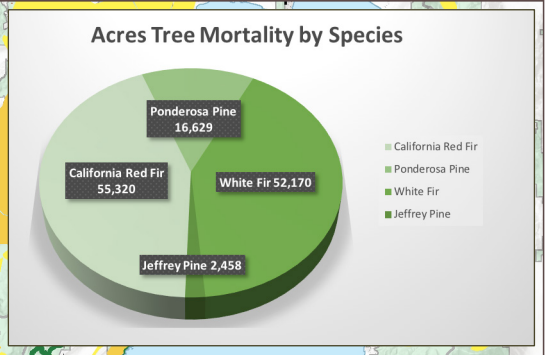
USDA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AERIAL DETECTION SURVEY, 2017
ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST



Forest Disturbance Activity and Trends		
Acres Containing Affected Hosts (Mortality)	Acres 2016	Acres 2017
sugar pine	1,029	95
lodgepole pine	8,015	1,931
Jeffrey pine	16,968	2,458
ponderosa pine	90,115	16,629
white fir	38,836	52,170
California red fir	1,362	55,320

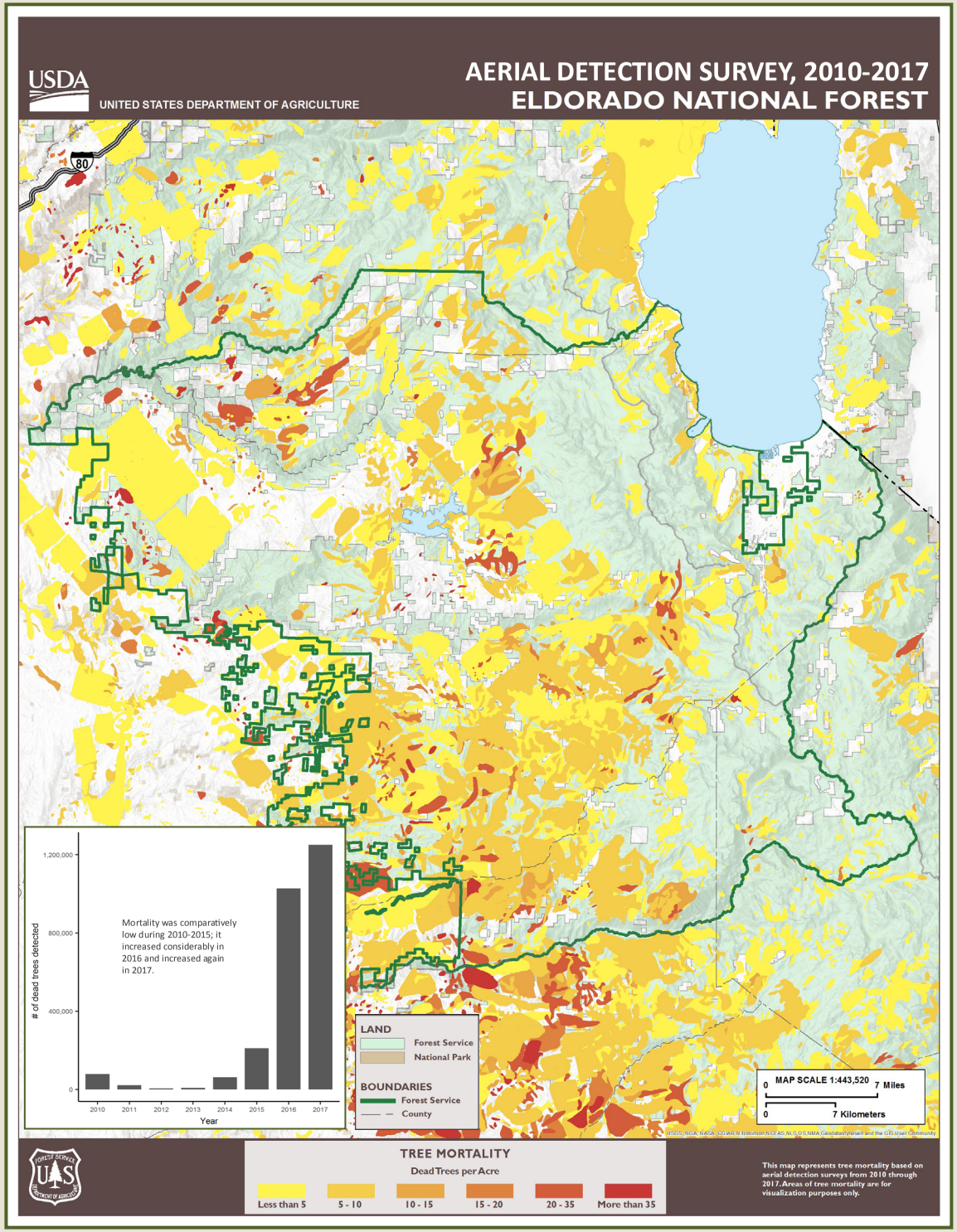
MAP SCALE 1:494,000
0 7 Miles
0 7 Kilometers

USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen and the GIS User Community

TREE MORTALITY
Dead Trees per Acre

Less than 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	More than 35

This map represents tree mortality based on 2017 aerial detection surveys. Areas of tree mortality are for visualization purposes only.



This area near Auburn State Park looking west shows a pocket of white fir mortality which were common throughout the Forest.

Highlights

- Collective mortality increased somewhat from an estimated one million trees in 2016 to 1.25 million however acres affected decreased from 157,000 to 129,000.
- Most of this increase was caused by an upsurge in high elevation California red fir mortality which increased from an estimated 6,000 trees in 2016 to almost 510,000.
- White fir mortality also increase substantially from an estimated 320,000 dead trees to more than 475,000.
- Ponderosa pine mortality decreased by more than half from almost 570,000 dead trees to 246,000.
- Jeffrey pine mortality decreased from more than 75,000 dead trees in 2016 to just over 13,000 in 2017.
- Lodgepole pine mortality also declined from an estimated almost 50,000 trees to just over 5,000.
- Mortality in sugar pine was greatly reduced from an estimated 5,000 dead trees in 2016 to less than 400 in 2017. Mortality in Jeffrey and other minor tree species are underrepresented due to the limiting protocols of the new recording equipment.