

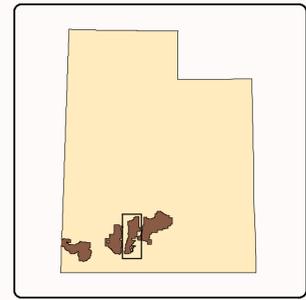
DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

Powell Ranger District

2015 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey

1:126,720

0 3.5 7 14 Miles



INSECT & DISEASE ACTIVITY

BARK BEETLES

Species	Mortality
Mountain Pine Beetle	1-4
Western Pine Beetle	5-14
Douglas-fir Beetle	15+
Fir Engrafer Beetle	20
<i>Ips confusus</i>	20
Spruce Beetle	20
Ponderosa pine	20
Ponderosa pine	20
Douglas-fir	20
True fir	20
Pinyon pine	20
Spruce sp.	20

MORTALITY & DISEASE

Subalpine Fir Mortality	Subalpine fir	20
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DEFOLIATORS

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

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND DAMAGE AGENTS

Survey	Boundary	WSBW-Hvy / Spruce Beetle
-Trees affected	-Area	
#A -Trees/Acre affected	Aspen	-Asp
	Douglas-fir	-DF
	Larch	-L
	Lodgepole pine	-LP
	Limber pine	-Lm
	Ponderosa pine	-PP
	Spruce	-S
	Subalpine fir	-SAF

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 observer experience can all affect the quality of the survey.

