

HUMBOLDT-TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

Carson Ranger District

2013 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey



1:126,720



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.

INSECT & DISEASE ACTIVITY

BARK BEETLES

		Mortality		
		1-4	5-14	15+ Trees
Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB)	Lodgepole pine	★	●	○ 20
	White pine	◆	◆	◇ 20
	Whitebark pine	×	■	□ 20
Jeffrey Pine Beetle (JPB)	Jeffrey pine	◇	◆	◇ 20
Fir Engriaver Beetle (FEB)	True fir	★	◆	◇ 20
<i>Ips confusus</i>	Pinyon pine	★	●	○ 20
Western Pine Beetle (WPB)	Ponderosa pine	★	●	○ 20

MORTALITY & DISEASE

DEFOLIATORS

	Light	Heavy	Defoliation
Satin moth	Light	Heavy	<50%
-Aspen	Light	Heavy	>50%

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND DAMAGE AGENTS

DUAL CODES

Survey	-Boundary	-Area	# -Trees affected	#A -Trees/Acre affected
Aspen	-Asp	Ponderosa pine	-PP	
Douglas-fir	-DF	Spruce	-S	
Jeffrey pine	-JP	Subalpine fir	-SAF	
Larch	-L	Wstrn White pine	-WWP	
Lodgepole pine	-LPP	Whitebark pine	-WBW	
Mixed Conifer	-MC			

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.

Forest Health Protection-Boise Field Office 01/21/2014

DESOLATION

WILDERNESS

