

CHAPTER 406. - NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES PROTECTION

ARTICLE II. - TREES AND NATIVE VEGETATION

Sec. 406.09. - Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to implement policies contained in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan to preserve, protect, and enhance the quality and quantity of the County's tree canopy while balancing the need for development and improvement of property.~~encourage the proliferation of trees and native vegetative cover within Alachua County, as well as relocation or replacement where necessary, and to control and eliminate invasive non-native species.~~ Protection of trees and native vegetation is intended to promote carbon dioxide absorption, oxygen production, dust filtration, reduction of wind, noise, and glare, soil stabilization and enrichment, erosion prevention, surface drainage improvement and aquifer recharge, water pollution reduction, wildlife habitat, energy conservation, temperature moderation, the economic enhancement of improved and vacant lands, scenic beauty, quality of life, and the health, safety, welfare and well-being of the community.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05)

Sec. 406.10. - Applicability.

(a) Regulated trees include champion trees, heritage trees, woody native tree species eight inches or more in diameter at breast height (dbh), specimen trees and those small specimen trees identified on Table 406.16.1 that are of significant value to the natural system. Additional requirements are included in other portions of this ULDC, including but not limited to the special area studies, activity centers and special planning districts in chapter 405, ~~and for single family lots two acres or less.~~

(b) Except as specifically provided in this chapter, all land clearing and regulated tree removal in all land uses and zoning districts shall be prohibited without prior approval.

~~(c) Regulated trees shall not be removed after the issuance of a certificate of occupancy without securing another permit.~~

~~(d)~~ Existing native vegetation on a development site shall be protected in accordance with the following requirements in this ULDC:

- (1) Provision of open space in accordance with article V of chapter 407;
- (2) Protection of significant plant and wildlife habitat in accordance with article III of this chapter;
- (3) Protection of all other conservation and preservation areas as identified in this chapter; and
- (4) Protections required by an adopted special area plan as identified in chapter 405 of this ULDC.

~~(e)~~ The planting of non-native vegetation listed in F.A.C. 5B-64.011, Prohibited Aquatic Plants, and F.A.C. 5B-57.007, Noxious Weed List, shall be prohibited. The planting of non-native vegetation listed in Table 406.16.2 shall be discouraged. The removal or control of all non-native invasive species shall be encouraged where not required by this section.

(f) For the purposes of this section, a qualified professional includes a landscape architect, or environmental professional, or arborist.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12)

Sec. 406.11. - Exemptions.

~~(a) Residential lots two acres or less. Residential lots two acres or less in gross size shall be exempt from the provisions of this article, provided that no champion or heritage trees shall be removed. All regulated trees and native vegetation identified for protection on lots subject to a previously approved development plan, plat, special area study, or preservation buffer overlay shall be retained. Dangerous Trees. Consistent with Florida Statutes 163.045, If a property owner obtains documentation from an arborist certified by the International Society for Arboriculture or a Florida licensed landscape architect that a tree presents a danger to persons or property, no notice, application, approval, permit, fee or mitigation for the pruning, trimming, or removal of a tree on property with an existing residential structure is required.~~

(b) *Agricultural and silvicultural activities.* For purposes of this section, clearing and replanting or reestablishment of vegetation for bona fide agricultural purposes (including bona fide forestry) shall be exempt subject to the following provisions:

(1) Activities shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and water management district best management practices, and verified in accordance with section 406.05(c).

(2) Permit exemption shall not apply to the following:

a. The removal of champion trees.

b. For bona fide agricultural purposes other than forestry, the removal of heritage trees within 50 feet of property ownership boundaries or within 100 feet of all publicly owned parks.

(c) *Development plan exemptions.* Utility scale (> 5 megawatt) solar facilities, rural/ag unpaved subdivisions, and family homestead subdivisions shall be exempt from the requirements of 406.12(a)(4) and 407.41(n) that require 30 percent of the site to be under mature canopy in 20 years.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12; Ord. No. 2017-15, § 2(Exh. A), 9-26-17; Ord. No. 2018-23, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-18)

Sec. 406.12. - Tree Protection Standards ~~Permitting~~.

A tree removal permit is required for the removal of trees and alteration of associated native vegetation as set forth below provided that the County determines that there are no significant adverse environmental impacts.

(a) *Development applications.* All development applications including those for single-family residences on lots greater than two acres shall be subject to the permit conditions requirements for tree removal set forth below.

~~(1) Applicants for development plans shall be required to have a pre-design on-site meeting with the county forester/landscape inspector, codes enforcement director, or their designee, to locate any regulated trees and to discuss protection methods for retention or relocation.~~

~~(12) Removal or eradication of prohibited and discouraged non-native vegetation, identified in subsection 406.10(e) shall be completed for the entire parcel concurrent with the permitted tree removal and prior to final inspection unless a phasing plan has been approved in writing by the county. This requirement shall not apply for an application involving one single-family residence.~~

~~(32) Development plans and subdivision plats shall be designed such that a minimum of 20 percent of the tree canopy shown on the most recent aerials of the property available at the time of the application is retained. Traditional neighborhood transit oriented developments approved pursuant to Chapter 407, Article VII and cottage neighborhoods approved pursuant to Chapter 407, Article XVI shall be designed such that a minimum of five percent of the tree canopy shown on the most recent aerials of the property available at the time of application is retained. The minimum tree canopy retained shall incorporate each regulated tree and associated native vegetation within the area of the drip line in its original location-. Where the applicant demonstrates sufficient protection, the required minimum undisturbed area surrounding an individual tree may be reduced with County approval, taking into consideration the type of activity, and the species, health, and location of trees and native vegetation within the landscape.~~

~~(3) In determining the minimum canopy, priority shall be given to preserving non-invasive trees that exhibit a combination of the following characteristics:~~

- ~~a. Are located within Conservation Management Areas required for preservation by this ULDC.~~
- ~~b. Are high quality champion, heritage, and specimen trees. High quality trees are long lived species and individuals which are disease and insect resistant and have strong branching and root patterns.~~
- ~~c. Help to create, provide, or extend connectivity or linkages to other natural areas in the form of tree and vegetation corridors.~~
- ~~d. Exist in natural groupings.~~
- ~~e. Complement the project design including enhancement of the architecture, landscape architecture, and streetscape appearance.~~
- ~~f. Are located in required buffer areas.~~
- ~~g. Screen unpleasant views or augment desirable views.~~
- ~~h. Provide shade to structures, areas, or activities within or associated with the development.~~

(4) Development plans shall be designed such that 30 percent or more of the site will be under mature canopy within 20 years. Existing pine tree canopy may be counted toward the future canopy requirements if it is part of the best quality canopy on the site. For the purposes of demonstrating this canopy coverage, a residential development may count up to 400 square feet of canopy coverage per platted lot where it can be demonstrated that a homeowner's association will require the planting and maintenance of trees on lots. In such case, the development plan shall include a list of trees that may be planted to satisfy the requirement.

~~(5) Development plans shall incorporate each regulated tree and associated native vegetation within the area of the drip line in its original location to the greatest extent possible. In creating a plan to minimize the removal of regulated trees and associated native vegetation, consideration shall be given to preserving non-invasive trees that exhibit the following characteristics.~~

- ~~a. Are located within regulated natural resource areas or significant habitat which may be protected as conservation management areas.~~
- ~~b. Help to create, provide, or extend connectivity or linkages to other natural areas in the form of tree and vegetation corridors.~~
- ~~c. Are champion, heritage, specimen trees, or small specimen trees listed in Table 406.16.1.~~
- ~~d. Exist in natural groupings.~~
- ~~e. Complement the project design including enhancement of the architecture, landscape architecture, and streetscape appearance.~~
- ~~f. Are located in required buffer areas.~~
- ~~g. Screen unpleasant views or augment desirable views.~~
- ~~h. Provide shade to structures, areas, or activities within or associated with the lot.~~
- ~~i. Complement stormwater design.~~
- ~~j. Are disease and insect resistant.~~
- ~~k. Have strong branching and root patterns.~~

~~(b) *Additional permit conditions* Other tree removal. A tree removal permit may also be issued for the removal of regulated trees in the following circumstances, provided the county determines that there will be no significant adverse environmental impacts.~~

(1) Tree is under attack from 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 trees not so infested.

(2) Tree constitutes an immediate safety hazard, either to persons or to domestic animals, or to buildings, or to other constructions, or to motor, or bicycle, or pedestrian traffic.

(3) Tree that, by the normal growth of its branches or roots, is causing progressive damage to buildings or structures, where no reasonable correction or prevention is available other than removal.

(c) Single family lots. All development activity shall be subject to the requirements for tree removal set forth below. A tree removal permit may be issued for development activity on a lot of record where the tree has not been calculated for canopy under 406.12(4).

(1) A tree removal permit and any associated mitigation are not required on single family lots one acre or less provided no champion and heritage trees are removed and all other ULDC requirements are met. If a heritage tree is proposed to be removed, a tree permit is required per the requirements of 406.12(c)2-3.

(2) Regulated trees less than 20 inches shall not require mitigation provided their removal is restricted to an area of no more than an acre and in a location approved by the County. If an area greater than one acre is proposed to be cleared, applicants shall submit a tree survey and a tree protection plan demonstrating that no heritage trees are impacted in the acreage beyond the one acre allowance and that the plan complies with all other applicable ULDC requirements.

(3) Replacement mitigation shall not exceed a ratio of one replacement tree for the removal of each heritage tree for construction of a residence or accessory structure where the lot will remain at least 80% under canopy. For heritage trees removed on properties that will remain less than 80% under canopy, replacement mitigation shall be provided per Table 406.15.

406.12.5 Application requirements

Application requirements. At the time of permit application, and prior to any land clearing or alteration, all applicants for a tree removal permit shall submit information necessary to fully understand the extent, nature and potential impacts of the proposed project.

(a) Permit applications. The following information shall be required for all permit applications involving the removal of regulated trees:

(1) A completed application signed by the parcel owner or legally authorized agent of the parcel owner, including the name, address and telephone number of the property owner and of the applicant, if other than the property owner.

(2) Parcel information including street address, parcel number, and location map as necessary.

(3) Description of project, identification of location and extent of all areas proposed for tree removal or clearing of areas of associated native vegetation, including offsite areas such as water, sewer or utility easements, and methods to be used for removal.

~~d(4)- A notarized affidavit from all property owners may be required- with a permit application.~~

~~(2a) Development plan approval.~~ In addition to the common application requirements in article II, Common Development Application Elements, chapter 402, the following ~~information~~ shall be required with applications for development plan approval:

~~a. The development plan shall be overlain on an aerial photograph from which the initial canopy is calculated. Initial canopy shall not be estimated from the tree diameter unless the crown of an individual tree cannot be determined from the aerial. If the crown size is estimated, crown diameter shall be calculated by attributing one foot of radius credit for each inch of trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet above grade.;~~

~~b.(1) A development plan or survey, where applicable, showing all easements (both plan view and cross-sectional view sketches may be required);~~

~~c. Identification of the type and location of native vegetation in the vicinity of, and likely to be affected by the project;~~

~~d. A vegetation plan which graphically depicts the location and field tag number for each native tree to remain undisturbed on the parcel during construction; the vegetation plan may also be required to be incorporated as a feature of a development plan;~~

~~e. A numbered tabular list of all regulated native trees surveyed by a licensed landscape architect, or arborist, or similarly qualified professional, indicating the species of tree, the diameter at breast height, and whether the parcel owner proposes to keep the tree in place, relocate it, remove it or mitigate for its removal; and~~

~~(2). Prior to Preliminary Development Plan submittal, the applicant shall schedule a Pre-design onsite meeting with county staff. A tree survey which graphically depicts the location, field tag number, species, and diameter (DBH) of each regulated tree shall be submitted in advance of the pre-design onsite meeting.~~

~~(3)The Preliminary Development Plan shall include a tree report that includes a list of all trees evaluated at the pre-design onsite meeting including the tag number, species of tree, diameter (DBH), rating number assigned by arborist, and any mitigation that would be required if the tree is removed.~~

~~(4) The Preliminary Development Plan shall include a recent aerial with tree canopy outlines clearly delineated, and tree survey overlaid showing location of each tree with tag number and the rating number assigned by arborist at the pre-design onsite meeting. Calculation of the initial tree canopy based on aerial, survey data, or other acceptable methods approved by the county.~~

~~f. Location, extent, and calculation of the initial tree canopy based on aerial photographs, survey data, or other acceptable methods approved by the county. In identifying and calculating tree canopy, that portion of -tree canopy extending -outside a property line from a tree within the proposed development shall not be included in the calculation of the site's tree canopy. Conversely, the portion of the canopy from a tree on an adjacent property that extends into the site shall be included in the calculation of the site's tree canopy. Planted pine silviculture canopy shall not be included in the calculation of initial tree canopy.~~

(5) The Preliminary Development Plan shall include a concept plan overlaid on the submittal described above in 407.12.5(d) with a graphic indication of each tree proposed for removal and calculation of tree canopy proposed to be removed and retained.

(6) The Final Development Plan shall include a Demolition Plan at a scale not to exceed 1"=60' with development plan overlaid on tree canopy outlines, location of each tree and tag number, graphic indication of each tree proposed for removal, and location of proposed tree barricades and silt fencing.

(7) The Final Development Plan shall include a Tree Canopy Preservation Plan with development plan overlaid on tree canopy outlines, location of each tree, and calculation of the initial tree canopy based on aerial, survey data, or other acceptable methods approved by the county, and calculation of tree canopy proposed to be removed and retained.

(8) The Final Development Plan shall include a Tree Mitigation Plan with numbered tabular list of all regulated trees surveyed indicating the field tag number, species, and diameter (DBH), whether the tree is proposed to remain or be removed, any mitigation required for its removal, and calculation of total amount of required and proposed mitigation.

(d) *Physical protection during construction.*

(1) *Undisturbed area.* The area to be protected shall be equal to the area of the drip line of the tree unless the County determines that another area is more appropriate due to the unique nature of the growth habit of the tree or unique site conditions. The undisturbed area shall not exceed 2 feet diameter of protection for every inch of diameter at breast height.

(2) *Reduction of minimum undisturbed area.* Where the applicant demonstrates sufficient protection, the required minimum undisturbed area may be reduced with county approval, taking into consideration the type of activity, and the species, health, and location of trees and native vegetation within the landscape.

(3) *Barrier placement and usage.*

a. Any required protection area within 50 feet of any ~~construction~~development activity or area used for storage of construction materials shall be enclosed within a protective barrier to limit access to the protected area, prevent the compaction of soil and the destruction or damage of the trees.

b. Prior to any ~~construction~~development activity, the installation of the barriers shall be approved by the ~~county~~County forester/landscape inspector.

c. The protective barriers shall not be relocated without the approval of the ~~county~~County forester/landscape inspector.

d. The protective barriers shall remain in place and intact until construction is completed.

e. Silt fencing, when required, shall be placed on the development side of any required tree barricading.

(4) *Barrier construction.*

a. The posts shall be wood posts, angle iron fence posts, or other post material of equivalent size and strength.

b. The posts shall be placed not more than twelve feet apart, and implanted deeply enough in the ground to be stable with at least three feet of the post visible above the ground.

c. The posts shall be linked together by a brightly colored net fence fabric.

d. The barrier shall not be located in such a way as to cause harm to the protected vegetation.

(5) *Alternative fencing requirement.* The county may require alternative fencing materials, such as chain link fencing, on a case by case basis where additional protection is necessary due to intensity of ~~construction~~development activity, vulnerability of trees or native vegetation to be protected, or similar circumstance.

(6) *Restrictions within the undisturbed areas.*

a. All construction activities shall be prohibited within the undisturbed area including all digging, trenching, construction lay-down areas, placement of hazardous materials, including fuels and solvents, placement of fill or soils, and parking of construction vehicles or employee vehicles.

b. No attachments or wires other than those of a protective and non damaging nature shall be attached to any tree.

c. No grade changes shall be made within any undisturbed area without prior approval of the ~~county~~County forester/landscape inspector. If a grade change is made and roots larger than one inch in diameter are damaged or exposed, they shall be cut cleanly and re-covered with soil.

d. Landscape preparation in the undisturbed area shall be ~~prohibited~~limited to shallow discing of the area. Discing shall be limited to a depth of two inches unless specifically approved otherwise by the ~~County Forester/Landscape Inspector~~. Landscaping shall be limited to placement of sod, mulch, or other ground covers.

(7) *Repair of damage.* Trees that have been destroyed or received major damage during construction shall be replaced prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, in accordance with section 406.15.

~~(ed)~~ *Removal for protection of health, safety and welfare.* For the immediate protection of the health, safety, or welfare of the public, trees may be removed by a utility or other public entity without obtaining a permit ~~in advance. However, the property owner or its authorized agent must file a permit application during the next work day. Permit approval shall be granted, provided the trees removed are mitigated in accordance with this ULDC.~~

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 10-16, § 2(Exh. A), 8-10-10; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12; Ord. No. 2018-10, § 2(Exh. A), 3-13-18)

Sec. 406.13. - Relocation, replacement, ~~and mitigation~~ and additional retention options ~~required~~.

Relocation, replacement, or mitigation shall be required for the alteration of regulated trees as set forth below.

(a) *Relocation.*

(1) A regulated tree may be relocated if there is no reasonable alternative that allows incorporation of the tree into the parcel design, as determined by the project's landscape architect in consultation with the county forester/landscaping inspector. Trees that are successfully relocated due not require mitigation.

~~The preferred response to alteration of regulated trees shall be on-site relocation.~~

(2) ~~A regulated tree may be relocated if there is no reasonable alternative that allows incorporation of the tree into the parcel design, as determined by the project's landscape architect in consultation with the county forester/landscaping inspector. However, if it is determined by the County that the long term survival of a tree selected to be relocated is questionable, due to size, species or other factors, that tree shall be subject to the mitigation requirements of this Article.~~

(3) The parcel owner shall provide irrigation, mulch, and other practical means to ensure survival of any relocated tree. If a relocated tree does not survive within a period of ~~two~~three years, it shall be replaced with a native tree of similar size.

(b) *Mitigation by replacement.*

(1) ~~If a regulated heritage tree cannot be retained or relocated, the parcel owner shall install replacement plantings using preferred native species appropriate for the historic or current site conditions, subject to the following.~~

(2) Replacement of regulated trees 8 inches and less than 20 inches diameter at breast height (dbh), except those trees listed in (3) below, shall be at a ratio of one tree replaced for every tree removed.

(3) Replacement of regulated trees greater than or equal to 20 inches diameter at four and a half feet above ground level, other than laurel oaks and water oak trees listed in 40713(b)4, shall be replaced with native trees with a cumulative diameter of stems greater than or equal to the diameter of the tree being replaced at the rates found in Table 406.15.

~~At the determination of the county forester/landscape inspector, replacement trees for heritage trees found to be of suboptimal health, habit or condition, or for the abundant species of loblolly pine, slash pine and sweetgum, may not be required on an inch-for-inch basis but shall be at a replacement ratio of no less than 1:1 using preferred native species. Laurel Oaks and Water Oaks greater than 20 inches shall be replaced at a ratio of 1:1 using preferred native species.~~

Table 406.15: Heritage Tree Replacement Rate

<u>DBH of tree to be replaced</u>	<u>Replacement Rate</u>
<u>20"-29"</u>	<u>Replacement 1" for 1"</u>
<u>30"-39"</u>	<u>Replacement above plus 1.5" for every inch between 30"-39"</u>
<u>40"-60"</u>	<u>Replacement above plus 3" for every inch between 40"-60"</u>
<u>60" +</u>	<u>Replacement above plus 4" for every inch 60" and above</u>

~~(4) Replacement of regulated trees greater than or equal to 20 inches diameter at four and a half feet above ground level, other than laurel oaks and water oaks, shall be replaced with native trees with cumulative diameter of stems greater than or equal to the diameter of the tree being replaced.~~

~~(64) At the determination of the county forester/landscape inspector, County, replacement trees for heritage trees found to be of suboptimal health, habit or condition, are a danger to persons or property, or for the abundant species of loblolly pine, slash pine and sweetgum, may not be required on an inch-for-inch basis but shall be at a replacement ratio of no less than 1:1 one tree replaced for every tree removed, using preferred native species, appropriate for the historic or current site conditions. Laurel Oaks and Water Oaks greater than 2030 inches shall be replaced at a ratio of 1:1 one tree replaced for every tree removed, using preferred native species, appropriate for the historic or current site conditions.~~

~~(5) --All efforts should be made to retain regulated trees, beyond the requirements of 406.12(a)3, even if protection to the entire dripline is not feasible. Where the applicant demonstrates sufficient protection, the required minimum undisturbed area of trees exceeding the requirements of 406.12(a)3 may be reduced with county approval, taking into consideration the type of activity, and the species, health, and location of trees and native vegetation within the landscape. For those retained trees where impacts to the dripline are approved, replacement trees shall be required at half the rate of the requirements in 406.13(1)-406.13(2).~~

~~(35)~~ Replacement trees shall be at least ten feet in height, two caliper inches and shall consist of native vegetation, indigenous to the area, and be Florida Grade No. 1 or better in quality according to the current, most recent edition of "Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants", 2nd edition, published by

the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, and available from the Florida Nursery, Growers, and Landscape Association (FNGLA). Nursery invoices or labels shall clearly specify that Grade #1 or better were purchased and installed on the site. Smaller replacement trees may be used on sites where the County determines that it is more appropriate due to site conditions and increased likelihood of successful establishment.

~~(45)~~ At least 50 percent of the trees planted as mitigation for the removal of native heritage trees shall be the same species as the trees removed, provided that the mitigation tree is locally available. Where species removed are deemed problematic, such as water oaks, laurel oaks, and loblolly pines, they may be replaced by preferred native species. At the discretion of the County, mitigation for the removal of native heritage trees shall be with preferred native tree species appropriate for the historic or current site conditions.

~~(56)~~ Native trees identified in section 407.50 of this ULDC that are planted to meet the requirements for landscaping in Article IV of Chapter 407 may count toward total mitigation requirements for tree replacement.

~~(67)~~ If on-site planting is not feasible due to physical constraints such as limited space or unsuitable soils, off-site replacement may be allowed on a location approved by the County. ~~public lands, within common areas or native upland areas.~~

~~(78)~~ Monitoring time frames shall be established for mitigation and replacement trees, as needed.

(c) *Mitigation by fee in lieu payment.*

(1) If relocation or mitigation by replacement are not feasible, a fee may be paid to Alachua County in lieu of replacement planting prior to issuance of a County Construction Permit.

(2) Replacement trees may be satisfied by a fee-in-lieu payment to the county for the purchase and relocation of a like tree. The payment amount shall be in the fee schedule and based on the average cost of the purchase, installation and maintenance for one year of an equivalent number of replacement trees or actual cost of removing and replanting regulated trees.

~~(89)~~ Planted palms shall only receive two inches of mitigation credit for each palm planted.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12)

Sec. 406.14. - Reserved.

Editor's note— Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), adopted Oct. 9, 2012, repealed former § 406.14 in its entirety which pertained to time frames for mitigation or restoration and derived from Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, adopted Dec. 8, 2005.

Sec. 406.15. - Unauthorized removal.

When regulated trees are removed or damaged without a permit, or when trees that were to be preserved in place or relocated are damaged or destroyed during activities conducted with a permit, they shall be replaced at double the rate identified in section 406.13 ~~for heritage trees, and at the rate shown below in Table 406.15.1 for all other regulated trees.~~

Diameter at Breast Height	Number of Replacement Trees
>17 inches to 20 inches	6
>14 inches to 17 inches	5
>11 inches to 14 inches	4
>8 inches to 11 inches	3
Small specimen trees Less than 8 inches	2

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12)

Sec. 406.16. - Tree lists.

(a) ~~Small-Specimen tree list.~~ The list of trees identified in Table 406.16.1 includes ~~those specimen and~~ small specimen trees identified by the County to be of notable interest or high value for their species because of their age, size, condition, historic habitat association and/or uniqueness. ~~As part of the development review process, p~~Protection of these species through preservation, ~~or relocation, or~~ replacement will be determined on a tree-by-tree basis by the County forester/landscapeing inspector.

(b) *Discouraged non-native vegetation list.* The list of non-native vegetation identified in Table 406.16.2 includes those species for which planting is discouraged in addition to the prohibited species identified in section 406.10(e).

Table 406.16.1

Small-Specimen Tree List- specimen status shall apply to any size tree unless otherwise specified below.

<u>Specimen Tree List</u>	-	-
<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>dbh</u>
<u>Acer negundo</u>	<u>Boxelder maple</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Acer rubrum</u>	<u>Red maple</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Acer saccharinum</u>	<u>Silver maple</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Acer saccharum subsp. floridanum</u>	<u>Florida maple</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Aesculus pavia</u>	<u>Red buckeye</u>	<u>5"</u>

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<u>Alnus serrulata</u>	<u>Hazel alder</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Aralia spinosa</u>	<u>Devil's-walkingstick</u>	<u>3"</u>
<u>Betula nigra</u>	<u>River birch</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>	<u>American hornbeam</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Carya aquatica</u>	<u>Water hickory</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Carya cordiformis</u>	<u>Bitternut hickory</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Carya floridana</u>	<u>Scrub hickory</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Carya glabra</u>	<u>Pignut hickory</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Carya tomentosa</u>	<u>Mockernut hickory</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Castanea pumila</u>	<u>Florida chinquapin</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Catalpa bignonioides</u>	<u>Southern catalpa</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Celtis laevigata</u>	<u>Sugarberry</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>	<u>Buttonbush</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Cercis canadensis</u>	<u>Redbud</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u>	<u>Atlantic white cedar</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Chionanthus virginicus</u>	<u>White fringe tree</u>	<u>3"</u>
<u>Cliftonia monophylla</u>	<u>Black titi</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Cornus asperifolia</u>	<u>Roughleaf dogwood</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Cornus florida</u>	<u>Flowering dogwood</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Cornus foemina</u>	<u>Swamp dogwood</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Crataegus aestivalis</u>	<u>May haw</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Crataegus crus-galli</u>	<u>Cockspur hawthorn</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Crataegus flava</u>	<u>Yellowleaf hawthorn</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Crataegus marshallii</u>	<u>Parsley hawthorn</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Crataegus michauxii</u>	<u>Michaux's hawthorn</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Crataegus uniflora</u>	<u>Dwarf hawthorn</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Crataegus viridis</u>	<u>Green hawthorn elderberry</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Cyrilla racemiflora</u>	<u>Red titi</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Diospyros virginiana</u>	<u>Common persimmon</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Fagus grandifolia</u>	<u>American beech</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Forestiera acuminata</u>	<u>Swampprivet</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Fraxinus americana</u>	<u>White ash</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Fraxinus caroliniana</u>	<u>Carolina pop ash</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	<u>Green ash</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Fraxinus profunda</u>	<u>Pumpkin ash</u>	<u>10"</u>

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<u>Gleditsia aquatica</u>	<u>Water locust</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Gleditsia triacanthos</u>	<u>Honey locust</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Gordonia lasianthus</u>	<u>Loblolly bay</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Halesia carolina</u>	<u>Carolina silverbell</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Hamamelis virginiana</u>	<u>Witch-hazel</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Ilex ambigua</u>	<u>Carolina holly</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Ilex cassine</u>	<u>Dahoon Holly</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ilex cassine var. myrtifolia</u>	<u>Myrtle-leaved holly</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Ilex coriacea</u>	<u>Large gallberry</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Ilex decidua</u>	<u>Possumhaw</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Ilex opaca var. arenicola</u>	<u>American holly</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ilex vomitoria</u>	<u>Yaupon holly</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Juglans nigra</u>	<u>Black walnut</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Juniperus virginiana</u>	<u>Southern red cedar</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u>	<u>Tulip tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Lyonia ferruginea</u>	<u>Tree lyonia</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Magnolia grandiflora</u>	<u>Southern magnolia</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Magnolia macrophylla</u>	<u>Bigleaf magnolia, Ashe magnolia</u>	<u>3"</u>
<u>Magnolia virginiana</u>	<u>Sweetbay magnolia</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Malus angustifolia</u>	<u>Crabapple</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Morus rubra</u>	<u>Red mulberry</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Myrica cerifera</u>	<u>Waxmyrtle</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Nyssa aquatica</u>	<u>Water tupelo</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Nyssa ogeche</u>	<u>Ogeechee tupelo</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora or sylvatica</u>	<u>Swamp tupelo, Blackgum</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Osmanthus americanus</u>	<u>Wild olive, Devilwood</u>	<u>3"</u>
<u>Ostrya virginiana</u>	<u>Ironwood, Hop hornbeam</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Persea borbonia var. borbonia or humilis</u>	<u>Red bay or Silk bay</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Pinus clausa</u>	<u>Sand pine</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Pinus echinata</u>	<u>Shortleaf pine</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Pinus glabra</u>	<u>Spruce pine</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Pinus palustris</u>	<u>Longleaf pine</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Pinus serotina</u>	<u>Pond pine</u>	<u>20"</u>

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<u>Planera aquatica</u>	<u>Water elm, Planer tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Platanus occidentalis</u>	<u>Sycamore</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Populus deltoides</u>	<u>Eastern cottonwood</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Prunus americana</u>	<u>American plum</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Prunus angustifolia/umbellata</u>	<u>Chickasaw, Flatwoods, Hog plum</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Prunus caroliniana</u>	<u>Cherry-laurel</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Prunus serotina var. serotina</u>	<u>Black cherry</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Ptelea trifoliata</u>	<u>Wafer ash, Hop-tree</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Quercus alba</u>	<u>White oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus chapmanii</u>	<u>Chapman's oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus falcata</u>	<u>Spanish oak, Southern red oak</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Quercus geminata</u>	<u>Sand live oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus incana</u>	<u>Bluejack oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus laevis</u>	<u>Turkey oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus lyrata</u>	<u>Overcup oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus margaretta</u>	<u>Sand post oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus marilandica</u>	<u>Blackjack oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus michauxii</u>	<u>Basket oak, Swamp chestnut oak</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Quercus muehlenbergii</u>	<u>Chinquapin oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus myrtifolia</u>	<u>Myrtle oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus pagoda</u>	<u>Cherrybark oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus phellos</u>	<u>Willow oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus shumardii</u>	<u>Shumard oak</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Quercus sinuata</u>	<u>Bluff oak</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Quercus stellata</u>	<u>Post oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus virginiana</u>	<u>Live oak</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Rhamnus caroliniana</u>	<u>Carolina buckthorn</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Rhus copallinum</u>	<u>Winged sumac</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Sabal palmetto</u>	<u>Cabbage palm</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Salix caroliniana</u>	<u>Carolina willow</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Salix floridana</u>	<u>Florida willow</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Salix nigra</u>	<u>Black willow</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Sambucus nigra subsp. canadensis</u>	<u>Elderberry</u>	<u>Any</u>

<u>Sapindus saponaria</u>	<u>Soapberry</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Sassafras albidum</u>	<u>Sassafras</u>	<u>5"</u>
<u>Sideroxylon alachuense</u>	<u>Silver buckthorn</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</u>	<u>Gum bumelia</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Sideroxylon lycoides</u>	<u>Buckthorn bully</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Sideroxylon tenax</u>	<u>Tough bully</u>	<u>3"</u>
<u>Styrax americanus</u>	<u>American snowbell</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Symplocos tinctoria</u>	<u>Horse sugar/sweetleaf</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Taxodium ascendens</u>	<u>Pond cypress</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Taxodium distichum</u>	<u>Bald cypress</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Tilia americana var. caroliniana</u>	<u>Carolina basswood</u>	<u>20"</u>
<u>Ulmus alata</u>	<u>Winged elm</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ulmus americana</u>	<u>Florida elm</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ulmus crassifolia</u>	<u>Cedar elm</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ulmus rubra</u>	<u>Slippery elm</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Vaccinium arboreum</u>	<u>Sparkleberry, Farkleberry</u>	<u>3"</u>
<u>Viburnum nudum</u>	<u>Possumhaw viburnum</u>	<u>Any</u>
<u>Viburnum obovatum</u>	<u>Walter viburnum</u>	<u>3"</u>
<u>Viburnum rufidulum</u>	<u>Rusty blackhaw</u>	<u>3"</u>
<u>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</u>	<u>Hercules club</u>	<u>5"</u>

403

404 Table 406.16.2

405 ~~Discouraged~~ Prohibited Non-Native Vegetation List

Latin Name	Common Name
Abrus precatorius	rosary pea
Albizia julibrissin	silktree; mimosa
Albizia lebbeck	woman's tongue
Aleurites fordii	tungoil tree; tung tree
Anredera vesicaria (A. leptostachys)	Texas medeira vine
Antigonon leptopus	coral vine

<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>	elegant Dutchman's-pipe
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Sprenger's asparagus-fern
<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	wax begonia
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	sweet autumn virginsbower
<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>	rose glorybower
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro; dasheen
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> (C. alternifolius)	umbrella plant
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	flatsedge
<i>Eleagnus pungens</i>	silverthorn
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	mile-a-minute vine
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> (K. formosana; K. paniculata misapplied)	flamegold; golden raintree
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana; shrub verbena
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	white leadtree
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet
<i>Livstonia chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	catclaw vine
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	chinaberry tree

<i>Merremia dissecta</i>	cutleaf morningglory; wood rose
<i>Morus alba</i>	white mulberry
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	sacred bamboo; heavenly bamboo
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	tuberous sword fern
<i>Oeceoclades maculata</i>	monk orchid
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedograss
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	elephantgrass
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese ladder brake
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	rose natalgrass
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castorbean
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> (R. tweediana in Wunderlin)	Mexican bluebell
<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i> (syn. = <i>S. trifasciata</i>)	bowstring hemp; mother-in-law tongue
<i>Senna pendula</i> (syn. = <i>Cassia coluteoides</i>)	valamuerto; Bahama or Christmas senna
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	rattlebox
<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	twoleaf nightshade
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	American evergreen
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	basketplant; white-flowered wandering jew
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesarweed
<i>Urochloa mutica</i> (syn. = <i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	paragrass
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	creeping oxeye
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	arrowleaf elephantear

406

407 (Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05 Update Definitions in Chapter 410:

408 Trees, specimen: A tree which has been identified by the County to be of notable interest or high value
409 because of its age, size, species, condition, historic **habitat** associated, **and/or** uniqueness. **Specimen**
410 **trees are listed in Table 406.10.1.**

411 ; Ord. No. 15-06, § 2(Exh. A), 4-14-15)

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