TREES IN CORAL SPRINGS

Australian Pine

Nuisance Tree
Bald Cypress

Buttressing Trunk

Cypress Cones

Cypress Knees

Bald Cypress

Native
Slash Pine

Native

Bark Scales

Slash Pine Trunk
Norfolk Island Pine

Nuisance Tree

Branch with needles
Gumbo Limbo

Native
LIVE OAK

NATIVE
Royal Palm
Native
Red Maple

Native
Mahogany

Native
Green Buttonwood
Native
Royal Poinciana

Native
Magnolia tree

Native
Come in many colors
Dormant in the winter

Crape Myrtle
Native
Silver Buttonwood

Native
Orange and White Geiger
Native
Yellow Cassia

Native
Pink and Purple Tabebuia
Native
Yellow Tabebuia - Dormant in the winter
Dohoon Holly
Native
Bald Cypress
Intended Street tree look for Coral Springs
Topped or Hatracked Trees 😞
Proper Pruning Principles

Hardwoods

Conifers

Defined terms—

- **Crown cleaning** — The selective removal of one or more of the following items: dead, dying or diseased branches, weak branches and watersprouts

- **Crown thinning** — The selective removal of branches to increase light penetration, air movement and to reduce weight

- **Crown raising** — The removal of the lower branches to provide clearance

- **Crown reduction or shaping** — Decrease the height and/or spread of a tree. Consideration should be given to the ability of the species to sustain this type of pruning

- **Vista pruning** — The selective thinning of framework limbs or specific areas of the crown to allow a view of an object from a predetermined spot

- **Crown restoration** — Should improve the structure, form and appearance of trees which have been severely headed, vandalized or storm damaged.
Root Barriers Installed
Six Steps in Hiring a Tree Trimmer

Beware of unlicensed tree trimmers, who may be cheaper, but often deliver poor quality work, resulting in greater long-term costs. To protect homeowners from amateur tree trimmers and ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community, the Broward County Board of County Commissioners passed an ordinance in 2000 requiring licensing for all commercial tree trimmers. Homeowners with hat-racked, unsightly or abused trees are subject to fines.

1. Get written estimates from different tree companies.

2. Verify the company’s occupational license.

3. Check the company’s insurance for property damage and personal liability. Call the insurance company to verify that the appropriate coverage is in effect.

4. Ask to see a copy of the company’s tree trimmer license and training card. Because some unlicensed companies may attempt to present false licenses or training cards, homeowners should familiarize themselves with the official tree trimmer license, certified arborist card and training certificate.

5. To verify a tree trimmer’s license, call the Permitting, Licensing, and Consumer Affairs Division at 954-765-4400, option 2.

6. For more information, visit broward.org/permittingandlicensing
MAINTENANCE GUIDE
TAKING CARE OF
YOUR NEW TREE

WATERING A NEW TREE IS CRUCIAL
• The tree should be watered immediately after it is planted.
• This watering should be thorough, causing any air pockets in the soil to collapse.
• The soil should be tamped down gently at this time to further assure the removal of air pockets.
• Be careful not to water your plant too often.
• Over-watering a tree can be just as deadly as not watering a tree at all.
• The best way to judge if a new planting needs water is to check the soil with your finger to see if it is dry.
• After the first few days of watering, the watering schedule should begin to decrease at steady increments.
• Switch to watering every other day, then every three days and finally once a week until the tree is no longer dependent on your watering.
• Decreasing your watering will force the plant’s roots to store more water as well as extend out further from the base of the tree.
• Smaller trees will require significantly less time to establish than larger trees and will require less hand watering over time.
• Most small plantings are established within three to six months from time of planting.

MULCH YOUR TREES TO RETAIN MOISTURE & NUTRIENTS IN THE SOIL
• Mulching is one of the best things you can do for your trees. A good “blanket” of mulch keeps water in and pests out.
• Keep two to three inches of mulch on your plant beds.
• Mulch twice per year to maintain depth.
• Leave a two inch buffer space between the edge of the mulch and tree trunk. If the mulch touches the tree, the moisture the mulch promotes may cause rot.
• Mulch to retain soil moisture, protect plants, and inhibit weed growth.

Mulch can be made of organic products or synthetics. It works by slowing the evaporation of water, which makes it a great conservation tool.
• Choose a sustainable variety of mulch such as mulch from pine straw, or eucalyptus. Mulch from trees is like a natural renewable resource that can be recycled into something useful.
• Avoid cypress mulch. While some is made from manufacturing waste, it is not easy to verify. To avoid potentially buying mulch from trees harvested off Florida's wetlands, it is best to avoid cypress mulch entirely.

FERTILIZER
Sandy South Florida soils allow nutrients to drain away from root systems quickly, so fertilizing can be a routine part of lawn care if done responsibly.
• While many plants and grasses can thrive without fertilizer, there are times when you will want to or need to fertilize. It is important to know when and how often to fertilize, as well as what type of fertilizer to use.
• A good general purpose landscape fertilizer is phosphorus-free and contains only 15 percent of both nitrogen and potassium.
• This will be printed on the fertilizer bag’s label as 15-0-15. The fertilizer should contain micronutrients, and one with 7.5 percent slow-release nitrogen is recommended. If phosphorus is necessary for lawn maintenance, the fertilizer should contain 0.2 percent or less as Fort Lauderdale soil is naturally high in phosphorus.
• When necessary based on soil condition, fertilizer application is recommended twice per year, once in spring and again in the fall.
• It should be applied at a rate of no more than one pound per thousand square feet.
• A good rule of thumb when applying fertilizer is “less is best” to protect the environment.

CONTROL PESTS
No one likes to be bitten, and your tree is no exception. Check your tree’s leaves and trunk regularly for signs of pests and disease. Powdery white deposits on the leaves, unusual sticky substances, holes and severe discoloration or drooping could all be signs of infestation. Consult a certified arborist immediately.
Broward County Tree License Info

**Certified Contractor's License**
Certified contractors may work anywhere in the state and must be recognized by all local jurisdictions.

- License number
- Licensure date
- Name of qualifier
- Company name
- Expiration date

**Registered Contractor's License**
A Registered contractor may work only in the local geographic area that issued the license.

- State
- Registration number
- Licensure date
- Company name
- Name of qualifier
- Expiration date

**County Certificate of Competency**
A County contractor may work only in the local geographic area that issued the license.

- County that issued the license
- Name of qualifier
- Trade
- Company name
- License number
- Expiration date
- Expiration date

**Local Business Tax Receipt**
Local Business Tax Receipt (formerly known as an Occupational License) is only a tax certificate and not enough to act as a contractor.

- Type of business
- Date
- Company name

**Certified Arborist Card**
This card is held by certified arborists who qualify companies for a Tree Trimmer License.

- Name of certified arborist
- Certificate number
- Expiration date
- Expiration date

**Tree Trimmer License**
License MUST be available for inspection at each worksite where tree trimming is being carried out.

- License number
- Expiration date
- Name and address of licensed company
- Name of qualifier

**Tree Trimmer Training Certificate**
At least one certificate holder must be available at each worksite where tree trimming is being carried out by a licensed company.

- Name of trained tree trimmer
- Date of course completion

**How to Obtain Tree Trimmer License**
1. Complete Tree Trimmer Training
   - Class A License
   - Class B License
2. Receive Proof of Training
3. Obtain a Tree Trimmer License Application Form
4. Submit the requested documentation
5. Receive your Tree Trimmer License
WIND TOLERANT TREES/PALMS

Large 35’+-Recommended
• Bald cypress
• Gumbo limbo
• Live oak
• Red bay
• Sabal palms
• Royal palms
• Magnolia
• Slash pine
• Wild tamarind

Medium 15’-34’
• Sabal palms
• Geiger trees
• Pigeon plum
• Satin leaf
• Black ironwood
• Thatch palm
• Crape myrtle
• Mango

Shrubs
• Cocoplum
• Viburnum species
• Jamican caper
• Ixora nora grant
• Saw palmetto
DORMANT TREES IN THE WINTER
NO LEAVES COULD LOOK DEAD

- Red Maple
- Bald Cypress
- Tabebuia
- Royal Poinciana
- Crape Myrtle
Worst Performers in Storms

- Ficus
- Australian Pine
- Bischofia
- Carrotwood
- Cassia
- Earleaf Acacia
- Melaleuca
- Norfolk Island Pine
- Pongam
- Queen Crape Myrtle
- Yellow Tabuia
Three palms equal one tree except when using Bismarck palm.
Three palms equal one tree except when using Royal palm.
Three palms equal one tree except when using Canary species
Still need (3) palms to equal (1) tree.
Proper staking for new installation of a tree or palm