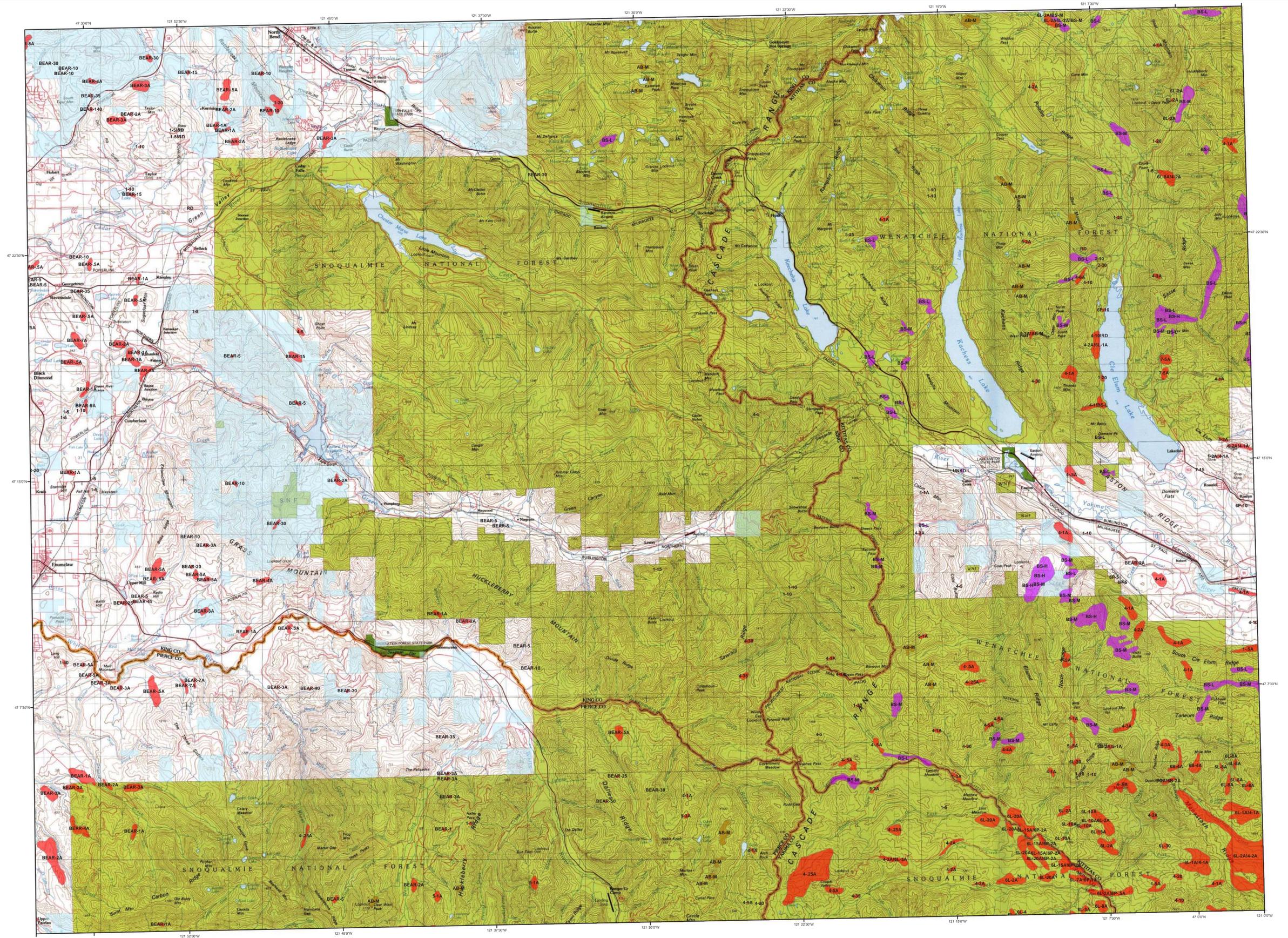


# 2004 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey

## USGS 100K Quad: Snoqualmie Pass - 47121-A1; 4D



### Legend

#### Other Damaging Agents\*

**Code; Agent; Primary Host(s)**  
 2; Douglas-fir engraver; Douglas-fir  
 AB; balsam woolly adelgid; Pacific silver and subalpine firs

#### Defoliating Agents\*

**Code; Agent; Primary Host(s)**  
 BS; western spruce budworm; Abies species, spruce, Douglas-firs  
 UNKD; unknown defoliator, all species

#### Mortality Agents\*

**Code; Agent; Primary Host(s)**  
 1; Douglas-fir beetle; Douglas-fir  
 3; spruce beetle; Engelmann and Sitka spruce  
 4; fir engraver; true firs  
 5; western balsam bark beetle; sub-alpine fir, true firs  
 6B; mountain pine beetle; whitebark pine  
 6L; mountain pine beetle; lodgepole pine  
 6P; mountain pine beetle; ponderosa pine  
 7; pine engraver; ponderosa pine  
 BEAR; bear; conifer species  
 RD; root disease; conifer species

#### WadNDR Managed Lands

Source: WadNDR  
 Map base data is from the National Geographic TOPO! series for Oregon and Washington.

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 2004 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey  
 Mapscale: 1:100,000  
 Date: October 27, 2004

#### Vicinity Map



A data dictionary and digital copies of this map and the insect and disease data are available at: [www.fs.fed.us/r6/nr/tid/as/](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/nr/tid/as/)

#### 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 and the Washington Department of Natural Resources. 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  
 Natural Resources  
 Resource Protection  
 Forest Health  
 1111 Washington St. SE  
 Olympia, WA 98504

-- OR --

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



\*\*\*\*\*DISCLAIMER\*\*\*\*\*  
 The insect and disease data presented should only be used as an indicator of insect and disease activity, and should be ground-checked for precise location, extent, severity and causal agent.

Color coded polygons show locations where trees were recently killed or defoliated. Intensity of damage is variable and not all trees within coded polygons are dead or defoliated.  
 The cooperators reserve the right to correct, update, modify or replace GIS products without notice. Using this map for purposes other than those for which it was intended may yield inaccurate or misleading results.

\*The cause of damage is described by a code (example: BS=western spruce budworm) and is followed by a modifier. A modifier can be either: intensity of damage (L=light, M=moderate, H=heavy); or number of trees killed (example: 1-20 = 20 trees killed by Douglas-fir beetle); or number of trees/acre killed (example: 4-4A = 4 trees/acre killed by fir engraver). There can be up to three damaging agent-modifier combinations recorded for each polygon. Each agent-modifier combination is separated by a "1" (example: BS-M1-2014-4A). The color of the polygon is dictated by the first agent recorded.