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August 3, 2026

Richard Alayon

135 San Lorenzo Ave Ste 820

Coral Gables, FL 33146

Folio- 20-5002-020-0060 9875 SW 69 Ct Miami, FL 33156

Tree Risk Assessment

At the request of Village of Pinecrest reviewer, due to Specimen Tree requiring double mitigation, I will provide a Risk Assessment. I will also provide Florida Grades and Standards grading due to 3 large ratio codominant below dbh at the time it was planted on property at **9875 SW 69 Ct, Miami, FL 33156**. Attached is Certified Arborist Tree Assessment Report and photos.

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	D.B.H./Dia.	Height	Canopy Value (Spread)	Condition	Description
2	Live Oak	Quercus virginiana	36"	45'	40'	Moderate	Multiple codominants at DBH DBH measured below codominant bulge at 2'ft height

The original property Inventory Report described Live Oak #2 as a multi-trunk tree, with a 36-inch DBH measured below the codominant stems at approximately 2 feet above grade.

The current codominant stems are as follows:

19-inch codominant: Oriented toward the residence. This stem has since been removed.

21-inch codominant: Oriented west, away from the residence and other identified targets.

25-inch codominant: This stem divides into three additional codominant stems. One of these stems, oriented toward the swimming pool, was previously cut at approximately 9'ft in height. A metal chain is present and appears to be girdling the remaining stub. This condition is likely contributing to, or has resulted in, internal decay within the stem.

The remaining codominant stem exhibits possible to probable likelihood of failure, with the residence located in close proximity and therefore representing a significant potential target.

Based on the current condition and structural characteristics of the remaining codominant stems, the tree should be evaluated based on its present structural condition and individual stem characteristics, rather than solely on the original 36-inch DBH measurement taken below the codominant union.

Tree Risk Assessment/ International Society of Arboriculture

QUALITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

Matrix 1, Likelihood Matrix

Matrix 2, Risk Rating Matrix

**Under normal and extreme weather conditions. EXCLUDING extreme weather/Hurricanes
Condition of concern- 25" Codominant that splits into two codominants at approx. 8'ft height**

TARGET-

Single Family Residence

Likelihood of Failure- POSSIBLE within 3 years - Under Normal or Severe Weather Condition
(Excluding Extreme weather/hurricane)

Likelihood of Impact- HIGH

Likelihood of Failure and Impact- SOMEWHAT LIKELY

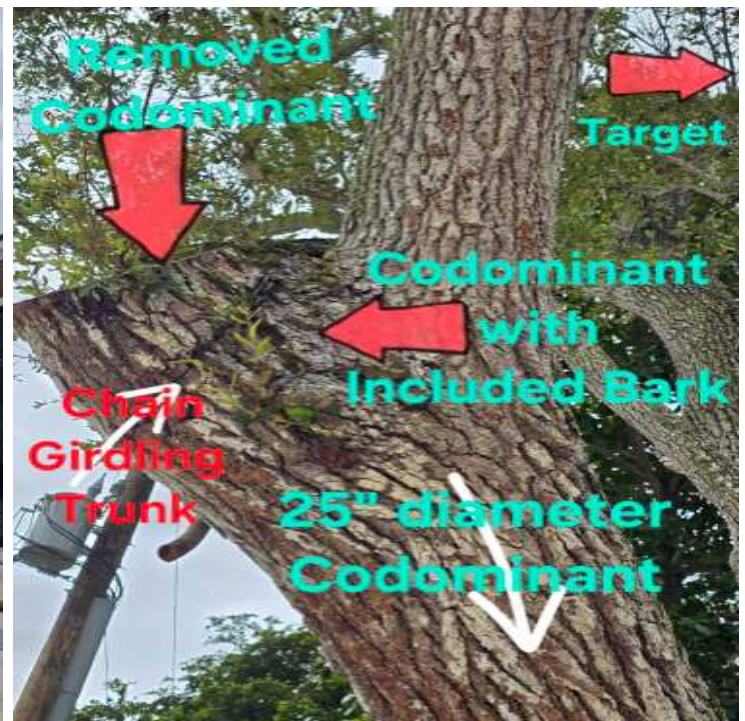
Consequences of Failure- SIGNIFICANT

Overall Tree Risk Rating- MODERATE

The following is from Florida Grades and Standards and it's meant to disqualified Live Oak Tree as a Specimen Tree

As previously mentioned, the tree consisted of 3 Codominants at dbh and would have been graded as a CULL, mainly due to codominants likelihood of failure, I would greatly appreciate removing #-2 Live Oak from Specimen classification.

As previously noted, the Live Oak consisted of multiple codominant stems at DBH. Based on the tree's structural condition and the likelihood of failure associated with the codominant stems, the tree would have been graded as a CULL*, rather than being considered a specimen-quality tree. For these reasons, and based on the applicable Florida Grades and Standards criteria, I respectfully request reconsideration of the specimen designation and removal of Live Oak #2 from the Specimen Tree classification.





Photos Taken:7-22-2026 by: Joe R. Rodriguez - ISA Certified Arborist FL0124-A

Should any additional information be required, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Joe R
Rodriguez

Digitally signed by Joe R
Rodriguez

Date: 2026.08.03 13:00:22
-04'00'

Joe R. Rodriguez

Arborcare, Inc.

ISA-Certified Arborist FL0124A /TRAQ

ASCA Member/ASCA Academy Graduate

LIAF-C.L.I. #171

Definition

Normal Weather-weather based on a location's average temperature, wind speed, and precipitation for the previous 30 years.

Severe weather- weather that has the potential to cause damage, including strong winds and storms.

Extreme weather- severe weather that is historically infrequent for the region and has the potential to cause devastating damage. Extreme events include blizzards, tornadoes, heavy accumulations of rain, snow, or ice, and tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons).

Cull- The trunk divides into three or more nearly equal-diameter trunks along the lower 1/2 of the trunk.