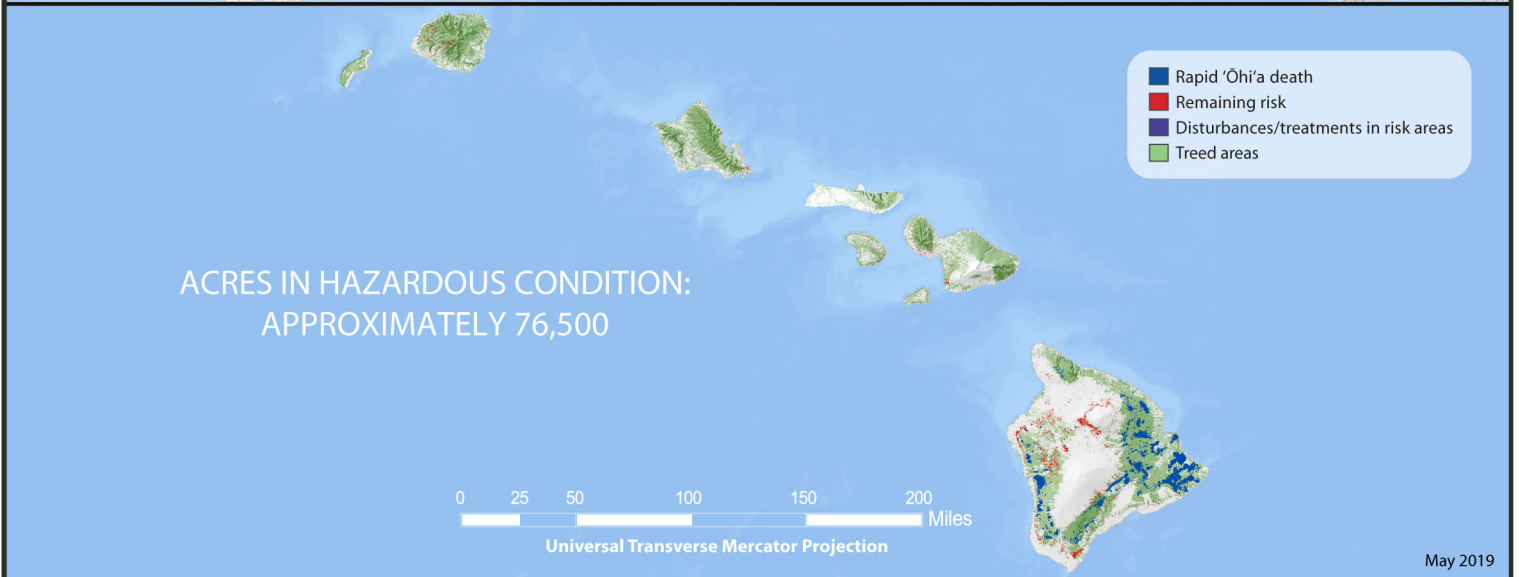
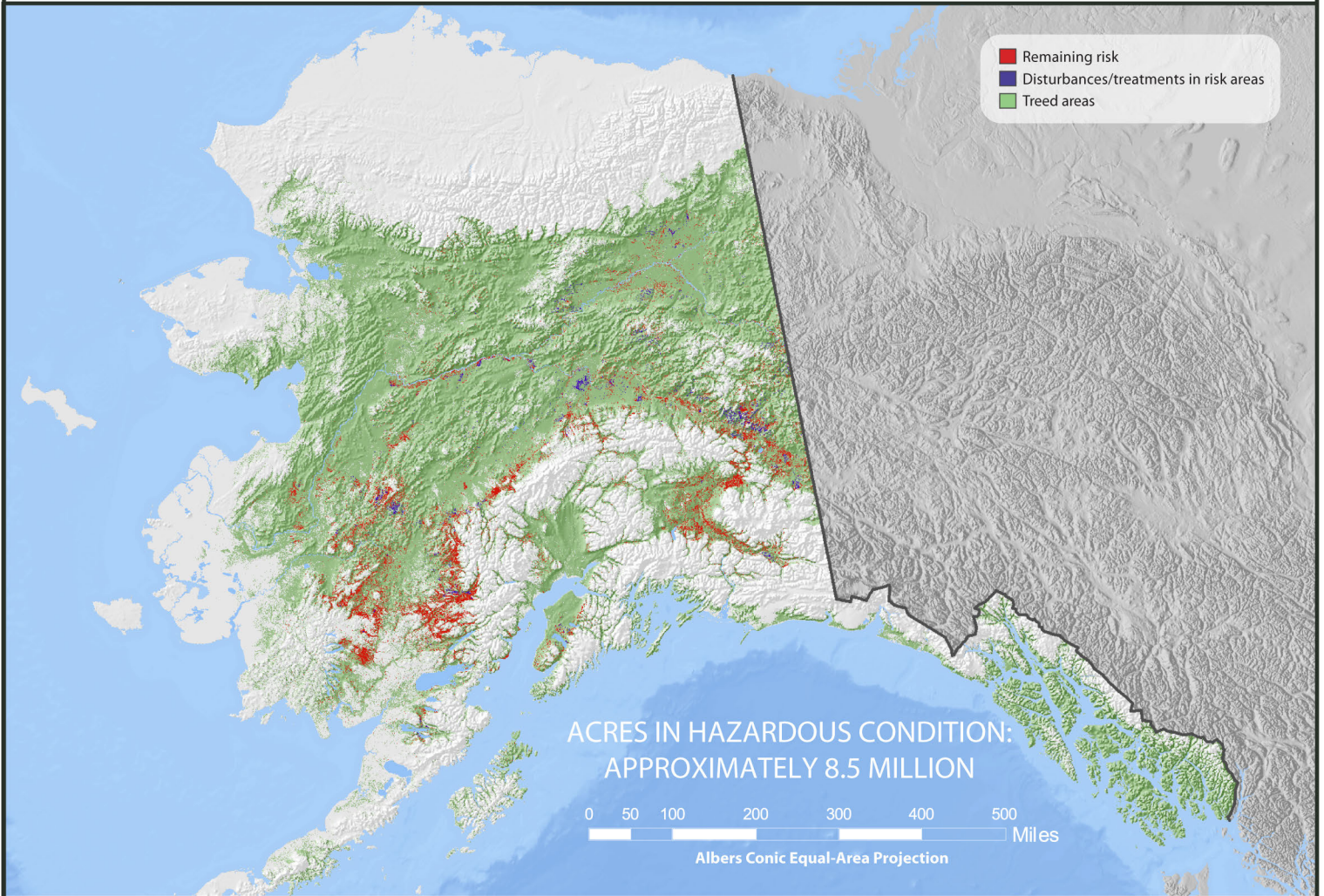




United States Department of Agriculture

FOREST HEALTH PROTECTION

2018 Update of the National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM)



May 2019

National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM)

2018 Update of the National Insect and Disease Risk* Map

The [2012 NIDRM](#) provides a nationwide strategic assessment of the hazard of tree mortality due to insects and diseases through 2027. However, since 2012, significant tree mortality events from fire, forest pest outbreaks, and broad scale forest harvesting operations have reduced or in some cases eliminated hazard. For the 2018 NIDRM update, we adjusted the base 2012 NIDRM by subtracting major disturbance events, thus accounting for reductions in hazard due to previous and ongoing tree mortality. The update does not account for increases in hazard due to tree growth, which can make additional trees susceptible and vulnerable to new forest pest attacks. Also, the update does not account for new pests on the landscape such as the flatheaded fir borer, a wood boring beetle that primarily attacks stressed or weakened Douglas-fir, true firs, and western larch in Region 6.

The 2018 NIDRM update was generated by removing areas at risk if they experienced significant mortality according to data from the USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection ([Insect and Disease Survey database](#)); and the University of Maryland (Dr. Matt Hansen - [Global Forest Change dataset](#)).

*Risk, or more appropriately termed hazard, is defined as: the expectation that, without remediation, at least 25% of standing live basal area greater than one inch in diameter will die over a 15-year time frame (2013 to 2027) due to insects and diseases.