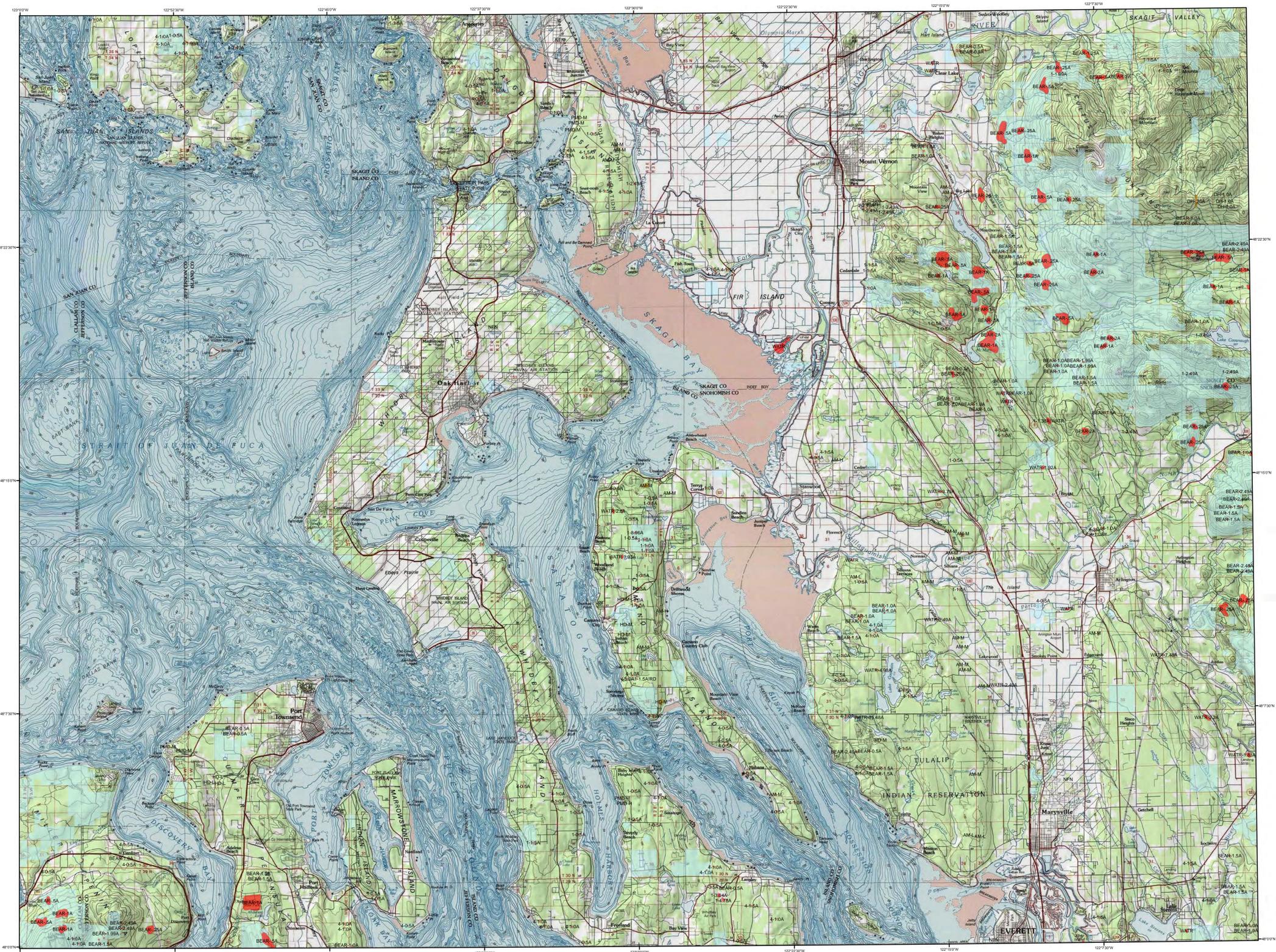


2011 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey

USGS 100K Quad: PORT TOWNSEND - A148122; 3B



Mortality Agents		
Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host
2	Douglas fir beetle	Douglas fir
3	Douglas fir engraver	Douglas fir
4	Spotted bark beetle	Spotted bark beetle
5	Fir engraver	True fir
6B	Mountain pine beetle	Whitebark pine
6L	Mountain pine beetle	Lodgepole pine
6P	Mountain pine beetle	Ponderosa pine
6W	Mountain pine beetle	Western white pine
7	White-pine sawfly	Pine
8	Western pine beetle	Pine
9	Western pine beetle	Pine
10	Western pine beetle	Pine
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13	Western pine beetle	Pine
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USGS 100K Quad: PORT TOWNSEND - A148122; 3B
2011 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey
Map Scale: 1:100,000
Date: 13 December 2011

Legend

	Defoliating Agents		Areas Not Flown
	Mortality Agents		2011 Large Fires
	Other Damage		Source: Northwest Interagency Coordination Center
	WaDNR Managed Lands		Source: Washington Dept. of Natural Resources

The cause of damage is described by a symbol above and is followed by: number of trees affected; number of trees (example: SA) or intensity of damage (L-Light, M-Moderate, H-Heavy).

The TOPOI maps are seamless, scanned images of United States Geological Survey (USGS) paper topographic maps. For more information on this map, visit us online at http://gto.arcgisonline.com/maps/USA_Topo_Maps

A data dictionary, digital copies of this map and Arctics insect and disease data are available at: www.fs.usda.gov/gto/r6/fhp/ads

How the Aerial Surveys Are Conducted

Data represented on this map are based on trees visibly affected by forest insects and diseases detected and recorded during aerial survey flights conducted by the USDA Forest Service, the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Oregon Department of Forestry. Observers have just a few seconds to recognize the color difference between healthy and damaged trees of different species; diagnose causal agents correctly; estimate intensity; delineate the extent of damage; and precisely record this information on a georeferenced, digital map. Air turbulence, cloud shadows, distance from aircraft, haze, smoke and observer experience can all affect the quality of the survey. These data summaries provide an estimate of conditions on the ground and may differ from estimates derived by other methods.

The aerial survey provides information on the current status for many causal agents, and is important when examining insect activity trends by comparing historical and current survey data over large areas.

Overview surveys are a 'snap shot' in time and therefore may not be timed to accurately capture the true extent or severity of a particular disturbance activity. Specially designed surveys with modified flight patterns and timing may be conducted to more accurately delineate the extent and severity of a particular disturbance agent. Special surveys, such as Swiss needle cast surveys, are conducted when resources are available to address situations of sufficient economic, political or environmental importance.

DIRECT ALL INQUIRIES TO:

Washington State Department of
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 Resource Protection Division
 Forest Health
 1111 Washington St. SE
 MS 47037
 Olympia, WA 98504-7037

-- OR --

USDA Forest Service, Region 6
 Natural Resources
 Forest Health Protection
 PO Box 3623
 Portland, Oregon 97208

DISCLAIMER
 Forest Health Protection (FHP), Washington Department of Natural Resources (WONR) and Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) strive to maintain an accurate Aerial Detection Survey (ADS) Dataset, but due to the conditions under which the data are collected, FHP, WONR and ODF shall not be held responsible for missing or inaccurate data. ADS are not intended to replace more specific information. An accuracy assessment has not been done for this dataset; however, ground checks are completed in accordance with local and national guidelines. <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/ads/>
 An accuracy assessment has not been done for this dataset; however, ground checks are completed in accordance with local and national guidelines. Please cite: "USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Resource Protection Division, and Oregon Department of Forestry, Forest Health Management" as the source of this data.