THE CITY OF CRESCENT CITY FLORIDA

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 FILLING 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: _____

TREES **18. 5-6**

(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 is 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. (1lle 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 the 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 ANO A FLORIDA NURSERY GRADE NUMBER ONE OR BETTER. Survival of replacement stock will be guaranteed until the replacement stock meets 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)

Common Name	Scientific Name	HT	Comm	Ents	20 yr	35 yr
Ash, White	Fraxinus Americana	100	D	1	40'	60'
Basswood	Tilia Carollnlana	90'	D F	1	40'	55'
Blackgum	Nyssa Sylvatlca	90'	D	2C	25'	40'
Blckeye, Red	Aesculus Pavla	40'	D	0C	10'	15'
Bumella	Bumella Tenax or Langlnosa	30'	E	1	10'	30'
Catalpa, Southern	Catalpa Blgnonoldes	60'	D	O C	20'	30'
Cedar, Southern Red	Junlperus Slllclcola	60'	E	1	20'	30'
Cherry - Laurel	Prunus Carollnlana	40'	E P	1	20'	20 -0
Crabapple	Malus Angustlfolla	40'	D	O C	20'	20 -0
Cypress, Bald	Taxodlum Olstlchum	100'	D M L	0	20'	30
Cypress, Pond	Taxodlum Ascendens	90'	D M	0	15'	20'
Dogwood, Flowering	Cornus Florida	40'	D D S	1 C	25'	40'
Elm, Cedar	Ulmus Carsslfolla	100'	D	1	30'	50'

Elm, Florida	Ulmus Americana Florldana	80'	D M	1	30'	50'
Elm, Winged	Ulmus Alata	100'	D	1	40'	60'
Fringe Tree	Chlonanthus Vlrglnlcus	30'	D	1 C	15'	25'
Hawthorn	Crataegus Spp.	30'	D	1 C	15'	25'
Holly, American	llex Opaca	50'	E	2 C	15'	25'
Holly, Dahoon	llex Casslne	40'	E M	2 C	15'	25'
Holly, East Palatka	llex 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 Vlrglnlana	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	Gledltsla Trlacanthos	60'	E L	1 C	20'	35'
Magnolia, Southern	Magnolia Grandlflora	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'
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.Anguatlfolla or Umbellata	20'	D D	1 C	15'	25'
Redbud	Cercts Canadensla	30'	D	0 C	25'	30'
Soapberry	Saplndus Marglnatus	50'	S	1 C	25'	40'
Sparkleberry, Tree	Vaccinlum Arboreum	20'	D BP	1 C	10'	15'
Sugarberry	Celtls Laevlgata	100'	D D	1	45'	70
Sycamore	Platanus Occldentalls	100'	D D	0	40'	60'
Tulip Tree	Llrfodendron Tullplfera	100'	D	0	25'	40'
Tupelo, Ogeechee	Nyssa Ogeche	70'	D M	2	25'	40'
Tupelo, Swamp	Nyssa Sylvatlca Blflora	100'	D M	2 C	25'	40'
Tupelo, Water	Nyssa Aquaatlca	100'	D M	2	25'	40'
Viburnum	Viburnum Obovatum	30'	S	1 C	15'	20'
Walnut, Black	Juglans Nlgra	60'	D F	1	25'	40'
Waxmyrtle	Myrlca Cerlfera	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 Colum
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 natives)
First Column Foliage	Second Column Soil Requirement	Third Column Special Problems	Fourth Column Wildlife value	Fifth Column Color	Sixth Column
S = seml-everg	M = Moist to wet	D = prone to disease problems	1 = moderate		
S = seml-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, the 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 is 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

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 wipe 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 line