

2012 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey

USGS 100K Quad: CONDON - A145120; 5H



Mortality Agents			Other Damaging Agents		
Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host	Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host
1	Douglas fir beetle	Douglas fir	AB	Balsam woolly adelgid	True fir
2	Douglas fir engraver	Douglas fir	AM	Leaf discoloration	Maple
3	Spruce beetle	Spruce	BE	Blister rust	Fireweed pines
4	Fir engraver	Spruce	CC	Cystipora canker	True fir
5	Western hemlock bark beetle	Subalpine fir	CH	Cherry hornet	Hemlock
6B	Mountain pine beetle	Whitebark pine	DIE	Fire	All species
6L	Mountain pine beetle	Lodgepole pine	HDA	Heartwood decline	Heartwoods
6P	Mountain pine beetle	Ponderosa pine	HDD	Heartwood decline	Aspen
6S	Mountain pine beetle	Lodgepole pine	NFN	Areas not flown - non host	Oak
6W	Mountain pine beetle	Topi-topi	NFN	Areas not flown - host	Pacific madrone
7	Western white pine	Ponderosa, lodgepole pines	PIE	Pacific madrone decline	Poplars
8	Western white pine	Ponderosa pine	RD	Red belt	All species
8B	Western white pine	Pine-hemlock ponderosa pine	SID	Silt	All species
9	Silver fir beetle	Douglas fir	WIND	Windthrow	All species
BEAR	Bear damage	Douglas fir, ponderosa pine	WNTR	Winter damage	All species
FL	Flamehead woodborer	Rain-Oak/Oak			
RD	Root disease	Canker			
WATR	Water Damage	All species			

Defoliators		
Code	Damaging Agent	Primary Host
BS	Western spruce budworm	True fir, Douglas-fir, spruce
CH	Larch casebearer/typhlocyba	Western larch
LC	Western hemlock looper	Western hemlock
LS	Needle cast	Lodgepole pine
PS	Black pine/leaf scale	Ponderosa pine
PC	Pine needle cast	Ponderosa pine
PN	Pine needle sheathminer	Ponderosa pine
NC	Needle cast	Western larch
SA	Sawfly	Conifer
SH	Sawfly	True fir
SK	Sawfly	Kobresia pine
SL	Sawfly	Lodgepole pine
SN	Sawfly	Douglas-fir
SNC	Sawfly	Aspen
TC	Tent caterpillar	Hardwoods
TR	Douglas fir bark moth	True fir, Douglas-fir
UNKD	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 TOPOI 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/online/maps/USA_Topo_Maps

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

Vicinity Map

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:



Oregon Department of Forestry
 Forest Health Management
 2600 State Street
 Salem, OR 97310

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USDA Forest Service, Region 6
 State and Private Forestry
 Forest Health Protection
 PO Box 3623
 Portland, Oregon 97208

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/> quality assurance sheet. Maps and data may be updated without notice. 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.