

AERIAL DETECTION SURVEY, 2021 SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST



Highlights

Overall mortality decreased from an estimated 474,000 trees across 53,000 acres in 2019 to ~50,000 dead trees across 8,000 acres in 2021.

- White fir mortality decreased from an estimated 248,000 trees across 34,000 acres in 2019 to ~29,000 dead trees across 3,600 acres in 2021. Particularly active areas were located north of the Chalk Mountains.
- Mortality of plantation conifer due to bear feeding damage increased to an estimated 5,000 trees across 1,400 acres in 2021, up from zero recorded mortality in 2019, located west of the Andy Mc Beth Airport.
- Jeffrey pine mortality increased from approximately 10 trees in 2019 to ~3,500 dead trees across 1,200 acres in 2021, mostly located west of Oceanview.
- Douglas-fir mortality decreased from an estimated 38,000 trees across 6,500 acres in 2019 to ~7,100 dead trees across 960 acres, typically in scattered small groups.
- Ponderosa pine mortality decreased from an estimated 13,000 trees across 4,200 acres in 2019 to ~1,700 dead trees across 520 acres, primarily located in areas around Hyampom.
- Tanoak mortality increased from approximately 15 trees in 2019 to ~3,600 dead trees across 330 acres in 2021, mostly located west of Grouse Mountain. This mortality was attributed to unknown causes since this area is not known to have sudden oak death infections.
- Sugar pine mortality decreased from approximately 510 trees across 170 acres in 2019 to ~20 dead trees in 2021.
- No California red fir mortality was recorded in 2021, down from 175,000 dead trees across 8,900 acres in 2019.



Moderate tanoak mortality west of Sims Mountain, Six Rivers National Forest.