



**APPLICATION FOR TREE REMOVAL CITY OF CRESCENT CITY, FLORIDA**

Permit Fee \$10.00

1. Owner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Property Appraiser's Tax Parcel Number of Subject Property:

\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. FILING INFORMATION**

Filing Fee: \$10.00

Received by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Paid: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. APPLICATION FILING RESPONSIBILITIES**

This application must be filed personally in the City Hall of Crescent City. Required fees must be paid at the time of filing.

**4. ALL COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED. (Print or Type)**

All permits will be issued in the name of the Applicant.

Applicant's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE PERMIT ISSUED: \_\_\_\_\_ ISSUED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**DISCLAIMER ISSUING OF THIS PERMIT DOES NOT RELEASE THE APPLICATION FROM OBTAINING ALL OTHER NECESSARY PERMITS**

(a) Any person wishing to obtain a permit to remove a tree shall make an application with City Tree Board on such form, as shall be prescribed. An application fee of ten (\$10.00) dollars is required unless the fee is waived by the Tree Board. No permits shall be issued for the removal of Champion Trees. (ORDINANCE No. 9010)

(b) The Tree Board shall review all applications for tree removal and determine what effect the removal will have upon the drainage, topography, natural resources, and ecology of the area and shall consider these factors in granting or denying an application.

(c) The Tree Board shall, within ten (10) working days of the filing of an application for tree removal, attempt to verify the information contained in the application and shall either approve or deny the application as to each regulated tree proposed to be removed or relocated.

(d) Special Permit Approval Considerations: The Tree Board may grant the application if it finds one or more of the criteria are met:

1. The tree an immediate safety hazard, either to persons who reasonably may be physically harmed by the tree, or to domestic animals, buildings or other constructions, or motor bicycle or pedestrian traffic. (The fee may be waived at the discretion of the Tree Board).
2. The tree is infected with an infestation of harmful insects or fungi that are not generally present on other trees of the species and may reasonably be expected to spread to other trees not so infested. (The fee may be waived at the discretion of the Tree Board.)
3. The tree, by its location, prevents reasonable use or development of the site, and no reasonable alternative to such use or development is possible.
4. The tree, by the normal growth of its branches or roots, is causing progressive damage to buildings or other structures and no reasonable correction or prevention is available other than the tree's removal. (The fee may be waived at the discretion of the Tree Board.)

As a condition of the granting of a permit, THE APPLICANT MAY BE REQUIRED TO RELOCATE THE TREE PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL OR REPLACE THE REMOVED TREES WITH OTHER TREES PLANTED ELSEWHERE ON THE SITE. Replacement trees may be required on a more than one-for-one basis if the replacement trees are smaller than the tree being removed: however, replacement trees shall not be required on more than a three-for-one basis. A TREE LIST DEVELOPED, AS PART OF THIS CHAPTER SHALL BE USED AS A REFERENCE FOR SELECTING REPLACEMENT TREES.

In all cases wherein this chapter shall require replacement of any tree, the replacement shall be made with replacement stock. REPLACEMENT STOCK IS HEREBY DEFINED AS ANY TREE CONTAINED ON THE REPLACEMENT STOCK LIST HAVING A HEIGHT OF AT LEAST EIGHT FEET AND A FLORIDA NURSERY GRADE NUMBER ONE OR BETTER. Survival of replacement stock will be guaranteed until the replacement stock meets with the definition of "tree" as defined in section 18.5-1. Replacement stock may be any of the trees listed on the approved tree list. (Ord. No. 9010, & 6, 12-13-90)

EDITOR'S NOTE • The replacement tree list referred to in this section is not printed in this chapter.

Common Name	Scientific Name	HT	Comm	Ents	20 yr	35 yr
Ash, White	Fraxinus Americana	100	D	1	40'	60'
Basswood	Tilia Caroliniana	90'	D F	1	40'	55'
Blackgum	Nyssa Sylvatica	90'	D	2C	25'	40'
Blackeye, Red	Aesculus Pavla	40'	D	0C	10'	15'
Bumella	Bumella Tenax or Langinosa	30'	E	1	10'	30'
Catalpa, Southern	Catalpa Bignonoides	60'	D	0 C	20'	30'
Cedar, Southern Red	Juniperus Silicicola	60'	E	1	20'	30'
Cherry - Laurel	Prunus Caroliniana	40'	E P	1	20'	20 -0
Crabapple	Malus Angustifolia	40'	D	0 C	20'	20 -0
Cypress, Bald	Taxodium Olstichum	100'	D M L	0	20'	30
Cypress, Pond	Taxodium Ascendens	90'	D M	0	15'	20'
Dogwood, Flowering	Cornus Florida	40'	D D S	1 C	25'	40'
Elm, Cedar	Ulmus Carssifolia	100'	D	1	30'	50'
Elm, Florida	Ulmus Americana Floridana	80'	D M	1	30'	50'

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Elm, Winged	Ulmus Alata	100'	D	1	40'	60'
Fringe Tree	Chlonanthus VlrgInlcus	30'	D	1 C	15'	25'
Hawthorn	Crataegus Spp.	30'	D	1 C	15'	25'
Holly, American	Ilex Opaca	50'	E	2 C	15'	25'
Holly, Dahoon	Ilex Cassine	40'	E M	2 C	15'	25'
Holly, East Palatka	Ilex x Attenuata "E. Palatka	50'	E	2 C	20'	35'
Holly, Savannah, etc.	Hex x Attenuata varieties	50'	E	2 C	20'	35'
Hop- Hornbeam	Ostrya VlrgInlana	40'	D	1	25'	40'
Hornbeam	Carplnus Carollnlana	40'	D M	1	25'	40'
Locust, Black	Robinia Pseudoacacia	60'	D D F	1 C	20'	35'
Locust, Honey	Gleditsia Trilacanthos	60'	E L	1 C	20'	35'
Magnolia, Southern	Magnolia Grandiflora	90'	D S	1 C	20'	35'
Magnolia, Ash	Magnolia Ashel	20	D	1 C	15'	25'
Maple, Florida	Barbatum (Florldanum)	60'	D M	1 C	25'	40'
Maple, Red	AcerRubrum	80'	D	1 C	25'	40'
Oak, Bluff (local)	Quercus Austrina	100'	E	2	30'	60'

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Oak, Live	Quercus Vlrglnlana Quercus	80'	D	3	45'	80'
Oak, Post	Stellata	80'	E	2	25'	40'
Oak, Sand Live	Quercus Gemlnata	60'	D F L	3	30'	50'
Oak, Shumard	Quercus Shumardil	100'	D L	2 C	30'	50'
Oak, Southern Red	Quercus Falcata	100'	D F L	2	30'	50'
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	Quercus Michauxll	100'	D	2	25'	40'
Oak, White	Quercus Alba	100'	E	2	20'	35'
Olive, Wlid	Oamanthus Americanus	40'	E	1	20'	30'
Palm, Cabbage	Sabal Palmetto	80'	E F	1	14'	12'
Pine, Longleaf	Plnua Palustrls	90'	E F	1	20'	30'
Pine, Pond	Plnus Serotlna	90'	E	1	15'	30'
Pine, Shortleaf	Plnus Echtnata	100'	E	1	15'	25'
Pine, Spruce	Plnus Glabra	100'	D I	1	15'	40'
Plum, American	Prunus Americana	30'	D IP	1 C	20'	30'
Plum, Wlid	P.Anguatlfollla or Umbellata	20'	D D	1 C	15'	25'
Redbud	Cercts Canadensla	30'	D	0 C	25'	30'

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Soapberry	Sapindus Margnatus	50'	S	1 C	25'	40'
Sparkleberry, Tree	Vaccinum Arboreum	20'	D BP	1 C	10'	15'
Sugarberry	Celtis Laevigata	100'	D D	1	45'	70'
Sycamore	Platanus Occidentalis	100'	D D	0	40'	60'
Tulip Tree	Liriodendron Tulipifera	100'	D	0	25'	40'
Tupelo, Ogeechee	Nyssa Ogeche	70'	D M	2	25'	40'
Tupelo, Swamp	Nyssa Sylvatica Biflora	100'	D M	2 C	25'	40'
Tupelo, Water	Nyssa Aquatica	100'	D M	2	25'	40'
Viburnum	Viburnum Obovatum	30'	S	1 C	15'	20'
Walnut, Black	Juglans Nigra	60'	D F	1	25'	40'
Waxmyrtle	Myrica Cerifera	30'	E BP	1	25'	0'

Legend for Comments Section

First Column Foliage	Second Column Soil Requirement	Third Column Special Problems	Fourth Column Wildlife value	Fifth Column Color	Sixth Column
D= deciduous.	D = well drained F = fertile	B = prone to stem breakage or windthrow	O= low or none	C = color from flowers, fruits, or foliage at some time of year	Ex = exotic (all other native)

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First Column Foliage	Second Column Soil Requirement	Third Column Special Problems	Fourth Column Wildlife value	Fifth Column Color	Sixth Column
S = semi-everg	M = Moist to wet	D = prone to disease problems	1 = moderate		
S = semi-everg		F = requires full sun	2= high		
		I = prone to Insect problems	3 = very high		
		L = large (10' or more) bed required			
		P =prolific reproduction (sucker or seed)			
		S = Requires some shade			
		T = toxic to humans			

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

When the crown at 35 years of age is O or is followed by -0, this means that this species commonly dies before reaching 35 years of age. The word (local) after the common name means that specimens derived from native Florida populations must be used. It is almost always best to use local seed sources for any species. The (rust res.) after Slash and Loblolly Pines means that sources of these species that are resistant to fusiform rust must be used. Similarly, if Mimosa is to be planted, wilt-resistant stock must be used. Trees requiring full sun or some shade or moist or fertile soil conditions may be planted only in such situations.

Trees already existing on the site that are preserved in good health during construction may be counted in the same manner as planted trees except for the following species which aggressively invade natural forests, causing damage to wildlife: Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum Camphora*), Chinese Tallow (*Sapium Sebiferum*), and Glossy Privet (*Ligustrum Lucidum*). Although not as aggressive as the preceding

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species, Mimosa (Albizia Julibrissin) can also cause problems by invading natural forests and should not be counted or planted on sites adjacent to nature parks or preserves. Also, tropical species not reliably cold hardy in Gainesville, such as Australian Pine, Queen Palm, and Silk Oak, do not count.

When planting pine trees, pot-bound specimens may not be used, and all the roots circling the sides and bottom of the container must be severed.

Diversity of plantings should be strived for, and in no case, should one species constitute more than 50% of planting. There are several reasons for this. One is to reduce the danger of having a disease wiped out a large percentage of the trees covered. Another is that the diversity of species provides a much better habitat for most kinds of wildlife. Finally, an overabundance of one species is visually monotonous and uninteresting.

No trees with a listed mature height of greater than 40' (' is used as an abbreviation of feet throughout the lists) may be planted within the right of way of overhead power lines.