

# ***Tree Resource Evaluation for 1753 & 1771 N. View Drive, Miami Beach***

***Prepared for:***

***Sunset Islands Land Trust  
1771 North View Drive  
Miami Beach, FL 33140***

***Prepared by:***

***Jeff Shimonski  
President, Tropical Designs of Florida  
Member, American Society of Consulting Arborists  
ISA Certified Arborist Municipal Specialist FL-1052AM  
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification  
LIAF Florida Certified Landscape Inspector 2016-0175  
305-773-9406  
Jeff@TropicalArboriculture.com***

***October 29, 2020***

## **Summary**

**I performed a tree resource evaluation on the property located at 1753 & 1771 North View Drive, Miami Beach on October 27, 2020. The approximate location of these trees and palms can be found on the schematic in Appendix B.**

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

**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.**

**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 TPZ that I have assigned is sufficient to maintain CRZ as well as the TPZ.**

**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, sidewalk, 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.**

### **Note on trunk/DBH measurement of ficus species**

Ficus species in general have a significant amount of aerial roots which grow downward from the tree branches. I do not count aerial roots as trunk DBH unless the root(s) have been occluded into the trunk.

### **A note on the numbering used in this report**

In Appendix A and noted on all of the plant photos below are numbers with either an A or a B prefix. Numbers with an A prefix are from 1753, and numbers with a B prefix are from 1771.

No changes to this report can be made without the written consent of the original author, Jeff Shimonski.

### **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](http://www.SWGIT.org). All photos taken by the author of this report.



**Photo 1 above is tree A1. This tree has multiple trunks that all seem to be fused together therefore this is being documented as a single tree.**





**Photo 2 above is a closer view of the multiple trunks of tree A1.**



**Photo 3 above is palms A4 & A5.**





**Photo 3 above is tree A6.**





**Photo 4 above is the trunk of A6 with no signs of decay, cavities, or fungal fruiting bodies on the root collar or trunk.**





**Photo 5 above is palms A7, A9 & A10**



**Photo 6 above is the cut trunk of papaya A8.**





**Photo 7 above is palms A11 & A12.**





**Photo 8 above is the trunk of palm A12.**





**Photo 9 above is tree A13.**



**Photo 10 above is multi-trunked palm A14.**





**Photo 11 above is palms A17, A18, A19 & A20.**



**Photo 12 above is palm A18.**





**Photo 13 above is tree A24.**





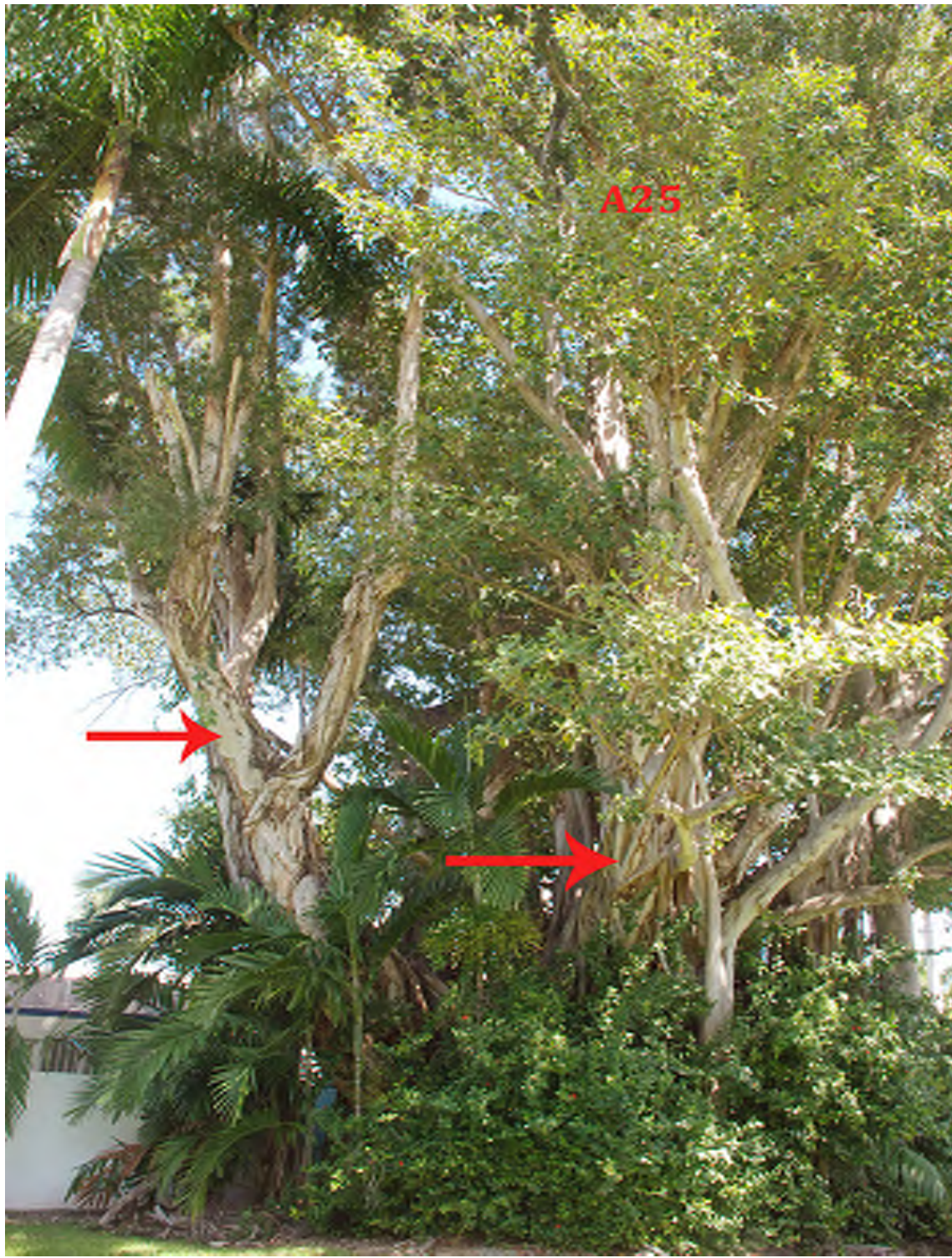
**Photo 14 above is palm A22 with three trunks growing together.**





Photo 15 above is tree A25 with the arrows indicating two *Melaleuca quinquenervia* trees (an invasive species) that are both being enveloped by the aerial roots of tree A25.





**Photo 16 above is a closer view of the melaleuca trunks being enveloped by tree A25.**





**Photo 17 above is northeast side of the trunk(s) of tree A25. I noted no signs of decay, cavities, or fungal fruiting bodies on the root collar or trunk.**

**Ficus species in general have a significant number of aerial roots which grow downward from the tree branches. I do not count aerial roots as trunk DBH unless the root(s) have been occluded into the trunk.**





**Photo 18 above is the east side of tree A25 and palm A26.**





**Photo 19 above is palms A27 & A28.**



**Photo 20 above is palms A29 & A30.**





**Photo 21 above is palm A30.**



**Photo 22 above is double-trunked palms A31 & A33 and single-trunked palms A35, A36 & A37.**





**Photo 23 above is palms A38 & A39.**



**Photo 24 above is palm A40. See following photo.**





Photo 25 above is the base of palm A40 showing numerous cut trunks. This is a very common egress for *Ganoderma zonatum*, a virulent palm pathogen. This palm should be removed.





**Photo 26 is tree A41.**





**Photo 27 above is palm A42.**



**Photo 28 above is multi-trunked palm A 43. Many trunks of this palm have been severed at the base. This palm should not be relocated or utilized further in the landscape.**





**Photo 29 above is palm A46. See following photo.**





Photo 30 above is the base of palm A46 with fruiting bodies of *Ganoderma zonatum*, a virulent palm pathogen. This palm should be removed. The orange knife is 7 inches in length.





**Photo 31 above is tree A47.**





**Photo 32 above is white bird of paradise A48 with two fallen trunks.**





**Photo 33 above is trees A51 & A6.**



**Photo 34 above is palms A52, A53, A54 & A55. I have rated some of the royal palms to be in moderate condition because of evidence of being climbed with spikes. This is not an acceptable arboricultural practice as these holes never heal and can become an egress for pathogens.**





**Photo 35 above is palms A55, A56, A57 & A58.**



**Photo 36 above is palms A59, A60 & A61.**





**Photo 37 above is palms A63 & A66, traveller's tree A65, and trees A62 & A64.  
Palm A63 is dead.**





**Photo 38 above is tree A62 & palm A63.**





**Photo 39 above is tree A62 viewed from the east.**



**Photo 40 above is palms A67 & A68.**





**Photo 41 above is palms A68 & A69.**



**Photo 42 above is palms A69 & A70.**





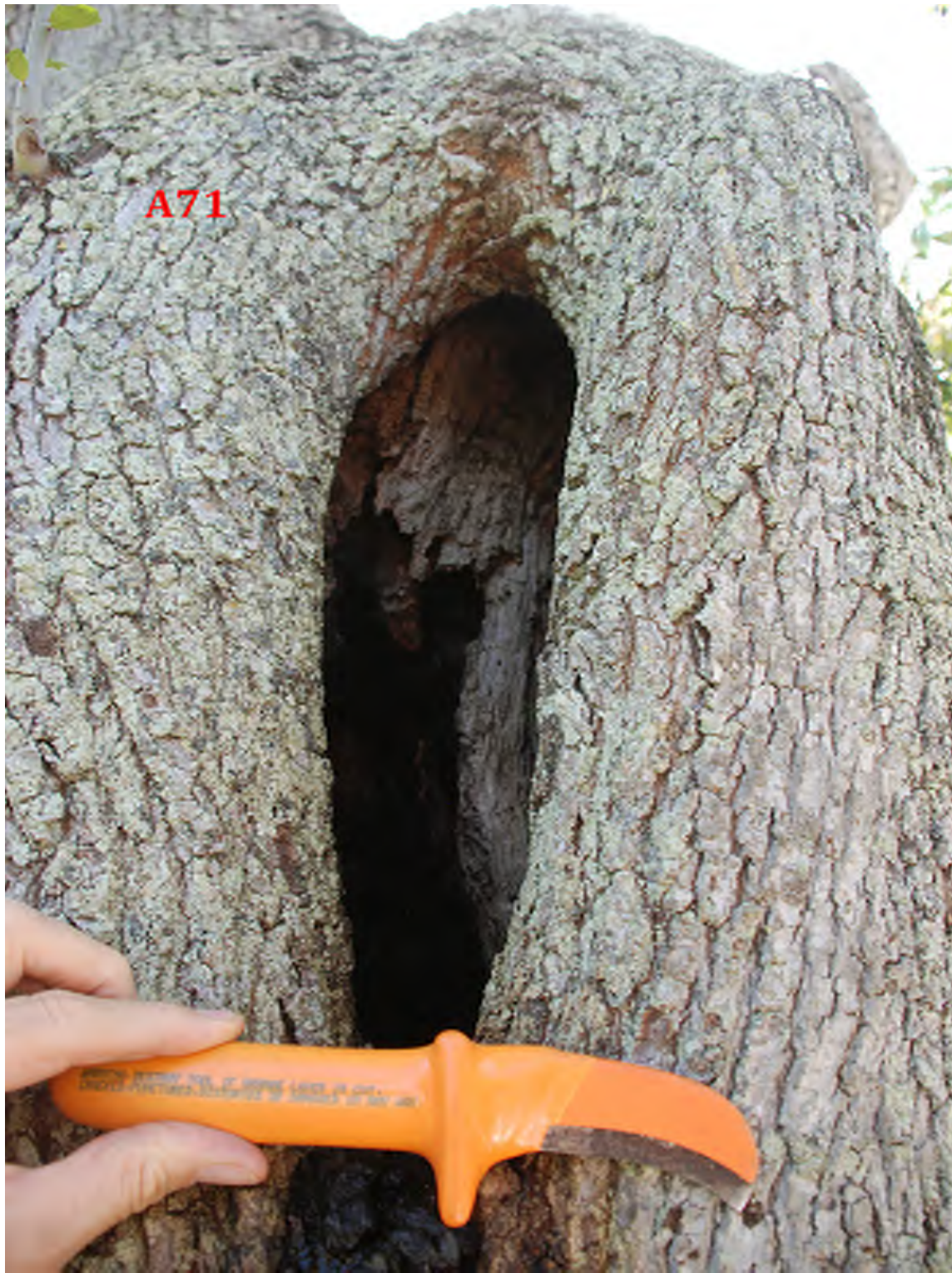
**Photo 43 above is tree A71 with the circle indicating a very large decaying pruning cut. This tree should be removed. See following photos.**





**Photo 44 above is tree A71 with a very large cavity at a critical structural juncture on this tree. Note the oozing from the cavity. See following photo.**





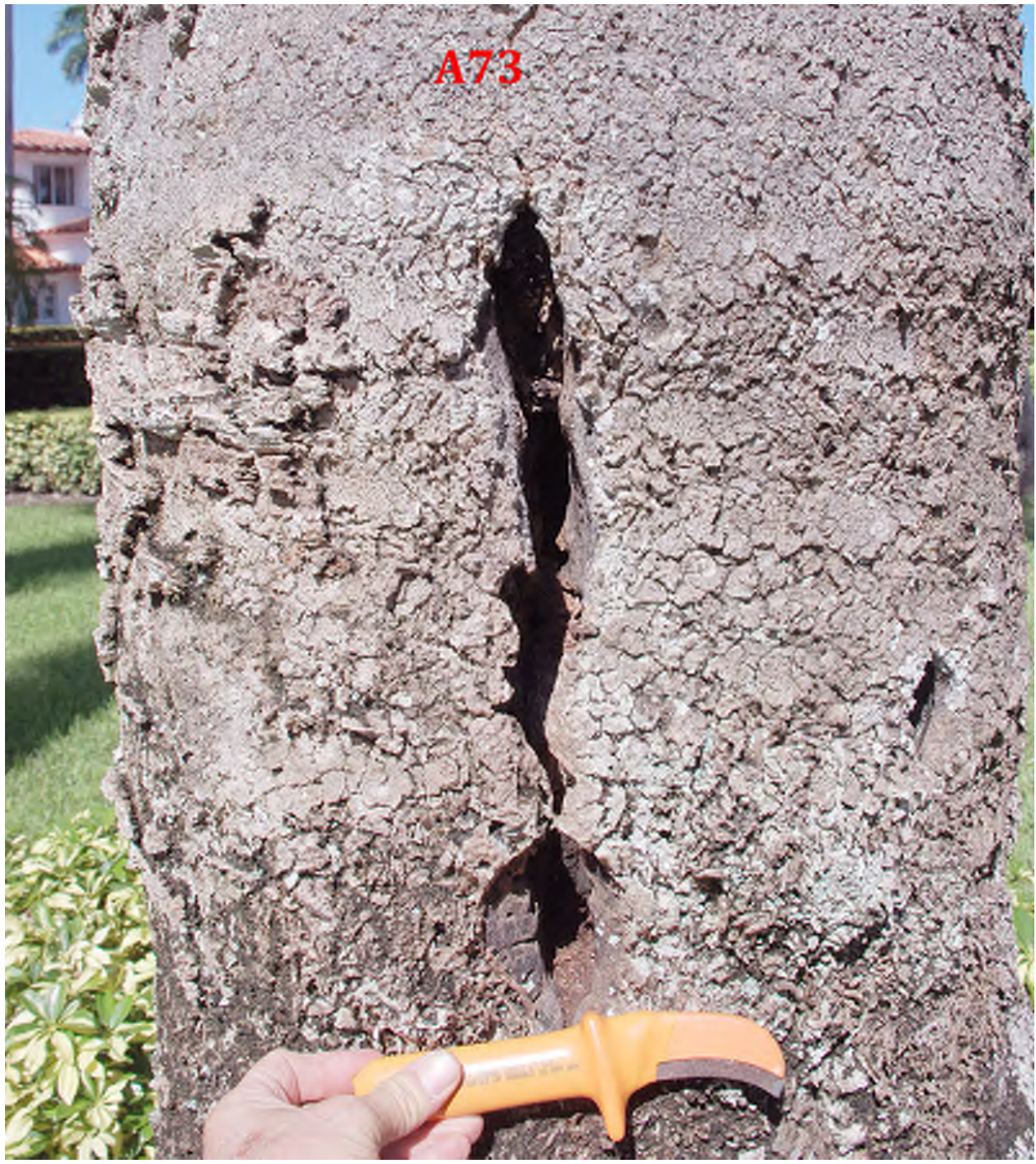
**Photo 45 above is a closer view of the deep cavity in the trunk of tree A71. This tree should be removed. The orange knife is 7 inches in length.**





**Photo 46 above is tree A71, palms A69, A70, A72 & A73. See following photo.**





**Photo 47 above is a deep cavity in the trunk of palm A73. This palm is not a good candidate for relocation. The orange knife is 7 inches in length.**





**Photo 48 above are deep cavities in the trunk of palm A73. This palm is not a good candidate for relocation. The orange knife is 7 inches in length.**





**Photo 49 above is palms A73 & A74.**



**Photo 50 above is a closer view of the trunk of palm A74 that has been climbed with spikes. I have rated some of the royal palms to be in moderate condition because of evidence of being climbed with spikes. This is not an acceptable arboricultural practice as these holes never heal and can become an egress for pathogens.**





**Photo 51 above is palms A76 & B1.**





**Photo 52 above is palms B1 & B61.**





**Photo 53 above is palms B2 & B3.**



**Photo 54 above is palms B4 & B5.**





**Photo 55 above is palms B4, B5 & yucca B6.**



Photo 56 above is a hedge of *Rhapis excelsa*.



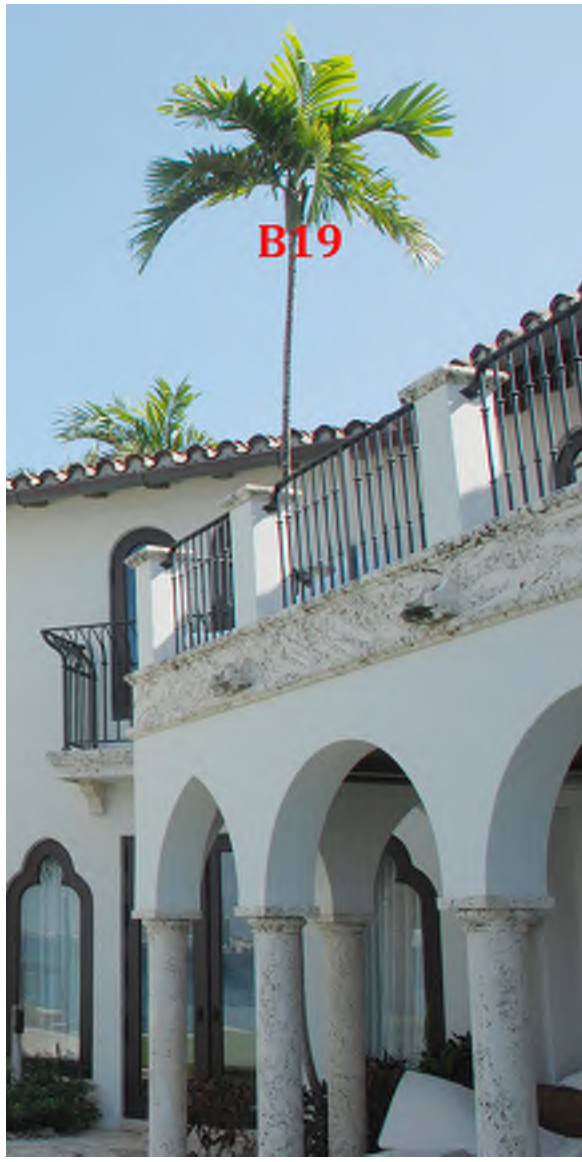


**Photo 57 above is palm B11.**



**Photo 58 above is palms B14, B15, B16 and B18 and yucca B17.**





**Photo 59 above is palm B19.**



**Photo 60 above is palms B20, B21, B22 & B23. There is a hole indicated in the trunk of B22 that should be investigated if this palm is to be relocated.**





**Photo 61 above is palms B24, B25 & B26. See following photo.**





**Photo 62 above is the damaged trunk of palm B24. This palm is not a good candidate for relocation.**





**Photo 63 above is palms B23, B24, B25, B26, B27 B28 & B29. See following photo.**





**Photo 64 above is the trunk of palm B28. This area of the trunk sounds hollow. This palm should be removed.**





**Photo 65 above is palms B27, B28, B29 & B30.**





**Photo 66 above is palms B29 & B31.**





**Photo 67 above is palm B31a.**



**Photo 68 above is the trunks of palms B32 & B33.**





**Photo 69 above is the trunk of palm B34 with noticeable holes from climbing spikes that are oozing.**





**Photo 70 above is palms B35 & B36.**





**Photo 71 above is palm B37, B38 & B62.**





**Photo 72 above is palm B39.**





**Photo 73 above is palm B39 and tree B40. This tree is planted in a very wet area. It should be removed.**





**Photo 74 above is palm B41.**





**Photo 75 above is palm B42.**



**Photo 76 above is palms B43, B44 & B45.**





**Photo 77 above is palms B46, B47, B48 & B49.**



**Photo 78 above is palms B48 & B49.**





**Photo 79 above is palms B50, B51 & B52.**





**Photo 80 above is palms B53 & B54.**





**Photo 81 above is palms B55 (with cut trunk), B58, B59 & B61.**





**Photo 82 above is palm B56 B57 & B60.**



## Appendix – A – Measurements and condition rating

	Scientific name	Common name	DBH	H/Ct	Canopy	Condition	TPZ
A1	Coccoloba uvifera	Seagrape	184"	35'	45'	Good	20'
A2	Is A1						
A3	Is A1						
A4	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	0	1'	12'	Good	4'
A5	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	0	1'	16'	Good	4'
A6	Persea americana	Avocado	30"	35'	48'	Good	18'
A7	Ravenea rivularis	Majesty palm	0	0	16'	Good	4'
A8	Carica papaya	Papaya	0	0	0	Dead	
A9	Ravenea rivularis	Majesty palm	0	1'	15'	Good	4'
A10	Ravenea rivularis	Majesty palm	0	1'	18'	Good	4'
A11	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	16"	60'	26'	Moderate	6'
A12	Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island date palm	23"	9'	30'	Good	6'
A13	Guaiacum sanctum	Lignum vitae	0	6'	8'	Good	4'
A14	Phoenix reclinata	Senegal date palm	14"	18'	28'	Good	4'
A15	Is A14						
A16	Is A14						
A17	Ptychosperma elegans	Solitaire palm	4"	5'	12'	Good	4'
A18	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	17"	50'	28'	Moderate	5'
A19	Ptychosperma elegans	Solitaire palm	3"	4'	9'	Good	4'
A20	Ptychosperma elegans	Solitaire palm	0	3'	12'	Good	4'
A21	Filicium decipiens	Japanese fern tree	23"	24'	35'	Good	18'
A22	Roystonea regia x 3 tks	Royal palm	28"	35'	32'	Good	5'
A23	Is A22						
A24	Is A22						
A25	Ficus aurea	Strangler fig	108"	75'	90'	Good	25'
A26	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	15"	50'	24'	Good	5'
A27	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	17"	60'	24'	Good	5'
A28	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	17"	35'	18'	Good	5'
A29	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	19"	65'	18'	Moderate	5'
A30	Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	22"	30'	22'	Good	8'
A31	Phoenix roebelenii x 2 tks	Pygmy date palm	9"	7'	16'	Good	4'
A32	Is A31						
A33	Phoenix roebelenii x 2 tks	Pygmy date palm	10"	7'	18'	Good	4'
A34	Is A33						
A35	Adonidia merrillii	Christmas palm	5"	20'	5'	Good	4'
A36	Adonidia merrillii	Christmas palm	7"	28'	4'	Good	4'
A37	Adonidia merrillii	Christmas palm	6"	28'	6'	Good	4'
A38	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	17"	60'	18'	Moderate	5'
A39	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	18"	60'	18'	Moderate	5'

A40	Dypsis lutescens	Areca palm	12"	22'	18'	Poor	4'
A41	Gardenia species	Gardenia	3"	12'	14'	Moderate	4'
A42	Hyophorbe verschaffeltii	Spindle palm	16"	12'	10'	Good	4'
A43	Phoenix reclinata	Senegal date palm	16"	26'	32'	Moderate	4'
A44	Is A43						
A45	Is A43						
A46	Dypsis lutescens	Areca palm	18"	26'	28'	Poor	4'
A47	Dracaena reflexa	Pleomele	15"	17'	14'	Good	4'
A48	Strelitzia nicolai	White bird of paradise	0	14'	12'	Poor	3'
A49	Is A48						
A50	Ptychosperma elegans	Solitaire palm	4"	22'	12'	Good	4'
A51	Murraya paniculata	Orange jasmie	26"	14'	16'	Good	8'
A52	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	19"	60'	18'	Moderate	5'
A53	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	13"	60'	18'	Moderate	5'
A54	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	21"	35'	18'	Moderate	5'
A55	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	17"	45'	18'	Moderate	5'
A56	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	19"	15'	18'	Good	4
A57	Leucothrinax morrissii	Key thatch palm	8"	15'	13'	Good	4'
A58	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	19"	14'	24'	Good	5'
A59	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	20"	45'	18'	Moderate	5'
A60	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	16"	13'	24'	Good	5'
A61	Leucothrinax morrissii	Key thatch palm	0	3'	10'	Good	5'
A62	Coccoloba uvifera	Seagrape	128"	35'	45'	Moderate	25'
A63	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	13"	50'	0	Dead	
A64	Murraya paniculata	Orange jasmie	31"	14'	17'	Good	6'
A65	Ravenala madagascariensis	Traveller's tree	0	0	28'	Good	4'
A66	Washingtonia filifera	Washingtonia palm	7"	28'	18'	Good	4'
A67	Washingtonia filifera	Washingtonia palm	9"	30'	18'	Good	4'
A68	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	19"	60'	20'	Moderate	5'
A69	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	20"	50'	20'	Moderate	5'
A70	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	17"	50'	18'	Moderate	5'
A71	Quercus virginiana	Live oak	25"	40'	40'	Poor	18'
A72	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	19"	60'	22'	Moderate	5'
A73	Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island date palm	25"	40'	26'	Moderate	5'
A74	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	19"	35'	24'	Moderate	5'
A75	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	18"	45'	22'	Moderate	5'
A76	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	15"	40'	18'	Moderate	5'
B1	Phoenix sylvestris	Silver date palm	15"	22'	16'	Good	4'
B2	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	17"	30'	26'	Good	5'
B3	Roystonea regia	Royal palm	16"	32'	26'	Good	5'
B4	Phoenix reclinata	Senegal date palm	55"	24'	35'	Good	5'



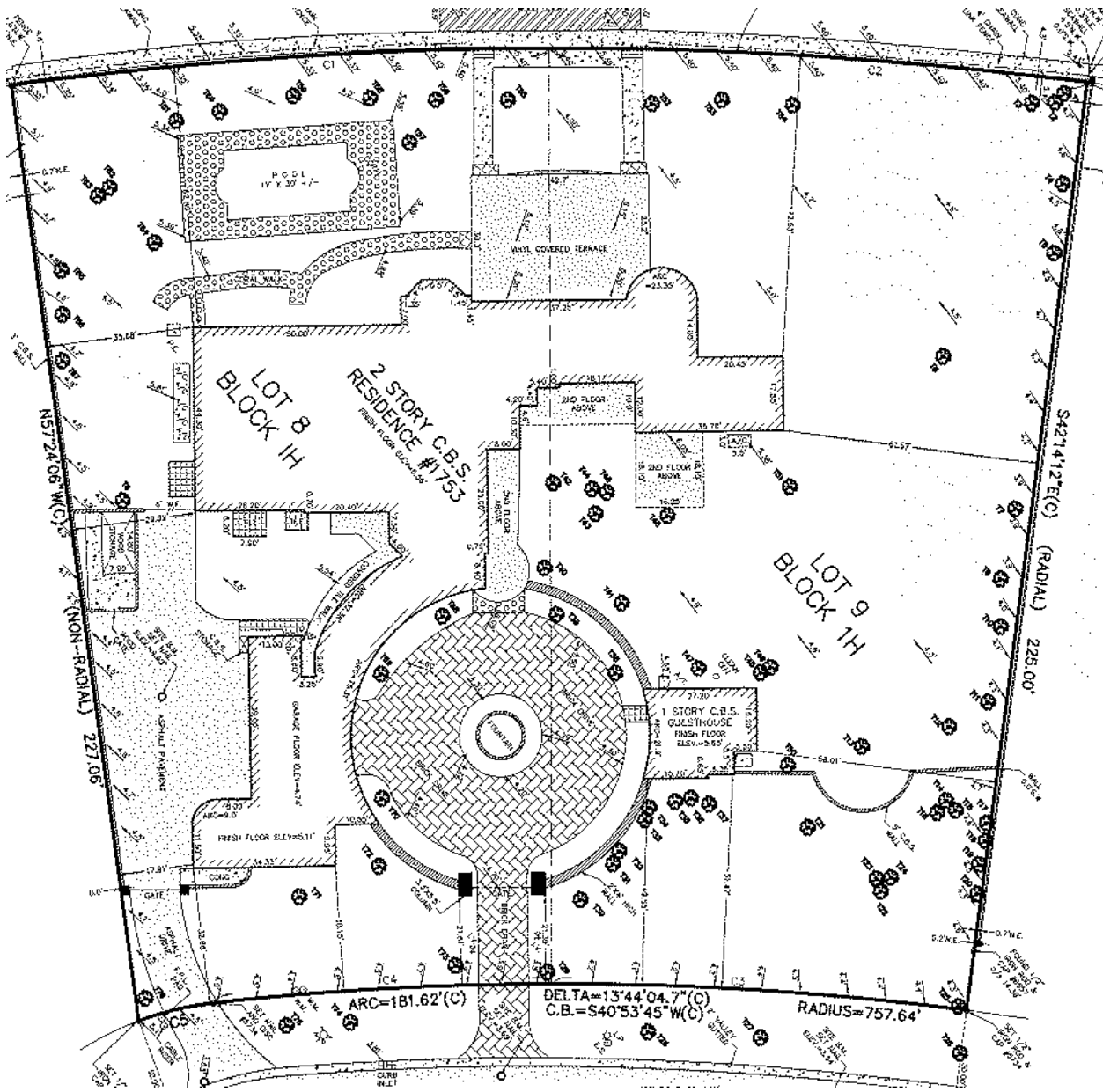
B5	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European fan palm	4"	5'	6'	Good	3'
B6	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>		15"	18'	14'	Good	5'
B7	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	Lady palm		10'	4'	Good	3'
B8 - 10	Is <i>Rhapis</i> hedge B7						
B11	<i>Coccothrinax</i> species		4"	13'	15'	Good	4'
B12	Is <i>Rhapis</i> hedge B7						
B13	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	4"	28'	10'	Good	4'
B14	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> hybrid		6"	13'	18'	Good	4'
B15	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	3"	28'	10'	Good	4'
B16	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	3"	24'	10'	Good	4'
B17	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>		22"	14'	10'	Good	5'
B18	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	3"	25'	10'	Good	4'
B19	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	4"	28'	7'	Good	4'
B20	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	21"	30'	20'	Good	8'
B21	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	28"	25'	22'	Good	8'
B22	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	27"	30'	20'	Good	8'
B23	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	30"	28'	20'	Good	8'
B24	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	9"	25'	20'	Moderate	5'
B25	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	8"	26'	22'	Good	5'
B26	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	8"	28'	28'	Good	5'
B27	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	9"	32'	28'	Good	5'
B28	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	9"	25'	32'	Poor	5'
B29	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	9"	26'	30'	Good	5'
B30	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	24"	50'	30'	Good	5'
B31	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	8"	25'	32'	Moderate	5'
B31a	<i>Licuala grandis</i>	Vanuatu fan palm	3"	5'	16'	Good	4'
B32	<i>Licuala grandis</i>	Vanuatu fan palm	3"	5'	14'	Good	4'
B33	<i>Licuala grandis</i>	Vanuatu fan palm	3"	6'	12'	Good	4'
B34	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	9"	28'	30'	Moderate	5'
B35	<i>Leucothrinax morrissii</i>	Key thatch palm	3"	24'	6'	Good	4'
B36	<i>Leucothrinax morrissii</i>	Key thatch palm	3"	25'	6'	Good	4'
B37	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	3"	24'	8'	Good	4'
B38	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	3"	28'	10'	Good	4'
B39	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> hybrid		7"	24'	20'	Good	4'
B40	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Royal poinciana	4"	22'	18'	Moderate	4'
B41	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> hybrid		8"	28'	20'	Good	4'
B42	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European fan palm	4"	6'	6'	Good	3'
B43	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European fan palm	3"	6'	7'	Good	3'
B44	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	3"	26'	8'	Good	4'
B45	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European fan palm	0	3'	6'	Good	3'
B46	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European fan palm	0	2'	3'	Good	3'
B47	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European fan palm	3"	4'	6'	Good	3'

B48	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	3"	22'	8'	Good	4'
B49	<i>Coccothrinax crinata</i>	Old man palm	6"	10'	15'	Good	4'
B50	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	10"	28'	28'	Good	5'
B51	<i>Cyrtostachys renda</i>	Sealing wax palm	2"	6'	6'	Good	3'
B52	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm	8"	28'	26'	Good	5'
B53	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	18"	40'	28'	Good	5'
B54	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	16"	60'	22'	Good	5'
B55	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	16"	18'	0	Dead	
B56	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	17"	60'	22'	Good	5'
B57	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	17"	60'	22'	Good	5'
B58	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	16"	60'	18'	Good	5'
B59	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	17"	60'	22'	Good	5'
B60	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm	17"	70'	20'	Good	5'
B61	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Silver date palm	15"	22'	16'	Good	5'
B62	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm	3"	22'	8'	Good	4'

- **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 column H/Ct denotes approximate overall height for trees and approximate clear trunk for palms.**
- **A "0" in the DBH column denotes no trunk at 4.5 feet above grade.**
- **DBH is rounded-off to the nearest inch.**
- **Canopy is measured in one direction and is approximate.**
- **I recommend the removal of trees and palms that I rated to be in poor condition.**
- **All tree/palm numbers have either an A or a B prefix. Numbers with an A prefix are from 1753, and numbers with a B prefix are from 1771.**

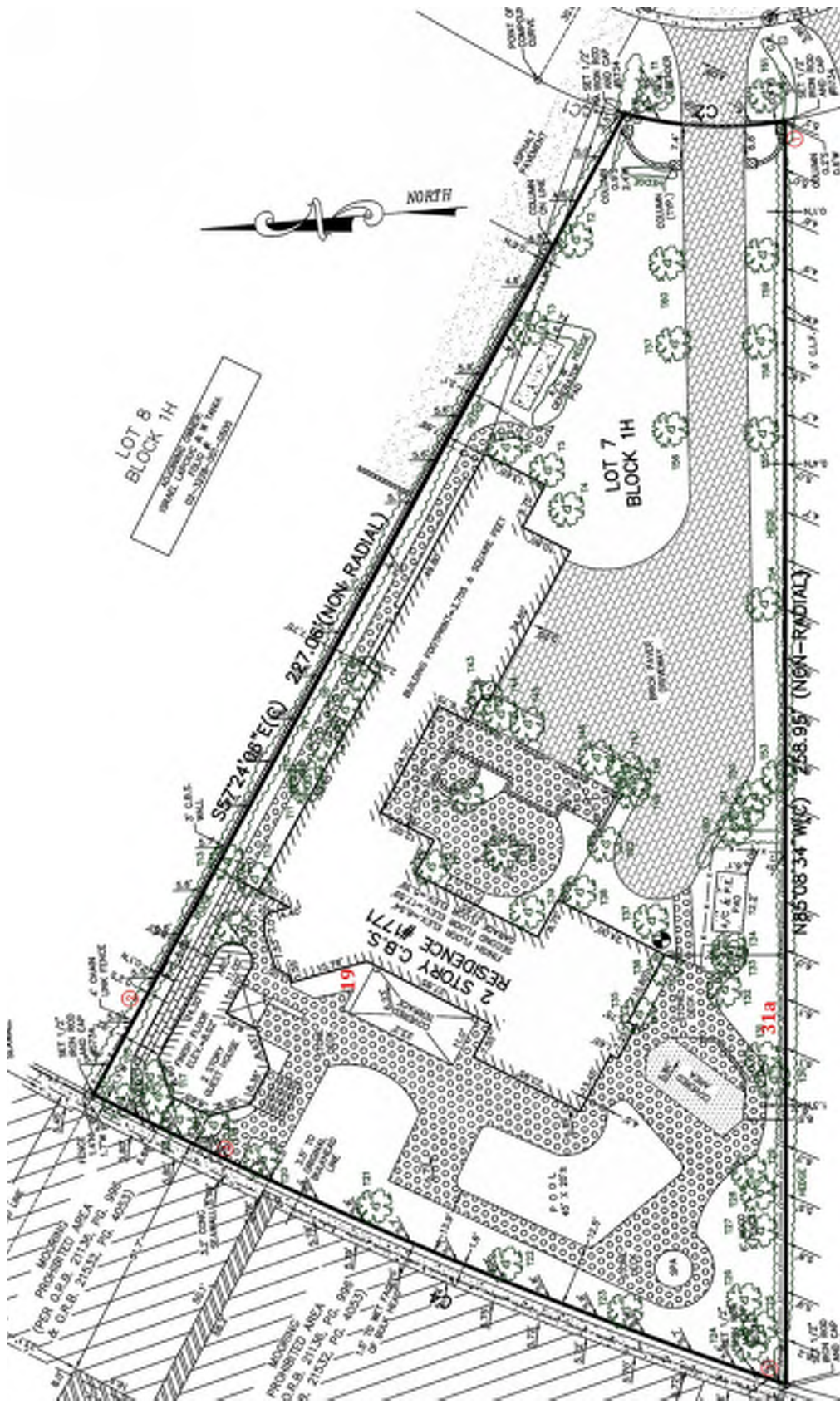


## Appendix – B – Approximate tree and palm locations



The site plan above is from 1753 N. View Drive, Miami Beach.

The site plan below is from 1771 N. View Drive, Miami Beach.





## **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 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 on the basis of species tolerance, age, and health, root structure, rooting depth and soil conditions.





## **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: October 29, 2020*