PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

2012 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey

1:168,395

5 2.5 0 5 10 Miles

N

INSECT & DISEASE ACTIVITY

BARK BEETLES

		Tree Mortality 1-4	5-14	15+
Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB)	Lodgepole pine			20
	Ponderosa pine			20
	Whitebark pine			20
Douglas-fir Beetle (DFB)	Douglas-fir			20
Pine Engraver Beetle (Ips)	Ponderosa pine			20
Western Pine Beetle (WPB)	Ponderosa pine			20

MORTALITY & DISEASE

Subalpine Fir Mortality	Subalpine fir			20
Balsam woolly adelgid	Subalpine fir			20

Needle cast -WL, DF, LP — Light, Heavy — NR - Not Rated; Light < 50% defoliated; Heavy > 50% defoliated

Fire

DEFOLIATORS

Western Spruce Budworm, Douglas-fir, True fir — NR, Light, Heavy — NR - Not Rated; Light < 50% defoliated; Heavy > 50% defoliated

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND DAMAGE AGENTS

Dual Codes:

MPB -LP / MPB -PP
MPB -LP / BW H
MPB -LP / Saf Mort.
DFB / MPB -LP
Ndle Cast L / MPB -LP
DFB / MPB -PP
MPB -PP / MPB -LP
BW -H / BWA
DFB / MPB-LP / BW L
DFB / BW L
DFB / BW H
Ndle Cast H / MPB -LP

BW -Western spruce budworm
BWA -Balsam wooley adelgid
DFB -Douglas-fir beetle
MBP -Mountain pine beetle
Ndle Cast -Needle cast
WPB -Western pine beetle

-Trees affected
#A -Trees/Acre affected

Survey -Boundary -Area

Species & Tree Abbreviations

Aspen	-Asp	Mixed Conifer	-MC
Douglas-fir	-DF	Ponderosa pine	-PP
Larch	-WL	Spruce	-S
Limber pine	-Lim	Subalpine fir	-SAF
Lodgepole pine	-LP	Whitebark pine	-WBP

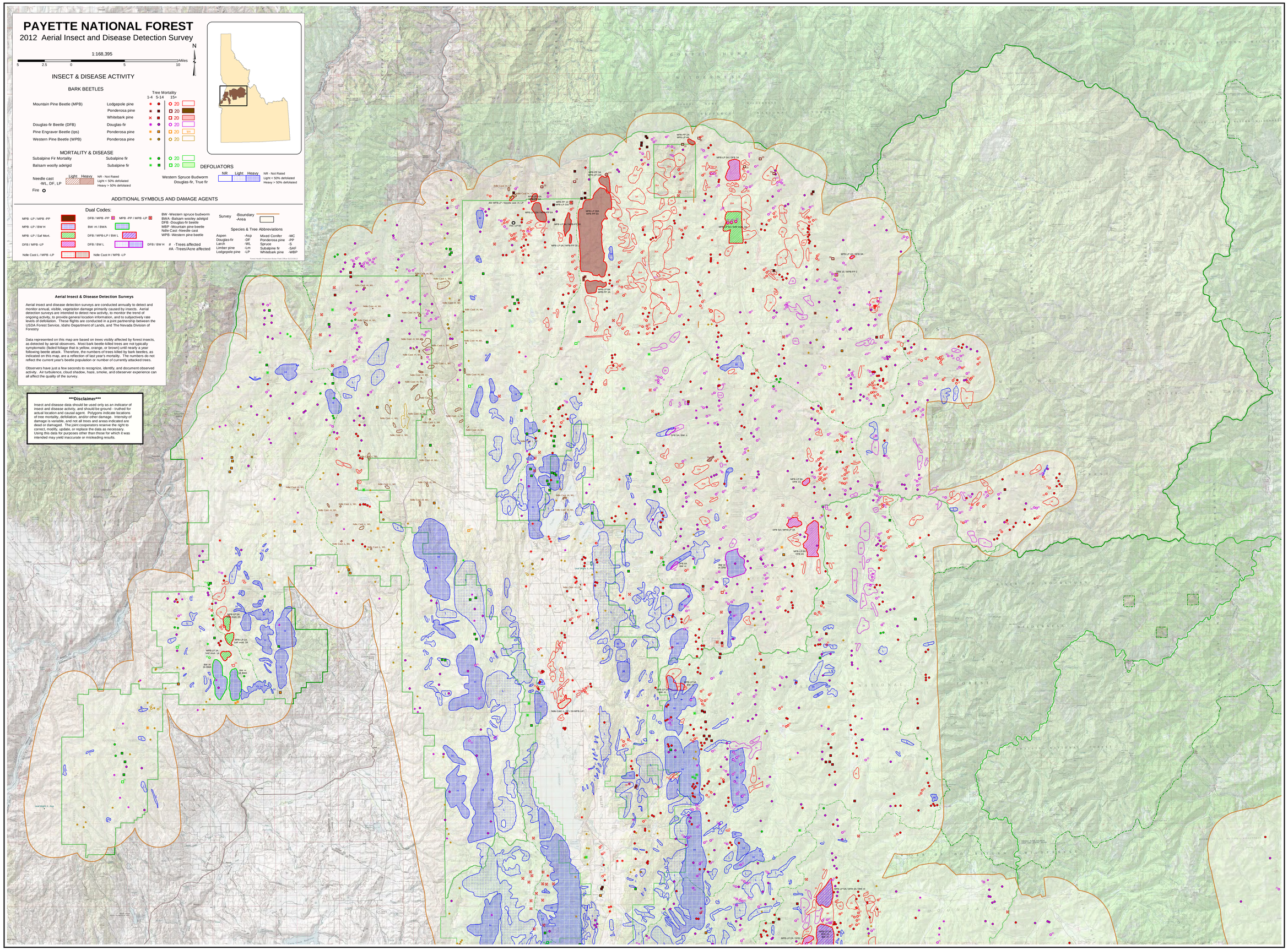
Forest Health Protection Boise Field Office 01/31/2013

Aerial Insect & Disease Detection Surveys

Aerial insect and disease detection surveys are conducted annually to detect and monitor annual, visible, vegetation damage primarily caused by insects. Aerial detection surveys are intended to detect new activity, to monitor the trend of ongoing activity, to provide general location information, and to subjectively rate levels of defoliation. These flights are conducted in a joint partnership between the USDA Forest Service, Idaho Department of Lands, and The Nevada Division of Forestry

Data represented on this map are based on trees visibly affected by forest insects, as detected by aerial observers. Most bark beetle-killed trees are not typically symptomatic (faded foliage that is yellow, orange, or brown) until nearly a year following beetle attack. Therefore, the numbers of trees killed by bark beetles, as indicated on this map, are a reflection of last year's mortality. The numbers do not reflect the current year's beetle population or number of currently attacked trees.

Observers have just a few seconds to recognize, identify, and document observed activity. Air turbulence, cloud shadow, haze, smoke, and observer experience can all affect the quality of the survey.

Disclaimer

Insect and disease data should be used only as an indicator of insect and disease activity, and should be ground - truthed for actual location and causal agent. Polygons indicate locations of tree mortality, defoliation, and/or other damage. Intensity of damage is variable, and not all trees and areas indicated are dead or damaged. The joint cooperators reserve the right to correct, modify, update, or replace the data as necessary. Using this data for purposes other than those for which it was intended may yield inaccurate or misleading results.