FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST

Fillmore and Richfield Ranger Districts

2014 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey

1:126,720

0 2 4 8 Miles

N

INSECT & DISEASE ACTIVITY

Mortality: 1-4 | 5-14 | 15+ Trees

BARK BEETLES

		1-4	5-14	15+ Trees
Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB)	Ponderosa pine	◊	♦	◊ 20
	Limber pine	×	▲	△ 20
Douglas-fir Beetle (DFB)	Douglas-fir	✳	●	○ 20
Fir Engraver Beetle (FEB)	True fir	✳	●	○ 20
Ips confusus	Pinyon pine	✳	●	○ 20
Western Pine Beetle (WPB)	Ponderosa pine	✳	■	□ 20
Spruce Beetle (SB)	Spruce	✳	●	○ 20

MORTALITY & DISEASE

Subalpine Fir Mortality — Subalpine fir ✳ ● ○ 20

Decline -Aspen — Light / Heavy — Stand decline: Light <50%, Heavy >50%

DEFOLIATION

Western Spruce Budworm -Douglas-fir, True fir — Light / Heavy

Unknown defoliation -Aspen, Oak, Maple, Willow — Light / Heavy

Defoliation: Light<50%, Heavy>50%

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND DAMAGE AGENTS

Survey -Boundary, -Area

-Trees affected
#A -Trees/Acre affected

Aspen	-Asp	Ponderosa pine	-P
Douglas-fir	-DF	Spruce	-S
Larch	-WL	Subalpine fir	-SAF
Limber pine	-Lm	Whitebark pine	-WBP
Lodgepole pine	-LP		

DUAL CODES:

FEB / DFB

Unknown Mort / Decline
Heavy -Aspen

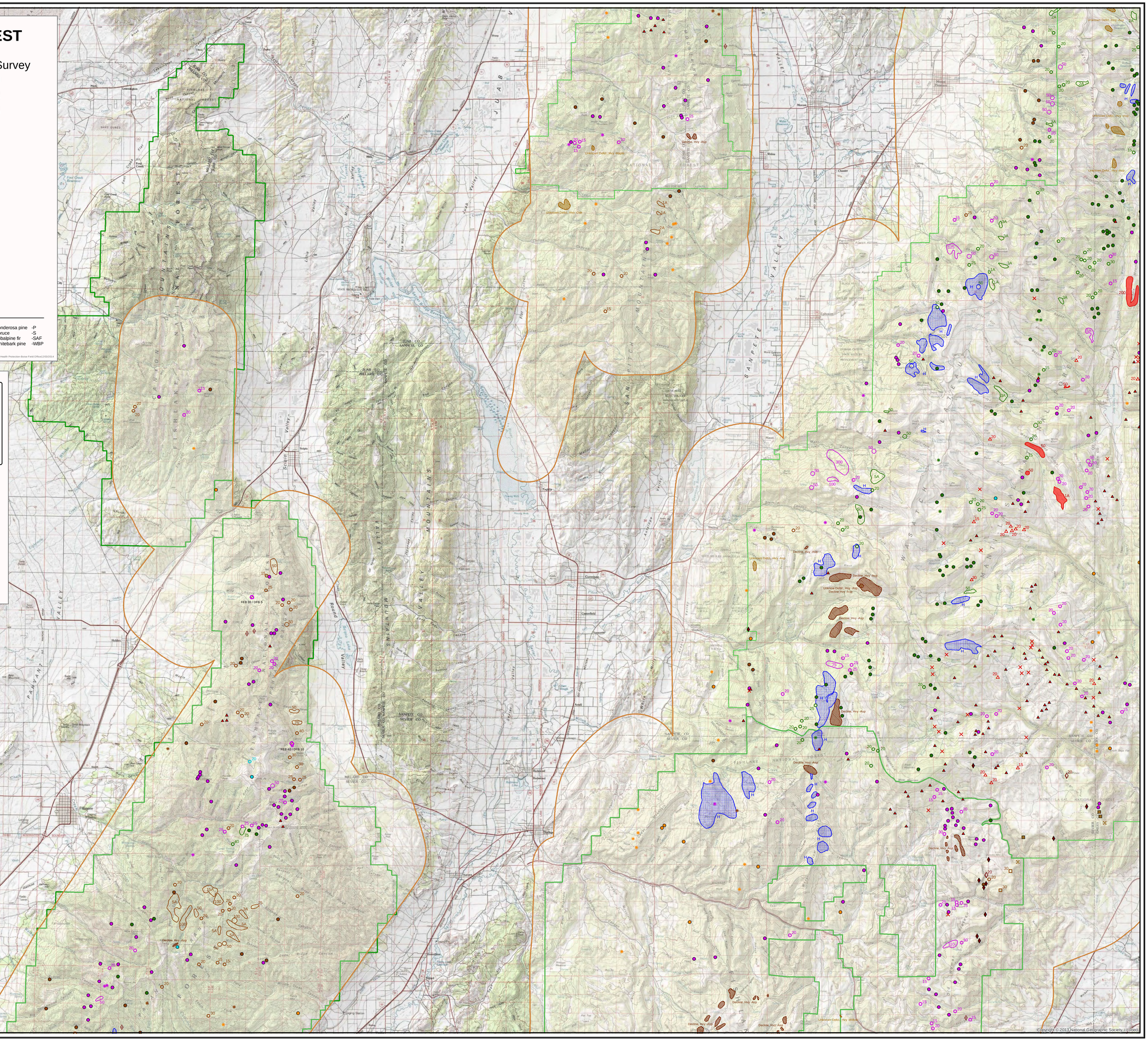
Forest Health Protection-Boise Field Office,12/03/2014

*****Disclaimer*****

Insect and disease data should be used only as an *indicator* of insect and disease activity, and should be ground - truthed 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 obeserver experience can all affect the quality of the survey.