




## Beech Leaf Disease Survey Questions

**Title:** Charles Norman Munroe Preserve, Initial Survey, 7/31/2021

A.	Survey Date	7/31/2021
B.	Survey Location: Charles Norman Munroe Preserve (Dan Hole Pond Watershed Trust)	Ossipee, NH
1- 2.	County, State	Carroll County, NH
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 <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, shrunken and curled.	0408 
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.	0458 
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?	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	0409 
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17. This initial survey was conducted 7/31/2021 at the publicly accessible Charles Norman Munroe Preserve of the Dan Hole Pond Watershed Trust (soon to be merged with the Moose Mountains Regional Greenways). The road frontage and the survey start are located at GPS coordinates 43.6856N, -71.0679W on Granite Road in Ossipee, NH. The furthest extent of the survey was circa GPS coordinates 43.6927N, -71.0663W.

Property is a mixed forest dominated by white pine and hemlock. Third most dominant are maple species. Fourth most dominant are American beech trees (*Fagus grandifolia*), scattered throughout.

One hundred or more trees were surveyed from the trails. 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, but few if any mite signs were observed. The vast majority of leaves seen were healthy.

The leaf in the worst case photo had brown areas that I could not diagnose as any of the things asked about in the survey. Zooming in on the photo, it appears that there may be many aphids along the center vein and some of the side veins. This particular tree was an outlier, not typical of the other trees observed.

The optional photo may show signs of mites, but I am not sure. It could be leaf hopper sign.

No BBD was observed.

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: 43.6862N, -71.0689W,

Representative photo: 43.6892N, -71.0681W,

Optional photo of BBD: 43.6865N, -71.0692W.