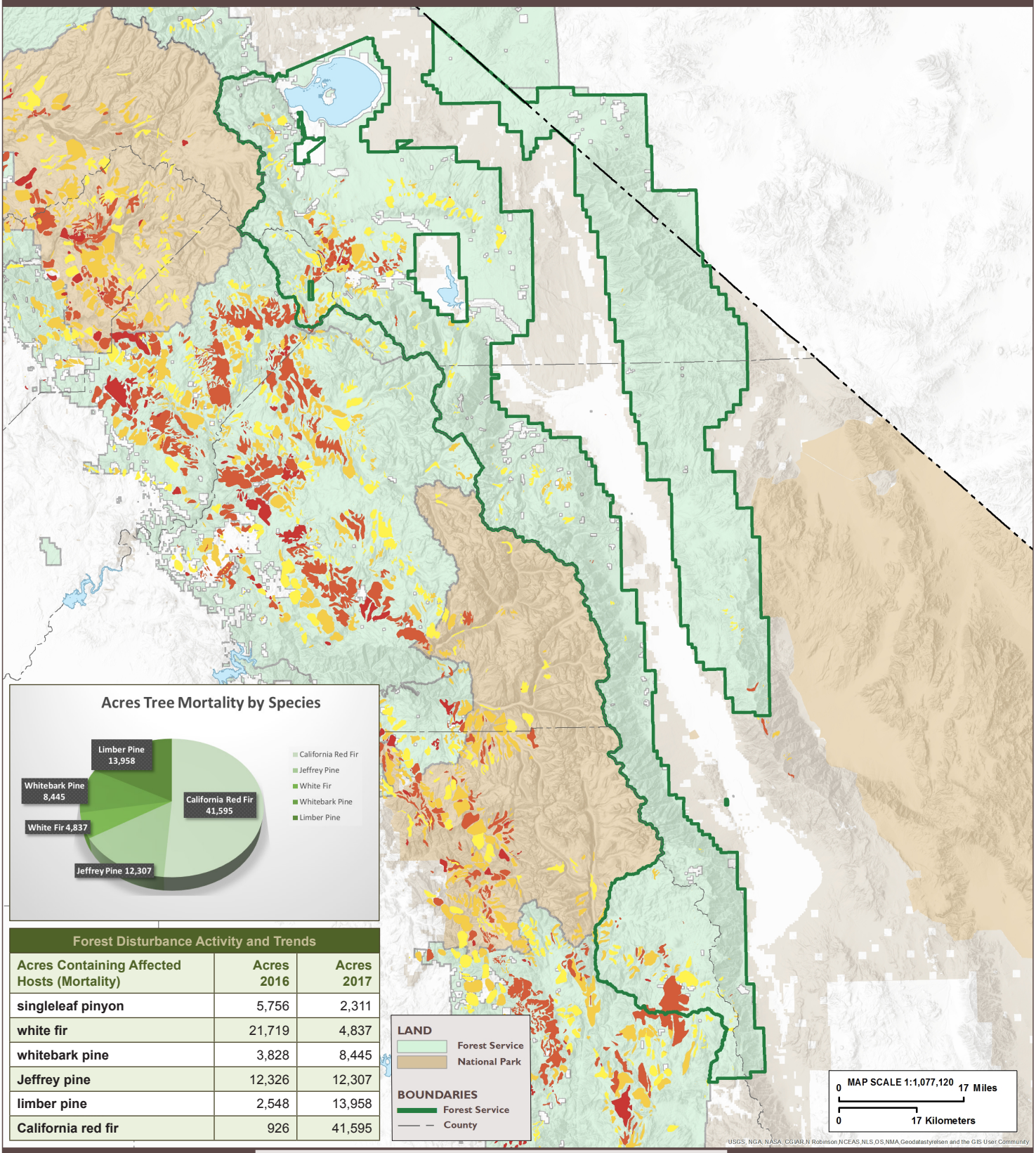
USDA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AERIAL DETECTION SURVEY, 2017
INYO NATIONAL FOREST



Forest Disturbance Activity and Trends

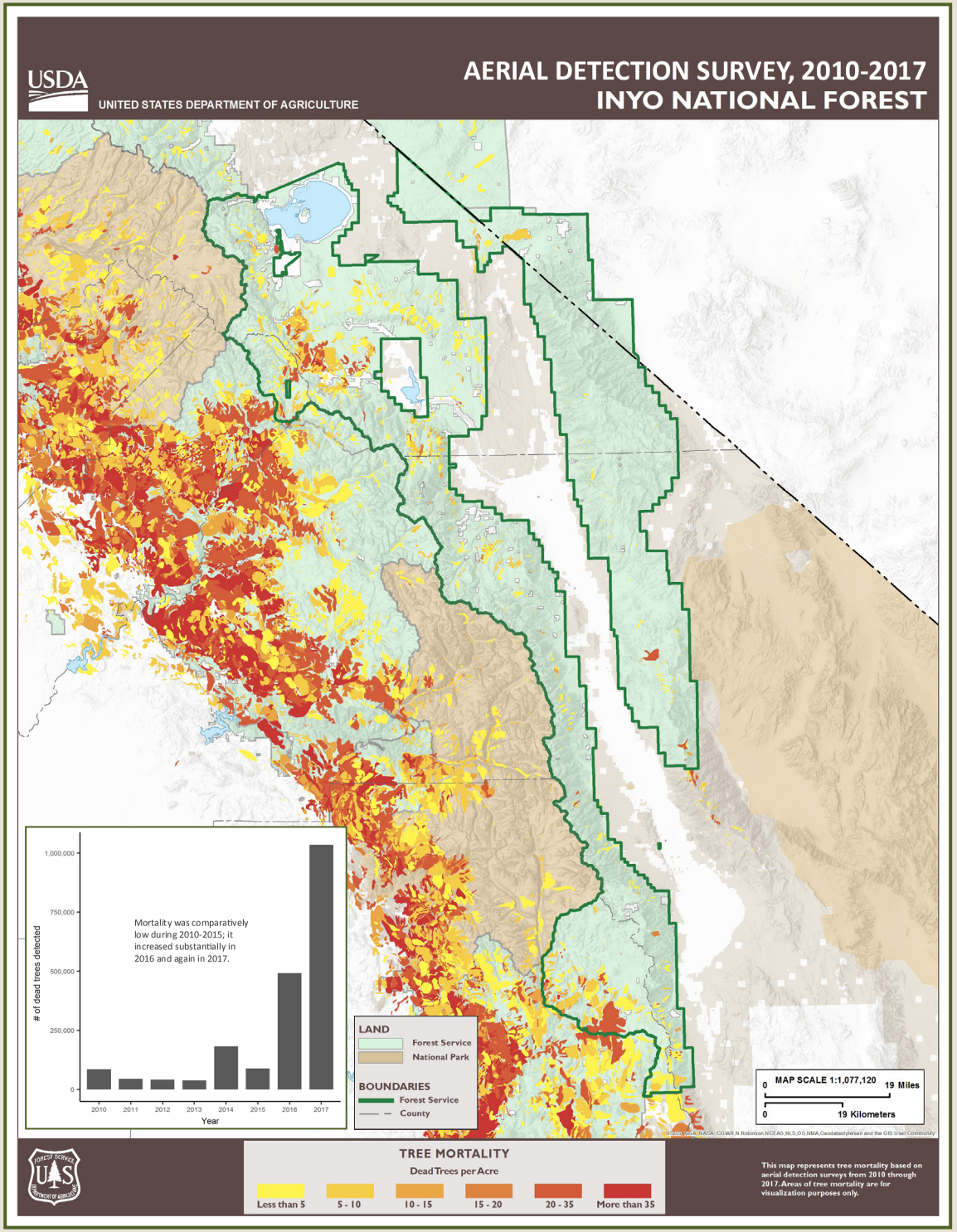
Acres Containing Affected Hosts (Mortality)	Acres 2016	Acres 2017
singleleaf pinyon	5,756	2,311
white fir	21,719	4,837
whitebark pine	3,828	8,445
Jeffrey pine	12,326	12,307
limber pine	2,548	13,958
California red fir	926	41,595

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.



Large areas of scattered fir mortality were common on the Forest such this near Mammoth Lakes. Fir mortality increased both in area and intensity in 2017. Small pickets of whitebark pine were also common.

Highlights

- Mortality estimates overall roughly doubled from 492,000 dead trees in 2016 to more than one million in 2017 across more than 84,000 acres.
- California red fir accounted for much of this increase with over 713,000 dead trees, up from just under 67,000 dead trees in 2016.
- White fir actually showed a substantial decrease in mortality from an estimated 545,000 dead trees in 2016 to just over 80,000 in 2017.
- Jeffrey pine mortality had a modest increase from an estimated 71,000 dead trees in 2016 to almost 105,000 dead trees in 2017.
- Limber pine mortality substantially increased from 22,000 in 2016 to over 60,000 trees killed in 2017.
- Singleleaf pinyon mortality was greatly reduced from almost 60,000 in 2016 to just over 6,000 trees in 2017.
- Whitebark pine mortality considerably increased from an estimated 24, 000 dead trees in 2016 to almost 66,000 trees killed in 2017.