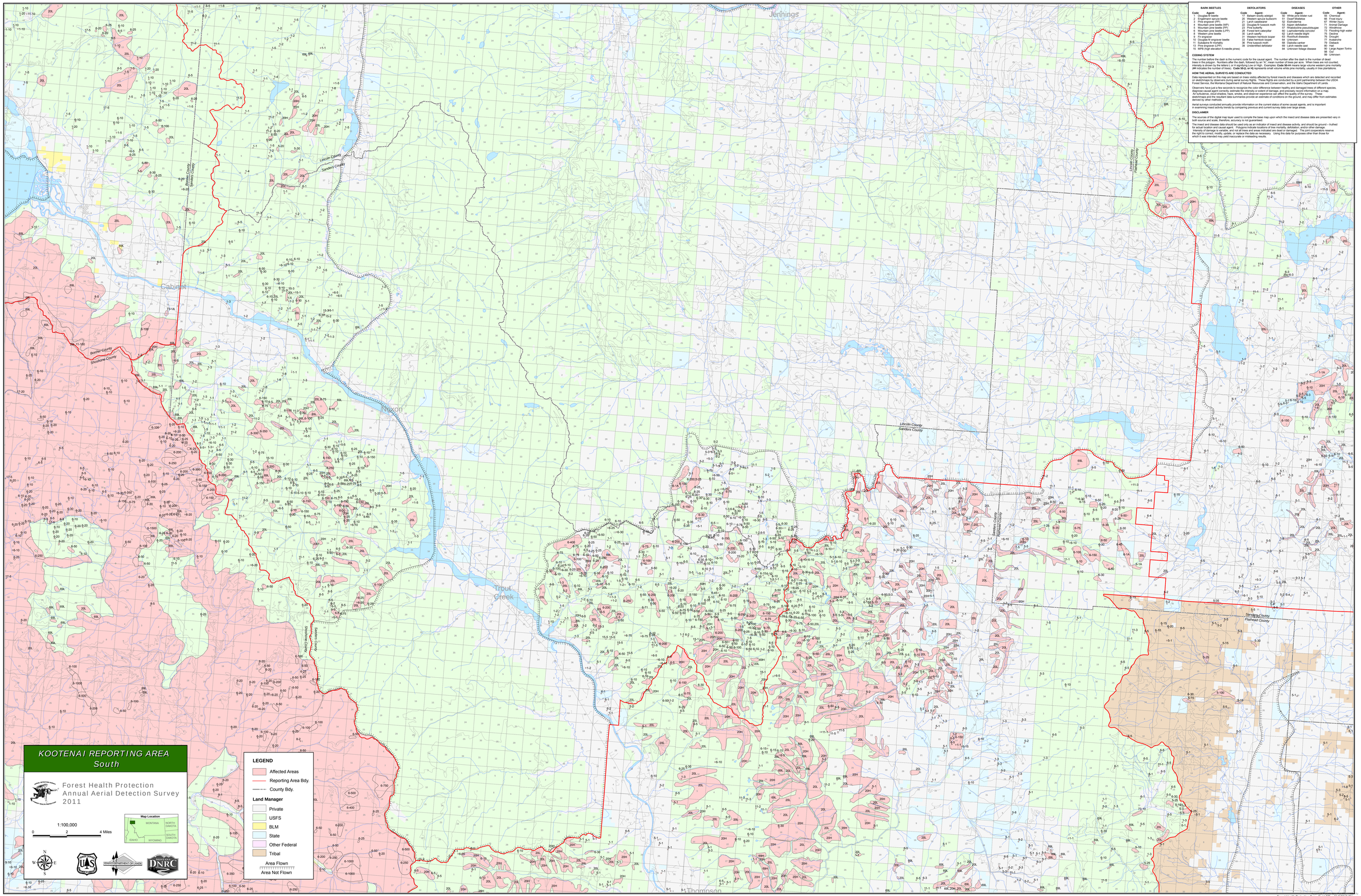

BARK BEETLES

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

DEFOLIATORS

Code	Agent:
20	Douglas-fir tussock moth (sorgo)
21	Western spruce budworm
22	Larch casebearer
23	Douglas-fir tussock moth
24	Pine butterfly
25	Western tent caterpillar
30	Larch sawfly
31	Western hemlock looper
33	False hemlock looper
36	Pine tussock moth
39	Unidentified defoliator

DISEASES

Code	Agent:
50	Western gall rust
51	Dwarf Mistletoe
52	Elytrodema
53	Aspen defoliation
57	Rhabdocline pseudotsugae
61	Douglas-fir dwarf mistletoe
62	Larch needle blight
63	Rootbutt diseases
64	Unknown
68	Diplodia pentar
69	Aspen leaf spot
84	Unknown foliage disease

OTHER

Code	Agent:
65	Frost
66	Frost injury
67	Winter injury
71	Animal Damage
72	Windthrow
73	Standing/high water
75	Decline
76	Drought
77	Avalanche
79	Dieback
80	Slide
95	Large Aspen Tortrix
98	Cut
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. Example: **6-10** means 10 trees killed by Western pine beetle (LPP). Where a causal agent is known to be present but unscored, intensity is shown by the letters L or H signifying Low or High. Examples: **Code 50-H** means large volume western pine mortality (**H** indicates the number of trees). **Code 50-D, or 95** 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 have just a few seconds to recognize the color difference between healthy and damaged trees of different species, diagnose causal agent correctly, estimate the intensity or extent of damage, and precisely record information on a map. Because of the speed at which the data are collected, some misinterpretation of the data is to be expected. The sketchmaps and the resultant data summarize 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 – 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.

Forest Health Protection-Boise Field Office 01/8/2012 CN