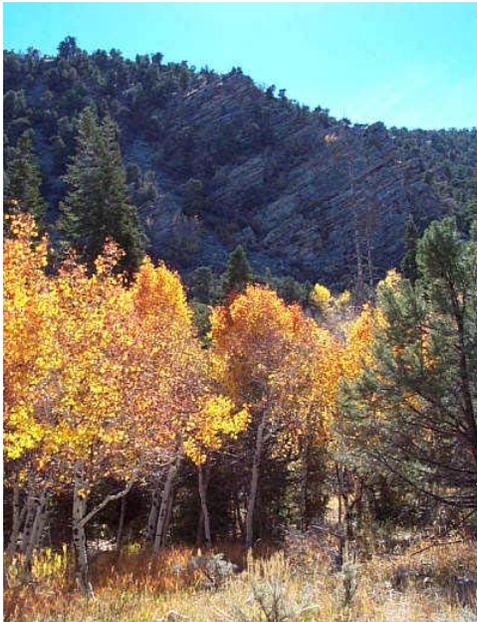


Nevada Forest Health Highlights 2005

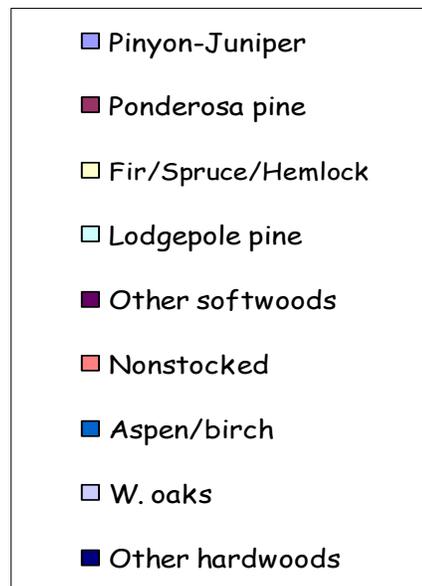
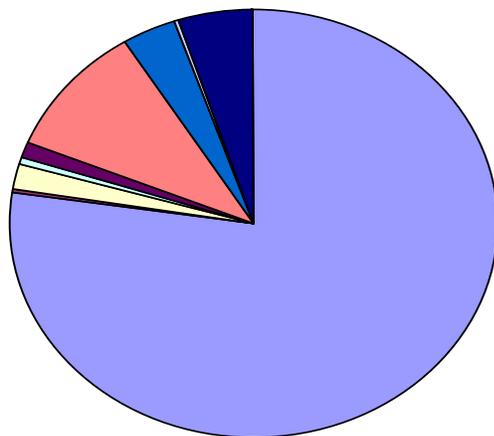


The Forest Resource

Healthy wildland and urban forests provide multiple benefits for Nevada's diverse population. Although little of Nevada's 12.5 million acres of forestland produces commercial timber, it does provide other wood products, watershed protection, wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities. Together with the urban forests in the state's communities, Nevada's forests are a critical resource in this sparsely forested state.

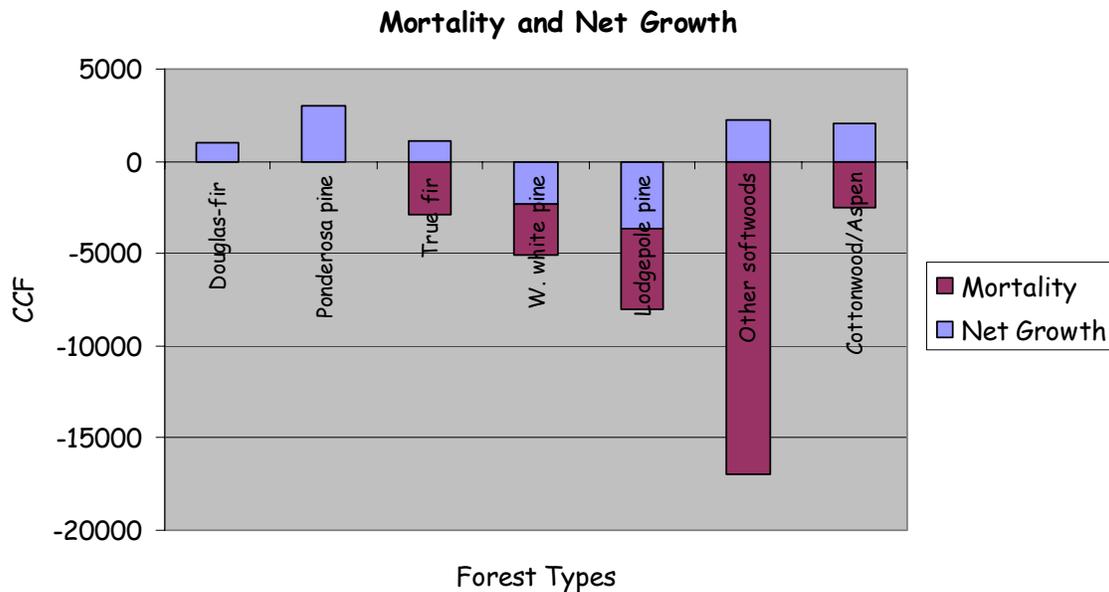
The majority of the forested lands are publicly owned (98 %), with 261,200 acres of woodland in private ownership. From a statewide perspective, the majority (92%) of Nevada's forests are composed of pinyon and/or juniper species. Other forest types are restricted to the higher elevations in the state's 314 mountain ranges. Detailed information is available from the [Interior West FIA](#).

Nevada Forest Types



Components of Change

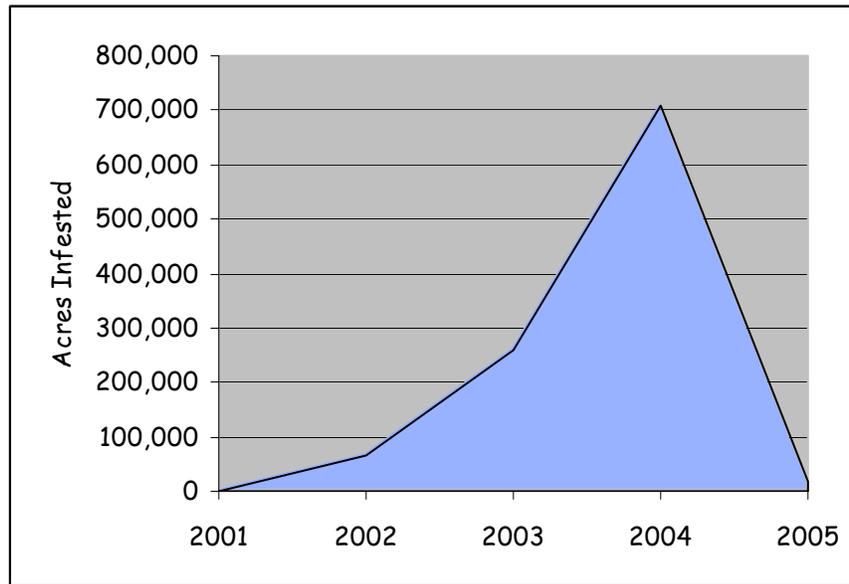
Nevada's forests are host to several common pests which plague Western forests. Widespread stress to the trees - brought on by drought conditions - weaken individual trees creating favorable conditions for the pests. Average annual net growth of all live trees on forested lands for the past 15 years has averaged 855 thousand cubic feet per year. The low figure is due to the average annual mortality during that same time of 62,675 thousand cubic feet per year.



Forest Health Issues

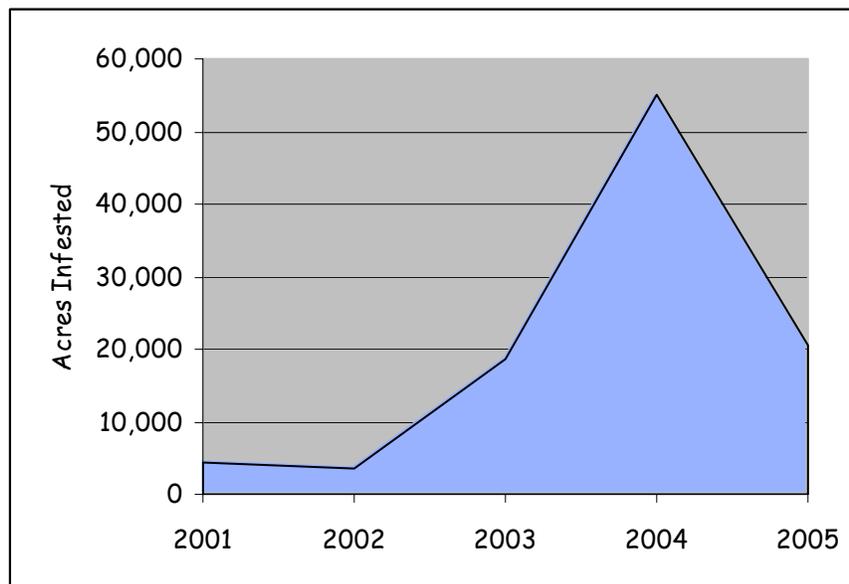
The effects of the drought from 1998 through 2004 resulted in increased insect activity and tree mortality, but with the above normal water year of 2005, insect activity decreased dramatically in a number of tree species. Tree mortality decreased in Jeffrey pine, true fir and pinyon woodlands. The most noticeable decrease in tree mortality occurred in the pinyon pine forest type. In 2004, 4.38 million pinyon pine trees over 738,047 acres were killed by the *pinyon ips beetle*. This compares to approximately 16,634 acres infested by *Ips confusus* affecting over 49,800 trees in 2005.

Pinyon Mortality by Ips in Nevada, 2001-2005



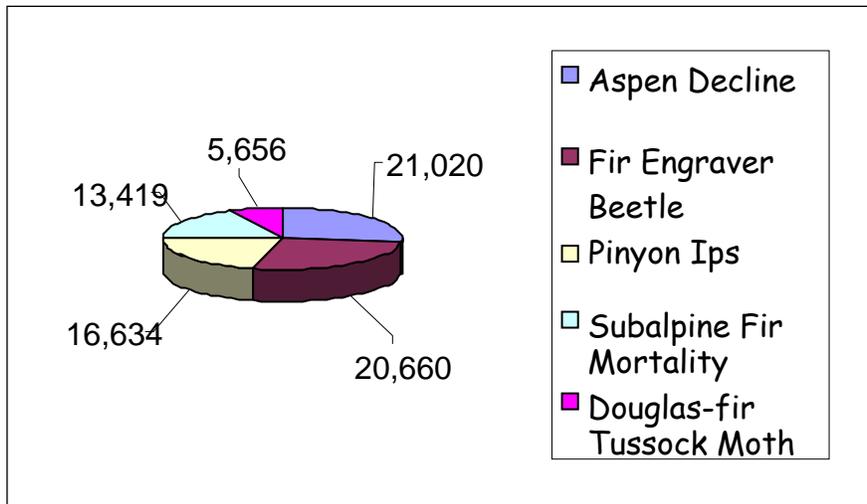
Fir engraver beetle (FEB)-caused tree mortality, affecting primarily white fir, decreased significantly from over 276,000 trees on approximately 55,000 acres in 2004 to over 34,000 trees on approximately 21,000 acres in 2005.

True Fir Mortality by Fir Engraver in Nevada, 2001-2005



A decline of aspen was observed from the air on over 21,000 acres in Nevada. A specific causal agent was not identified. Rather it appears to be a result of the interaction of a number of factors, including several pathogens, insects, and drought.

**Principal Damaging Agents Detected from the Air in
Nevada 2005
Acres Infested**



For More Information:

[Forest Health Protection](#)

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USDA Forest Service
4746 S. 1900 E.
Ogden, UT 84403

[Interior West Forest
Inventory & Analysis](#)

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507 25th St
Ogden, UT 84401

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