




Beech Leaf Disease Survey Questions

Title: Vernon S. Walker WMA, Initial Survey, 8/8/2021

A.	Survey Date	8/8/2021
B.	Survey Location: Vernon S. Walker WMA entrance trail	Newfield, ME
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.	0774 
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.	0726 
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scale insects <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cankers or cracks <input type="checkbox"/> Nectria fruiting bodies <input 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?	Yes
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	0734 
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17. This initial survey was conducted 8/8/2021 along the trail at the publicly accessible Vernon S. Walker Wildlife Management Area of the Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife. The road frontage and the survey start are located near GPS coordinates 43.6484N, -70.8654W on Route 11 in Newfield, ME. The furthest extent of the survey was circa GPS coordinates 43.6423N, -70.8683W. I did NOT survey the entire trail to the scenic mountaintop, covering probably less than half the distance, still in rolling terrain, not really climbing yet.

Property is a mixed forest. Some areas are dominated by white pine and hemlock. Next most dominant are oak and maple species. Fifth most dominant are American beech trees (*Fagus grandifolia*), scattered throughout, except in the heavily conifer dominated areas.

One hundred or more trees were surveyed from the trail. The vast majority were sprouts or whips, with several rulers up to about 8 inches in diameter.

No one tree was representative of the population. Answers in this survey are a composite of the population. No BLD was seen anywhere. Leaves had some herbivory, and some mite signs were observed. The vast majority of leaves seen were healthy.

The leaf in the worst case photo was uniquely affected by leaf rolling along the margins from aphids that cause yellowing and a cracked glass appearance. One other leaf on the same branch looked like it might be infected, but no other leaves observed on the property had an appearance resembling this.

The optional photo shows tiny white clusters on the bark that I take to be beech scale insects. I saw this on many of the few large trees, always among abundant liverworts growing on the bark, as seen in the photo. Some other large trees had obvious BBD cankers.

The pin placement is the estimated location of the roadside sign for the property. The geotags from my GPS-equipped camera indicate the following coordinates:

Worst case photo: 43.6431N, -70.8668W,

Representative photo: 43.6484N, -70.8654W,

Optional photo of beech scale insects: 43.6450N, -70.8654W.