Additional Information:

Updated Site Map and Landscape Plan September 7, 2018

Marty's Place, Affordable Housing Community of Independent Living

Located at the corners of Bertha Street, Venetia Street and Dennis Street, Key West, Florida

Landscape Overview of Project

Marty's Place, is an Affordable Housing Community of Independent Living and persons with low to very low income owned by AHI. Due to the past storm damages over the years to the landscape and buildings Marty's Place will require a comprehensive, all-inclusive renovation. Since all existing hardscapes; buildings, sidewalks, pool, fences and parking areas will be removed the current landscape was inventoried to assess the feasibility to retain trees in place, transplant or remove. Each plant was located, identified, numbered, and documented according to its condition. We are retaining and protecting in place trees #9, #24, #56 and #102. Also retaining and protecting in place palms #21, #30, 31, #40, #44, #45, #43 and #47. Trees and palms to be transplanted are; trees #3, #32 #34, #35, 64, #65, #82, #108, and #118, palms #16, #17, #19, #20, #22, #23, #25, #26, #27, #51, #53, #59, #61, #68, #71, #76, #78, #88, #92, #94, #97, #100, #101, #105, #107 and #109. The decision to remove the following trees and palms is due to their condition and the feasibility of longevity either to remain in place or to transplant. The cost of transplanting encompasses the labor to root prune, machinery to move, transport, replant, staking, watering, fertilizing, and cost incurred to repair. It is cost prohibitive. Trees #1, #4, #5, #7, #8, #10, #13, #28, #33, #38, #39, #57, #73, #75, #81, #84, #89, #90, #91, #93, #95, #98, #106 and #111. Palms #11, #12, #15, #36, #62, #87, #96, #104, #110, #121, #122 and #123.

Since the last Tree Commission meeting in August a meeting was held with Karen DeMaria, City of Key West, Urban Forestry Manager, to update building and landscape plans with the intentions to retain the largest trees in their current locations; Gumbo Limbo trees #84, #56 and #102, and Poinciana tree #73. The decision was made to adjust a parking space into a planter area to encompass tree #56 and the landscaped entrance at Dennis and Venetia Streets for tree

#102. However, due to the severe damage from the infestation of subterranean termites, the continued longevity of the Gumbo Limbo #84 and the cost of the building adjustment to accommodate the tree it was not cost effective to retain. If Poinciana tree #73 were to be retained its close proximity to structures and accessibility for persons with disabilities into living units would be unmanageable and cannot be rearranged. Further the Poinciana tree will not be retained do to its condition, and continued longevity. All of the palms currently growing in the northern planter adjacent to the pool will be retained and protected. Transplanted material will be donated and open to neighbors and contractors to take in the upcoming weeks.

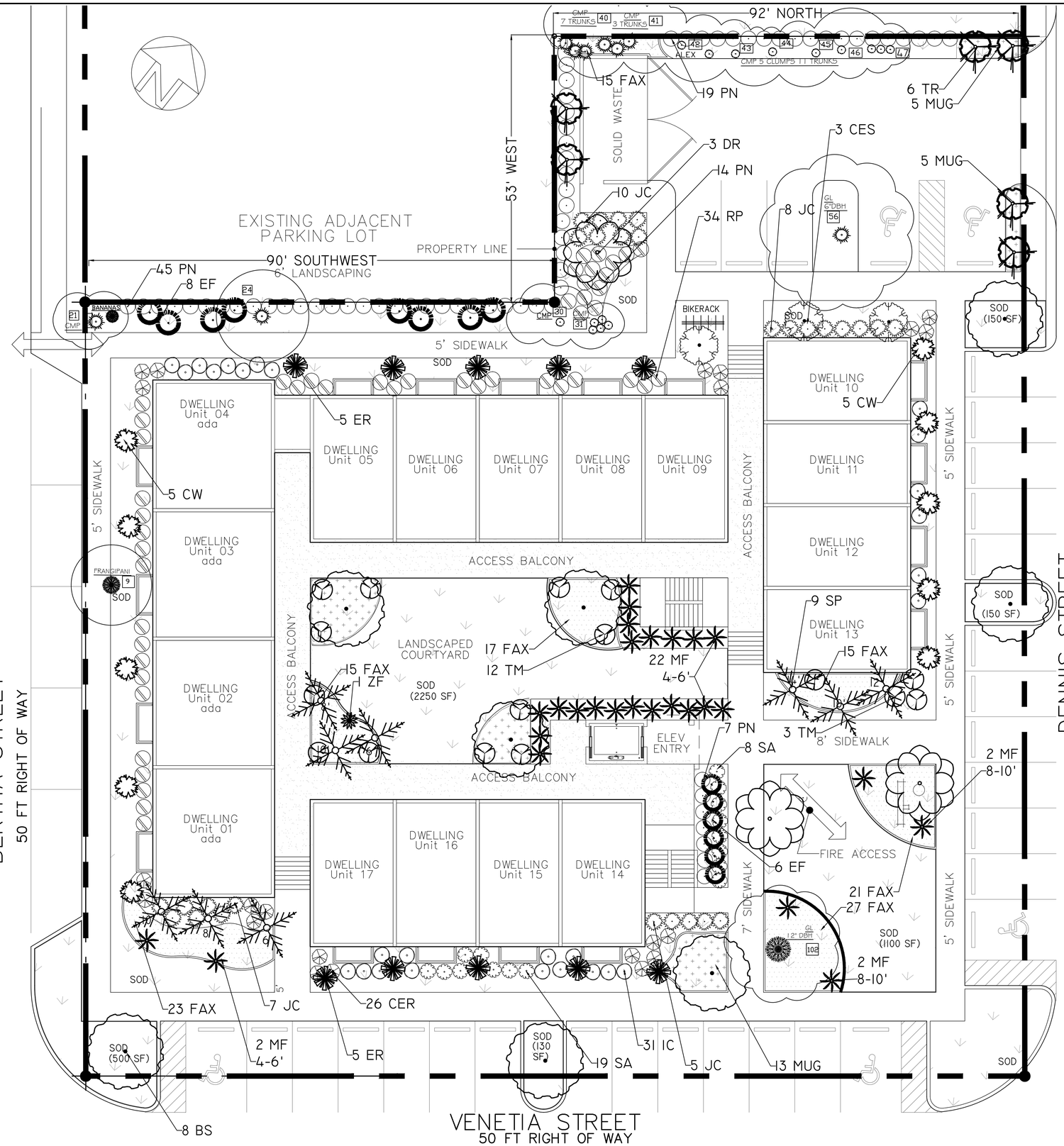
Projected landscape installations will include all of the required diameter inch replacements and more. The plan includes but is not limited to 107 trees and 30 palms installed. Trees are; (8) 14'-16' Gumbo Limbos, (3) 14' - 16' Royal Poinciana's, (3) 10'-12' Silver Buttonwood and (14) 6'-8' Spanish Stoppers. Also included are trees that are endangered species (10) 6'-8' Red Stopper, (10) 6'-8' Cinnamon Bark, (28) 4'-6' and 8'-10' Simpson stopper, (30) 5' Jamaican Caper and (1) 8'-10' Yellowheart. Palm replacements are (6) 8' Florida Thatch, (15) 6' Keys Thatch, and (9) Sabals.

At the conclusion of development this project will be an asset to the neighborhood and neighboring businesses as well as the residents that inhabit the housing community.

Cynthia's Blue Palms, LLC.

305/747-2142

ISA Certified Arborist, FL #0277A



PLANT LIST

QTY	SYM		DESCRIPTION
6		TR	THRINAX RADIATA "FLORIDA THATCH"
14		EF	EUGENIA FOETIDA "SPANISH STOPPER"
15		TM	THRINAX MORRSII "KEYS THATCH"
8		BS	BURSERA SIMARUBA "GUMBO LIMBO"
3		CES	CONOCARPUS ERECTUS SERICESUS "SILVER BUTTONWOOD
9		SP	SABAL PALMETTO "CABBAGE PALM"
3		DR	DELONIX REGIA "POINCIANA"
34		RP	RAPANEA PUNCTATA "MYRSINE"
10		ER	EUGENIA RHOMBEA "RED STOPPER"
10		CW	CANELLA WINERANA "WILD CINNAMON"
28		MF	MYRICANTHUS FRAGRANS "SIMPSON STOPPER"
85		PN	PSYCHOTRIA LIGUSTRIFOLIA "DWARF COFFEE"
26		CER	CODIAEUM "ELEANORE ROOSEVELT CROTON"
27		SA	SAVIA BAHAMENSIS "MAIDENBUSH"
31		IC	IXORA COCCINEA "IXORA SUPER KING"
30		JC	CAPPARIS CYNOPHALLOPHORA "JAMAICAN CAPER"
23		MUG	MUHLENBERGIA CAPILLARIS "MUHLY GRASS"
133		FAX	TRIPSACUM DACTYLAIDES "DWARF FAKAHATCHEE"
1		ZF	ZANTHOXYLUM FLAVUM "YELLOWHEART"

LEGEND

ABBREVIATION	TREES
GL	GUMBO LIMBO
BO	BLACK OLIVE
PO	POINCIANA
WT	WOMEN'S TONGUE
CP	COCONUT PALM
CMP	CHRISTMAS PALM
BC	BARBADOS CHERRY
BW	BUTTONWOOD
FB	FICUS BENJAMIN
FC	FICUS CITROFOLIA
B	BISMARK PALM
PP	PIGEON PLUM
A	ARECA
W	WASHINGTONIAN
KT	KEYS THATCH
TP	TRIANGLE PALM
TAB	TABEBUIA
F	FRANGIPANI
BC	BAY CEDAR
TRP	TRAVELERS PALM
SB	SILVER BUTTONWOOD
SS	SPANISH STOPPER

TRANSPLANTED MATERIALS - TREE RELOCATION SPECIFICATIONS:
1. Locating and verifying all existing underground utilities before any trees are installed and coordinated closely with respective utility contractors involved in those certain areas.
2. If any tree should shock and die it is to be removed and replaced with like species and size, as directed by the Landscape Architect and Owner.
3. Water in trees. See Landscape Installation Specifications.
4. Providing Cypress Mulch, peat, potting soil and fertilizer on site so that proper planting is being done.
5. Guarantee that all relocated trees will survive for one year.
6. Inspect all plant material for insect/disease problem.

NOTE:
ALL WORK PERFORMED WITHIN AN EASEMENT OR A PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY REQUIRES A SEPARATE PERMIT BY THE DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS. PROVIDE A MIN. 3' CLEARANCE FROM THE EDGE OF DRIVEWAYS TO ANY SUCH STRUCTURE SUCH AS INLETS, TRANSFORMERS, POLES, ETC., IN RIGHT-OF-WAY EASEMENT. CONTACT SJRWMD AND ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES PRIOR TO WORK IN JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS.

48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG CALL SUNSHINE 1-800-432-4770 IT'S THE LAW IN FLORIDA

JANET O. WHITMILL,R.L.A.,INC.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE * PLANNING
P.O.BOX 5212, JACKSONVILLE, FL. 32247 (904) 398-7688

JANET O. WHITMILL STATE OF FLORIDA REGISTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
Janet O. Whitmill
Landscape Architect
FL 0000012269
08.31.2018

MARTY'S PLACE
NEW DEVELOPMENT
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LANDSCAPE PLAN
05.21.18

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
3	08.31.18	TREE COMMISSION COMMENTS
2	07.25.18	LANDSCAPE COORDINATION
1	07.19.18	ARBORIST ASSESSMENT

JOB NO. 23318
DRAWN: DHM
CHECKED: JOW
SCALE: 1:10

L-1
DRAWING NO.

PLANT LIST

QTY	SYM		DESCRIPTION	SIZE	SPACING	NOTES*
6		TR	*THRINAX RADIATA "FLORIDA THATCH"*	8' x 4–5', FULL, SPECIMEN, MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
14		EF	*EUGENIA FOETIDA "SPANISH STOPPER"*	6–8' x 3–4', 1–2"CAL, STD.,SPECIMEN, MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
15		TM	*THRINAX MORRSII "KEYS THATCH"*	4–6' x 3–4', FULL, SPECIMEN, MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
8		BS	*BURSERA SIMARUBA "GUMBO LIMBO"*	14'–16' x 7–8', 4" CAL., 4' CT., STD.,MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
3		CES	*CONOCARPUS ERECTUS SERICESUS "SILVER BUTTONWOOD*	10'–12' x 3–4' 2" CAL., FTG, STD., MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
9		SP	*SABAL PALMETTO "CABBAGE PALM"*	10', 12, 14 CT., REG HEAD, BOOTED, MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
3		DR	*DELONIX REGIA "POINCIANA"*	14'–16' x 5–7', 4" CAL.,STD.,SPECIMEN, MATCHED	AS SHOWN	FYN, FF, WW
34		RP	*RAPANEA PUNCTATA "MYRSINE"*	3–4' x 24", FULL, MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
10		ER	*EUGENIA RHOMBEA "RED STOPPER"*	6–8' x 3–4', 1" CAL., STD.,FULL, SPECIMEN	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
10		CW	*CANELLA WINERANA "WILD CINNAMON"*	6–8' x 4–5", 1–2" CAL., STD.,FULL, MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
28		MF	*MYRICANTHUS FRAGRANS "SIMPSON STOPPER"*	4–6' 1"CAL & 8–10' 2"CAL, STD.,FULL, MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW
85		PN	*PSYCHOTRIA LIGUSTRIFOLIA "DWARF COFFEE"*	24" x 24", FULL, MATCHED	36" OC.	N, FYN, FF, WW
26		CER	*CODIAEUM "ELEANORE ROOSEVELT CROTON"*	24" x 24", FULL, MATCHED	36" OC.	FYN, FF, WW
27		SA	*SAVIA BAHAMENSIS "MAIDENBUSH"*	36" x 24", FULL, MATCHED	36" OC.	N, FYN, FF, WW
31		IC	*IXORA COCCINEA "IXORA SUPER KING"*	18" x 18", FULL, MATCHED	36" OC.	FYN, FF, WW
30		JC	*CAPPARIS CYNOPHALLOPHORA "JAMAICAN CAPER"*	60" x 24", 1–2" CAL., FULL, MATCHED	36" OC.	N, FYN, FF, WW
23		MUG	*MUHLENBERGIA CAPILLARIS "MUHLY GRASS"*	24", 3–5 BIBS, FULL, MATCHED	36" OC.	N, FYN, FF, WW
133		FAX	*TRIPSACUM DACTYLAIDES "DWARF FAKAHATCHEE"*	24" x 24", MIN 5 BIBS, FULL, MATCHED	36" OC.	N, FYN, FF, WW
1		ZF	*ZANTHOXYLUM FLAVUM "YELLOWHEART"*	8–10' x 3–4", 2" CAL., STD., FULL MATCHED	AS SHOWN	N, FYN, FF, WW

SOD STENITAPHRUM SECUNDATUM "ST AUGUSTIUNE PALMETTO"
SOD ALL 4:I SLOPES OR GREATER, I0' FROM EOP AND ALL DISTURBED ROW. COORDINATE FURTHER GRASSING WITH GENERAL CONTRACTOR
SELECTED SOD SPECIES MEETS ALL CURRENT LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION REQUIREMENTS. ANY VARIABLE WILL REQUIRE GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

*PLANT LIST LEGEND: N-NATIVE, FYN- FLORIDA YARDS & NEIGHBORHOODS 2006, FF- FLORIDA FRIENDLY, WW- WATER WISE
*ALL TREES, PALM, SHRUBS AND GROUND COVER SHALL BE FLA. NO. I OR BETTER.

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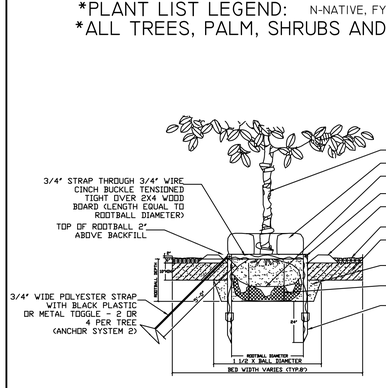

TREE PLANTING DETAIL
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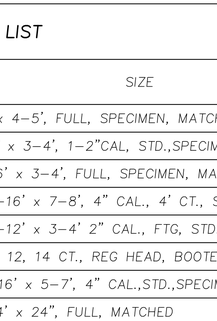
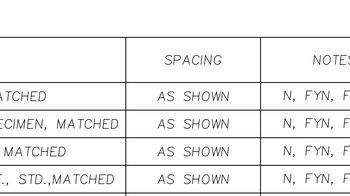
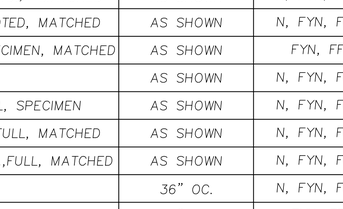
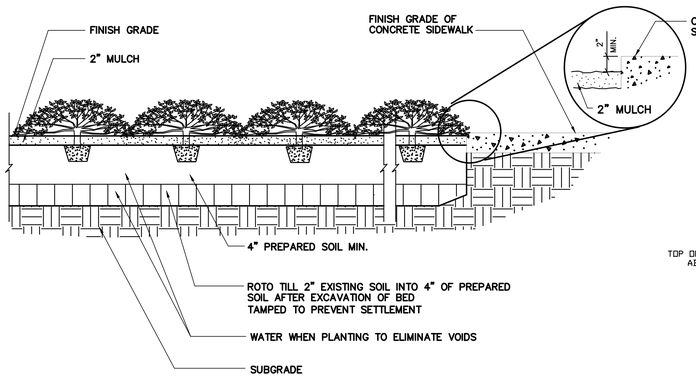




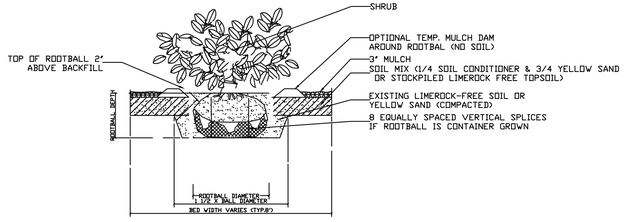


PALM TREE PLANTING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

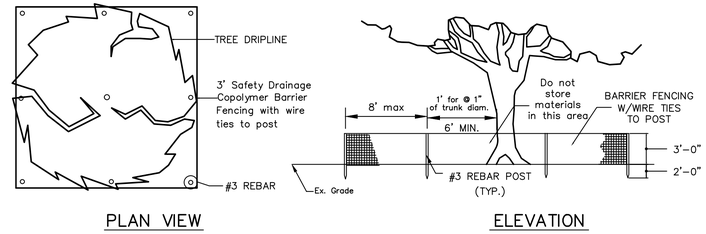


NOTE:
PLANT GROUND COVER USING TRIANGULAR SPACING

GROUND COVER PLANTING DETAIL
N.T.S.



SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



PLAN VIEW ELEVATION

TREE PROTECTION FENCING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

THE TREE PROTECTION BARRICADE SHALL BE AT LEAST THREE (3) FEET HIGH. THE BARRIER SHALL CONSIST OF EITHER WOOD FENCE WITH 2X4 POSTS PLACED A MAXIMUM EIGHT (8) FEET APART, WITH A 2X4 MINIMUM TOPRAIL, OR A TEMPORARY WIRE MESH FENCE, OR OTHER SIMILAR BARRIER WHICH WILL LIMIT ACCESS TO PROTECTED AREA.

THE BARRICADE SHALL BE AT LEAST TO THE DRIPLINE OF THE TREE.

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

PLANTING NOTES

1. The LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR is responsible for verifying project site conditions and all quantities indicated on these plans before commencing any work. LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR shall notify the LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT if soil conditions are poorly drained to determine is substitution of materials is necessary.
2. Soil tests shall be provided to evaluate various areas of the landscape (especially the parking lot islands) for pH, available nutrients, phosphorus content, bulk density, etc. This will serve to ensure proper plant selection according to prevailing soil conditions, what lime/sulphur applications are needed (if any) and long–term survival of plant material.
3. All plant material shall be Florida Grade No. 1 or better nursery grown in accordance to Florida Grades and Standards handbook.
4. All plant material shall be container grown or B&B. B&B materials shall be "hardened off" root pruned during field production and shall be dug at least several weeks before planting is performed.
5. Plants shall be sound, healthy and vigorous, well branched and densely foliated when in leaf. They shall be free of disease, insects, eggs or larvae and shall have healthy, well developed root systems. They shall be free from physical damage or adverse conditions that would prevent thriving growth.
6. All plants shall conform to the varieties indicated in the plant list.
7. Substitution of plant materials will not be permitted unless authorized in writing by the LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. If proof is submitted that any plant specified in not obtainable, a proposal will be considered for use of the nearest equivalent size or variety with corresponding adjustment of contract price.
8. Plant material locations and bed outlines shall be staked or flagged on site by the CONTRACTOR and shall be adjusted if required to fit actual as–built conditions on site and approved by the owner or owners representative.
9. All proposed tree planting locations shall be staked or flagged before installation by the LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and approved by the owner or owners representative.
10. The CONTRACTOR shall estimate the depth of the planting hole by measuring the distance between the point where the topmost root emerges from the trunk and the bottom of the root ball. The planting hole shall be slightly shallower than this distance. No more than 2 to 3 inches of the root ball needs to be above the soil unless the site is poorly drained. Poorly drained soil requires planting depths even or higher. Planting holes dug too deep are required to have soil added to the bottom and loosely compacted. If planting holes should fill with water as it is dug, position the bottom of the root ball above the water and mound soil to cover the sides of the ball. The hole shall be at least 1.5 times the diameter of the root ball. Wider holes shall be used for compacted soil and wet sites.
11. The soil shall be freshly tilled and large clods of soil broken up. The growing medium shall be settled and firm at the time of herbicide application. Herbicides may be mechanically incorporated by mixing into top layer at a depth of 1–3 inches.
12. All backfill around plant material shall be worked firmly by slicing a shovel down into the backfill 20 to 30 times around the tree as you add backfill soil. Large clumps shall be broken up. Do not pack the backfill. Only step firmly on backfill soil to stabilize the root ball. The top of the root ball shall remain 1 inch (small trees) to 3 inches (large trees) or approximately 10% above grade. Do not over–pack the loosened soil when wet. Add 10 to 20 gallons of water to the rootball and backfill. Fill in any holes or depressions with backfill soil. Do not attempt to eliminate air pockets by compaction. Water infiltrating the backfill soil will eliminate large air pockets.
13. LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR shall bear final responsibility for proper surface drainage of planted areas. Any discrepancy in the drawings, obstruction on the site, or prior to work done by any other party, which the CONTRACTOR feels precludes establishing proper drainage shall be brought to the attention of the LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT for correction or relief of said responsibility.
14. When planting on slopes, set tree so top–most root in the ball on the uphill side is even with the soil. The side of the root ball on the downhill side will be well above the surrounding soil. Soil shall cover the sides of the root ball. Mulch shall cover the edge of the rootball and not piled on top.
15. Planting beds shall be cut or edged to form a uniform clean line between beds and lawn areas.
16. After all plant material in a plant bed area has been installed and approved, the areas between plants shall be raked to an even grade to conform to premulching finish grades. All planting beds and plant saucers shall then be uniformly covered with a minimum depth of three (3) inches of #2 grade or better of ECO MULCH with a maximum diameter of two (2) inches. Contractor to provide a sample prior to installation.
17. Before fertilization a soil and/or foliar nutrient analysis shall be performed to determine whether phosphorus fertilizer with 30% slow release nitrogen will be required. All planting bed areas shall be fertilized approximately 4–6 weeks after installation.
18. Plant material soil shall be "native" soil that was removed from the planting hole. If soil is badly contaminated, good quality soil shall be used as replacement after contaminated soil has been completely removed from planting area.
19. After sodding is completed, the entire side areas shall be watered by hand or irrigation system each day for two weeks. After approximately one month of installation, sodded areas shall then be top dressed with a 15–0–15 commercial slow–release fertilizer at a rate of 6.67 pounds per 1,000 square feet of area in an evenly broad–case pattern.
20. The LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR is responsible for all fine grading preparation for planting. Apply pre–emergent to all beds prior to planting.
21. Rough grades will be established by the owners general contractor at approximately 3 inches below curbs, sidewalks, hardscape amenities, mowing strips and abutments. All materials shall be a minumim 30" from buildings or walks.
22. CONTRACTOR shall coordinate construction of planting areas with installation of irrigation system.
23. Where seeding may be required on the plans, germination rate shall be the maximum percentage required for the variety specified at the rate of application specified.
24. Sod areas shall be SPECIFIED Grass. Grass for sodding shall be freshly cut in squares one foot wide by two feet long. Sod shall be healthy, free of insects and weeds, in naturally flourishing conditions. Dry, brown and unfresh sod will be rejected.
25. Sod shall be laid end to end and side to side in a staggered line to form a uniform layer. All uneven edges shall be squarely trimmed to allow close and firm fitting of each piece.
26. After sodding is completed, the entire sod areas shall be watered by hand or irrigation system each day for two weeks. Sodded areas shall then be top dressed with a commercial fertilizer as directed herein at the rate of 12 pounds per 1000 square feet of area in an evenly broad case pattern.
27. The LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR is responsible for fully maintaining all plant material on site during and before planting, until the work in accepted by the LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and/or owner. The LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR is responsible for removing tree stakes after tree is established.
28. All plants shall be guaranteed by the LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR to be healthy plants and in flourishing condition of active growth for ninety (90) days from final inspection and acceptance. All trees shall be guaranteed an additional one year from final inspection and acceptance.
29. The LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, owner or owners representative shall have the right to reject any and all work which in his opinion does not meet with the requirements of the specifications at any stage of the project operation.
30. In general, the work shall proceed as rapidly as the site becomes available. Keep all areas of work clean, neat, and orderly at all times.
31. There will be special care to all existing trees to be retained on site to avoid construction damage.
32. An automatic irrigation system is to be provided and a shop drawing of the layout and design must be submitted to the governmental agency, for review and approval, prior to installation.
33. Irrigation system shall be fully automatic, providing 100% coverage to all planting areas, with all pop up heads in lawn area.
34. Irrigation station shall be set where there will be no mixing of shrub and lawn areas, fixed spray heads with gear driven heads or impacts. Shrub risers shall be minimum 2.5' from eop and all heads minimum 2' from buildings.
35. A double check backflow prevention (or approved equal); equal to a DCA–100; to be mounted in a rectangular valve box (12"x 10") on the service side of the meter and immediately adjacent to the water meter.
36. After the landscape plan is approved by the governmental agency any subsequent changes must be resubmitted for review and approval.
37. Shade trees shall be planted minimum 4' from EOP and 15' from OHE.
38. Do not plant trees below Normal Water Line (NWL) see civil drawings. Sod all 4:1 or greater slopes. Seed all other disturbed areas.

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STATE OF FLORIDA
JANET O. WHITMILL
REGISTERED
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
LA 0001235
08.31.2018
Janet O. Whitmill
Landscape Architect
FL 0000I289

MARTY'S PLACE
NEW DEVELOPMENT
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

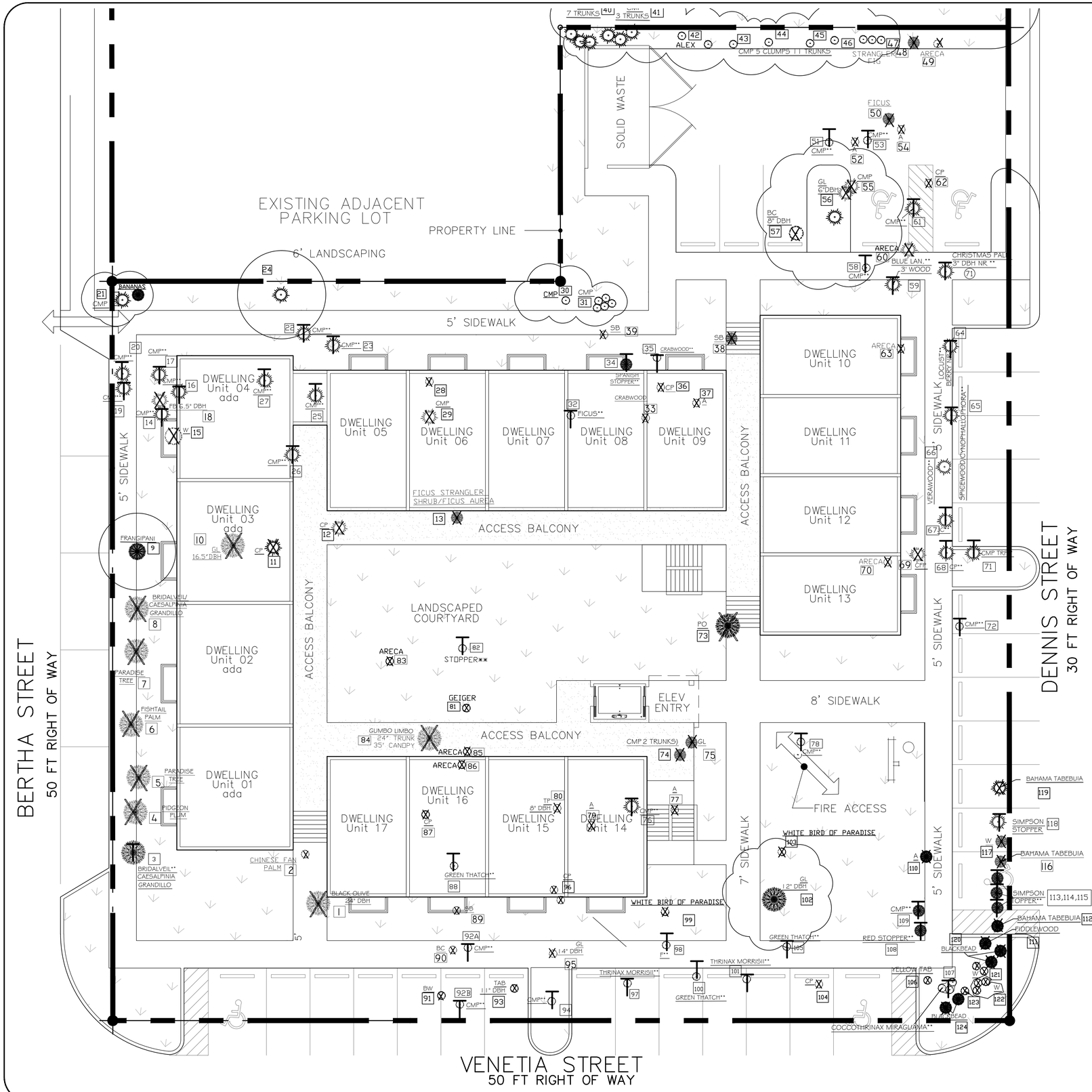
LANDSCAPE DETAILS PLAN

05.21.18

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
3	08.31.18	TREE COMMISSION COMMENTS
2	07.25.18	LANDSCAPE COORDINATION
1	07.19.18	ARBORIST ASSESSMENT

JOB NO. 23318
DRAWN: DHM
CHECKED: JOW
SCALE: 1:10

L–2
DRAWING NO.



LEGEND

PIGEON PLUM 3" DBH NR 120 — TREE TO BE REMOVED

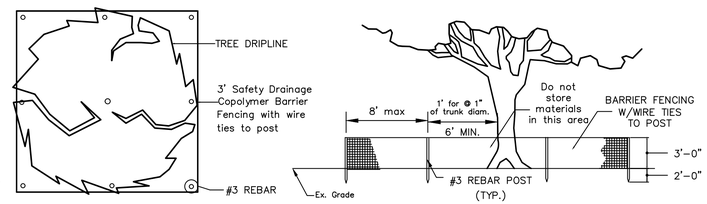
RED STOPPER** 108 — **TREE TO BE TRANSPLANTED

CP 5 TRUNKS 101 — TREE TO BE PRESERVED WITH BARRICADE

**ALL TRANSPLANTS SHALL BE OFFSITE.

LEGEND

ABBREVIATION	TREES		
GL	GUMBO LIMBO	PP	PIGEON PLUM
BO	BLACK OLIVE	A	ARECA
PO	POINCIANA	W	WASHINGTONIAN
SS	SPANISH STOPPER	KT	KEYS THATCH
CP	COCONUT PALM	TP	TRIANGLE PALM
CMP	CHRISTMAS PALM	TAB	TABEBUIA
BC	BARBADOS CHERRY	F	FRANGIPANI
BW	BUTTONWOOD	BC	BAY CEDAR
FB	FICUS BENJAMIN	TRP	TRAVELERS PALM
FC	FICUS CITROFOLIA	SB	SILVER BUTTONWOOD
B	BISMARK PALM		



PLAN VIEW — ELEVATION

TREE PROTECTION FENCING DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

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Janet O. Whitmill
Landscape Architect
FL. 0000729
08.31.2018

MARTY'S PLACE
NEW DEVELOPMENT
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

TREE MITIGATION PLAN

05.21.18

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
3	08.31.18	TREE COMMISSION COMMENTS
2	07.25.18	LANDSCAPE COORDINATION
1	07.19.18	ARBORIST ASSESSMENT

JOB NO. 23318
DRAWN: DHM
CHECKED: JOW
SCALE: 1:10

TM—1
DRAWING NO.

Marty's Place Plant Inventory List- 1512 Dennis, 1515 Bertha

1. Black Olive/Bucida buceras -Remove Fair, 24 ¼ ", codominant
2. Chinese Fan Palm/Livistona chinensis -Remove Poor, less than 4'
3. Bridalveil/Caesalpinia grandillo -Transplant, Poor, 4", partially uprooted
4. Pigeon Plum/Coccoloba diversifolia -Remove Poor, 2 ¾ ", partially uprooted, thin canopy, 45' angle lean
5. Paradise/Simaruba glauca -Remove Poor, 6", thinning canopy, circling roots, one-sided, tip dieback
6. Fishtail Palm/Caryota mitis -Remove
7. Paradise/Simaruba glauca -Remove Poor, 6 ½ ", tip and branch dieback, lead and canopy top dead
8. Bridalveil/Caesalpinia grandillo -Remove, Poor, codominant with included bark
9. Frangipani 'Key West'/Plumeria -Retain/Protect 4 ½ " Fair-Good
10. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Remove Poor, 16 ½ ", low branching codominant with included bark
11. Coconut (2)/Cocos nucifera -Remove 18'-20' wood
12. Coconut/Cocos nucifera -Remove 23'-25' wood
13. Ficus 'Strangler' shrub/Ficus aurea -Remove, topped for screening hedge
14. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 8'-9' wood
15. Washington Palm/Washingtonia robusta -Remove, 25'-30' wood
16. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-20' wood
17. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 12'-15' wood
18. Weeping Fig/ Ficus benjamina -Remove Poor, 6 ½"
19. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10'-12' wood
20. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10'-12' wood
21. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 10'-12' wood
22. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-25' wood
23. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10'-13' wood
24. Ficus/Ficus aurea -Retain/Protect 4 ½ - 5' diameter, fair, storm and utility pruning damage
25. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-20' wood
26. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-20' wood
27. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-20' wood
28. Spanish Stopper/Eugenia foetida -Remove Fair, 3 stems total 1", half root system under building
29. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Remove 10'-12' wood, trunk damage-mechanical
30. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 18'-20' wood
31. Christmas Palm (4)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 12'-20' wood
32. Ficus 'Shortleaf'/Ficus citrifolia -Transplant Fair, 9 ½ "
33. Crabwood/Gymnanthes lucida -Remove Poor, 1 ¾ ", storm damage, shrub
34. Spanish Stopper/Eugenia foetida -Transplant Fair, 1"
35. Crabwood/Gymnanthes lucida -Transplant Good, standard 1 ½ "
36. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Remove 15'-18' wood
37. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
38. Silver buttonwood/Conocarpus erectus sericeus -Remove Poor, 1 ½ ", maintained as hedge
39. Silver buttonwood/Conocarpus erectus sericeus -Remove Poor, 8 ¾ ", maintained as hedge, half of root system under building
40. Christmas Palm (5)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 8'-20' wood
41. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 6'-18' wood
42. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Retain
43. Alexander Palm/Ptychosperma elegans -Retain, 18'-20' wood
44. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 15'18' wood
45. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 10'-18' wood
46. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 16'-20' wood
47. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 16'-20' wood
48. Ficus 'Strangler' shrub/Ficus aurea -Remove Poor, 3 stems total 3", stumped, regrowth
49. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
50. Ficus 'Strangler' shrub/Ficus aurea -Remove Poor, maintained as hedge, stumped, regrowth
51. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10'-12' wood
52. Areca/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
53. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 15'-18' wood
54. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
55. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Remove, 15'-18' wood, in same root system with Gumbo Limbo-# 56.
56. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Retain, Fair, 10 ¼ ", codominant, over lifted, 35-40% root system compromised by fish pond and double Christmas palms-number 55. Tree will be incorporated by converting a parking space in parking lot into a planter
57. Barbados Cherry/Malpighia glabra -Remove Poor, 7 ½ ", dieback, multi trunked with trunk damage
58. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 5 ½' wood
59. Blue Latania/Latania loddigesii -Transplant Good, 3' wood
60. Areca/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
61. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 15'-18' wood
62. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Remove 15'-18' wood
63. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
64. Locustberry/Byrsonima lucida -Transplant Fair, 2 ½ "
65. Spicewood/Calyptranthes pallens -Transplant Fair, total stems 4"
66. Verawood/Bulnesia arborea -Transplant Fair, 3"
67. Jamaica Caper/Capparis cynophallophora -Transplant, 2' seedling
68. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Transplant, no wood
69. Chinese Fan Palm (3)/Livistona chinensis -Remove triple 3' wood
70. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
71. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, outside fence 18'-25' wood
72. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 8' wood
73. Poinciana/Delonix regia -Remove Poor, 14 ¾ ", large west codominant removed-with wound wood closure and decay evident, included bark evident east side of tree, canopy storm damaged with tip dieback, decay and flushing, decay at old pruning cuts, 30-40% of root system compromised by in-ground cistern. Support roots on north side of tree are non-existent around cistern
74. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Remove, 15'-20' wood, shared root system with #75
75. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Remove, Poor, dog-leg at 5', shared root system with #74
76. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 12'-15' wood
77. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
78. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10'-12' wood
79. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
80. Triangle Palm/Dypsis decaryi -Remove 5' wood
81. Orange Geiger/Cordia sebestena -Remove Poor, 1" re-sprout
82. Spanish Stopper/Eugenia foetida -Transplant, Good 3"
83. Areca/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
84. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Remove, Poor, 20 ¾ ", codominant with multiple areas of included bark, decay evident, active subterranean termites, damage throughout tree including main area of branch unions
85. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
86. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
87. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Remove 18'-20' wood
88. Green Thatch Palm/Thrinax radiata -Transplant Good, 5 ½ ' over all height
89. Silver buttonwood/Conocarpus erectus sericeus -Remove Poor, 5", maintained as hedge
90. Bay Cedar/Suriana maritima -Remove, Poor, 1", topped, hedged
91. Green Buttonwood/Conocarpus erectus –Remove, Poor, 5 ¾ ", heavy canopy, one-sided, leaning west 45' angle,
92. A. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 8' wood
    B.Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 3'-10' wood
93. Yellow Tab-Silver Trumpet/Tabebuia caraiba -Remove, Poor, 12 ½", main trunk dog-leg west 45' angle, tip dieback
94. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 8'-10' wood, site of new Gumbo Limbo
95. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Remove, Poor, 4 multi-trunk total 12", codominant at 1' above grade
96. Coconut Palm (2)/Cocos nucifera -Remove 20'-25' wood
97. Thrinax morrisii/Leucothrinax morrisii -Transplant Good, 6' over-all
98. Frangipani/Plumeria -Transplant Poor, 4", leaning west 45' angle
99. White Bird of Paradise/Strelitzia nicolai -Remove
100. Green Thatch/Thrinax radiata -Transplant Good, 8' over-all
101. Thrinax morrisii/Leucothrinax morrisii -Transplant Good, 6' over-all
102. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Retain, Fair, 12 ½", included bark, over-lifted, limbs pruned away from structures. Integrated into planter
103. White Bird of Paradise/Strelitzia nicolai -Remove
104. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Remove 25'-30' wood
105. Green Thatch/Thrinax radiata -Transplant Good, 8' over-all
106. Yellow Tab.-Silver Trumpet/Tabebuia caraiba -Remove Poor, 12 ½", storm damage with decay, very few leaves
107. Coccothrinax miraguama -Transplant Good, 3'-6' of wood, triple
108. Red Stopper/Eugenia rhombea -Transplant Fair, 1"
109. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant 12'-15' wood
110. Alexander Palm/Ptychosperma elegans -Remove 4'-10' wood
111. Fiddlewood/Citharexylum spinosum -Remove Poor, 3 ¾", storm damage, very few leaves, mostly dead
112. Bahama Tab/Tabebuia bahamensis -Remove, Poor, 2 ½", tip and branch die-back
113. Simpson Stopper/Myrcianthes fragrans -Transplant Fair, 1 ½"
114. Simpson Stopper/Myrcianthes fragrans -Transplant Fair, 1"
115. Simpson Stopper/Myrcianthes fragrans -Transplant Fair, 1"
116. Bahama Tab/Tabebuia bahamensis -Remove, Fair, 2 ¾", tip die-back, one sided
117. Washington Palm/Washingtonia robusta -Remove 5' wood
118. Simpson Stopper/Myrcianthes fragrans -Transplant, Poor, ¾", topped
119. Bahama Tab/Tabebuia bahamensis -Remove, Poor, 3 ¼", tip die-back, major mechanical damage
120. Black Bead (2)/Pithecellobium keyense -Remove (1)Poor, hedged, Transplant (1)
121. Washington Palm (2)/Washingtonia robusta -Remove Poor, 1 ½", multiple stem, 12'-15' wood
122. Washington Palm (3)/Washingtonia robusta -Remove 2'-18' wood
123. Washington Palm/Washingtonia robusta -Remove 10'-13' wood10'-12' wood
124. Black Bead/Pithecellobium keyense -Remove Poor, 4", hedged, growing through fence

LEGEND

PIGEON PLUM 3" DBH NR 120 — TREE TO BE REMOVED

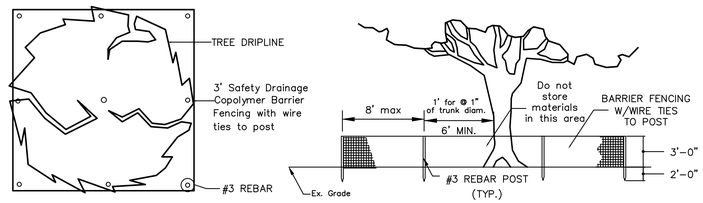
RED STOPPER** 108 — **TREE TO BE TRANSPLANTED

CP 5 TRUNKS 101 — TREE TO BE PRESERVED WITH BARRICADE

**ALL TRANSPLANTS SHALL BE OFFSITE.

LEGEND

ABBREVIATION	TREES		
GL	GUMBO LIMBO	PP	PIGEON PLUM
BD	BLACK OLIVE	A	ARECA
PD	POINCIANA	W	WASHINGTONIAN
SS	SPANISH STOPPER	KT	KEYS THATCH
CP	COCONUT PALM	TP	TRIANGLE PALM
CMP	CHRISTMAS PALM	TAB	TABEBUIA
BC	BARBADOS CHERRY	F	FRANGIPANI
BW	BUTTONWOOD	BC	BAY CEDAR
FB	FICUS BENJAMIN	TRP	TRAVELERS PALM
FC	FICUS CITROFOLIA	SB	SILVER BUTTONWOOD
B	BISMARK PALM		



PLAN VIEW ELEVATION

TREE PROTECTION FENCING DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

THE TREE PROTECTION BARRICADE SHALL BE AT LEAST THREE (3) FEET HIGH. THE BARRIER SHALL CONSIST OF EITHER WOOD FENCE WITH 2X4 POSTS PLACED A MAXIMUM EIGHT (8) FEET APART, WITH A 2X4 MINIMUM TOPRAIL, OR A TEMPORARY WIRE MESH FENCE, OR OTHER SIMILAR BARRIER WHICH WILL LIMIT ACCESS TO PROTECTED AREA.

THE BARRICADE SHALL BE AT LEAST TO THE DRIPLINE OF THE TREE.

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

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TM – 2
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MARTY'S PLACE

Tree Disposition

Trees being protected and remaining in place (4); 1-Frangipani #9, 1-Strangler Fig #24, 2-Gumbo Limbo #56 and #102.

Palms being protected and remaining in place (25); Christmas Palms #21, #30, #31, #40, #44, #45, #46, and #47. 1- Alexander Palm #43.

Trees being transplanted (9); 2- Spanish Stoppers #34 and #82, 1- Shortleaf Fig #32, 1- Crabwood #35, 1- Locustberry #64, 1- Spicewood #65, 1- Red Stopper #108, 1- Bridalveil #3, and 1- Simpson Stopper #118.

Palms being transplanted (25); 5- Thrinax species, #88, #97, #100, #101, and #105. 1- Cuban Thatch palm #107. 1- Coconut palm #68. 18- Christmas palms #16, #17, #19, #20, #22, #23, #25, #26, #27, #51, #53, #61, #71, #76, #78, #92, #94, #109. 1- Cuban Blue Latania palm #59.

Trees being removed (24); 4- Gumbo Limbo #10, #75, #84, and #95. 3- Silver Buttonwood #38, #39, #89. 1- Bridalveil #8. 2- Yellow Tabebuia #93 and #106. 2- Paradise #5 and #7. 1- Black Olive #1. 1- Frangipani #98. 1- Pigeon Plum #4, 1- Fiddlewood #111, 1- Strangler Fig #13, 1- Spanish Stopper #28, 1- Bay Cedar #90, 1- Crabwood #33, 1- Barbados Cherry #57, 1- Royal Poinciana #73, 1- Orange Geiger #81, and 1- Green Buttonwood #91.

Tree Removals:

Black Olive tree - #1, approximate diameter is 24 ¼", condition is fair considering the 4" diameter hole completely through the trunk and the included bark. Included bark, over time, could cause one or more limbs to rip-away from the tree causing damage to persons or property. This species of tree, on a yearly basis, causes major brown staining from flowering and fruiting and a root system that is far reaching that could cause structural integrity issues with utilities and foundations. This tree is not conducive at this site. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Pigeon Plum tree - #4, approximate diameter is 2 ¾", condition is poor considering the 45* lean with partial uprooting, storm damage in canopy and branch dieback. The cost to repair would be long term and expensive. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Paradise tree - #5, approximate diameter is 6", condition is very poor and in decline. The canopy is thinning with tip and branch dieback and circling roots causing the tree to have little or no support system. The cost to repair would be long term and expensive aside from the fact the tree is in such poor condition and may not survive. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better

is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Paradise tree - #7, approximate diameter is 6 ½", condition is very poor and in decline. The canopy is thinning with tip and branch dieback. The main branch lead and top of the tree is dead. The cost to repair would be long term and expensive aside from the fact the tree is in such poor condition and may not survive. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Bridalveil tree - #8, approximate diameter is 6 ½", condition is poor. Actively growing however the tree has many codominant branches with included bark. Included bark, over time, could cause one or more limbs to rip-away from the tree causing damage to persons or property. The cost to repair would be long term and expensive aside from the fact the tree is in such poor condition and may not survive. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Gumbo Limbo - #10, approximate diameter is 16 ½", condition is poor. The Gumbo Limbo tree has been over-lifted by poor pruning techniques and has multiple codominate branches originating from same location with included bark. Included bark, over time, could cause one or more limbs to rip-away from the tree causing damage to persons or property. The cost to repair would be long term and expensive aside from the fact the tree is in such poor condition and may not survive. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Coconut Palms (2) - #11, approximate height of wood is 18'-20'. The coconut palms are very tall and measured by the visible wood. The over-all (oa) height to include the fronds can add an additional 15'- 20' to total height of 40' making a transplant very difficult and requiring a crane to move. As they share root systems and are growing apart at different angles; removing one and allowing the other to remain or be transplanted is not being considered due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Coconut Palms - #12, approximate height of wood is 23'-25'. The coconut palm is very tall and measured by the visible wood. The over-all (oa) height to include the fronds can add an additional 15'- 20' to total height of 28'-45' making a transplant very difficult and requiring a crane to move. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Strangler Fig - #13, approximate diameter is 2". The condition is poor. This plant was started from a bird dropping that was allowed to grow and become too tall for the location. The

pruning maintenance performed was a hedging cut which is evident. This plant species can grow as an epiphyte, meaning it will grow anywhere it lands including the boots and center of palms, rocks, the cracks of bricks, etc. and destroy a wall, decking or building due to its mature size. As there is a very large Ficus tree growing on the north side of the property that will be protected on site I recommend this plant be removed.

Washingtonia palm - #15, The Washington palm has 25'- 30' of wood. It can grow to an over-all height of 80'-100' and is considered to be a tier 2 invasive exotic. The over-all (oa) height to include the fronds can add an additional 10'-15' to total height of 35'-45' making a transplant very difficult and requiring a crane to move. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Spanish Stopper - #28, condition is fair, with multiple stems originating at plant base totaling approximately 1" diameter. Due to the location of the plant being partially under the foundation of the building a transplant may not be conducive to the longevity of the plant. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Crabwood - #33, approximately 1 ¾", condition is poor considering the storm damaged limbs being ripped from the center of the plant with only half the plant remaining. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Coconut Palm - #36, approximate height of wood is 15'-18'. The coconut palm is very tall and measured by the visible wood. The over-all (oa) height to include the fronds can add an additional 15'- 20' to total height of 30'-38' making a transplant very difficult and requiring a crane to move. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Silver Buttonwood - #38, approximately 1 ½" diameter. Condition is poor, thin and hedged for privacy. Root system is partially under the building making transplant unpractical. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Silver Buttonwood - #39, approximately 8 ¾" diameter. Condition is poor, hedged for due to its close proximity to the sidewalk immediately adjacent. Root system is mostly under the building and sidewalk making transplant unpractical. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Barbados Cherry - #57, approximately 7 ½" diameter. Condition is poor as evident by branch and tip-dieback. The small tree has trunk damage by mechanical means, and is multi-trunked

making transplanting difficult. Due to the condition, multi-trunks, root pruning, the possibility of the trunks splitting apart during lifting of the plant and the cost of moving, staking and establishing the plant, if it lives, is cost prohibitive. The cost to purchase new FL #1 or better is more cost effective and is conducive to this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Coconut palm - #62, approximate height of wood is 15'-18'. The coconut palm is very tall and measured by the visible wood. The over-all (oa) height to include the fronds can add an additional 15'- 20' to total height of 30'-38' making a transplant very difficult and requiring a crane to move. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Poinciana tree - #73, approximately 14 ¾" diameter. Condition is poor. The tree is growing immediately adjacent to an in-ground cistern. As a result its support root system is compromised by approximately 35%-40%. A large codominate limb was removed in the past; wound wood has covered the branch removal. Smaller limbs were also removed evident by the open wound and area of decay. Included bark is evident on the east side of tree indicated by the large bulging area. Included bark, over time, could cause one or more limbs to rip-away from the tree causing damage to persons or property. There is no repair for included bark at this stage. The canopy is thin as a result of hurricane damage and the presence of the Royal Poinciana Caterpillar that is evident on the trunk during the day. Areas of decay are evident throughout the canopy due to hurricane damage and poor pruning cuts. In general Poinciana trees are a very fast growing tree which tends to make tree structure very weak, brittle and not sturdy during storms. Specifically the internal boundary zones are very weak and slow to close-off the area of wounding causing rapid decay and insect infestation. The Poinciana tree is much wider than tall and can grow to 40' tall by 60' wide. This tree is not a candidate for transplanting due to its condition and size and the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. This tree is also not a candidate for retention due to its condition and the aforementioned mature growth habit. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed. Our proposed landscape plan will incorporate 3 Royal Poinciana trees in larger growing areas.

Gumbo Limbo tree - #75, approximately 8 ½" diameter. Condition is poor. The tree trunk dogleggs at approximately 5' in a southwesterly direction at approximately 45*. This condition can lead to weakened structure and limb support. Corrective action by removing dogleg will retain only the trunk. This tree is not a candidate for transplanting due to its condition and size and the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. This tree is also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed. Our proposed landscape plan will incorporate 8 Gumbo Limbo trees.

Orange Geiger tree - #81, approximately 1" diameter. Condition is poor. The small tree branch is resprouting from a stump that was damaged and removed in the past hurricane. This small branch is poorly attached at the base and will fail with additional weight from branch and leaf weight. This tree is not a candidate for transplanting due to its condition and the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. This tree is also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Gumbo Limbo tree - #84, approximately 20 ¾" diameter. Condition is poor. This tree has a myriad of issues; codominant with multiple areas of included bark, decay within the included bark, insect damage as indicated by swollen areas and galls and tubes from active subterranean termites. The termites are active around the entire base and in each area of included bark. Therefore this tree is not a good candidate for transplanting and also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed. Our proposed landscape plan will incorporate 8 Gumbo Limbo trees.

Coconut palm - #87, approximate height of wood is 18'-20'. The coconut palm is very tall and measured by the visible wood. The over-all (oa) height to include the fronds can add an additional 15'- 20' to total height of 33'-40' making a transplant very difficult and requiring a crane to move. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this palm should be removed.

Silver Buttonwood - #89, approximately 5" diameter. Condition is fair. This tree is growing immediately adjacent to building and has been maintained as a hedge to control growth. Root system is partially under building, approximately 35%-40%, making tree difficult to root prune for transplant. Therefore this tree is not a good candidate for transplanting and also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed. Our proposed landscape plan will incorporate 3 Silver Buttonwood trees.

Bay Cedar - #90, approximately 1" diameter. Condition is poor. Plant has been hedged due to the close proximity to sidewalk. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this shrub should be removed.

Green Buttonwood - #91, approximately 5 ¾" diameter. Condition is poor. Tree is leaning approximately 45* to the west making an unstable tree to remain in place. Also to transplant would be costly due to the condition and the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. It is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Yellow Tabebuia - #93, approximately 12 ½" diameter. Condition is poor. Trunk has a minimally 45* angle dog-leg to the west making an unstable tree to remain in place. The canopy is minimal

with tip and branch die-back. To transplant would be costly due to the condition and the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. It is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Gumbo Limbo - #95, approximately 12" diameter. Condition is poor. Tree is multi-trunked at 1' above grade, at the base, with included bark trapped between each trunk. Due to the trees condition and cost this tree is not suitable for retention or transplant. To transplant would be costly due to the condition and the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. It is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Coconut palm - #96, approximate height of wood is 20'-25'. The coconut palm is very tall and measured by the visible wood. The over-all (oa) height to include the fronds can add an additional 15'- 20' to total height of 35'-45' making a transplant very difficult and requiring a crane to move. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this palm should be removed.

Coconut palm - #104, approximate height of wood is 25'-30'. The coconut palm is very tall and measured by the visible wood. The over-all (oa) height to include the fronds can add an additional 15'- 20' to total height of 40'-50' making a transplant very difficult and requiring a crane to move. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this palm should be removed.

Yellow Tabebuia - #106, approximately 12 ½" diameter. The condition is poor. The tree has major storm damage, major limbs have ripped away leaving decay within the trunk and canopy limbs. The canopy consists of very few leaves. This tree is not a good candidate for transplanting and also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Alexander Palm - #110, approximately 4'-10' in height. Condition is poor. The palm root system is under the house foundation making transplantation difficult. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this palm should be removed.

Fiddlewood - #111, approximately 3 ¾" diameter. Condition is very poor. The tree is mostly dead. Certainly not a tree for retention or transplant and is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Bahama Tabebuia - #112, approximately 2 ½" diameter, The condition is very poor with tip and branch dieback. Storm damage and limb breakage is evident. This tree is not a good candidate

for transplanting and also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Bahama Tabebuia - #116, approximately 3 ¼" diameter. Condition is poor. Tree is one sided with storm damage of branch and tip-dieback. This tree is not a good candidate for transplanting and also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Bahama Tabebuia - #119, approximately 3 ¼" diameter. Condition is very poor. The tree has major mechanical trunk damage. The damage encompasses minimally half the trunk horizontally and vertically. The canopy is thin with tip and branch die-back. This tree is not a good candidate for transplanting and also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this tree should be removed.

Washington Palms - #121, #122, #123, approximately 2'-18' of wood. Washingtonia palms are weedy invasive exotic palms that are being eradicated throughout the state of Florida in natural areas due to their invasiveness. Therefore, these palms should be removed not retained or transplanted.

Black Bead - #124, approximately 4" diameter. Condition is poor. The shrub is a multiple stem bush, growing through fence. This shrub is not a good candidate for transplanting and also not a candidate for retention due to its condition. Due to the cost of root pruning, transplanting, transporting and the length of time required for staking and establishment is cost prohibitive for this project. Therefore, it is my professional opinion that this shrub should be removed.

Cynthia's Blue Palms, LLC.

305/747-2142

ISA Certified Arborist, FL #0277A

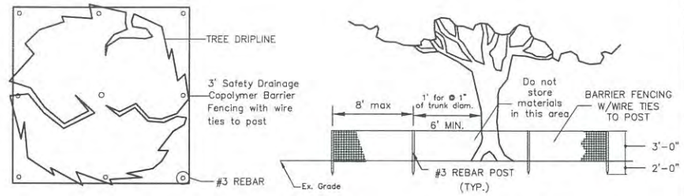
LEGEND

- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- **TREE TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- TREE TO BE PRESERVED WITH BARRICADE

**ALL TRANSPLANTS SHALL BE OFFSITE.

LEGEND

ABBREVIATION	TREES		
GL	GUMBO LIMBO	PP	PIGEON PLUM
BD	BLACK OLIVE	A	ARECA
PO	POINCIANA	W	WASHINGTONIAN
SS	SPANISH STOPPER	KT	KEYS THATCH
CP	COCONUT PALM	TP	TRIANGLE PALM
CMP	CHRISTMAS PALM	TAB	TABEBUIA
BC	BARBADOS CHERRY	F	FRANGIPANI
BW	BUTTONWOOD	BC	BAY CEDAR
FB	FICUS BENJAMIN	TRP	TRAVELERS PALM
FC	FICUS CITROFOLIA	SB	SILVER BUTTONWOOD
B	BISMARK PALM		



PLAN VIEW ELEVATION

TREE PROTECTION FENCING DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

THE TREE PROTECTION BARRICADE SHALL BE AT LEAST THREE (3) FEET HIGH. THE BARRIER SHALL CONSIST OF EITHER WOOD FENCE WITH 2X4 POSTS PLACED A MAXIMUM EIGHT (8) FEET APART, WITH A 2X4 MINIMUM TOPRAIL, OR A TEMPORARY WIRE MESH FENCE, OR OTHER SIMILAR BARRIER WHICH WILL LIMIT ACCESS TO PROTECTED AREA.

THE BARRICADE SHALL BE AT LEAST TO THE DRIPLINE OF THE TREE.

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

JANET O. WHITMILL,R.L.A.,INC.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE * PLANNING
P.O.BOX 5212, JACKSONVILLE, FL. 32247 (904) 398-7688

08.31.2018
Janet O. Whitmill
Landscape Architect
FL #0001269

MARTY'S PLACE
NEW DEVELOPMENT
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

TREE MITIGATION PLAN

05.21.18

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
3	08.31.18	TREE COMMISSION COMMENTS
2	07.25.18	LANDSCAPE COORDINATION
1	07.19.18	ARBORIST ASSESSMENT

JOB NO.	23318
DRAWN:	DHM
CHECKED:	JOW
SCALE:	1:10

TM—1

Marty's Place Plant Inventory List- 1512 Dennis, 1515 Bertha

1. Black Olive/Bucida buceras -Remove Fair, 24 ¼ ", codominant
2. Chinese Fan Palm/Livistona chinensis -Remove Poor, less than 4'
3. Bridalveil/Caesalpinia grandillo -Transplant, Poor, 4", partially uprooted
4. Pigeon Plum/Coccoloba diversifolia -Remove Poor, 2 ¾ ", partially uprooted, thin canopy, 45' angle lean
5. Paradise/Simaruba glauca -Remove Poor, 6", thinning canopy, circling roots, one-sided, tip dieback
6. Fishtail Palm/Caryota mitis -Remove
7. Paradise/Simaruba glauca -Remove Poor, 6 ½ ", tip and branch dieback, lead and canopy top dead
8. Bridalveil/Caesalpinia grandillo -Remove, Poor, codominant with included bark
9. Frangipani 'Key West'/Plumeria -Retain/Protect 4 ½ " Fair-Good
10. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Remove Poor, 16 ½ ", low branching codominant with included bark
11. Coconut (2)/Cocos nucifera -Remove 18'-20' wood
12. Coconut/Cocos nucifera -Remove 23'-25' wood
13. Ficus 'Strangler' shrub/Ficus aurea -Remove, topped for screening hedge
14. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 8'-9' wood
15. Washington Palm/Washingtonia robusta -Remove, 25'-30' wood
16. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-20' wood
17. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 12'-15' wood
18. Weeping Fig/ Ficus benjamina -Remove Poor, 6 ½"
19. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10'-12' wood
20. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10'-12' wood
21. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 10'-12' wood
22. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-25' wood
23. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10'-13' wood
24. Ficus/Ficus aurea -Retain/Protect 4 ½ - 5' diameter, fair, storm and utility pruning damage
25. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-20' wood
26. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-20' wood
27. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 18'-20' wood
28. Spanish Stopper/Eugenia foetida -Remove Fair, 3 stems total 1", half root system under building
29. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Remove 10'-12' wood, trunk damage-mechanical
30. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 18'-20' wood
31. Christmas Palm (4)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 12'-20' wood
32. Ficus 'Shortleaf'/Ficus citrifolia -Transplant Fair, 9 ½ "
33. Crabwood/Gymnanthes lucida -Remove Poor, 1 ¾ ", storm damage, shrub
34. Spanish Stopper/Eugenia foetida -Transplant Fair, 1"
35. Crabwood/Gymnanthes lucida -Transplant Good, standard 1 ½ "
36. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Remove 15'-18' wood

37. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
38. Silver buttonwood/Conocarpus erectus sericeus -Remove Poor, 1 ½ “, maintained as hedge
39. Silver buttonwood/Conocarpus erectus sericeus -Remove Poor, 8 ¾ “, maintained as hedge, half of root system under building
40. Christmas Palm (5)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 8’-20’ wood
41. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 6’-18’ wood
42. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Retain
43. Alexander Palm/Ptychosperma elegans -Retain, 18’-20’ wood
44. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 15’18’ wood
45. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 10’-18’ wood
46. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 16’-20’ wood
47. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Retain, 16’-20’ wood
48. Ficus ‘Strangler’ shrub/Ficus aurea -Remove Poor, 3 stems total 3”, stumped, regrowth
49. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
50. Ficus ‘Strangler’ shrub/Ficus aurea -Remove Poor, maintained as hedge, stumped, regrowth
51. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10’-12’ wood
52. Areca/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
53. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 15’-18’ wood
54. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
55. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Remove, 15’-18’ wood, in same root system with Gumbo Limbo-# 56.
56. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Retain, Fair, 10 ¼ “, codominant, over lifted, 35-40% root system compromised by fish pond and double Christmas palms-number 55. Tree will be incorporated by converting a parking space in parking lot into a planter
57. Barbados Cherry/Malpighia glabra -Remove Poor, 7 ½ “, dieback, multi trunked with trunk damage
58. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 5 ½’ wood
59. Blue Latania/Latania loddigesii -Transplant Good, 3’ wood
60. Areca/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
61. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 15’-18’ wood
62. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Remove 15’-18’ wood
63. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
64. Locustberry/Byrsonima lucida -Transplant Fair, 2 ½ "
65. Spicewood/Calyptranthes pallens -Transplant Fair, total stems 4”
66. Verawood/Bulnesia arborea -Transplant Fair, 3”
67. Jamaica Caper/Capparis cynophallophora -Transplant, 2’ seedling
68. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Transplant, no wood
69. Chinese Fan Palm (3)/Livistona chinensis -Remove triple 3’ wood
70. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
71. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, outside fence 18’-25’ wood
72. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 8’ wood

73. Poinciana/Delonix regia -Remove Poor, 14 ¾ “, large west codominant removed-with wound wood closure and decay evident, included bark evident east side of tree, canopy storm damaged with tip dieback, decay and flushing, decay at old pruning cuts, 30-40% of root system compromised by in-ground cistern. Support roots on north side of tree are non-existent around cistern
74. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Remove, 15’-20’ wood, shared root system with #75
75. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Remove, Poor, dog-leg at 5’, shared root system with #74
76. Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 12’-15’ wood
77. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
78. Christmas Palm (2)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 10’-12’ wood
79. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
80. Triangle Palm/Dypsis decaryi -Remove 5’ wood
81. Orange Geiger/Cordia sebestena -Remove Poor, 1” re-sprout
82. Spanish Stopper/Eugenia foetida -Transplant, Good 3”
83. Areca/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
84. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Remove, Poor, 20 ¾ “, codominant with multiple areas of included bark, decay evident, active subterranean termites, damage throughout tree including main area of branch unions
85. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
86. Areca Palm/Dypsis lutescens -Remove
87. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Remove 18’-20’ wood
88. Green Thatch Palm/Thrinax radiata -Transplant Good, 5 ½ ‘ over all height
89. Silver buttonwood/Conocarpus erectus sericeus -Remove Poor, 5”, maintained as hedge
90. Bay Cedar/Suriana maritima -Remove, Poor, 1”, topped, hedged
91. Green Buttonwood/Conocarpus erectus –Remove, Poor, 5 ¾ “, heavy canopy, one-sided, leaning west 45’ angle,
92. A. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 8’ wood
    B.Christmas Palm (3)/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 3’-10’ wood
93. Yellow Tab-Silver Trumpet/Tabebuia caraiba -Remove, Poor, 12 ½”, main trunk dog-leg west 45’ angle, tip dieback
94. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant, 8’-10’ wood, site of new Gumbo Limbo
95. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Remove, Poor, 4 multi-trunk total 12”, codominant at 1’ above grade
96. Coconut Palm (2)/Cocos nucifera -Remove 20’-25’ wood
97. Thrinax morrisii/Leucothrinax morrisii -Transplant Good, 6’ over-all
98. Frangipani/Plumeria -Transplant Poor, 4”, leaning west 45’ angle
99. White Bird of Paradise/Strelitzia nicolai -Remove
100. Green Thatch/Thrinax radiata -Transplant Good, 8’ over-all
101. Thrinax morrisii/Leucothrinax morrisii -Transplant Good, 6’ over-all
102. Gumbo Limbo/Bursea simaruba -Retain, Fair, 12 ½”, included bark, over-lifted, limbs pruned away from structures. Integrated into planter
103. White Bird of Paradise/Strelitzia nicolai -Remove

104. Coconut Palm/Cocos nucifera -Remove 25'-30' wood
105. Green Thatch/Thrinax radiata -Transplant Good, 8' over-all
106. Yellow Tab.-Silver Trumpet/Tabebuia caraiba -Remove Poor, 12 ½", storm damage with decay, very few leaves
107. Coccothrinax miraguama -Transplant Good, 3'-6' of wood, triple
108. Red Stopper/Eugenia rhombea -Transplant Fair, 1"
109. Christmas Palm/Adonidia merrillii -Transplant 12'-15' wood
110. Alexander Palm/Ptychosperma elegans -Remove 4'-10' wood
111. Fiddlewood/Citharexylum spinosum -Remove Poor, 3 ¾", storm damage, very few leaves, mostly dead
112. Bahama Tab/Tabebuia bahamensis -Remove, Poor, 2 ½", tip and branch die-back
113. Simpson Stopper/Myrcianthes fragrans -Transplant Fair, 1 ½"
114. Simpson Stopper/Myrcianthes fragrans -Transplant Fair, 1"
115. Simpson Stopper/Myrcianthes fragrans -Transplant Fair, 1"
116. Bahama Tab/Tabebuia bahamensis -Remove, Fair, 2 ¾", tip die-back, one sided
117. Washington Palm/Washingtonia robusta -Remove 5' wood
118. Simpson Stopper/Myrcianthes fragrans -Transplant, Poor, ¾", topped
119. Bahama Tab/Tabebuia bahamensis -Remove, Poor, 3 ¼", tip die-back, major mechanical damage
120. Black Bead (2)/Pithecellobium keyense -Remove (1)Poor, hedged, Transplant (1)
121. Washington Palm (2)/Washingtonia robusta -Remove Poor, 1 ½", multiple stem, 12'-15' wood
122. Washington Palm (3)/Washingtonia robusta -Remove 2'-18' wood
123. Washington Palm/Washingtonia robusta -Remove 10'-13' wood10'-12' wood
124. Black Bead/Pithecellobium keyense -Remove Poor, 4", hedged, growing through fence