



Arboriculture Tree Report

Delray Ridge, Delray Beach, Fl. added trees

Name: Caulfield & Wheeler, Inc.

Consulting Engineers, Surveyors and Landscape Architects

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Prepared by: John Sutton
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist

Certification of Performance

I, John Sutton, certify to the best of my knowledge, and abilities:

That I have personally inspected the tree(s) and or the property referred to in this report.

That it is my professional opinion, that the following report is true, and the conclusions and results stated are correct based on the information received about the property evaluated and the evaluation methods followed.

That the reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions are only limited by the reported assumptions, methods and limiting conditions and my personal, unbiased professional analyses, opinions and conclusions.

That Sutton Consulting Arborist, Inc. acts as an independent tree, and landscape consultant. This firm has no prospective or current interest in the property evaluated or interest/bias with respect to the parties involved.

That this Report, or parts of this Report, have not been revealed to any party other than the Client named and will not be revealed to any other party unless authorized to do so by Client named or by due process of law or by legally required public testimony by this firm of these results.

This report is written in good faith and all rights are reserved by Sutton Consulting Arborist, Inc. It is for use by the client named only.

John Sutton
John Sutton/Sutton Consulting Arborist
ISA Certified Arborist #SO-0326

Report

I. Introduction

This is 3 vacant residential single-family home properties. My assignment is to evaluate specific trees and palms on site for health and condition.

II. Property Involved

The property involved is known as Delray Ridge, Delray Beach, FL. I arrived on site 7-7-2021. The trees/palms are located throughout the property.

III. Data Collection

The property/trees were evaluated by site visit to determine environmental conditions, species, size (DBH and height) condition as a percentage and pictures.

IV. Limiting Conditions

This “Arboriculture Report” includes only the listed trees, landscape conditions in the immediate area where the tree is located, and conditions caused by or attributable to the trees on this property. We did not evaluate and make no evaluation or conclusions regarding any other part of the landscape or other items of this property.

Limits of the Assignment

1. This report is not intended as and does not represent legal advice and should not be relied upon to take the place of such advice.
2. This report is limited to documenting the condition of the tree on the dates given. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
3. Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report.
4. Sketches and photographs used in this report are intended as visual aids only and are not necessarily to scale.

V. Discussion

A residential landscape is not a forest, woods or other wild habitat. It is intended to be a planned and controlled environment. Trees can cause considerable damage to structures when not planted in the right locations based on species and mature size. Trees should be planted with adequate green space for mature tree size both above and below ground in-order to prevent conflicts with all structures above and below ground. The appearance and value of residential landscapes suffer, and the property devaluates due to poor tree placement.

Poorly planned landscapes also give rise to possible property damage, bodily injury and other negative circumstances and unnecessary expenses.

Properly designed and professionally maintained landscape, plants, shrubs and trees traditionally stabilize and/or increase property values.

Trees growing in groups depend on each member of the group for stability of their root systems, wind breaks and shade. They work as one unit and appear as one from an aerial view. The loss of one or more from the group can and does have a detrimental effect on health, stability as well as aesthetically.

Most tree roots grow out horizontally from the tree in the top 6-12 inches of soil. A mature tree's roots can spread 2-3 times the diameter of the tree's crown or canopy.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)

For existing trees, there is a minimum amount of area, above (for the trunk and crown) and below ground (for soil health and the root system vitality) that is required to protect trees and preserve tree health. This area is identified as the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) and is generally agreed to be equivalent to the soil area below ground and the space above ground defined by the tree's dripline, or the greatest extent of the branches. Significant risk of catastrophic failure exists if structural roots within this given radius are destroyed or severely damaged. Limits of disruption are based upon tree diameter (DBH) at 4.5 feet above the ground. We define the Critical Root Zone for all trees as the circular area above and below ground with a radius equivalent to the greater of 6 feet or 1.0 feet for every inch in trunk diameter at 4.5 feet above the ground. For example, a tree with a trunk diameter (DBH) of 10 inches has a CRZ of 10 feet (10 inches x 1.0) around the tree. While the radius of the CRZ is 10 feet, the diameter of the entire CRZ is 20 feet.

Generally, the full Perimeter (PCRZ) is considered the optimum amount of root protection for a tree. (The ICRZ is identified as the inner half of the CRZ radius). As root impact occurs within the PCRZ, greater post care will be required for the tree to remain alive and stable. The absolute maximum disturbance allowed must still leave the ICRZ undisturbed if the tree is to have any chance of survival.

The CRZ (Critical Root Zone) is calculated at 1" of root for each inch of trunk diameter at or near breast height (dbh). This gives the radius of the CRZ.

Example:

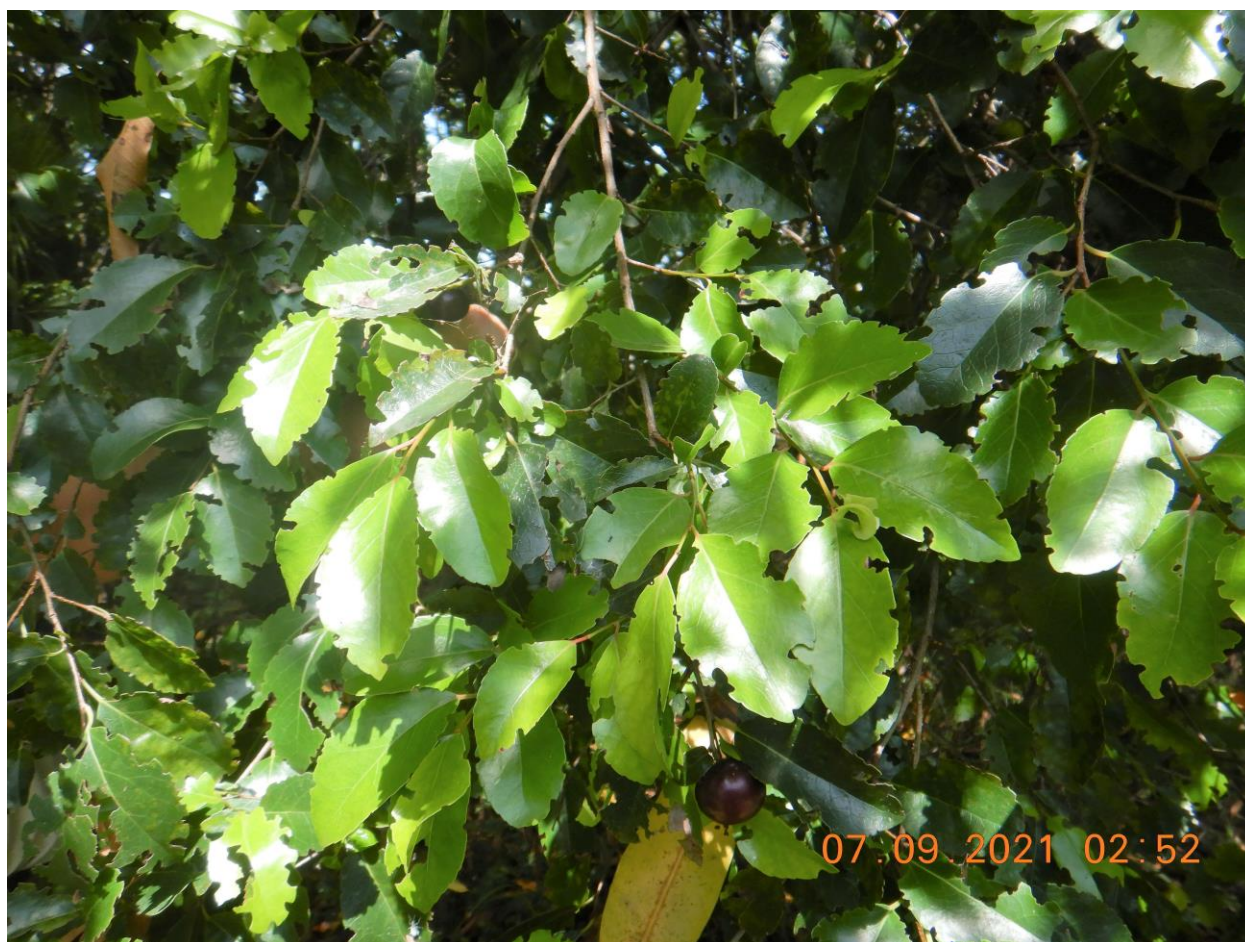
Tree Diameter		CRZ		Tree Diameter		CRZ	
2" diameter	2' radius	16" diameter	16' radius	2" diameter	2' radius	16" diameter	16' radius
4" diameter	4' radius	20" diameter	20' radius	4" diameter	4' radius	20" diameter	20' radius
6" diameter	6' radius	24" diameter	24' radius	6" diameter	6' radius	24" diameter	24' radius
10" diameter	10' radius	30" diameter	30' radius	10" diameter	10' radius	30" diameter	30' radius
12" diameter	12' radius	40" diameter	40' radius	12" diameter	12' radius	40" diameter	40' radius

The CRZ of a tree, also called the "tree protection zone", is often defined as an imaginary circle on the ground that corresponds with the "dripline" of the tree. However, the dripline is very irregular and misleading, so the trunk diameter is referred to.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

Please see attached survey with tree locations, excel spreadsheet, and pictures below. All trees accessible have been tagged with numbers that correspond with report and survey.

Tree #	Common name	Scientific name	DBH	Condition	Gen. Notes
80	Cherry	<i>Cherry spp</i>	6.5	10%	Sub canopy
122	Ficus nitida	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	100+	30%	Cat 1, FLEPPC 2019 Invasive Plant List, dying
123	Same ficus as 122	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>			Cat 1, FLEPPC 2019 Invasive Plant List
124	Same ficus as 122	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>			Cat 1, FLEPPC 2019 Invasive Plant List
125	Same ficus as 122	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>			Cat 1, FLEPPC 2019 Invasive Plant List
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231	Same ficus as 122	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>			Cat 1, FLEPPC 2019 Invasive Plant List
232	Same ficus as 122	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>			Cat 1, FLEPPC 2019 Invasive Plant List
311	Ficus nitida	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	8.5	5%	Sub canopy,
450	Ficus nitida	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	11.5	20%	Powerlines, co-canopy
466	Ficus nitida	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	18	20%	Sub canopy
168	Cherry	<i>Cherry spp</i>	9	10%	Sub canopy, dead wood, severe co-dom
173	Horseflesh mahogany	<i>Lysiloma sabicu</i>	16.5	20%	Co-dom inclusion, co canopy, storm damage, major dead wood
486	Powderpuff 3 trunks	<i>Calliandra surinamensis</i>	12	30%	Trunk fell on house, co canopy, decay in scaffold
522	Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	4	30%	Co canopy



Tree #	Common name
80	Cherry





#122



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#122

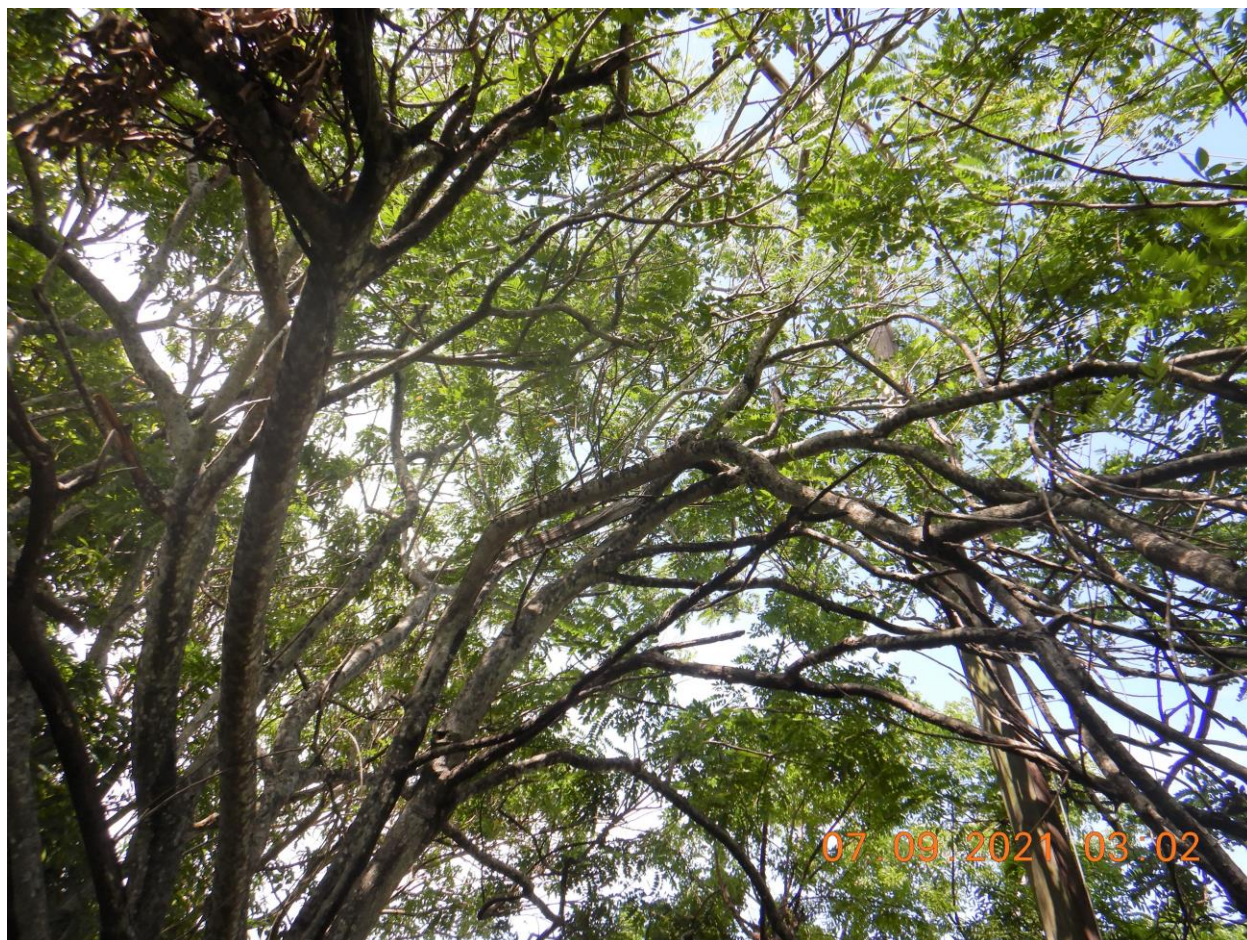


#122



#168 Cherry







#173



#466



#486







#311



#522

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

In Support

John Sutton

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Sutton Consulting Arborist is staffed by professional Arborists, Horticulturists, and Landscape Inspectors. We utilize associates with expertise in their fields to provide the most accurate, efficient and useful information available to clients. We stand behind our work and can additionally answer any questions or fulfill needs for additional information or services.

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