

City of Belle Isle



1600 Nela Avenue, Belle Isle, FL 32809 Tel 407-851-7730 * Fax 407-240-2222 * www.cityofbelleislefl.org

Tree Removal Permit Application – Developed Property

Tree Removal permits are required to meet the conditions under the Ordinance that can be viewed on www.municode.com - CH 48, ART III, SEC 48-63 - Tree Protection

PARCEL ID# 100+ (EV) STEEL WITH OCPAFL To obtain this information, please visit http://www.ocpafl.org/Searches/ParcelS	PERMIT # 2023-01-017
Property Owner(s) Name OIA Holdings Property Address 3492 Mc Coy Rd	Contact Number 407-403-34 (24
Party Responsible for Tree Removal A Syn State To	265 INC Phone 407-331-8905
Reason for removal request flear clear daying/	diseased/invasive trees from lot
 The permit application fee of \$25 is due before the issuance of ISA Certified Arborist/Landscape Architect report is required through COBI for a \$75 assessment. Species and DBH of a tree. Tree removal permits are required to meet all criteria under severse side of this form. The applicant MUST initial each line. The issued permit, in its en months from the approval date. Replacement trees and inspect 	with the application. An ISA Certified Arborist is available e(s) to be removed must be included in the report. Section 48-63 – Tree Protection, which is summarized on the tirety, must be posted at the job site. This Permit is valid for six-
bfrancis@belleislefl.gov within the six-month period. I have attached a map/survey showing the location of the tree(s) to be removed. I understand that there will be a fine of \$200.00 per tree having a DBH of less than 12°, \$400 less than 18° and \$600 for each tree with a DBH of 18° or more removed in violation of Ordinance. I understand a report from the City Arborist may be required. I understand the arborist report will certify whether the criteria for tree removal are met. I understand that the arborist fee is non-refundable, whether or not the permit application is approved or denied. I understand that replacement trees must meet the requirements established in the Ordinance (see reverse). I will submit a plan specifying the location and type of replacement trees to City Hail. I understand that replacement trees are required to be planted within six months of permit approval. I understand that trees requested for removal must be visibly marked or tagged to be easily identified.	All commercial tree removal services must be registered with the City before the commencement of work. The Contractor Registration Form is available on the City's website www.cityofbelleislefi.org. The Commercial Tree Removal Company must remove all tree debris. Homeowners will be required to meet all criteria for yard waste for curbside removal. Waste pickup information is available on the City's website. APPLICANT CERTIFICATION (Owner or Applicant acting as Owner's Representative) I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, all information supplied with this application is true and accurate. Signature: Print Name: Date: 1/9/2023
For Office Use Only Hazardous Tree Report Received Yes No - ISA #	Arborist Report Rec'dApproved? Yes No
Revised 10/2019	OPEN TREE BOARD 1/9/2023



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Please refer to the Code of Ordinances of Belle Isle, Florida, at www.municlode.com to view a full copy of the City Ordinance Chapter 48, Art 111, Section 48-63(d). Tree Protection

- -No permit/fee is required if a report or documentation from an arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture or a Florida licensed landscape architect is provided that demonstrates the tree presents a danger to person or property. Documentation must be provided to the City within ten days of receipt.
- -A permit is required for removal of a healthy tree for the following circumstances:
- The location of the tree restricts the opening of a street or road right-of-way.
- 2. The location of the tree restricts the construction of utility lines or drainage facilities.
- 3. The location of the tree restricts access to the property.
- 4. The location of the tree restricts access to the property
- The area of the tree restricts a use of the property consistent with all other city regulations
- The selective removal of up to 25% of existing trees with a dlameter at breast height (DBH) of less than six inches, to provide increase light and air circulation.
- Removal of the tree is required, in writing, by the homeowners' insurance company or proposed insurance company.

-Replacement Trees

 Replacement trees should have a minimum DBH of fourinches

DBH of Removal Tree	Number of Replacement Trees
Less than 12-inches	1
12-inches to less than 18-inches	2
18-inches or greater	3

Restricted Tree List

- Brazilian Pepper
- Camphor
- Chinese Tallow
- Melaleuca (Paper Bark)
- Mimosa (Silk Tree)

Suggested Tree List¹

-Tail Shade Trees (mature height of 50-70+ feet)

- Bald Cypress
- Hickory
- Oaks (Sand Live, Shumard, Swamp Chestnut, Willow, Nuttal, Overcup)
- Podocarpus
- Pond Cypress
- Red Cedar
- Red Maple and Cultivars
- Southern Live Oak and Cultivars
- Southern Magnolia and Cultivars
- Sugarberry
- Viburnum
- Tulip Poplar
- Sweetgum
- Sycamore
- Pine (Longleaf, Slash)

-Medium Trees (mature height of 30-45 feet)

- American Hornbeam
- Cherry Laurel
- Elms (Allee, Drake, Winged)
- Dogwood
- Jerusalem Thorn
- Magnolia (Bracken Brown, Beauty, Little Gem, Sweet Bay)
- Redbud
- Riverbirch (Duraheat)
- Southern Red Cedar
- Tabebuia (Pink Trumpet)
- Fringe

-Understory Trees (mature height of 15-25 feet)

- Bottlebrush
- Crape Myrtle
- Plum (Chicksaw, Flatwoods)
- Japanese Blueberry
- Ligustrum
- Orchid Tree
- Tabebuia (Golden Trumpet)
- Tibouchina (Purple Glory Tree) Walter's
- Wax Myrtle
- Weaver's White Flowering Dogwood
- Holly (Dahoon, Yaupon, Eagleston)

¹ Additional varieties of trees are suitable for Central Florida. Please contact UF/IFAS Extension Orange County Office at 407-254-9200 or orange@ifas.ufl.edu

Arborist Report



Jeff Washeck, Certified Arborist (ISA Certified Arborist FL-9429A)
MGR, Sigma Tree Consulting LLC
Blue Jay Ln, Satellite Beach, FL, 32937
407-990-2070

For OIA Holdings, 3492 McCoy Rd, Belle Isle, FL, 32812

Date January 9, 2022

Objective

Site visit to perform a visual health assessment and evaluation for several trees located on an undeveloped commercial property at 3492 McCoy Rd. The property owners would like to clean up the lot by removing all of the dead/dying/diseased/invasive trees on the lot in order to prepare it for resale. I was asked to evaluate the trees and offer recommendations for possible tree saves if the project is approved by the city.

A tree survey was performed prior to this report. It contains an inventory of the trees with all of the species and Diameter at Breast Height data. Consequently, this report is meant to be supplemental to said survey. A broad brush approach was taken in this analysis rather



than an exhaustive list with a complete writeup for each individual tree on the lot. Much of the focus is placed on suitable candidates for preservation that ultimately bring value to the property and enhance the overall health and beauty of the landscape.

The methodology used for data collection fits the criteria of a Level 1 Limited Visual Assessment. All diameter measurements were estimated at 4 and ½ feet without the use of a tape measure unless otherwise indicated. Tree crowns, trunks, and roots were all visually inspected from the ground. Tree condition ratings are defined based on the tree appraisal standards published by Purdue University. Environmental conditions and potential targets were also considered in the analysis. Likelihood of failure, likelihood of target impact, and consequences of failure were all considered when evaluating risk factors per ISA risk assessment guidelines.

Observation and Tree Condition

The property is a vacant lot with several trees scattered throughout, most of which are in a cluster formation with multiple codominant leads forking below 4 and ½ feet. A number of tree species were identified during the walkthrough:

- ➤ Cabbage Palm (Sabal palmetto)
- ➤ Ear Tree (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*)
- ➤ Laurel Oak (Quercus hemisphaerica)

- > Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)
- ➤ Live Oak (Quercus virginiana)

The vast majority of the trees appear to be in poor-to-fair condition overall. Many of them are clearly established volunteers, and they're relatively undesirable specimens of undesirable and/or invasive tree species. Several deficiencies were observed in most of the specimens including unbalanced canopies, heavy leans, dead and broken branches in the crowns, twig and leaf dieback, and/or indicators of decay. None of the trees have static targets in the line of fire with the exception of tree #13 (see survey) which has dead/dying branches directly overhanging the adjacent sidewalk.

7 of the 18 trees and tree clusters on the survey consist of live oaks. Special care was taken when analyzing the live oaks at the site due to their high structural integrity, long lifespans, and environmental value. After accounting for health, structure, and site location, it is my opinion that the best specimens for preservation are trees #5 and #18. The other live oaks have a number of health and/or structural issues that may prove problematic during future construction projects, and many of the large live oak clusters on the property are plagued with invasive volunteers of other species that have grafted with them at the base.

Environmental Conditions and Site Factors

No evidence of recent grade changes were detected at the site, and the topography is mostly flat. The soil condition varies throughout the lot but it appears mostly healthy throughout (moist but not overly saturated) with heavier saturation on the north side of the property. Most of the trees have full wind exposure due to their locations and a lack of any larger trees or structures in their immediate vicinity.

Though somewhat redundant, the local climate must also be addressed. Central Florida is well known for its severe weather; high heat and humidity, thunderstorms, lightning strikes, and heavy winds are all commonplace. This must always be factored when conducting tree evaluations in Florida.

Discussion and Recommendations

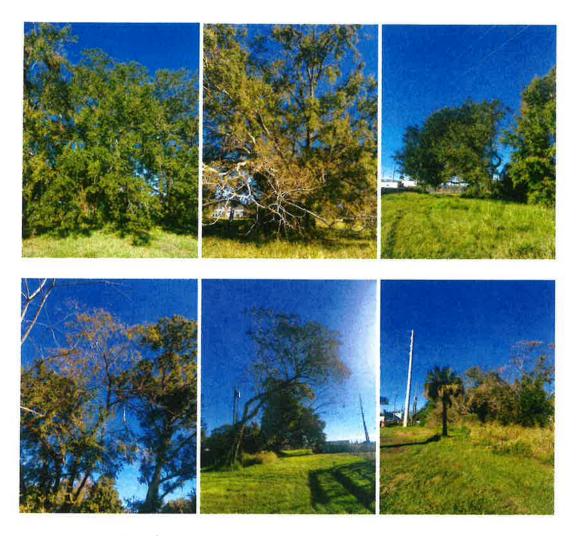
Removal to ground level is the recommended course of action for the cabbage palms, ear trees, laurel oaks, and cherry laurels due to their overall conditions, site locations, structural flaws, and species characteristics. Based on the observations made at the site, it is my professional opinion that most of the aforementioned specimens are 'diseased', invasive, and/or structurally unsound. In layman's terms, they're simply garbage trees (most of which are approaching the end of their natural lifespans), and their presence provides virtually no value to the property. Furthermore, they're unlikely to survive any future construction projects if any work is to take place within their critical root zones and/or canopy spreads.

As mentioned above, the live oaks best suited for preservation are trees #5 and #18. Both of these specimens appear to be in good condition with healthy crowns, clearly defined singular

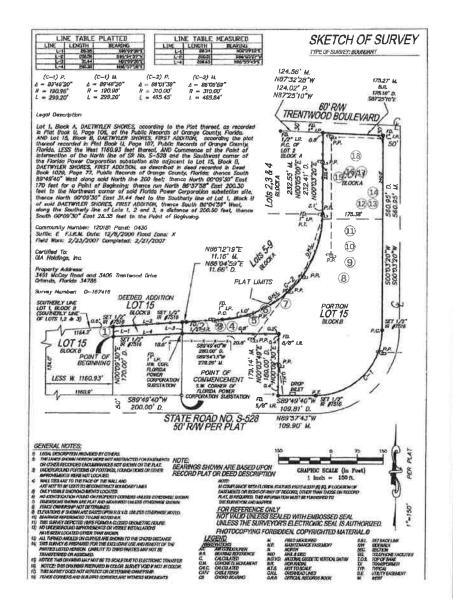
trunks, and no overt indicators of decay. They're well established on the lot with good site locations, and they absolutely meet the criteria of historic trees under Florida state criteria. The other live oaks are less suitable candidates due to their cluster formations, the grafting of other invasive species at the base, and other health and structural issues that may prove problematic in the future. All things considered, it is my professional opinion that complete removal for the remaining live oaks is likely the best course of action for the long-term safety, health, and beauty of the property.



Trees located towards the north and central areas of the lot.



Trees located towards the west/southwest area of the lot.



Tree Inventory

- Cabbage Palm (Sapar polinetic) 15" DBH
- Ear Tree (Enterologium cyclocarmum): 16"/16" DBH (codom)
 Cluster: Ear Tree (Enterologium cyclocarpum): / Laurel Oak (Quercus hemispingenso): 20"/Z0" DBH
- Ear Tree (Enteroinblum cyclocorpum) 21" DBH Live Oak (Quercus virginiana) 52" DBH
- 6 Live Oak (Quercus virginiana) 30" DBH 7 Cluster: Cherry Laurel (Prunus loprocerosus) 10" DBH
- Cluster: Ear Tree (Euteronomina sychicosponii / Laurel Oak (Quercus hemispineri o) 14"/30" DBH Cluster: Ear Tree (Euteronomina sychicosponii / Live Oak (Quercus virginiana) 14"/20" DBH
- 10 Cluster: Live Oak (Quercus virginiania) 18" DBH
- 11 Cluster: Laurel Oak (Quercus hemisphaerica) 21" DBH 12 Laurel Oak (Quercus hemisphaerica) 18" DBH
- 13 Ear Tree (Enterolobium cyclocorpum) 12" DBH 14 Sabal Palm (Sabal palmetto) 16" DBH
- 15 Live Oak (Quercus virguilana) 14" DBH 16 Live Oak (Quercus virginiana) 30" DBH

- 17 Live Oak (Quee us virgininea) 36" DBH 18 Live Oak (Queecus virginiona) 38" DBH



Aerial photo of the property.

Arborist Disclosure Statement

ISA certified arborists are tree care specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the health and beauty of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or to seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within the trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, the efficacy of any remedial treatments, such as pruning, fertilization, or medicine, also cannot be guaranteed.

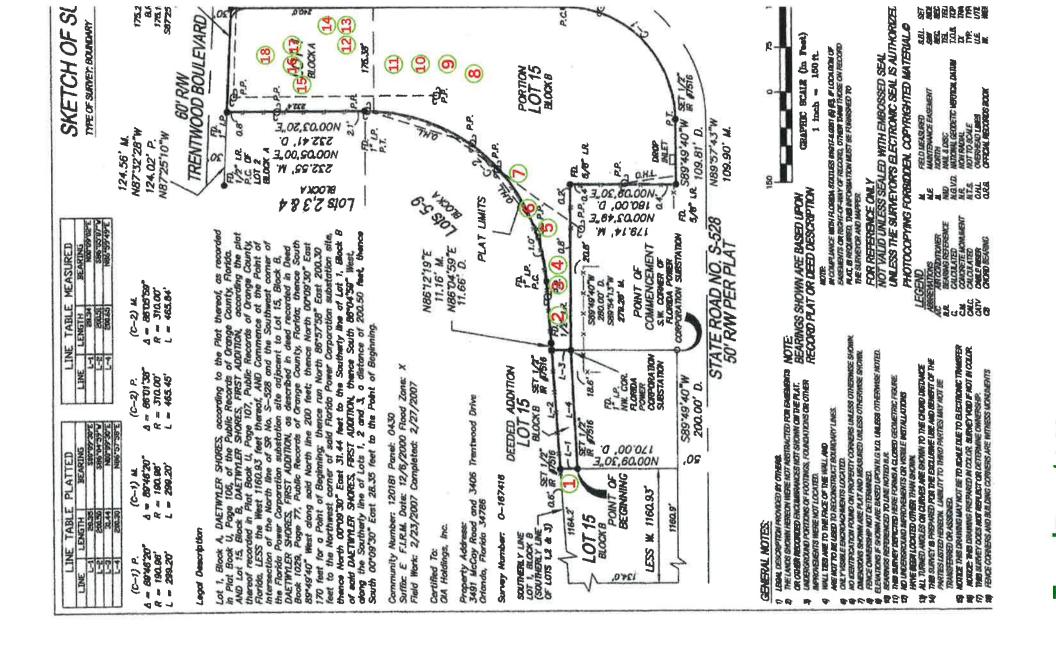
Treatment, pruning, and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

Disclaimer and Acknowledgment of FL Statute 163.045

My observations made at the site were true and factual to the best of my ability. The methodologies used were in accordance with the code of ethics and tree assessment guidelines laid out by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) as well as the ANSI A300 standards. Arboriculture is not a perfect science, and subjectivity is inevitable as different arborists will often have different opinions based on their own personal experiences. My opinions are based purely on my education and over a decade of experience actively climbing and working in trees.

Trees can be managed but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to remove all trees. There are no certainties when ascertaining the structural integrity of trees, only qualitative likelihoods. The tree owner's personal risk tolerance is, and always should be, the ultimate deciding factor when moving forward with any recommended procedures.

Juller



Tree Inventory

- Cabbage Palm (Sabal palmetto) 15" DBH

- Cluster: Ear Tree (Enterolobium cyclocarpum) 16"/16" DBH (codom)

 Cluster: Ear Tree (Enterolobium cyclocarpum) / Laurel Oak (Quercus hemisphaerica) 20"/20" DBH

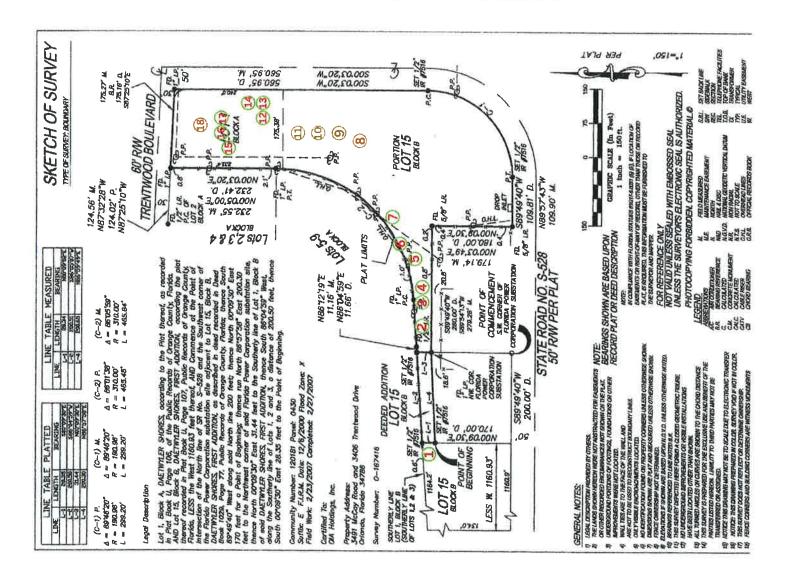
 Ear Tree (Enterolobium cyclocarpum) 21" DBH

 Live Oak (Quercus virginiana) 52" DBH

 Live Oak (Quercus virginiana) 30" DBH

 Cluster: Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus) 10" DBH

 Cluster: Ear Tree (Enterolobium cyclocarpum) / Laurel Oak (Quercus hemisphaerica) 14"/30" DBH



Tree Inventory

- Cabbage Palm (Sabor

- الاسكين (Oderum) 16"1/6" DBH (codom) من voiobium cyclocorpum) 21" DBH (ginono) 22" DBH (inlano) 30" DBH (inlano) 30"
 - Cluster: Ear Tree (Enterolobium cyclocorpus) 10" DBH
 Cluster: Ear Tree (Enterolobium cyclocorpum) / Laurel Oak (Quecluster: Live Oak (Queccus virginiana) 18" DBH
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