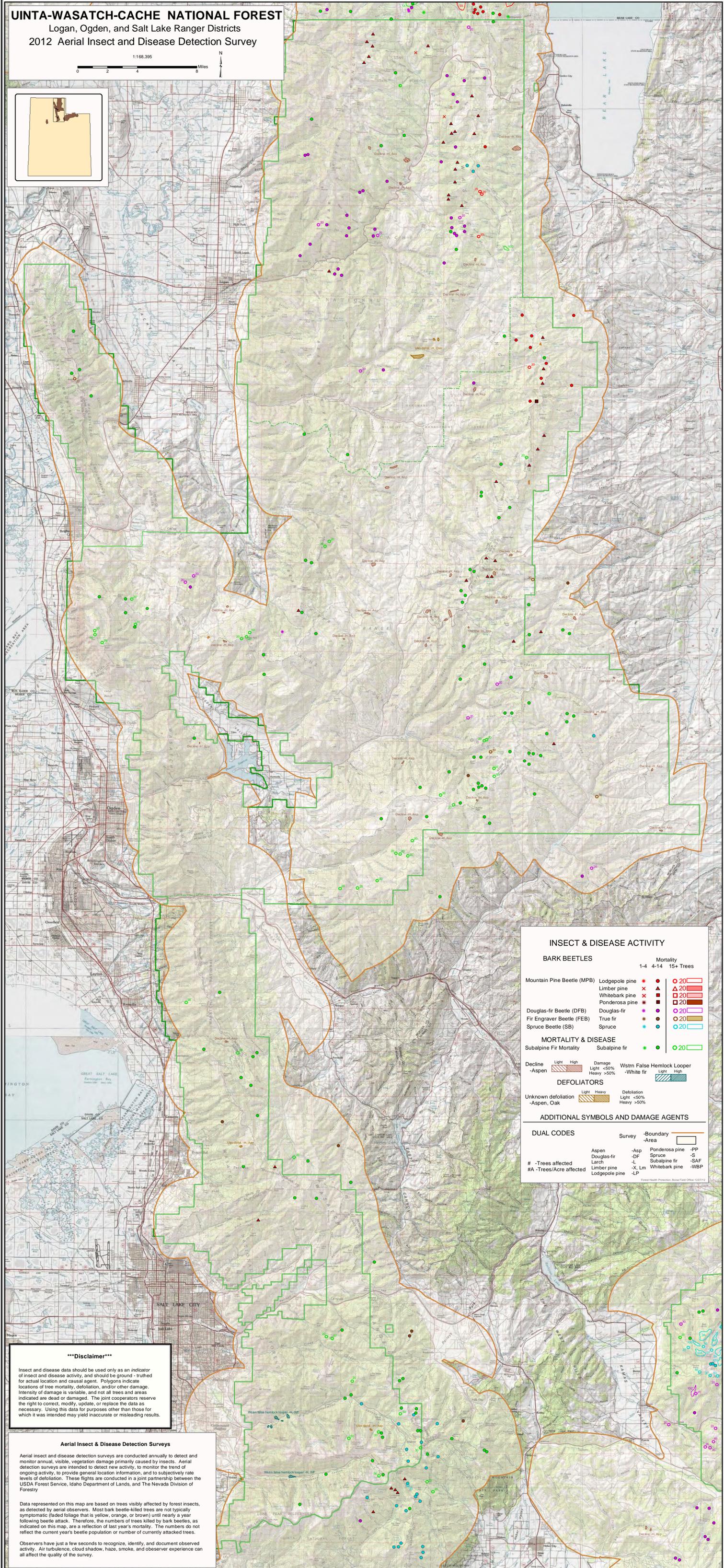
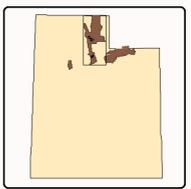


# UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

## Logan, Ogden, and Salt Lake Ranger Districts

### 2012 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey

1:168,395  
 0 2 4 8 Miles



#### INSECT & DISEASE ACTIVITY

BARK BEETLES		Mortality		
		1-4	4-14	15+ Trees
Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB)	Lodgepole pine	●	○	○
	Limber pine	▲	△	△
	Whitebark pine	×	×	×
	Ponderosa pine	■	□	□
Douglas-fir Beetle (DFB)	Douglas-fir	*	○	○
Fir Engraver Beetle (FEB)	True fir	*	○	○
Spruce Beetle (SB)	Spruce	*	○	○
<b>MORTALITY &amp; DISEASE</b>				
Subalpine Fir Mortality	Subalpine fir	*	○	○
Decline	Light	Light	High	
-Aspen	Light	High		
Damage	Light <50%	Heavy >50%		
Wstrn False Hemlock Looper	Light	High		
-White fir	Light	High		
<b>DEFOLIATORS</b>				
Unknown defoliation	Light	Heavy		
-Aspen, Oak	Light	Heavy		
Defoliation	Light <50%	Heavy >50%		
<b>ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND DAMAGE AGENTS</b>				
<b>DUAL CODES</b>				
# - Trees affected	Aspen	-Asp	Ponderosa pine	-PP
#A - Trees/Acre affected	Douglas-fir	-DF	Spruce	-S
	Larch	-L	Subalpine fir	-SAF
	Limber pine	-X, Lm	Whitebark pine	-WBP
	Lodgepole pine	-LP		
	Survey	-Boundary	-Area	

Forest Health Position, Boise Field Office 123712

**\*\*\*Disclaimer\*\*\***

Insect and disease data should be used only as an indicator 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.

**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.