




## Beech Leaf Disease Survey Questions

A.	Survey Date	9/6/2020
B.	Survey Location	Province Mt. Trail
1- 2.	County, State	Carroll County, NH 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 <b>picture</b> 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.	7605 
9.	Take a <b>picture</b> 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.	7601 
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 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?	No
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 <b>notes</b> you would like. Be as detailed as possible.	(See bottom of page.)

19.	Optional: Submit a <b>photo</b> of other symptoms you see	7594 
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17. Survey was conducted along the publicly available Province Mt. trail on private land. The trail starts at GPS coordinates 43.6759N, -70.9810W from private Wilkinson Road in Wakefield, NH and continues to the top of Province Mt. in Newfield, ME. There is no indication where the trail crosses the state line.

With the exception of a monocultural grove of pines where the Great Fire of 1947 burned across the trail, beech and white pine share dominance in varying degrees from the start of the trail until an abrupt ending at GPS coordinates 43.6698N, -70.9773W, where there is an abrupt change in slope and geology, whereupon oaks suddenly become dominant up through the mountaintop.

Many hundreds (perhaps even thousands) of trees were surveyed from the trail only, as passage is offered as a courtesy by the landowners. 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. Leaves had plenty of window feeding and some herbivory, but almost no mites. The vast majority of leaves seen were healthy.

Noticed only 1 tree with some leaf rolling along the margin from aphids that cause yellowing and a cracked glass appearance – this is shown in the worst case photo provided. That tree was a 1.0-inch diameter whip with no BBD, but every larger tree around it had BBD.

No trees of 1.0-inch diameter or less had BBD. BBD incidence increased both with diameter over 1.0 inch and increasing elevation up the mountain. No BBD seen at the start of trail. At the upper end of the beech zone, 100% of the trees >1.0-inch diameter had BBD. The optional photo shows a tree with BBD.

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

Worst case photo: 43.6698N, -70.9775W,

Representative photo: 43.6697N, -70.9774W,

Optional photo of BBD: 43.6715N, -70.9793W.