




## Beech Leaf Disease Survey Questions

**Title:** Duck Pond Trail Woods, Initial Survey, 9/21/2021

A.	Survey Date	9/21/2021
B.	Survey Location: Duck Pond Trail Woods	Westerly, RI
1- 2.	County, State	Washington County, RI
3.	Size of tree	Hugger (18" diameter)
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)?	< 1%, but "1-<10%" in the drop-down menu
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.	1239 
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.	1230 
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 <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	1223 
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17. This initial survey was conducted 9/21/2021 on private property in Westerly, RI upon request. The family representative had been concerned about several large beech trees that had died this year after apparently being healthy last year. He provided a tour of a multi-acre area, during which time I stopped frequently to look up into the canopy, during which time I saw no sign of BLD in over 100 trees observed. All of the dead trees showed clear signs of BBD, manifested more as bark cracks than as cankers. Several of the dead trees had broken off 10-20 feet above the ground.

After the tour, I did a slow, careful solo survey of a more limited area of the property. At that time, I found one large tree, an 18-inch diameter “hugger”, and several small “whips” nearby it that had signs of BLD. There were a total of 1-2 dozen infected leaves observed, much less than 1%, but a sure sign of BLD presence (used “1-<10%” in the drop-down menu). Worst case photo taken at this location. This hugger had many BBD bark cracks, but also a full canopy of leaves.

Overall on the property, signs of mites were common, but minor; necrosis was present, but rare; and there was a smattering throughout the property of leaf rolling along the margins from aphids that cause yellowing and a cracked glass appearance. Except for the prevalence of BBD and specific dead trees, the beech tree population on the property appeared to be mostly healthy.

Property is a deciduous forest dominated by oaks and maples. There are birch trees and many tall understory shrubs. American beech trees (*Fagus grandifolia*) are scattered throughout. The property abuts the 700 to 900-acre state-owned Woody Hill Management Area.

The optional photo shows 2 upright trunks. The hugger on the left (14” diameter) appears to have died of BBD. The horizontal trunk in the photo is its top, which broke off about 20 feet above the ground. The trunk on the right exhibits cracks and cankers from BBD and I have several microscope camera photos, not provided, showing many scale insects on that trunk.

The pin placement is the roughly estimated location of the large tree with BLD. The geotags from my GPS-equipped camera indicate the following coordinates:

Worst case photo of Beech Leaf Disease (BLD): 41.3564N, -71.7475W,

Representative photo: 41.3563N, -71.7481W,

Optional photo of BBD: 41.3559N, -71.7491W.