# FORESTRY QUARTERLY

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Paul D. Kelleter left Washington in May to put into full operation the plan of forest protection prepared last season by W. F. Hubbard for the McCloud River Lumber Company, in Siskiyou County, Cal. This plan is one of the important pieces of co-operative work being carried on by the Forest Service and private timber owners, and is of unusual interest because of its high educational value in teaching lumbermen the practicability of systematic protection against forest fires.

As the result of a recent examination of the Fort Bayard Military Reservation, in New Mexico, and of the adjacent region, which will be included in the new addition to the Gila River Forest Reserve, by George L. Clothier, of the Forest Service, a large forest nursery has been established and field planting operations will be begun as soon as plants are available. It appears that excessive grazing and the timber cutting done by thieves and legitimately have denuded the mountain slopes to an alarming extent. Erosion is very active in the region, due to the nature of the soil and the torrential character of the rainfall. A long series of dry years was broken this season by excessive rains, which did incalculable damage by gullying the slopes and covering agricultural lands with sand and bowlders. The establishment of a forest cover on denuded slopes is obviously the only feasible way to control the flood waters. W. R. Mattoon and T. J. Taylor are at Fort Bayard directing the planting of an acre of seedbeds, which will give about 2,000,000 seedlings with which to begin the planting operations. The unprecedented rainfall of the past winter has made conditions unusually favorable for this work, and in extent and importance it promises to rank as one of the largest reformation schemes yet inaugurated in this country.

J. M. Fetherolf and W. B. Hadley, of the Forest Service, are engaged in reconnaisance of the Salt Lake Forest Reserve, with the object of preparing a reforestation plan for the more important denuded watersheds. The importance of this reserve from the standpoints of both timber and water supply, is fully realized by the people of the region and local sentiment is very favorable toward planting operations. The season's work is to determine the areas suitable or unsuitable for planting because of either

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their location or character. The suitable areas will be mapped to show the different planting sites and definite recommendations will be made as to the species to be used, nursery sites, cost, etc.

The unusually wet season in California has resulted in rapid progress being made at the work of reforestation in the San Gabriel Mountains. Owing to the steepness of the slopes, the inaccessibility of the important watersheds and the density of the chaparral cover, planting is necessarily slow ond expensive; lines had to be cut through the bush prior to planting and many of the trees had to be transported from the nursery to the planting sites on burros. But despite these handicaps, 35,700 trees of seventeen species were planted out this year on a variety of slopes ranging in altitude from 2,500 to 5,500 feet, at a total cost of \$1,485. The species most extensively used were Knobcone Pine, Western Yellow Pine and Coulter Pine.

The value of the work lies in the importance of reforesting the watersheds adjacent to streams which supply irrigation water, and as an experiment to the possibilities of forest planting in the region.

As a measure of protection for the nursery at Henninger's Flats and for the plantation, a system of fire lines is under construction. These lines, which vary in width from 10 to 30 feet, run along the sharp "backbones" of the ridges, and will stop a brush fire or give opportunity to fight it at the point where it naturally declines or dies out.

In connection with the re-inauguration this season of reforestation work by the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission, it is interesting to note the condition of the plantations established by the Commission in the spring of 1902 between Lake Clear Junction and Saranac Lake Village. The site was comparatively level, broken in places by small areas of swamp land and second-growth, but in general open. It formerly supported a stand of Spruce, White Pine and hardwoods, but repeated fires after the timber was cut prevented reproduction, and the ground cover when the planting was done consisted only of

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During the summer S. J. Record, of the Forest Service, made examinations of 55 woodlots in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. In addition, several preliminary examinations were made of timber tracts in this region.

Working plans are being prepared for proposed sales aggregating over 5 million board feet of timber in the Sierra Forest Reserve in California. Forest Inspector W. B. Greeley is in charge of the work, with a party of seven men. Preliminary work in looking up timber suitable for cutting is being carried on in the Santa Barbara Reserve in California, and working plans will be prepared during the winter for proposed sales.

The preliminary reconnaissance made by the Forest Service in the Salt Lake Forest Reserve to locate planting sites has been finished, and work on the establishment of a nursery is under way. An area of about 15,000 acres at the headwaters of Big Cottonwood Creek is in urgent need of reforestation, and a favorable nursery site has been located about half way up the canyon and the construction of the lath house begun. The waters of this stream are of particularly high value, 80 per cent. being used by Salt Lake City and the remainder for power and irrigation.

An application has been received by the Forest Service for a planting plan for about 200 acres of denuded land near Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks, Strangely enough the applicant desires trees which can be utilized for cord wood, and in his opinion there is liable to be a scarcity of this form of wood material as well as of pulpwood and timber trees.

During November the Forest Service began a working plan survey on the Wassamasaw lands of the E. P. Burton Lumber Company, in Berkley County, South Carolina. The tract consists of 27,000 acres of Longleaf and Loblolly pines, which it is intended to manage with the thoroughness devoted to the execution of the working plan previously made in cooperation with the company

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