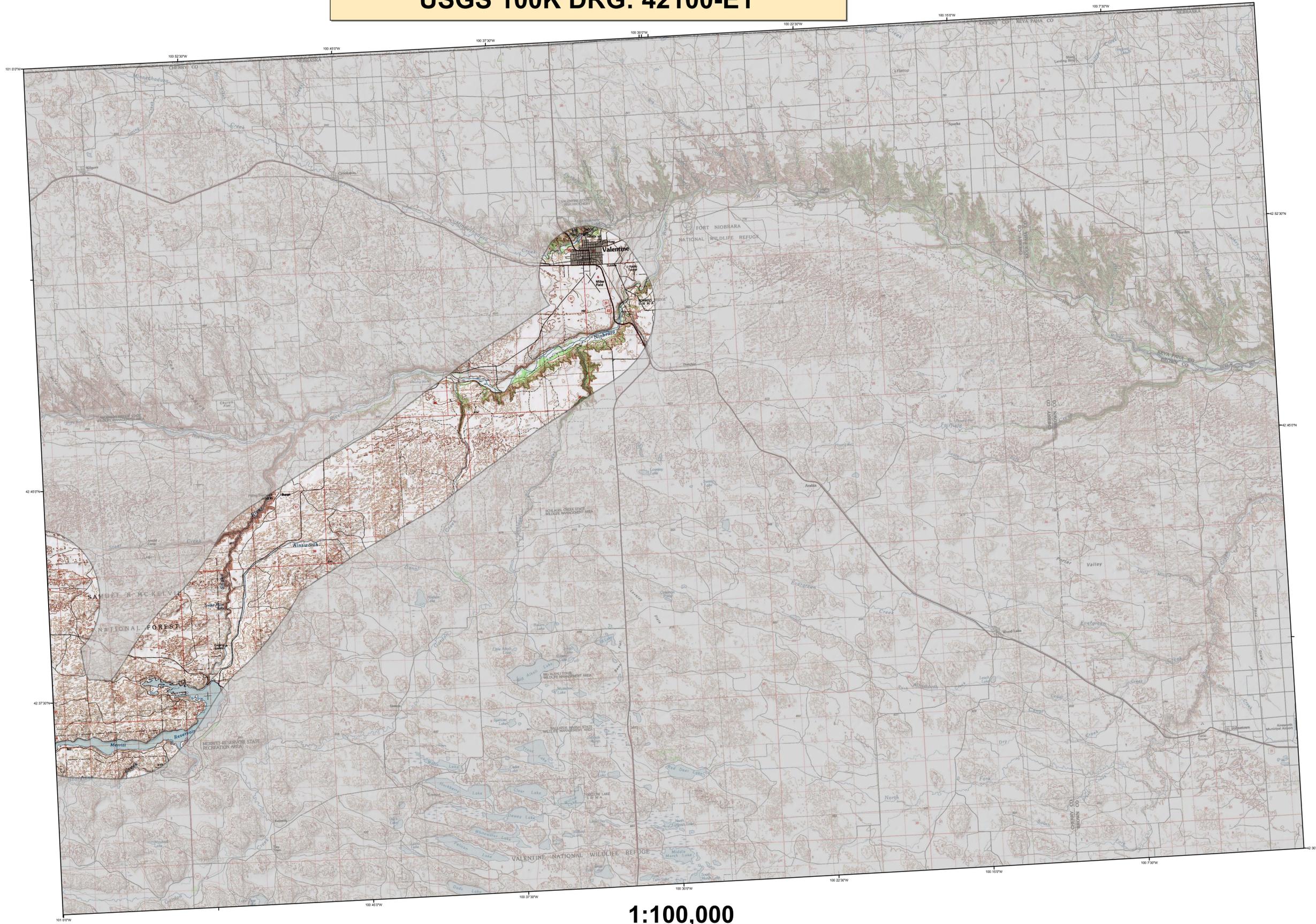


2007 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey Valentine, Nebraska USGS 100K DRG: 42100-E1

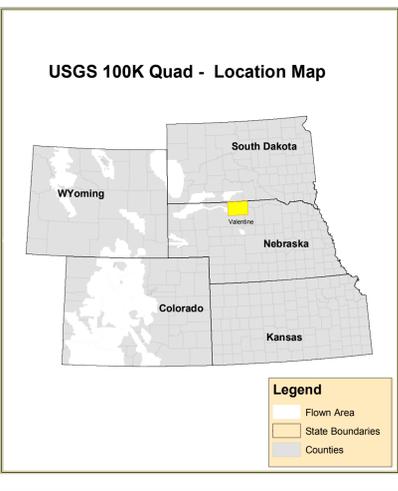


1:100,000

Legend

Use of the Number System
Example: 5-25 = The first number before the dash is the causal agent code. The number after the dash is the number of dead "faded" trees in the polygon or point. When recent dead trees are not counted, an intensity code of L-light, M-moderate, and H-high may be used after the causal agent code. Periodically, trees per acre estimates are used after the causal agent code instead of number of dead "faded" trees (or an intensity code). For example: 5-12A = The first number before the dash is the causal agent code. The number after the dash is an estimation of the number of dead "faded" trees in the polygon per acre. In this case it would be an estimation that, on the average, one tree per every two acres would be a dead "faded" tree. In another example: 5-2A = that on the average, an estimated three trees per acre are dead "faded" trees. A / is used as a separator when a point polygon has more than one causal agent code.

Code	Causal Agent	Primary Host	Code	Causal Agent	Primary Host	Code	Causal Agent	Primary Host
1	Douglas-fir beetle	Douglas-fir	49	Aspen dieback	Lodgepole Pine	106	Ironwood leafhopper	Cottonwood/Poplar
2	Engelmann Spruce Beetle	Engelmann Spruce	50	White pine blister rust	5-Needle Pine	107	fall webworm	Cottonwood/Poplar
3	Mountain pine beetle	Ponderosa Pine	51	Dwarf mistletoe	Softwoods	108	road salt	Softwoods
4	Mountain pine beetle	Lodgepole Pine	52	Elysiadema	Ponderosa Pine	109	orange-red nematode	Softwoods
5	Mountain pine beetle	Ponderosa Pine	53	Indules 805, 80 & 85	All Tree Species	110	oak wilt	Oak
6	Western pine beetle	Ponderosa Pine	54	Air pollution	All Tree Species	111	foliage disease	All Tree Species
7	Fire Engulver	White Fir	55	Chemical damage	All Tree Species	112	spruce ips	White Spruce
8	Douglas-fir engraver beetle	Douglas-fir	56	Lophodermium pinastri	Softwoods	113	leeked chestnut borer	Oak
9	Western balsam bark beetle	Subalpine Fir	57	Phaeodectria pseudotsugae	Douglas-fir	114	anthracnose like foliar disease	Bur Oak
10	Unidentified bark beetle	Softwoods	58	Lophodermium acicula	Softwoods	115	Daback	All Tree Species
11	Pine engraver	Lodgepole Pine	59	Lecanostoma acicola	Softwoods	116	Mortality	All Tree Species
12	Pine engraver	Lodgepole Pine	60	Lophodermium concolor	Softwoods	117	Discoloration	All Tree Species
13	Pine engraver	Lodgepole Pine	61	Cochliomyia axi	Softwoods	118	Herbicide	All Tree Species
14	Pine engraver	Ponderosa Pine	62	Needle cast (Hypodermaceae)	Softwoods	119	Flagging	All Tree Species
15	Ponderosa pine needle miner	Ponderosa Pine	63	Root Rot	All Tree Species	120	aspen tortrix	Quaking Aspen
16	Lodgepole pine needle miner	Ponderosa Pine	64	Unidentified disease	All Tree Species	121	Muscosinia flight	Quaking Aspen
17	Jack pine budworm	Jack Pine	65	Winter damage light	All Tree Species	202	Daback (ash)	Ash
18	Spruce budworm, light defol.	Douglas-fir	66	Winter damage medium	All Tree Species	203	Daback (cottonwood)	Cottonwood/Poplar
19	Spruce budworm, medium defol.	Douglas-fir	67	Winter damage heavy	All Tree Species	204	Daback (hardwood)	Hardwoods
20	Spruce budworm, heavy defol.	Douglas-fir	68	Diptera	Softwoods	205	Daback (oak)	Oak
21	Douglas-fir bark moth	Douglas-fir	69	Prion bark stain	Common Pinyon	210	Mortality (old cottonwood)	Cottonwood/Poplar
22	Pine Buttery	Ponderosa Pine	70	Fire	All Tree Species	211	Mortality (eastern cedar)	Eastern Red Cedar
23	Pine looper	Ponderosa Pine	71	Panicle	Softwoods	212	Mortality (hardwood)	Oak
24	Leaf caterpillar	Hardwoods	72	Windthrow	All Tree Species	213	Mortality (oak)	Oak
25	Leaf beetles	Hardwoods	73	High water damage	All Tree Species	214	Mortality (spruce)	Spruce
26	Oak leaf roller	Hardwoods	74	Aspen decline-multiple agents	Quaking Aspen	220	Discoloration (ash)	Ash
27	Pine needle-shaft miner	Ponderosa Pine	75	Prion bark stain	Common Pinyon	221	Discoloration (cottonwood)	Cottonwood/Poplar
28	Pine sawfly	Ponderosa Pine	76	Juniper mortality-unknown agents	Juniper	222	Discoloration (eastern cedar)	Eastern Red Cedar
29	Pine sawfly	Ponderosa Pine	77	Juniper mortality-unknown agents	Juniper	223	Discoloration (hardwood)	Hardwoods
30	Pine sawfly	Ponderosa Pine	78	Gambel oak decline-unknown agents	Gambel Oak	224	Discoloration (oak)	Oak
31	Variable oak leaf caterpillar	All Tree Species	79	Limber pine decline-multiple agents	Limber Pine	225	Discoloration (spruce)	Spruce
32	Cankerworms	Hardwoods	80	Hail damage	All Tree Species	226	Discoloration (herbicide)	Cottonwood/Poplar
33	Variable oak leaf caterpillar	All Tree Species	81	Unknown polygon	Common Pinyon	230	Herbicide (eastern cedar)	Eastern Red Cedar
34	Unidentified defoliator	All Tree Species	100	old prion mortality	Lodgepole Pine	240	Flagging (hardwood)	Hardwoods
35	Herbivorous arthropod (Fomes annosus)	Softwoods	101	old prion mortality	Lodgepole Pine	250	Unidentified defoliator (cottonwood)	Cottonwood/Poplar
36	Armillaria ostroyae (Armillaria mellea)	Softwoods	102	old prion mortality	Lodgepole Pine	251	Unidentified defoliator (elm)	Elm
37	Polyphaga saweyana	Softwoods	103	old prion mortality	Lodgepole Pine	252	Unidentified defoliator (hardwood)	Hardwoods
38	Phanoglossa	All Tree Species	104	old prion mortality	Lodgepole Pine	300	Mortality (pine)	Pine
39	Cytospora	Unknown	105	old prion mortality	Lodgepole Pine			
40	Western gall rust	Unknown						
41	Comandra rust	Unknown						
42	Stactaform rust	Lodgepole Pine						



How Aerial Surveys Are Conducted

Data represented on this map are based on aerial observations manually recorded onto a map. This procedure is considered both an art form and a form of scientific data collection, and is highly subjective. An observer only has 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 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.

Aerial surveys provide information on the current status for many causal agents, and are 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. Aerial surveys can be thought of as the first stage in a multi-stage sampling design. Other remote sensing approaches, including aerial photography, electro-optical sensors, and specially designed aerial surveys with modified flight patterns, can be used to more accurately delineate the extent and severity of a particular disturbance agent. The preceding methods are often more costly than overview surveys, and are generally reserved to address situations of sufficient environmental, economic, or political importance.

**Area surveyed by Bill Schaupp & Al Dymerski
Map Created: 12/12/2007
Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 13
Author: J. Ross, USDA Forest Service**

DIRECT ALL INQUIRIES TO:

**Nebraska Forest Service
103 Plant Industry
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, NE 68583-0815**

**USDA Forest Service, Region 2
Renewable Resources
Forest Health Management
PO Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado 80225**

*******DISCLAIMER*******

Due to the nature of aerial surveys, the data on this map will only provide rough estimates of location, intensity and the resulting trend information for agents detectable from the air. Many of the most destructive diseases are not represented on this map because these agents are not detectable from aerial surveys. The data presented on this map should only be used as a partial indicator of insect and disease activity, and should be validated on the ground for actual location and causal agent. Shaded areas show locations where tree mortality or defoliation were apparent from the air. Intensity of damage is variable and not all trees in shaded areas are dead or defoliated.

The insect and disease data represented on this map are available digitally from the USDA Forest Service, Region Two Forest Health Management group. The cooperators reserve the right to correct, update, modify or replace GIS products. Using this map for purposes other than those for which it was intended may yield inaccurate or misleading results.

A data dictionary and digital copies of this map and the insect and disease data are available at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/resources/fhm/aerialsurvey/>