

Tree Resource Evaluation for 6988 Abbott Avenue, Miami Beach

Prepared for:

North Beach Town Center Development, LLC

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Summary

I performed a tree resource evaluation at 6988 Abbott Avenue, Miami Beach on December 21, 2019. The approximate locations of these trees and palms can be found on the schematic in Appendix B.

The evaluation in Appendix A includes tree and palm measurements, a condition rating, and the size of the tree protection zone.

I rated the trees and palms in accordance with ANSI A300 (Part 5) – 2005, Annex A, Management Report Information. Trees and palms are rated Good, Moderate or Poor, see Appendix C. I recommend the removal of trees and palms that I rate as Poor.

I also followed the Levels and Scope of Tree Risk Assessment from the ANSI A300 Part 9- 2017: Levels of tree risk assessment; Level 1 limited visual tree risk assessment, Level 2 basic tree risk assessment, and Level 3 advanced tree risk assessment. The scope of this report/evaluation was limited to a Level 2 Assessment for all trees onsite.

To perform all measurements, I used a forestry diameter measuring tape and a measuring wheel. I rounded-off to the nearest inch when measuring trunk diameter (DBH); heights and canopy diameters are approximate due to the density of the canopies and some of the canopies extend over the adjacent properties and are difficult to see from grade.

Appendix D contains the ANSI A300 definitions of Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Critical Root Zone (CRZ). Trees on this site may have restricted root plates and are not good candidates for relocation.

Protective barriers must be placed and maintained around remaining trees and palms during construction. A schematic for tree protection during construction from the Miami-Dade County Landscape Manuel can be found in Appendix E.

Photos below

The color and brightness on some photos has been adjusted to provide contrast and clarity to the subject matter. This follows the Basic section on Enhancement Techniques found in Section 11, Best Practices for Documenting Image Enhancement in a document produced by SWGIT Scientific Working Group Imaging Technology, www.SWGIT.org. All photos by me.



Photo 1 above is tree 12 viewed from the southeast. This tree is growing into the powerlines and has been utility pruned. See following photos.



Photo 2 above is the very narrow planter looking to the west that trees 12, 13 & 14 are growing in. These trees are not good candidates for relocation.



Photo 3 above is the trunk of tree 12 viewed from the east. The circles indicate poor pruning wounds with decay. This tree should be removed.



Photo 4 above is trees 13 & 14 viewed from the south. See following photos.



Photo 5 above is a closer view of the damage indicated in the previous photo.



Photo 6 above is tree 13 viewed from the east. This tree should be removed due to its very poor branch structure.



Photo 7 above is tree 14 viewed from the east. This tree should be removed due to its very poor branch structure and the circled damage indicated.



Photo 8 above is palm 17 viewed from the west. The circle indicates a very thin crownshaft and a severe nutrient deficiency in this palm. This palm should be removed.



Photo 9 above is palm 18 viewed from the east. The circle indicates a very thin crownshaft and a severe nutrient deficiency in this palm. This palm should be removed.



Photo 10 above is palm 19 viewed from the east. The circle indicates a very thin crownshaft and a severe nutrient deficiency in this palm. This palm should be removed.



Photo 11 above is palm 20 viewed from the east. The circle indicates a very thin crownshaft and a severe nutrient deficiency in this palm. This palm should be removed.

Also note palm 16.



Photo 12 above is tree 26 and palms 27, 28 & 29 viewed from the west. Tree 26 is not a good candidate for relocation due to its very restricted root plate.



Photo 13 above is palm 30 viewed from the west.



Photo 14 above is palm 31 & tree 32 viewed from the south.



Photo 15 above is tree 32 viewed from the north. This tree should not be considered for relocation due to its restricted root plate.



Photo 16 above is palms 34 & 35 viewed from the west.



Photo 17 above is triple-trunked palm 36 and over-pruned palm 37 viewed from the north.



Photo 18 above is tree 38 viewed from the north. Note the extensive branch die-back in the canopy. This tree should be removed.



Photo 19 above is a view of the trunks of palm 39 and tree 40. The root plate of tree 40 is very restricted. This tree is not a good candidate for relocation.



Photo 20 above is tree 40 viewed from the east. Note some branch die-back and the sparse foliage in the canopy. This tree should be removed.



Photo 21 above is palms 41, 42 & 43 viewed from the east.



Photo 22 above is palms 44, 45, 46 & 47 viewed from the north.



Photo 23 above is double-trunked palm 50 & single-trunked palms 48, 49, 51 & 52 viewed from the west.



Photo 24 above is tree 53 viewed from the southwest. This tree is almost dead and should be removed as soon as possible.



Photo 25 above is another view of tree 53.



Photo 26 above is palms 54 & 55 viewed from the south.



Photo 27 above is palms 55, 56, 57 & 58 viewed from the west.



Photo 28 above is tree 59 an invasive species, tree 60 with poor trunk structure, see following photo, and tree 61 with very weak canopy growth and a very restricted root plate.



Photo 29 above is a closer view of the weak branch structure of tree 60. This tree should be removed.



Photo 30 above is palm 62 and tree 63 viewed from the west.



Photo 31 above is tree 63 viewed from the north. Note the very restricted root plate. This tree is not a good candidate for relocation.



Photo 32 above is tree 64 viewed from the south. This tree has extensive canopy branch die-back. This tree should be removed.



Photo 33 above is trees 64, 65 & 66 viewed from the south.



Photo 34 above is a closer view of the very restricted root plates of trees 65 & 66. These trees are not good candidates for relocation.



Photo 35 above is palm 67 viewed from the south.

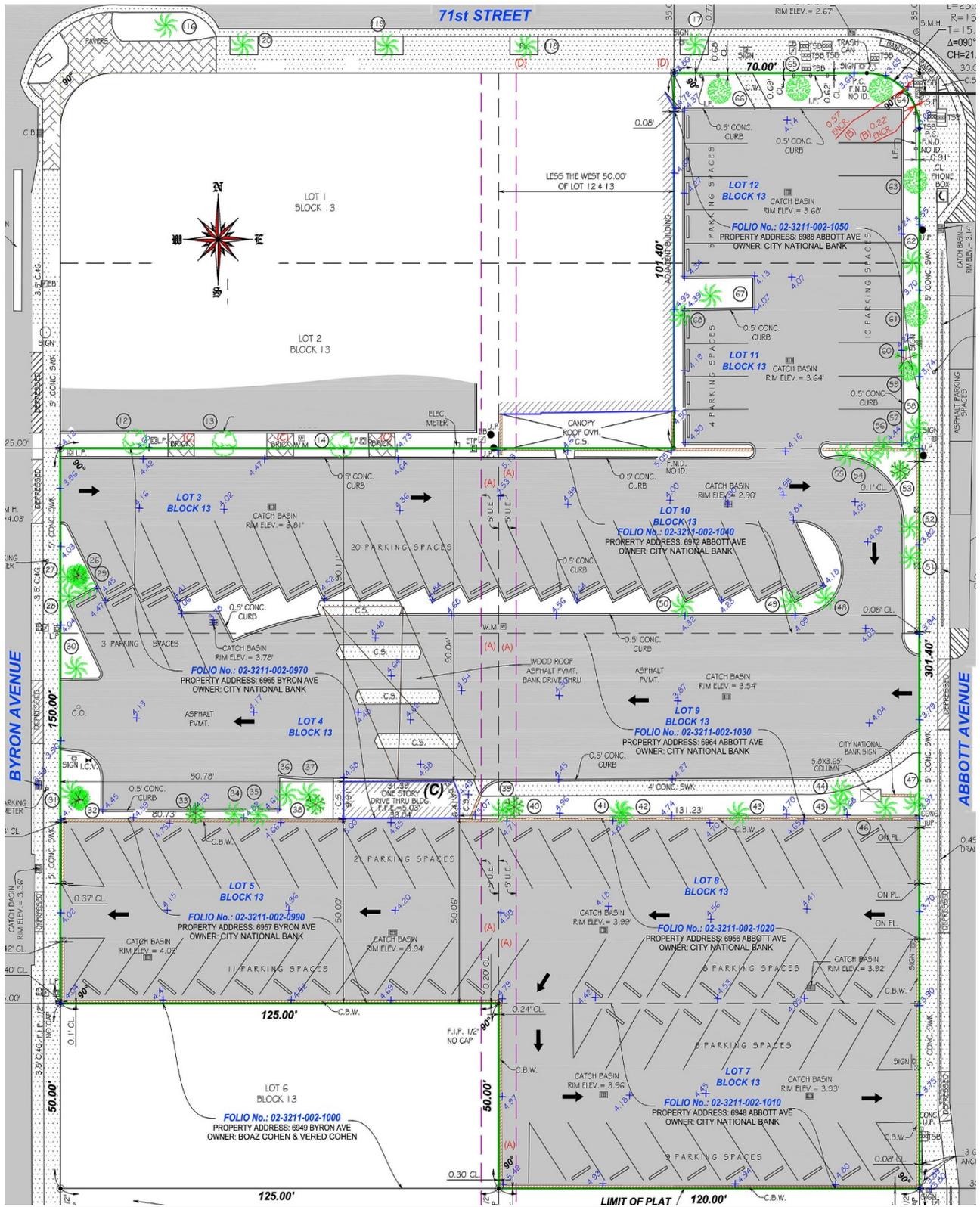
Appendix – A – Measurements and condition rating

	Scientific name	Common name	DBH	H/Ct	Canopy	Condition	TPZ
12	Swietenia mahagony	Mahogany	25"	28'	40'	Poor	18'
13	Swietenia mahagony	Mahogany	28"	28'	45'	Poor	18'
14	Swietenia mahagony	Mahogany	16"	28'	30'	Poor	18'
16	Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	15"	18'	34'	Good	5'
17	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	14"	25'	16'	Poor	3'
18	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	14"	25'	16'	Poor	3'
19	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	16"	25'	10'	Poor	3'
20	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	19"	25'	15'	Poor	3'
26	Ficus microcarpa	Laurel fig	28"	24'	42'	Poor	15'
27	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	13"	8'	15'	Good	4'
28	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	12"	15'	18'	Good	4'
29	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	12"	5'	18'	Good	4'
30	Phoenix reclinata	Senegal date palm	12"	13'	24'	Moderate	5'
31	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	12"	12'	16'	Good	4'
32	Ficus microcarpa	Laurel fig	36"	25'	50'	Moderate	20'
33	Not onsite						
34	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	14"	15'	18'	Good	4'
35	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	16"	15'	18'	Good	4'
36	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	38"	18'	35'	Good	4'
37	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	16"	10'	15'	Moderate	4'
38	Ficus microcarpa	Laurel fig	32"	22'	35'	Poor	18'
39	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	9"	16'	16'	Good	4'
40	Ficus microcarpa	Laurel fig	30"	22'	38'	Poor	18'
41	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	12"	13'	16'	Good	4'
42	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	14"	7'	16'	Good	4'
43	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	13"	15'	15'	Good	4'
44	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	13"	13'	16'	Good	4'
45	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	12"	15'	16'	Good	4'
46	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	13"	15'	16'	Good	4'
47	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	13"	13'	16'	Good	4'
48	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	14"	8'	16'	Good	4'
49	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	13"	12'	16'	Good	4'
50	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	24"	12'	25'	Good	4'
51	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	12"	15'	16'	Good	4'
52	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	11"	15'	16'	Good	4'
53	Ficus microcarpa	Laurel fig	49"	20'	35'	Poor	18'
54	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	15"	13'	16'	Good	4'
55	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	16"	12'	16'	Good	4'
56	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	7"	4'	16'	Good	4'

57	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	12"	5'	14'	Good	4'
58	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	12"	12'	18'	Good	4'
59	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paper bark	7"	24'	10'	Invasive	
60	Coccoloba uvifera	Seagrape	11"	13'	30'	Moderate	12'
61	Bucida buceras	Black olive	13"	24'	38'	Poor	15'
62	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	13"	7'	16'	Good	4'
63	Bucida buceras	Black olive	16"	25'	40'	Moderate	18'
64	Bucida buceras	Black olive	6"	15'	18'	Poor	8'
65	Bucida buceras	Black olive	20"	25'	38'	Moderate	18'
66	Bucida buceras	Black olive	30"	30'	42'	Moderate	18'
67	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	13"	16'	15'	Good	4'
68	Not onsite						

- **I recommend the removal of trees and palms that I rated to be in poor condition.**
- **DBH is taken to the closest inch measurement.**
- **Canopy diameter is measured in one direction and is approximate.**
- **The “H/Ct” column denotes approximate overall height for trees and approximate clear trunk or gray wood for palms.**
- **TPZ is a radius measurement from the outside of the trunk.**
- **The TPZ/CRZ on most trees on this site will be limited to the adjacent curbs and flatwork on the sides of those trees with curbs and flatwork.**

Appendix – B - Approximate location of trees and palms onsite



6988 Abbott Avenue, Miami Beach

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Appendix – C - ANSI A300 (Part 5) - 2005, Annex A

Management report information

Examples of suitability ratings

Good: These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.

Moderate: Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be abated with treatment. Trees in this category require more intense management and monitoring and may have shorter lifespans than those in the “good” category.

Poor: Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas.

Appendix – D – Critical Root Zone and Tree Protection Zone

ANSI A 300 (Part 5) – 2012 Management of Trees and Shrubs during Site Planning, Site Development and Construction

Critical Root Zone (CRZ): The minimum volume of roots necessary to have for tree health and stability.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): The area surrounding a tree defined by a specified distance, in which excavation and other construction – related activities should be avoided. The TPZ is variable depending on species, factors, age and health of the plant, soil conditions, and proposed construction. The zone may be accomplished by physical barriers or soil protection layers or treatments.

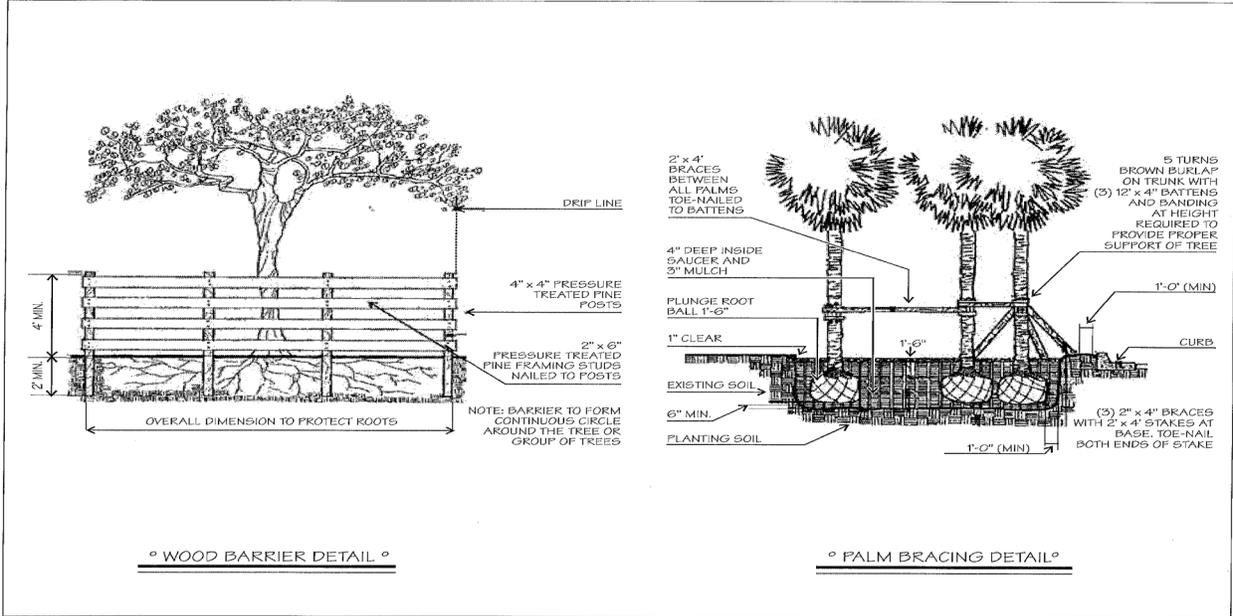
ANSI A300 (Part 5) – 2012 54.7

A tree protection zone (TPZ) shall be delineated around all trees to be protected during a project

- **54.7.1** The area and dimensions of the TPZ should be calculated since species tolerance, age, and health, root structure, rooting depth and soil conditions.

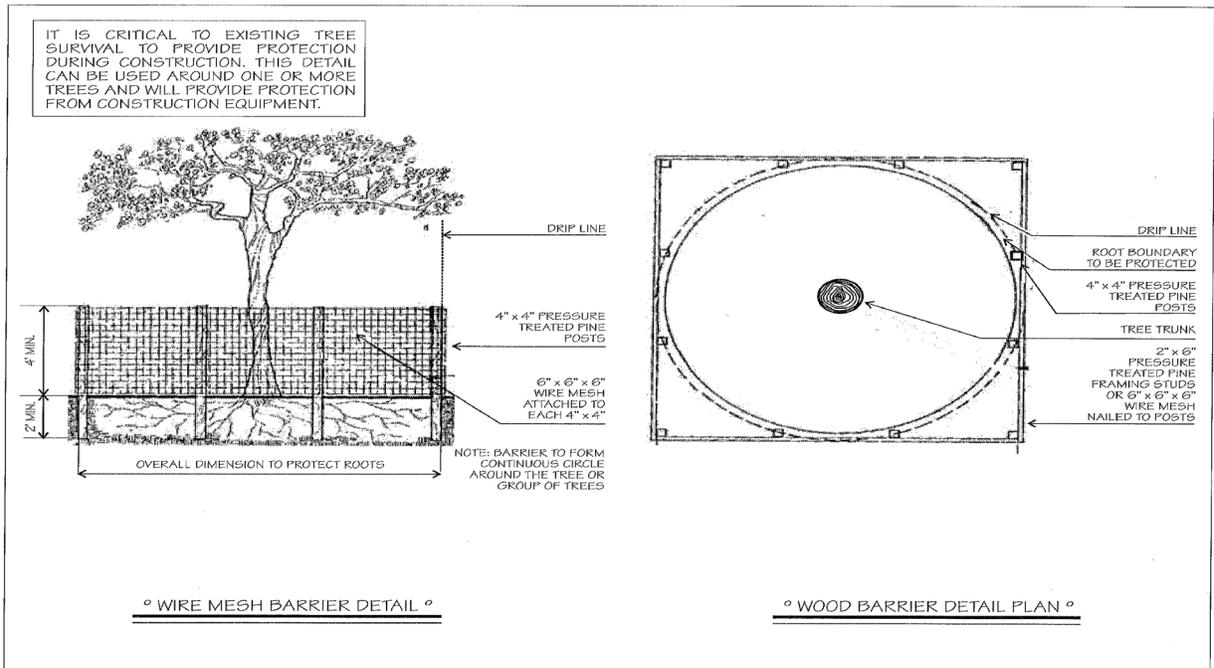
Appendix – E – Schematic for tree protection during construction from the Miami-Dade County Landscape Manual

TREE PROTECTION AND SUPPORT



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TREE PROTECTION AND SUPPORT



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Appendix – F – Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

Tropical Designs of Florida, Inc. Arboricultural and Horticultural Consulting **Qualifications, Assumptions, and Limiting Conditions**

Any legal description provided to the consultant is assumed to be correct. Any titles or ownership of properties are assumed to be good and marketable. All property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.

All property is presumed to be in conformance with applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or other regulations.

Care has been taken to obtain information from reliable sources. However, the consultant cannot be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

The consultant shall not be required to give testimony or to attend meetings, hearings, conferences, mediations, arbitrations, or trials by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services.

This report and any appraisal value expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fee is not contingent upon the reporting of a specified appraisal value, a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event.

Sketches, drawings, and photographs in this report are intended for use as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale, and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of information generated by architects, engineers, or other consultants on any sketches, drawings, or photographs is only for coordination and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information with any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation Tropical Designs of Florida, Inc. as to the sufficiency or accuracy of said information.

Unless otherwise expressed: a) this report covers only the examined items and their condition at the time of inspection; and b) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that structural problems or deficiencies of plants or property may not arise in the future.

Appendix – G - Certification of Performance

Tropical Designs of Florida, Inc.
Arboricultural and Horticultural Consulting

I, Jeff Shimonski, certify:

- That I have personally inspected the trees and/or the property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation is stated in the attached report;
- That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;
- That the analysis, opinions, and conclusions stated herein are my own;
- That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices;
- That no one provided significant professional assistance to the consultant, except as indicated within the report;
- That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party.

I further certify that I am a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists and acknowledge, accept, and adhere to the ASCA Standards of Professional Practice. I am an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Municipal Arborist FL-1052AM, am ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified and have been involved in the practice of arboriculture and the study of trees for over forty-five years.

Signed: 

Dated: December 23, 2019