ALVEY TREE CONSULTING LLC

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

Arborist Report

98 La Gorce Circle
Miami Beach

12/16/2019

Arborist Report

12/16/2019

On December 10th, 2019 I visited the property located at 98 La Gorce Circle at the request of Carolina Monteiro, RLA. I evaluated the trees on the site in anticipation of new home construction. For each tree, I confirmed species, location, and size (Height, Spread, DBH); evaluated condition (Poor, Fair, Good); determined disposition (Remove, Remain, Relocate); determined the Tree Protection Zone for trees to remain; provided relevant comments about health and disposition; and took photographs. This report shall in no shape or form shall be construed as a tree risk assessment which is beyond the scope of work written in the contractual agreement.

Please note, that there are additional small trees/palms present on the site that do not meet the minimum tree size definition. Please feel free to contact me should any questions arise. Thank-you for the opportunity to assist in this manner.

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

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Property Location -
98 La Gorce Circle
Miami Beach, FL 33141

Client -
CLAD - Landscape Architecture & Design
7665 NE 4th CT
Miami, FL 33138
(786) 536-6076
carolina.monteiro@clad-landscape.com

Tree #1

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 18

Height (ft) - 45

Canopy Spread (ft) - 10

Canopy Area (ft2) - 78.5

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #1 is a Royal Palm street tree located along La Gorce Circle. It is in fair condition with a canopy on the small side and some trunk pencilling. This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #2

Common Name -
Hybrid Date Palm

Scientific Name -
Phoenix canariensis x sylvestris

DBH (in) - 24

Height (ft) - 40

Canopy Spread (ft) - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 201

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #2 is a Date Palm street tree located along La Gorce Circle. It is in good condition with a dense canopy. The soil is mounded at the base and the trunk curves.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction and will be removed.

Tree #3

Common Name -
Christmas Palm (Double)

Scientific Name -
Adonidia merrillii

DBH (in) - 6, 6

Height (ft) - 18

Canopy Spread (ft) - 14

Canopy Area (ft2) - 153.9

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #3 is a double Christmas Palm located to the west of the front wall. It is in good condition with a dense, green canopy.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #4

Common Name -
Christmas Palm (Double)

Scientific Name -
Adonidia merrillii

DBH (in) - 6, 6

Height (ft) - 16

Canopy Spread (ft) - 13

Canopy Area (ft2) - 132.7

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #3 is a double Christmas Palm located to the west of the front wall. It is in good condition with a dense, green canopy.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #5

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 18

Height (ft) - 28

Canopy Spread (ft) - 18

Canopy Area (ft2) - 254.3

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #5 is a Royal Palm street tree located along La Gorce Circle. It is in good condition with a full, green canopy and is growing vigorously.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #6

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 22

Height (ft) - 40

Canopy Spread (ft) - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 201

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #6 is a Royal Palm street tree located along La Gorce Circle. It is in good condition with some frizzle at the ends of the fronds.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #7

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 17

Height (ft) - 30

Canopy Spread (ft) - 14

Canopy Area (ft2) - 153.9

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #7 is a Royal Palm street tree located along La Gorce Circle. It is in good condition with a healthy green canopy. This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #8

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 10

Height (ft) - 10

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #8 is a small Chinese Fan Palm located at the front of the property. It is in fair condition.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #9

Common Name -
Sabal Palm

Scientific Name -
Sabal palmetto

DBH (in) - 15

Height (ft) - 16

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #9 is a Sabal Palm located on the north side of the front of the property. It is in good condition with a dense, green canopy. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction. If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #10

Common Name -
Sabal Palm

Scientific Name -
Sabal palmetto

DBH (in) - 12

Height (ft) - 16

Canopy Spread (ft) - 7

Canopy Area (ft2) - 38.5

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #10 is a Sabal Palm located on the north side of the front of the property. It is in fair condition with a number of trunk abnormalities. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction. If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #11

Common Name -
Screw-Pine

Scientific Name -
Pandanus utilis

DBH (in) - 10

Height (ft) - 9

Canopy Spread (ft) - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 201

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #11 is a Screw-Pine located on the north side of the front of the property. It is in poor condition with decay on multiple main limbs. It is recommended that this tree be removed.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction.

Tree #12

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 21

Height (ft) - 30

Canopy Spread (ft) - 12

Canopy Area (ft2) - 113

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #12 is a Royal Palm located on the north side of the front of the property. It is in good condition, although the canopy has been over-pruned. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction and will be removed.

Tree #13

Common Name -
Christmas Palm (Double)

Scientific Name -
Adonidia merrillii

DBH (in) - 6, 6

Height (ft) - 12

Canopy Spread (ft) - 14

Canopy Area (ft2) - 153.9

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #13 is a double Christmas Palm located at the front of the property. It is in good condition with a bright green canopy. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction and will be removed.

Tree #14

Common Name -
Christmas Palm (Triple)

Scientific Name -
Adonidia merrillii

DBH (in) - 6, 6, 7

Height (ft) - 12

Canopy Spread (ft) - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 201

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #14 is a triple Christmas Palm located at the front of the property. It is in good condition with a bright green canopy. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction and will be removed.

Tree #15

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 10

Height (ft) - 12

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #15 is a Chinese Fan Palm located at the front of the property. It is in fair condition and vines are on the trunk. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction and will be removed.

Tree #16

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 9

Height (ft) - 10

Canopy Spread (ft) - 9

Canopy Area (ft2) - 63.6

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #16 is a Chinese Fan Palm located at the front of the property. It is in fair condition. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction and will be removed.

Tree #17

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 18

Height (ft) - 40

Canopy Spread (ft) - 14

Canopy Area (ft2) - 153.9

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #17 is a Royal Palm located on the south side of the front of the property. It is in good condition with a full, green canopy.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #18

Common Name -
Melaleuca

Scientific Name -
Melaleuca quinquenervia

DBH (in) - 27

Height (ft) - 22

Canopy Spread (ft) - 25

Canopy Area (ft2) - 490.6

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
Prohibited

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #18 is a Melaleuca located on the south side of the front of the property. It is in fair condition and is double-trunked with included bark. A Brazilian Pepper is growing on the tree. This species is highly invasive and is on the Miami-Dade County Prohibited Plant List. This tree will need to be removed.

Tree #19

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 10

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #19 is a Chinese Fan Palm located on the south side of the property. It is in good condition with a full, green canopy. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction and will be removed.

Tree #20

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 16

Canopy Spread (ft) - 9

Canopy Area (ft2) - 63.6

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #20 is a Chinese Fan Palm located on the south side of the property. It is in fair condtion with some lower dead fronds.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #21

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 6

Height (ft) - 12

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #21 is a Chinese Fan Palm located on the south side of the property. It is in fair condition with some trunk abnormalities.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #22

Common Name -
Black Olive

Scientific Name -
Bucida buceras

DBH (in) - 38

Height (ft) - 40

Canopy Spread (ft) - 35

Canopy Area (ft2) - 961.6

Condition -
Poor/Hazardous

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #22 is a large Black Olive located on the south side of the property, next to the existing house. The tree is in poor condition - approximately 75% of the circumference of the trunk has been wounded and there is extensive heartrot throughout the tree trunk (circled in red). The tree is structurally unsound, and it is surprising that the tree is still standing given the weight of the large, dense canopy. Numerous limbs have been hatracked and the canopy consists of shoot growth from these cut locations. This tree is hazardous and will need to be removed as soon as possible.

Tree #22 contd.

Tree #23

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm (Triple)

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 7, 7, 7

Height (ft) - 30

Canopy Spread (ft) - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 201

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #23 is a triple Montgomery Palm located at the front of the existing house. It is in fair condition with a chlorotic canopy. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction. If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #24

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 18

Height (ft) - 38

Canopy Spread (ft) - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 201

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #24 is a Royal Palm located at the front of the existing house. It is in good condition with a healthy, green canopy. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction and will be removed.

Tree #25

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 7

Height (ft) - 20

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #25 is a Montgomery Palm located at the front of the existing house. It is in fair condition with a chlorotic canopy. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction. If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #26

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 10

Height (ft) - 20

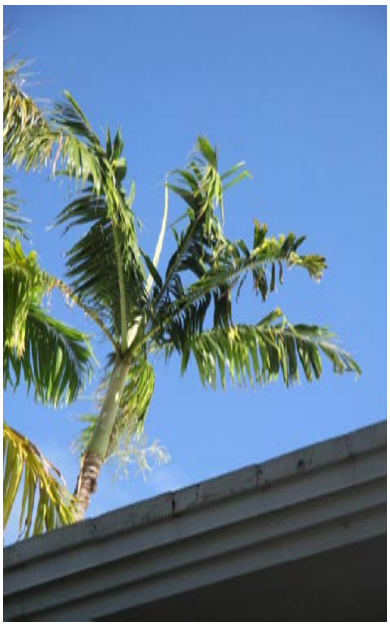
Canopy Spread (ft) - 6

Canopy Area (ft2) - 28.3

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove



Tree #26 is a Montgomery Palm located at the front of the existing house. It is in poor condition with a small, distorted, and chlorotic canopy. This tree will need to be removed.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction.

Tree #27

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 10

Height (ft) - 20

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #27 is a Montgomery Palm located at the front of the existing house. It is in fair condition with a chlorotic canopy. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction. If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #28

Common Name -
Fishtail Palm

Scientific Name -
Caryota mitis

DBH (in) - 4 -5 inch cluster

Height (ft) - 26

Canopy Spread (ft) - 14

Canopy Area (ft2) - 153.9

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #28 is a Fishtail Palm cluster located at the front of the existing house. It is in poor condition with chlorotic and necrotic foliage and dead trunks. It is recommended that this tree be removed.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction.

Tree #29

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm (Double)

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 7, 8

Height (ft) - 28

Canopy Spread (ft) - 10

Canopy Area (ft2) - 78.5

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #29 is a double Montgomery Palm located at the front of the existing house. It is in poor condition with one trunk dead. This tree will need to be removed.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction.

Tree #30

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 7

Height (ft) - 8

Canopy Spread (ft) - 7

Canopy Area (ft2) - 38.5

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #30 is a Montgomery Palm located around the front courtyard fountain. It is in poor condition with a chlorotic canopy and trunk splits. This tree will need to be removed.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction.

Tree #31

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 12

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #31 is a Montgomery Palm located around the front courtyard fountain. It is in poor condition with a chlorotic canopy and trunk splits. This tree will need to be removed.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction.

Tree #32

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 6

Height (ft) - 9

Canopy Spread (ft) - 7

Canopy Area (ft2) - 38.5

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #32 is a Montgomery Palm located around the front courtyard fountain. It is in poor condition with a chlorotic canopy and trunk splits. This tree will need to be removed.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction.

Tree #33

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 6

Height (ft) - 8

Canopy Spread (ft) - 6

Canopy Area (ft2) - 28.3

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #33 is a Montgomery Palm located around the front courtyard fountain. It is in poor condition with a chlorotic canopy and trunk splits. This tree will need to be removed.
This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction.

Tree #34

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 25

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #34 is a Montgomery Palm located in front of the existing house. It is in fair condition with the tips of the fronds brown. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction. If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #35

Common Name -
Montgomery Palm

Scientific Name -
Veitchia arecina

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 30

Canopy Spread (ft) - 10

Canopy Area (ft2) - 78.5

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #35 is a Montgomery Palm located in front of the existing house. It is in fair condition with the tips of the fronds brown. This tree directly conflicts with the proposed construction. If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #36

Common Name -
Sabal Palm

Scientific Name -
Sabal palmetto

DBH (in) - 13

Height (ft) - 15

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #36 is a Sabal Palm located to the south of the existing house. It is in good condition with a full canopy. If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #37

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 18

Canopy Spread (ft) - 7

Canopy Area (ft2) - 38.5

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #37 is a Chinese Fan Palm located on the south side of the property. It is in fair condition with some yellow spotting on the fronds. This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #38

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 18

Canopy Spread (ft) - 6

Canopy Area (ft2) - 28.3

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #38 is a Chinese Fan Palm located on the south side of the property. It is in fair condition with some yellow spotting on the fronds.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #39

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 17

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #39 is a Chinese Fan Palm located on the south side of the property. It is in fair condition with some yellow spotting on the fronds. The trunk is curved sharply.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #40

Common Name -
Chinese Fan Palm

Scientific Name -
Livistona chinensis

DBH (in) - 8

Height (ft) - 17

Canopy Spread (ft) - 9

Canopy Area (ft2) - 63.6

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #40 is a Chinese Fan Palm located on the south side of the property. It is in fair condition and is competing with Tree #41 for light.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #41

Common Name -
Sea Grape

Scientific Name -
Coccoloba uvifera

DBH (in) - 72

Height (ft) - 26

Canopy Spread (ft) - 40

Canopy Area (ft2) - 1256

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remain - 20ft radius TPZ

Tree #41 is a large Sea Grape located on the south side of the property. It is multi-trunked and has a dense canopy. There is large deadwood present which should be pruned out.
If this tree is to remain, protective barriers shall be placed 20ft from the tree trunk. Barriers shall be installed prior to the start of construction and 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 materials shall be placed or disposed of within the TPZ. Natural grade shall be maintained within the TPZ.

Tree #42

Common Name -
Sabal Palm

Scientific Name -
Sabal palmetto

DBH (in) - 14

Height (ft) - 17

Canopy Spread (ft) - 8

Canopy Area (ft2) - 50.2

Condition -
Fair

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Relocate

Tree #42 is a Sabal Palm located on the south side of the backyard. It is in fair condition and has a distinct trunk constriction (circled in red). If this tree is to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #43

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 12

Height (ft) - 40

Canopy Spread (ft) - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 201

Condition -
Good

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #43 is a Royal Palm located on the south side of the backyard. It is in good condition with a bright green canopy. One lower dead frond is present.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Tree #44

Common Name -
Royal Palm

Scientific Name -
Roystonea regia

DBH (in) - 15

Height (ft) - 30

Canopy Spread (ft) - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 201

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
Yes

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #44 is a Royal Palm located on the south side of the backyard. The trunk appears to be collapsing in one area (circled in red) which may be indicative of Thielaviopsis Trunk Rot. It is recommended that this tree be removed.

Tree #45

Common Name -
Date Palm (Triple)

Scientific Name -
Phoenix dactylifera

DBH (in) - 11, 12, 14

Height (ft) - 25

Canopy Spread (ft) - 18

Canopy Area (ft2) - 254.3

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #45 is a triple Date Palm located on the south side of the backyard. The tree is in good condition. Some foliage is displaying chlorosis and lower dead fronds are present which can be pruned out.
This tree has not been incorporated into the landscape plan and will therefore be removed.

Trees #46 - 53

Common Name -
Coconut Palm

Scientific Name -
Cocos nucifera

DBH (in) - 6 - 11

Height (ft) - 8 - 19

Canopy Spread (ft) - 5 - 10

Canopy Area (ft2) - 19.6 - 78.5

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove/Relocate

Trees #46 - 53 are eight Coconut Palms located at the rear of the property along Indian Creek. They are in good condition with full, green canopies. Trees #49 and 50 are to be relocated, and the remainder are to be removed.
For trees to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Trees #54 - 65

Common Name -
Coconut Palm

Scientific Name -
Cocos nucifera

DBH (in) - 6 - 11

Height (ft) - 6 - 23

Canopy Spread (ft) - 6 - 12

Canopy Area (ft2) - 28.3 - 113

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove/Relocate

Trees #54 - 65 are 12 Coconut Palms located at the rear of the property along Indian Creek. Overall, they are in good condition. Lower chlorotic fronds are present on a few trees. Trees #54, 56, 57, 58, 63, and 65 are to be relocated, and the remainder are to be removed.
For trees to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Trees #66 - 77

Common Name -
Coconut Palm

Scientific Name -
Cocos nucifera

DBH (in) - 6 - 15

Height (ft) - 8 - 28

Canopy Spread (ft) - 6 - 16

Canopy Area (ft2) - 28.3 - 201

Condition -
Good

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove/Relocate

Trees #66 - 77 are 12 Coconut Palms located at the rear of the property along Indian Creek. Overall, they are in good condition. Lower chlorotic fronds are present on a few trees. Trees #67, 68, 69, 71, and 73 are to be relocated, and the remainder are to be removed. For trees to be relocated, root pruning shall occur a minimum of 4-6 weeks prior to digging the palm and shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Minimum rootball measurement shall be based upon the most recent *Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants.* Transplanting shall be performed or supervised by Certified Arborist. Prior to transplanting, the apical bud shall be protected by tying up palm fronds. Leaves shall be untied as soon as the palm is planted. When lifting the palm, a nylon sling with adequate padding shall be used and care shall be taken to not injure or compress the trunk. Plant at grade, with 2" of root initiation zone visible if applicable. Transplanting shall occur as soon as possible and no more than 24 hours after being dug for relocation. The backfill soil shall be irrigated during and following relocation. Wooden braces shall be installed to stabilize the tree.

Tree #78

Common Name -
Fishtail Palm

Scientific Name -
Caryota mitis

DBH (in) - 4 - 5 inch cluster

Height (ft) - 18

Canopy Spread (ft) - 14

Canopy Area (ft2) - 153.9

Condition -
Poor

Native? -
No

Disposition -
Remove

Tree #78 is a Fishtail Palm cluster located at the front of the existing house. This tree is in poor condition with chlorotic and necrotic foliage and dead trunks. It is recommended that this tree be removed.

Notes - TPZ Calculations & Tree and Palm Relocation

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) -

- For trees that are to remain, protective barriers shall be placed at the dripline or 10ft from the trunk, whichever is greater.

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.