	One codominant stem broken with decay; Cavities	B	Within building setback	0
11247	10, 14	European Mountain-ash (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	5	Some sapsucker bore holes; Good condition	C	Direct conflict with road construction	0
11249	6, 8	Oregon Ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11250	19,17	Oregon Ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	9	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11251	6, 10, 12	Sweet Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	5	Codominant base with included bark; Broken leader with decay	B	Within building setback	0
11260	20	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	6	Epicormic sprouting	B	Direct conflict with storm utilities	0
11261	21	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	7	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11262	22	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	7	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11263	8, 8, 10	Bigleaf Maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	4	Stems growing from uprooted tree	A	Within building setback	0
11264	21	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	7	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11265	26	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	9	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11266	8	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	2	Suppressed	B	Within building setback	0
11267	18	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	5	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11268	16	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	4	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11269	24	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	8	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11270	18	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	5	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11271	18	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	5	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11272	38	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	15	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11273	24, 24	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	13	Codominant base; Broken top on one stem; Low vigor	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11274	15	Oregon Ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	4	Lean (S); Broken leader	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11275	24	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	8	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11276	24	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	8	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11277	26	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	9	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11278	10	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	2	Suppressed	B	Within building setback	0
11279	18	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	5	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11280	24	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	8	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11281	24	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	8	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11282	18	Bigleaf Maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	5	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11288	6, 8	Cherry (<i>Prunus spp.</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11292	10	Oregon Ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11301	40	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	16	Dieback; Epicormic sprouting; Sparse canopy	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11302	11	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	2	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11303	26	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	9	Dieback; Epicormic sprouting; Sparse canopy	B	Direct conflict with storm utilities	0
11304	11	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	2	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0

Detailed Tree Inventory for Uhacz Subdivision

AKS Job No. 12533 - Evaluation Date: 2/11/2026 - Evaluated By: BRK

Tree #	DBH (in.)	Tree Species Common Name (<i>Scientific name</i>)	Tree Units Initial	Condition/Comments	Windthrow Rating	Reason for Removal	Tree Units Retained
11415	13	English Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with path grading	0
11435	14	English Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with path grading	0
11436	6	Apple (<i>Malus domesitca</i>)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with path	0
11471	17	Bigleaf Maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	5	LINE TREE; Sweep (W); Good condition	C	Preserve	5
11481	6, 6	English Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with path grading	0
11495	9, 12	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	0	OFFSITE; Codominant base with included bark	B	Preserve	0
11496	15	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	4	LINE TREE; Good Condition	C	Preserve	4
11499	12	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	2	LINE TREE; Good Condition	C	Preserve	2
11927	6, 6	Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)	2	Lean (E)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11928	16	White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	0	OFFSITE; evaluated from behind a fence; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
11929	17	White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	0	OFFSITE; evaluated from behind a fence; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
11930	18	Apple (<i>Malus domesitca</i>)	0	OFFSITE; Broken leaders; Epicormic limbs; Decay	B	Preserve	0
50000	13,13	Oregon Ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	5	Codominant with included bark	B	Within building setback	0
50001	18,8	Oregon Ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	6	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0

Total # of Existing Trees Inventoried = 104

Net Site Area = 6.35

Total # of Existing Onsite & Line Trees = 95

Total Onsite Existing Tree Units = 463

Total # of Onsite & Line Trees Retained = 3

Total # of Tree Units Retained = 11

Minimum Tree Units Required per City Code = 127

(6.35 acres * 20 trees/acre)

Minimum # Trees to Replant = 116

Total # of Existing Trees Removed = 92

Total Existing Tree Units Removed = 452

Windthrow Rating

A=Least windthrow resistant

B=Moderate windthrow resistant

C=Most windthrow resistant

Arborist Disclosure Statement:

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. The Client and Jurisdiction may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or seek additional advice. Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that 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 or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like medicine, cannot be guaranteed. 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. Neither this author nor AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC have assumed any responsibility for liability associated with the trees on or adjacent to this site.

At the completion of construction, all trees should once again be reviewed. Land clearing and removal of adjacent trees can expose previously unseen defects and otherwise healthy trees can be damaged during construction.



Appendix B: Tree Preservation and Removal Plan



PRELIMINARY TREE PRESERVATION AND REMOVAL PLAN
UHACZ SUBDIVISION
ROMANO CAPITAL, INC
CAMAS, WASHINGTON

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

JOB NUMBER: 12533
DATE: 3/5/2026
DESIGNED BY: JTG
DRAWN BY: JLV
CHECKED BY: JMM

P4.0



BENNETT R. KOCSIS
CERTIFICATE NUMBER: PN 0877A
EXPIRATION DATE: 12/31/2028

LEGEND

EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR (1 FT)

EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR (5 FT)

FINISHED GRADE CONTOUR (1 FT)

FINISHED GRADE CONTOUR (5 FT)

EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE

EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE

TREE REMOVAL

TREE PROTECTION/CONSTRUCTION FENCE
(TREE PROTECTION AREA)

SEDIMENT FENCE

STRAW WATTLE (TO BE USED IN LIEU OF
SEDIMENT FENCE WITHIN ROOT ZONES OF
TREES TO BE PRESERVED)

ASSUMED TREE ROOT ZONE
(1-FT RADIUS PER 1-IN OF DBH)

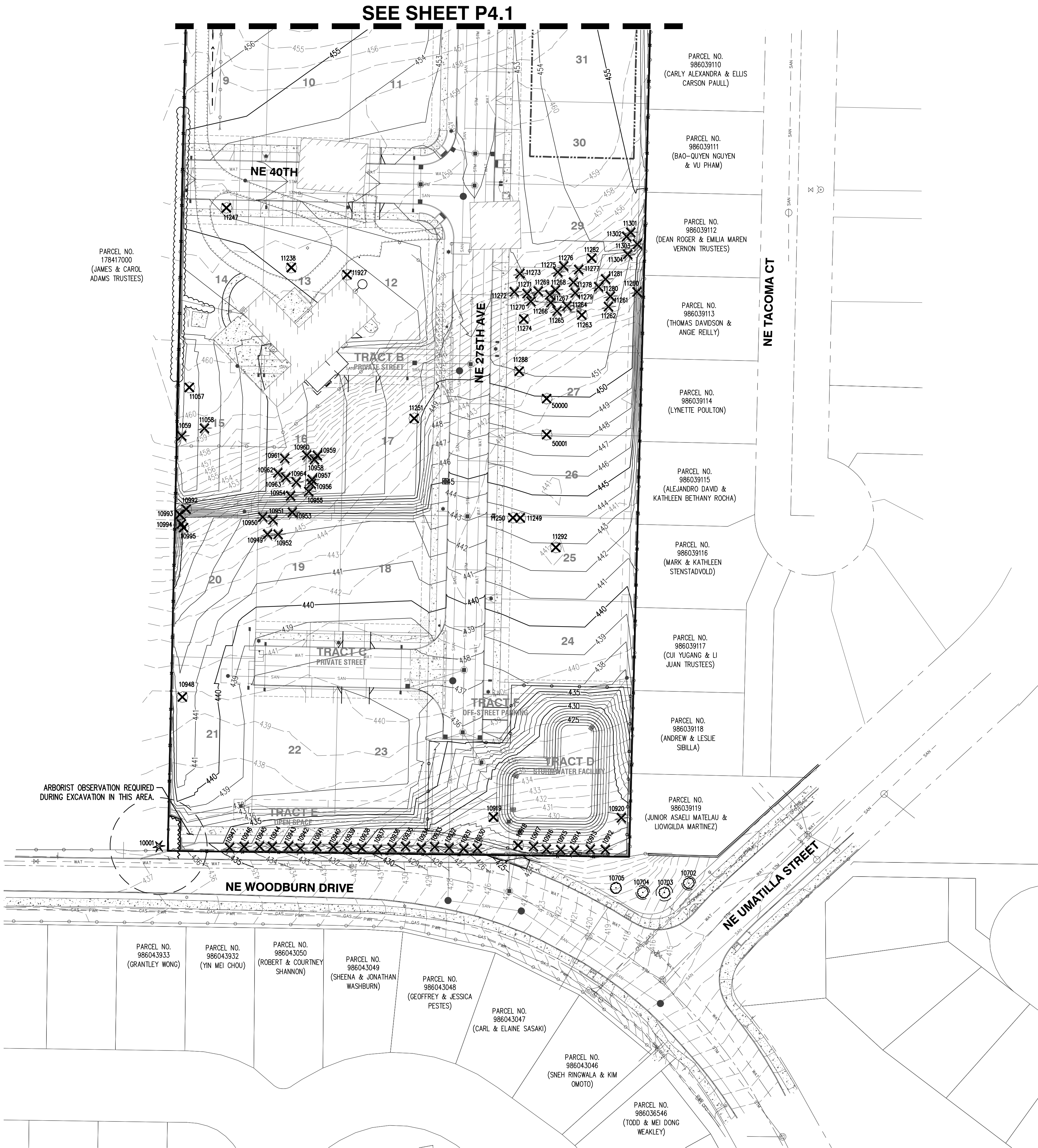
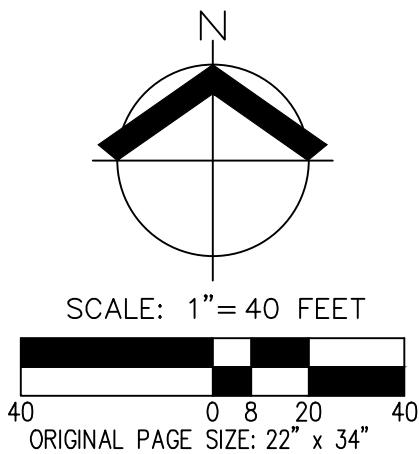
GENERAL NOTES

- TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO DEMOLITION AND SITE GRADING ACTIVITIES. SEE DETAIL ON 4.2 SHEET.
- SEE SHEET 4.2 FOR TREE INVENTORY.
- SEE SHEET 4.1 FOR TREE PROTECTION NOTES.
- SOIL MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MAY BE NECESSARY POST CONSTRUCTION TO ENHANCE COMPACTED SOILS AROUND TREE BASE AND ENCOURAGE TREE HEALTH.
- THE PROJECT ARBORIST MAY REQUIRE ALTERNATIVE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OR METHODS DURING CONSTRUCTION TO PROTECT AND AVOID REMOVAL OF SOME ROOT SYSTEMS.
- VARIOUS TREES EXHIBIT FORMS OF HEALTH CONCERNS OR STRUCTURAL DEFECTS, AS NOTED IN THE TREE TABLE (SHEET 4.2), THAT CURRENTLY PRESENT MINIMAL CONCERNS; HOWEVER, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO MONITOR THESE TREES OVER TIME AS ADDITIONAL MITIGATION OPTIONS MAY BE WARRANTED IF THE HEALTH AND/OR STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS WORSEN. WE RECOMMEND USING A CERTIFIED ARBORIST FOR FUTURE MONITORING.

TREE PLAN

SITE AREA:	6.98 AC
SITE AREA EXCLUDING OPEN SPACE:	6.35 AC
TOTAL TREE UNITS REQUIRED (6.35AC X 20):	127
EXISTING TREES RETAINED/(TREE UNITS):	3/(11)
PROPOSED SITE TREES/(TREE UNITS):	116/(116)
TOTAL TREE UNITS:	127
(RETAINED AND PROPOSED)	

NOTE: SEE LANDSCAPING PLAN (P10.0-10.1) FOR PROPOSED TREE PLANTING PLAN





BENNETT R. KOCSIS
CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 191 8672A
EXPIRATION DATE: 12/31/2028

TREE PROTECTION NOTES

- A. PLACING MATERIALS NEAR TREES – NO PERSON MAY CONDUCT ANY ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PROTECTED AREA OF ANY TREE DESIGNATED TO REMAIN, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PARKING EQUIPMENT, PLACING SOLVENTS, STORING BUILDING MATERIALS AND SOIL DEPOSITS, DUMPING CONCRETE WASHOUT, ETC.
- B. ATTACHMENTS TO TREES – DURING CONSTRUCTION, NO PERSON SHALL ATTACH ANY OBJECT TO ANY TREE DESIGNATED FOR PROTECTION.
- C. PROTECTIVE BARRIER – BEFORE DEVELOPMENT, LAND CLEARING, FILLING OR ANY LAND ALTERATION FOR WHICH A TREE REMOVAL PERMIT IS REQUIRED, THE CONTRACTOR:
- C.A. SHALL ERECT AND MAINTAIN READILY VISIBLE PROTECTIVE TREE FENCING ALONG THE OUTER EDGE AND COMPLETELY SURROUNDING THE PROTECTED AREA OF ALL PROTECTED TREES OR GROUP OF TREES. FENCES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED PER THE DETAIL ON THIS SHEET.
- C.B. MAY BE REQUIRED TO COVER WITH MULCH TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST SIX (6) INCHES OR WITH PLYWOOD OR SIMILAR MATERIAL IN THE AREAS ADJOINING THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE OF A TREE IN ORDER TO PROTECT ROOTS FROM DAMAGE CAUSED BY HEAVY EQUIPMENT.
- C.C. SHALL PROHIBIT EXCAVATION OR COMPACTING OF EARTH OR OTHER POTENTIALLY DAMAGING ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE BARRIERS.
- C.D. MAY BE REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE ROOT DAMAGE BY EXCAVATING A TWO (2) FOOT DEEP TRENCH, AT EDGE OF CRITICAL ROOT ZONE, TO CLEANLY SEVER THE ROOTS OF TREES TO BE RETAINED. ROOTS ONE (1) INCH DIAMETER OR GREATER SHALL BE CLEANLY CUT WITH A SAW OR PRUNERS.
- C.E. MAY BE REQUIRED TO HAVE CORRECTIVE PRUNING PERFORMED ON PROTECTED TREES IN ORDER TO AVOID DAMAGE FROM MACHINERY OR BUILDING ACTIVITY. MAY BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN TREES THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD BY WATERING AND FERTILIZING.
- C.F. SHALL MAINTAIN THE PROTECTIVE BARRIERS IN PLACE UNTIL THE PROJECT ARBORIST AUTHORIZES THEIR REMOVAL OR A FINAL CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY IS ISSUED, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST.
- C.G. SHALL ENSURE THAT ANY LANDSCAPING DONE IN THE PROTECTED ZONE SUBSEQUENT TO THE REMOVAL OF THE BARRIERS SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH LIGHT MACHINERY OR HAND LABOR.
- D. GRADE
- D.A. THE GRADE SHALL NOT BE ELEVATED OR REDUCED WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE OF TREES TO BE PRESERVED WITHOUT THE PROJECT ARBORIST'S AUTHORIZATION. THE PROJECT ARBORIST MAY ALLOW COVERAGE OF UP TO ONE HALF OF THE AREA OF THE TREE'S CRITICAL ROOT ZONE WITH LIGHT SOILS (NO CLAY) TO THE MINIMUM DEPTH NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT GRADING OR LANDSCAPING PLANS, IF IT WILL NOT IMPERIL THE SURVIVAL OF THE TREE. AERATION DEVICES MAY BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THE TREE'S SURVIVAL.
- D.B. IF THE GRADE ADJACENT TO A PRESERVED TREE IS RAISED SUCH THAT IT COULD SLOUGH OR ERODE INTO THE TREES CRITICAL ROOT ZONE, IT SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED TO PREVENT SUFFOCATION OF THE ROOTS.
- D.C. THE APPLICANT SHALL NOT INSTALL AN IMPERVIOUS SURFACE WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE OF ANY TREE TO BE RETAINED WITHOUT THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE PROJECT ARBORIST. THE PROJECT ARBORIST MAY REQUIRE SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND/OR USE OF AERATION DEVICES TO ENSURE THE TREE'S SURVIVAL AND TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR ROOT INDUCED DAMAGE TO THE IMPERVIOUS SURFACE.
- D.D. TO THE GREATEST EXTENT PRACTICAL, UTILITY TRENCHES SHALL BE LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE OF TREES TO BE RETAINED. THE PROJECT ARBORIST MAY REQUIRE THAT UTILITIES BE TUNNELED UNDER THE ROOTS OF TREES TO BE RETAINED IF THE PROJECT ARBORIST DETERMINES THAT TRENCHING WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE CHANCES OF THE TREE'S SURVIVAL.
- D.E. TREE AND OTHER VEGETATION TO BE RETAINED SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION. CLEARING OPERATIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED SO AS TO EXPOSE THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL AREA OF SOIL TO EROSION FOR THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME. TO CONTROL EROSION, SHRUBS, GROUND COVER, AND STUMPS SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON THE INDIVIDUAL LOTS, WHERE FEASIBLE. WHERE NOT FEASIBLE, APPROPRIATE EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED PURSUANT TO CMC CHAPTER 14.06.
- E. DIRECTIONAL FELLING OF TREES SHALL BE USED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO TREES DESIGNATED FOR RETENTION.
- F. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS – THE PROJECT ARBORIST MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES WHICH ARE CONSISTENT WITH ACCEPTED URBAN FORESTRY PRACTICES.
- G. ENCROACHMENT INTO THE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE IS ALLOWED WITH PROJECT ARBORIST APPROVAL AS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING NOTES:
- G.A. EXCAVATION IN THE TOP 24 INCHES OF THE SOIL IN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE AREA SHOULD BEGIN AT THE EXCAVATION LINE THAT IS CLOSEST TO THE TREE.
- G.B. THE EXCAVATION SHOULD BE DONE BY HAND/SHOVEL OR WITH A BACKHOE AND A MAN WITH A SHOVEL, PRUNING SHEARS, AND A PRUNING SAW.
- G.C. IF DONE BY HAND, ALL ROOTS 1 INCH OR LARGER SHOULD BE PRUNED AT THE EXCAVATION LINE.
- G.D. IF DONE WITH BACKHOE (MOST LIKELY SCENARIO), THEN THE OPERATOR SHALL START THE CUT AT THE EXCAVATION LINE AND CAREFULLY "FEEL" FOR ROOT/RESISTANCE. WHEN THERE IS RESISTANCE, THE MAN WITH THE SHOVEL HAND DIGS AROUND THE ROOTS AND PRUNES THE ROOTS LARGER THAN 1 INCH DIAMETER.
- G.E. THE BACKHOE IS TO REMAIN OFF OF THE TREE ROOTS TO BE PRESERVED AT ALL TIMES.
- G.F. ALL ROOTS SHALL BE CUT CLEANLY WITH PRUNING SHEARS OR A PRUNING SAW.
- G.G. PROJECT ARBORIST MUST BE ONSITE DURING ANY WORK WITHIN THE TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE.
- G.H. CITY OFFICIAL MUST BE CONTACTED 24 HOURS PRIOR TO WORKING WITHIN THE TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE.
- H. TREE PROTECTION ZONE IS DEFINED AS ALL AREAS BOUND AND PROTECTING THE OPTIMAL TREE PROTECTION ZONE.
- I. TIMELINE FOR CLEARING, GRADING, AND INSTALLATION OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES: WORK WILL BEGIN IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FINAL APPROVAL BY THE CITY. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES WILL BE DONE DURING CLEARING AND ANY GRADING WILL FOLLOW.
- J. PRUNING/TREE REMOVAL NOTES: THE WORK TO BE COMPLETED UNDER THIS PROJECT SHALL CONSIST OF TREE REMOVAL AND TREE TRIMMING AS LISTED.
- J.A. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE CREW OF MEN, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS TO SAFELY AND EFFICIENTLY COMPLETE THE ASSIGNED WORK. EACH SUCH CREW SHALL INCLUDE AN INDIVIDUAL WHO SHALL BE DESIGNATED AS THE CREW SUPERVISOR AND WHO SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CREW'S ACTIVITIES AND WHO SHALL RECEIVE INSTRUCTION FROM THE OWNER OR THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE AND DIRECT THE CREW TO ACCOMPLISH SUCH WORK.
- J.B. WHENEVER A TREE, WHICH IS NOT SCHEDULED TO BE REMOVED, MUST BE TRIMMED OR PRUNED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSURE THAT SUCH TRIMMING AND PRUNING IS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF A LICENSED ARBORIST. ALL PRUNING AND TRIMMING SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ANSI A 300 "STANDARD PRACTICES FOR TREE, SHRUB AND OTHER WOODY PLANT MAINTENANCE".
- J.C. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO CUT TREES TO A HEIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 12". THE STUMPS AND ROOTS SHALL BE GROUND DOWN A MINIMUM OF TWELVE (12) INCHES BELOW NORMAL GROUND LEVEL.
- J.D. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM ALL WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REGULATIONS. ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH ANSI Z133.1 "PRUNING, TRIMMING, REPAIRING, MAINTAINING AND REMOVING TREES AND CUTTING BRUSH-SAFETY REQUIREMENTS" WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS GIVEN TO THE REQUIREMENT THAT ONLY QUALIFIED LINE-CLEARANCE TREE TRIMMERS BE ASSIGNED TO WORK WHERE A POTENTIAL ELECTRICAL HAZARD EXISTS.
- J.E. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE ALL THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS WITH ANY UTILITY THAT MUST BE PROTECTED OR RELOCATED IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THE WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OPERATING CONDITION OF ALL ACTIVE UTILITIES WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION AND THEY SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES.
- J.F. ANY MATERIAL RESULTING FROM THE TRIMMING OR REMOVAL OF ANY TREES SHALL BECOME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- J.G. HAZARDOUS TREES-REPORTING – ANY PERSON ENGAGED IN TRIMMING OR PRUNING WHO BECOMES AWARE OF A TREE OF DOUBTFUL STRENGTH, THAT COULD BE DANGEROUS TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY, SHALL REPORT SUCH TREE(S) TO THE OWNER OR THE OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE. SUCH TREES SHALL INCLUDE THOSE THAT ARE OVER MATURE, DISEASED, OR SHOWING SIGNS OF DECAY OR OTHER STRUCTURAL WEAKNESS.
- J.H. DAMAGES-ANY DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE CONTRACTOR, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, BROKEN SIDEWALK, CURB, RUTTED LAWN, BROKEN WATER SHUT-OFFS, WIRE DAMAGE, BUILDING DAMAGE, STREET DAMAGE, ETC., WILL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED IN A TIMELY MANNER, TO THE OWNER'S SATISFACTION, AND ALL COSTS PAID BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- J.I. ANY BRUSH CLEARING REQUIRED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH HAND OPERATED EQUIPMENT.
- J.J. TREES TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE FELLED SO AS TO FALL AWAY FROM TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONES AND TO AVOID PULLING AND BREAKING OF ROOTS TO REMAIN.
- J.K. ALL DOWNED BRUSH AND TREES SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE EITHER BY HAND OR WITH EQUIPMENT SITTING OUTSIDE THE TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE. EXTRACTION SHALL OCCUR BY LIFTING THE MATERIAL OUT, NOT BY SKIDDING IT ACROSS THE GROUND.
- J.L. IF TEMPORARY HAUL OR ACCESS ROADS MUST PASS OVER THE ROOT AREA OF TREES TO BE RETAINED A ROADBED OF 6 INCHES OF MULCH OR GRAVEL SHALL BE CREATED TO PROTECT THE SOIL. THE ROADBED MATERIAL SHALL BE REPLISHED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN A 6-INCH DEPTH.
- J.M. PRUNING. TREES SHALL BE PRUNED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. TREES SHALL BE CROWN CLEANED TO REMOVE THE DEADWOOD 2 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND OVER. TREES SHALL BE CROWN THINNED BY 10-20%. CROWNS MAY BE RAISED BY REMOVING BOTTOM BRANCHES AS NECESSARY UP TO 14 FEET HIGH TO GIVE CLEARANCE FOR ANY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC, ACTIVITIES, ETC. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANSI A300 PRUNING STANDARDS. REMOVE ANY LIMBS OF DOUBTFUL STRENGTH THAT COULD BE DANGEROUS TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

LEGEND

EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR (1 FT)	---	149
EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR (5 FT)	---	150
FINISHED GRADE CONTOUR (1 FT)	---	149
FINISHED GRADE CONTOUR (5 FT)	---	150
EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE		
EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE		
TREE REMOVAL		
TREE PROTECTION/CONSTRUCTION FENCE (TREE PROTECTION AREA)		
SEDIMENT FENCE		
STRAW WATTLE (TO BE USED IN LIEU OF SEDIMENT FENCE WITHIN ROOT ZONES OF TREES TO BE PRESERVED)		
ASSUMED TREE ROOT ZONE (1-1 FT RADIUS PER 1-IN OF DBH)		

GENERAL NOTES

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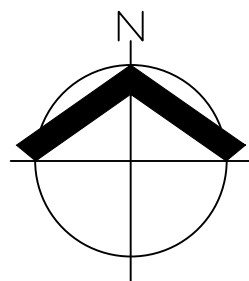
TREE PLAN

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SITE AREA EXCLUDING OPEN SPACE:	6.35 AC
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EXISTING TREES RETAINED/(TREE UNITS):	3/(11)
PROPOSED SITE TREES/(TREE UNITS):	116/(116)
TOTAL TREE UNITS:	127
(RETAINED AND PROPOSED)	

NOTE: SEE LANDSCAPING PLAN (P10.0-10.1) FOR PROPOSED TREE PLANTING PLAN

NE TACOMA CT

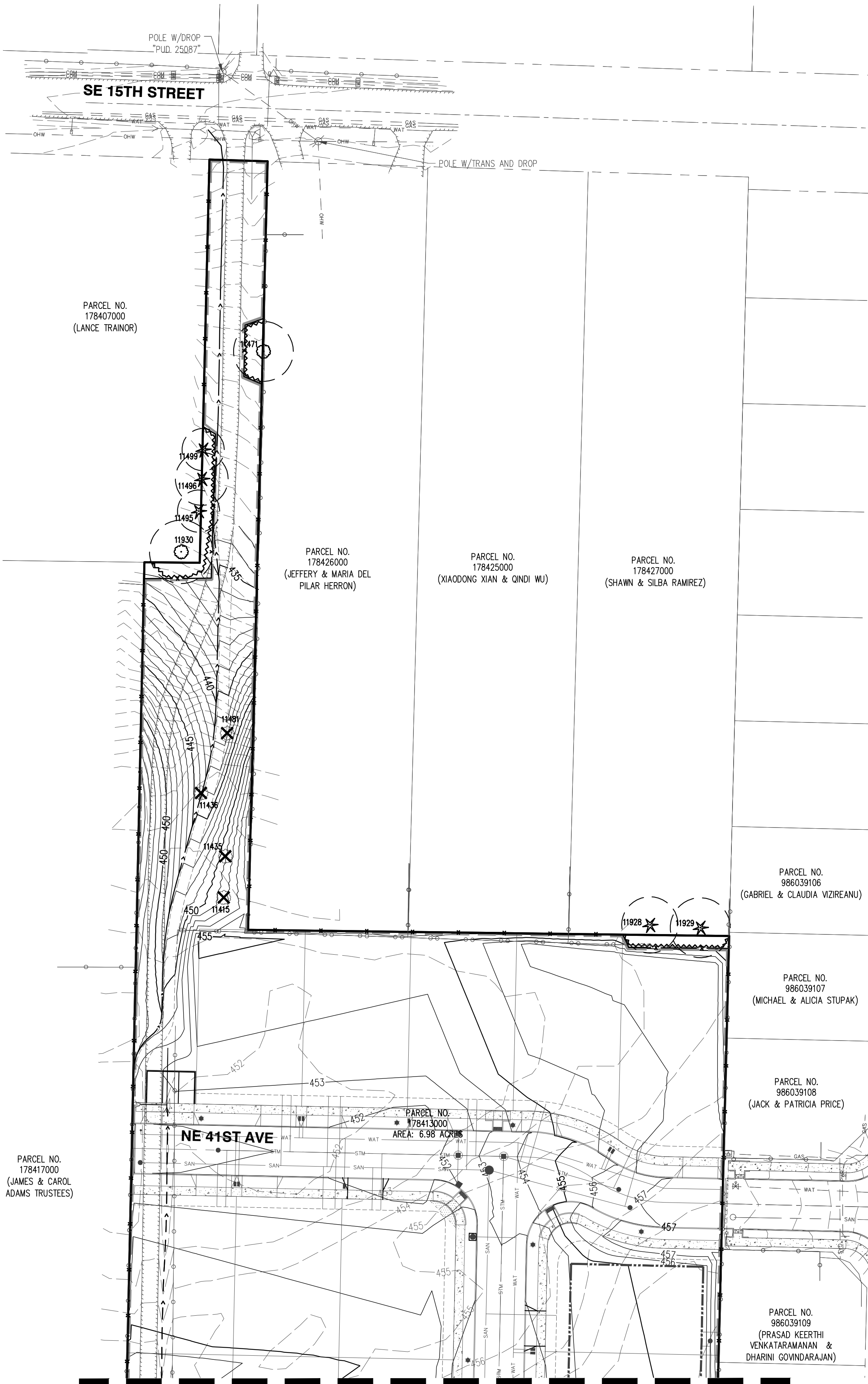
NE 41ST AVENUE



SCALE: 1"= 40 FEET



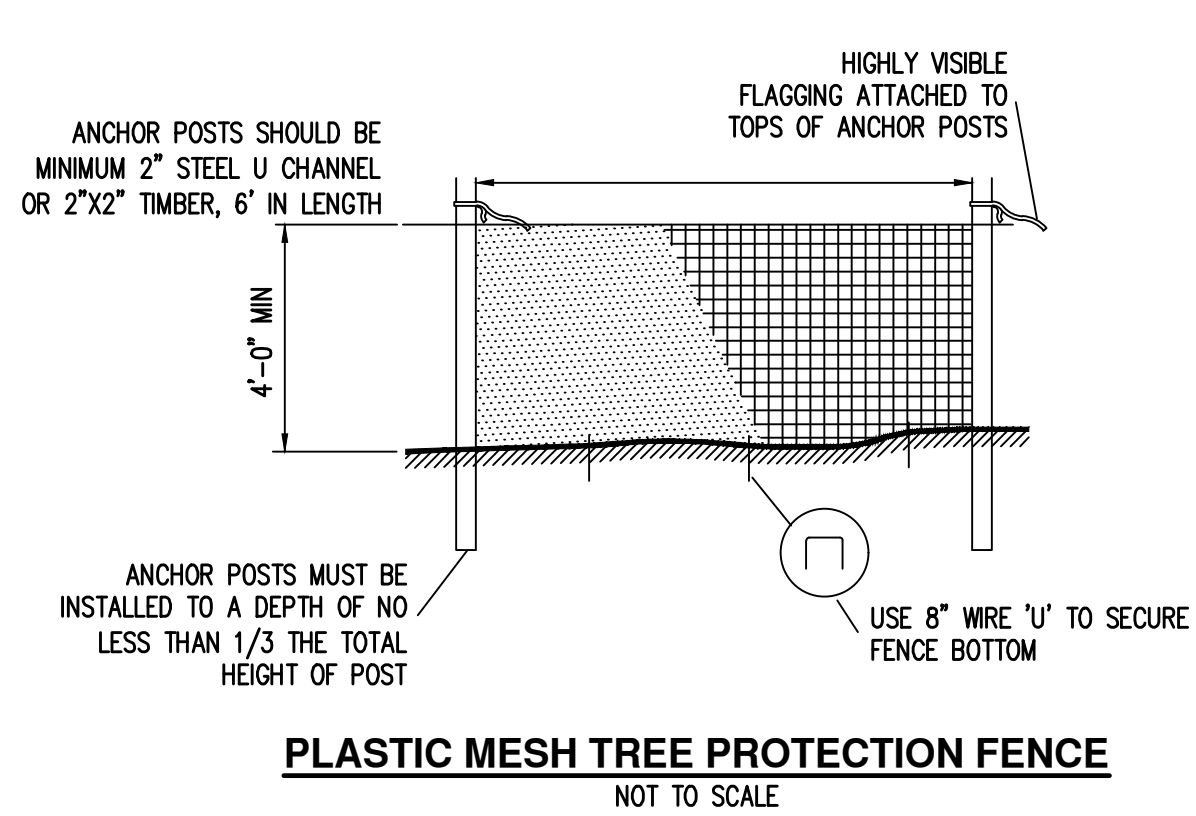
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SEE SHEET P4.0

Detailed Tree Inventory for Uhacz Subdivision							
AKS Job No. 12533 - Evaluation Date: 2/11/2026 - Evaluated By: BRK							
Tree #	DBH (in.)	Tree Species Common Name (Scientific name)	Tree Units Initial	Condition/Comments	Windthrow Rating	Reason for Removal	Tree Units Retained
10001	35	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	0	OFFSITE; Evaluated from behind a fence; Crooked bole; Some dieback; Low vigor	B	Preserve	0
10702	5	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	0	OFFSITE; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
10703	6	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	0	OFFSITE; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
10704	5	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	0	OFFSITE; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
10705	4	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	0	OFFSITE; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
10912	7, 9	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10913	8, 12	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	3	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10914	8, 8, 9, 9	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	5	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10915	14	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10916	12	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10917	14	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10918	9	Sweet Cherry (Prunus avium)	2	Codominant stems; Sparse canopy	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10919	6, 6, 6, 6, 6	English Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	3	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10920	14	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with stormwater facility grading	0
10930	14	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10931	6, 6, 8	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10932	6, 9, 10	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	4	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10933	6, 11	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10934	10	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10935	8, 10	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	3	codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10936	12	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10937	10	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10938	6, 6, 6, 7	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	3	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10939	6, 8	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10940	6, 6, 8	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10941	6, 7, 14	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	5	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10942	7, 9	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10943	6, 8, 14	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	5	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10944	10	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10945	9, 9	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	3	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10946	6, 9	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10947	11	Leyland Cypress (Cupressus × leylandii)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with R.O.W. improvements	0
10948	6, 6, 7	Willow (Salix spp.)	2	Dead and broken limbs	B	Within building setback	0
10949	33	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	13	Cavity; Epicormic sprouts; Asymmetrical canopy (W)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10950	29	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	11	Some dieback; Asymmetrical canopy (W)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10951	13	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	3	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10952	29	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	11	Slight lean (S); Asymmetrical canopy (S)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10953	27	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	10	Dieback throughout canopy; Low vigor	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10954	28	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	10	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10955	18	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	5	Sweep (S); Codominant top	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10956	8	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	2	Sweep (E)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10957	18	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	5	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10958	32	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	12	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
10959	21	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	7	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
10960	25	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	9	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
10961	28	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	10	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
10962	30	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	11	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10963	14	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	3	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10964	14	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	3	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10992	6, 6	English Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	2	Codominant stems; Low vigor	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10993	6, 7	Willow (Salix spp.)	2	Lean (S); Dead branches; Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10994	7, 7, 8	Willow (Salix spp.)	3	Lean (S); Dead branches; Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
10995	6, 6	Willow (Salix spp.)	2	Lean (S); Dead branches; Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11057	6, 8, 8	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	3	Dead branches; Codominant stems	B	Within building setback	0
11058	7	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	2	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11059	6	Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11238	10, 10	Apple (Malus domestica)	3	One codominant stem broken with decay; Cavities	B	Within building setback	0
11247	10, 14	European Mountain-ash (Sorbus aucuparia)	5	Some sapsucker bore holes; Good condition	C	Direct conflict with road construction	0
11249	6, 8	Oregon Ash (Fraxinus latifolia)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11250	19,17	Oregon Ash (Fraxinus latifolia)	9	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11251	6, 10, 12	Sweet Cherry (Prunus avium)	5	Codominant base with included bark; Broken leader with decay	B	Within building setback	0
11260	20	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	6	Epicormic sprouting	B	Direct conflict with storm utilities	0
11261	21	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	7	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11262	22	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	7	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11263	8, 8, 10	Bigleaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum)	4	Stems growing from uprooted tree	A	Within building setback	0
11264	21	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	7	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11265	26	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	9	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11266	8	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	2	Suppressed	B	Within building setback	0
11267	18	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	5	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11268	16	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	4	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11269	24	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	8	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11270	18	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	5	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11271	18	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	5	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11272	38	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	15	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11273	24, 24	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	13	Codominant base; Broken top on one stem; Low vigor	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11274	15	Oregon Ash (Fraxinus latifolia)	4	Lean (S); Broken leader	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11275	24	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	8	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11276	24	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	8	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11277	26	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	9	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11278	10	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	2	Suppressed	B	Within building setback	0
11279	18	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	5	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11280	24	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	8	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11281	24	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	8	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0

Detailed Tree Inventory for Uhacz Subdivision							
AKS Job No. 12533 - Evaluation Date: 2/11/2026 - Evaluated By: BRK							
Tree #	DBH (in.)	Tree Species Common Name (Scientific name)	Tree Units Initial	Condition/Comments	Windthrow Rating	Reason for Removal	Tree Units Retained
11282	18	Bigleaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum)	5	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11288	6, 8	Cherry (Prunus spp.)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11292	10	Oregon Ash (Fraxinus latifolia)	2	Good condition	C	Within building setback	0
11301	40	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	16	Dieback; Epicormic sprouting; Sparse canopy	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11302	11	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	2	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11303	26	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	9	Dieback; Epicormic sprouting; Sparse canopy	B	Direct conflict with storm utilities	0
11304	11	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	2	Suppressed	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11415	13	English Walnut (Juglans regia)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with path grading	0
11435	14	English Walnut (Juglans regia)	3	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with path grading	0
11436	6	Apple (Malus domestica)	2	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with path	0
11471	17	Bigleaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum)	5	LINE TREE; Sweep (W); Good condition	C	Preserve	5
11481	6, 6	English Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	Codominant stems	B	Direct conflict with path grading	0
11495	9, 12	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	0	OFFSITE; Codominant base with included bark	C	Preserve	0
11496	15	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	4	LINE TREE; Good Condition	C	Preserve	4
11499	12	Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	2	LINE TREE; Good Condition	C	Preserve	2
11927	6, 6	Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida)	2	Lean (E)	B	Direct conflict with site grading	0
11928	16	White Spruce (Picea glauca)	0	OFFSITE; evaluated from behind a fence; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
11929	17	White Spruce (Picea glauca)	0	OFFSITE; evaluated from behind a fence; Good condition	C	Preserve	0
11930	18	Apple (Malus domestica)	0	OFFSITE; Broken leaders; Epicormic limbs; Decay	B	Preserve	0
50000	13,13	Oregon Ash (Fraxinus latifolia)	5	Codominant with included bark	B	Within building setback	0
50001	18,8	Oregon Ash (Fraxinus latifolia)	6	Good condition	C	Direct conflict with site grading	0
Total # of Existing Trees Inventoried = 104							
Net Site Area = 6.35							
Total # of Existing Onsite & Line Trees = 95							
Total Onsite Existing Tree Units = 463							
Total # of Onsite & Line Trees Retained = 3							
Total # of Tree Units Retained = 11							
Minimum Tree Units Required per City Code = 127							
(6.35 acres * 20 trees/acre)							
Minimum # Trees to Replant = 116							
Windthrow Rating							
A=Least windthrow resistant							
B=Moderate windthrow resistant							
C=Most windthrow resistant							
Arborist Disclosure Statement:							
Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. The Client and Jurisdiction may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or seek additional advice. Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fall 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 or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like medicine, cannot be guaranteed. 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. Neither this author nor AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC have assumed any responsibility for liability associated with the trees on or adjacent to this site.							
At the completion of construction, all trees should once again be reviewed. Land clearing and removal of adjacent trees can expose previously unseen defects and otherwise healthy trees can be damaged during construction.							



TREE PROTECTION FENCE NOTES

1. BLAZE ORANGE OR BLUE PLASTIC MESH FENCE FOR TREE PROTECTION DEVICE, ONLY.
2. BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTION AREA WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE FIELD BY THE ARBORIST PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION
3. BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED BY THE ARBORIST, OR UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE ARBORIST, PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICES.
4. AVOID DAMAGE TO CRITICAL ROOT ZONE. DO NOT DAMAGE OR SEVER LARGE ROOTS WHEN INSTALLING POSTS.
5. TREE PROTECTION TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED.



BENNETT R. KOCSIS
CERTIFICATE NUMBER: PN 8877A
EXPIRATION DATE: 12/31/2028



Appendix A: Detailed Tree Inventory Table



PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE PLAN
UHACZ SUBDIVISION
ROMANO CAPITAL, INC
CAMAS, WASHINGTON



JOB NUMBER:	12533
DATE:	3/5/2026
DESIGNED BY:	BNF
DRAWN BY:	BNF
CHECKED BY:	TEB

P10.0

SEE SHEET P10.1

SEE SHEET P10.1

PRELIMINARY PLANT SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	QTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE/CONTAINER	SPACING
TREES					
	12	CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS	INCENSE CEDAR	6' HT. B&B	AS SHOWN
	23	CORNUS X 'RUTGAN'	STELLAR PINK DOGWOOD	2" CAL. B&B	AS SHOWN
	33	MAACKIA AMURENSIS	AMUR MAACKIA	2" CAL. B&B	AS SHOWN
	4	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII	DOUGLAS FIR	6' HT. B&B	AS SHOWN
	27	PYRUS CALLERYANA 'AUTUMN BLAZE'	AUTUMN BLAZE CALLERY PEAR	2" CAL. B&B	AS SHOWN
	15	RHAMNUS PURSHIANA	CASCARA	2" CAL. B&B	AS SHOWN
	2	THUJA PLICATA 'EXCELSA'	EXCELSA WESTERN RED CEDAR	6' HT. B&B	AS SHOWN

SYMBOL	QTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE/CONTAINER	SPACING
SHRUBS					
	6	MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM	OREGON GRAPE	2 GAL. CONT.	48" o.c.
	72	VACCINIUM OVATUM	EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY	2 GAL. CONT.	60" o.c.

GROUND COVERS

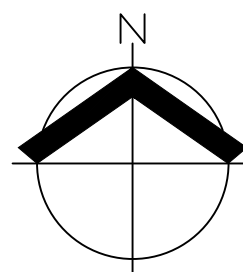
	26,461 SF ± LAWN
	12,542 SF ± LOW GROW SEED MIX

TREE DENSITY CALCULATIONS

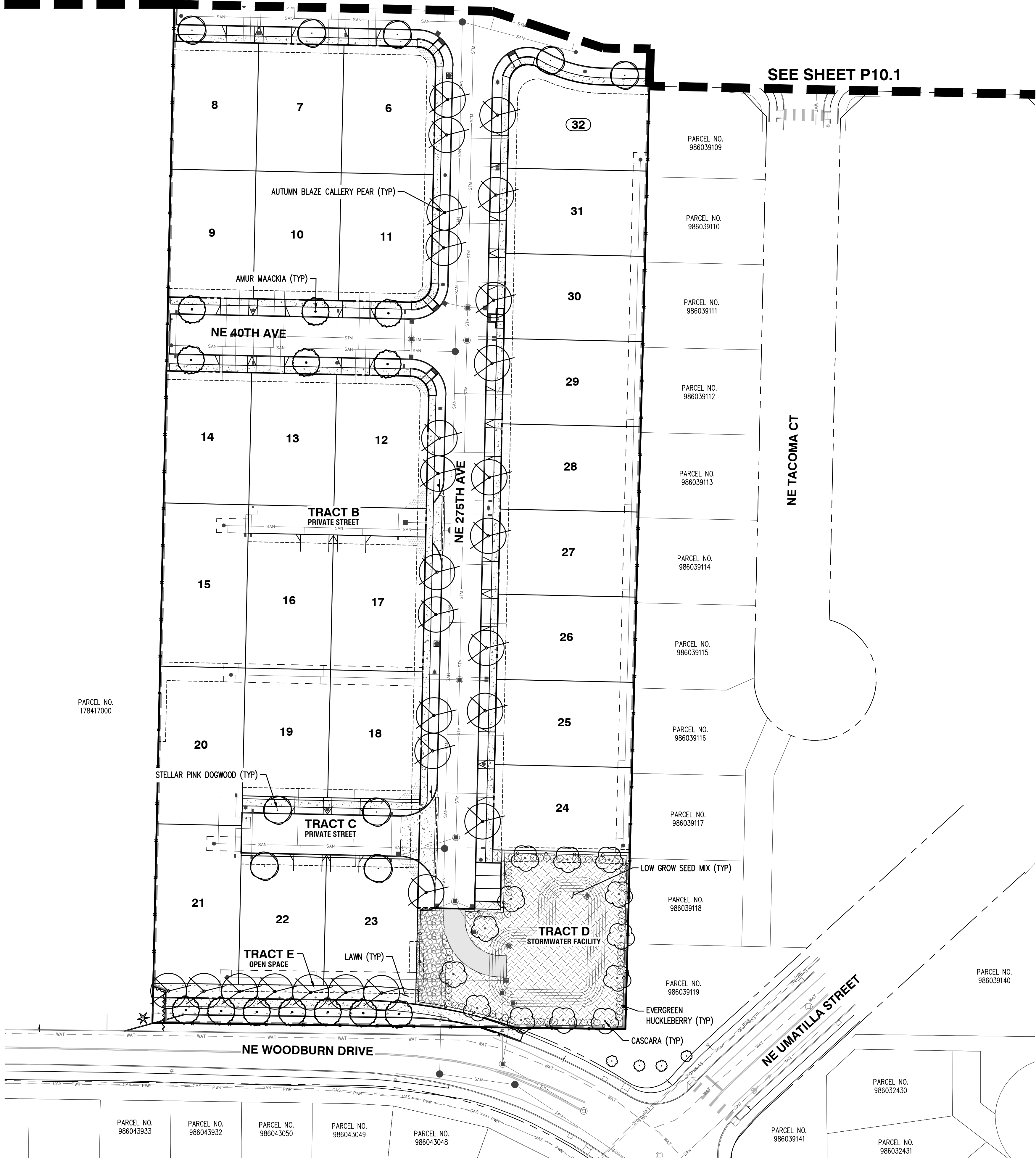
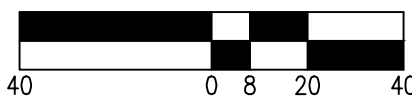
GROSS AREA:	6.98 AC
OPEN SPACE:	0.59 AC
EXCLUDED ROW AREA:	0.03 AC
NET AREA:	6.35 AC
TOTAL TREE UNITS REQUIRED (20/AC):	127
EXISTING TREES RETAINED/(TREE UNITS):	3/(11)
MINIMUM # OF TREES TO PLANT/(TREE UNITS):	116/(116)
PROPOSED # OF TREES TO PLANT:	116

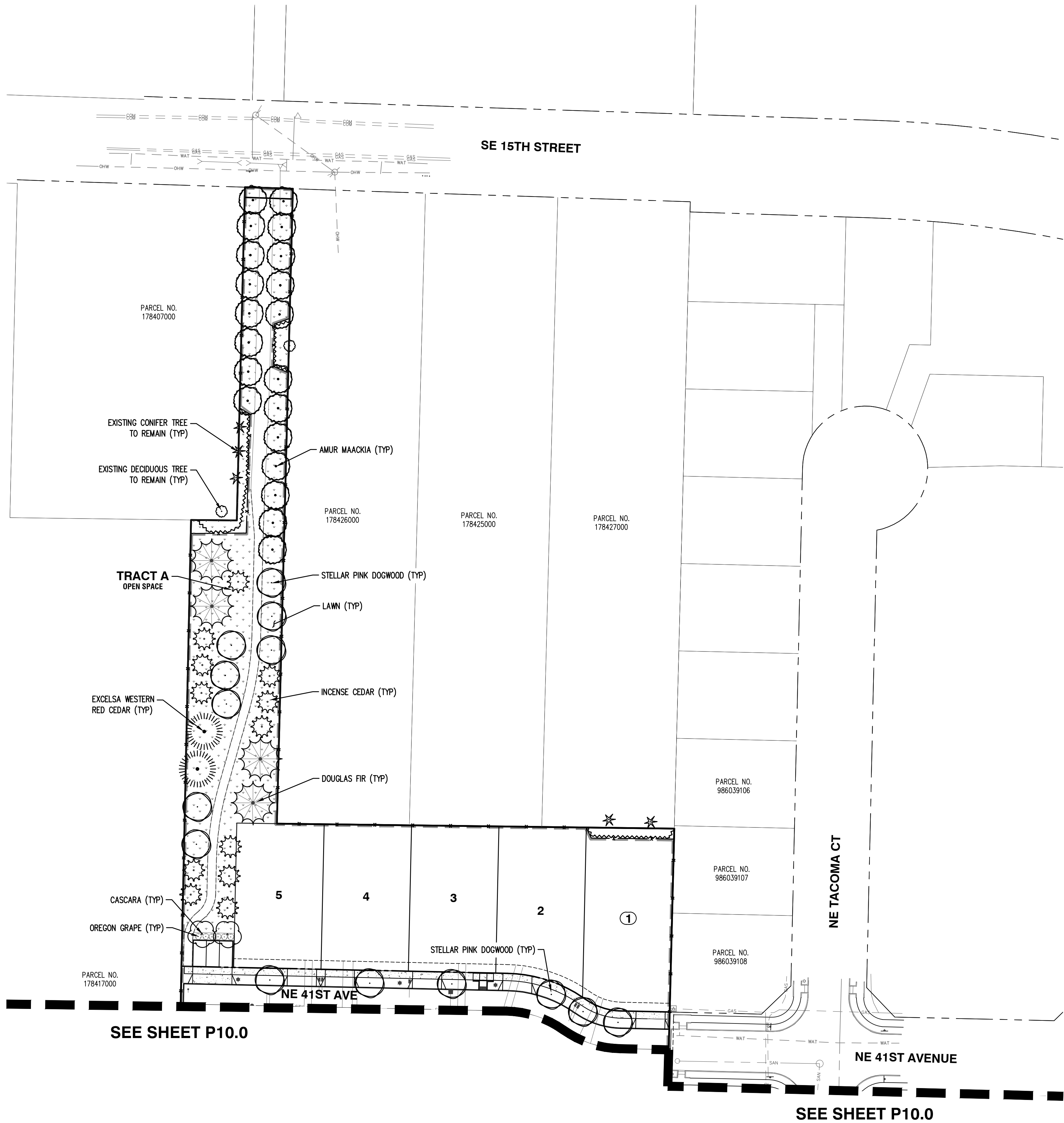
GENERAL NOTE

REFER TO SHEET P10.1 FOR GENERAL LANDSCAPE NOTES.



SCALE: 1"= 40 FEET



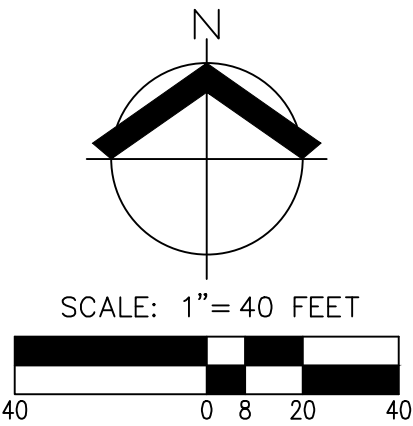


PRELIMINARY PLANT KEY

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME
TREES	
	CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS INCENSE CEDAR
	CORNUS X 'RUTGAN' STELLAR PINK DOGWOOD
	MAACKIA AMURENSIS AMUR MAACKIA
	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII DOUGLAS FIR
	PYRUS CALLERYANA 'AUTUMN BLAZE' AUTUMN BLAZE CALLERY PEAR
	RHAMNUS PURSHIANA CASCARA
	THUJA PLICATA 'EXCELSA' EXCELSA WESTERN RED CEDAR
SHRUBS	
	MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM OREGON GRAPE
	VACCINIUM OVATUM EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY
GROUND COVERS	
	LAWN
	LOW GROW SEED MIX

PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE NOTES

- LANDSCAPE PLAN IS PRELIMINARY AND INTENDED TO SHOW DESIGN INTENT ONLY. REVISIONS OR SUBSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING CHANGES TO PLANT LOCATION, QUANTITIES, TYPES, AND SIZES MAY BE NECESSARY PRIOR TO FINAL APPROVAL BASED ON PLANT AVAILABILITY, SITE CONDITIONS, UTILITY CONFLICTS, ETC. ALL SUBSTITUTIONS SHALL CONFORM TO CITY OF CAMAS LANDSCAPE DESIGN STANDARDS. STREET TREES WILL BE UPDATED TO AVOID FUTURE DRIVEWAY DROPS.
- ALL PLANTS AND PLANTINGS SHALL CONFORM TO CITY OF CAMAS DESIGN STANDARDS AND TO AMERICAN NURSERY STANDARDS ANSI Z60.1. PLANT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTED BEST-PRACTICE INDUSTRY STANDARDS SUCH AS THOSE ADOPTED BY THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF LANDSCAPE PROFESSIONALS (WALP).
- CENTER TREES IN PLANTER STRIPS AND LANDSCAPE PLANTING BEDS WHERE POSSIBLE. KEEP OTHER TREE TRUNKS 3' O.C. MINIMUM FROM CURBS, SIDEWALKS, AND OTHER PAVING OR CENTERED IN PLANTING ISLAND. KEEP SHRUBS AND GROUNDCOVER A MINIMUM OF 24" O.C. FROM PAVING AND 3' O.C. FROM TREES. ADJUST PLANTINGS AS NECESSARY ON SITE TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH UTILITIES, HYDRANTS, DRIVEWAYS, LIGHT POLES, METERS, ETC..
- HATCHED AREAS ARE MEANT TO CONVEY GENERAL PLANT LOCATION. PLANT COVERAGE, SPACING, AND LAYOUT SHALL BE CONSISTENT WITH THE SPACING LISTED IN THE PLANT LEGEND FOR FULL COVERAGE.
- MULCH: APPLY 3" DEEP WELL-AGED MEDIUM GRIND OR SHREDDED DARK HEMLOCK BARK MULCH UNDER AND AROUND ALL TREES AND SHRUBS IN PLANTER STRIP AREAS NOT INCLUDED AS STORMWATER FACILITIES OR LAWN. WHERE TREES ARE IN LAWN AREAS, A MINIMUM 3' DIAMETER MULCH RING SHALL BE USED AROUND THE TREE TO PROTECT THE TRUNK FROM MOWER DAMAGE. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO AVOID COVERING FOLIAGE OR ROOT CROWNS OF PLANTS. PLANTS SHALL BE PLANTED AT A DEPTH TO ACCOMMODATE BARK MULCH APPLICATION.
- IRRIGATION FOR HEALTHY PLANT ESTABLISHMENT AND SURVIVAL IS RECOMMENDED AND SHALL BE 'DESIGN-BUILD' BY LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR.



PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE PLAN
UHACZ SUBDIVISION
ROMANO CAPITAL, INC
CAMAS, WASHINGTON



JOB NUMBER:	12533
DATE:	3/5/2026
DESIGNED BY:	BNF
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