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386 451-6380 | 386 576-3541
Edgewater, Florida 32141

2903 TRAVELERS PALM
EDGEWATER, FL

HISTORIC AND SPECIMEN TREE HEALTH REPORT

MARCH 2023

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Assignment

The purpose of this report is to

- conduct a historic tree survey and health inspection and produce a tree health report for all DDD* specimen** and historic*** trees located on the following: 2903 Travelers Palm Dr. Edgewater, FL 32141; Lots 12681 & 12682 BLK 409.

- collect relevant data on said trees and analyze their suitability for preservation onsite.

- recommend removal and other management strategies to reduce the risk of damage/injury to people and infrastructure at the site.****

*Diseased, Dying, Dead

**Specimen trees minimum sizes area as follows for this site:

Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana – 18" DBH*

***Historic trees minimum sizes are as follows for this site:

Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana – 36" DBH*

****Risks associated with trees

*****Diameter at Breast Height (4ft)

Method

A Level 2 tree assessment was performed on all specimen and historic trees at this site.

Data was collected under the following criteria:

•Species and common name

•Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)—given in inches.

•Health class—assessed as Good, Fair or Poor

•Structural assessment

•Risk rating—calculated as Critical, High, Moderate or Low.

See Appendices A and B for an explanation of the above fields.

The subject trees were plotted on a map (see Tree Survey).

Site Characteristics and Observations

The site is to be developed as a single family homesite. It lies in a medium density residential area that is largely developed. The property was previously brush cleared and is largely open. The soil is composed primarily of moderately well drained Daytona sand, and on-site observations included dry surface and firm soil throughout.

This lot is the only remaining vacant site on the block. One historic live oak (43"DBH) lies near the center of the lot. A specimen oak (35" DBH) lies near the southeast corner of the lot. Impacting the dripline of either or both of these oaks with the home or yard, even to a great extent, would be preferable to removing the trees.

Both trees are in excellent health and should be preserved if possible. It is recommended that the trees be pruned by an ISA certified arborist who will ensure the use of best management practices regarding tree pruning to prevent damage to the trees.

Tree Assessment

Tree # 1: Historic Live oak 43"

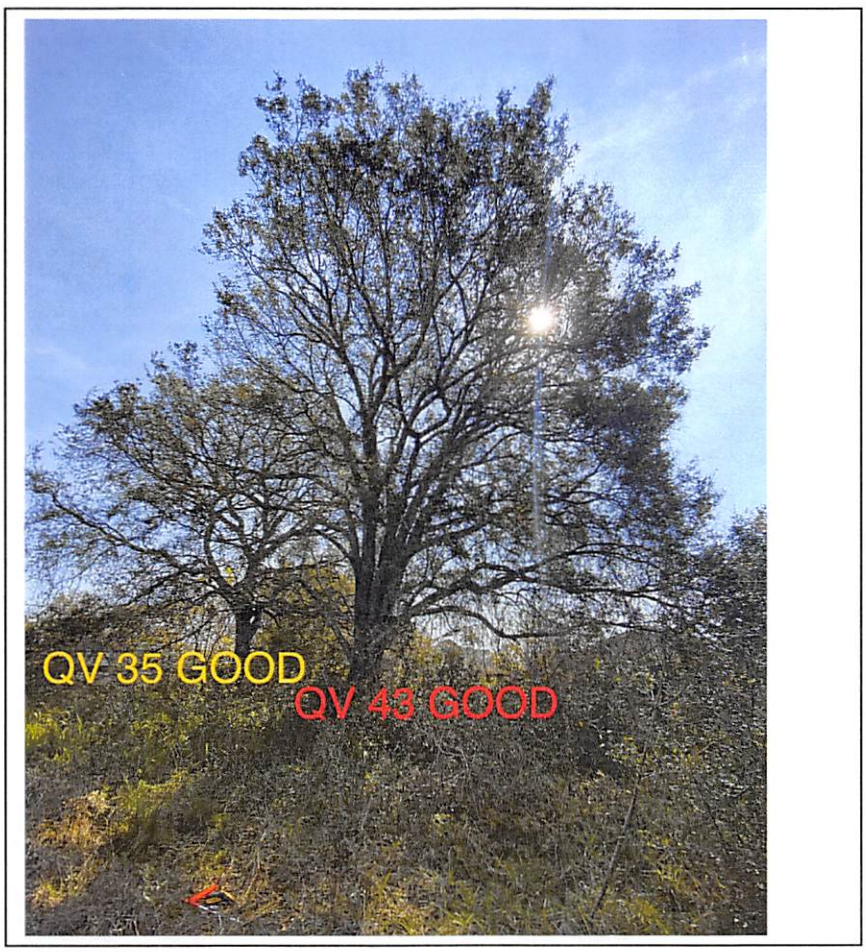
Failure Potential/Defect Severity (F): 1

Consequence of Failure (C): 5

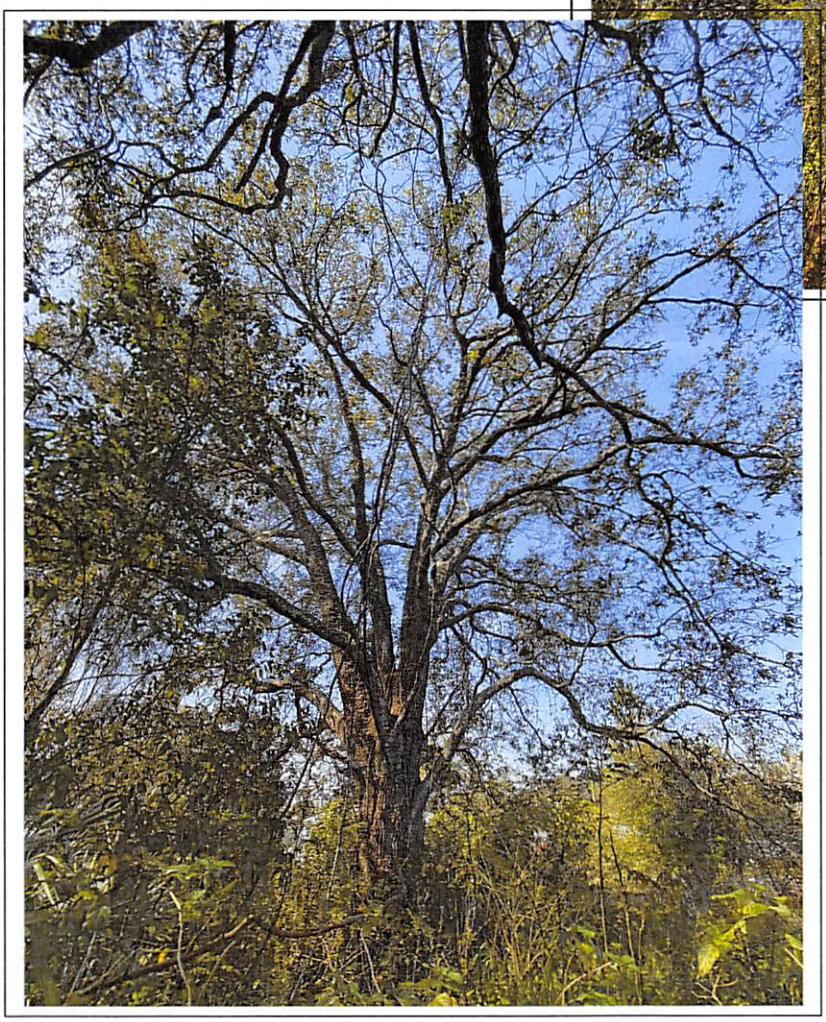
Total Risk Rating (F+C): LOW

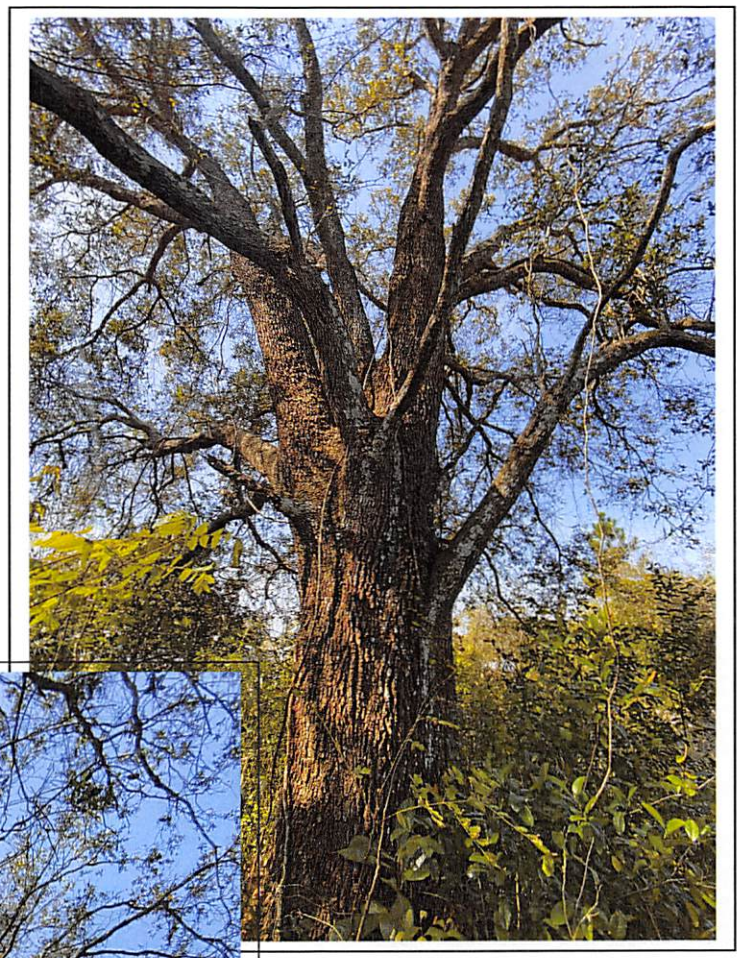
→ Tree is in good health with no visible defects, disease, or rot. It has excellent structure and full crown.
(This photo was taken in February when the trees are losing their previous years leaf growth and acquiring new, thus the crown is not completely filled out yet).

→ This tree should be preserved if possible. It needs good pruning to remove the lower branches. Impacting the dripline severely to keep the tree would be better than removing the entire tree.



Historic Live oak 43”





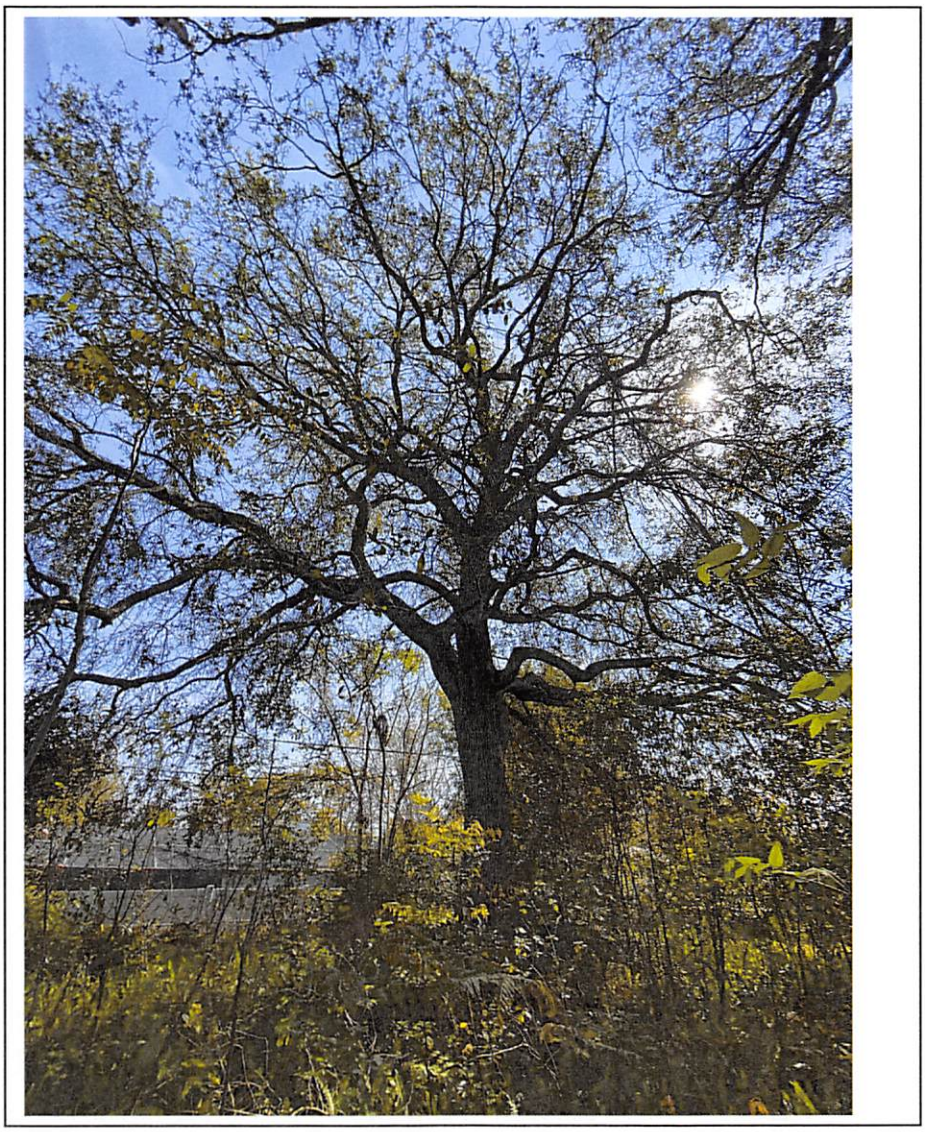
Tree # 2: Specimen Live oak 35" DBH

Failure Potential/Defect Severity (F): 1

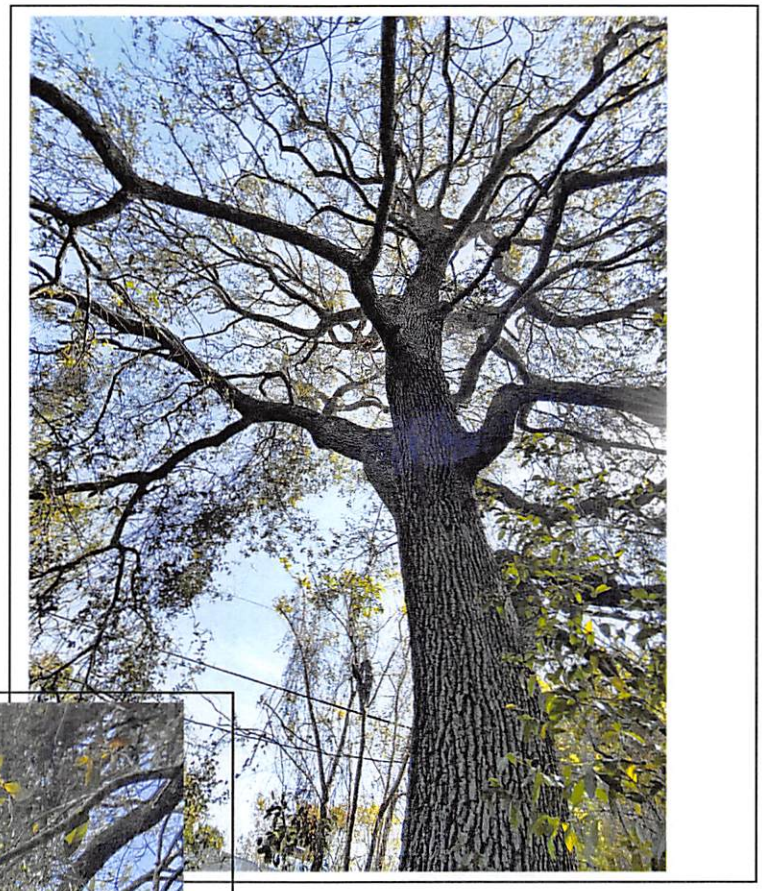
Consequence of Failure (C): 5

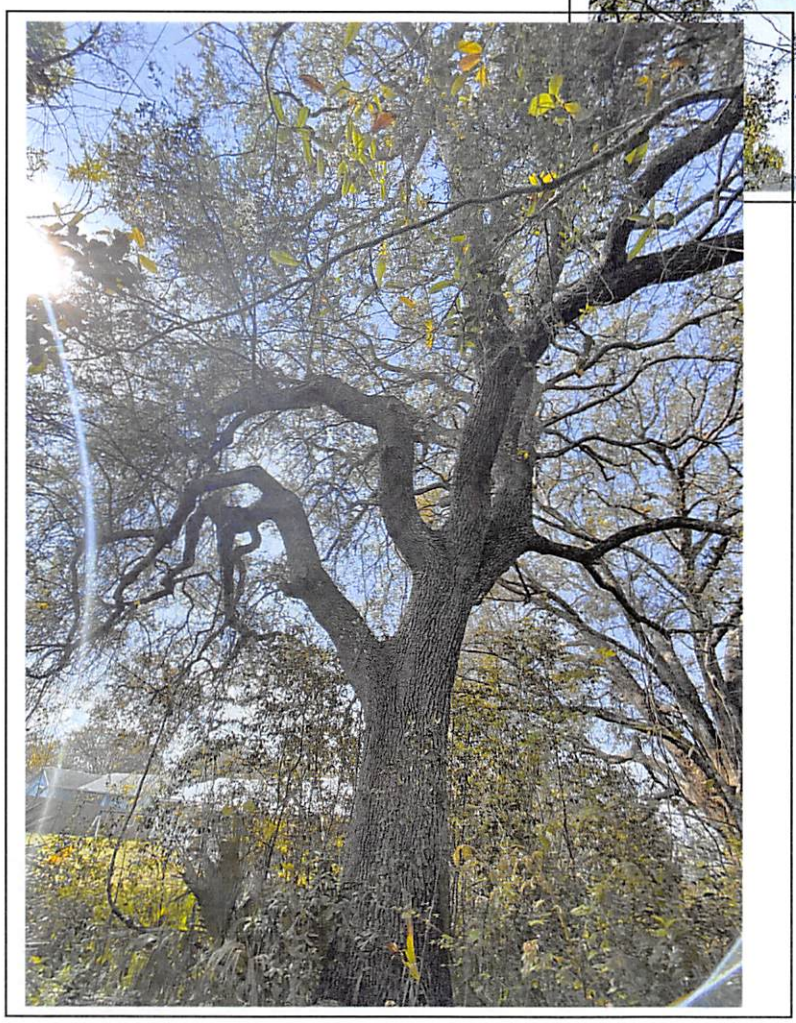
Total Risk Rating (F+C): LOW

→ Tree is in good health with no visible defects, disease, or rot. The crown is slightly reduced, and there is a slight lean, however, this tree should be preserved if at all possible.



Specimen Live oak 35”





Summary

This report has addressed the specimen and historic trees that are located at 2903 Travelers Palm in Edgewater, Florida.
The specimen live oak (35") that is located near the southeast corner of the lot is very close to the historic size of 36". It is in good health with good structure and the likelihood of failure is low. It is recommended that the tree be preserved and pruned by an ISA certified arborist prior to commencement of construction.
The historic live oak (43") that is located near the center of the lot is in excellent health with a beautiful structure. The likelihood of failure is low. It is recommended that this tree be preserved, even if the dripline must be severely impacted. This tree should be pruned by an ISA certified arborist prior to construction.

Appendix A: Method Rationale

Health Status

Good: Typical vigor and vitality for the species judged on shoot elongation, color and density of foliage, incremental growth of wound-wood etc.
Fair: Below average vigor and vitality
Poor: Obvious signs of decline in tree health; well below average vigor and vitality
Dead: Tree shows no indication of life

Structural Condition

Good: No obvious defects which would indicate predictable failure points.

Fair: Moderate levels of defects in structure noted. These defects could be managed through pruning, bracing etc.

Poor: Severe structural defects noted. Trees rated as having poor structures have unmanageable defects and pose a risk to life and/or property and need to be removed.

Appendix B: Developing a Risk Rating

Evaluation of risk was calculated using the 'Bartlett Method' (Smiley, E. T., Fraedrich, B. R., Hendrickson, N. (2002) Tree Risk Management, Charlotte NC, Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories) — a recognized published method. Each tree receives a score out of 15 as the result of multiple site and tree factors being assessed.

Risk Rating Method

In this basic tree assessment method, the arborist estimates the failure potential of the tree and the potential consequences of such failure based on the frequency with which a site will be occupied.

Total Risk Score is derived by the addition of two criteria:

Failure Potential/Defect Severity (F)		Score
Critical Risk – Failure Imminent		10
High Risk – Failure likely especially in storms		7
Moderate Risk – Failure possible especially in severe storms		4
Low Risk – Failure unlikely		1
Consequence of Failure (C) Considers potential for injury/loss should a failure occur based on such factors as size of defective part, target value and frequency of use.		
Severe Consequence		5
Moderate Consequence		3
Low Consequence		1
Total Risk Rating (=F+C)		
13-15	Critical Risk: Failure imminent; personal and/or property damage inevitable. (Lower end of scale indicates lower potential for injury)	
10-12	High Risk: Failure likely especially during storms; Personal and/or property damage likely. (Lower end of scale indicates lower potential for injury/property damage)	
7-8	Moderate Risk: Failure unlikely, OR high risk of failure but low risk of personal injury or property damage.	
<7	Low Risk: Failure unlikely and low risk of property damage.	

Appendix C: Authors Certification of Performance

- I, Katherine A. Rein, have personally inspected the trees referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately.
- The analysis, opinions and conclusions stated herein are my own, and are based on current scientific procedures and facts.
- Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified in so far as possible, however, the consultant can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of the information provided by others.
- My analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted Arboricultural practices.
- My compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party, nor upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any subsequent events.

Katherine A Rein

Appendix D: References

Lilly, S., Bassett, C. G., Komen, J., & Purcell, L. (2022). *Arborists' Certification Study Guide*. International Society of Arboriculture.

Matheny, N. (2000). *Trees and development: A technical guide to preservation of trees during land development*. International Society of Arboriculture.

Tree Survey created using:

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AutoCAD Map3D. (n.d.). Version (2023).