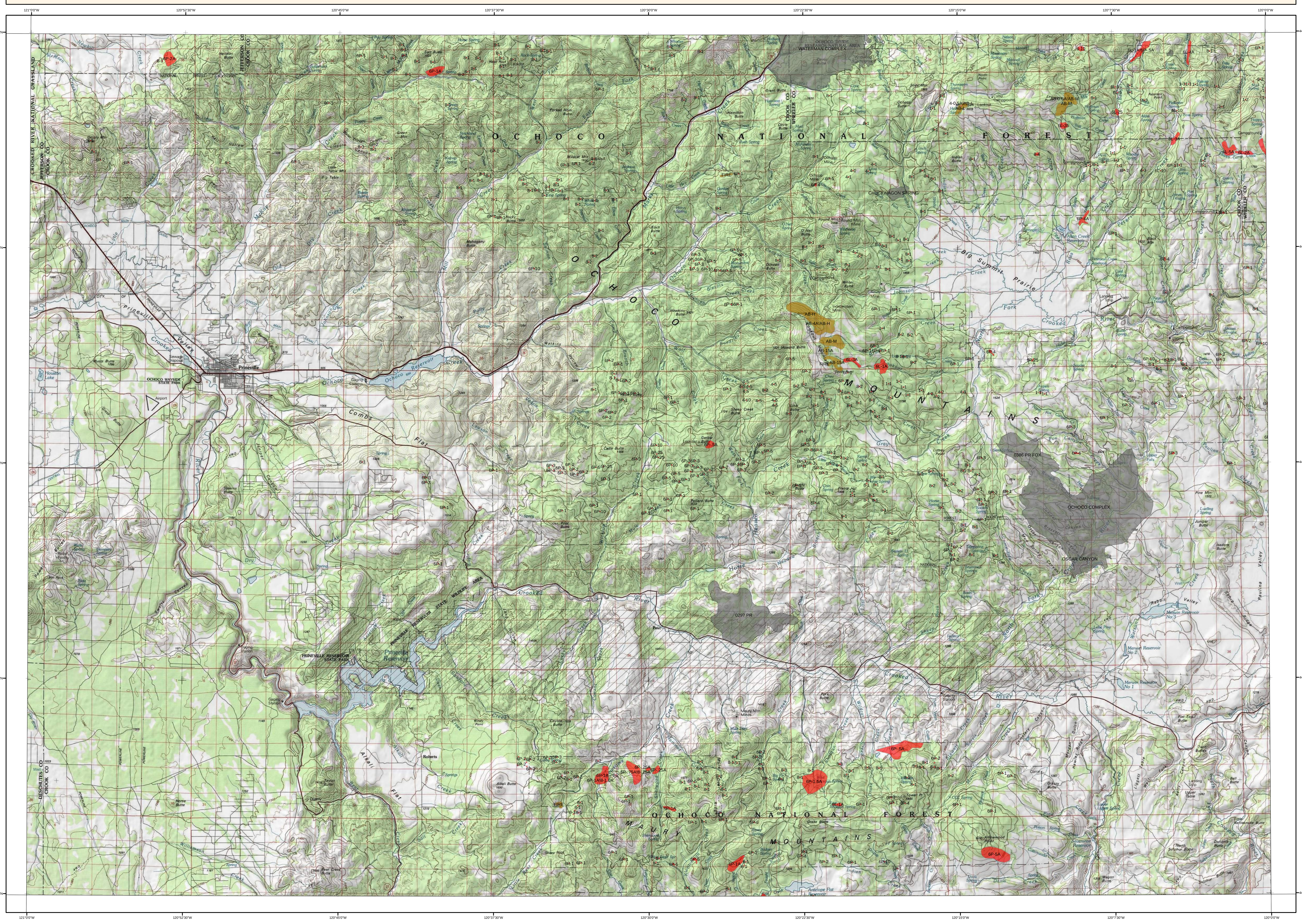
2014 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey
USGS 100K Quad: PRINEVILLE - A144120; 5J



Mortality Agents

Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host
1	Douglas-fir beetle	Douglas-fir
4	Fir engraver	True firs
6L	Mtn. pine beetle	Lodgepole pine
6P	Mtn. pine beetle	Ponderosa pine
8	W pine beetle	Ponderosa pine

Defoliators

Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host

NOTE: Only the damage agents present in this quad are listed in this legend. The cause of damage is described by an alpha numeric symbol on the map and is followed by the number of trees affected; number of trees per acre (example: 5A); or the intensity of damage (L- Light, M - Moderate, H - Heavy).

Other Damaging Agents

Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host
AB	Balsam woolly adelgid	True firs
FIRE	Fire	All species
NF	Not flown	

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2014 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey
Map Scale: 1:100,000
Date: 03 February 2015

N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Legend

Defoliating Agents

Mortality Agents

Other Damage

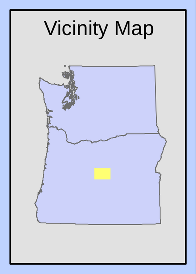
Areas Not Flown During Overview Survey

2014 Large Fires
Source: USGS GeoMAC
http://www.geomac.gov/

The basemap is an ESRI map service of TOPO! data (Copyright 2013 National Geographic) which is comprised of seamless, scanned images of USGS paper topographic maps. For more info on this map see http://goto.arcgisonline.com/maps/USA_Topo_Maps.

A data dictionary, digital copies of this map and geospatial insect and disease data are available at: http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r6/forest-grasslandhealth/insects-diseases/

Vicinity Map



How the Aerial Surveys Are Conducted

Data represented on this map are based on trees visibly affected by forest insects and diseases detected and recorded during aerial survey flights conducted by the USDA Forest Service, the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Oregon Department of Forestry. Observers have just a few seconds to recognize the color difference between healthy and damaged trees of different species; diagnose causal agents correctly; estimate intensity; delineate the extent of damage; and precisely record this information on a georeferenced, digital map. Air turbulence, cloud shadows, distance from aircraft, haze, smoke and observer experience can all affect the quality of the survey. These data summaries provide an estimate of conditions on the ground and may differ from estimates derived by other methods.

The aerial survey provides information on the current status for many causal agents and is important when examining insect activity trends by comparing historical and current survey data over large areas.

Overview surveys are a 'snap shot' in time and therefore may not be timed to accurately capture the true extent or severity of a particular disturbance activity. Specially designed surveys with modified flight patterns and timing may be conducted to more accurately delineate the extent and severity of a particular disturbance agent. Special surveys, such as Swiss needle cast surveys, are conducted when resources are available to address situations of sufficient economic, political or environmental importance.

DIRECT ALL INQUIRIES TO:

Oregon Department of Forestry
Forest Health Management
2600 State Street
Salem, OR 97310

-- OR --

USDA Forest Service, Region 6
State and Private Forestry
Forest Health Protection
PO Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

DISCLAIMER
Forest Health Protection (FHP), Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) strive to maintain an accurate Aerial Detection Survey (ADS) Dataset, but due to the conditions under which the data are collected FHP, WDNR and ODF shall not be held responsible for missing or inaccurate data. ADS are not intended to replace more specific information. An accuracy assessment has not been done for this dataset; however, ground checks are completed in accordance with local and national guidelines: http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/aviation/qualityassurance.shtml. Maps and data may be updated without notice. Please cite: "USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection; Washington Department of Natural Resources, Resource Protection Division; and Oregon Department of Forestry, Forest Health Management" as the source of this data.