

2012 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey

USGS 100K Quad: OREGON CITY - A145122; 3H



Mortality Agents			Other Damaging Agents		
Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host	Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host
1	Douglas fir beetle	Douglas fir	AB	Sabine woolly adelgid	True fir
2	Douglas fir engraver	Douglas fir	AM	Leaf discoloration	Maple
3	Spruce beetle	Spruce	BR	Bitter rot	Fireweed
4	Fir engraver	Douglas fir	CC	Cystiporia canker	True fir
5	Western balsam hawk beetle	Subalpine fir	CH	Cherry hornet	Hemlock
6B	Mountain pine beetle	Whitebark pine	DI	Dwarf mistle	All species
6L	Mountain pine beetle	Lodgepole pine	FD	Fire	Hardwoods
6P	Mountain pine beetle	Ponderosa pine	HDA	Heartwood decline	Aspen
6S	Mountain pine beetle	Sugar pine	HDD	Heartwood decline	Oak
6W	Mountain pine beetle	Western white pine	NFN	Arms not flown - non host	
7	Log-skip	Ponderosa, lodgepole pines	NFN	Arms not flown - host	
8	Western pine beetle	Ponderosa pine	PMD	Pacific madrone decline	Pacific madrone
8B	Western pine beetle	Pine-hazel ponderosa pine	PI	Leaf fall in poplars	Poplars
8L	Western pine beetle	Larch	RD	Red belt	All species
8S	Western pine beetle	Silver fir, true fir	SLD	Slake	All species
BEAR	Bear damage	Douglas fir, ponderosa pine	WIND	Windthrow	All species
FL	Flamehead woodborer	Pine/Oak/cedar root disease	WNTR	Winter damage	All species
RD	Root disease	Pine/Oak/cedar			
WATR	Water damage	Cedar			
					All species

Defoliators	
Code	Damaging Agent / Primary Host
BS	Western spruce budworm / True fir, Douglas fir, spruce
CH	Larch casebearer/epidemia / Western larch
LC	Western hemlock looper / Western hemlock
LS	Black pine/leaf scale / Ponderosa pine
PS	Pine budworm / Ponderosa pine
PC	Pine needle cast / Ponderosa pine
PN	Pine needle sheathminer / Ponderosa pine
NC	Needle cast / Western larch
SA	Sawfly / Cedar
SH	Sawfly / True fir
SK	Sawfly / Lodgepole pine
SL	Sawfly / Lodgepole pine
SNC	Sawfly / Douglas fir
SN	Sawfly / Douglas fir
TC	Tree caterpillar / Hardwoods
UNK	Unknown defoliating agent / All species

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 Map Scale: 1:100,000
 Date: 08 January 2013

Legend

- Defoliating Agents
- Mortality Agents
- Other Damage
- Areas Not Flown

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 TOPO maps used as background maps are seamless, scanned images of United States Geological Survey (USGS) paper topographic maps. For more information on this map, visit them online at: http://gto.arcgis.com/maps/USA_Topo_Maps

A data dictionary, digital copies of this map and ArGIS insect and disease data are available at: www.fs.usda.gov/gto/rf/rfp/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:



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DISCLAIMER
 Forest Health Protection (FHP), Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) strive to maintain an accurate Aerial Detection Survey (ADS) Database, but due to the conditions under which the data are collected FHP, WDNR 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/>