Tree Permit Activity Report
February 2026
By Andy Crossett

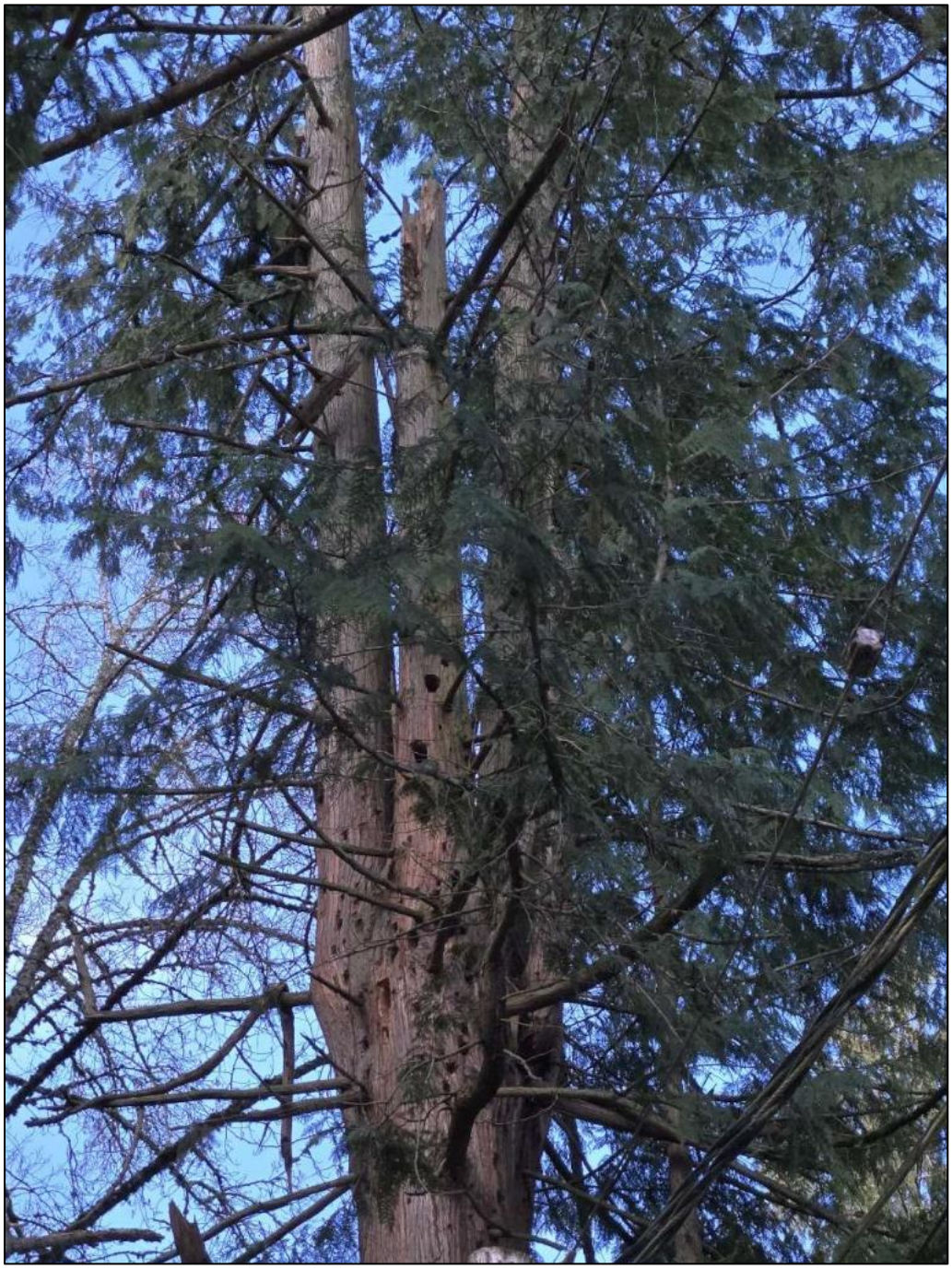
Issued Non-Development Tree Permit Activity Table						
Picture #	Permit Type	Address	# Trees Removed	Removed Tree (Size)	Supplemental Required	Description
N/A	TREE-RESTORATION TREE-26-002	2425 76th Ave NE	2 English Holly	6, 15	3	Invasive King County noxious weed to be removed and replaced with native trees.
1, 2	TREE-RESTORATION TREE-26-001	3419 Evergreen Point Rd	1 Douglas fir, 1 Western redcedar	52, 50	2	Both trees were assessed as unhealthy and high risk and, according to MMC 16.52.080, neither would be considered a "landmark" tree. High-risk trees require one replacement tree each.
3	TREE-NON ADMIN TREE ACTIVITY PERMIT TREE-25-082	3419 Evergreen Point Rd	1 Western redcedar	50	50-inches of supplemental replacement trees.	Proposed to be removed as part of development. Currently in comment period.

New Development Tree Permit Activity Table						
Picture #	Permit Type	Address	# Trees Removed	Removed Tree (Size)	Supplemental Required	Description
N/A						

Photographs

Picture 1. 3419 Evergreen Point Rd. The following trees were independently assessed as high risk and confirmed to be high risk after reviewing the report and visiting the site. The Douglas fir measures 52 inches in diameter and the cedar measures 50 inches in diameter. Both trees have experienced stem failures, have visible cavities, and are unlikely to remain upright much longer.

Western redcedar – Extensive decay and associated cavities are present on the trunk where several multi-stemmed leaders converge. The cavity extends from this point down into the base of the trunk.



Picture 2. Douglas fir – The top of the tree blew out, leaving the torn section dead. Leaders formed below the torn section. A cavity is present in at least the portion of the trunk supporting the competing leaders. There is a high probability these stems will naturally fail and tear out during wind events. The lower portion of the trunk shows extensive insect activity and resin bleeding. Insects can indicate nesting activity within decayed trunk wood. Heavy resin bleeding on Douglas fir is often associated with honey fungus, which can digest both decayed and living wood and is commonly associated with root failure in many tree species.

Picture 3. A 50-inch healthy landmark western redcedar is proposed to be removed due to future site development. Notices have been posted and mailers sent during the comment period. This application will proceed to a public hearing, where the Hearing Examiner will determine whether removal is warranted under Medina City Code.