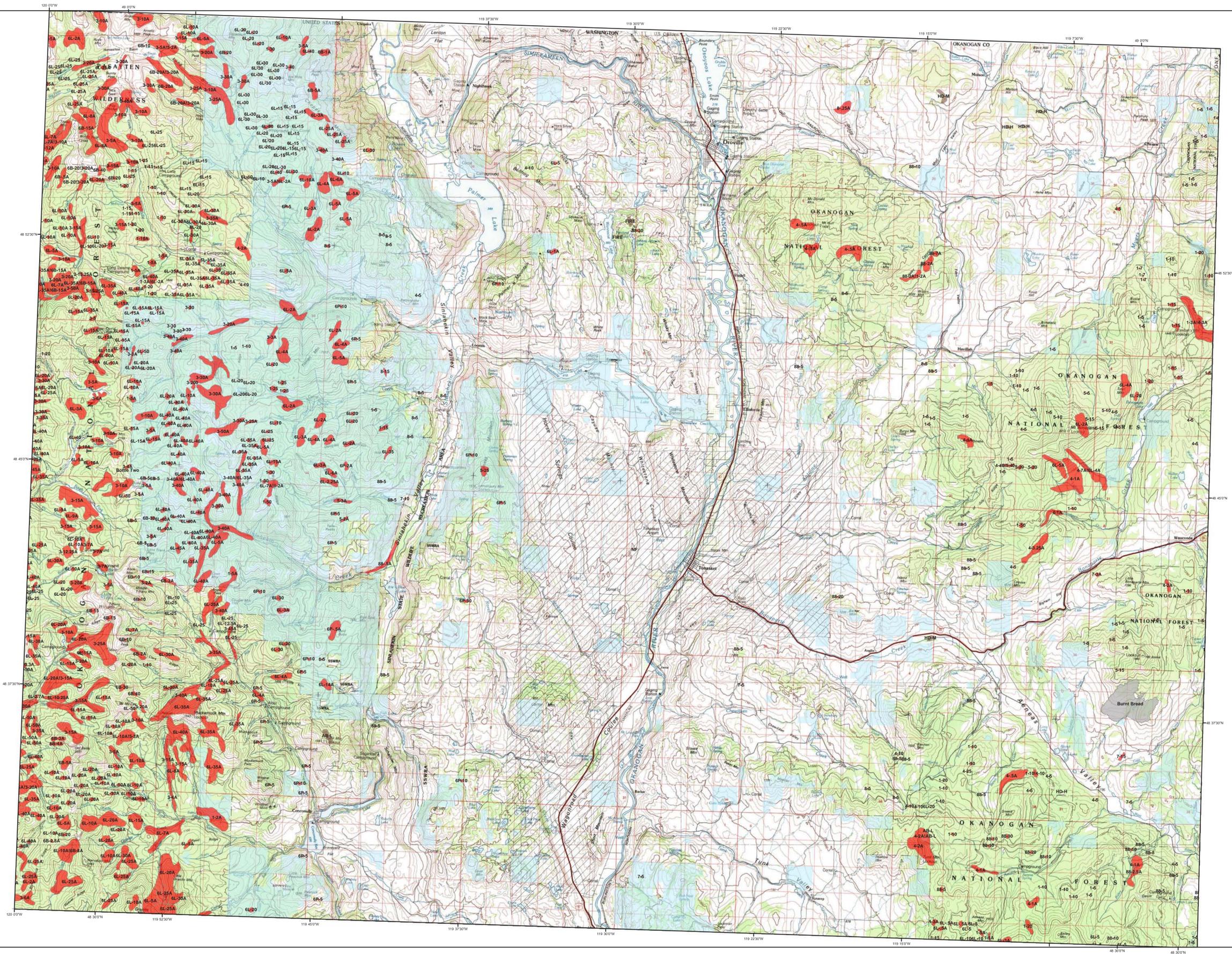


2005 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey

USGS 100K Quad: Oroville - 48119-E1; 6A



Legend

Other Damaging Agents*

Code; Agent; Primary Host(s)

AB; balsam woolly adelgid, Pacific silver and subalpine fir
 FIRE; fire, all species
 HD; hardwood decline, hardwoods

Areas Not Flown

WadNR Managed Lands

Source: WadNR

2005 Fire Perimeters

Source: Northwest Coordination Center

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; Oregon pine engraver, ponderosa pine
- 88; western pine beetle, pole-sized ponderosa pine
- 8; western pine beetle, ponderosa pine

Map base data is from National Geographic's TOPOI series for Washington, available online at: www.ngmapstore.com

USGS 100K Quad: Oroville - 48119-E1; 6A
 2005 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey
 Mapscale: 1:100,000
 Date: November 18, 2005

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/fid/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.

