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Many nuances of forest ecology and management are being reconsidered in the face of climate change and disturbance. Wind patterns and intensities have regularly shaped the character of Northern Forest ecosystem. Historically these patterns have been on a small, stand level, scale, while stand-replacing disturbances have been rare. Under changing climatic conditions the frequency and intensity of such large-scale natural disturbances are expected to increase in the Northern Forest. This research examines disturbance intensities, using a windstorm event and subsequent salvage logging, to explicitly describe the effects of these events on insect diversity. Insect diversity is used as a surrogate for understanding forest health more generally because insects are an intricate part of forest food webs and sensitive to disturbances. For this project, field surveys were conducted to determining the prevalence of insects across 15 test sites within Chittenden Country, Vermont. The sites sampled included forests that have recently experienced wind disturbances and stands that have experienced windstorms and were subsequently salvage logged. Pitfall traps were installed within each site to collect ground-dwelling insects. Collections were preserved and are in the process of being identified. Once identified, insect abundances and diversity will be quantified within and across disturbance intensities. The results of this project will help to better inform the local forestry community and the public on management and salvage decisions following windstorm events specific to Vermont and the Northern Forest.