



Mortality		Defoliation	
Areas with more than one agent are shown with multiple colors.			
	Ips engraver in ponderosa pine		Light Piñon needle cast
	Fir engraver beetle		Heavy Piñon needle scale
	Western pine beetle		Western spruce budworm
	Aspen mortality / decline		Aspen defoliation
	Douglas-fir beetle		Unknown agent
	Piñon ips		
	Western balsam bark beetle		
	Cedar bark beetles		
Estimated number of fading dead trees <small>For mortality agents only; values not shown for spots of 1 acre or less, which range from 1 - 20 trees; no number of trees estimated for areas of open mortality.</small>			
	Area not surveyed		Fire perimeter <small>Relevant 2003 & 2006 fires on the Gila NF</small>
	National Forest		Community location
	National Forest Wilderness		Major road
	Tribal land		County boundary

The insect and disease activity depicted here is based on aerial detection surveys and should only be used as a general indicator of incidence. This map represents the mortality and defoliation that has occurred since the previous surveys in 2006. Depending upon the timing of survey, the entire extent of some insect and disease activity may not have been detected. In addition, most diseases cause gradual declines in tree health that are not typically detectable during aerial surveys. Intensity of damage is variable, thus not all trees within a mapped area are affected. Caution should be used in interpreting these results due to the scale and subjective nature of aerial sketch mapping. Areas of particular concern should be ground checked for precise determination of location and causal agent.

Cibola National Forest and adjacent tribal lands surveyed 7/12/2007 - 9/10/2007 by Daniel Ryerson, Forest Health, Southwestern Region, US Forest Service.

Gila National Forest surveyed 7/13/2007 - 9/7/2007 by Daniel Ryerson and Bobbe Fitzgibbon, Forest Health, Southwestern Region, US Forest Service.

2007 Insect and Disease Aerial Survey Gila National Forest and Vicinity

1:250,000

