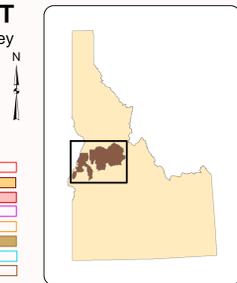


# PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

## 2014 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey

1:168,395

4.5 2.25 0 4.5 9 Miles



**INSECT & DISEASE ACTIVITY**

**BARK BEETLES**

Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB)	Lodgepole pine	Tree Mortality 1-4	20
Douglas-fir Beetle (DFB)	Ponderosa pine	5-14	20
Pine Engraver Beetle (PEB)	Whitebark pine	15-19	20
Western Pine Beetle (WPB)	Douglas-fir	20	20
Spruce Beetle (SB)	Ponderosa pine	20	20
Fir Engraver Beetle (FEB)	Ponderosa pine	20	20
	Spruce sp.	20	20
	True fir	20	20

**MORTALITY & DISEASE**

Subalpine Fir Mortality	Subalpine fir	Tree Mortality 20
Balsam woolly adelgid (BWA)	Subalpine fir	Tree Mortality 20
Needle cast -WL	Light < 50% defoliated	Tree Mortality 20
Decline -Aspen	Heavy > 50% defoliated	Tree Mortality 20

**DEFOLIATORS**

Western Spruce Budworm	Light	Tree Mortality 20
Unknown Defoliation -Aspen	Heavy	Tree Mortality 20

**ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND DAMAGE AGENTS**

Unknown Mortality -WL	Dual Codes: MPB -LP / Sat Mort.	Survey -Boundary	Species & Tree Abbreviations
	BW -Lt, Hvy / BWA	Area	Aspen -Asp
			Douglas-fir -DF
			Larch -Lar
			Lodgepole pine -LP
			Mixed Conifer -MC
			Ponderosa pine -PP
			Spruce -S
			Subalpine fir -SAF
			Whitebark pine -WBP

**Aerial Insect & Disease Detection Surveys**

Aerial insect and disease detection surveys are conducted annually to detect and monitor areas of 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 (dead 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 observer experience can all affect the quality of the survey.

**\*\*\*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.

