

POST-TRIMMING TREE REMEDIATION ARBORIST REPORT



The following is an arborist report for 190 Los Pinos Court, Coral Gables, Florida. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the condition of the canopies of 3 trees in the Right of Way (ROW). This report is not a risk assessment, but rather an assessment to determine if the trees have recovered post trimming. The One Tree Arborist LLC cannot be held liable for damage to the tree or damage caused by the tree. The owner has been informed of proper tree management and of any risk involving trees. Including safety during maintenance, and general risks involving having trees in close proximity to the property and people.

Methods: An on-site visual inspection at ground level was made on January 18th, 2024 to observe the trees. The size of the trees was measured as diameter at breast height (DBH), breast height being 4.5 feet above ground utilizing diameter measure tape. Canopy spread diameters were determined utilizing a distance measuring wheel where possible. Tree heights were estimated in feet. This report describes only 3 trees on site (located in the right of way of 190 Los Pinos Ct, see map above). This report incorporates photographic evidence captured by One Tree Arborist LLC, along with historical images sourced from Google Maps to visually estimate health condition of the tree in the past and present. Refer to arial plan above for location of the observed trees (marked with red circles.) The condition rating of the tree is described as Good, Moderate, or Poor. Please refer to ANSI A300 (Part 5)-2012: Management - Annex A-2 for an explanation of non-numeric condition ratings used herein.



Black Olives and Growing Habits

The existing Black Olive (*Bucida buceras*) trees in the ROW presented themselves as trees that grew to their full potential. The species is not Florida native, but in proper conditions with good maintenance can grow for many years. Black Olive trees are known to be very susceptible to disease and to be very brittle to wind. Any even small and seemingly insignificant damage can lead to future developed decay in these species, thus trimming practices have to be performed with care.

In city condition Black Olive Trees are known to reach an average canopy of 40ft in diameter, and height of 30-40ft. At 190 Los Pinos Ct these trees have been allowed to grow to their full potential. Original Landscape specialist have established the tree to have a raised canopy, thus removing lower branches. These canopy shape can require more frequent maintenance and has been continued through the years.

The images above are pre-trimming and have been sourced from Google street from Jan 2021. The estimated canopies of the trees #1, #2, and #3 were approximately 35-40FT.

Black Olive Tree #1 (NW corner of 190 Los Pinos Ct)



Health Condition

The Black Olive (*Bucida brucea*) has a dbh of 40 inch, 35ft high, and 32 ft of canopy. The tree has lifted canopy and a routine trimming has been performed recently. The overall tree health is "Good". The trees branches have been reduced to a shorter branch by removing a stem back to a lateral branch that is large enough to resist extensive dysfunction and decay behind the cut. These types of cuts are recognized as a safest and healthiest trimming cuts to be performed. Mature trees are very sensitive to large trimming and can stress after removal of a large portion of the canopy. Most common symptom of stress in trees is waterspouts (vigorous, usually, upright shoots developing from dormant buds on the trunk or large branches of a tree.) As visible on the image above the tree does not display signs of stress. The canopy size has remained large (30ft as measured) post trim.

Black Olive Tree #2 (NE corner of 190 Los Pinos Ct)



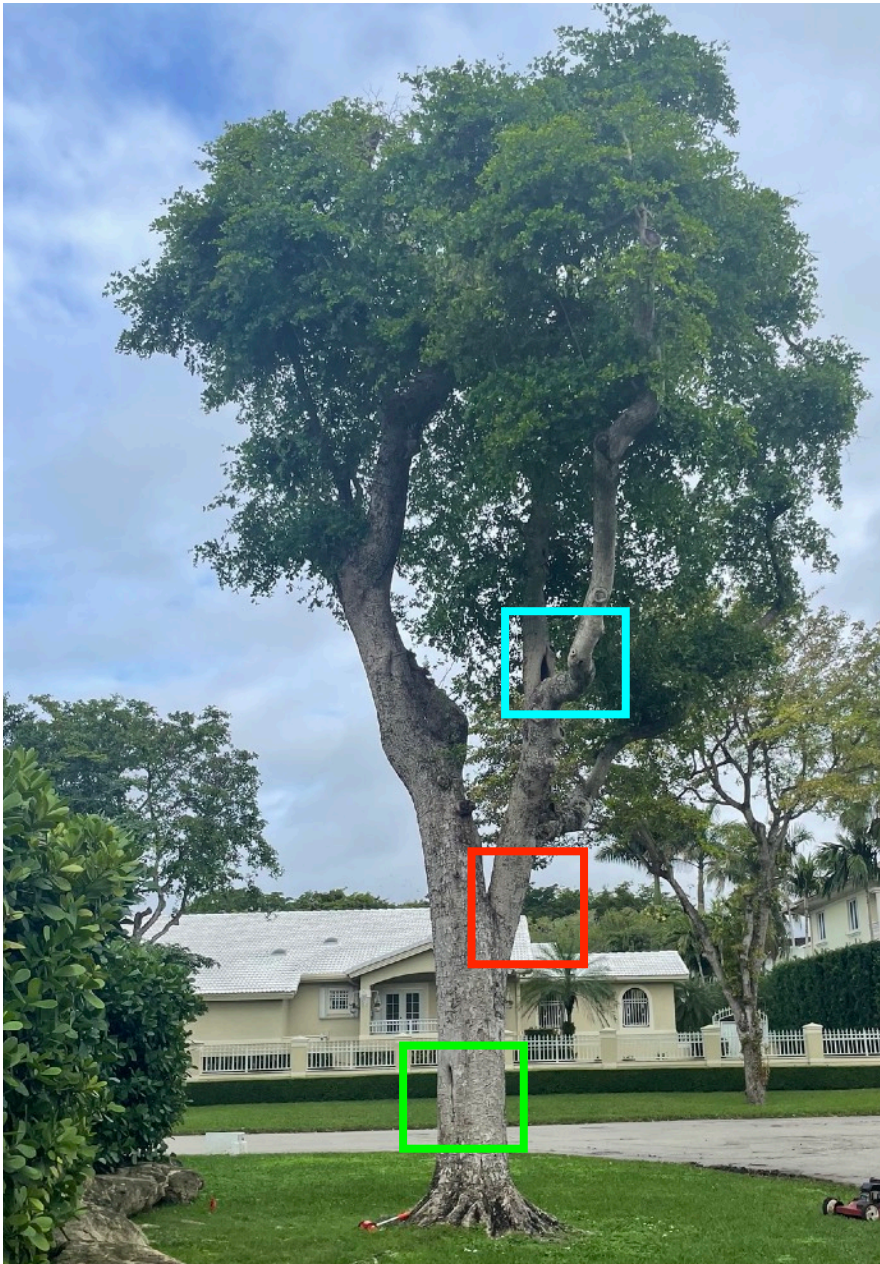
Health Condition

The Black Olive (*Bucida bucerus*) has a DBH of 42 inch, 40ft high, and 30 ft of canopy. The tree has lifted canopy and a routine trimming has been performed recently. The overall tree health is "Good". The trees branches have been reduced to a shorter branch by removing a stem back to a lateral branch that is large enough to resist extensive disfunction and decay behind the cut. These types of cuts are recognized as a safest and healthiest trimming cuts to be performed. Mature trees are very sensitive to large trimming and can stress after removal of a large portion of the canopy. Most common symptom of stress in trees is waterspouts (vigorous, usually, upright shoots developing from dormant buds on the trunk or large branches of a tree.) As visible on the image above the tree does not display signs of stress. The canopy size has remained large (30ft as measured) post trim.

Black Olive Tree #3 (NS corner of 190 Los Pinos Ct)

Overall Health

The Black Olive (*Bucida brucea*) has a DBH of 38 inch, 35ft high, and 28 ft of canopy. The tree has grown into a Y shape. Such tree growing shape is common but not preferred due to possible split between the codominant limbs. The tree has lifted canopy and a routine trimming has been performed recently. The overall tree health is "Moderate". The trees branches have been reduced to a shorter branch by removing a stem back to a lateral branch that is large enough to resist extensive disfunction and decay behind the cut. These types of cuts are recognized as a safest and healthiest trimming cuts to be performed. **The tree has some signs of decay, and such limbs were removed, resulting in less canopy remaining post trim.**



Mature trees are very sensitive to large trimming and can stress after removal of a large portion of the canopy. Most common symptom of stress in trees is waterspouts (vigorous, usually, upright shoots developing from dormant buds on the trunk or large branches of a tree.) As visible on the image above the tree does not display signs of stress post trim. The canopy size has remained medium (28ft as measured) post trim.

(The cyan, red, and green rectangles correspond to the zoom in images provided on the next page.)



Signs of Potential Internal Decay

In the images (left) the tree shows signs of internal decay and rot. The cyan arrow in the image (left top corner) points to an opening and decaying limb. This type of wounds usually occur due to a split and are common to Black Olive species. The open cavity poses some risk exposing xylem and phloem of the tree to the natural factors. This can result in the decay of structural wood. The red arrow in image (right top corner) points to the cavity between codominant limbs. This tree shape is more likely to decay and to split in the crotch angle. It is important to keep the Y split free of plants or debris to try to prevent any decomposing material accumulating there. The green arrow in the image (lower left

corner) shows an open cavity under the tree's bark. The cavity poses a potential risk of decay spreading through the xylem. The structural integrity of the xylem might have been compromised. The tree bark located around the cavity is showing signs of compartmentalization, a process in which the tree stops or slows down the decay. During the site visit the cavity was not showing signs of the presence of the possible indicators of the decay, the carpenter ants, or any fruiting bodies or fungus. Overall the tree has some degree of structural damage in the lower area and also has some structural damage in the upper limbs, which was partially addressed during the trimming. The tree's health is rated as Moderate after a level 2 assessment, but without a level 3 assessment there is no way to determine the extent of potential decay. The tree has been trimmed to maintain its canopy and to mitigate some probable causes for it to fail and damage any property. This tree requires a more attentive care and monitoring. It is advised to conduct regular sorrow maintenance of this tree, and if any branches develop visible decay it is recommended to mitigate such limbs.

Conclusion

The Black Olive tree's #1 and #2 health has NOT been significantly impacted due to trimming and has remained good. Tree #1 and #2 have healthy canopy and are in "Good" health standing, and seem to have successfully recovered the routine trimming. **The Black Olive #3 health is declining and the trimming performed had a mitigating affect** (reduced potential risk of failing of compromised limbs.) The Tree #3 is in "Moderate - Poor" health condition, that has remained same since before the trimming performed. In this case the trim was performed as remediation, and was done to enhance tree's health and remove rot in branches, which is typical for Black Olive species. As stated in the beginning of the document the average canopy of a full grown Black Olive tree in city conditions reaches approximately 40ft. **The canopies of the trees #1-2 range between 30-32ft after the routine trim, which constitutes to be approximate trim of a 20%. The canopy of the tree #3 is slightly under 20%, due to mitigating decaying limbs.**

Arborist Report Performed by,



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