



TREE SURVEY AND FLAGGING GUIDELINES



❖ Tree Survey

All native trees in the construction area to be affected must be accounted for in a tree survey. All native trees 6 inches or greater diameter at breast height (dbh) in the affected area must be identified as follows:

- a. Tie flagging ribbon on each 6 inch or greater dbh tree.
- b. Number each tree ribbon with permanent marker
- c. List all flagged trees indicating tree number, tree size, and tree type.

❖ Flagging

In order to ensure that native vegetation that is to be preserved in place and not removed by mistake, flagging should be installed at the perimeter of all construction activity which will be taking place on-site.

- Flagging is crucial for two specific reasons:
 - 1) Contain the heavy machinery and related activity within the boundaries of construction, and
 - 2) Prevent the heavy equipment from entering the rootzone.
- Flagging should extend out at least to the dripline of the trees and include the associated native shrubs and groundcover. This will give guidance to the bulldozer operators during the initial land clearing. It will also protect existing native vegetation from encroachment by construction machinery and trucks during the building phase and mark the areas as inappropriate for the stockpiling of construction equipment and supplies.
- Changes in ground elevation which occur within this zone may also kill the trees – especially our native slash pines. When fill is added to the top of the soil, the supply of oxygen to the roots is decreased substantially and the trees are unable to survive. The damage may be seen immediately or the tree may take several months to die.