Beech Leaf Disease Survey Questions

A.	Survey Date	6/27/2020 – REV 2
B.	Survey Location	Behind our cottage
1-2.	County, State	Carroll County, NH
3.	Size of tree	Whip
4.	How many leaves are on the tree?	75-<95%
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.	6577 
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.	6574 
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	[DELETED HERE]

17. This is a RESUBMITTAL of the report for this location, since the numerous errors (mainly photos) in the original report cannot be edited…

The survey covered parts of 2 parcels. One had been logged more recently (but >30 years) and is dominated by beech. The other has a mixture of mature white pine, hemlock, beech, and striped maple.

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. >90% of the larger trees have BBD cankers. 50-75% of the smaller trees have BBD cankers. A fair number of smaller trees had leaf mites on the lower branches – worst case photo is of this. But 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: 43.6840N, -71.0082W,

Representative photo: 43.6843N, -71.0090W,

Optional photo of leaf galls: 43.6840N, -71.0086W

NOTE: Rev 2 was not a submitted report, but was created for this web site specifically to delete the optional photo, Item 19, and its description in Item 17. It turned out I was looking at leaf galls on witch hazel, not beech at all. You can see the witch hazel galls on the CMP web site, if you want.