STAFF REPORT

DATE: September 29, 2015 updated January 26, 2016

RE: **1402 Whalton Street (permit application # T16-7755)**

FROM: Karen DeMaria, City of Key West Urban Forestry Manager

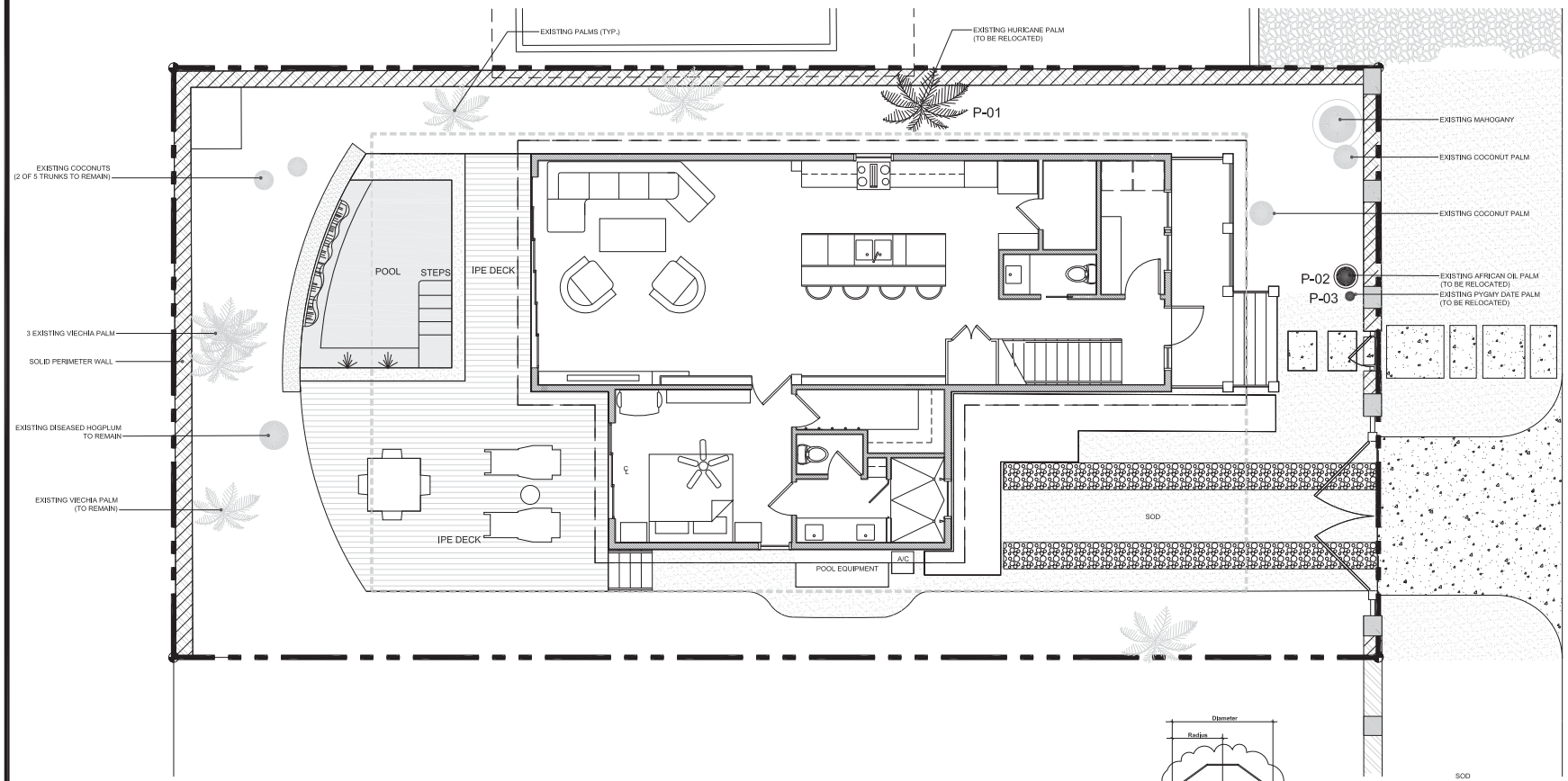
An application was received for the removal **of (1) Hog Plum tree (aka Scarlet Mombin**. A site inspection was done on September 22, 2015 and documented the following:

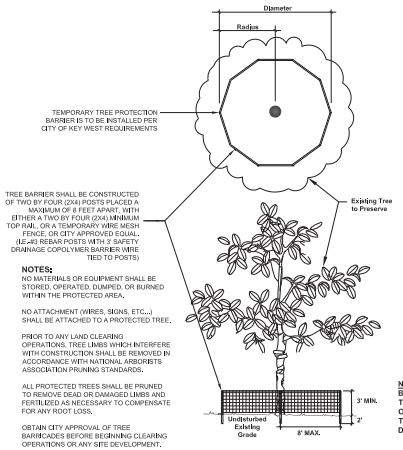
Tree Species: Hog Plum (Spondias purpurea)

Diameter: 14”
Location: 80%
Species: 50% (not on protected or not protected tree list)
Condition: 50% (fair-large decay hole at base of tree.)
Total Average Value = 60%
Value x Diameter = 8.4 replacement caliper inches

Tree is an uncommon fruit tree in Key West. Information received in the past to this office indicates the tree is an old tree, over 60 years old, of quick growth, that propagates primarily from cuttings. It is common for this species to grow with a lean and sprawling.

In October 2015, an application was processed to remove the hog plum tree, T15-7591. A motion to approve the removal with conditions failed. Additional information regarding the tree has been gathered and an application has been resubmitted to remove the tree.





NOTES:
NO MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE STORED, OPERATED, DUMPED, OR BURNED WITHIN THE PROTECTED AREA.

NO ATTACHMENT (WIRES, SIGNS, ETC...) SHALL BE ATTACHED TO A PROTECTED TREE.

PRIOR TO ANY LAND CLEARING OPERATIONS, TREE LIMBS WHICH INTERFERE WITH CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REMOVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL ARBORISTS ASSOCIATION PRUNING STANDARDS.

ALL PROTECTED TREES SHALL BE PRUNED TO REMOVE DEAD OR DAMAGED LIMBS AND FERTILIZED AS NECESSARY TO COMPENSATE FOR ANY ROOT LOSS.

OBTAIN CITY APPROVAL OF TREE BARRICADES BEFORE BEGINNING CLEARING OPERATIONS OR ANY SITE DEVELOPMENT.

NOTE: PROVIDE TREE PROTECTION BARRICADE AROUND ALL EXISTING TREES AND PALMS SHOWN TO REMAIN ON SITE AND FOR ALL RELOCATED TREES OR PALMS FOR THE FULL DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION.

TREE PROTECTION BARRIER DETAIL
NO SCALE

1402 WHALTON ST. RESIDENCE
KEY WEST, FLORIDA

NORTH

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

TREE DISPOSTION / PROTECTION PLAN

DATE: 9.9.15

REVISIONS:

No.	Date	Notes
1.	11.24.15	DECK AND POOL REVISION
2.	1.19.16	TREE PROTECTION/DISPOSITION

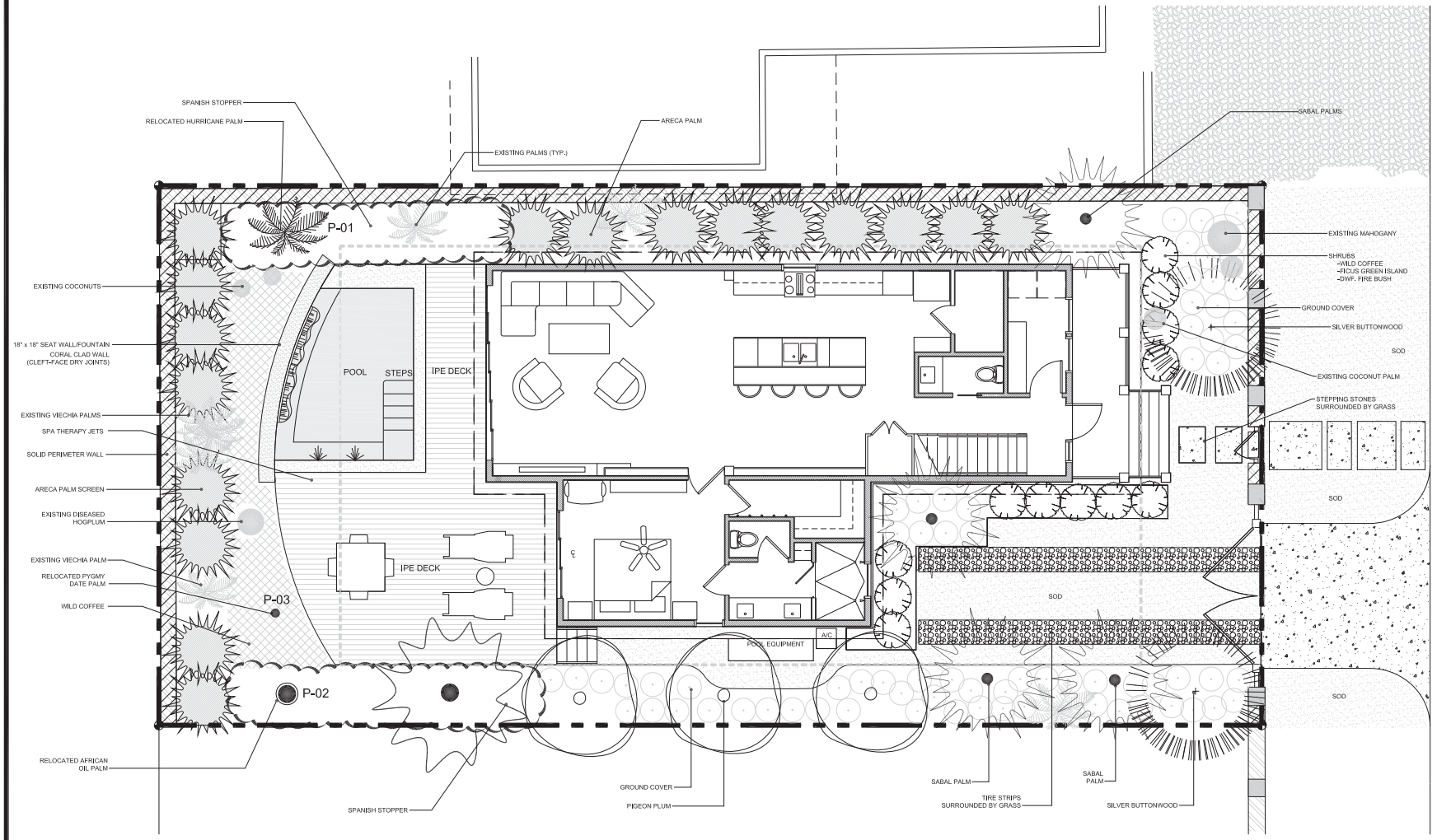
L-1
SITE PLAN

JOB #: 15000M DRAWN BY: LBR

LANDWISE DESIGN
8622 TAPESTRY PARK CIRCLE, SUITE 201 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246 904.240.4184

1402 WHALTON ST. RESIDENCE

KEY WEST, FLORIDA



SITE DATA TABLE		
ZONING	Historic Medium Residential (HMDR)	
	CODE REQUIREMENT	PROPOSED
SIZE OF SITE	4,000 SF MIN	4,076 SF
BUILDING COVERAGE	40% MAX (1,630 SQ. FT.)	40% (1,630 SQ. FT.)
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	60% MAX (2,445.6 SQ. FT.)	48% (1,981 SQ. FT.)
OPEN SPACE LANDSCAPING	35% MIN (1,426 SQ. FT.)	35 % (1,426 SQ. FT.)

NORTH

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SITE PLAN w/ LANDSCAPE/HARDSCAPE

DATE: 9.9.15

REVISIONS:

No.	Date	Notes
1.	11.24.15	DECK AND POOL REVISION
2.	1.19.16	TREE RELOCATIONS / POOL ADJ.

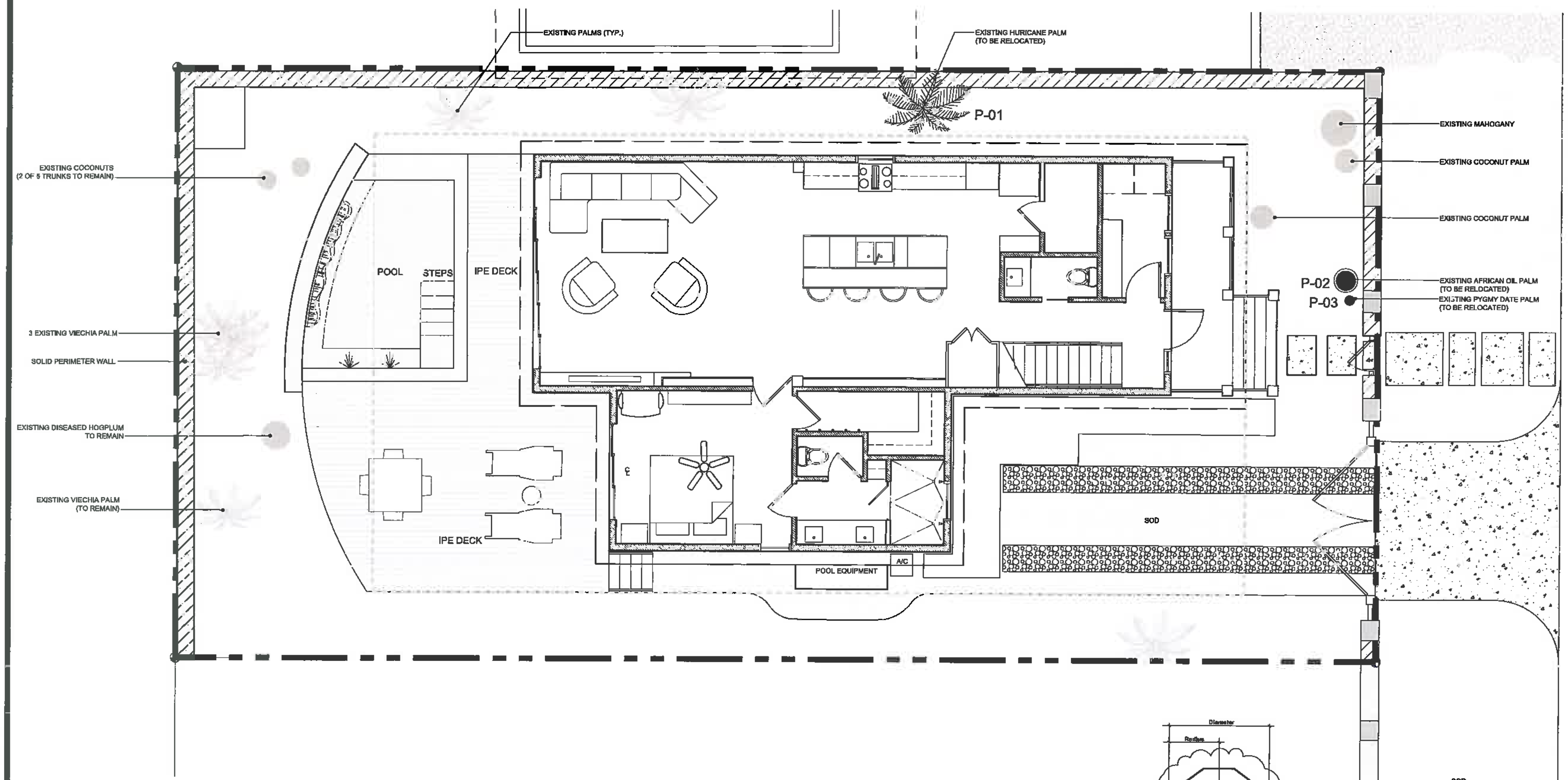
L-2 SITE PLAN

JOB #: 15000M DRAWN BY: LBR

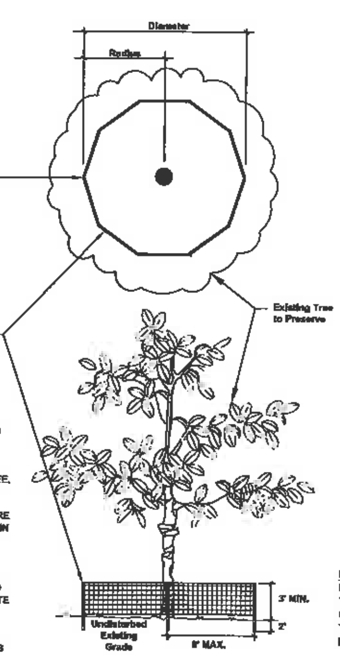
LANDWISE DESIGN
8322 TAPESTRY PARK CIRCLE, SUITE 201 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246

WHALTON ST. RESIDENCE
KEY WEST, FLORIDA

NORTH



TREE DISPOSTION / PROTECTION PLAN



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TREE PROTECTION BARRIER DETAIL
NO SCALE

DATE: 9.9.15

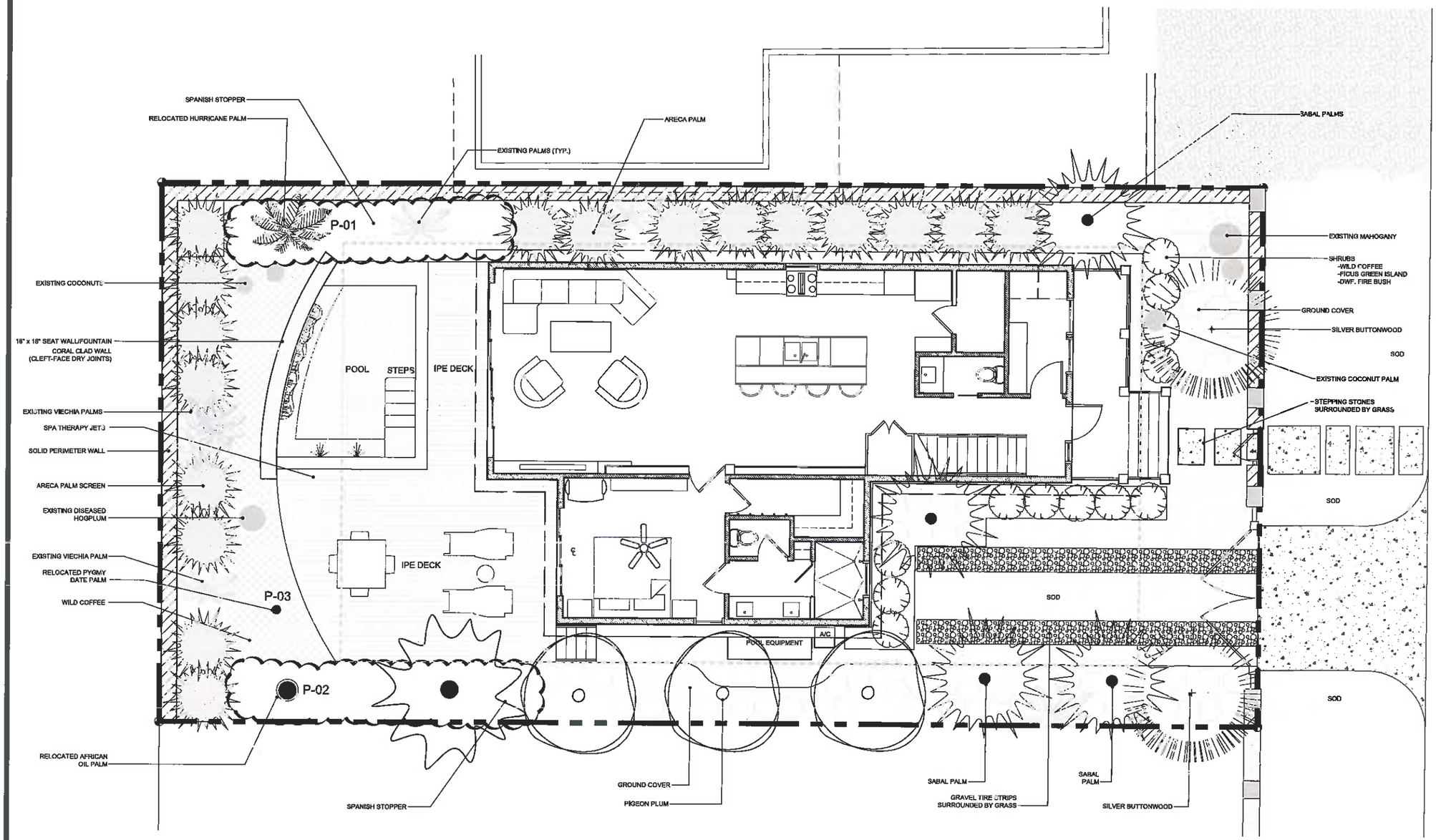
REVISIONS:

No.	Date	Notes
1.	11.24.15	DECK AND POOL REVISION
2.	1.19.16	TREE PROTECTION/DISPOSITION

L-1 SITE PLAN

JOB #: 15000M DRAWN BY: LBR

LANDWISE DESIGN



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WHALTON ST. RESIDENCE
KEY WEST, FLORIDA

NORTH

SITE PLAN w/ LANDSCAPE/HARDSCAPE

DATE: 9.9.15

REVISIONS:

No.	Date	Notes
1.	11.24.15	DECK AND POOL REVISION
2.	1.19.18	TREE RELOCATIONS / POOL ADJ.

L-2
SITE PLAN

JOB #: 15000M DRAWN BY: LBR

LANDWISE DESIGN

Jeff Stotts
304-0273

while the trees are more or less leafless; trees in the subtropics flower in spring. In Java trees flower in July–August and the crop is harvested in January–April when few other seasonal fruits are available. The fruit matures 6–8 months after flowering; in Australia a period of 3.5–4.5 months has been recorded. Flowers are perfect; many fruits have only one or two seeds. Some seeds are polyembryonic. The endocarp of good fruit has a rather small hard inner zone which is connected to a delicate peripheral zone by numerous radiating, straight or curved, spinose and fibrous protuberances. The outer zone can be easily torn or peeled off from the inner one. In New Guinea a form occurs with small, sour but edible fruits.

Ecology Ambarella grows in the warm subtropics as well as the tropics; it is slightly less hardy than the mango. In the tropics it is common up to 700 m altitude. The trees require much light; shaded trees produce little or no fruit. Sheltered locations are advised, as the brittle branches break easily. The trees are drought-tolerant; under stress they may briefly lose their leaves. Ambarella grows on limestone soils as well as on acid sands, but the soil should be well drained.

Agronomy In South-East Asia ambarella is often propagated from seed, which starts to germinate within one month. However, clonal propagation of superior trees is recommended and not difficult: it is said that large stumps are stuck in the ground to obtain live fence posts, and cuttings and air layers root easily. Grafting or shield budding on *Spondias* rootstocks is also possible. Seedling trees are more vigorous than budded or grafted trees. Tree spacing varies from 7.5 m to 12 m. Trees are prolific and respond to care (water, nutrients) but there is no information on growing techniques or yield levels.

Genetic resources Large variations in the quality of ambarella fruit are usually attributed to seedling variation. However, although superior trees can easily be propagated true-to-kind, no named cultivars have emerged. This suggests that much of the variation in quality may be linked with the stage of maturity of the fruit.

Prospects Ambarella is a fairly common tree in large parts of South-East Asia; the green and ripe fruits are used in a variety of ways. The trees bear prolifically, either continuously or seasonally, depending on rainfall distribution. Ambarella is a valuable home garden tree; much more information is needed to assess the potential for more commercial forms of production.

Literature 1 Ding Hou, 1978. Anacardiaceae. In: van Steenis, C.G.G.J. (Editor): Flora Malesiana, Series 1. Vol. 8. pp. 481–483. 2 Molesworth Allen, B., 1967. Malayan fruits. Donald Moore Press, Singapore. pp. 20–23. 3 Morton, J.F., 1987. Fruits of warm climates. Creative Resource Systems, Winterville, N.C., USA. pp. 240–242. 4 Popenoe, J., 1979. The genus Spondias in Florida. Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society 92: 277–279.

E.W.M. Verheij

Spondias purpurea L. "Hog Plum"

Sp. Pl. ed.2: 613 (1762).

ANACARDIACEAE

$2n$ = unknown

Synonyms *Spondias dulcis* Blanco (1837), non Soland. ex Forst.f. (1786).

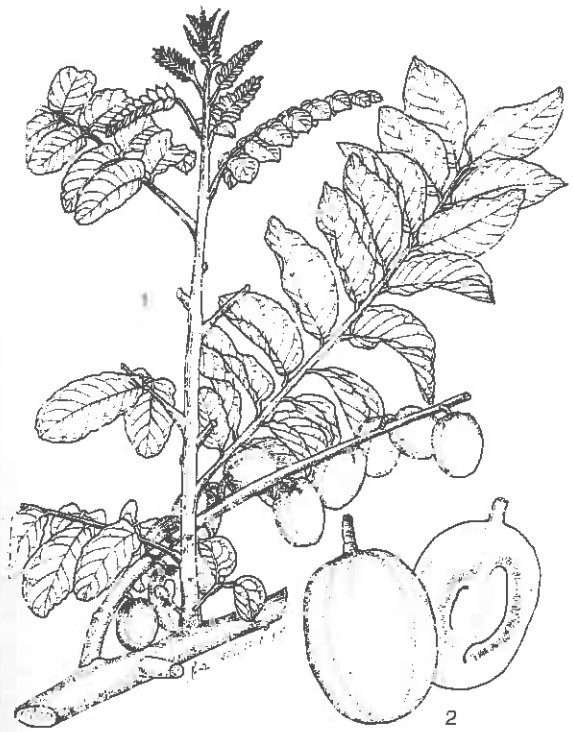
Vernacular names Red mombin, Spanish plum (En). Mombin rouge, prunier d'Espagne (Fr). Indonesia: kedondong seberang, kedondong cocok. Philippines: siniguelas.

Origin and geographic distribution *S. purpurea* is a native of tropical America. It has been introduced to other tropical and warm subtropical countries. In the 16th Century it was introduced by the Spaniards in the Philippines where it is now of some economic importance as a fruit crop. Elsewhere in South-East Asia *S. purpurea* is hardly cultivated, *Spondias cytherea* Sonnerat being grown instead.

Uses The ripe fruit is usually eaten fresh but it may also be preserved in syrup or made into jelly. The green mature fruit can be made into pickles. Cattle eat the leaves. Large stumps are planted as live fence posts. The wood is light and soft and suitable for paper pulp. A decoction of the bark is effective against dysentery and is very useful in treating infantile tympanitis.

Production and international trade *S. purpurea* is quite extensively grown in many parts of the Philippines as a backyard tree, and the fruit is common in local markets.

Properties The fruit has 64% edible portion and 36% seed. The thin skin is also edible. Per 100 g the edible portion contains: water 77.9 g, protein 0.9 g, fat 0.2 g, carbohydrates 20.5 g, fibre 0.5 g, ash 0.5 g, calcium 15 mg, phosphorus 35 mg, iron 0.9 mg, sodium 2 mg, potassium 270 mg, vitamin A 370 IU, niacin 0.4 mg, traces of thiamine and riboflavin and vitamin C 51 mg. The energy value amounts to 330 kJ/100 g. Citric acid is the predominant organic acid in the fruit.



Spondias purpurea L. – *1, fruiting branch; 2, halved fruit.*

Description Deciduous tree, up to 10(–25) m tall, trunk 30(–80) cm in diameter, spreading; bark grey to brown, branches thickish and brittle. Leaves alternate, pinnately compound with 4–12 pairs of leaflets; rachis 6–12 cm long, petiole 2.5–4 cm; leaflets obliquely elliptic to elliptic-oblong, 2–5.5 cm × 1–2.5 cm, chartaceous, margin entire or obscurely crenulate, petiolules short. Inflorescences appearing before the leaves, paniculate or racemiform, axillary, up to 4 cm long, few flowered; pedicels 2–4 mm long; flowers reddish or purplish; calyx lobes triangular; petals 4–5, ovate-oblong, 3–4 mm × 1.5–2 mm; stamens 8 or 10, styles 4 or 5. Fruit a drupe, oblongoid to ovoid, 2.5–4 cm × 2 cm, purple-red, dark-purple or yellow; flesh yellow, aromatic, juicy; stone oblongoid, up to 2 cm long, rough, fibrous, hard, containing up to 5, usually abortive seeds; fruit weighs 20–30 g.

Growth and development Stem cuttings grow rather fast, producing terminal and lateral shoots. In the Philippines the tree becomes dormant at the start of the dry season in November and loses all its leaves in December and January. In the 3rd or 4th year, flower buds emerge from leaf axils soon after leaf fall. Flowers in *Spondias* are bisexual, but red mombin trees in the Philippines bear flowers with small stamens which produce no pollen. As parthenocarpy ensures good fruit set, there is no need for pollination in the cultivated crop. Apparently *S. purpurea* produces viable seeds in its area of origin. Possibly the species is more or less dioecious; in that case, functionally male trees introduced in Asia would have become extinct through selective vegetative propagation of male-sterile trees. As the fruits start to develop, new shoots are formed. The fruits ripen usually in May or June, sometimes in April or July, during which time the new growth is about to mature.

Other botanical information The Philippine common name siniguelas is a corruption of the Spanish name ciruela, meaning plum. Some authors consider the purple-fruited and yellow-fruited *S. purpurea* to belong to two different subspecies or botanical varieties. The rather uncommon yellow form is sometimes confused with the true yellow mombin, *Spondias mombin* L., which has long (50 cm), many-flowered inflorescences, appearing together with the leaves, and white flowers.

For other species with edible fruits see *Spondias cytherea* and the chapter on minor edible fruits and nuts.

Ecology *S. purpurea* thrives at elevations up to about 600 m; in tropical America it is found up to 2000 m. It succeeds equally well in both dry and wet sites, but better quality fruit is apparently produced in places with a long dry season. The tree is equally adaptable to different soil types. In the Philippines many trees are found in places ill-suited to other fruit trees.

Agronomy Since the seeds inside the stone are not viable, the tree in the Philippines is always propagated by stem cuttings. Sections of mature stems about 50 cm long are planted in individual containers in the nursery or directly in the field. Propagation under mist using softwood cuttings treated with a root-promoting substance may prove to be more economical and efficient. Marcotting is successful but takes 8–9 months. Grafting onto *Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz seedlings is also possible. Rooted stem cuttings are set in the field at the onset of the rains. The suggested planting distance is 7–9 m. Once established in the field the trees receive little care. They would probably benefit greatly from adequate fertilization and irrigation, particularly during flowering and fruit development. Training and formative pruning to reduce the size of the mature tree has to be studied.

No important diseases and pests have been

reported. Minor pests observed in the Philippines include: twig-borers, toy beetles, slug and tussock caterpillars, grey and cottony cushion mealy bugs and scales. Fruit flies may become serious if ripe fruits are allowed to remain on the tree. Fruits are considered ripe when they change colour from green to greenish-yellow or reddish-purple. Fruits on a tree do not ripen at the same time. Ripe fruits are harvested by hand and with the help of a pole with a wire hoop fixed in the opening of a net bag that catches the fruits.

Genetic resources and breeding In the Philippines all the existing trees have been propagated by stem cutting because of the inability of the seeds to germinate. Consequently, they all belong to only two clones; the yellow and the purple. It is, however, possible that bud mutations occur. For example, a tree with exceptionally large fruits and small seeds has been reported. Among introductions in Florida, at least 6 cultivars can be distinguished, varying greatly in fruit characteristics and harvest season. Some of these cultivars bear names of the area of origin (e.g. 'Campechana' in Cuba).

Prospects *S. purpurea* is a very hardy tree and can grow successfully in dry areas not suited to many fruit trees. The ripe fruits are attractively coloured and have ready markets. The green fruits can be processed commercially into pickles. With proper selection, the prospects of this fruit tree appear bright, but they should be weighed against those of *S. cytherea* which dominates elsewhere in South-East Asia.

Literature [1] de Leon, J.G., 1917. Forms of some Philippine fruits. Philippine Agriculturist & Forester 5(8): 251 - 283 [2] Ding Hou, 1978. Anacardiaceae. In: van Steenis, C.G.G.J. (Editor): Flora Malesiana, Series 1, Vol. 8, p. 485. [3] Juliano, J.B., 1932. The cause of sterility in Spondias purpurea Linn. The Philippine Agriculturists 2(1): 15 - 24. [4] Galang, F.G., 1955. Fruit and nut growing in the Philippines. AIA Printing Press, Rizal, the Philippines. [5] Gabriel, B.P., 1975. Insects and mites injurious to Philippine crop plants. Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture U.P. Los Baños, Laguna. [6] Popenoe, J., 1979. The genus Spondias in Florida. Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society 92: 277 - 279.

R.E. Coronel

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ECOSCAPES
native caribbean gardens

TO: **Karen De Maria**
City of Key West Landscape Dept. and Tree Commission

FROM: **Ecoscapes**
1120 Seminary Street
Key West, FL 33040

DATE: 9.14.2015

RE: **1402 Whalton Street- Hog Plum Tree**

Karen,

After my evaluation of the Hog Plum (Spondias purpurea) it is my recommendation to remove. The tree is in a declining state. There is a hole in the main trunk that is very close to the ground and has decay and infestation evident. The decaying hole is over 60% of the trunk's circumference. This is too far gone to regenerate.

The tree also has been growing in an asymmetrical habit. The neighboring Traveler Palms and miscellaneous plant mass to the south has made the Hog Plum lean heavily to one side with long stretching branches. Most branches are 10' before a node or intersecting branch or there is no ideal location for a prune. If we were to try to reduce the stress of the weight and shape by heavy pruning the tree would be reduced to a trunk with stub cuts. It seems to have no obvious central leader.

We considered relocating but the tree will most likely tear off at the base.

In the event of this evaluation we understand that tree has some historical and sentimental value. I proposed to the ownership that we do some cuttings/propagation of this specific variety of Hog Plum and replant one on site and also make available to the neighbor who has a particular taste for this tree.

Best,
Evan Bell
305.797.0633

1120 Seminary Street, Key West, FL 33040 p305.797.0633 f305.294.2915
email keysecoscapes@gmail.com

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email keysecoscapes@gmail.com

1120 Seminary Street, Key West, FL 33040 p305.797.0633 f305.294.2915
email keysecoscapes@gmail.com

Application

7755

City of Key West Tree Commission

MONROE COUNTY KEY WEST PLANNING DEPT. JAN 20 2016

Tree Permit Application

Date 1/19/16

Please Clearly Print All Information unless indicated otherwise.

Tree Address 1402 Whalton St.
Cross/Corner Street Washington St.
List Tree Name(s) and Quantity 1 - Hog Plum Tree
Species Type(s) check all that apply ( ) Palm ( ) Flowering ( ) Fruit ( ) Shade (X) Unsure

Reason(s) for Application:

(X) REMOVE (X) Tree Health ( ) Safety ( ) Other/Explain below
( ) TRANSPLANT ( ) New Location ( ) Same Property ( ) Other/Explain below
( ) HEAVY MAINTENANCE ( ) Branch Removal ( ) Crown Cleaning/Thinning ( ) Crown Reduction

Other/Explain Remove Hog Plum determined to be Rotted/dying. Remove 3 to 5 Branches to [illegible] [illegible] (new) trees.
Reason for Request Continuation of Old Application.

Property Owner Name Washington St. Partners / Carwell Bidwell
Property Owner eMail Address Carwell @ [illegible]
Property Owner Mailing Address 6604 Crescent Lake Dr.
Property Owner Mailing City Lakeland **State** FL. **Zip** 33813
Property Owner Phone Number (863) 602 - 0332
Property Owner Signature [signature]

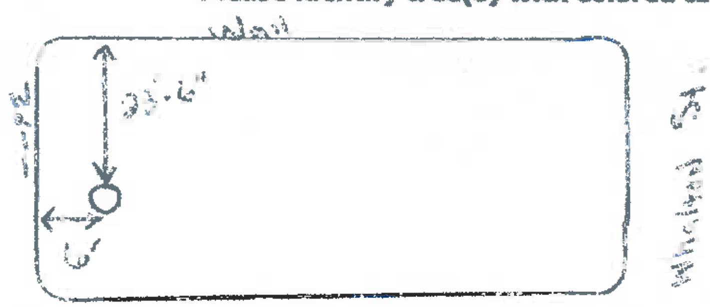
Representative Name Evan Bell - Ecoscapes
Representative eMail Address jbg5 @bellsouth.net
Representative Mailing Address 1130 Seminary St.
Representative Mailing City Key West **State** FL. **Zip** 33040
Representative Phone Number (305) 797 - 0633

NOTE: A Tree Representation Authorization form must accompany this application if someone other than the owner will be representing the owner at a Tree Commission meeting or picking up an issued Tree Permit.

Tree Representation Authorization form attached ( )

<<<<< Sketch location of tree in this area including cross/corner Street >>>>>

Please identify tree(s) with colored tape



If this process requires blocking of a City right-of-way, a separate ROW Permit is required. Please contact 305-809-3740.

Tree Representation Authorization

Date: 1/20/16

Attendance at the Tree Commission meeting on the date when your request will be discussed is necessary in order to expedite the resolution of your application. This **Tree Representation Authorization** form must accompany the application if the property owner is unable to attend or will have someone else pick up the Tree Permit once issued.

Please Print All Information unless indicated otherwise.

Tree Address 1402 Whalton St

Property Owner Name Washington St Partners LLC
Property Owner eMail Address 4484 Crescent Lake Dr
Property Owner Mailing Address
Property Owner Mailing City Lakeland **State** FL **Zip** 33813
Property Owner Phone Number (863) 602-2496
Property Owner Signature

Representative Name Evan Bell
Representative eMail Address Jbase@bellsouth.net
Representative Mailing Address 1120 Seminary St
Representative Mailing City Key West **State** FL **Zip** 33040
Representative Phone Number (305) 292-0633

I Everett Atwell, hearby authorize the above listed agent(s) to represent me in the matter of obtaining a Tree Permit from the City of Key West for my property at the tree address above listed. You may contact me at the telephone listed above is there is any questions or need access to my property.

Property Owner Signature

The forgoing instrument was acknowledged before me on this 20 day January 2016

By (Print name of Affiant) Everett Atwell who is personally known to me or has produced _____ as identification and who did take an oath.

NOTARY PUBLIC
Sign Name: _____ Notary Public - State of Florida (seal)
Print Name: Priscilla Ceja
My Commission Expires: 8-20-2018

PRISCILLA CEJA
MY COMMISSION # FF 152627
EXPIRES: August 20, 2018
Bonded Thru Budget Notary Services

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS

Detail by Entity Name

Florida Limited Liability Company

WASHINGTON ST PARTNERS LLC

Filing Information

Document Number	L15000033318
FEI/EIN Number	NONE
Date Filed	02/23/2015
State	FL
Status	ACTIVE
Last Event	LC AMENDMENT
Event Date Filed	05/26/2015
Event Effective Date	NONE

Principal Address

6604 CRESCENT LAKE DR
LAKELAND, FL 33813

Mailing Address

6604 CRESCENT LAKE DR
LAKELAND, FL 33813

Registered Agent Name & Address

ROZELLE, ANN
12717 W. SUNRISE BLVD
PMB 228
SUNRISE, FL 33323

Authorized Person(s) Detail

Name & Address

Title MGR

IVG CF ENTERPRISES LLC
6604 CRESCENT LAKE DR
LAKELAND, FL 33813

Annual Reports

No Annual Reports Filed

Document Images

Electronic Articles of Organization For Florida Limited Liability Company

L15000033318
FILED 8:00 AM
February 23, 2015
Sec. Of State
syoung

Article I

The name of the Limited Liability Company is:

WASHINGTON ST PARTNERS LLC

Article II

The street address of the principal office of the Limited Liability Company is:

6604 CRESCENT LAKE DR
LAKELAND, FL. 33813

The mailing address of the Limited Liability Company is:

6604 CRESCENT LAKE DR
LAKELAND, FL. 33813

Article III

The name and Florida street address of the registered agent is:

ANN ROZELLE
12717 W. SUNRISE BLVD
PMB 228
SUNRISE, FL. 33323

Having been named as registered agent and to accept service of process for the above stated limited liability company at the place designated in this certificate, I hereby accept the appointment as registered agent and agree to act in this capacity. I further agree to comply with the provisions of all statutes relating to the proper and complete performance of my duties, and I am familiar with and accept the obligations of my position as registered agent.

Registered Agent Signature: ANN ROZELLE

Article IV

L15000033318
FILED 8:00 AM
February 23, 2015
Sec. Of State
syoung

The name and address of person(s) authorized to manage LLC:

Title: MGR
EVERETT ATWELL
6604 CRESCENT LAKE DR
LAKELAND, FL. 33813

Signature of member or an authorized representative

Electronic Signature: EVERETT ATWELL

I am the member or authorized representative submitting these Articles of Organization and affirm that the facts stated herein are true. I am aware that false information submitted in a document to the Department of State constitutes a third degree felony as provided for in s.817.155, F.S. I understand the requirement to file an annual report between January 1st and May 1st in the calendar year following formation of the LLC and every year thereafter to maintain "active" status.