The 2013 MORGANTOWN
BIGGEST BADDEST TREE CHALLENGE

Does your neighborhood have a really impressive tree? Is it beautiful, large, ancient, unique or of personal/historical significance? If you know of such a tree, on your or another's property, please nominate it. Nominations accepted through 2013. The ten most impressive trees will be awarded special recognition. Questions? Contact YOTT2013@gmail.com. Find us on Facebook at "Morgantown's Year of the Tree".

BIG TREE NOMINATION FORM

1. Tree common name _____

2. Tree scientific name _____

3. Tree Size
   A. Circumference at Breast Height (CBH) in inches
   _____

   B. Estimated total height in feet
   _____

4. Location of tree (include street address, landmarks and/or GPS coordinates)

_____

5. Condition of tree (please circle one) Excellent Good Fair Poor

6. Other information - e.g., who planted it, got married under it, etc. (Okay to continue on another sheet.)

PLEASE ATTACH A PHOTO IF POSSIBLE.

Property Owner Name:	Person Nominating Tree Name:
Address:	Address:
Phone Number & email:	Phone Number & email:

Signature of individual submitting nomination:

Send nominations to: YOTT2013@gmail.com ; Or mail to YOTT2013, c/o The Meehans, P.O. Box 1330, Morgantown, WV 26507. Thank you.

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GUIDE TO NOMINATING A BIG TREE

The tree must be located within the city limits of Morgantown, WV. Any tree species may be nominated. The species can be native to this area or introduced.

Big Tree Nomination Form

1&2. A good source for identifying trees and their common and scientific names are: ***Trees of West Virginia,*** by Hicks, available from the WV Division of Forestry. A more comprehensive listing may be found at ***Plants Database***. This website is maintained by the National Resources Conservation Service of the USDA and can be found at http://plants.usda.gov/

3. Tree Size:

3A. Circumference is measured 4 ½ feet above average ground level. This is known as Circumference at Breast Height or CBH. Some considerations when determining CBH include:

- On sloping ground, measure at 4 ½ feet at mid-slope (i.e. 'where the acorn grew').
- If a tree forks below 4 ½ feet measure only the largest fork.
- If a tree forks or a limb protrudes at 4 ½ feet, and there is a swell in the circumference, measure the smallest circumference below 4 ½ feet. Record this distance, above mid-slope.
- On leaning trees, the 4 ½ feet is measured along the axis of the trunk. Make sure the circumference is taken at a right angle (perpendicular) to the axis of the trunk.

Friendly Note: These instructions may seem a bit complicated and if so, don't fret. Just have fun and do the best you can, as the sizes are estimates. If you like the challenge or have a more accurate means of measuring, let us know and go for it!

3B. An easy way to estimate the height of a tree: Measure the height of a friend. Have the friend stand close to the tree and snap a picture (cell or digital camera). Looking at the picture, estimate how many 'heights' of your friend it would take to reach the height of the tree. Multiply the height of your friend (a) by the number of 'heights' (b) it takes to reach the height of the tree. Use the same method to estimate the width of the tree's crown (top).

4. Location: Give the street address for the BIG TREE and describe where it is located on the lot. If it is not your lot, be sure to get permission from the owner to nominate their tree. On larger lots or tracts of woodland, indicate where the tree is located from an easily recognized land mark. If GPS coordinates are available include them here. If the tree is on someone else's property, be sure to get permission to submit it.

5. Condition of tree: self explanatory – circle one

6. Include any item of interest concerning this tree (such as who planted it, who got married under it, etc).

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact: Alice Meehan at 304-284-8758 or submit questions to YOTT2013@gmail.com