




Beech Leaf Disease Survey Questions

A.	Survey Date	7/5/2020 – REV 1
B.	Survey Location	Lower end of Farm by Rt. 153
1- 2.	County, State	York County, ME
3.	Size of tree	Whip
4.	How many leaves are on the tree?	95-100%
5.	Of the leaves present, what percentage are normal shape and size without any striping?	95-100%
6.	Of the leaves present, what percentage are normal in shape and size with banding (mild BLD symptoms)?	0%
7.	Of the leaves present, what percentage are shrunk and curled? (heavy BLD symptoms)	0%
8.	Take a picture of leaves showing the worst symptoms on the tree. This could be a healthy leaf, a mild symptom leaf with banding, or a heavy symptom leaf that is dark, shrunk and curled.	6675 
9.	Take a picture of a leaf that is most representative of the leaves on the tree. This may be a completely healthy leaf or one showing BLD symptoms.	6669 
10.	Are there signs of beech bark disease (BBD)? Beech scale insects are tiny white clusters on the bark. Nectria is a small, red fungus that enters through cracks on the bark from scale insects. Cankers or abnormal bark often form as a result of BBD.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale insects <input type="checkbox"/> Cankers or cracks <input type="checkbox"/> Nectria fruiting bodies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No signs of BBD
11.	Do the leaves show insect damage from mites?	Yes
12.	Is there necrotic tissue?	No
13.	Is there leaf rolling along the margins from aphids that cause yellowing and a cracked glass appearance?	No
14.	Are there beech blight aphids?	No
15.	Is there bud suspension?	No
16.	Is the tree fruiting?	No
17.	Enter any additional notes you would like. Be as detailed as possible.	(See bottom of page.)

19.	Optional: Submit a photo of other symptoms you see	6671 
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17. Survey covered parts of 1 parcel which is relatively flat and has large open areas and roads related to logging within last 10 years. The mixture has no dominant species, but includes white pine, hemlock, beech, red and sugar maple, and birch/aspen. No one tree was representative of the beech population, whose numbers dropped off exponentially from the sprouts to the whips under 3 inches diameter. Answers in this survey are a composite of the population. No BLD was seen anywhere. No BBD was apparent, which I attribute to the small size and lower density of the beeches present. Bark had no cankers or cracks and was smooth to the touch, but had a camouflaged look – I assume this is healthy and NOT BBD. Some of the smaller trees had leaf mites on the lower branches – worst case photo is of this. But vast majority of leaves seen were healthy. Optional photo of a small tree with leaf galls provided. The pin placement on the map is estimated. All photos were in close proximity to GPS coordinates 43.6961N, -70.9784W.