

120°W

100°W

80°W

Survey Sample Areas for the United States

Sirex woodwasp - Sirex noctilio

50°N

40°N

40°N

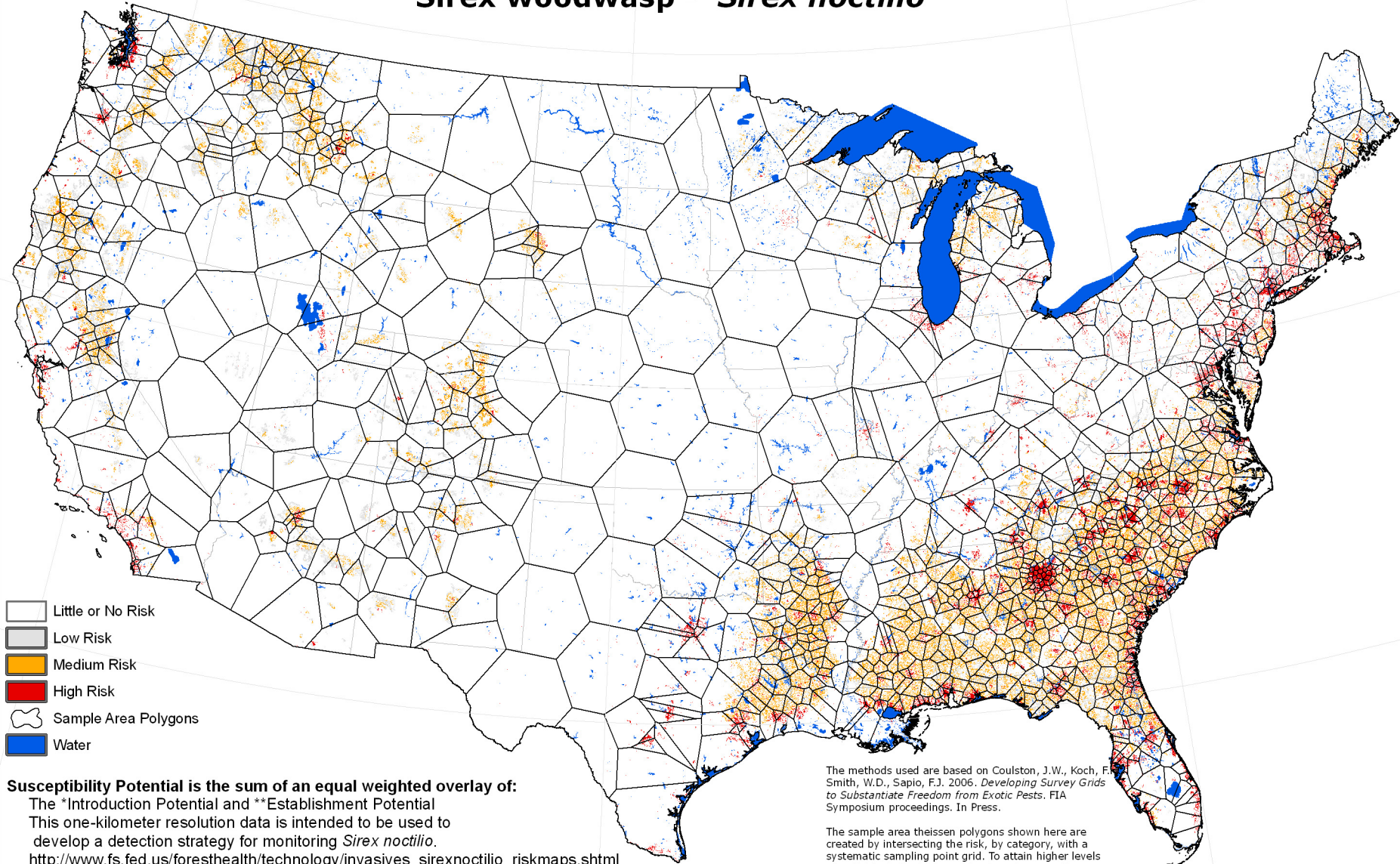
30°N







30°N

20°N

100°W

80°W



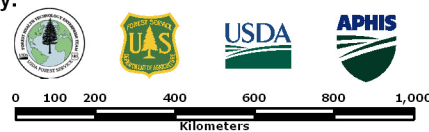
-  Little or No Risk
-  Low Risk
-  Medium Risk
-  High Risk
-  Sample Area Polygons
-  Water

Susceptibility Potential is the sum of an equal weighted overlay of:
 The *Introduction Potential and **Establishment Potential
 This one-kilometer resolution data is intended to be used to
 develop a detection strategy for monitoring *Sirex noctilio*.
http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/invasives_sirexnoctilio_riskmaps.shtml

The methods used are based on Coulston, J.W., Koch, F. Smith, W.D., Sapio, F.J. 2006. *Developing Survey Grids to Substantiate Freedom from Exotic Pests*. FIA Symposium proceedings. In Press.

The sample area theissen polygons shown here are created by intersecting the risk, by category, with a systematic sampling point grid. To attain higher levels of certainty in the higher risk categories, sample areas are intensified where risk of susceptibility is highest.

- *Introduction Potential is determined by the locations of the:**
- Ports that handle commodities with solid wood packing materials shipped from countries where *Sirex noctilio* exists.
 - Distribution centers
 - Markets
- **Establishment Potential is determined by:**
- Pine basal area
 - Presence of susceptible host
 - Soils Wetness Dryness Index
 - Plant Hardiness



Albers Equal Area Conic Projection

file: national_lessalton.mxd
 Map Produced by FHTET
 Fort Collins, CO on 4-30-2007. MFT