

SCPA (SELF-CERTIFYING PRIVATE ARBORIST) TREE EVALUATION REPORT

Submitted to:

Planning, Development & Design Coordination – Natural Resources

1400 N. Boulevard, 3rd Floor, Tampa, FL 33607

(813) 274-3100 #4 FAX (813) 259-1838

SCASubmittals@tampagov.net

Date of Evaluation:

SITE Address: (Includes City, State & Zip)		Record #:
Property Owner:		Phone:
Address of Owner: (If different from Site)		
Applicant/Agent:		Phone:

EVALUATION DATA

All Trees						Grand Trees Only		All Trees
Tree #	Offsite Tree (Y/N)	Species (Common Name)	Tree Type (PT/ST/GT)*	Condition & Risk Rating (A-F / 3-12)*	DBH (Inches)	Shortest Length Diameter (Feet)	Longest Length Diameter (Feet)	Damaging Structure (Y/N)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

*PT = Protected Tree, ST = Specimen Tree, GT = Grand Tree

*A = 100%, B = 90%, C = 75%, D = 40%, F = 0%

DETERMINATION

Proposed PRUNING is: ☐ Recommended ☐ Not Recommended ☐ N/A

Proposed REMOVAL is: ☐ Recommended ☐ Not Recommended ☐ N/A

GENERAL NOTES

Sketch

TREE REPLACEMENT BY TYPE

Tree Credits

Type 1: _____

Type 2: _____

Type 3: _____

Palms: _____

Tree Debits

Type 1: _____

Type 2: _____

Type 3: _____

Palms: _____

Mitigation

Type 1: _____

Type 2: _____

Type 3: _____

Palms: _____

REPORT SUBMITTED BY

SCA Name:

(print)

SCA Name: (signature)

DR

SCA Phone:

SCA Email:

ISA #

This form is for use by approved City of Tampa certified private arborists only.

All inspections are completed from ground level and are visual in nature, with occasional, simple wood soundings.

Refer to Chapter 27, Sec. 27-284.1.1 for tree and landscape regulations.

*See reverse for information on ratings. ✦ Hazard Ratings based on Mathey and Clark: Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas, 2nd Edition, 1994

RATING INFORMATION

Tree Condition Evaluation:
A tree's condition is determined from the average of the condition ratings established from the individual rating of the tree's roots, trunk, limb/branch structure, twigs and foliage. The condition ratings range from excellent to poor and are determined by a condition point system that weighs problems identified on each component of the tree. The condition point system is structured as follows: no apparent problem = A, minor problem = B, major problem = C, extreme problems = D and Dead = F

ROOTS

Condition =

- Root anchorage
- Restricted root system relative to canopy
- Mechanical Injury
- Girdling roots
- Compaction or water-logged roots
- Presence of insects or diseases

LIMB/ BRANCH STRUCTURE

Condition =

- Strong attachments, no included bark
- Free of decay and cavities
- Well-proportioned, good form
- Wound closure
- Dead limbs/epicormic sprouting
- Presence of insects and disease

TRUNK

Condition =

- Sound Bark and wood, no cavities
- Upright trunk (well-tapered)
- Included bark between co-dominant stems
- Mechanical or fire injury
- Cracks
- Swallowed or sunken area
- Presence of insects or disease

TWIGS

Condition =

- Shoot vigor compared to past 3-year growth
- Presence of weak or dead twigs
- Presence of insects and disease

FOLIAGE

Condition =

- Normal appearance (size, color, density)
- Nutrient deficiencies
- Herbicide, chemical injury symptoms
- Wilted or dead leaves
- Presence of insect and disease

Total Condition Rating:

TREE HAZARD EVALUATION FORM

Failure potential (4 points)

Failure potential identifies the most likely failure and rates the likelihood that the structural defects(s) will result in failure within the inspection period. Examples of ratings are:

1.

Low: defects are minor (e.g. dieback of twigs, small wounds with good wound-wood development).

2.

Medium: defects are present and obvious (e.g. cavity encompassing ten (10) to twenty-five (25) percent of the circumference of the trunk, co-dominant stems without included bark).

3.

High: numerous and/or significant defects present (e.g. cavity encompassing thirty (30) to fifty (50) percent of the circumference of the trunk, multiple pruning wounds with decay along a branch).

4.

Severe: defects are very severe (e.g. heart-rot decay conks along the main stem. Cavity encompassing more than fifty (50) percent of the trunk.

Size of defective part (4 points)

Size of defective part rates the size of the part most likely to fail. The larger the part that fails, the greater the potential for damage. Therefore, the size of the failure affects the hazard potential. Examples are:

1.

Most likely failure less than six (6) inches (fifteen (15) cm) in diameter.

2.

Most likely failure six (6) to eighteen (18) inches (fifteen (15) to forty-five (45) cm) in diameter.

3.

Most likely failure eighteen (18) to thirty (30) inches (forty-five (45) to seventy-five (75) cm) in diameter.

4.

Most likely failure greater than thirty (30) inches (seventy-five (75) cm) in diameter.

Target rating (4 points)

Target rating rates the use and occupancy of the area.

1.

Occasional use: (e.g. jogging/cycling trail).

2.

Intermittent use: (e.g. picnic area, day-use parking).

3.

Frequent-use secondary structure: (e.g. seasonal camping area, storage facilities).

4.

Constant-use, structures: (e.g., year-round use for a number of hours each day, residences).

The points in each category are added to obtain the overall hazard rating, with twelve (12) being the maximum value.
Hazard Rating = Failure Potential + Defective Size of Part + Target Rating

Hazard Rating = (Failure Pot.) + Defective Part Size + Target Rating =

The assignment of a rating is made with three (3) considerations in mind:

- Length of evaluation cycle
- Level of resolution required by the goals of the hazard management program
- Past history and rating

If records are not available and not employed in the process, then the rating reflects only one moment in time, rather than the long-term development of the tree. Ratings have only relative meaning (i.e., a tree rated an 11 has a greater hazard potential than one rated a 5). By definition, a tree rated a twelve (12) represents a significant hazard. But abating this hazard could be as simple as removing the target.