

Reports – D-6
Inspection

Cascade (S)

SECTION II – SILVICS.

G.H. Phibbs – August 25, 1906
Treet & Sons & Warner – August 15, 1906
Fish Lake Water Co. – November 5, 1906

From the nature of the material sold in the [unreadable word] cases there is nothing to say in regard to the conditions of the cut-over areas from the view point of reproduction.

D.M. Griffith – January 5, 1906
D.M. Griffith – February 13, 1906

The above sales, as discussed under Section I were conducted in a very deplorable manner. Inefficient and improperly located yellow pine trees were left and little if any of the considerable amount of white fir was taken. Hence, there is now here an area that has been more or less prepared for reproduction, yet the predominating seed trees are the inferior white fir. It fortunately happens that the chances are good that yellow pine will seed in from the surrounding forest. However, the policy should be in this particular yellow pine belt to do everything possible to destroy the possibilities of white fir and lodgepole pine reproduction. While this particular area may seed up properly, a few such areas adjoining each other would entirely obviate yellow pine reproduction.

Klamath Lake Mill & Lumber Co. – February 25, 1906

This cutting was marked by Mr. Cohoon and very well done. The handling of a portion of it by Mr. Nichols was very poor, the rest was fairly well done by Swenning. Sufficient and well placed seed trees of yellow pine were left and a maximum amount of white fir taken out. The brush now on the ground should be burned this fall. I believe that a good yellow pine reproduction is sure to take place.

In the Cascade (S) the principal difficulty in securing reproduction will be in contending with inferior species. In fir forest of the west the trouble will come from the hemlock and white fir; in the yellow pine belt of the east slope it is lodgepole and white fir. Frequently, these inferior trees are on the ground as an underwood under mature forest of the superior species. In the cuttings the object should be to destroy these. It seems that the best, if not the only way, is spread the brush and make a clean burn. In the dense red fir forests there will be so much brush that a very complete burn will be easily made. In the yellow pine of the east slope there will not be brush enough to secure this. However, the lodgepole and white fir reproduction here is frequently in groups in the more open places. By felling into these places the greater bulk can be destroyed by spreading the brush. Unquestionably, the vital factor in reproduction here is the

destruction of these inferior species and in the next sale made here experiments should be made along the above lines.

(Signed) W.H.B. Kent by E.R.A

(Initialed) E.R.A.