Supplementary Material: Whitebark Pine in the Northern Cascades: Tracking the Effects of Blister Rust on Population Health in North Cascades National Park Service Complex and Mount Rainier National Park

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Table S1. Cumulative and progressive⁺ average percent of whitebark pine trees that were recorded as dead, live infected, and live uninfected by park and year.

		Cumulative			Progressive		
Park	Year	% Dead	% Live Infected (SE**)	% Live Uninfected (SE)	% Dead Mean (SE)	% Live Infected Mean (SE)	% Live Uninfected Mean (SE)
Mount	2004	37.79 (11.28)	18.48 (5.56)	43.73 (6.85)	33.31 (12.14)	19.39 (5.77)	47.30 (3.92)
Rainier	2009	41.68 (11.34)	24.66 (7.53)	33.66 (7.76)	14.31 (7.99)	41.36 (12.18)	44.33 (7.18)
National Park	2015	43.76 (11.45)	38.27 (8.86)	17.96 (6.39)	7.99 (3.68)	64.63 (12.25)	27.38 (9.01)
North	2004	6.74 (1.70)	32.33 (7.22)	60.93 (19.38)	6.74 (1.70)	32.33 (7.22)	60.93 (19.38)
Cascades	2009	19.89 (2.61)	40.48 (11.38)	39.62 (14.72)	15.92 (1.79)	42.92 (11.99)	41.16 (15.26)
National Park Service Complex	2015/2016	21.37 (2.20)	43.61 (11.37)	35.02 (17.86)	8.43 (1.53)	51.39 (10.82)	40.17 (18.65)

⁺In progressive calculations, previously dead trees were removed from 2009 and 2015/2016 event years. One site was dropped from Mount Rainier National Park progressive analysis because all trees in two of three sites were dead in 2004.

++ SE = standard error