1265 N. Biscayne Point Rd., Miami Beach, FL 33141

TREAGE LLC
Tree and Garden Experts

May 5, 2024

Dear Andres,

Enclosed please find the Certified Arborist Report for the property located at 1265 N. Biscayne Point Rd., Miami Beach, FL conducted on May 2, 2024 by Treage LLC.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions or needs.

Thank you,

Alison Walker
ISA FL-9317A, ISA TRAQ
Owner, Treage LLC

ARBORIST REPORT
1265 N. Biscayne Point Rd.
Miami Beach, FL 33141

Report prepared by:

Treage LLC ~ Tree and Garden Experts
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Assignment/Overview

Treage LLC was contacted by Andres Montero of AMLA Studio to conduct a Certified Arborist Report at 1265 N. Biscayne Point Rd., Miami Beach, FL

The site consists of an existing single-family home proposed for demolition and new construction of a single-family home. There are 34 trees located onsite, as well as 5 trees located offsite, that are referenced below.

Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on May 2, 2024. A Level 2 inspection of all trees was conducted and documented with photographs. Measurements of DBH, height, and canopy were taken and recorded, and the condition of each tree was noted as Good, Fair, Moderate or Poor. Tree measurements were taken as follows: DBH was recorded with a metal Spencer ProTape; height and canopy were estimated from the ground; and overall condition was done by visual inspection from ground level. Critical Root Zone (CRZ) and Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) were determined based on ANSI A-300 Standards for the *Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development and Site Construction*. Trees are numbered in accordance with the Vegetation Survey provided by the Client.

Tree numbering is done in accordance with the Survey/Landscape Plan provided by the Client to the best of my ability.

Disposition Table

Note: Disposition information below is tentative; final disposition will be confirmed in the final Landscape Plans/Construction Documents.

See Disposition Table on following page.

Disposition Table

1265 N. Biscayne Point Rd., Miami Beach, FL									
	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (inch)	HEIGHT (ft)	SPREAD (ft)	Condition	Disposition	CRZ/TPZ (ft)	Notes
1	*Persea americana*	Avocado	5.9	11	12	Moderate	TBD	5	Under regulation size
2	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	8.4	15	12	Moderate	TBD	3	Under regulation size
3	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	14.2	50	20	Fair	TBD	3	
4	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	24*	18	16	Fair	TBD	8	*multi-trunked
5	*Phoenix roebellini*	Pygmy Date Palm	5	8	5	Moderate	TBD	3	Under regulation size
6	*Adonidia merrillii*	Christmas Palm	3.5+4.5+5	18	10	Fair	TBD	3	
7	*Adonidia merrillii*	Christmas Palm	5.5+5.5+5.5	18	12	Fair	TBD	3	
8	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	10.2	40	20	Fair	TBD	3	
9	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	DEAD				Remove	NA	
10	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	3	6	6	Moderate	TBD	3	Under regulation size
11	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	12	10	10	Moderate	TBD	3	Under regulation size
12	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	~30	24	20	Mod-Fair	TBD	3	
13	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	7.1	35	18	Fair	TBD	3	
14	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	11.6	25	18	Fair	TBD	3	
15	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	9.9	30	18	Fair	TBD	3	
16	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	10	10	8	Fair	TBD	3	Under regulation size
17	*Adonidia merrillii*	Christmas Palm	5+5+5	20	12	Fair	TBD	3	
18	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	16	12	8	Fair	TBD	3	Under regulation size
19	*Swietenia mahogani*	Mahogany	~15	40	28	Mod-Fair	TBD	12	
20	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	7.3	45	18	Fair	TBD	3	
21	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	8	45	18	Fair	TBD	3	
22	*Veitchia arecina*	Montgomery Palm	8.1	40	15	Good	TBD	3	
23	*Veitchia arecina*	Montgomery Palm	~9	35	16	Fair-Good	TBD	3	
24	*Ficus benjamina*	Weeping Fig	40	30	35	Moderate	TBD	15	
25	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	22	10	10	Fair	TBD	3	Under regulation size
26	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	8.3	40	18	Fair	TBD	3	
27	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	22	12	12	Fair	TBD	3	Under regulation size
28	*Veitchia arecina*	Montgomery Palm	7.3	40	16	Good	TBD	3	
29	*Veitchia arecina*	Montgomery Palm	7.6	40	14	Fair	TBD	3	
30	*Veitchia arecina*	Montgomery Palm	10.3	40	16	Good	TBD	3	
31	*Veitchia arecina*	Montgomery Palm	5.5	14	12	Fair	TBD	3	Under regulation size
32	*Veitchia arecina*	Montgomery Palm	5.2	14	12	Fair	TBD	3	Under regulation size
33	*Swietenia mahogani*	Mahogany	26	28	28	Moderate	Remain	15	ROW
34	*Conocarpus erectus sericeus*	Silver Buttonwood	2+2+3.5	9	10	Fair	Remain	5	ROW; under regulation size
A	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	~16	10	12	Mod-Fair	Remain	3	Offsite (west)
B	*Ficus elastica*	Rubber Tree	~18	25	25	Mod-Fair	Remain	15	Offsite (west)
C	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	~15	28	28	Mod-Fair	Remain	12	Offsite (west)
D	*Dypsis lutescens*	Areca Palm	10	10	10	Moderate	Remain	3	Offsite (west)
E	*Thrinax radiata*	Thatch Palm	~5	12	4	Fair	Remain	3	Offsite (west)

Observations and Photographs

Tree #1 – *Persea americana*, Avocado – this tree is growing on the northeast side of the circular driveway cutout on the southeast side of the property. It has a slightly weak structure with minor lean. There are some small poor cuts present. Overall, it is in moderate to borderline fair condition. It is just under regulation size, so it should be eligible for removal without regulation; however, it is advised to confirm with the City prior to conducting any removals.

Tree #2 – *Syagrus romanzoffiana*, Queen Palm – this palm is located slightly southwest of Tree #1 in the circular driveway cutout. It shows signs of nutrient deficiency and is in borderline fair condition. It is just under regulation size, so it should be eligible for removal without regulation if necessary. It is also a possible, although not ideal, candidate for relocation onsite per specifications below; it is recommended for fertlization per BMP's if it remains or is relocated.

Tree #3 – *Cocos nucifera*, Coconut – this palm is located on the southwest side of the driveway area within 1' of the driveway. It is in fair condition with a bend in the trunk but no other significant defects. This palm is a possible candidate to remain with protection due to its compact root zone and location near the perimeter of the property.

Tree #4 – *Mangifera indica*, Mango – this tree is located near the northeast side of the driveway in front of the southeast corner of the residence. It splits into multiple trunks between 3-4' height. It is slightly crowded with a dense canopy, minor deadwood and small tears along the east side of the canopy adjacent to the walkway. Overall, it is in fair condition.

Tree #5 – *Phoenix roebellini*, Pygmy Date Palm – this palm is located within 3.5' of the southeast corner of the existing residence. It exhibits minor chlorosis and is in fair condition. It is under regulation size, so it should be eligible for removal without regulation if necessary.

Tree #6 – *Adonidia merrillii*, Christmas Palm – this refers to a triple palm growing just south of the southeast side of the existing residence. It is crowded and has a slightly weak growth habit as a result. Overall, it is in fair condition. It will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed. It is a possible candidate for relocation onsite; see Relocation Specifications below.

Tree #7 – *Adonidia merrillii*, Christmas Palm – this refers to a triple palm growing just west of Tree #6 on the east side of the entrance to the existing residence. It is slightly crowded with minor chlorosis but otherwise is in fair condition. It will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed. It is a possible candidate for relocation onsite; see Relocation Specifications below.

Tree #8 – *Cocos nucifera*, Coconut – this palm is located in a planting area on the north side of the driveway and west side of the entrance to the house. It is slightly crowded and is leaning over the driveway. It exhibits signs of minor nutrient deficiency but overall is in fair condition. This palm will likely require removal with a permit and mitigation, but if it remains it will require protection per measures below.

Tree #9 – *Syagrus romanzoffiana*, Queen Palm – this palm is located just northeast of Tree #8 on the west side of the front walkway/entrance. It is dead with no remaining live fronds. It should be eligible for removal without regulation, to be confirmed by the City.

Trees #10-12 – *Dypsis lutescens*, Areca Palm – this refers to 3 Areca clusters growing in a planter on the southeast side of the wooden pergola in the northeast corner of the property. They are all crowded and chlorotic. Trees #10-11 are under regulation size and should be eligible for removal without regulation; Tree #12 is over regulation size and will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed.

Tree #13 – *Cocos nucifera*, Coconut – this palm is growing in the northeast corner of the property near the seawall. It is growing next to a pergola and is within less than 1' of a CBS wall. It has moderate trunk damage but otherwise is in fair condition. It will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed. Otherwise, it will require very careful protection per measures below during all work activities, including demolition. There is a small seedling Coconut next to it with no clear trunk; it is under regulation size and should be eligible for removal without regulation.

Tree #14 – *Cocos nucifera,* Coconut – this palm is growing on the north side of the pool in a small planting area near the seawall. It has minor trunk damage but otherwise is in fair condition. It will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed. Otherwise, it will require very careful protection per measures below during all work activities, including demolition.

Tree #15 – *Cocos nucifera,* Coconut – this palm is growing on the northwest side of the property/pool area near the seawall and within 3’ of the limestone path. It has minor to moderate trunk damage but otherwise is in fair condition. It is a possible candidate to remain with protection due to its compact root zone and location near the perimeter of the property. Otherwise, it will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed. There is a small seedling Coconut approximately 5’ behind it with no clear trunk that should be eligible for removal without regulation.

Tree #16 – *Dypsis lutescens*, Areca Palm – this palm is growing next to the property line in the northwest corner of the property. It is very crowded but otherwise in fair condition. It is under regulation height, so it should be eligible for removal without regulation if necessary. Otherwise, it is recommended for protection per measures below if it remains.

Tree #17 – *Adonidia merrillii*, Christmas Palm – this refers to a triple palm growing next to Tree #16. It is very crowded but otherwise in fair condition. It will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed, or protection per measures below if it remains.

Tree #18 – *Dypsis lutescens*, Areca Palm – this refers to a small Areca cluster growing on the south side of Tree #17. It is very crowded but otherwise in fair condition. It is under regulation height, so it should be eligible for removal without regulation if necessary. Otherwise, it is recommended for protection per measures below if it remains.

Tree #19 – *Swietenia mahogani*, Mahogany – this tree is growing between the fence line and an outdoor kitchen area on the northwest side of the property. It is very crowded and its DBH could not be exactly measured due to the fence. It has a somewhat poor branching structure with multiple areas of codominance and included bark. The canopy is constricted and is growing largely over the neighboring property with limited visibility. Overall, this tree appears to be in moderate to borderline fair condition. It will require careful protection per measures below if it remains onsite. Otherwise it will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed.

Tree #20 – *Cocos nucifera,* Coconut – this palm is growing along the walkway on the southwest side of the residence. It is crowded with minor trunk damage but otherwise is in fair condition. It will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed. Otherwise, it will require very careful protection per measures below during all work activities, including demolition.

Tree #21 – *Cocos nucifera,* Coconut – this palm is growing on the opposite side of the walkway just southeast of Tree #20; it is within 2’ of the path and 6’ of the existing residence. It has minor to moderate trunk damage present but otherwise is in fair condition. It will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed. Otherwise, it will require very careful protection per measures below during all work activities, including demolition.

Trees #22-23 – *Veitchia arecina*, Montgomery Palm – this refers to 2 palms growing within less than 2' of eachother southeast of Tree #21 between the side walkway and the residence. They are both slightly crowded with some epiphytes growing up their trunks, but otherwise they are in fair condition. They will require careful protection per measures below during all work activities if they remain, or a permit and mitigation if they are removed. They are also possible candidates for relocation onsite per measures below as an alternative to removal; see Relocation Specifications below.

Tree #24 – *Ficus benjamina*, Weeping Fig – this tree is growing within less than 1' of the west fence line just southeast of Tree #19 and the outdoor kitchen; it appears to be putting pressure on the fence which is broken in vicinity of this tree. It is crowded and somewhat overgrown with minor deadwood, small tears, and an uneven canopy due to pruning cuts over the neighboring property. Overall, it is in moderate condition. If it remains, it will require protection per measures below and is recommended for canopy cleaning/maintenance pruning per ANSI Standards. Otherwise, it will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed.

Tree #25 – *Dypsis lutescens*, Areca Palm – this palm is growing on the southeast side of Tree #24. It is crowded but otherwise in fair condition. It is under regulation size, so it should be eligible for removal without a permit or mitigation if necessary.

Tree #26 – *Cocos nucifera*, Coconut – this palm is growing slightly southeast of Tree #24 on the west side of the walkway. It is slightly crowded with minor trunk damage but otherwise is in fair condition. It will require a permit and mitigation if it is removed. Otherwise, it will require very careful protection per measures below during all work activities, including demolition.

Tree #27 – *Dypsis lutescens*, Areca Palm – this palm cluster is growing approximately 7’ southeast of Tree #26 and within 4’ of the wall and 5’ of the path on the west side of the property. It is crowded and overgrown but otherwise in fair condition. It is under regulation height so it should be eligible for removal without regulation if necessary.

Trees #28-30 – *Veitchia arecina*, Montgomery Palm - this refers to 3 palms growing within approximately 3' of eachother on the southeast side of Tree #27. They are all somewhat crowded but otherwise in fair to good condition. They are possible candidates to remain with protection during construction per measures below due to their compact root zones and location on the perimeter of the property. If they are removed, they will require a permit and mitigation. They are also possible candidates for relocation onsite as an alternative to removal; see Relocation Specifications below.

Tree #31 – *Veitchia arecina*, Montgomery Palm – this palm is growing on the south side of the AC unit on the east side of the path. It is slightly crowded and slightly chlorotic, but overall it is in fair condition. It is just under regulation height, so it may be eligible for removal without a permit or mitigation.

Tree #32 – *Veitchia arecina*, Montgomery Palm – this palm is growing against the fence line near the southwest corner of the existing residence. It is likely a volunteer/seedling. It is slightly crowded and slightly chlorotic but overall in fair condition. It is just under regulation size, so it should be eligible for removal without a permit or mitigation. It is also a possible candidate for relocation onsite per specifications below.

Tree #33 – *Swietenia mahogani*, Mahogany – this tree is growing in the ROW. It is leanning slightly and has a somewhat poor branching structure. It is growing in contact with the adjacent utility lines and there are poor cuts with deadwood, dieback and localized decay in this area. There is also a large tear on the trunk from approximately 3.5-5.5' height; it has been fairly well compartmentalized. Overall, this tree is in moderate to borderline fair condition. It will require careful protection per measures below during any staging/access activities within its TPZ, or a permit and likely doubled mitigation if it is removed due to its specimen size.

Tree #34 – *Conocarpus erectus* var. sericeus, Silver Buttonwood – this tree is growing just southwest of Tree #1 in the ROW. It splits into multiple small diameter trunks near ground level with some small tears present along the trunk and lower limbs. It is slightly crowded but otherwise is in fair condition. It is under regulation height, but it is recommended for protection per measures below during all staging/access activities.

Additional Trees Located Offsite

***Dypsis lutescens*, Areca Palm** – this palm cluster is growing outside of the northwest fence line adjacent to Trees #16-18. It is under regulation size. Its TPZ extends less than 1' over the property line, so it is not expected to be impacted, but protection measures below apply.

***Ficus elastica*, Rubber Tree** – this tree is growing on the property to the west adjacent to the backyard. Niether its canopy nor TPZ extend over the property line, so it is not expected to be impacted. In the unlikely event that any roots are encountered on this property, root pruning specifications below apply.

***Mangifera indica*, Mango** – this tree is located on the property to the west. Its trunk is not clearly visible but there is one limb extending approximately 4' over the property line. This tree will require very careful protection if any work activities take place within its TPZ. Canopy pruning and root pruning specifications below apply.

***Dypsis lutescens*, Areca Palm** – this palm cluster is growing outside of the southwest fence line adjacent to Tree #32. It is chlorotic and under regulation size. Its TPZ extends less than 1' over the property line, so it is not expected to be impacted, but protection measures below apply.

***Thrinax radiata*, Thatch Palm** – this palm is growing in the cluster of Areca Palms on the southwest side of this residence. Its TPZ does not extend over the property line and it should not be impacted.

Summary

There are 34 trees located onsite, the majority of which are palms, and several of which are currently under regulation size (it is advised to confirm with the City prior to conducting any removals, even if it says that the tree is under regulation size).

Final disposition will be confirmed in the Landscape Plans/Construction Documents. Any regulation sized trees/palms that are removed will require a permit and mitigation. Any trees/palms in fair or better condition could possibly be relocated per specifications as an alternative to removal. All trees remaining onsite will require careful protection per measures below during all work activities, including demolition, staging and access.

There are 5 trees located offsite. None of them are expected to be impacted but protection measures below, as well as canopy and root pruning specifications, apply if any work activities come within their TPZs.

Tree Protection During Construction

Any trees remaining onsite in proximity of the proposed work area must be protected during all phases of construction per ANSI A-300 (Part 5): Standard Practices (Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction).

Protection measures include, but are not necessarily limited to: 1) establishing Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) with proper fencing and signage (see protection detail below), 2) protecting the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) with a temporary application of a minimum of 6” of mulch to disperse heavy loads in access routes, thereby reducing soil compaction and mechanical root damage (A combination of 4+ inches mulch and 3/4" inches minimum plywood can be used as an alternative), 3) ensuring that no grade changes occur in the Tree Protection Zone, and no storage or disposal of harmful substances occurs in Tree Protection Zone, 4) careful hand or air excavation within the TPZ of any trees near the work to identify and avoid major structural roots and 5) clean pruning cuts and avoiding cutting any roots greater than 2” diameter whenever possible. If any larger roots must be cut, cuts should be clean, as far toward the edge of the TPZ as possible, and proper cultural methods should be utilized to reduce shock and aid root regeneration (ie irrigation, soil aeration, mulching).

If the TPZ of any tree must be altered, one or more of the following additional measures may be taken to reduce any impacts to the tree: 1) increase the remaining TPZ wherever possible to compensate for the reduction of TPZ in one area; 2) temporarily reduce the TPZ while work is done in the immediate area and then re-establish the original size of the TPZ as soon as possible; 3) install trunk protective materials such as wood planks and foam pads to protect from mechanical injury to bark or vascular tissues; 4) utilize geotextile fabric or plywood on top of mulch layer per ANSI standards, 5) proper root pruning techniques per ANSI standards if necessary, and 6) supervision and/or monitoring by a Certified Arborist.

Root Pruning Specifications

Any removal of roots 2 inches in diameter or greater and/or the removal of more than ten percent of a tree's root system shall require a tree pruning permit. Roots must be pruned using the following procedures: 1) roots must be cleanly severed with sharp hand tools or power root saws roots and may not be torn or left with jagged edges, 2) the final root cuts should result in a flat surface with adjacent bark firmly attached, 3) cut roots should be covered as soon as possible and not be left exposed for more than 8 hours, and 4) proper cultural methods (ie, irrigation and mulch) should be used to aid root regeneration. If roots will be left exposed for longer than 8 hours, they must be kept moist and covered with burlap or similar material. Root cuts shall be made, at minimum, a distance from the trunk equivalent to three times the DBH, and preferably 5 to 6 times the DBH. Root barriers may be installed to reduce future conflicts with infrastructure.

Canopy Pruning Specifications

All cuts shall be clean, flush and at junctions, laterals or crotches. All cuts shall be made as close as possible to the trunk or parent limb, without cutting into the branch collar or leaving a protruding stub. All cuts must be clean with no jagged edges or tears. Pruning cuts should not change the natural shape of the tree. Not more than 25% of the canopy can be removed in one year. Additional details on correct pruning procedures can be found in the ANSI A-300 standards referenced above, or by further consultation and oversight of pruning by a certified arborist.

Relocation Specifications

Rootball size must follow guidelines provided by the Certified Arborist in accordance with ANSI standards. A permit is required to relocate any trees onsite.

The root system of the tree to be relocated shall be well-watered before the tree is dug and lifted to ensure that the tree is properly hydrated and to improve cohesiveness of the root ball. Trees should only be lifted by the rootball, not by the trunk. Trees that are not to be planted immediately should have their rootballs moistened regularly to prevent drying out.

The planting hole should be 1.5-2.5 times the diameter of the rootball but at the same depth as the root ball. The bottom of the trunk flare should be at or above, not below, the finished grade. Backfill should consist of loosened original soil from the site. Relocated trees shall be braced in such a fashion as to not scar penetrate perforate or otherwise inflict damage to the tree. Trunk protective materials such as foam pads may be utilized to protect the tree from mechanical injury to bark or vascular tissues.

After relocation, trees shall be watered a minimum of twice weekly until the trees are established. A depth of 2-4” of mulch should be applied to reduce soil moisture loss and promote root growth. Mulch should not contact the flare or trunk. There should be minimal to no canopy pruning before or after root pruning. Only dead, diseased or damaged branches shall be pruned at this time. Fertilization may be implemented once new growth is observed.

The minimum rootball size for a palm should be 6 inches, with a larger rootball size preferred. Any leaves remaining on the palm should be tied together to prevent leaf damage and to facilitate handling. Leaves should be untied as soon as the palm is installed.

Palms with slender trunks should have splints attached to the trunks and leaf bundles to prevent the palms from snapping during handling. Palms growing in sandy soils will need to have their rootballs wrapped in burlap after digging. Palms should be lifted only by means of nylon slings wrapped around the trunk. If palms must be held before they can be planted, they should be stored in an upright position and the rootballs must be kept adequately moist. Planting holes should be roughly twice the diameter of the rootball but not deeper than the rootball. Palms should be provided with supports to prevent toppling over and to provide a stable rootball-soil interface; support timbers must not be nailed directly into the trunk. Supports should be left in place for 1 year and then must be removed. A shallow berm should be constructed around the perimeter of the rootball of the newly transplanted palm to retain water in the rootball area during irrigation. Palms should be irrigated 2-3 times weekly for minimum 2 months, and then weekly for at least 1 more month (pending rainfall). Transplanted palms may benefit from light fertilization with an 8-2-12- 4Mg controlled-release fertilizer at planting; regular maintenance fertilization can begin as soon as new shoot growth is observed.

Additional details on protection during construction can be found in the ANSI A-300 standards referenced above, or by further consultation and oversight of construction activities by a certified arborist.

See Tree Protection, Root Pruning, and Transplanting Details below.

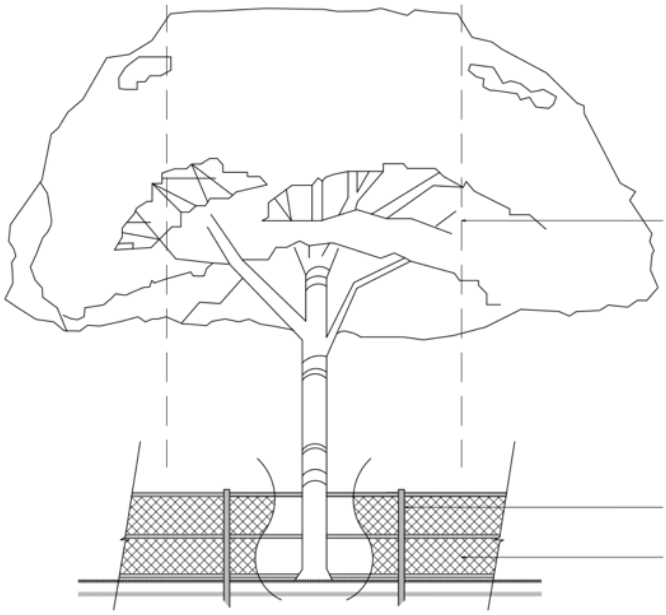
Please do not hesitate to contact me with any further questions.

Thank you,

Alison Walker
ISA FL-9317A, ISA TRAQ
Owner, Treage LLC

TREE/ PALM PROTECTION FENCES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY INCLUDING GRUBBING FOR ALL TREES/PALMS THAT ARE 'TO REMAIN, BE PROTECTED OR BE RELOCATED'

NO ACTIVITY OR DISTURBANCE SHOULD OCCUR WHITHIN THE FENCED AREAS, INCLUDING VEHICLE USE, STORAGE OF MATERIALS, DUMPING OF LIQUIDS OR MATERIALS, GRADE CHANGES, GRUBBING, AND MECHANICAL TRENCHING FOR IRRIGATION, ELECTRICAL, LIGHTING, ETC.



IN NO CASE SHALL THE FENCE BE INSTALLED LESS THAN TEN FEET FROM THE TRUNK

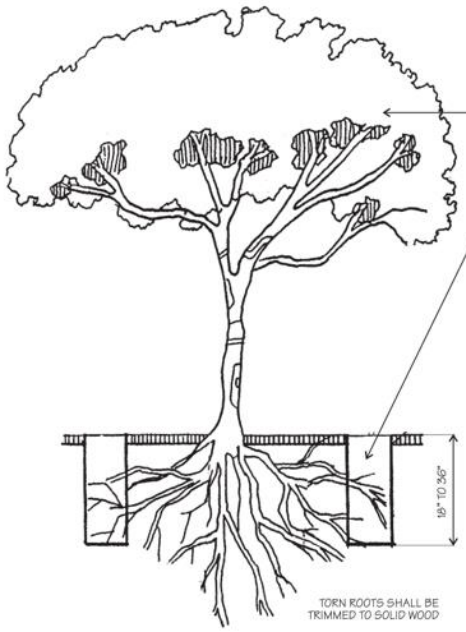
TREE + PALM PROTECTION BARRIERS TO EXTEND BEYOND THE 'DRIPLINE' OR TO THE 'CRITICAL ROOT ZONE AREA' OF ALL TREES/PALMS TO BE PROTECTED. EXTEND WHERE NECESSARY TO PROTECT TREE CANOPY ROOTS

BARRIERS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF FOUR FEET HIGH, AND SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF CONTINUOUS CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH METAL POSTS AT EIGHT-FOOT SPACING OR 2"x4" POSTS WITH THREE EQUALLY SPACED 2"x4" RAILS. POSTS MAY BE SHIFTED TO AVOID ROOTS.

PROTECTION DETAIL NOTE:
CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL 'TREE/PALM PROTECTION FENCE BARRIERS' AROUND ALL EXISTING TREES OR PALMS AT THE START OF THE PROJECT. BARRIERS TO REMAIN IN PLACE THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT AND SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED OR DROPPED FOR ANY REASON WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH URBAN FORESTER + PLANNING + ZONING DEPARTMENT

C.M.B. TREE / PALM PROTEC. DETAIL

ROOT PRUNING



The method used for transplanting on-site trees is critical for tree survival. The following sketches indicate methods of root pruning and transplanting.

Tropical and sub-tropical trees should be moved on about June 1st during the rainy season instead of during cooler weather when they can be damaged or killed. Deciduous trees which lose leaves during certain period should be transplanted when their foliage is dropped.

Trees should be pruned a minimum of 8 weeks before transplanting. Watering should occur once per week during root pruning.

Transplanted trees should be watered every day for the first month then 2 to 3 days a week and gradually reduced up to one year. Water should be applied at a rate of 3 gallons per inch of trunk per watering.

TREE TRANSPLANTING