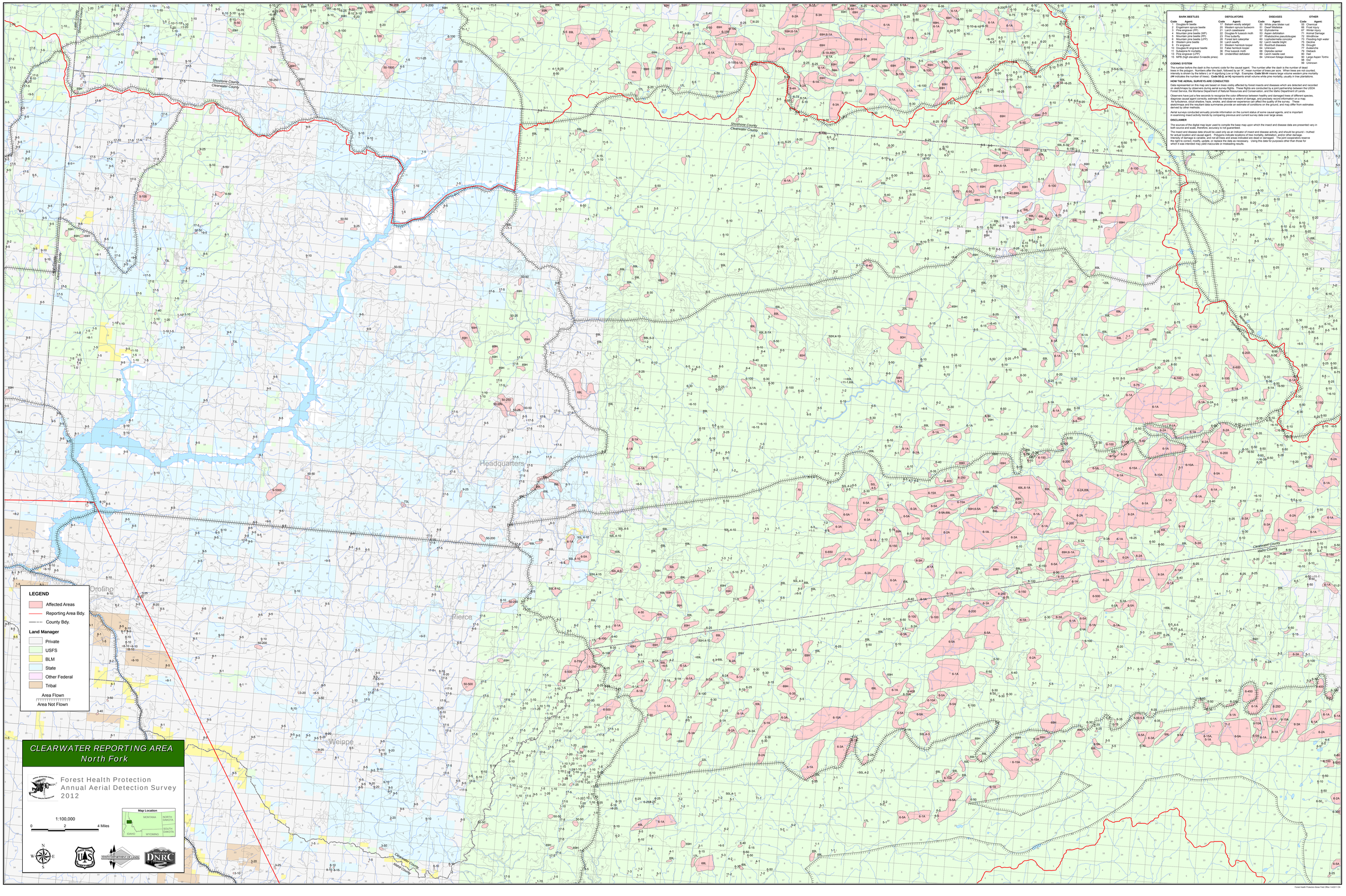

BARK BEETLES

Code	Agent
1	Douglas-fir beetle
2	Engelmann spruce beetle
3	Pine engraver (PP)
4	Western pine beetle (WP)
5	Mountain pine beetle (PP)
6	Mountain pine beetle (LPP)
8	Western pine beetle
9	Fir engraver
10	Western balsam bark beetle
11	Subalpine fir mortality
13	Pine engraver (LPP)
15	MPB (high elevation 5-needle pines)

DEFOLIATORS

Code	Agent
17	Balsam woolly adelgid
20	Western spruce budworm
21	Larch casebearer
22	Western hemlock looper
23	Pine butterfly
28	Forest tent caterpillar
30	Larch sawfly
31	Western hemlock looper
37	Douglas-fir tussock moth
38	Pine tussock moth
39	Unidentified defoliator

DISEASES

Code	Agent
50	White pine blister rust
51	Dwarf Mistletoe
52	Elytroderma
53	Western larch canker
57	Rhabdocline pseudotsugae
60	Lophodermella concolor
62	Larch needle blight
63	Rootbutt diseases
64	Annosus root
68	Diplodia canker
69	Larch needle cast
84	Unknown foliage disease

OTHER

Code	Agent
65	Chemical
66	Frost injury
67	Winter injury
70	Unknown damage
71	Windthrow
73	Flooding-high water
75	Decline
76	Drought
77	Lightning
78	Animals
80	Hail
82	Large Aspen Tortrix
83	Fire
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, intensity is shown by the letters L or H signifying Low or High. Examples **Code 50-H** means large volume western pine mortality (## indicates the number of trees); **Code 50-2L or H**) represents small volume white 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 on sketchmaps by observers during aerial survey flights. These flights are conducted by a joint partnership between the USDA Forest Service, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and the Idaho Department of Lands.

Observers must identify and map damage while flying over forested landscapes. Observers must recognize damaged forest 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 sketchmaps and the resultant 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 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 only as an indicator of insect and disease activity, and should be ground – trutheed 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, update, modify, or replace GIS products without notice. 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 1/4/2011 DK