ALVEY TREE
Consulting

ALVEY TREE CONSULTING LLC

ALEXIS ALVEY -
ISA BOARD CERTIFIED MASTER ARBORIST®
#NY-5539B

# Arborist Report

## 10 Star Island Drive
## Miami Beach

4/5/2019

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On March 30th, 2019 I visited the property located at 10 Star Island Drive at the request of Carly Grimm. I evaluated the hardwood trees on the site in anticipation of future home construction. For each tree, I confirmed species, location, and size (Height, Spread, DBH); evaluated condition (Poor, Fair, Good); provided relevant comments about health and disposition; and took photographs. All trees' suggested disposition is based solely upon my recommendation, and may need to be updated following completion of landscape architectural plans.

For all trees that are to remain, protective barriers shall be placed at the drip line of the tree. Barriers shall be installed prior to the start of any construction or demolition, and shall remain in place until development is completed and until the department authorizes their removal. Barriers shall be a minimum of 4ft high, and shall be constructed of continuous chain link fence with metal posts at 8ft spacing, or of 2x4 posts with three equally spaced 2x4 rails. Posts may be shifted to avoid roots. No oil, paint, fill, equipment, building materials, building debris, or any other material shall be placed or disposed of within the TPZ. Natural grade shall be maintained, and no vehicles or equipment shall be permitted within the TPZ.

Please feel free to contact me should any questions arise. Thank-you for the opportunity to assist in this manner.

**Contact Information -**

Alexis Alvey
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist® #NY-5539B

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**Property Location -**

10 Star Island Drive
Miami Beach, FL 33139

**Client -**

Carly Grimm, Attorney
Bilzin Sumberg Baena Price & Axelrod LLP
1450 Brickell Avenue, 23rd Floor
Miami, Florida 33131
305.350.2352 / cgrimm@bilzin.com

## Tree #97

**Common Name -**
Pitch-Apple

**Scientific Name -**
*Clusia rosea*

**DBH (in) -** 8, 10

**Height (ft) -** 16

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 22

**Condition -**
Fair

**Native? -**
Yes

**Disposition -**
Relocate / Remain

Tree #97 is a Pitch-Apple located towards the rear of the property. It is in fair condition. It is multi-trunked and many prop roots are present. The DBH reflects the size of the two main leaders. Braces are currently around the tree. The canopy is on the thinner side, and numerous branches on the top of the crown have had heading cuts.

## Tree #98

**Common Name -**
Pitch-Apple

**Scientific Name -**
*Clusia rosea*

**DBH (in) -** 10

**Height (ft) -** 20

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 32

**Condition -**
Good

**Native? -**
Yes

**Disposition -**
Relocate / Remain

Tree #98 is a Pitch-Apple located towards the rear of the property. It is in good condition. It is multi-trunked and many prop roots are present. The DBH reflects the size of the main leader. Braces are currently around the tree. There is a small amount of deadwood present and some interior foliage is yellow.

# Tree #111

**Common Name -**
Gumbo Limbo

**Scientific Name -**
*Bursera simaruba*

**DBH (in) -** 11, 12

**Height (ft) -** 23

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 34

**Condition -**
Good

**Native? -**
Yes

**Disposition -**
Relocate / Remain

Tree #111 is a double-trunked Gumbo Limbo located towards the front of the property. It is in good condition. The canopy is on the thin side, which may be because of the time of year, and there is a small amount of deadwood which can be pruned out.

# Tree #113

**Common Name -**
Mango

**Scientific Name -**
*Mangifera indica*

**DBH (in) -** 8, 5, 10, 12

**Height (ft) -** 26

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 26

**Condition -**
Fair

**Native? -**
No

**Disposition -**
Relocate / Remain / Remove

Tree #113 is a Mango located the front of the property. It is in fair condition. It is multi-trunked and has a dense canopy. The foliage is somewhat chlorotic and and there is necrosis on some of the leaf tips.

## Tree #114

**Common Name -**
Longan

**Scientific Name -**
*Dimocarpus longan*

**DBH (in) -** 9.5

**Height (ft) -** 25

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 25

**Condition -**
Fair

**Native? -**
No

**Disposition -**
Remain / Remove

Tree #114 is a Longan located towards the front of the property. It is in fair condition - there are multiple old trunk wounds that have nearly closed over, creating burls on the trunk. The foliage is somewhat chlorotic.

## Tree #115

**Common Name -**
Frangipani

**Scientific Name -**
*Plumeria spp.*

**DBH (in) -** 6.5, 4, 3.5, 4.5, 2.5

**Height (ft) -** 18

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 14

**Condition -**
Fair

**Native? -**
No

**Disposition -**
Relocate / Remain

Tree #115 is a Frangipani located towards the front of the property. It is in fair condition. There are no leaves at this time of year. The tree is multi-trunked and there is an old pruning cut with decay. The branch stubs should be pruned out.

# Tree #117

**Common Name -**
Live Oak

**Scientific Name -**
*Quercus virginiana*

**DBH (in) -** 34, 18

**Height (ft) -** 35

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 70

**Condition -**
Good

**Native? -**
Yes

**Disposition -**
Remain

Tree #117 is a large Live Oak located at the front of the property. It is in good condition, especially for a large, old tree. It is double-trunked with one smaller leader with an old wound present that has now closed over. The vegetation growing between the trunks should be removed. Included bark is present. The canopy is dense and wide-spreading. One limb that extended toward the street has been cut back. The trunk flare is clearly visible. The tree should be crown-cleaned for deadwood. This tree should be monitored on a periodic basis for health and structural integrity.

# Tree #118

**Common Name -**
Live Oak

**Scientific Name -**
*Quercus virginiana*

**DBH (in) -** 38

**Height (ft) -** 30

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 70

**Condition -**
Fair

**Native? -**
Yes

**Disposition -**
Remain

Tree #118 is a Live Oak located towards the front of the property. It is in fair condition - the canopy is on the thinner side, and there is large diameter deadwood present. Epicormic shoots are growing along the limbs. Vegetation growing between the main leaders has recently been removed. Chainsaw injuries are present, but most are shallow and appear to have only penetrated the outer bark. There are multiple old pruning wounds throught the tree that have closed over. The tree should be crown-cleaned for deadwood. This tree should be monitored on a periodic basis for health and structural integrity.

## Tree #123

**Common Name -**
Pitch-Apple

**Scientific Name -**
*Clusia rosea*

**DBH (in) -** 8, 9

**Height (ft) -** 8

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 14

**Condition -**
Poor

**Native? -**
Yes

**Disposition -**
Remain / Relocate / Remove

Tree #123 is a Pitch-Apple located towards the center of the property. It is in poor condition. It is multi-trunked and many prop roots are present. The DBH reflects the size of the two main leaders. Braces are currently around the tree. The canopy has been hatracked and heavily cut back. Half the tree has very little regrowth, and may need to be removed.

## Tree #124

**Common Name -**
Kapok

**Scientific Name -**
*Ceiba pentandra*

**DBH (in) -** 38.5

**Height (ft) -** 26

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 6

**Condition -**
Dead

**Native? -**
No

**Disposition -**
Remove

Tree #124 is a large diameter Kapok located towards the center of the property. The tree divides into two main leaders, one of which is dead and has broken off. The other leader appears nearly dead. Braces are present around the tree. This tree will need to be removed.

# Tree #131

**Common Name -**
Banyan

**Scientific Name -**
*Ficus benghalensis*

**DBH (ft) -** 36

**Height (ft) -** 40

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 112

**Condition -**
Good

**Native? -**
No

**Disposition -**
Remain

Tree #131 is a large Banyan tree located towards the center of the property. It is in good condition, with a wide-spreading canopy. Much shade is provided to the playground located beneath it. The DBH includes the numerous prop roots that have formed to anchor the tree. The tree appears to have been routinely pruned, and little deadwood is present and few suckers are present. The canopy is dense and healthy, although some foliage was observed to have endured chewing insect damage. It is recommended that this specimen tree be preserved as is.

# Tree #153

**Common Name -**
Lychee

**Scientific Name -**
*Litchi chinensis*

**DBH (in) -** 6.5

**Height (ft) -** 15

**Canopy Spread (ft) -** 15

**Condition -**
Fair

**Native? -**
No

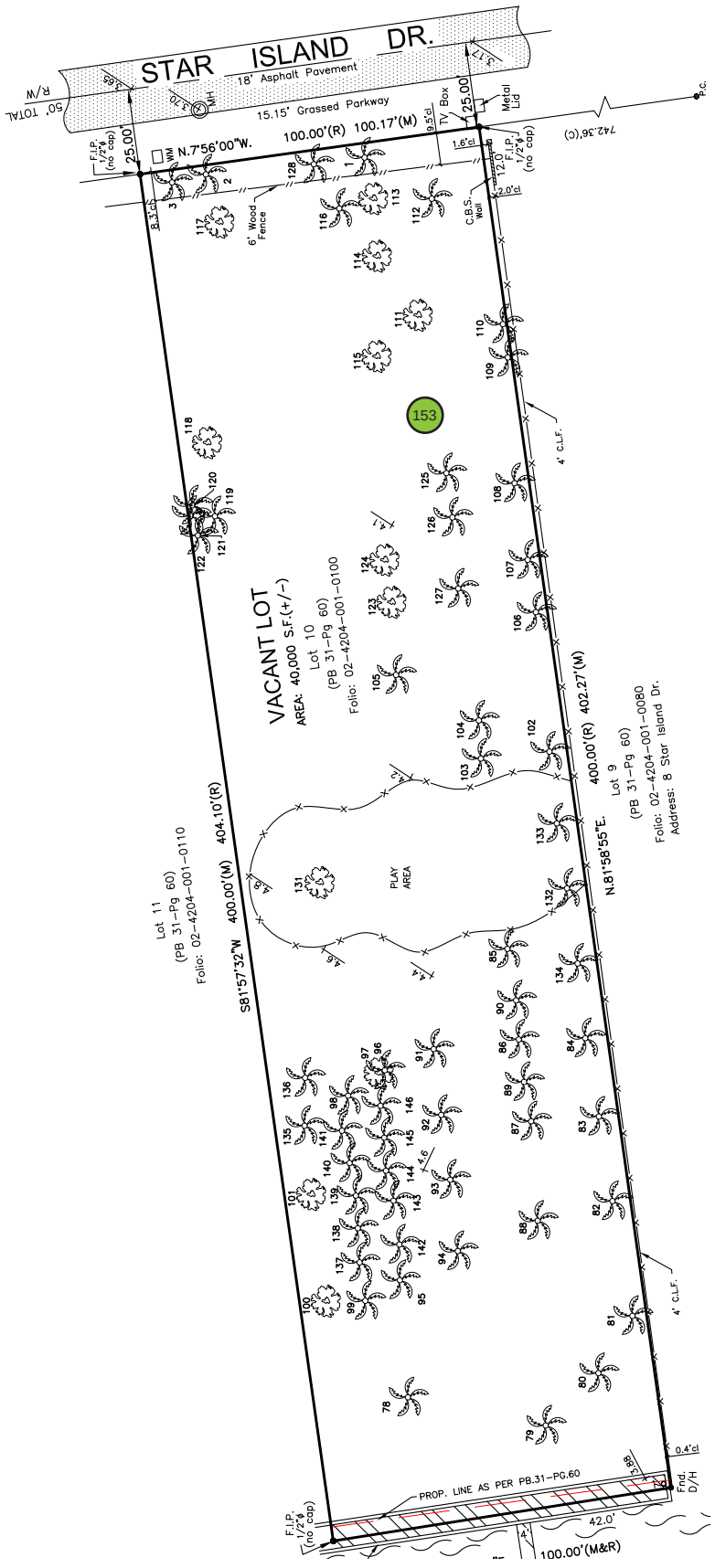
**Disposition -**
Remain / Remove

Tree #153 is a Lychee that is located towards the center of the property. It is in fair condition with chlorosis and deadwood, and a cut wound located at the base. This tree's location is approximated in the diagram on the following page.

# Tree Location Diagram

NOT TO SCALE

# Additional Existing Hardwood Tree



# Notes - TPZ Calculations & Tree and Palm Relocation

## Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) -

- Protective barriers shall be placed at the dripline of trees that are to remain.

## Tree and Palm Relocation Notes -

1. All phases of transplanting trees and palms to be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist.
2. Trees to be relocated shall be root pruned six to eight weeks prior to transplanting. Landscape Contractor shall maintain transplanted material during construction period by watering, moving, spraying, fertilizing, and pruning.
3. Landscape Contractor is responsible for verifying locations of all underground and overhead utilities and easements prior to commencing work. All utility companies and/or the General Contractor shall be notified to verify locations prior to digging. Utility trenching is to be coordinated with the Landscape Contractor prior to beginning of project. The Owner and Certified Arborist shall not be responsible for damage to utility or irrigation lines.
4. The Landscape Contractor shall comply with all local and state codes and shall be responsible for obtaining all applicable permits.
5. The Landscape Contractor shall regularly inspect the relocated material to ensure compliance with standard horticultural practices.
6. The Landscape Contractor is responsible for guaranteeing the transplanted trees and palms for a period of one year. At the time of the final inspection all transplanted trees and palms that are not in viable condition shall be replaced by the Landscape Contractor.
7. The Landscape Contractor shall take all precautions to minimize shock of root pruning and transplanting in accordance with standard arboriculture practices.
8. The diameter of the root ball to be transplanted shall follow the guidelines set forth in the latest edition of the Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants.
9. Roots shall be cleanly cut with a sharp spade, hand saw, chainsaw, or other approved root-pruning equipment.
10. Trees shall not be pruned at transplanting to compensate for root loss. Any pruning required shall be as per the ANSI A300 Standards.
11. For all palms except Sabal palmetto, only dead fronds shall be removed. Sabal palmetto shall have all fronds cut without damaging the bud. Fronds shall be securely tied around the bud prior to relocation and shall be untied after placement in the new planting hole. The bud shall be protected from damage or injury during relocation.
12. After root pruning trees, backfill roots to original existing grade with existing soil free of any deleterious material to root growth.
13. Provide a layer of 3” mulch over backfill area to prevent weed growth, conserve moisture and prevent evaporation. Keep mulch 6” away from the trunk.
14. Provide tree protection as per Landscape Architect’s Tree Protection Detail to ensure that the tree or root system is not damaged during the root-pruning period.
15. After root pruning and prior to relocation, tree(s) shall be watered a minimum of twice weekly.
16. Transplanting shall occur within 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The root ball shall be kept moist.
17. Digging and preparation of the new hole for the transplant shall be done prior to removing the tree from the existing location.
18. The depth of the new hole shall be equal to the depth of the root ball and the width shall be equal to two to three times the width of the root ball.
19. Trees and palms shall be lifted from the ground with heavy equipment designed specifically for tree relocation so that the trunk and crown is not impacted and damaged by the equipment.
20. The slings used to lift the trees and large palms shall be non-binding nylon slings that are wrapped under the root ball to support the weight of tree or palm. Slings shall not be solely wrapped around the trunk of the tree. Padding the sling may be necessary so that the trunk is not damaged.

# Notes - Tree and Palm Relocation (Contd.)

21. Trees and palms shall be planted so that the top of the rootball is flush with the existing grade. Ensure that deep planting does not occur. The tree and palm shall be centrally positioned in the planting hole and set straight, plumb or normal to the growth pattern prior to transplanting.
22. Transplanted trees and palms shall be backfield with a uniform mix of 25% fully decomposed compost and 75% existing site soil cleaned free of weeds and rocks.
23. Trees and palms shall be watered to eliminate air pockets in the backfill mix prior to mulching.
24. A 4" soil berm shall be created around the edge of the planting hole to hold water, or as per the Landscape Architect's Planting Details.
25. Install tree and palm bracing as per the Landscape Architect's Planting Details, to ensure stability of trees and palms.
26. After transplanting trees and palms, the Landscape Contractor shall be responsible for watering to maintain soil moisture during the guarantee period. The following schedule is suggested: First month - Daily; Second month - 3 times per week; Third and Fourth month - 2 times per week; Last Eight months - 1 time per week. For trees over 4" in caliper at the time of planting, the suggested schedule is: First 6 weeks - Daily; from 1.5 months to 6 months - 3 times per week, last 6 months - 1 time per week.

# Notes - Tree and Palm Protection

1. Fences shall be erected to protect trees and palms to be preserved. Fences define a specific protection zone for each tree or group of trees. Fences shall be installed prior to the beginning of construction and are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without the written permission of the Arborist. Refer to the Landscape Architect's Tree Protection Detail.
2. Construction trailers, traffic, and storage areas must remain outside fenced areas at all times.
3. All underground utilities and drain or irrigation lines shall be routed outside the tree protection zone. If lines must traverse the protection area, disturbance shall be minimized by using techniques such as tunneling or boring.
4. No materials, equipment, spoil, or waste or washout water may be deposited, stored, or parked within the tree protection zone.
5. Additional tree pruning required for clearance during construction must be approved by the Certified Arborist and shall be performed by trained arborists, not by construction personnel.
6. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Landscape Contractor and the Certified Arborist should be notified immediately.
7. Any grading, construction, demolition, or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots must be monitored by the Landscape Contractor.
8. All trees shall be irrigated at least two times a week. Each irrigation session shall wet the soil within the tree protection zone to a depth of 30 inches.
9. Before grading, pad preparation, or excavation for foundations, footings, walls, or trenching near trees the trees shall be root pruned at the edge of the tree protection zone by cutting all roots cleanly to a depth of 36 inches. Roots shall be cut manually by digging a trench and cutting exposed roots with a saw, vibrating knife, rock saw, narrow trencher with sharp blades, or other approved root-pruning equipment.
10. Any roots damaged during grading or construction shall be exposed to sound tissue and cut cleanly with a saw.
11. Spoil from trenches, basements, or other excavations shall not be placed within the tree protection zone, either temporarily or permanently.
12. No burn piles or debris pits shall be placed within the tree protection zone. No ashes, debris, or garbage may be dumped or buried within the tree protection zone.
13. Maintain fire-safe areas around the fences. Also, no heat sources, flames, ignition sources, or smoking is allowed near mulch or trees.
14. Protective barriers shall be placed around each tree, cluster of trees, or the edge of the preservation area at the specified distance. Protective barriers shall be a minimum of four feet above ground level and shall be constructed of wood, plastic, or metal, and shall remain in place until development is completed. Protective barriers shall be in place prior to the start of any construction.
15. Understory plants within protective barriers shall be protected.
16. No excess oil, fill, equipment, building materials or building debris shall be placed within the areas surrounded by protective barriers, nor shall there be disposal of any waste material such as paints, oils, solvents, asphalt, concrete, mortar or any other material harmful to trees or understory plants within the areas surrounded by protective barriers.
17. Trees shall not be braced in such a fashion as to scar, penetrate, perforate or otherwise inflict damage to the tree.
18. Natural grade shall be maintained within protective barriers. In the event that the natural grade of the site is changed as a result of site development such that the safety of the tree may be endangered, tree wells or retaining walls are required.
19. Fences and walls shall be constructed to avoid disturbance to any protected tree. Post holes and trenches located close to trees shall be dug by hand and adjusted as necessary, using techniques such as discontinuous footings, to avoid damage to major roots.

*Note: Trees inherently pose a certain degree of hazard and risk from breakage, failure or other causes and conditions. Recommendations that are made are intended to minimize or reduce such hazardous conditions. However, there can be no guarantee or warranty that efforts to discover or correct unsafe conditions will prevent future breakage or failure, nor can there be any guarantee that all hazardous conditions have been detected. The client should not infer that a tree is safe either because services have been recommended or done to reduce risk, or because no services have been recommended or done on a specific tree. The client assumes any and all risks associated with pursuing consultant's advice and fully understands that he or she is engaged in securing professional consultation regarding the above-mentioned property.*