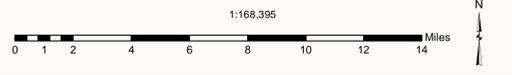


CARIBOU-TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Soda Springs and Montpelier Ranger Districts

2013 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey



INSECT & DISEASE ACTIVITY

BARK BEETLES

Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB)	Lodgepole pine	1-4	5-14	15+ Trees
Whitebark pine	Whitebark pine	×	×	×
Douglas-fir Beetle (DFB)	Limber pine	×	×	×
	Douglas-fir	×	×	×

MORTALITY & DISEASE

Subalpine Fir Mortality	Subalpine fir	○ 20
Decline -Aspen	Stand decline -Aspen	Light Heavy
Dieback -Aspen	Light Heavy	Damage Light <50% Heavy >50%

DEFOLIATORS

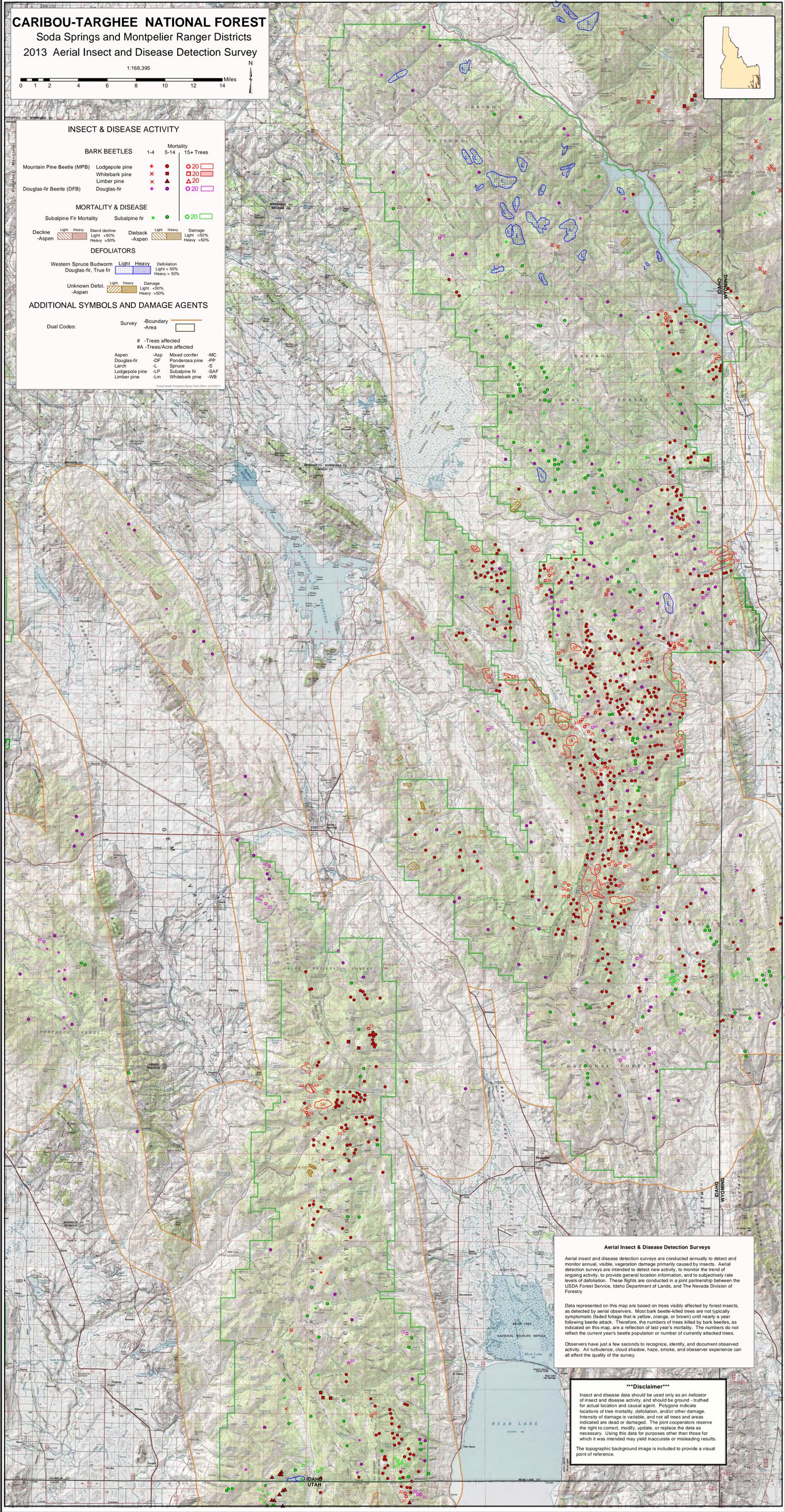
Western Spruce Budworm	Defoliation	Light Heavy
Douglas-fir, True fir	Light <50% Heavy >50%	
Unknown Defol. -Aspen	Light Heavy	Damage Light <50% Heavy >50%

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND DAMAGE AGENTS

Dual Codes: Survey -Boundary -Area

-Trees affected
#A -Trees/Acre affected

Aspen	-Asp	Mixed conifer	-MC
Douglas-fir	-DF	Ponderosa pine	-PP
Larch	-L	Spruce	-S
Lodgepole pine	-LP	Subalpine fir	-SAF
Limber pine	-Lm	Whitebark pine	-WB



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 typically symptomatic (faded foliage that is yellow, orange, or brown) until nearly a year following beetle attack. Therefore, the numbers of 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.

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.

The topographic background image is included to provide a visual point of reference.