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MEMORANDUM

To: Shaina M. Smith-Archer PMP. Director of Programme Delivery (RDA)

From: Dr. Brian Daley, Geographic Consulting

Date: November 19, 2026

Re: Existing conditions of urban trees on DeCastro Street, Road Town

cc: Kevin Mercer, Jonathan JnBaptiste

The purpose of this memorandum is to document the field assessment of the urban trees along DeCastro Street in Road Town Tortola. This arboricultural assessment was requested by the Virgin Islands Recovery and Development Agency in light of the proposed DeCastro Street Sidewalk Improvement Project in Road Town (RDA/REO/2026/02/CQS). This assessment of existing conditions is intended to inform a decision on the approach taken to address conflicts between street trees and their root systems within the confined space between the road, sidewalk, parking areas and the locations where the trees are planted. A sidewalk expansion is planned, and the trees and infrastructure are in conflict.

The evaluation took place on October 1 & 2, 2026, performed by Brian Daley PhD, a Certified Arborist with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA Cert ID: SO-6585A) and Forest Ecologist. He has performed tree health and hazard assessments in urban forests in the Virgin Islands for 20 years. This evaluation was performed to assess existing conditions at the site and to offer potential tree management options for the RDA to consider. Specifically, the evaluation 1) assessed the health of each individual tree within the project area; 2) completed a Level 2 tree hazard assessment that identifies conflicts with infrastructure and potential failure points on trees; 3) considered what types of tree management would be required to reduce trees hazards. These include pruning, root conflict remediation and tree removal.

The DeCastro Street area experiences dense urban development and relatively heavy traffic from pedestrians and vehicles. There is limited space for growth of large trees. During the survey, potential planting areas were also identified. These locations and the tree assessment locations appear on the field map in Figure x. It includes field observations of tree assessment in orange and potential planting areas in green. Mapping is GPS accuracy and not survey grade.

The “Potential Tree Care and Management” section of this report describes a gradient of tree management options available. The assessment we provide here describes existing conditions, including the health and potential hazards the trees present. It does not provide a single recommendation for each individual tree. That level of decision making must consider community needs, available funding and future development plans. Our task did not include those details, but only a tree health assessment.

Site Summary – DeCastro Street, Road Town Tortola

Dr. Daley evaluated the individual trees and infrastructure inside the planned work area shown in Figure 5 at the end of this report. Wickam's Cay was dredged in the 1960s and the spoils were used to expand the Road Town waterfront area. The result was 70 acres of reclaimed land, including what is now Tortola Pier Park, Ethel Point and the DeCastro Street area. The section of DeCastro Street under consideration for the sidewalk improvement project is roughly 230 meters long. The two-lane road is lined on either side with narrow sidewalks and then a narrow unpaved area with vegetation. The trees grow in this narrow strip. There is high density business development on the west side and parking lots on the east side reaching the sea. This is one of the busiest areas of Road Town, with constant vehicular traffic and pedestrians on both sides of the street and parking spaces are highly sought after.

Tree Evaluation Method and General Findings:

Trees were assessed for health using standard ISA methods, evaluating the crown, trunk and roots separately. Physical damage, disease, nutrient deficiency, and root damage/restriction were noted when present. A Level 2 Hazard Assessment was also conducted for each tree. This process looks for dead wood, trunk damage, root rot and other defects and evaluates the tree's likelihood of failure. Arborists characterize trees as a hazard only if there is a potential target. A target can be power infrastructure, buildings, vehicles, pedestrians, or other human development.

The following general observations were made of the trees along DeCastro Street as a group.

- There is a great deal of pedestrian and vehicular activity concentrated in the small space where the trees grow. The beds where the trees grow are as narrow as 1 meter wide and are insufficient size for a mature tree. Having restricted root areas results in a myriad of other tree health problems.
- Most of the trees have physical damage to their roots from vehicles and the constant pedestrian traffic. Trunk damage from vehicles is also present on most trees as well as disease.
- Tree diseases such as scale were present on over half of the trees. A secondary symptom of scale-infection is black sooty-mold that stains the trees' trunks and the vehicles and sidewalks below them. Termites were also frequently observed.
- The large majority of the trees show multiple types of stress, including stunted growth and disease including scale and sooty mold. The effect of the maladies is additive.
- The 26 trees evaluated include 16 mahogany trees and four white ceder.

Tree Health and Hazard Assessment

Individual tree health assessments and tree hazard assessments were combined into a single letter grade for simplicity. This report focuses on three common observation types and provides examples. These are Trees with severe damage, trees in fair condition and trees with root restriction and damage. It does not give a detailed assessment of every tree observed but provides numerous details and examples.



Figure 1 One of several trees with severe trunk damage that cannot be corrected (left). The tree on the right also has a large dead branch hanging over parked vehicles, which is a high-risk hazard that should be removed.

Trees with Severe Damage –

This assessment found that seven of the 26 trees have severe damage that cannot be corrected with traditional arboricultural practices. This damage includes hurricane damage to the branches in the canopy. Figure 1 shows a mahogany tree that lost multiple major limbs in a storm and now has severe trunk damage. Several other trees showed this same condition. Trunk damage is permanent and cannot be corrected. When it is this severed the recommendation is removal. The tree on the right has a large dead limb in the canopy that hangs over parked vehicles. This weighs hundreds of pounds and will eventually fail and fall. This is a high-priority hazard.

Another type of severe damage that was observed on several trees is from vehicle fenders, doors or trucks. The damage is permanent and the tree may only attempt to grow new wood around it. It is a point of entry for insects, fungus and other diseases. Severe damage from vehicles is usually lower down on the trunk and cannot be corrected with pruning and greatly increases the likelihood of the entire tree falling. These are hazard trees and must be removed. In Table 1 these trees receive a grade of D or F, depending on the severity of the damage and their likelihood of hitting a target.

Trees in Fair Condition –

Some DeCastro Street trees are in fair condition or better despite the root restrictions they experience and represent good candidates for restoration through arboricultural practices. All of the trees in fair condition require canopy pruning, corrective root treatments of both. The

Black Olive tree #7480 and White Ceders #7482 & #7496 are examples. Preserving these trees and ensuring their future success requires an evaluation of their needs on a tree-by-tree basis. One option is removing impervious pavement and increasing the total area available for root growth. This is a relatively costly and labor-intensive option but would provide great long-term benefit. In all cases, some canopy pruning of damaged and crossing branches is also required.



Figure 2 This Black Olive tree (left) and White Ceder Tree (right) are in relatively good health and can benefit from arboricultural practices.

Restricted Roots -

Restricted root area and surface root damage is a condition that most of the trees on DeCastro Street suffer from. This is challenging to correct and requires adding soil amendments and mulch, at the least. In these cases, root treatments such as adding three-inch layer of soil amendments and then mulching with wood chips of similar would be a great benefit. Forming a hard-scaped bed around the base of the tree would preserve the benefit of these improvements and prevent additional future damage. If permanent bed is not built the damage from pedestrians and vehicles is likely to continue. Increasing the total root area available for them is a better long-term solution but requires removing pavement. This means losing some parking spaces, sidewalk or both. When pavement is removed and a bed is created for the tree, a hard barrier is still needed to prevent damage from recuring. Figure 3 shows tree roots lifting concrete while trying to expand its roots. The tree on the right in Figure 3 has pronounced surface damage from constant pedestrian and other activity. Mulch and a bed with a border would prevent this.

Large trees are usually not recommended for raised concrete planters for these same reasons. Root restriction is inevitable. If a large tree like a mahogany or ficus is installed in a planter, they are likely to crack and destroy the planter as they grow.



Figure 3 Root restriction and surface root damage is common to many trees on DeCastro Street and can be treated with proper planning and effort, although costly.

Table 1 is an inventory of the trees evaluated in October 2026. The table provides details of the assessment for all 26 trees, including the species, health/hazard grade and some notes. Letter grades are; A-Excellent, B-Good, C-Fair, D-Poor, F-Failure. Trees with an F should be considered a hazard and marked for high-priority removal in the interest of public safety. Trees with a D are not likely to recover, regardless of the corrective treatment performed.

Table 1 DeCastro Trees evaluated, including identification, height, condition and field notes.

Tree #	Common Name	Genus species	Height (ft)	Condition	Notes
7480	Black Olive	*Bucida buceras*	22	B-	Tight space damaged roots, crossing branches. Needs corrective pruning
7481	Noni	*Morinda citrifolia*	3	D	small
7482	White Ceder	*Tabebuia heterophylla*	28	C+	Two Trunks, Sprouts, trunk and root damage

7483	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	20	F	Mostly dead branches, Severe trunk damage, multiple damage points.
7484	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	28	C	Potential for corrective action on roots. Has footy mold, scale
7485	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	25	D	Heavily damaged hit by trucks and storm. Remove and replace
7486	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	25	C-	Severe root restriction, half of canopy dead, sooty mold, active termites
7487	Yellow Poui	*Tabebuia aurea*	20	F	Severe Root problems, topped and resprout. Not savable
7488	Flamboyant	*Delonix regia*	15	F	80% dead. only replace with small tree
7489	White Ceder	*Tabebuia heterophylla*	30	C-	3 stems. Needs pruning
7490	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	35	C	Needs minor prune, root treatment and mulch
7491	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	25	C-	Needs root treatment, mulch and prune. Tree is also leaning
7492	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	35	C-	Dead branches, root damage, sooty mold
7493	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	35	D	Needs major prune and root treatment and mulch
7494	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	40	C	Needs major prune and major root treatment and mulch
7495	Yellow Poui	*Tabebuia aurea*	35	D	Major root conflict with concrete, very poor form
7496	White Ceder	*Tabebuia heterophylla*	15	C	Half of small tree already dead
7497	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	20	C	Needs root treatment, mulch and a major prune. Was pruned before
7498	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	22	C	Needs root treatment, extensive pruning and mulch
7499	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	25	D	Crown damage, root damage, back , scale, sooty mild, hurricane damage
7500	White Ceder	*Tabebuia heterophylla*	28	C-	Crown is a tangled mess, root problem, sooty mold. Needs major corrective root work
7501	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	10	F	Basically Dead already

7502	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	20	F	1/2 canopy dead. Hazard. Remove. Severe root restriction
7503	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	18	D	Multiple trunk damage, canopy severely damaged, root restricted
7504	Mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*		C-	Major crown damage multiple locations. Vehicle strikes. Root restriction, sooty mold
7505	White Ceder	*Tabebuia heterophylla*	3	D	3 feet tall, Mostly dead already

Potential Tree Care Management Actions

All of the trees evaluated on DeCastro Street were in need of some type of tree care or management action. This report does not provide a single recommendation for every individual tree. That level of decision making must also take into consideration community needs, available funding, future development plans and other information outside of the scope of this project. This tree health and hazard assessment provides a description of existing conditions and suggests what management options are available.

Generally speaking, all of these trees would benefit greatly from common arborist practices including pruning and root treatment. Pruning branches in the canopy can improve tree health, reduce hazards to humans and increase the trees' storm readiness. There is a wide range of root treatments possible, from simple mulching to expanding the potential root zone through removal of impervious surfaces such as parking lot pavement and sidewalk removal. Trunk damage cannot be treated.

Below are four possible management actions in a gradient of cost and impact. Choosing which of these options is appropriate is a decision for planners, in consultation with an arborist, to ensure cost effective outcomes.

No Action – One available option to consider in every project is to take no action and continue with the current process. This plan requires no up-front financial expenditures because it defers all maintenance costs and does not address current hazards. No Action will also result in the continuation or worsening of current condition. In this case, poor tree health has resulted in numerous minor hazards. If No Action continues, these trees will grow and hazards will increase. but if often not desirable

Minor Pruning and Root Care – A low-cost option is to have an arborist develop and complete simple maintenance program on a select number of individual trees. At a minimum these trees need minor corrective pruning to remove dead and broken branches from storms, being struck by vehicles and poor growth habits. Nearly all of the trees on DeCastro Street are suffering from some acute root damage. At minimum, the trees need to have their roots top dressed with topsoil, mulched and protected from future damage from pedestrians and vehicles. This management option should be reserved for trees in the best health.

Major Pruning and Root Care – Many of the trees in DeCastro Street require major pruning in the canopy and need to have their root condition improved. Removing impervious pavement from around the base of trees so they can recover and become healthy. In most cases this would require removing pavement from parking lots so that the trees could spread their roots to an appropriate size. Part of this work should also include forming solid permanent barriers around the trees to protect their roots from future damage from pedestrians and vehicles. Soil amendments and topsoil can be added as top dressing and these mulched with wood chips. Many of these same trees need major canopy pruning to correct hanging dead limbs, crossing branches and storms damage. This is the most labor intensive and expensive option and places an emphasis on tree health while also removing human infrastructure.

Tree Removal and Replacement – Some trees that are unhealthy, storm damaged and planted in an inappropriate location cannot be practically saved. Removal is the practical option. Damaged urban trees also present a hazard that removal eliminates. A new tree should not be replanted in the same location that is not appropriate for large trees. Other sites appropriate for planting small trees, palms or flowering shrubs have been identified in the DeCastro Street area and appear in the figure.

Potential Tree Planting Locations

Proper planning and management of Urban Forests requires replanting is the goal is to maintain forest canopy after some hazard trees are removed. During this evaluation we noted locations along deCastro Street and nearby parks where trees could be planted and have proper space and conditions to thrive. These locations are indicated in the map on Figure 5. In the roadside and parking lot locations, it is noted that small trees such as Lignum vitae or palm trees would be more appropriate due to the limited space available. The space in Figure 5 is on the southeast end of DeCastro Street is one example. There are several more locations on the North-East side of the road in the islands of the parking lot.



Figure 4 Examples of underutilized spaces in the densely developed business district of DeCastro Street that offer sufficient space for health growing landscape trees.

The Noel Lloyd PAM Park is a highly visible centrally located designated green spaces in the DeCastro Street area of Road Town. Some healthy trees are already growing there and the shade they provide is utilized by people that use the park and benches. Enhancing this space and the shade it provides may be part of the solution to maintaining a health urban forest in the area. Thoughtful landscape planning with a landscape architect could result in no net loss or urban forest canopy, as well as a beautiful, shaded space the community can enjoy.

Suggested Landscape Plants

This section of the report discusses appropriate or suitable plants for future planting on site. There has been ongoing discussion about which plant species would be used, and a final decision has not been made to our knowledge. A landscape plan, containing numbers and sizes of plant species to be used is necessary for this high-profile planting. A landscape Plan would also contain spacing information, a planting layout and note locations of irrigation and other necessary infrastructure. No such plan has been provided so a review is not possible.

Geographic Consulting regularly recommends using native coastal plants in this type of planting. Native plants are already adapted to the soil, climate and weather of the site and therefore require less irrigation and soil amendments compared to other plant. They provide benefit to native wildlife they coevolved with. Native plants also have the unique character of the culture and ecology of the Virgin Islands. At the end of this document, we have appended a

generalized list of native plants that would do well on DeCastro Street and describes some of their unique benefits. This list is not comprehensive, and these species may not be available in plant nurseries in Tortola.

The table below contains comments and observations on the list of plant species shared with us that may be used in the DeCastro planting. Number of plants, plant sizes, spacing, soil, irrigation, and other factors are critical elements to a landscape plan. We do not have these details but offer comments on the species. The names provided were common names that appear in column 1. Column Two contains Possible Species that these common names may or may not refer to. The comments section highlights some pros and cons to using the plants.

Name from Contractor	Possible species that is referred to	Comments
1. Green Island Ficus	*Ficus microcarpa*	There are dozens of species of Ficus that would all be too large and produce too many roots for this site. One dwarf species, *F. microcarpa* would be appropriate, but the common strangler figs would be very poorly suited for the location
2. Schefflera	*Schefflera arboricola*	There are many species of Schefflera and only a small species should be used in this location. The common umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*) would be far too large for the site
3. Miniature Ixora	*Ixora coccinea*	Small flowering shrub from Central America in the coffee family is the correct size for the site. This plant requires acidic soil, which is rare in the VI. In alkaline soil the plant tends to be prone to yellowing chlorosis and insect pests. It will require so irrigation and soil amendments to acidify the soil.
4. Cocoplum	*Chrysobalanus icaco*	This is a salt tolerant, native coastal plant ideal for the location
5. Sago Palms	*Cycad ?*	Sago Palms are not palm trees but cycads from India. These are poisonous plants notorious for killing pets that eat the seeds but would grow well on site. There are several species to choose from. The smaller species and even cycads would be best suited for planter boxes
6. Verawood (*Bulnesia*)	*Bulnesia arborea*	Related to creosote and native to Colombia, these plants are good flowering roadside trees. They prefer more acidic soil than we have in the Virgin Islands and would benefit from amendments.
7. Red Bottlebrush (RDA's Suggestion)	*Callistemon citrinus*	A popular flowering landscape plant from Australia. Drought tolerant, will still require irrigation while establishing

Recommended Native Plants for Coastal Sites in the Virgin Islands

This list is intended to serve as a guide for selecting appropriate, native plant material for the landscape at Coastal sites. These plants are native to the Virgin Islands and adapted to the island coastal environment. It is equally important to find local sources for material instead of importing from Florida or elsewhere. There are many more native plant species suitable for the site in addition to these. This list was developed as a starting point for discussions with landscape architects and includes species with attractive flowers or foliage that are well suited to ornamental landscapes, require minimal maintenance and provide native habitat. Most of these plants also attract native birds and other wildlife.



Sea Lavender (*Argusia gnaphalodes)* Native to the coast of south Florida, USVI and other Caribbean islands. This partially succulent, evergreen shrub can reach up to 3 m tall with a spreading crown, although it is slow growing. It is usually found in clumps on coastal dunes. In landscapes it is usually grown for its attractive blue-silver foliage. The plants are highly tolerant of drought, salt spray and sandy soil.

Jamaican Caper, Black Willow *(Quadrelle cynophallaphora)*



Found from south Florida to Central America and throughout the Caribbean islands. It was found during the bio-survey at Valley Church. This small attractive tree can grow on sandy beaches, dry forests or caliche soils. It tolerates all the conditions that buttonwood mangroves can handle. They reach 4-7 m tall, have dark olive-green, compact foliage requiring little pruning. The most conspicuous characteristics is the abundant flowers throughout the year. Flowers open white and turn purple over several days and the blooming period can last several weeks and bloom multiple times per year. In a manicured landscape, fallen flowers form an attractive pink blanket on the ground under the tree



Coco Plum *(Chrysobalanus icaco)* Native to both rocky and sandy coasts from south Florida, Central America and the Caribbean Islands. This medium sized shrub usually grows to less than 3 m tall. The waxy foliage makes it attractive in landscapes planted either singly or sculpted as a hedge. The slightly sweet fruit is edible and relished by shore birds and humans alike. The pinkish-white fruit, called fat pork, is found on plants native to the Caribbean Islands while those from Florida have a much smaller, dark purple fruit. The native, edible, coastal fruit is a great addition to a landscape.



Pitch Apple, Autograph Tree *(Clusia rosea)*

Native to humid forests and coastal areas throughout Central America and the Caribbean Islands. The medium sized tree can grow to 20 m over time, though it is slow growing without irrigation and tends to be smaller near the coast. It can be shaped and pruned.

Thick leathery leaves and attractive year-round flowers make this an attractive ornamental tree as well as a draw for wildlife, particularly native bats.



Century plant, agave (*Agave spp*). This beautiful plant grows the driest locations in the Virgin Islands and produces one of the most dramatic flowers in the plant kingdom. There are many species of agaves, but two are unique to the Virgin Islands. Healthy agaves are found in diverse areas including salty sand, steep rocky slopes and in manicured gardens. Its tolerance to bright sun, wind and drought are unsurpassed. It is locally known as a century plant for the stunning 5 m tall flower spike the plant produces, supposedly, every 100 years. In fact, plants live for 7-10 years, flower once and then die. Nectar from these immense flowers is critical food for hummingbirds and other wildlife during the dry season. Planted alone, the rosette shaped foliage adds texture and variety to a landscape. Its small thorns also make it suitable for a barrier hedge. This plant is a close relative to the blue Mexican agave from which tequila is derived.

White Frangipani (*Plumeria alba*)



Native to the dry forests and coastal areas throughout Central America and the Caribbean Islands. The small, attractive tree grows to 8 m tall. Branches are succulent, producing copious amounts of white latex when cut. The leaves are very linear and concentrated to the end of curled branches, giving some trees a Dr. Seuss-like appearance. The large, somewhat fragrant flowers are white with yellow centers and are produced in bursts throughout the year. Giant, colorful caterpillars from the pseudosphinx moths consume the leaves in such quantities that they sometimes defoliate the tree and become inedible in the process. However, no harm is done to the tree.

Silver Buttonwood Mangrove Tree (*Conocarpus erectus*)



Native to most tropical, coastal areas in the western hemisphere, but now much more widely planted. The tree can reach over 10 m in height and can be either a tree or manicured into an attractive hedge. This is a very tough tree that can handle almost any seaside or urban conditions and still require little care. It is one of the most widely available native trees throughout the Caribbean islands. The photograph shows the silver variety, which is propagated vegetatively. Green plants are the same species and are easily grown by seed. It is ideal for parking lot plantings, as a tall screen or a low hedge.

Inkberry *(Scaevola plumieri)*


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Inkberry's native range is from south Florida throughout the Caribbean Islands and central America. Inkberry is a shrub found along sandy beaches and dunes and often occurs in large, dense hedges. It is a beach stabilizing plant that traps sand and sometimes buries itself. The attractive and interesting flower is white with all the petals positioned on one side, giving it the appearance of a sunrise and earning it the name, "half-flower". There are several species in the genus. The invasive species from Hawaii has a white fruit and should be avoided in the Caribbean. The native plant does not interfere with turtle nesting.

Sea Grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*)



Sea grape is a versatile, hardy tree well-suited to coastal landscapes. The tree can reach over 10 m in height but; like the buttonwood, can be pruned smaller and even into a hedge. The large, leathery leaves provide a smooth texture and outline in the landscape. The young leaves emerge reddish, providing extra color. Another desirable feature of the tree is the hanging bunches of berry sized fruits which are both edible and attractive. Its tolerance to salt and drought makes it a low-maintenance plant that does equally well in sandy beaches and parking lot plantings.

Tyre Palm (*Cocothrinax alta*)



This resilient and beautiful palm is native to coastal sites and dry forests on many Caribbean islands. Trees reach over m in height with a relatively slender ~15 cm diameter trunk but are slow growing and take many years to achieve such size. The broad, palm-shaped leaves are widely spaced and droop slightly on their long stems giving them a delicate appearance. The leaves are deep green on top with silvery undersides that create a contrasting two-toned effect.

In landscapes it has been ignored in favor of similar looking imported palms that are now replacing the natives. They can be planted in sandy, rocky or even calcareous soil, but not directly in beach sand. Young plants seem to prefer a small amount of shade. They are most attractive when two or three individuals are planted closely together in a cluster, especially if they are different sizes.

Pipe Organ Cactus, (*Pilocerus royenii*)

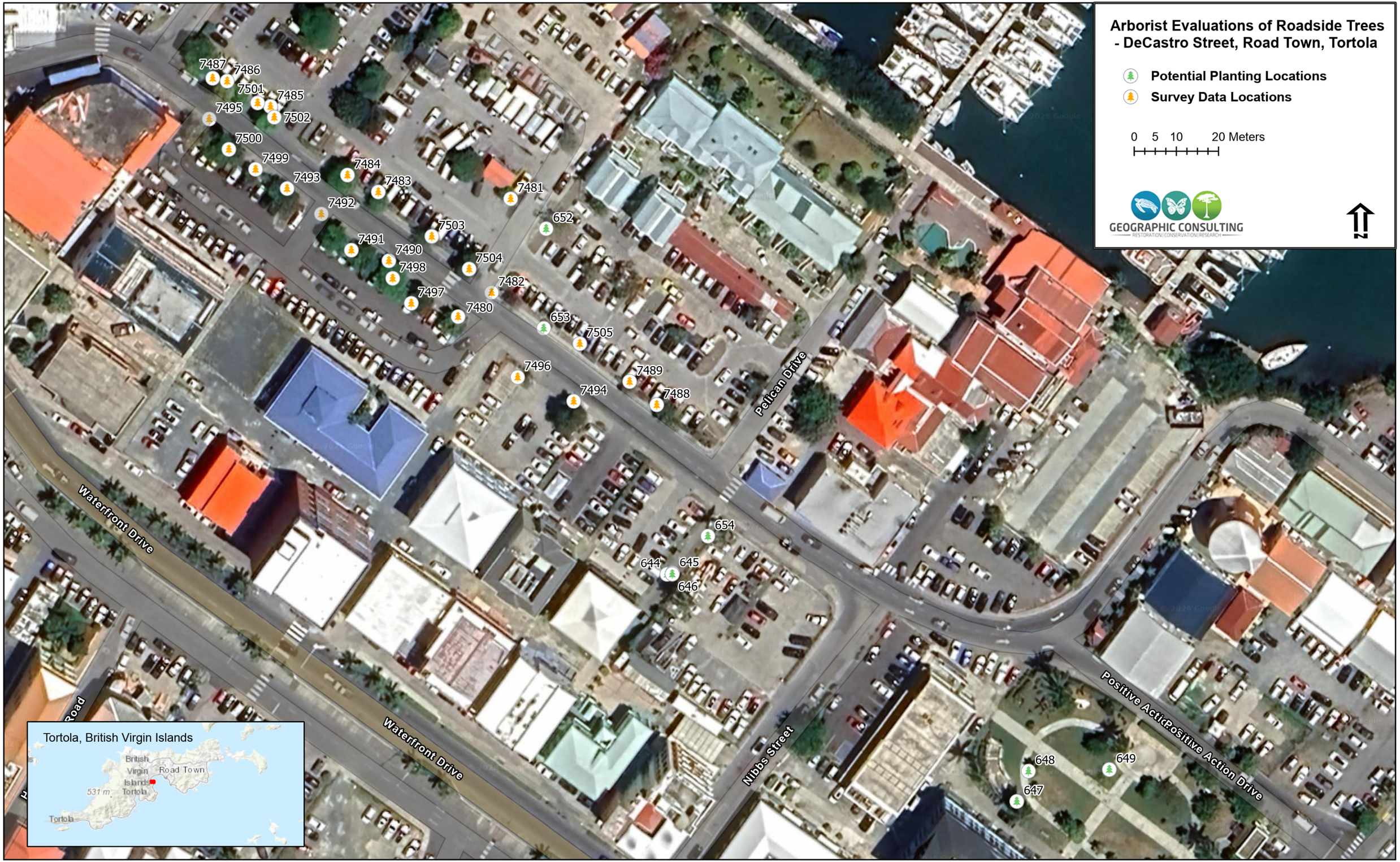


This is a dramatic, conspicuous native cactus found in dry areas and along the coast throughout all the eastern Caribbean islands. The succulent pipe-organ stems grow mostly upright in a multi-branched clump reaching 3 or 4 m high over time and can eventually produce a woody, spineless trunk. The stems are blue green in color with vertical ridges lined with spines. Flowers are very large, mostly white, opening at night only and lasting a matter of days. In the landscape the color and texture of the plant provides a striking contrast and requires little maintenance. This cactus is a slow grower but should be given ample space and never placed near pedestrian ways. Cuttings are easily rooted in pots and if they are planted in a row they will grow to form an effectively impenetrable barrier. These cactus demand well-drained soil and do not grow well in the shade. Its drought resistance is unparalleled.

Giant airplant (*Tilandsia utriculata*)



This is the largest of several native tilandsia to the Virgin Islands. The epiphytic plants grow on branches of other plants, but do not cause harm like a parasite. They have long, silver green leaves with an attractive drooping shape. They also have great ecological value due to the rosette shape of the plant that collects water to its center, making them quite drought tolerant. This and other airplants provide a water source for birds, lizards, and amphibians, especially during droughts. Airplants are especially desirable in the landscape because they require little maintenance and can be added without taking up any additional space on the ground.


Arborist Evaluations of Roadside Trees - DeCastro Street, Road Town, Tortola
Potential Planting Locations
Survey Data Locations
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