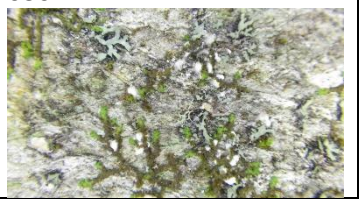
Beech Leaf Disease Survey Questions

Title: Upper End of Benzing Trail, Year 2 Resurvey, 7/10/2021

A.	Survey Date	7/10/2021
B.	Survey Location	Upper end of Benzing Trail
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 shrunken 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, shrunken and curled.	0293 
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.	0289 
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.	☒ Scale insects ☒ Cankers or cracks ☐ Nectria fruiting bodies ☐ 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	0301 

17. This Year 2 resurvey was conducted on 7/10/2021. The Initial Survey was conducted during the prior year on 7/2/2020.

Resurvey covered parts of 1 parcel with 2 distinct regions. The uphill part had been logged more recently (but >40 years) and is dominated by beech. The other has a mixture dominated by mature white pine, but with hemlock and beech. No one tree was representative of the population, whose numbers dropped off exponentially from the sprouts to the "huggers". Answers in this survey are a composite of the population. No BLD was seen anywhere. >80% of the larger trees have BBD cankers. >50% of the whips have BBD cankers. Small saplings seemed to be clear of BBD. BBD seems primarily to be cankers, not cracking.

The optional photo shows tiny white clusters on the bark that I take to be beech scale insects. I only noticed them after the fact, while I was examining my photos to write this report. I had been taking photos of the liverworts specifically for personal interest. I only became aware of beech scale insects this year, so their appearance this year (versus last year) is probably not new.

Far fewer than 1% of smaller trees had leaf mites on the lower branches (definitely less than last year)– worst case photo is of this. The vast majority of leaves seen were healthy.

The pin placement on the map is estimated. The geotags from my GPS-equipped camera indicate the following coordinates:

Worst case photo: 43.6996N, -70.9555W

Representative photo: 43.6990N, -70.9546W

Optional photo of BBD: 43.6963N, -70.9530W