

**Arbor Report**  
March 24, 2026

CALIC Group  
Attn: Ricky Taylor  
2700 Bonnet Creek Road  
Lake Buena Vista, Fl

Re: Tree Health and Risk Assessment and mitigation for one (1) live oak (*Quercus virginiana*).

**Scope:**

Services were retained to assess the health and risk for one (1) tree located at the **Merritts Boat & Engine Works** project, 200 W Park Avenue, Edgewater Fl., and propose mitigation options for removal. (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Aerial view and tree location.**

This tree was identified to species and visually inspected using a **Level 2, Tree Risk Assessment (Ground Based Visual Inspection)** as defined by the **International Society of Arboriculture (ISA)**. A **Level 2, Tree Risk Assessment** type of evaluation includes an on-site, 360-degree view of the tree from the ground to inspect the trunk, root crown and above-ground roots. This type of assessment looks for visual signs of decay, pests, disease and structural defects.

This tree was measured for Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) using a standard forestry DBH tape or field calipers. Tree height was estimated using a clinometer and / or tangent height gauge. **Live Crown Ratio (LCR)** was estimated using aerial imagery, ground observation and / or a convex spherical densiometer. LCR is a

useful measurement to indicate tree vigor using a ratio of crown length to total tree height or the percentage of a tree's total height that has foliage.

Risk and liability determinations include location to potential targets such as building structures, automobiles, streets, sidewalks, and nearby utilities. The **Level 2 Inspection** is used to help determine three main categories of risk: **Likelihood of Failure** (Imminent, Probable, Possible, and Improbable), **Likelihood of Impact** (High, Medium, Low, Very Low), and **Consequences of Failure** (Severe, Significant, Minor, Negligible). Together, these three risk categories can be used to help the property owners in making decisions for pruning and / or removal. The **Likelihood of Failure** rating in this report is for a 2-year time frame from the date of inspection.

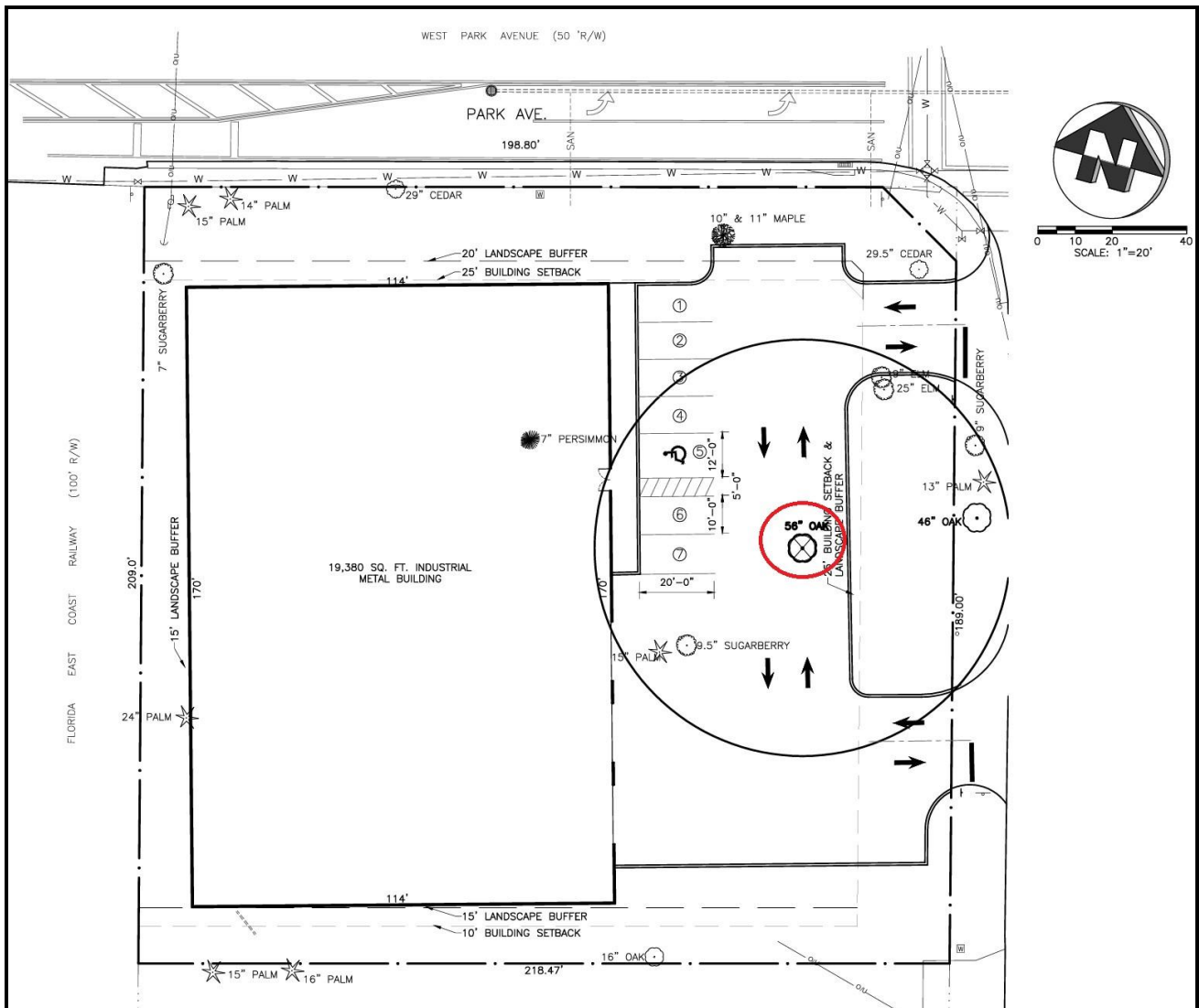
**Observations / Discussion:**

This tree is approximately 65' tall with a DBH of 56" and a LCR of around 50%. This tree grows in the center of the lot. The tree is healthy and vigorous with a spreading canopy. This tree is a Historic tree as defined by the City of Edgewater code:

**21-55.05 - Historic Trees.**

Historic trees shall only be removed upon approval of a Tree Removal Permit granted by the City Council. Historic trees are those listed in Section 21-55.06 that reach 36-inches DBH with the exception of the Laurel Oak.

This tree is centered in the middle of the project area, and the canopy extends into the area of proposed building.



Any tree can fail under extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tornadoes. The following risk categories are standardized ratings that follow the **International Society of Arboriculture, Tree Risk Assessment Guidelines**. These ratings are based on available targets in which the tree could impact if it were to fail. The **Likelihood of Failure** rating in this report is for a 2-year time frame from the date of inspection.

**Conclusion / Risk Ratings:**

The categories of risk for this tree:

**Likelihood of Failure – Possible**

**Likelihood of Impact – High**

**Consequences of Failure – Significant**

**Potential Targets – existing building**

**Overall Risk Rating – Moderate for existing building**

**Tree Risk Assessment Evaluation Matrices and Definitions provided by the International Society of Arboriculture, Tree Risk Assessment Qualification Training:**

<i>Matrix 1 . Likelihood Matrix.</i>				
Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact			
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely	Very Likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

<i>Matrix 2 . Risk Rating Matrix.</i>				
Likelihood of Failure & Impact	Consequences of Failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very Likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat Likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Consequences of Failure
<b>Imminent:</b> Failure has started or is most likely to occur in the near future, even if there is no significant wind or increased load.	<b>High:</b> The failed tree or tree part is likely to impact the target.	<b>Severe:</b> Serious personal injury or death, high-value property damage, or major disruption of important activities.
<b>Probable:</b> Failure may be expected under normal weather conditions.	<b>Medium:</b> The failed tree or tree part could impact the target but is not expected to do so.	<b>Significant:</b> Substantial personal injury, moderate to high-value property damage, or considerable disruption of activities.
<b>Possible:</b> Failure may be expected in extreme weather conditions, but it is unlikely during normal weather	<b>Low:</b> There is a slight chance that the failed tree or tree part will impact the target.	<b>Minor:</b> Minor personal injury, low to moderate - value property damage, or small disruption of activities.
<b>Improbable:</b> The tree or tree part is not likely to fail during normal weather conditions and may not fail in extreme weather conditions.	<b>Very Low:</b> The chance of the failed tree or tree part impacting the specified target is remote.	<b>Negligible:</b> No personal injury, low - value property damage, or disruptions that can be replaced or repaired.

**Conclusion:**

This evaluation was conducted prior to development activities and assesses the tree based on current site conditions and targets.

This is a large tree with a spreading canopy and a large root plate. Based on the proposed site design, there is not a feasible way to conserve this tree on site and complete the project. The canopy would have to be reduced by more than 50% and impacts on the root system would be extensive. A large tree of this size has feeder root that expands well beyond the dripline of the tree. Cutting away lateral roots, grinding, and excavating beside this tree could cause it to be poorly anchored and unstable, increasing the overall risk rating.

The project seeks a variance from the city council to remove this tree to complete the project. The project offers to pay into the Tree Mitigation Fund and proposes planting new trees on site or elsewhere within the City of Edgewater such as **Whistle Stop Park** or **Rotary Park**. The Historic tree proposed for removal has a diameter of 56” and replacement trees offered will equal 56” or greater. For example, planting twelve (12) new live oak trees with diameters of 5” each on any city owned property or park.

There is a second Historic tree just off site in the Right of Way with a diameter of 46”. The project wishes to keep and help protect this tree for construction activities since it is located along the eastern buffer.

SINCERELY,



**Ray Jarrett**  
**Biologist / Arborist**  
**ISA Certified Arborist FL-5343A (Nov 2005)**  
**ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ)**



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- Fertilizing and disease management
- Tree surveys
- Tree health assessments / arbor reports
- Tree health recovery plans
- Tree protection plans for construction
- DEP Professional Mangrove Trimmer (PMT)
- Land Management- Defensible Space & Rx Fire

**TNC, UF/IFAS Certified Land Manager**  
**Prescribed Burn Manager #2019-4937**  
**ISA Certified Arborist #FL-5343**  
**ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified**  
**Certified Landscape Inspector (LIAF)**  
**Certified Stormwater Inspector #38419 (FDEP)**  
**Limited Commercial Urban Fertilizer Applicator License**

**ASSUMPTIONS, LIMITING CONDITIONS and DISCLAIMER**

My inspection was a ground based visual inspection that sometimes includes a sounding test with a mallet to detect decay. The inspection was limited to defects that can be seen while standing on the ground. There may be defects below ground or in the canopy that were not visible from this perspective. These hidden defects may result in the failure of branches, trunks, or roots. No other trees on this property were inspected other than those specifically addressed in this report. Trees and plants are living things and are subject to an array of potential health problems, abiotic factors and unpredictable weather that can cause healthy trees and plants to fail. Information provided in this report is for consideration; and is based on my professional experience, formal education, and methodologies of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). Ultimately the client must make their own judgment and decisions but may consider these recommendations.

## Technical Literature References

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**Documentary Photographs:**



