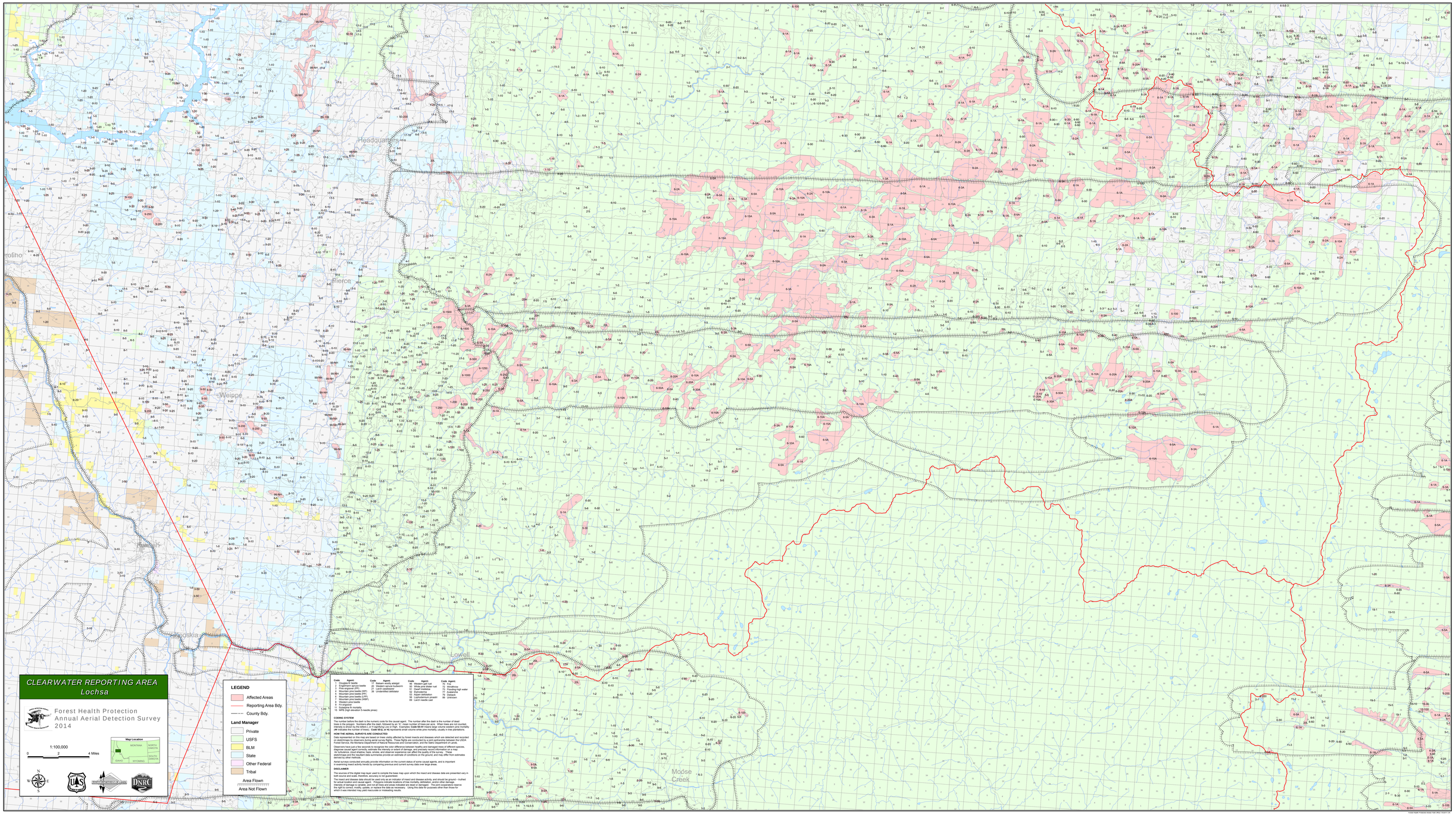
Headquarters
Pierce
Weippe
Kamiah
Lochsa
Moose Creek
CLEARWATER REPORTING AREA
Lochsa
Forest Health Protection
Annual Aerial Detection Survey
2014
1:100,000
0
2
4 Miles
Map Location
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
IDAHO
WYOMING
N
W
E
S
LEGEND
Affected Areas
Reporting Area Bdy.
County Bdy.
Land Manager
Private
USFS
BLM
State
Other Federal
Tribal
Area Flown
Area Not Flown
Code Agent:
1 Douglas-fir beetle
2 Engelmann spruce beetle
3 Fir engraver beetle
4 Mountain pine beetle (MPB)
5 Mountain pine beetle (PP)
6 Western pine beetle (WPB)
7 Mountain pine beetle (WBP)
8 Western pine beetle
9 Ips beetle
11 Subalpine fir mortality
12 MPB (high elevation 5-needle pines)
Code Agent:
17 Balsam woolly aelgid
20 Western spruce budworm
21 Douglas-fir tussock moth
24 Lodgepole defoliator
Code Agent:
40 Western gall rust
50 White pine blister rust
51 Fir broom rust
52 Dothistroma
53 Aspen defoliation
54 Ponderosa pine defoliation
69 Larch needle cast
Code Agent:
70 Fire
72 Windthrow
75 Drought/low water
77 Avalanche
79 Dieback
99 Unknown
CODING SYSTEM
The number before the dash is the numeric code for the causal agent. The number after the dash is the number of dead trees in the polygon. Numbers after the dash, followed by an 'A', mean number of trees per acre. When trees are not counted, the number after the dash represents the approximate acreage. Example: 6-50 means 50 trees; 6-50A means 50 trees per acre; 6-1000 means 1000 acres. Some mortality (MR includes the number of trees). Code 50-0, or 99 usually represents snow volcano shield pine mortality, usually in tree plantations.
HOW THE AERIAL SURVEYS ARE CONDUCTED
Data represented on this map are based on trees visibly affected by forest insects and diseases which are detected and recorded during aerial surveys conducted by personnel from the USDA Forest Service, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and the Idaho Department of Lands.
Observers have just a few seconds to recognize the color difference between healthy and damaged trees of different species, diagnose causal agent correctly, estimate the intensity or extent of damage, and precisely record information on a map. Air turbulence, cloud shadow, haze, smoke, and observer experience can affect the quality of the survey. These limitations mean that aerial data summaries provide an estimate of conditions on the ground, and may differ from estimates derived by other methods.
Aerial surveys conducted annually provide information on the current status of some causal agents, and is important in examining insect activity trends by comparing previous and current survey data over large areas.
DISCLAIMER
The accuracy of the digital map layer used to compile the base map upon which the insect and disease data are presented vary in both source and scale; therefore, accuracy is not guaranteed.
The insect and disease data should be used only as an indicator of insect and disease activity, and should be ground – truthed before any management decisions are made. Aerial survey methods do not allow for precise measurements of the intensity of damage to conifers, 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.
Forest Health Protection Boise Field Office 10/24/2014