

DRC

June 13, 2022

PZ21-12000052

Dave Bodker

11/06/2024

Dave Bodker Landscape Architecture/Planning, Inc

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Delray Beach, FL 33445

561-276-6311

www.dblap.com

Re: Arborist Report for Trees to be Preserved and Relocated at 2201 Atlantic Boulevard, Pompano Beach, FL

To Whom It May Concern,

I visited the above-mentioned property on Sunday, June 12, 2022 to review eight trees, number's eight, 12, 20, 21, 23, 27, 29, and 55, take photographs, confirm suitability for relocation, root pruning specifications, root pruning timetables, optimal root ball diameter, and relocation watering requirements. I also provided general overall pruning recommendations for any trees/palms slated to remain in place.

I have attached a revised Tree Evaluation Spreadsheet, and Tree Relocation Plan for this project in addition to the tree specific details and photographs below.

Jeremy T Chancey, Consulting Arborist

1323 Southeast 17th Street, #201

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c 954 612 2500

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Tree Eight



Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), facing east.

Based upon onsite evaluation a nine feet diameter (4.5' radius) root ball is appropriate for relocation of this tree. The root pruning timetable shall be for a period of four months, with 1/4 of the root ball pruned every month. The tree shall be moved utilizing either a tree spade or boom lift system, where the tree is lifted by the rootball not the trunk after completion of the root pruning timetable. Care shall be taken to ensure the trunk is also adequately protected during the actual relocation (at least three to four layers of burlap/compression resistant material). Supplemental bracing (minimum three sides), tree protection fencing, and temporary irrigation (root ball/canopy spray) shall be required to be installed prior to commencement of any root pruning activities in accordance with the attached Tree Relocation Plan.

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Tree 12



Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), facing west.

Based upon onsite evaluation a 10 feet diameter (five feet radius) root ball is appropriate for relocation of this tree. The root pruning timetable shall be for a period of 4 months, with 1/4 of the root ball pruned every month. The tree shall be moved utilizing either a tree spade or boom lift system, where the tree is lifted by the rootball not the trunk after completion of the root pruning timetable. Supplemental bracing (minimum three sides), tree protection fencing, and temporary irrigation (root ball/canopy spray) shall be required to be installed prior to commencement of any root pruning activities in accordance with the attached Tree Relocation Plan.

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Trees 20 & 21

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Live Oaks (*Quercus virginiana*), facing west.

Based upon onsite evaluation a six feet diameter (three feet radius) root balls are appropriate for relocation of these trees. The root pruning timetable shall be for a period of two months, with 1/2 of the root ball pruned each month. The trees shall be moved utilizing either a tree spade or boom lift system, where the trees are lifted by the rootball not the trunk after completion of the root pruning timetable. Care shall be taken to ensure the trunks are also adequately protected during the actual relocation (at least three to four layers of burlap/compression resistant material). Supplemental bracing (minimum three sides), tree protection fencing, and temporary irrigation (root ball/canopy spray) shall be required to be installed prior to commencement of any root pruning activities in accordance with the attached Tree Relocation Plan.

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Tree 23



Sabal Palm (*Sabal palmetto*), facing north. Note parasites (red arrow).

Sabal Palms do not require any root pruning, and a two feet diameter root ball is sufficient for relocation. Care shall be taken to ensure the trunk is also adequately protected during the actual relocation (at least three to four layers of burlap/compression resistant material). Palm can be lifted/relocated utilizing a boom lift and a nylon sling. Supplemental bracing (minimum three sides), tree protection fencing, and temporary irrigation (root ball bubblers) shall be required to be installed after relocation activities in accordance with the attached Tree Relocation Plan and “**Transplanting Palms in the Landscape**” article by Dr. Broschat.

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Tree 27



Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), facing north. Note trunk lean, canopy crowding, and lost central leader.

Based upon onsite evaluation a six feet diameter (three feet radius) root ball is appropriate for relocation of this tree. The root pruning timetable shall be for a period of two months, with 1/2 of the root ball pruned each month. The tree shall be moved utilizing either a tree spade or boom lift system, where the tree is lifted by the rootball not the trunk after completion of the root pruning timetable. Supplemental bracing (minimum three sides), tree protection fencing, and temporary irrigation (root ball/canopy spray) shall be required to be installed prior to commencement of any root pruning activities in accordance with the attached Tree Relocation Plan.

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Tree 29



Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), facing north.

Based upon onsite evaluation a nine feet diameter (four and ½ feet radius) root ball is appropriate for relocation of this tree. The root pruning timetable shall be for a period of four months, with 1/4 of the root ball pruned every month. The tree shall be moved utilizing either a tree spade or boom lift system, where the tree is lifted by the rootball not the trunk after completion of the root pruning timetable. Supplemental bracing (minimum three sides), tree protection fencing, and temporary irrigation (root ball/canopy spray) shall be required to be installed prior to commencement of any root pruning activities in accordance with the attached Tree Relocation Plan.

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Tree 55



Sabal Palm (*Sabal palmetto*), facing west.

Sabal Palms do not require any root pruning, and a two foot diameter root ball is sufficient for relocation. Care shall be taken to ensure the trunk is also adequately protected during the actual relocation (at least three to four layers of burlap/compression resistant material). Palm can be lifted/relocated utilizing a boom lift and a nylon sling. Supplemental bracing (minimum three sides), tree protection fencing, and temporary irrigation (root ball bubblers) shall be required to be installed after relocation activities in accordance with the attached Tree Relocation Plan and “**Transplanting Palms in the Landscape**” article by Dr. Broschat.

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Tree Protection:
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1. All trees & palms slated to remain in place during construction shall be properly protected in accordance with the most recently published edition of *the ANSI A300 (Part 5 Management of Trees and Shrubs during Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction)*. Protective barriers shall be placed at the dripline of each tree to be preserved (Tree Protection Zone) prior to any onsite construction activities, and in no case less than fifteen (15) feet from the trunk of the tree unless an ISA Certified Arborist determines that a lesser or greater distance is required.
2. Tree Protection barriers should be a minimum of four feet high and should be constructed of continuous chain link fence with metal posts at 8-foot spacing, or of two-by-four-inch posts with three equally spaced two-by-four-inch rails.
3. Once installed no alterations or removals of the tree protection barriers are permissible without written authorization from the City.
4. Signage (2 signs minimum) to be placed at the boundary of all tree protection fencing specifying the following:
 - a. Tree Protection Zone
 - b. No storage of construction equipment, materials, buildings or debris.
 - c. No disposal of hazardous wastes, liquids etc.
 - d. No construction equipment operation.
 - e. No changes to existing grade.
 - f. No temporary barrier removals.
 - g. No trenching.
 - h. No vehicles allowed.
 - i. Onsite Contact Information #_____.

Structural Pruning (Hardwoods/Palms):

1. All pruning work shall be conducted by an **ISA Certified Arborist** who is also a licensed Broward County Class A Tree Trimmer. Supervision by an ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist is recommended.
2. All structural pruning performed shall be in accordance with ANSI A-300 (Part 1) (Most current version) standards and the below corrective pruning recommendations.
3. Removal of any existing deadwood, correction of stub cuts, and addressing any severe existing structural defects are the primary goals.
4. Secondary goals involve restoring good canopy form (strong branch structure) and aid lower canopy growth and reestablishment of properly spaced scaffold limbs.
5. Should branch removals be necessary, focus shall be on reduction cuts rather than complete removal cuts.
6. All pruning cuts shall leave clean edges, with no bark tears, cracks, or trunk/branch scarring.

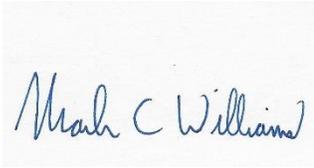
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7. All cuts shall be made just outside of the bark branch ridge/collar when present.
8. Use of proper equipment and correct pruning cuts is critical to the success of the pruning plan. All equipment shall be well maintained, with sharp blades and be appropriate for the level of corrective pruning necessary.
9. Proper use of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and following ANSI Z133 safety standards are required.
10. Palm pruning shall only consist of frond removal below the horizontal plane, dead frond and or fruit removal. Care shall be taken to avoid any damage or removal of fronds originating at or above the horizontal plane. Sharp tools shall be utilized, boot removal is discouraged, and no climbing spikes shall be used during any palm pruning activities.

End Report



Mark C. Williams
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #580
ASCA Tree Plant Appraisal Qualified
ISA Certified Arborist Municipal Specialist FL 5221-AM
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified
LIAF Certified Landscape Inspector #2007-0083

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Transplanting Palms in the Landscape¹

Timothy K. Broschat²

Palms, when compared to similar-sized broadleaf trees, are relatively easy to transplant into the landscape. Many of the problems encountered when transplanting broadleaf trees, such as wrapping roots, are never a problem in palms due to their different root morphology and architecture. While broadleaf trees typically have only a few large primary roots originating from the base of the trunk, palm root systems are entirely adventitious. In palms, large numbers of roots of a relatively small diameter are continually being initiated from a region at the base of the trunk, a region called the root-initiation zone (Figure 1). And while the roots of broadleaf trees continually increase in diameter, palm roots remain the same diameter as when they first emerged from the root-initiation zone.



Figure 1. The inverted-cone-shaped tissue at the bottom of the trunk - an area from which all primary palm roots arise - is called the root-initiation zone. The pen marks the soil line.

Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

Understanding how palm roots grow and respond to being cut can greatly improve the chances of success when transplanting palms. In addition, other factors—such as rootball size, leaf removal and tying, physiological age of the palm, transplanting season, and planting depth—can also have a significant impact on the success of palm transplants. The purpose of this document is to discuss how these and other factors contribute to palm transplant survival rate.

Transplanting Container-Grown Palms into the Landscape

Container-grown plants often have roots that wrap around the inside of the container. In broadleaf trees, these large, wrapping roots must be cut prior to transplanting, or root distribution patterns and tree stability will be permanently affected. With container-grown palms, however, there is no need to cut such wrapping roots since large numbers of new, adventitious roots arising from the root initiation zone will initially supplement and will ultimately replace those early roots that were confined to the container.

Planting holes for container-grown palms should be roughly twice the diameter of the container in order to facilitate uniform and complete backfilling of the hole. Since the palm may have been growing in the container long enough to allow the potting soil to decompose and settle, base planting depth on the palm root-shoot interface, not on the surface of the container rootball. If extensive settling of the potting soil has occurred, this root-shoot interface may naturally be elevated above the potting-soil

1. This document is CIR1047, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date April 1992. Revised June 2009. Reviewed September 2021. Visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

2. Timothy K. Broschat, professor emeritus, Environmental Horticulture, UF/IFAS Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center, Davie, FL. Original authors included Alan W. Meerow, former professor of Environmental Horticulture, UF/IFAS Fort Lauderdale REC.

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ur face (Figure 2). Planting such palms at the same level as the top of the root ball will result in a poorly-anchored palm that is susceptible to toppling over (Figure 3). Container-grown palms should always be planted so that the top of the root-shoot interface is about one inch below the surface of the soil.



Figure 2. Container substrate subsidence and shallow planting resulted in the root-initiation zone of this palm being above the current soil line. These new root initials will probably never enter the soil.

Credits: Timothy K. Broschat



Figure 3. This palm had been planted too shallowly from a container and eventually fell over from its own weight.

Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

If shallowly planted palms are encountered in the landscape, stabilize the palms by mounding up soil to cover the root-initiation zone. This mound of soil will allow the root initials to continue their growth down into the soil, firmly anchoring the palm.

Fertilization of palms transplanted from containers is critical to successful establishment. Palms growing in Florida landscapes grow best with a relatively low nitrogen (N) content fertilizer (e.g., 8-2-12-4Mg). (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1009, *Fertilization of Field-grown and Landscape Palms in Florida*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep261>.) By contrast, palms growing in containers have very high N requirements due to microbial demands for N as microbes degrade pine bark and other organic components in the potting soil. (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1010, *Nutrition and Fertilization of Palms in Containers*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep262>.) When a palm is transplanted to the landscape from a container, most of the palm's root system will remain largely confined to the original organic potting soil for several months following transplanting. As a result, container-grown palms that do not receive high N fertilizers after transplanting are likely to establish slowly and display symptoms of N deficiency during the first six to 12 months following planting. (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1016, *Nitrogen Deficiency in Palms*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep268>.) New research has demonstrated that palms fertilized with a high N fertilizer during the first six months after transplanting from containers established faster than those receiving lower-N, landscape-maintenance fertilizers.

Fertilizers applied at time of transplanting should be top-dressed over the original rootball, and the area of fertilization should extend out 6–12 inches beyond the rootball edge. Subsequent fertilizations can follow recommendations for landscape palm maintenance. (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1009, *Fertilization of Field-grown and Landscape Palms in Florida*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep261>.)

Treatment of transplanted, container-grown palms with various mycorrhizal or microbial inoculants has been marketed extensively. However, a recent study evaluating four such products on *Washingtonia robusta* and *Syagrus romanzoffiana* showed no benefit from any of these inoculants when compared to proper fertilization alone (Broschat and Elliott 2009). Since many of these inoculant products also contain fertilizer, it was concluded that any benefits observed from their use was due to their nutrient content, not due to their microbes.

Palms transplanted from containers will require regular irrigation until they become established (six to eight months) since the well drained potting soil in their original root ball will dry out more rapidly than the surrounding soil. If the palms are to be irrigated by hand, a shallow berm should be constructed just outside of the rootball perimeter to retain water in the rootball area. The frequency of irrigation required will vary with soil type and weather conditions, but irrigation or rainfall events on alternate days are usually adequate for palms during the establishment phase. Once palms become established, irrigation frequency can be reduced and eventually eliminated completely.

Transplanting Field-Grown Palms

Root Regeneration Responses

The question of how a palm responds to having its roots cut is central to palm transplanting success. To answer that question, Broschat and Donselman (1984; 1990b) demonstrated in a series of experiments that different palm species respond differently (Table 1). For example, when roots of *Sabal palmetto* were cut, virtually all cut roots died back to the trunk and were eventually replaced by massive numbers of new roots originating from the root-initiation zone (Figure 4). As a result of this response, it didn't matter whether roots of a *Sabal palmetto* were cut close to the trunk or 3 feet away from the trunk.



Figure 4. Large numbers of new roots arising from a palm's root-initiation zone.

Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

In the coconut palm, regardless of whether roots were cut close to the trunk or some distance away from the trunk, about half of all the roots that were cut survived, branched, and continued growing. Very few new roots were initiated from the root initiation-zone in response to root cutting in this species.

For most other species of palms, however, root survival strongly correlated with the distance from the trunk that the root was cut; roots cut 3 feet from the trunk survived much better than roots cut 6 inches from the trunk.

The number of new roots produced from the root-initiation zone in response to cutting of roots also varied among palm species. Thus, survival of *Sabal palmetto* depends solely on initiation of new roots from the root-initiation zone. For coconut and queen palms, however, survival of existing cut roots is critical. For *Washingtonia robusta*, *Phoenix reclinata*, and *Roystonea regia*, survival of existing roots and initiation of new ones is critical.

Rootball Size

The above data can be useful in determining the minimum rootball size expected to result in good transplant success for these species. Based on Table 1 data, we can recommend a minimal rootball size for *Sabal palmetto* since taking a larger rootball will not improve survival of existing roots. Similarly, the rootball for *Cocos nucifera* need not be large since survival of existing roots is similar for both short and long root stubs. For *Syagrus romazoffiana*, 6–12 inches represents the minimum rootball radius from the trunk. For *Washingtonia robusta* and *Roystonea regia*, 1–2 feet is the minimum recommended rootball radius. A rootball radius of 2–3 feet is recommended for *Phoenix reclinata*. Keep in mind that rootballs are three-dimensional, and rootball depth also contributes to root survival.

Effects of Developmental Age

Landscapers have long observed that juvenile (without visible trunks) *Sabal palmetto* rarely survive transplanting while older *Sabal palmetto* specimens with trunks at least 10 feet tall transplant with a high degree of success. This difference in transplanting success among palms that are of the same species, but at a different developmental age is because the root-initiation zone is not developed until a palm develops a trunk. Since no cut roots of *Sabal palmetto* survive, and juvenile palms have no root-initiation zone to produce replacement roots, the juvenile *Sabal palmetto* have no chance of surviving the transplant process.

In one experiment, Broschat and Donselman (1990a) found that among 340 juvenile palms of 17 species that had their root systems cut off, not a single new root was produced, and all those palms ultimately died. However, when trunked specimens of two of these species were similarly treated, all of these palms produced new root systems and survived. Thus, for species such as *Sabal palmetto* and others that depend on the initiation of replacement

Seasonal Effects

Although root growth is more rapid during warm months (Broschat 1998), palm transplant success is also strongly influenced by wet-dry seasonality. Late spring months in South Florida are some of the warmest months, but these months are also the driest.

In the case of *Sabal palmetto*, which depends solely on water stored within the trunk to survive until a new root system can be produced, transplanting during the warm, dry months in South Florida has been shown to greatly reduce this palm's survival rate. The lower survival rate is because these palms are typically under water stress in the natural environment at that time of year in South Florida, prior to being dug up for transplanting.

For most palms in Florida, planting during the rainy season (June–November) will increase rates of transplant survival. By contrast, in Mediterranean climates, such as California, Pittenger et al. (2005) recommend planting during the warm, but dry months of May to July.

Rooting Hormone Effects

Stimulation of new roots from the root-initiation zone using rooting hormones would be a useful tool for enhancing palm transplant survival. However, Broschat and Donselman (1990a) found that *Phoenix roebelenii* did not respond to trunk soaks in solutions of IBA (indolebutyric acid).

Root Pruning

Root pruning is a common practice in the production and harvesting of broadleaf trees. However, because of the nature of palm root systems, it usually is not necessary to prune palm roots. Nonetheless, for valuable, but difficult-to-transplant palm species, such as *Bismarckia nobilis*, root pruning is often practiced. With this technique, a fraction of the roots are severed just inside the future rootball about four to six weeks prior to digging. This pruning stimulates the production of new roots from the root-initiation zone and allows new root tips to begin growth prior to moving the palm. However, great care must be taken to ensure that new root tips are not recut during the digging process. Some growers dig one-half of the rootball in advance and wrap that side with polypropylene weed-barrier fabric to prevent new roots from growing beyond the intended rootball diameter.

Digging Palms

Palms can be dug by hand or with mechanical tree spades. Prior to digging, the soil should be moistened to help keep the palm's rootball intact. Palms growing in sandy soils will need to have their rootballs wrapped in burlap after digging. Palms that are not to be planted immediately should have their rootballs moistened regularly to prevent drying out.

Effects of Leaf Removal

Since water stress appears to be the primary physiological problem associated with transplanted palms, any practice that reduces water stress in transplanted palms should improve palm survival rates. Typically, one-half to two-thirds of the oldest leaves are removed at the time of digging to facilitate handling and to reduce leaf surface area, from which water loss occurs (Figure 5).



Figure 5. The lower leaves of this palm have been removed, and the remaining ones tied into a bundle for transport.

Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

For *Sabal palmetto*, the species in which few or no roots survive after cutting, Broschat (1991) and Costonis (1995) showed that survival and regrowth rates after transplanting were significantly greater for palms that had all leaves removed at the time of transplanting. In other palm species, however, leaving some or all leaves on the palms resulted in more rapid rooting and canopy regrowth than if all leaves were removed (Broschat 1994; Hodel et al. 2003; 2006).

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Preparation for Transport

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The leaves remaining on the palm should be tied together to prevent leaf damage and to facilitate handling. Palms with slender trunks should have splints attached to the trunks and leaf bundles to prevent the palms from snapping during handling. Use of splints is also recommended for palm species with large, heavy crowns, but soft wood, such as *Phoenix canariensis*.

Palms should be lifted only by means of nylon slings wrapped around the trunk (Figure 6). Never attach chain, cables, or ropes directly to palm trunks; such practices can result in injury and possibly fatal diseases, such as *Thielaviopsis* trunk. (For more on that topic, see EDIS Publication PP219, *Thielaviopsis Trunk Rot of Palm*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pp143>.)



Figure 6. A palm being lifted in a nylon sling. The splint attached to the crown provides support.
Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

During transport on truck or trailer, palms should be well supported along their entire length (Figure 7). Unsupported crowns may crack or damage the bud, resulting in reduced survival rates.



Figure 7. These palms are well supported on the trailer bed for transportation.
Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

Site Preparation

Palms should be planted as soon as possible into their final site. However, if palms must be held for some time before they can be planted, they should be “healed-in” in an upright position with the leaf bundles untied until they can be moved to their permanent site. For shorter time periods, simply storing the palms upright and keeping the rootballs moist may be adequate.

Palms should not be planted into sites with high water tables or poor drainage (Figure 8). Such sites can be planted if mounds or berms are used to build up the area to be planted. Clay hardpans, where they occur, should be drilled through to improve drainage. Planting holes should be roughly twice the diameter of the rootball to facilitate backfilling, but need not be any deeper than the rootball.



Figure 8. This planting site has a high water table, which is unsuitable for palm installation.
Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

Planting

Field-grown palms should always be transplanted to the same depth at which they were previously growing. Palms transplanted deeper have been shown to have increased incidence of chronic nutritional deficiencies, such as iron or manganese deficiencies (Broschat 1995). (For more on these nutritional deficiencies in palms, see EDIS Publication ENH1013, *Iron Deficiency in Palms*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep265>, and EDIS Publication ENH1015, *Manganese Deficiency in Palms*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep267>.) Such palms are also often stunted and grow poorly, compared to

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properly planted palms (Figure 9). In addition to nutrient deficiencies, deeply planted palms may also suffer from water stress. As a result of these palms' weakened condition, they may attract secondary pests, such as palm weevils (*Rhynchophorus* sp.). Palms that are planted too deeply may also develop secondary root rots due to the suffocation of deeply buried roots. Deeply planted palms may linger in a state of poor health for many years, or they may die at any time.



Figure 9. The palm on the left was planted too deeply. At the time of planting, these two palms were similar in size.
Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

There is no scientific evidence that amending backfill with organic matter or other materials is beneficial to palms (Hodel et al. 2006). While adding commercial preparations of mycorrhizae and other beneficial microbes to the backfill is a common practice, Broschat and Elliott (2009) concluded that the only benefit derived from these products was due to the fertilizers that were added to some of the products and not to the microbes themselves.

When backfilling palm planting holes, be sure to wash soil down into all voids to eliminate air pockets (Figure 10). 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 (Figure 11). The soil around the rootball should be kept uniformly moist, but never saturated during the first four to six months following transplanting. After that time, irrigation frequency can be reduced or eliminated altogether if adequate rainfall is received. Research has shown no benefit to irrigating the crown of the palm versus soil application of water (Broschat 1994).

Leaves should be untied as soon as the palm is installed. Research in Florida and California has shown that keeping the leaves tied up provides no benefit to the palm, but can provide a favorable environment for plant diseases, such as

Gliocladium blight (pink rot) (Broschat 1994; Hodel et al. 2003; 2006).



Figure 10. Using water to force sand under and around the rootball.
Credits: Timothy K. Broschat



Figure 11. Mounding up soil around the rootball forces water into the rootball, where it is needed.
Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

Support

Tall palms should be provided with supports to prevent toppling over in high winds and to provide a stable rootball-soil interface (Broschat and Donselmann 1987). Deep planting is not an acceptable alternative to mechanical support. Support timbers must not be nailed directly into the trunk since any wounds to a palm trunk are permanent and can allow for entry of pathogens, such as *Thielaviopsis*. (For more on that topic, see EDIS Publication PP219, *Thielaviopsis Trunk Rot of Palm*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pp143>.)

An excellent method for providing support to a tall palm during establishment is to strap short lengths of 2 x 4-inch lumber to the trunk and nail the support timbers into these

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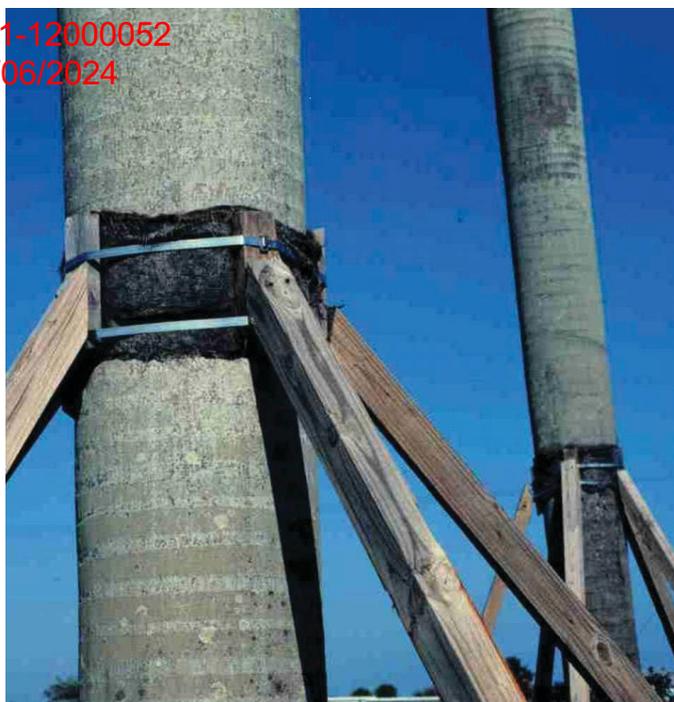


Figure 12. An excellent method of attaching support timbers to a palm trunk without damaging the trunk.
Credits: Timothy K. Broschat

Post-Transplant Care

Container-grown palms have been shown to benefit greatly from high N fertilization at planting time since the bulk of their root system is confined to the N-demanding potting soil in which they were produced. For their first 6–12 months, these palms should be fertilized with high N controlled release fertilizers like those used for container production. Transplanted field-grown palms have also been shown to benefit from light fertilization with an 8-2-12-4Mg controlled-release fertilizer at planting even though they have lost the majority of their root systems. Regular maintenance fertilization with this material can begin as soon as new shoot growth is observed (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1009, *Fertilization of Field-grown and Landscape Palms in Florida*, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EP261>.)

References

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Table 1. Average percentage of cut roots branching in four different root-length classes.

Species	Root-stub length (inches)			Avg. no. of new roots
	<6	6-12	12-24	
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	47	61	50	20
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	0	2	8	62
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	1	6	24	97
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	1	1	3	196
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	3	41	49	13
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	2	14	31	144

Data from Broschat and Donselman (1984; 1990b).



TREE #	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HEIGHT (ft)	WIDTH (ft)	CLEAR TRUNK (ft)	DBH (in)	HEALTH %	APPRAISAL Rule 14-40 \$	DISPOSITION	OBSERVATIONS
										Revised 6.12.22
1	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	25	8	20	10	65%	\$ 406.25	Remain	
2	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	10	15	11	70%	\$ 437.50	Remain	
3	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	25	10	20	13	60%	\$ 375.00	Remain	Trunk scars
4	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	20	18		8	70%	\$ 1,283.30	Remain	
5	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	8	15	10	65%	\$ 406.25	Remain	Minor nutritional deficiencies
6	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	8	15	10	60%	\$ 375.00	Remain	Trunk scars, corrected lean
7	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	8	15	11	80%	\$ 500.00	Remain	
8	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	23.7	17		9	85%	\$ 1,753.07	Relocate	4.5' radius rootball 3-4 months for root pruning (See Arborist Report)
9	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	25	25		15	60%	\$ 1,687.50	Remain	Minor asymmetrical canopy, poor structure
10	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	15	20		9	75%	\$ 1,546.83	Remain	
11	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	10	10		5	30%	\$ 281.25	Remove	Storm damage, broken leader, poor form
12	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	18	22		10	75%	\$ 1,675.73	Relocate	*5' radius rootball, 3-4 months root pruning (See Arborist Report)*
13	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	25	20		9	60%	\$ 1,012.50	Remove	
14	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	6	14	8	55%	\$ 343.75	Remain	Thin trunk, nutritional deficiencies
15	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	22	8	16	11	65%	\$ 406.25	Remain	Weed-eater damage, trunk constriction
16	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	8	14	11	50%	\$ 312.50	Remain	Trunk damage, nutritional deficiencies
17	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	20	16		7	70%	\$ 1,122.88	Remain	Overcrowded on east side
18	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	20	20		9	65%	\$ 1,096.88	Remain	Minor lean and asymmetrical canopy
19	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	40	40		27	60%	\$ 3,037.50	Remain	Codominant trunks, overlifted, limited root space
20	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	17.9	10		6	60%	\$ 824.98	Relocate	Broken leader, minor trunk damage *3' radius rootball, 2 months root pruning (See Arborist Report)*
21	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	23.4	10		6	70%	\$ 882.27	Relocate	3' radius root ball, 2 months root pruning (See Arborist Report)
22	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	10	6		4	30%	\$ 274.99	Remove	Leaning, appears to have been run over, recommend removal
23	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	22.1	10	15	13	70%	\$ 437.50	Relocate	Near overhead powerlines, minor directional pruning, parasites (See Arborist Report)*
24	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	18	8	15	14	60%	\$ 375.00	Remain	Beneath wires, curved trunk
25	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	20	20		8	70%	\$ 1,050.00	Remove	
26	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	35	35		22	55%	\$ 2,268.75	Remove	Old storm damage in upper canopy, overcrowded, lean and deflected roots
27	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	15.6	15		5	60%	\$ 687.48	Relocate	Minor lean, overcrowded, lost central leader; heading cuts *3' radius rootball, 2 months root pruning (See Arborist Report)*
28	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras 'shady lady'</i>	25	25		10	65%	\$ 1,218.75	Remove	Minor lean
29	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	22.4	26		9	70%	\$ 1,483.81	Relocate	*4.5' radius rootball, 3-4 months root pruning, minor trunk lean (See Arborist Report)*
30	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	30	20		11	60%	\$ 1,237.50	Remove	Poor structure, multiple codominant limbs upper half of canopy
31	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	25'	20'		9	55%	\$ 928.13	Remove	No leader, overcrowded, poor form
32	Green Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	35	30		11	50%	\$ 1,031.25	Remove	Lean, trunk damage
33	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	30	30		10	65%	\$ 1,218.75	Remove	
34	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	45	50		35	45%	\$ 2,953.13	Remove	Codominant trunks with inclusion, limited root space with deflected roots and dieback of limbs
35	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	45	55		30	60%	\$ 3,375.00	Remain	Minor storm damage, limited root space with deflected roots
36	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	18	10	12	16	60%	\$ 375.00	Remain	Wires, nutritional deficiencies
37	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	10	15	16	70%	\$ 437.50	Remain	
38	Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	20	20		62	40%	\$ 5,166.58	Remain	Directly beneath wires, utility pruned, heading cuts, poor form and structure
39	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	8	15	11	30%	\$ 187.50	Remain	Strangled by f.aurea, beneath wires, utility pruned
40	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	15	8	10	18	30%	\$ 187.50	Remain	Suppressed by 40A
40A	Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	15	25		18	35%	\$ 1,312.48	Remain	Hatracked on one side, leaning, poor form, overhead wires, vines
40B	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	15	8	8	7	70%	\$ 393.75	Remain	Booted, underneath wires
41	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	40	45		19	60%	\$ 2,137.50	Remove	Compelling trunks and rubbing limbs, poor form
42	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	35	10	30	12	70%	\$ 437.50	Remain	
43	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	8	15	12	50%	\$ 312.50	Remain	Overhead powerlines, fronds touching with necrosis.
44	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	40	30		28	50%	\$ 2,625.00	Remain	Directionally pruned on one side, asymmetrical canopy, root deflection
45	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	35	30		22	40%	\$ 1,650.00	Remain	Codominant trunks, directionally pruned on one side, damage on large limb with decay, root damage
46	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	20	15		6	65%	\$ 731.25	Remain	Overhead powerlines
47	Green Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	25	30		11	65%	\$ 1,340.63	Remain	Overhead powerlines, codominant trunks
48	Silver Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus 'Sericeus'</i>	15	15		7	60%	\$ 1,155.00	Remain	Leaning, poor form
49	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	25	25		14	75%	\$ 1,968.75	Remain	
50	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	25	12	15	18	50%	\$ 312.50	Remain	Overhead powerlines
51	Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera spp.</i>	10	6		multi	45%	\$ -	Remove	Attached to wall, Prohibited Species
52	Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	40	45		65	45%	\$ 6,093.65	Remove	Multiple trunks, poor form and structure, storm damage, large dead limbs
53	Lead Tree	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	50	60		35	40%	\$ -	Remove	Three codominant trunks, Prohibited Species
54	Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	35	35		27	50%	\$ 2,812.46	Remove	Codominant trunks, poor form and structure, insects
55	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	21.3	10	11.7	10	70%	\$ 437.50	Relocate	*(See Arborist Report)*
56	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	20	10	12		65%	\$ 406.25	Remain	Minor nutritional deficiencies, low number of fronds
57	Earleaf Acacia	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	40	40		32*	40%	\$ -	Remove	Prohibited Species, codominant trunks with damage, within powerlines
58	Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	40	40		42	60%	\$ 5,249.92	Remove	Directionally pruned due to powerlines, vines
59	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	25	35		10	55%	\$ 1,375.00	Remove	Codominant trunks
60	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	30	30		16	55%	\$ 2,200.00	Remove	Poor form
61	Laurel Oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	30	20		9	65%	\$ 804.38	Remove	Overcrowded
62	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	18	15		13	30%	\$ 975.00	Remove	Codominant trunks, declining
63	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	50	50		24	55%	\$ 2,475.00	Remain-off site	Storm damage with old heading cuts, root damage and limited root space
64	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	50	40		20	55%	\$ 2,062.50	Remain-off site	Codominant trunks, old heading cuts with regrowth
65	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	45	30		24	30%	\$ 1,350.00	Remain-off site	Extensive dieback, declining, recommend removal
66	Gumbo Limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	16	24		11	70%	\$ 1,604.14	Remain-off site	
67	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	40	40		19	60%	\$ 2,137.50	Remain-off site	Codominant trunks, poor branch arrangement, limited root space
68	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	50	40		26	50%	\$ 2,437.50	Remain-off site	Multiple codominant trunks, minor dieback, limited root space
69	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	45	40		22	60%	\$ 2,475.00	Remain-off site	Dieback of limbs, poor branch arrangement
70	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	45	40		22	70%	\$ 2,887.50	Remain-off site	
71	Gumbo Limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	20	20		9	65%	\$ 1,218.73	Remain-off site	Low vigor, leaf color is yellow and sparse
72	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	18	10	10		65%	\$ 406.25	Remain	Booted, leaning, overcrowded
73	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	15	10	8		50%	\$ 281.25	Remain	Curved, overcrowded, undersized head
								Total Mitigation Value=	\$35,122.91	
	*I certify that all statements of fact in this appraisal true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and that they are made in good faith. I utilized Rule 14-40 latest version October 2020. Utilized PlantAnt pricing as of 9-17-2021, for basis									
	Jeremy T. Chancey, FL-0762A, ISA Certified Arborist									

Relocation Plan Specifications

General. *Tree Relocations*, shall be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist in accordance with the most recently published editions of the **ANSI A-300 (Part 6- Planting and Transplanting Standards)** and approved techniques as outlined in the below phases and contained within the associated Arborist Report dated June 13, 2022:

Pre-Mobilization:

1. Structural pruning, specifically removal of any dead limbs one inch and above shall be performed in accordance with **ANSI A300 (Part 1) - 2017 Pruning** guidelines and Palm frond removal to be done in accordance with article “**Transplanting Palms in the Landscape**” by Dr. Broschat. All pruning work shall be conducted by an **ISA Certified Arborist** who is also a licensed Broward County Class A Tree Trimmer. All work must also be performed in accordance with **ANSI Z133.1** safety regulations as required by OSHA.
2. The most recently published edition of *the ANSI A300 (Part 5 Management of Trees and Shrubs during Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction)* shall be followed regarding necessary tree protection.
3. Protective barriers shall be placed at the dripline of each tree to be relocated (Tree Protection Zone), and in no case less than fifteen (15) feet from the trunk of the tree unless an ISA Certified Arborist determines that a lesser or greater distance is required.
4. Tree Protection barriers should be a minimum of four feet high and should be constructed of continuous chain link fence with metal posts at 8-foot spacing, or of two-by-four-inch posts with three equally spaced two-by-four-inch rails.
5. Once installed no alterations or removals of the tree protection barriers are permissible without written authorization from the City.
6. Signage (2 signs minimum) to be placed at the boundary of all tree protection fencing specifying the following:
 - a. Tree Protection Zone
 - b. No storage of construction equipment, materials, buildings or debris.
 - c. No disposal of hazardous wastes, liquids etc.
 - d. No construction equipment operation.
 - e. No changes to existing grade.
 - f. No temporary barrier removals.
 - g. No trenching.
 - h. No vehicles allowed.
 - i. Onsite Contact Information # _____.

DRC

Tree Relocation Initial Preparation

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11/06/2024

1. All tree relocation work shall be performed in accordance with **ANSI A300 part 6 (2012) Planting and Transplanting** standards. Palm relocations shall also be performed in accordance with the article “**Transplanting Palms in the Landscape**” by Dr. Broschat.
2. Underground utility locates are required to be completed at least a week prior to any proposed root pruning/excavation activities.
3. Removal of any existing concrete, curbs, sidewalks etc. within the Tree Protection Zone (includes Critical Root Zone area) is to be performed in such a way as to minimize any root zone impacts or damage. ((i.e.) use of a mini excavator, by hand etc.)
4. Continued excavation of the area(s) to be root pruned (once all concrete, asphalt and curb is removed as applicable) shall be performed by hand or using compressed air tools such as an Air Spade/Air Knife to minimize impacts to existing roots that may be present.
5. Photographs of all exposed roots should be taken prior to any initial pruning cuts being made.
6. Root pruning duration timetables and root ball diameters for relocated trees shall be as indicated within the Arborist Report dated June 13, 2022.
7. Temporary irrigation (rootball bubblers, canopy spray) shall be required for any tree(s) to be relocated and must be in place at least a week prior to initial demolition/construction/root pruning activities. Care shall be taken to ensure that adequate soil moisture levels are maintained, and that root zone desiccation does not occur during the root pruning process.
8. Roots may not be torn off with power equipment, and cut roots shall not be left with ripped, ragged, or shredded ends. Roots must be cleanly severed with sharp hand tools or power root saws.
9. After root pruning, the root pruning trench shall be backfilled with soil/organic mulch/root barrier product as applicable.
10. Soil backfill/mulch should not be applied within 6” of any tree trunk/trunk root flare and should be spread in a uniform area with a 2-3” depth over the remainder of the tree(s) root zone area for each tree to be relocated.
11. Liquid fertilization with root stimulating products is recommended for all relocated trees prior to root pruning, along with gradual creation of a soil berm using clean fill at the root ball edges during root pruning.

Tree Relocation

1. All tree relocation work shall be performed in accordance with **ANSI A300 part 6 (2012) Planting and Transplanting** standards. Palm relocations shall also be performed in accordance with the article “**Transplanting Palms in the Landscape**” by Dr. Broschat.
2. Verify that the planting locations are free of any obstructions or above/below ground utilities and confirm adequate drainage.

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3. Underground utility locates need to be completed at least a week in advance of tree relocation.
4. All planting holes shall be double the width of the root ball and no lower than the root ball depth.
5. Professionally licensed surveyor to provide grade stakes adjacent to each proposed planting site indicating final grade height.
6. Before initial digging, the root ball shall be thoroughly watered for two days until soil field capacity is met.
7. Hand digging shall only be performed outside of the formed root ball, without damaging any newly established roots.
8. Final root ball sizes/diameters are to be as indicated within the Arborist Report dated June 13, 2022.
9. The tree shall be boxed or balled and burlapped with natural fiber materials prior to relocation.
10. The moving of the tree shall be supervised by an **ISA Certified Arborist** and a qualified experienced equipment operator or like. The City will be notified one week in advance of any scheduled relocations.
11. Appropriate equipment, including slings/booms etc., will be used, and determined by a qualified experienced equipment operator.
12. The tree trunk shall be protected with padding from cable/boom/spade chaffing; the trunk may be used for support but shall not be used to lift or push the tree.
13. The tree shall be lifted from beneath the root ball.
14. Once the tree is planted, the area surrounding the root ball shall be backfilled with clean fill and watered in thoroughly to remove air pockets.
15. Adequate tree supports shall be installed on at least 3 sides with care to be taken not to damage, constrict or otherwise harm the trunk of the tree.
16. A temporary berm consisting of clean fill shall be placed around the edge of each root ball for water retention.
17. A Temporary automated overhead irrigation system shall be installed within the canopy (spray heads) and over the root ball (bubblers/spray heads) and remain operational throughout the establishment period for all hardwood trees. A minimum of 3 bubblers shall be installed for all relocated palms (triangle pattern).
18. No additional pruning of the tree shall occur except for dead, dying, diseased or broken limbs per **ANSI A300 (Part 1) - 2017 Pruning** guidelines and shall only be performed by an **ISA Certified Arborist** who must also possess a current Broward County Class A Tree Trimmer license.
19. No supplemental fertilizers shall be applied.
20. The most recently published edition of the **ANSI A300 (Part 5 Management of Trees and Shrubs during Site Planning, Site**

Development, and Construction) shall be followed regarding necessary tree protection.

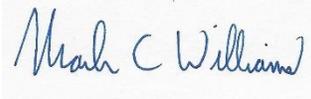
21. Protective barriers shall be placed at the dripline of each tree to be relocated (Tree Protection Zone), and in no case less than fifteen (15) feet from the trunk of the tree unless an ISA Certified Arborist determines that a lesser or greater distance is required.
22. Tree Protection barriers should be a minimum of four feet high and should be constructed of continuous chain link fence with metal posts at 8-foot spacing, or of two-by-four-inch posts with three equally spaced two-by-four-inch rails.
23. Once installed no alterations or removals of the tree protection barriers are permissible without written authorization from the City.
24. Signage (2 signs minimum) to be placed at the boundary of all tree protection fencing specifying the following:
 - a. Tree Protection Zone
 - b. No storage of construction equipment, materials, buildings, or debris.
 - c. No disposal of hazardous wastes, liquids etc.
 - d. No construction equipment operation.
 - e. No changes to existing grade.
 - f. No temporary barrier removals.
 - g. No trenching.
 - h. No vehicles allowed.
 - i. Onsite Contact Information # _____.
25. Physical root barrier panels are suggested for installation like those provided by **Deep Root** and others, in all areas where trees are to be relocated and installation of sidewalks, curbing, asphalt or concrete is to be reinstated as a secondary preventative measure to restrict future root intrusion.

Post-Construction Monitoring:

1. An ISA Certified Arborist should periodically monitor the site (at least 3-4 times depending on overall project length) before root pruning, during root pruning, and after tree relocation, to verify tree health, note any significant changes, verify irrigation function, tree protection barrier presence, bracing and provide an updated assessment report.

PZ21-12000052

11/06/2024



Mark C. Williams
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #580
ASCA Tree Plant Appraisal Qualified
ISA Certified Arborist Municipal Specialist FL 5221-AM
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