STAFF REPORT

DATE: February 28, 2017

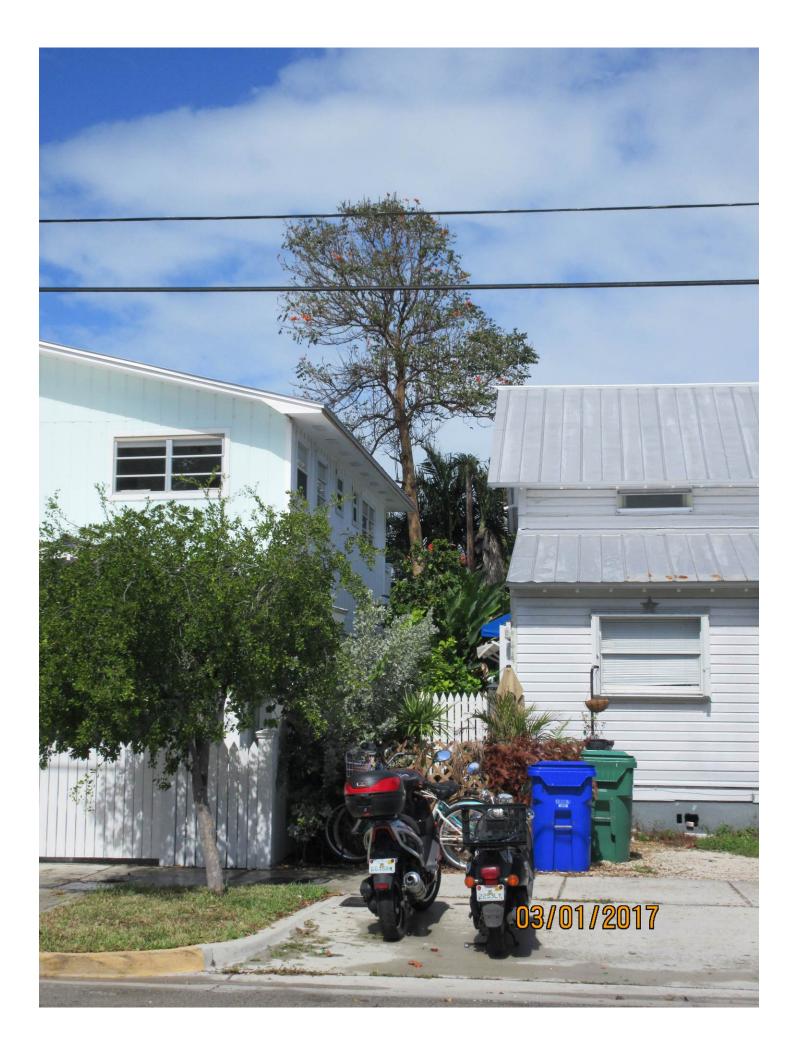
RE: 1223 Flagler Avenue (permit application # T17-8270)

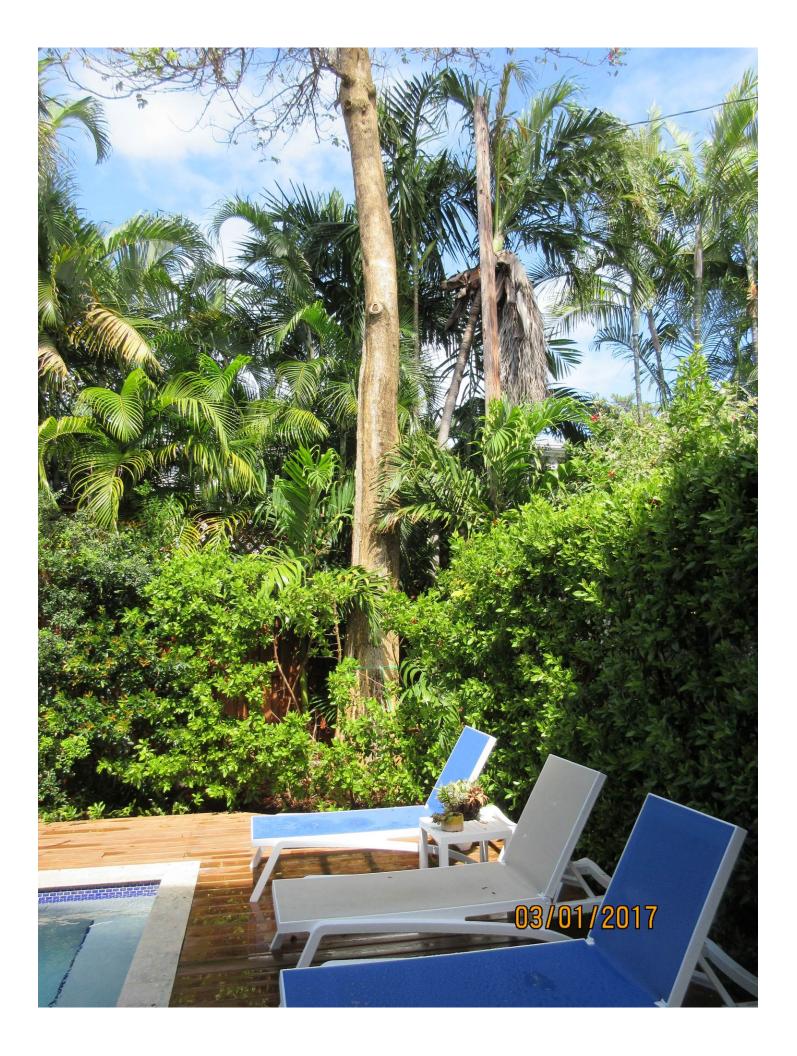
FROM: Karen DeMaria, City of Key West Urban Forestry Manager

An application was received requesting the removal of **(1)** African Tulip **tree**. A site inspection was done on January 23, 2017 and documented the following:

Tree Species: African Tulip (Spathodea campanulata)











Where latest limb tore off



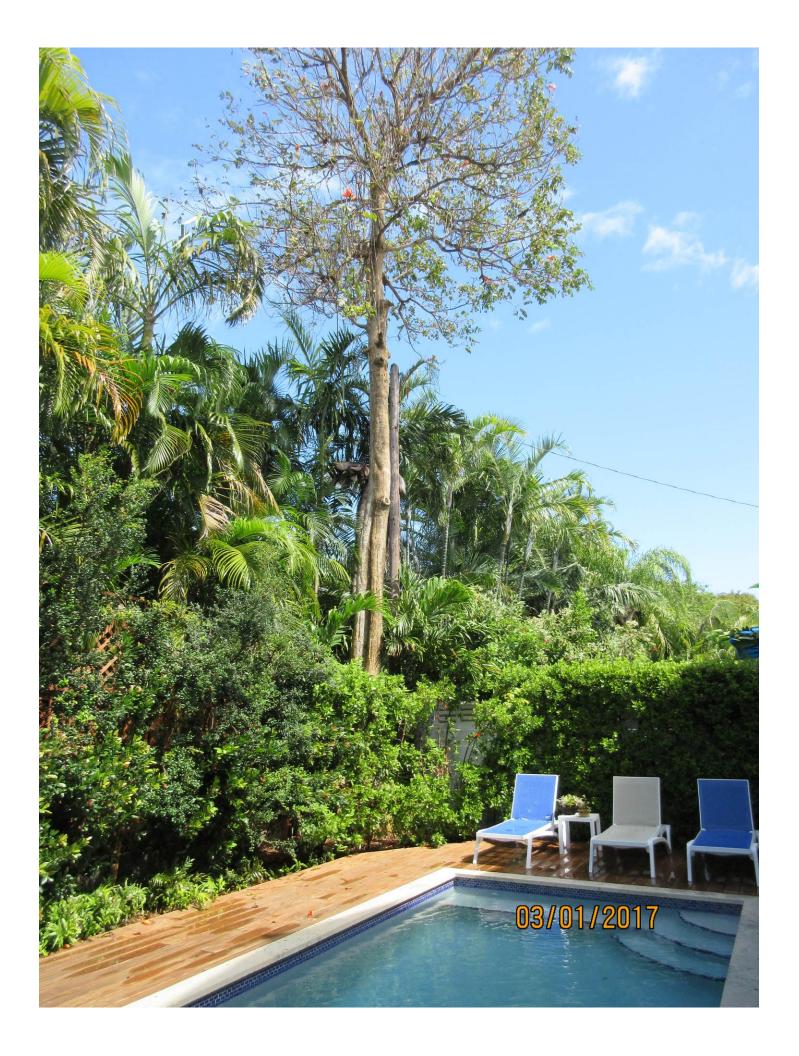






Photo taken by property owner of latest limb that tore off the tree

Diameter: 23"

Location: 50% (located in rear back corner of property behind pool, near utility lines)

Species: 50% (not on protected or not protected tree list)

Condition: 50% (fair to poor, high branches-lifted canopy, tree species prone to having brittle branches)

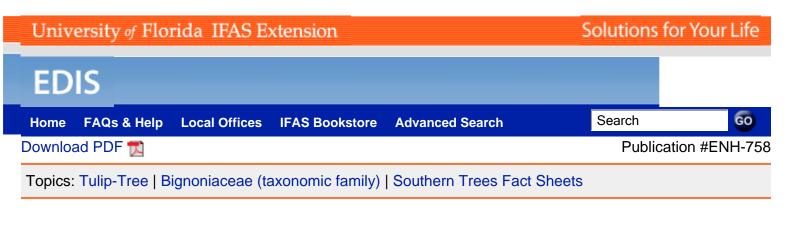
Total Average Value = 50%

Value x Diameter = 11.5 replacement caliper inches

Recommendation: Recommend approval of the removal of one (1) African Tulip tree at 1223 Flagler Avenue to be replaced with 11.5 caliper inches of dicot or fruit trees from approved list, FL#1, to be planted on site.

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Spathodea campanulata: African Tulip-Tree¹

Edward F. Gilman and Dennis G. Watson²

Introduction

A native of tropical Africa, this large, upright, 50 to 60-foot tree has a dense, 40-foot-wide crown and one-and-one-half-foot-long, pinnatelycompound, evergreen leaves composed of four-inch leaflets. Due to its size it is best located in large, open landscapes and is generally not suited for small residences unless your objective is deep shade. During winter and until late spring, African Tulip-Tree produces terminal clusters of beautiful blooms held above the foliage, a profusion of upwardly-facing, orange and yellow flowers which open several at a time from curved, two-inch-long, fuzzy brown flower buds filled with water. African Tulip-Tree is quite spectacular when in bloom. It is often used as a framing, shade, or specimen tree but must be used only in frost-free areas. Also, its soft, brittle wood is easily broken by high winds, and trees should be located either in sheltered locations or where falling branches will do no damage.



Figure 1. Young Spathodea campanulata: African Tulip-Tree.

Credit: R.A. Howard. ©Smithsonian Institution. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution, Richard A. Howard Photograph Collection. Jamaica. [Click thumbnail to enlarge.]

General Information

Scientific name: Spathodea campanulata

Pronunciation: spath-OH-dee-uh kam-pan-yoo-LAY-tuh

Common name(s): African Tulip-Tree

Family: Bignoniaceae

USDA hardiness zones: 10B through 11 (Figure 2)



Figure 2. Range [Click thumbnail to enlarge.]

Origin: not native to North America

Invasive potential: According to the IFAS Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (IFAS Invasive Plant Working Group 2008), *Spathodea campanulata* should be treated with caution in the south zone in Florida, may be recommended but managed to prevent escape. It is not considered a problem species and may be recommended in the north and central zone in Florida (counties listed by zone at: http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment/pdfs/assess_counties.pdf)

Uses: specimen; shade

Availability: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the tree

Description

Height: 50 to 60 feet

Spread: 35 to 50 feet

Crown uniformity: irregular

Crown shape: upright/erect, round, spreading

Crown density: moderate

Growth rate: fast

Texture: coarse

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: opposite/subopposite (Figure 3)

Leaf type: odd-pinnately compound

Leaf margin: entire

Leaf shape: elliptic (oval), oblong

Leaf venation: pinnate

Leaf type and persistence: evergreen, broadleaf evergreen

Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: green

Fall color: no color change

Fall characteristic: not showy



Figure 3. Foliage [Click thumbnail to enlarge.]

Flower

Flower color: orange, yellow

Flower characteristics: very showy



Figure 4. Flower [Click thumbnail to enlarge.]

Fruit

Fruit shape: pod or pod-like, elongated

Fruit length: 6 to 12 inches

Fruit covering: dry or hard

Fruit color: brown

Fruit characteristics: does not attract wildlife; not showy; fruit/leaves a litter problem



Figure 5. Fruit.

Credit: R.A. Howard. ©Smithsonian Institution. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution, Richard A. Howard Photograph Collection. United States, HI, Kauai. [Click thumbnail to enlarge.]

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: branches droop; not showy; typically one trunk; thorns

Pruning requirement: needed for strong structure

Breakage: susceptible to breakage

Current year twig color: brown

Current year twig thickness: medium

Wood specific gravity: unknown

Culture

Light requirement: full sun

Soil tolerances: clay; sand; loam; acidic; well-drained

Drought tolerance: moderate

Aerosol salt tolerance: low

Other

Roots: can form large surface roots

Winter interest: yes

Outstanding tree: no

Ozone sensitivity: unknown

Verticillium wilt susceptibility: unknown

Pest resistance: free of serious pests and diseases

Use and Management

Eliminate major branches that will form embedded bark as early as possible. Save those that are oriented more horizontally, with stonger attachments to the trunk. Keep them from growing larger than about half the trunk diameter by periodic thinning.

African Tulip-Trees will grow rapidly in full sun on any soil of reasonable drainage and fertility. Plants should be regularly watered until wellestablished and will then require little care.

Propagation is by seed, softwood cuttings, or root suckers.

Pests and Diseases

No pests or diseases of major concern.

Literature Cited

Fox, A.M., D.R. Gordon, J.A. Dusky, L. Tyson, and R.K. Stocker. 2008. IFAS Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas: Status Assessment. Cited from the Internet (November 16, 2012), http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment/pdfs/status_assessment.pdf

Footnotes

1. This document is ENH-758, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date November 1993. Revised February 2013. Reviewed June 2016. Visit the EDIS website at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.

2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department; Dennis G. Watson, former associate professor, Agricultural Engineering Department, UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Nick T. Place, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.

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Application

JAN 18 2017 Tree Permit Application	and they west Tree Commission of March	8270
Date: <u>11817</u> <u>Please Clearly Print</u> All Information unless indicated otherwise.		
	th()Safety()Other/Explain below tion()Same Property()Other/Ex	w plain below
Reason for Request LARGE LI	MB FELL INTO DECK/POO	OL AREA
Property Owner eMail Address Property Owner Mailing Address Property Owner Mailing City Property Owner Phone Number Property Owner Signature Representative Name Representative eMail Address	JAMES LUDWIG 9/8/A james Udwig 580 gm 9820 BROOPS HALL R	Box CANYON TR. LLC Aail. com L VA Zip 23238
Representative Mailing Address		
Representative Mailing City Representative Phone Number NOTE: A Tree Representation Authorization owner will be representing the owner at a Tree <<<< Sketch location of tree i	form must accompany this application ee Commission meeting or picking up a Tree Representation Aut	an issued Tree Permit. horization form attached ()
Please identify tree(s) with colored tape		
12 12 cit Fredsende	Pool HOUSE 1223	- TREE Certionspecticus 1-23 remained bul
If this process requires blocking of a City right-of-way, a separate ROW Permit is		
required. Please contact 305-809 Updated: 02/22/2014 PA ✓	-3740. \$	Page 1