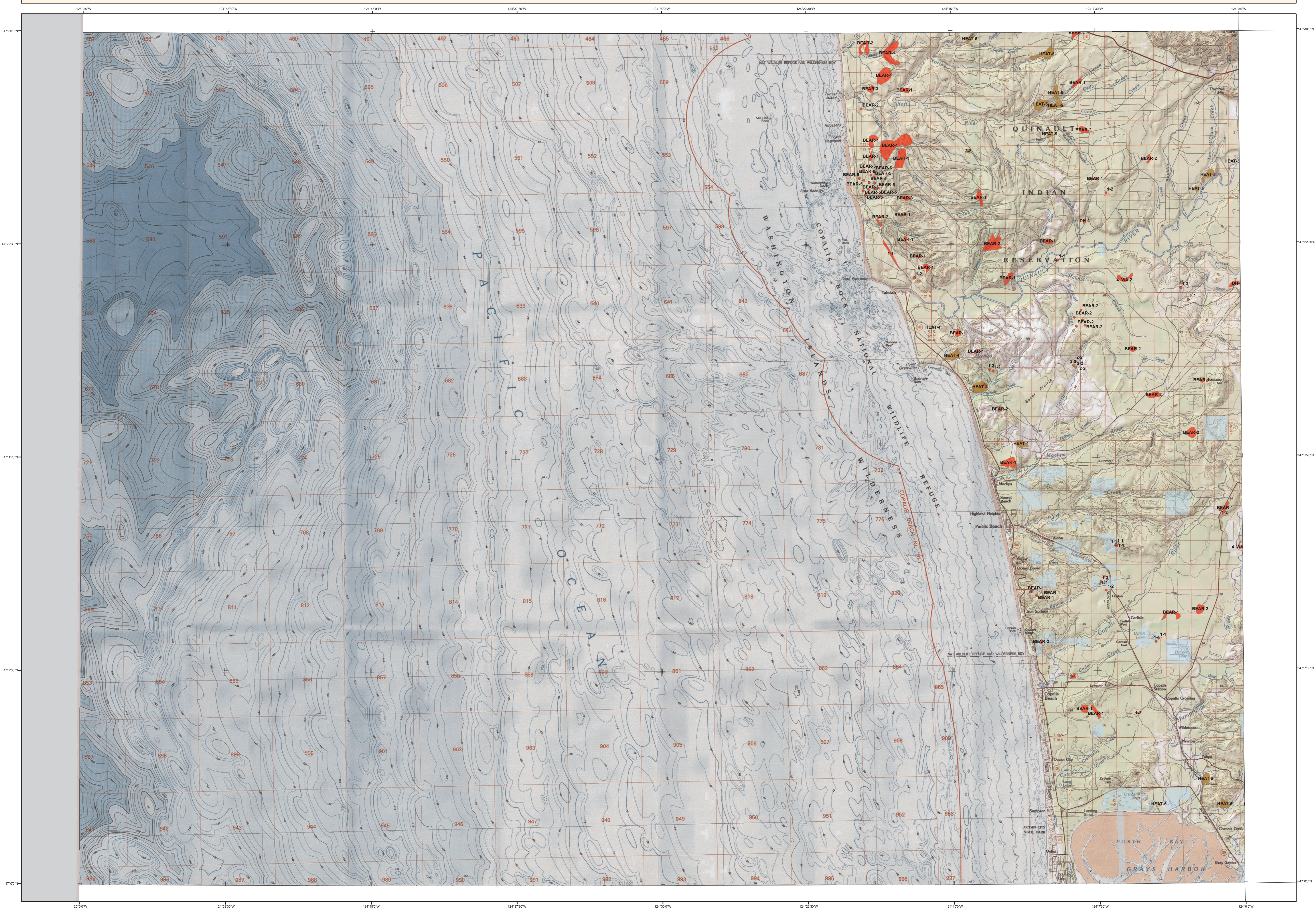


2021 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey

USGS 100K Quad: COPALIS BEACH - A147124; 1D



Label	Damaging Agent	Primary Host
1 BEAR 4_WA DH	Mortality Agents Douglas-fir Beetle Bears F# Engraver Unknown	Douglas-fir Douglas-fir Pacific silver, noble & grand fir western hemlock
	Defoliators	
2 HEAT	Other Damaging Agents Douglas-fir Engraver Heat	Douglas-fir All tree species

NOTE: Only the damage types present in this quad are listed in this legend. The cause of damage is described by an alpha numeric label, which is followed by the number of trees affected for points, or the percent affected code for polygons (1 - Very Light, 2 - Light, 3 - Moderate, 4 - Severe, 5 - Very Severe).

USGS 100K Quad: COPALIS BEACH - A147124; 1D
2021 Aerial Insect and Disease Survey
Map Scale: 1:100,000
Date: 23 December 2021

Damage Points

- Mortality
- Defoliation
- Unknown Damage

Damage Areas

- Mortality
- Defoliation
- Unknown Damage

Areas Not Flown During Aerial Survey
 2021 Wildfires > 100 acres
 WDNR Managed Lands

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Vicinity Map

The basemap is an ESRI map service of TOPOI data (Copyright 2013 National Geographic) which is comprised of seamless, scanned images of USGS paper topographic maps. For more info on this map see http://go.to.arcgisonline.com/maps/USA_Topo_Maps.

A data dictionary, digital copies of this map and geospatial insect and disease data are available at: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/forest-grasslandhealth/insects-diseases/>


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, the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Oregon Department of Forestry. 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
 Wildfire Division
 Forest Health
 1111 Washington St. SE
 Olympia, WA 98504
 -- OR --
 USDA Forest Service, Region 6
 State and Private Forestry
 Forest Health Protection
 PO Box 3623
 Portland, Oregon 97208

DISCLAIMER

Forest Health Protection (FHP), Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) strive to maintain an accurate Aerial Detection Survey (ADS) Dataset but due to the conditions under which the data are collected (FHP, WDNR and ODF shall not be held responsible for missing or inaccurate data. ADS are not intended to replace more specific information. An accuracy assessment has not been done for this dataset; however, ground checks are completed in accordance with local and national guidelines: <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/aviation/quality/assurance.shtml>. Maps and data may be updated without notice. Please cite: "USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Division, Forest Health, and Oregon Department of Forestry, Forest Health Management" as the source of this data.