Tree Resource Evaluation for

727 77th Street, Miami Beach, aka Lehrman School

Prepared for:

Lehrman Community Day School, Inc.

Attn: Mara Geronemus, Chair

727 77th Street

Miami Beach, FL 33141

c/o Gustavo Garcia, DDS

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Summary

I performed a tree resource evaluation on the property located at 727 77th Street, Miami Beach (also known as the Lehrman School) on April 22, 2020. The approximate locations of these trees and palms can be found on the schematic in Appendix B.

The evaluation in Appendix A includes measurements, condition rating and recommended radius of the tree protection zone (TPZ) for each tree and palm.

The City of Miami Beach requires trees with a DBH of 3 inches and a minimum 10 feet in height and palms 4 inches DBH and a minimum height of 10 feet in height to be documented.

I rate 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 or 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 the trees and palms inspected.

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, heights and canopy diameters are approximate.

Appendix D contains the ANSI A300 definitions of Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Critical Root Zone (CRZ). The TPZs that I have assigned to the trees on this site are sufficient to maintain CRZs as well as the TPZs.

It is important to note that when structures are next to, or had previously been next to trees, there may be no roots from that tree underneath the foot print of the structure or driveway and therefore the CRZ can change.

The CRZ of a tree can be determined by monitoring demolition and/or via air-spading.

Any trees to remain onsite should have their canopies cleared of dead and hazardous branches by an ISA Certified Arborist.

Any arboricultural work done on trees in the powerlines or within 10 feet of an electrical conductor measured radially must be an Incidental Line Clearance Arborist as identified by American National Standard ANSI Z133-2017.

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 taken by the author of this report.

Photo 1 above is tree 1 viewed from the east. Trees 2 through 4 are part of an over-grown *Ficus benjamina* hedge.

Photo 2 above is the trunk of tree 1. I found no signs of decay, cavities, or fungal fruiting bodies on the root collar or trunk. This tree is a good candidate for relocation.

Photo 3 above is trees 2 through 8, part of an over-grown *Ficus benjamina* hedge.

Photo 3 above is trees 9, 10, 11 & 12, part of an over-grown *Ficus benjamina* hedge.

Photo 4 above is palm 13 & tree 1.

Photo 5 above is trees 14, 15 & 22 viewed from the east. I found no signs of decay, cavities, or fungal fruiting bodies on the root collar or trunk of these trees. See following photos.

Photo 6 above the trunk of tree 14 with a large pruning wound indicated.

Photo 7 above is a closer view of tree 15.

Photo 8 above is trees 16 & 17 viewed from the north. I found no signs of decay, cavities, or fungal fruiting bodies on the root collar or trunk of these trees.

Photo 9 above is tree 17 viewed from the south.

Photo 10 above is palms 18, 19, 20 & 21 viewed from the south.

Photo 11 above is palm 21 with a wound indicated on the trunk. This palm is not a good candidate for relocation.

Photo 12 above is tree 22 viewed from the north.

Photo 13 above is tree 23 viewed from the north.

Photo 14 above is tree 24 in severe decline. See following photo.

Photo 15 above is the trunk of tree 24 showing a very large pruning wound that might have been the cause of the oozing on the trunk. This tree should be removed as soon as possible.

Photo 16 above is tree 25 viewed from the north. See following photo.

Photo 17 above is tree 25 with decay indicated on a trunk from a large pruning wound.

Photo 18 above is palms 26, 27 & 29. See following photo.

Photo 19 above is the trunk of palm 29 with damage indicated. This palm is not a good candidate for relocation.

Photo 20 above is palm 28 & tree 31 viewed from the south. Palm 28 has recently been transplanted.

Photo 21 above is palms 29a & 30. See following photo.

Photo 22 above is the trunk of palm 29a with a crack indicated. This palm should not be considered for relocation.

Photo 23 above is tree 31 viewed from the south. This tree should have the longest vertical and horizontal branches reduced 15 to 20 feet with reduction pruning cuts to reduce wind/canopy issues.

See following photos of the trunk.

Photo 24 above is the west side of the trunk of tree 31. This trunk appears to be supported by the wall. See following photo.

Photo 25 above is the east side of the trunk of tree 31. This trunk appears to be supported by the wall.

Photo 26 above is tree 32 showing a sparse canopy. This tree should not be considered for relocation.

Photo 27 above is palms 26 through 38 viewed from the south.

Photo 28 above is tree 39 viewed from the north. See following photo.

Photo 29 above is a closer view of tree 39. Dead wood should be removed from this tree.

Photo 30 above is double-trunked palms 40, 41 & 42.

Photo 31 above is tree 43 viewed from the south. See following photo.

Photo 32 above is a closer view of tree 43. Dead wood in the canopy of this tree should be removed.

Photo 33 above is tree 44 viewed from the east. The circle indicates a codominant branch/trunk connection that will become structurally weak as the tree becomes larger.

Photo 34 above is trees 44 & 44a viewed from the east.

Photo 35 is tree 44b viewed from the east. I did not document these traveler's trees since they did not have any trunks.

Photo 36 above is palm 44c.

Photo 37 above is palms 44d & 44e. See following two photos.

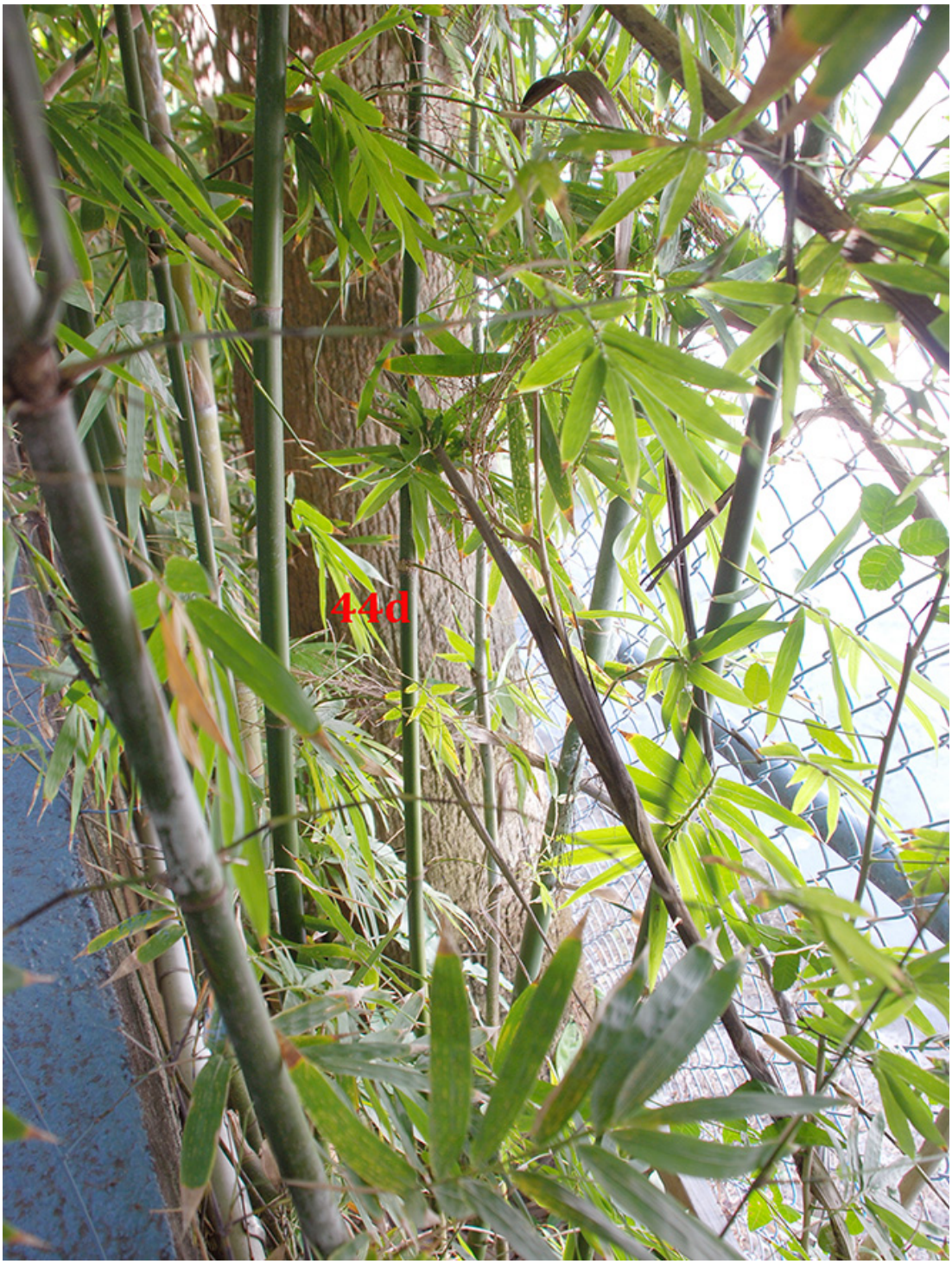


Photo 38 above is the trunk of palm 44d growing to the south of the chainlink fence and against the adjacent wall. This palm should be considered for removal as it could be vulnerable to failure in a wind event.

Photo 39 above is the trunk of palm 44e growing to the north of the chainlink fence. This palm should be considered for removal as it could be vulnerable to failure in a wind event.

Photo 40 above is palms 45 through 49 viewed from the south. They are all growing in concrete planters and are too small to document or mitigate.

Photo 41 above is palms 50, 51 & 52 and trees 51a & 52a viewed from the south.

Photo 42 above is palms 52, 53 & 54 and tree 52a and traveler's tree 55 viewed from the south.

Photo 43 above is palms 53, 56 & 57 viewed from the east. Palm 57 is growing into the powerlines and should be removed by an arborist qualified to work near energized powerlines.

Photo 44 above is palms 56, 57 & 57 viewed from the east. Palms 57 & 58 are growing into the powerlines and should be removed by an arborist qualified to work near energized powerlines.

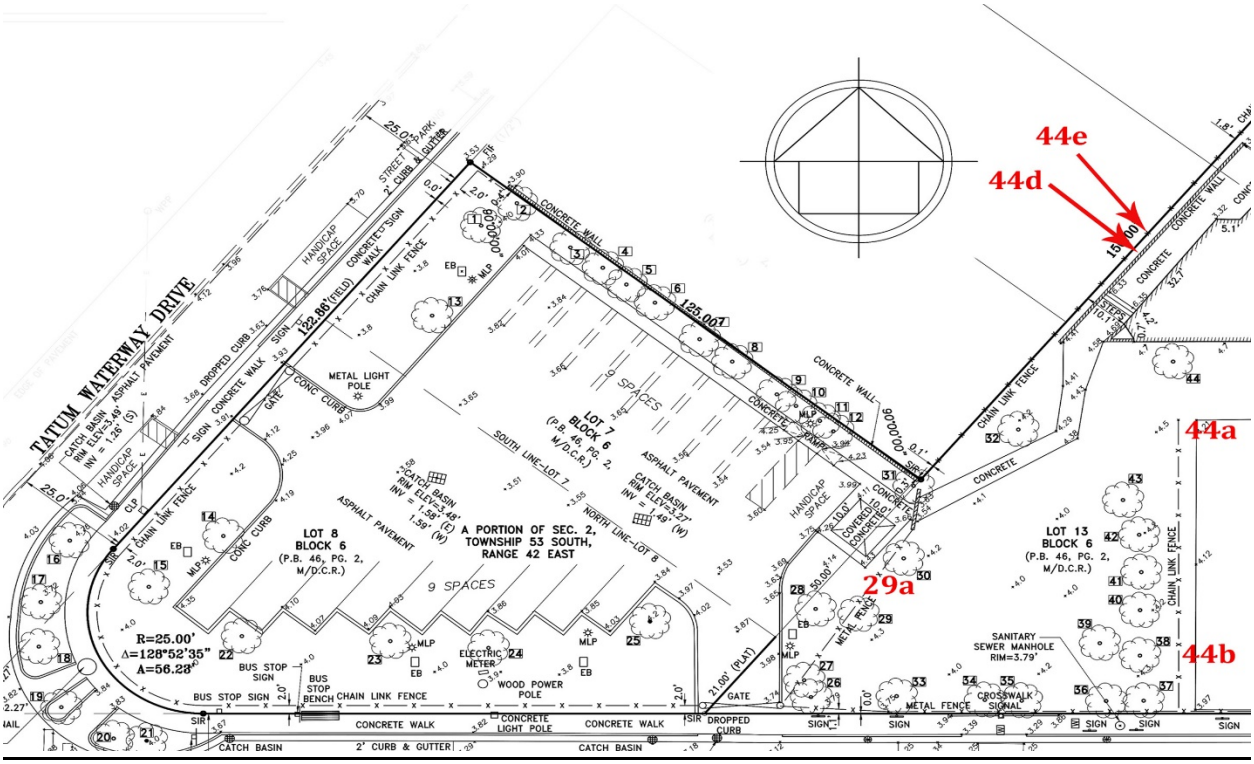
Appendix – A – Measurements and condition rating

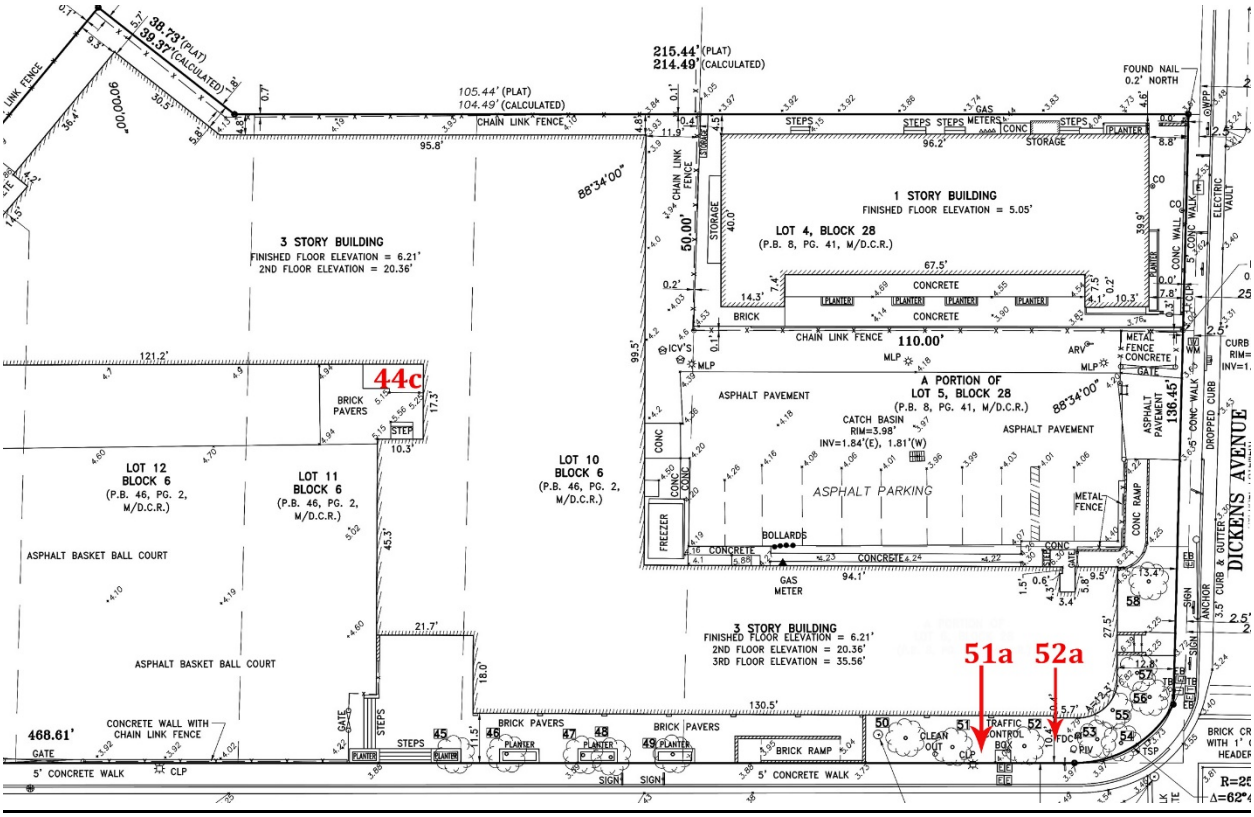
	Scientific name	Common name	DBH	H/Ct	Canopy	Condition	TPZ
1	Swietenia mahagoni	Mahogany	20"	25'	35'	Good	18'
2	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	5"	9'	8'	Poor	4'
3	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	20"	22'	25'	Poor	5'
4	Meliococcus bijugatus	Genip	5"	15'	8'	Poor	4'
5	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	7"	20'	15'	Poor	5'
6	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	5"	22'	10'	Poor	5'
7	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	10"	22'	15'	Poor	5'
8	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	25"	22'	20'	Poor	5'
9	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	20"	22'	20'	Poor	5'
10	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	21"	20'	12'	Poor	5'
11	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	4"	7'	3'	Poor	4'
12	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	16"	20'	25'	Poor	10'
13	Livistona chinensis	Chinese fan palm	13"	50'	15'	Good	5'
14	Swietenia mahagoni	Mahogany	5"	15'	22'	Moderate	8'
15	Bursera simaruba	Gumbo limbo	20"	40'	30'	Good	18'
16	Quercus virginiana	Live oak	12"	30'	33'	Good	10'
17	Quercus virginiana	Live oak	11"	30'	32'	Good	10'
18	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	13"	30'	26'	Good	5'
19	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	13"	28'	26'	Good	5'
20	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	14"	30'	26'	Good	5'
21	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	13"	28'	26'	Moderate	5'
22	Ficus aurea	Strangler fig	14"	15'	20'	Good	12'
23	Ficus aurea	Strangler fig	15"	26'	30'	Good	15'
24	Bursera simaruba	Gumbo limbo	9"	14'	18'	Poor	6'
25	Callistemon viminalis	Bottlebrush	27"	25'	35'	Moderate	18'
26	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	6"	25'	14'	Good	4'
27	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	6"	20'	14'	Good	4'
28	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	10"	8'	8'	Moderate	3'
29	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	8"	22'	16'	Moderate	4'
29a	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	6"	22'	16'	Moderate	4'
30	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	7"	25'	16'	Good	4'
31	Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	24"	45'	75'	Moderate	18'
32	Chrysophyllum oliviforme	Satinleaf	5"	24'	30'	Moderate	5'
33	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	7"	22'	14'	Good	4'
34	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	7"	15'	14'	Good	4'
35	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	8"	25'	16'	Good	4'
36	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	7"	25'	16'	Good	4'
37	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	7"	25'	16'	Good	4'
38	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	13"	22'	25'	Moderate	5'

39	Quercus virginiana	Live oak	12"	25'	25'	Good	12'
40	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	13"	24'	25'	Good	4'
41	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	14"	24'	25'	Good	4'
42	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	14"	22'	26'	Good	4'
43	Quercus virginiana	Live oak	11"	20'	30'	Good	12'
44	Quercus virginiana	Live oak	12"	25'	25'	Good	12'
44a	Coccoloba uvifera	Seagrape	6"	20'	26'	Good	5'
44b	Coccoloba uvifera	Seagrape	4"	16'	15'	Good	5'
44c	Acoelorrhaphe wrightii	Paurotis palm	24"	8'	15'	Good	4'
44d	Livistona chinensis	Chinese fan palm	14"	50'	12'	Moderate	6'
44e	Livistona chinensis	Chinese fan palm	14"	40'	16'	Moderate	6'
45	Thrinax radiata	Florida thatch palm	0	1'	6'	Moderate	2'
46	Thrinax radiata	Florida thatch palm	0	3'	7'	Moderate	2'
47	Thrinax radiata	Florida thatch palm	0	1'	9'	Moderate	2'
48	Thrinax radiata	Florida thatch palm	0	3'	8'	Moderate	2'
49	Thrinax radiata	Florida thatch palm	0	1'	10'	Moderate	2'
50	Adonidia merrillii	Christmas palm	0	2'	12'	Moderate	3'
51	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	7"	7'	14'	Moderate	3'
51a	Conocarpus erectus	Green buttonwood	3"	15'	18'	Good	4'
52	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	10"	7'	13'	Good	3'
52a	Conocarpus erectus	Green buttonwood	3"	14'	28'	Good	4'
53	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	7"	30'	18'	Good	4'
54	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	10"	7'	13'	Good	3'
55	Ravenala madagascariensis	Travelers' tree	0	3'	26'	Good	4'
56	Sabal palmetto	Sabal palm	9"	8'	16'	Good	3'
57	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	8"	30'	6'	Moderate	5'
58	Veitchia montgomeryana	Montgomery palm	7"	30'	6'	Moderate	5'

- **TPZ is the radius of the tree protection. The measurement is from the outside of the trunk.**
- **The TPZs that I have assigned to the trees on this site are sufficient to maintain CRZs for these trees as well as the TPZs.**
- **The CRZ of a tree may be limited by adjacent structures (or former adjacent structures).**
- **A "0" in the DBH column denotes no trunk at 4.5 feet above grade.**
- **Column H/Ct denotes overall height for trees and clear trunk for palms.**
- **I recommend the removal of trees and palms that I rated to be in poor condition.**

Appendix – B – Approximate tree and palm locations





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 life-spans than those in the "good" category.

Poor: Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defect s 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.

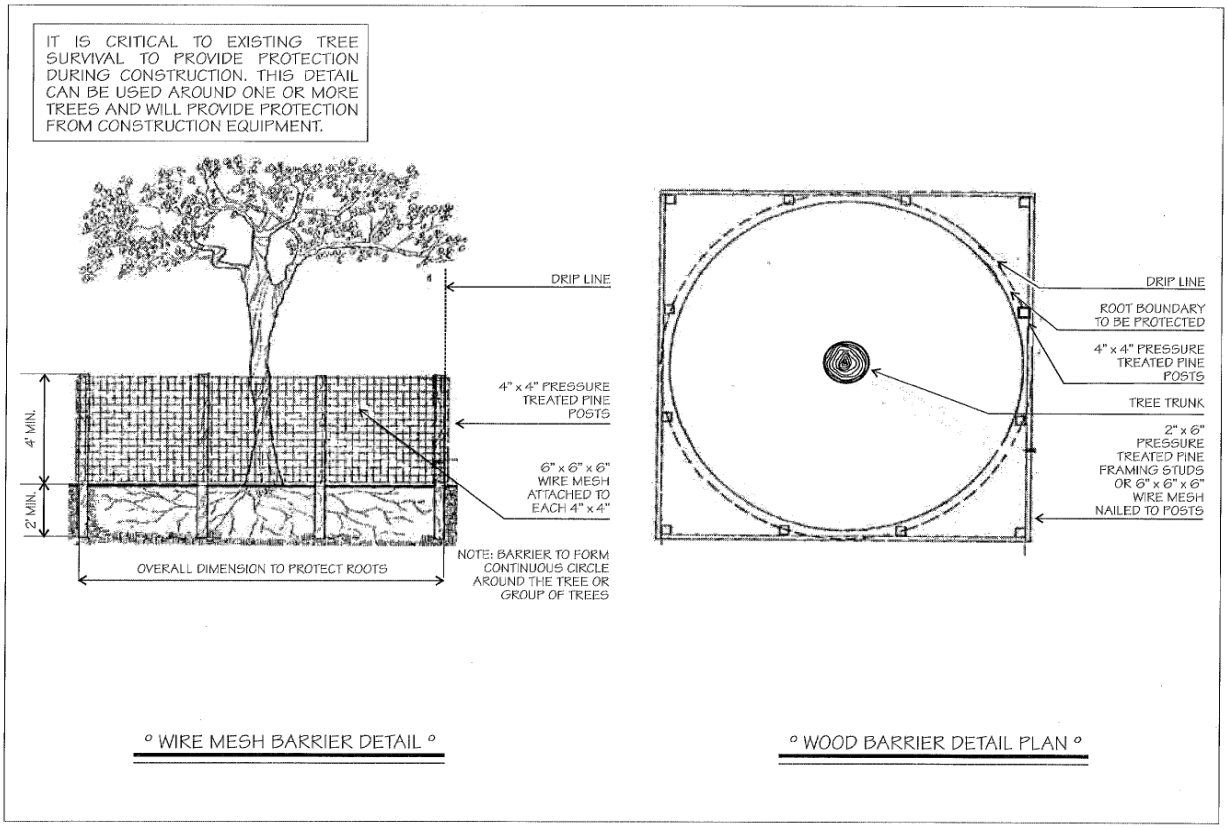
ANSI A300 (Part 5) – 2012 54.7

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

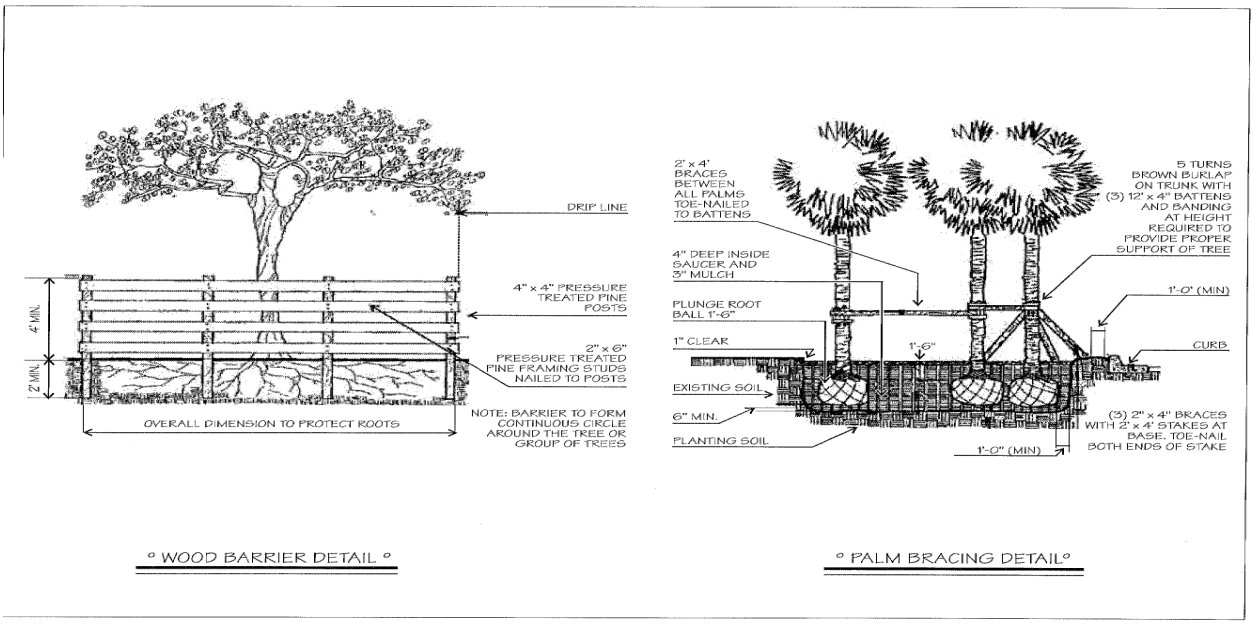
- **54.7.1 The area and dimensions of the TPZ should be calculated on the basis of species tolerance, age, and health, root structure, rooting depth and soil conditions.**

Appendix – E – Schematic for tree protection during construction

TREE PROTECTION AND SUPPORT



TREE PROTECTION AND SUPPORT



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: Jeff Shimonski

Dated: *April 28, 2020*