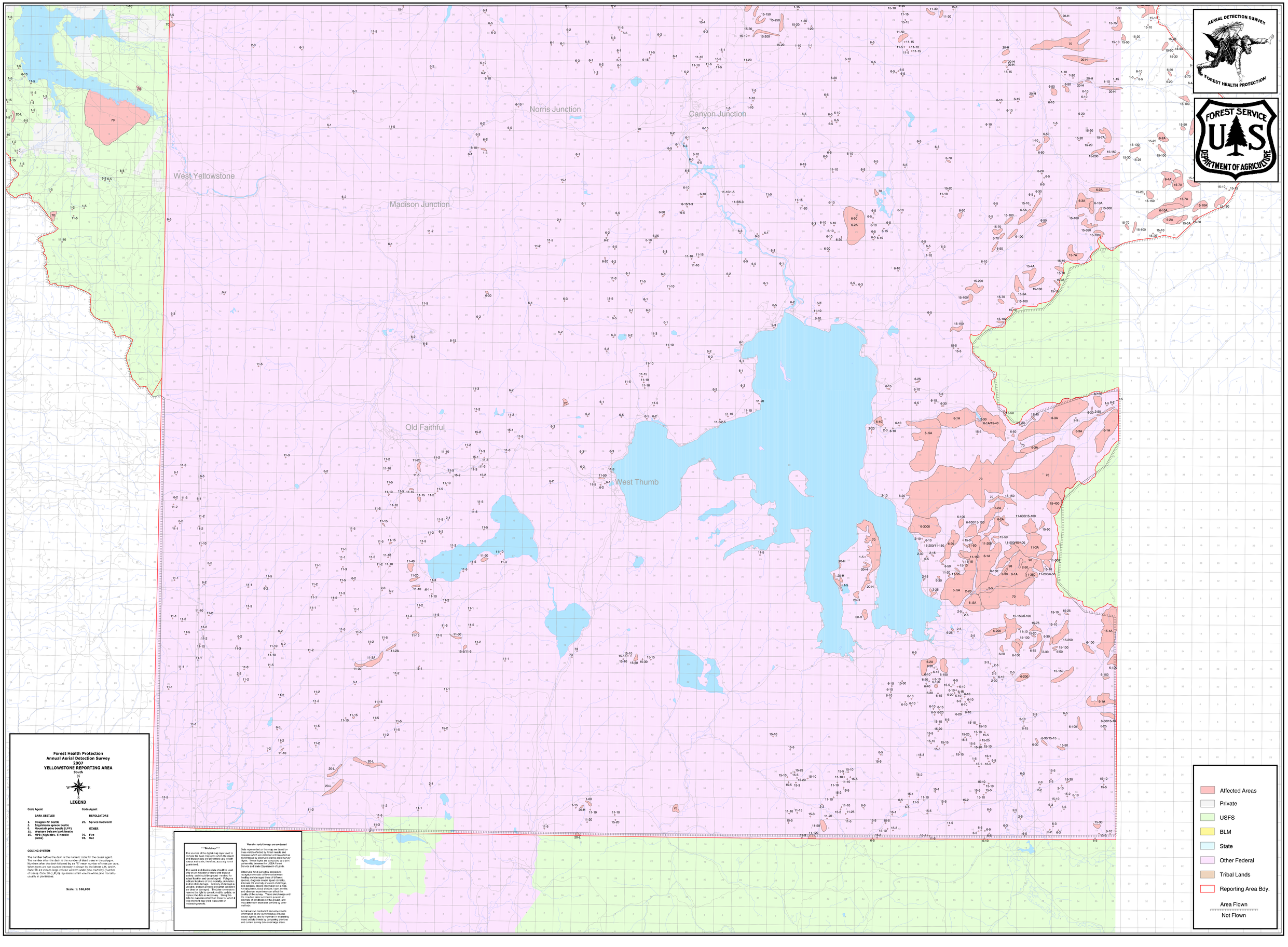

Forest Health Protection
Annual Aerial Detection Survey
2007
YELLOWSTONE REPORTING AREA

South

N
W E
S

LEGEND

Code	Agent
	BARK BEETLES
1.	Douglas-fir beetle
2.	Engelmann spruce beetle
6.	Mountain pine beetle (LPP)
11.	Western balsam bark beetle
15.	MPB (high elev. 5-needle pines)
	DEFOLIATORS
20.	Spruce budworm
	OTHER
70.	Fire
98.	Out

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 intensely is shown by the letters L,N, and H. Code 50-## means large volume western white pine mortality (number of trees). Code 50-L(#,#) represents small volume white pine mortality usually in planteaese.

Scale: 1: 100,000

*****Disclaimer*****

The sources 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 for general planning purposes only. Positional accuracy, and should be general in nature to actual location and causal agent. Polygons indicate levels of tree mortality, defoliation and/or other damage. Intensity of damage is not uniform over the area and trees may have an dead or damaged. The Joint Cooperators reserve the right to correct, modify, update, or delete data without necessary. Using this data for purposes other than those for which it was intended may yield inaccurate or misleading results.

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 as seen from fixed-wing aircraft flying at specific sights. These flights are conducted by a joint partnership between the USDA Forest Service and Idaho Department of Lands.

Observers have just a few seconds to recognize the color difference between healthy and damaged trees of different species, estimate the number of trees, estimate the intensity or extent of damage, and periodically record information on a map. All turbulence, cloud shadow, haze, smoke, and observer experience can affect the accuracy of the data. Ground reconnaissance and the simplest 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 forest pests. Aerial surveys are a cost-effective, sound activity check by comparing previous and current survey data over large areas.