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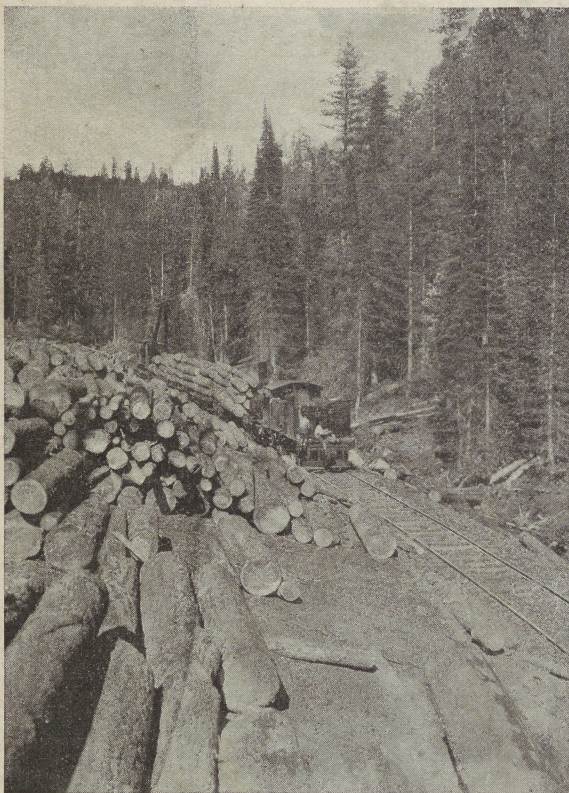
Forest Service Library

Northern half

NATIONAL FORESTS

Northern Half of the Intermountain Region

Southern Idaho, Northern Utah, Western
Wyoming, Northeastern Nevada



F-199325

Starting down with a load of logs from the Boise National Forest

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE—INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Prepared by Regional Forester
Ogden, Utah, 1931

National Forests of the Northern Half of the Intermountain Region

Along the Continental Divide, at the headwaters of the Columbia, Missouri, and Colorado Rivers, lies a great maze of mountain ranges that might be called the roof of the continent—a complicated structure of gables and spires in disordered array. Upon this multitude of mountain ranges are located many national forests containing immense resources—timber and grazing land, game, and fish. These forests protect the headwaters of the three great river systems which originate there.



F-12371 A. S.

Castle Peak. Head of Fourth of July Creek in foreground. Edge of Blackman Peak at extreme left margin. Sawtooth National Forest

A trip through this region can be made a constant succession of pleasant camps, fishing excursions, and adventures in the wilds. Such trips are a liberal education in themselves. The traveler learns what national forests are and gains a fuller appreciation of the vast resources contained in them and of their role in watershed protection. Their purpose is primarily timber production and watershed protection, and nothing is allowed to interfere with these two main objects. They are for use, however, and all

their resources are subject to orderly and regulated development.

In their management, the intent of the Forest Service is to produce everything that mountain forest land can furnish as fully as possible and in such orderly ways that utilization of one resource may not destroy the value of another.

NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCES

TIMBER

Within the areas included on this map are millions of feet of timber, a publicly-owned resource which is



F-234047

Hewing lodgepole pine railroad ties. Targhee National Forest

managed by the most up-to-date methods and is available for use. The region is to-day furnishing thousands of ties for the railroads, lumber for the upbuilding of the near-by communities, and mine props which go to the coal mines of central Utah, to the metal mines of Park City, etc.

Put out your camp fire with water

Timber on the national forests is sold as the demand develops. The trees to be cut are marked or designated by a forest officer who sees that the cutting does not impair the productivity of the forest. Only the trees that are mature and ready for the ax are taken. Smaller trees which will form the basis of the next cut are left on the ground, and



F-193336

Cut over and left in good growing condition. Idaho National Forest



F-41835

Open grazing of sheep in early morning on grass range. Humboldt National Forest

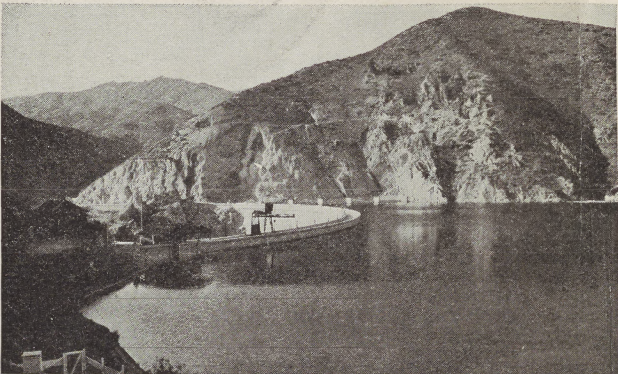
where needed, scattering seed trees are left to start a new crop of timber. Brush resulting from the felling of trees is disposed of, except where the low fire hazard does not warrant the cost. No more timber is sold than grows each year.

GRAZING

About three-fourths of the livestock owned by the farmers of this region graze during the summer upon the national forests, while hay and feed are being produced on the valley ranches for winter use.

Without the permanent grazing available upon these forests, the livestock industry of this region would be greatly hampered and could not have attained its present development.

Like timber cutting, grazing on the national forests is so regulated as to build up a permanent resource. Only as many animals are grazed as the range will support and still maintain its capacity for producing a maximum annual crop of good forage.



F-152666

Arrowrock Dam. Just below Boise National Forest

NEVER BREAK CAMP UNTIL YOUR FIRE IS OUT—DEAD OUT

WATER

The maintenance of a constant crop of growing timber or a complete cover of grasses, weeds, and brush where there are no trees, conserves one of the greatest natural resources of the West—water. All the mountain ranges in this region are the sources of streams of tremendous importance to irrigated farms many miles away. The Snake River and the Bear

It is your forest—help keep it green

River have built up values running into millions of dollars through the water which has been made available to the irrigation projects of southern Idaho and northern Utah. The destruction of forests and other vegetation in the mountains in this region would mean silting of reservoirs and ditches, and would also mean floods, alternating with periods of drought. Protection of these mountains and the perpetuation of vegetation upon them means continuous productivity to the irrigated farms far away down the rivers.



Recreation on Sawtooth National Forest

F-234511

RECREATION

Camping is free in any part of the national forests. Improved camp grounds have been established for the convenience of the public. They are very attractive to those who like human companionship; but for those who desire more solitude there are many stretches of entirely unimproved timberland where camping can be enjoyed in the utmost privacy. The chief rule to be observed by campers

upon national forests is to exercise the greatest care with fires of all kinds, especially camp fires. The Federal laws provide a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year for carelessness with camp fires—leaving them without totally extinguishing them, for example. In times of extreme fire danger camp fire permits may be required, smoking may be banned, or the entire forest may be closed to campers. Such circumstances are fortunately not frequent. Sanitary precautions must be taken and camps must be kept clean at all times. Do not pollute the streams—the water is used by those camping below you and by people in the valley. Campers may use all the dry wood needed for fuel or other purposes around camp, but the green trees must never be cut for tent poles or other uses unless it be back of public camp grounds and dead material suitable for the purpose is not available within a reasonable distance.



Bull elk on the Absaroka National Forest

F-151488

ABSAROKA NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Livingston, Mont.

The Absaroka National Forest contains hundreds of lakes, peaks, and pinnacles, furnishes winter range for thousands of elk and other big game, pro-

There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

vides summer forage for 6,500 cattle and 60,000 sheep, and contains one and a half billion board feet of timber. It was the favorite hunting ground of early Indian tribes. At a later date Theodore Roosevelt hunted here. Adjoining Yellowstone Park, it is constantly supplied with the overflow of game and is therefore an excellent hunting ground.



Medicine Peak, Beartooth National Forest

F-150041

BEARTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Billings, Mont.

The name "Beartooth" came from the Crow Indians and is said to have originated from a peculiarly shaped mountain peak which closely resembles the mammoth incisor tooth of a grizzly. Granite Peak, 12,842 feet, is the highest in Montana.

The Beartooth is a region of roaring cataracts, vast glaciers, caves, and many other wonders and freaks of nature.

Three thousand three hundred cattle and 34,000 sheep are grazed annually within the forest, and an average of 1,500,000 feet of timber is marked for sale each year.

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Dillon, Mont.

This forest lies on the headwaters of the Jefferson River, up which Lewis and Clark went in 1805. Its summer range supports 27,000 cattle and 85,000 sheep. Its streams afford some of the best fishing in the State, and big game is found in many parts of the forest. Gold was first discovered in Montana on Grasshopper Creek, and Bannack, the oldest city in the State, was the first capital of Montana. Around this and other mining camps is woven the history of the bandits and the vigilantes. At Bannack, Henry Plummer, the leader of the bandits, lies buried in a lonely gulch underneath a pile of loose stones.

On the Beaverhead Forest, a few miles west of Wisdom, is the Big Hole battlefield, where Chief Joseph, head of the Nez Perce warriors, defeated the soldiers who were sent against him and continued his famous retreat.

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Boise, Idaho

This forest was named for the river which was called "Boise" (meaning wooded) by the early French trappers.

This forest has exceptional value as a watershed. Just outside the forest on Boise River is Arrowrock Dam and Reservoir on which depend 355,000 acres of irrigated farm lands, while the Black Canyon Dam on Payette River also supports a considerable acreage.

Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for tourists and sportsmen to leave behind them.

Western yellow pine, called "pondosa pine" by the trade, is the most valuable tree and furnishes the bulk of the one and one-half billion feet of merchantable timber. Douglas fir is cut to some extent by small mills and used for mine and structural timbers.

During 1929, 83,000 sheep and 2,200 cattle, the property of 65 stockmen, used the forest for summer range.

Fish and game are abundant. Elk and mountain sheep are protected, but the lucky hunter can get a deer during the open season. Rearing ponds placed on the South Fork Payette River above Lowman and on Cottonwood Creek above Arrowrock Reservoir by the Ada County Fish and Game League insure good fishing.

Good mountain roads make many attractive trips and camping places available to the auto tourist and camper, while trails open the less accessible parts to pack outfits and pedestrians. Suitable areas have also been set aside for use by those who desire summer homes and may be had for a nominal rent.

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Logan, Utah

The Cache National Forest was never very heavily forested, and in the early days settlers cut over the forest severely. A good second crop of timber is now developing. Areas of open land furnish forage for 25,000 cattle and horses and over 100,000 sheep.

The main division of the Cache Forest is crossed by two highways, of which the one up Logan Canyon between Logan and Garden City is the better. The grades are easy and the road is wide. Public camp grounds are frequent throughout the lower portions of Logan Canyon, and many pleasant spots

**Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by
insanitary acts**

Be a real sportsman. Help enforce the game laws

may be found in the upper camp grounds. A road from Preston to Sharon, although built to lower standards than that in Logan Canyon, is a good mountain road.



F-190093

Strawberry-Sharon Road built on Cache National Forest

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Montpelier, Idaho

This forest is not heavily timbered, having been widely burned over by great fires in 1879 and later. Large areas of young growth have sprung up since and will ultimately have great forest values. The mature stands of timber which escaped the ravages

of these fires are now supplying the adjoining communities with fuel, fencing, and building material. Eighteen thousand head of cattle and horses and 235,000 head of sheep are grazed on this forest during the summer months.

A first-class road from Swan Valley, on the Snake River, up Pine Creek to Victor, offers a short route through Star Valley to the Yellowstone Park. Side



F-218139

Ranger taking an increment boring to determine age and rate of growth. Caribou National Forest

streams in Montpelier Canyon and down Crow Creek are much frequented by fishermen. The road which extends up the west side of Snake River for a distance of approximately 20 miles from the Snake River Ranger Station, makes accessible many excellent camping sites and the river is probably the best fishing stream in this locality. Tincup Creek,

GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Bozeman, Mont.

The region is noted for its rugged scenery, its big game, and fine fishing. A surfaced highway extends along the Gallatin River from Bozeman, the forest headquarters, to Yellowstone Park, forming one of the most scenic routes to the western entrance. Along this highway are excellent camping places, resorts, and hotels.



F-209823

A petrified stump, Gallatin National Forest

Perhaps the most remarkable feature is the petrified forest, found on the summit of the Gallatin Range just north of Yellowstone Park and containing hundreds of petrified tree specimens, ranging in diameter up to 20 feet and resembling our present-day coast fir and redwood.

The next fellow will appreciate your clean camp

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F-209828

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The next fellow will appreciate your clean camp

LOGGING



A timber sale on the Boise

F-215896

SCENERY



Box Canyon along the Snake River

F-176282

NATIONAL FOREST ASSETS

TIMBER



Engelmann spruce on the Humboldt

F-151025

RECREATION



Summer cottages on the Beaverhead

F-150462



The Upper Gallatin comprises the winter range of a large portion of the northern elk herd and that part of the forest is closed to domestic stock. Thousands of sheep and cattle, however, graze on the forest.

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Elko, Nev.

Three forests have gone into the making of the Humboldt National Forest, by consolidations effected in 1908 and 1917.

It is not a good timber producer, but did make valuable contributions of timber to the early mining industry and still furnishes some saw timber and mining timbers and a lot of fuel and fence materials.

Two hundred forty-two thousand sheep and 42,000 cattle and horses pasture here each summer. This is a fine livestock range and also a natural habitat of fish, grouse, sage hens, and deer which are steadily increasing.

Jarbidge, the present heaviest gold-producing camp in Nevada, located in the interestingly scenic Jarbidge Canyon below Jarbidge Peaks, gets its timber, fuel, and water from the forest.

The Meadow Creek road leads to the famed old Gold Creek placer camp and into the heart of the Gold Creek range. Mountain City road passes near Tuscarora (the "Ghost City" that mined \$65,000,000 of silver and gold), the Spanish Ranch, Cope Fort, and into Mountain City on the lava-bound Owyhee River.

With peaks 12,000 feet in elevation, deep rugged canyons, a mountain lake bearing ice until July, natural fish streams and alpine breezes, the Ruby Mountains offer valuable recreational possibilities.

The Santa Rosa Division is the center of summer grazing of livestock for its vicinity. Its fish, game, and recreation attract increasing interest.

**More forage, more timber, better soil, result from
fire control. Don't burn the woods**

IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, McCall, Idaho

The Idaho National Forest in general is rough and broken, and heavily timbered with stands of western yellow pine, Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, western larch, lodgepole pine, and several less valuable species.

Approximately ten million board feet of timber products in the form of sawlogs, ties, building logs, fencing material, mine timbers, fuel wood, etc., are cut and removed from the forest each year; yet, at present, less than 1 per cent of the total area of the forest is cut over annually.

Approximately 3,000 head of cattle and horses and 50,000 head of sheep are grazed annually.



Government pack stock crossing Elk Summit early in June. Idaho National Forest

A motor road beginning at Big Payette Lake, and extending eastward a distance of 90 miles crossing the summits of Secesh, Long Gulch, Steamboat, Warren, and Elk creeks, offers to the motorist camping locations ranging from 3,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level. Beyond the terminal of this motor road at Big Creek headquarters are approximately one million acres, more or less heavily timbered, mountainous, and practically devoid of habitation, but one of the best big game regions in the country. It

Forests mean health and wealth—protect them
from fire

is a wilderness area well stocked with deer, elk, bear, cougar, mountain goats, and a considerable number of mountain sheep, and furnishes some of the best fishing waters in the intermountain region.

Within the south half of this vast area is the Thunder Mountain country, well known for its gold mining activities some years ago. Here is found the old town of Roosevelt, now partly submerged through the action of a landslide which dammed the creek just below the site of the old town. To the north is the Chamberlain Basin country, heavily timbered but less broken than the remainder of the forest. At one time it was sparsely settled by homesteaders, but because of its isolation and rigorous winter climate ranching was finally abandoned and the region reverted to big game occupation.



F-215917

Forest officers surveying for a road on the Lemhi National Forest

LEMHI NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Mackay, Idaho

The western part of this forest, primarily valuable as a sheep and cattle range, is growing in popularity from a scenic standpoint. Roads lead to isolated nooks and to ideal camp sites near rushing trout streams.

Fire drives away the game

Trout have been planted in the twelve mountain lakes at the headwaters of Copper Basin Creek, Fall Creek, Wildhorse Creek, and North Fork of Big Lost River.

To the east and in the Pahsimeroi district is a fine big game country. Its remoteness and ruggedness make it a fitting home for mountain sheep, mountain goats, antelope, deer, and bear.

MADISON NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Sheridan, Mont.

The Madison National Forest is on the headwaters of the Madison and Jefferson Rivers. The Madison River heads in the center of the Yellowstone Park and drains two great geyser basins. A few miles below the park boundary it supplies Hebgen Lake, the largest storage reservoir in Montana. Throughout its length it is an excellent fishing stream.

The forest contains dense stands of lodgepole pine which are being heavily cut for railroad ties, and furnishes range for 15,000 cattle and 108,000 sheep.



House logs from Minidoka National Forest

F-158060

MINIDOKA NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Burley, Idaho

The Minidoka Forest occupies a number of isolated mountain areas. The timber stands, though not extensive, furnish considerable quantities of logs, poles, posts, and fuel annually for a large and growing population.

Permits are issued to over 450 ranchers for 20,000 head of cattle and 76,000 sheep.

Among some of the highest peaks, having elevations around 10,000 feet, lakes nestle in small glacial cirques. Boy Scouts have summer camps along Shoshone Creek and at the foot of Mount Independence. Most of the forest has been closed to fishing and hunting.

Camp grounds are accessible by automobile over fair roads.



F-199352

Ranger marking mature trees for cutting, furnishing timber and making room for young trees to grow. Payette National Forest

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Emmett, Idaho

The Payette National Forest is one of the best and most accessible of the big game hunting regions. Each fall hunters take from 700 to 1,000 deer from the forest. Fishing is also excellent, reaching its best in the great wilderness area along the Middle Fork of the Salmon, "The River of No Return." Bear Valley is noted for its excellent salmon fishing.

The ranges of the Payette afford summer pasture to 90,000 sheep and 6,000 cattle.

A good sized sawmill at Cascade, employing in the neighborhood of 100 men, gets its entire supply of logs from the forest, and other large bodies of commercial timber are available for future mills. Extensive stands of lodgepole pine are supplying the railroads with large numbers of ties.

Mining activity is on the increase and two large mining companies are doing extensive development work.



F-215697

Forest Service fence posts and telephone poles treated with preservative to increase durability. Payette National Forest

The Deadwood storage dam is within the forest, and the waters of the Payette River are used in the valley below for irrigation.

The main point of entrance to the Payette Forest is at Cascade, about 85 miles north of Boise, by excellent road.

Going east from Cascade, it is 24 miles to Warm Lake, a beautiful body of water covering six or seven hundred acres and affording attractive camping places. Thirty-seven miles from Cascade the road forks in Pen Basin, the point of entrance to the Middle Fork of the Salmon.

Every forest fire means less water for stream flow and domestic use. Help keep the forests clean and green.

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Salmon, Idaho

The Salmon National Forest consists of a wild, undeveloped country that offers excellent trout and salmon fishing, mountain lion, bear and deer hunting, and the opportunity to see mountain sheep and mountain goats.

This forest contains great stands of western yellow pine, lodgepole pine, and Douglas fir timber. It also furnishes forage for large numbers of cattle and sheep.



Trout from Middle Fork of Salmon River, Salmon National Forest

The Sawtooth-Park Highway enters the forest from Montana and runs south through Salmon, on to southern Idaho points. Improved camp grounds are being constructed along this road.

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Hailey, Idaho

A bird's-eye view of south-central Idaho would show three conspicuous natural features—at the south, the mighty Snake, then northerly, the vast lava fields and cones of the Craters of the Moon, and finally, still farther to the north, the stupendous serrated ramparts of the Sawtooth Range.

This truly magnificent range, the outstanding feature of the Sawtooth National Forest, looks down upon a glamorous region of forested hills and sparkling lakes—a region so rich in beauty, so fascinat-

ing in its virgin vigor, that it possesses a limitless appeal as a vacation ground.

Within the boundaries of the forest three rivers have their beginnings—the South Boise, the Wood, and the Salmon—rivers of life and wealth, indispensable to the welfare of the Upland Empire. Nearly 200,000 head of sheep and 6,000 cattle summer on this forest.



Little Redfish Lake, Sawtooth National Forest.



Rangers on the trail. Sawtooth National Forest

Improved camps are located along all of the principal roads, telephones are numerous, and the rangers readily available in the event of accident or other emergency.

The Snake Creek section of the South Boise region is very attractive, with its yellow pine forests,

its riverside road, its good camping and fishing facilities. The Big and Little Smoky areas are popular with campers and fishermen, the Big Smoky route, with its "Narrows," being a particularly interesting and enjoyable drive.

A wide variety of attractions are offered in the Wood River division, grouped about and radiating from the wonderful Sawtooth Highway. Hyndman



F-234525

Salt grounds on national forests are posted and so located as to secure good distribution of stock. Sawtooth National Forest

Peak, slightly more than 12,000 feet in height, tempts the mountain climber. Natural hot water bathing pools may be enjoyed at Hailey, Ketchum, and Easley. Fishing is generally good in Wood River and its tributaries.

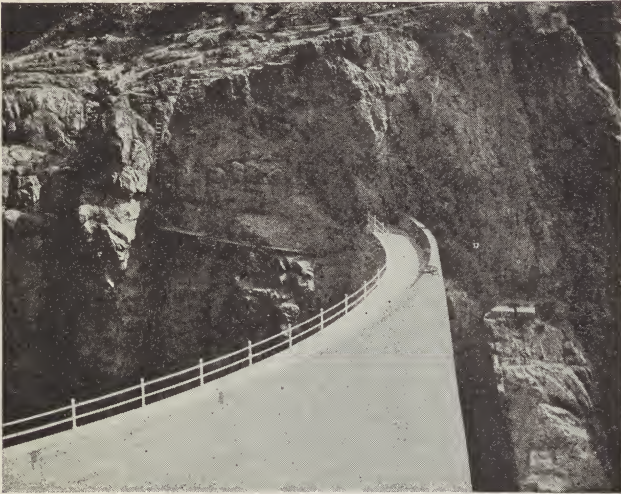
Following the Sawtooth Highway from Wood River, over the 8,752-foot pass known as Galena Summit, brings the visitor to Salmon River and the scenic glories of the Sawtooth proper. The lower lakes—Alturas, Pettit, Redfish—brilliant gems in gorgeous settings, are readily reached by car. Above them, beyond the beaten path, the hardy visitor will discover the heart of the range, a myriad of alpine lakes, the castellated crags, the inspiring splendor of the Sawtooths.

Guard against stream pollution

SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Cody, Wyo.

The oldest of all the national forests, having been withdrawn by President Harrison in 1891, it is inaccessible and difficult to explore. On the Shoshone River, having its source within this national forest, the United States Reclamation Service has built the Shoshone Reservoir with a capacity of 456,000 acre-feet, and along the Shoshone River alone nearly 100,000 acres are at present under irrigation. The value of the forest in safeguarding this irrigation investment is obvious.



The Shoshone Dam, Shoshone National Forest

F-94349

In few regions can one so easily lose himself in the depths of a little-known forest mountain land. It is also a big game country, containing a remnant of the great herds of buffalo, moose, elk, deer, mountain sheep, and antelope that once roamed this region.

Cody, "Buffalo Bill's" home town, is headquarters for the forest and is an outfitting point for trips into the mountains.

The Forest Service has spent considerable time and money putting up signs for the benefit of the public; please leave them unutilated and undisturbed.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, St. Anthony, Idaho

Camping grounds, hotels, resorts, trout streams, shady river banks, lakes, and rugged mountain ranges make the Targhee an ideal recreational forest, accessible over four main highways, by roads radiating from the lower cultivated valleys, and by two railroads.

The Yellowstone Highway is the most traveled road and crosses the forest through a long, almost level country of dense lodgepole pine timber, of open grassy parks, and of clear rivers.



F-216368

Tie hack digging hole in snow to fell tree at 12-inch stump height.
Targhee National Forest

Big Springs, five miles east of Mack's Inn over a graveled loop road, rises at the base of a mountain and is the source of the North Fork of Snake River. One hundred yards below the spring the river is 140 feet across, is waist deep, and has a swift flow of 168 second-feet. At this spring is a hotel, a camp ground, a railroad station, and a number of summer homes.

Big Falls, where the Snake River drops 110 feet, is 16 miles up the Yellowstone Highway from Ashton and is in a deep canyon one-half mile off the

main road. One mile below the Big Falls the Lower Falls may be seen from beside the highway at Grandview Point.

The Teton Pass Highway at the south end of the forest connects Jackson Hole with Victor and the



F-216.69

Ranger counting and classifying ties. Targhee National Forest



F-216374

Tie hack's winter quarters. Targhee National Forest

railroad and is part of a route to the south entrance of Yellowstone Park. It is a good mountain road with heavy grades and affords a splendid view of timbered canyons and rough mountain ranges.

A side road up Teton Canyon leads to a wonderfully scenic view of the upper canyon and of the Teton Peaks, to be seen best on a hike up the trail to Table Mountain or by saddle horses procurable from the resort at the forks.

One-quarter million railroad ties are made each year from the ripe lodgepole pine timber on the Targhee Forest; lumber is sawed from the Douglas fir; 223,800 sheep and 26,675 head of cattle and horses are grazed on its extensive ranges; and the abundant water from the mountain streams irrigates one of the largest and most fertile valleys in the west. The average present receipts from the forest are \$60,000 per year, one-fourth of which is returned to the counties for road and school uses.



Elk Calf. Teton National Forest

F-218134

TETON NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Jackson, Wyo.

The Teton National Forest entirely surrounds Jackson Hole and all roads entering the Hole have to cross the high surrounding forest land at some place on this rim. The river which drains Jackson Hole, winds its way out through an impassable canyon. The Astoria expedition in 1810 abandoned their horses at the mouth of the Hoback River and attempted to go down the Snake River in impro-

vised boats. After several unsuccessful attempts to navigate the rough water through this canyon, they recovered their horses and proceeded north, leaving Jackson Hole by Teton Pass. The Teton Forest contains vast stands of lodgepole pine as well as quantities of Engelmann spruce. Lodgepole pine is used extensively for railroad ties, and as demands for them increase, the great forests of this region are destined to supply large numbers of this indispensable product. Cattle which are wintered in Jackson Hole find summer range in the mountains.



Forest officer caring for baby elk

F-218140

Parts of the forest possess especial scenic and wild life values, and on those portions utilization of timber or forage resources is restricted so as not to detract from the scenic beauty or the well-being of the wild big-game animals. No grazing is allowed on the area adjacent to the south boundary of the Yellowstone National Park which constitutes much of the feeding ground for the Jackson Hole elk herd.

On the west side of the forest towers the short but lofty Teton Range, at whose foot lies a series of lakes. Jackson Lake, the largest of these, has been developed as a reservoir to serve farmers in the Snake River plains of Idaho.

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Salt Lake City, Utah

The Wasatch National Forest is of paramount importance for watershed protection. From five canyons in the division directly east of Salt Lake, the city derives its water supply for 150,000 people.



Granddaddy Lake. Wasatch National Forest

Special protection measures to safeguard the purity of this municipal water supply are enforced by the cooperative efforts of the city and the Forest Service. Other cities and towns secure domestic water supplies from streams originating on this division of the forest and all other streams are fully utilized for irrigation.

Timber supplies are not extensive on this division since the original crop of timber was very thoroughly harvested by the early pioneers.

The rugged scenery in these mountains and their accessibility to the center of population, make them attractive recreation grounds. City Creek, Emigration, and Parley's Canyons, portions of which lie

within the Wasatch National Forest, contain many attractive picnicking spots. Parley's Canyon is traversed by the Lincoln Highway. Big Cottonwood Canyon is one of the favorite camping and picnicking retreats in the vicinity and offers in addition tents, cabins, and hotel accommodations for those desiring a vacation in the mountains.

Farther south, the American Fork Canyon road offers some of the most inspiring scenery to be had in the entire region. En route, a few miles from American Fork, is the famous Timpanogos Cave, a national monument noted for the delicate beauty and coloring of the coral-like formations. It is completely equipped with passageways and electric



F-169858

An excellent tie stand, Washakie National Forest

lights to facilitate exploration by the thousands of visitors who come there every year. Timpanogos Mountain, encircled by this same road, is one of the favorite hiking points for several thousand people each summer.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the forest is the eastern division occupying the western half of the Uinta Mountains—that high, rugged, unique east and west range—a region of hundreds of lakes set among crags and timber, and supporting a magnificent stand of lodgepole pine timber, some of which is now being harvested for railroad ties.

A good road extends up the Provo River to the heart of the region, reaching directly a series of lakes at the head, and ends within 10 miles of the Granddaddy Lake Basin. It was constructed to make large bodies of timber on the forest more accessible. Incidentally it provides access for autoists to a region of great attractiveness for hunting, fishing, camping, and hiking in a high, rugged forested region.

WASHAKIE NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Lander, Wyo.

Within the Washakie National Forest the well-timbered slopes of the headwaters of the Wind River have been a source of railroad ties for the Chicago Northwestern Railroad for many years. The ranchers in the valley of the Wind River find range upon this national forest for many cattle and sheep each summer. The forest has many lakes, and regardless of its remarkable ruggedness is very generally accessible over good bridle trails. The two highest peaks in Wyoming, Gannett and Fremont, dominate the crest of the Continental Divide, which forms the division line between the Washakie and Wyoming National Forests. On the eastern slope of these mountains lie the Fremont, Gannett, and Dinwoody Glaciers.

WEISER NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Weiser, Idaho

This forest (pronounced Weezer) was named after the river, which was named for John Weiser, an old German trapper. On the north is the south end of the famous Seven Devils Range, long known throughout the West for its rugged scenery and its heyday mining activities. Monumental Peak, 9,300 feet high, is the highest point in this range. The west slope of this range has an abrupt fault, and with the Cornucopia Range in Oregon, forms the Snake River Canyon, unsurpassed almost anywhere for its grandeur of rugged scenery. This canyon is now accessible for about 16 miles from Homestead, Oreg., by a fairly good road from either Council, Idaho, or Enterprise, Oreg., an unusually interesting

trip. Careful driving is necessary on the entire trip. On the east side is the Council Range of mountains, culminating in Council Mountain, 8,124 feet above sea level. This mountain can be reached with ease on horseback from the village of Council, in about half a day's ride. From this peak, on a clear day, a splendid view of rugged, timbered mountains and cultivated valleys is obtained. It is a worth-while trip.



Canyon below Round Valley, Weiser National Forest

F-198142

Trout fishing is good even in streams near roads, while in many of the streams in the "back country" the trout get so big it takes an expert to land them out of the swift turbulent waters.

Upland bird and big game hunting in season is splendid. Deer and bear are plentiful. In the northeast portion of the forest, an elk plant will some day afford limited hunting of this wonderful big game animal.

The entire forest is an important watershed. More than 90,000 acres of land are being irrigated from its streams. Over 12,000 cattle and nearly 40,000 sheep owned by nearly 180 local permittees graze on the forest.

The forest has an estimated stand of nearly 3½ billion feet of timber, of which nearly one-half is western yellow pine, some of the best and most accessible in Idaho. Two units of timber, one wholly within the Weiser Forest and the other partly within the Weiser and partly within the Idaho Forest, having an estimated annual cut of over 25 million feet for all time, are open for development and operation.



Trail crew outfit. Weiser National Forest

F-194907

WYOMING NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's headquarters, Kemmerer, Wyo.

Within the Wyoming National Forest the peaks of the Wind River Range extend high above timber line and constitute an area of great scenic beauty, of which little is known, and in which there are considerable numbers of big game—elk and mountain sheep. Over 230,000 domestic animals, mostly sheep, are also grazed on the Wyoming each year.

Although far from towns or railroad points, its lodgepole pine timber is being rapidly utilized and each year many thousand railroad ties float down the tributaries of the Green River to the Union Pacific Railroad at Green River, Wyo.

At the extreme north end of the western arm of the forest, a narrow road having low grades has been

built up Grays River through a forested canyon as a means of developing the less precipitous, heavily timbered country of the upper Grays River region.

Middle Piney and North Piney Lakes are interesting. The road to these passes through a number of fields where gates must be opened, and it is only possible to get within about 5 miles of North Piney Lake by car. There is good fishing in the lake and near by is big game hunting—elk, deer, and mountain sheep.

On the eastern arm of the forest the Green River Lakes lie amid extremely beautiful scenery, where the Green River has its source among perpetual snow fields and glaciers. Practically all of the valleys coming out of the mountain on this side have in times past held glaciers, and there are many beauti-



Green River Lake. Wyoming National Forest

ful lakes behind terminal moraines. One of these, New Fork Lake, is the scene of annual Boy Scout meetings. A little farther south Fremont Lake stretches back into the heart of the rugged mountains. Still farther south Half Moon Lake, Little Half Moon Lake, and Boulder Lake are all delightful places to visit.

Twenty-five per cent of the receipts from the sale or use of national forest timber, forage, water, and recreational resources is returned to the State for distribution to the counties in which the forests are located for schools and roads, and an additional 10 per cent is expended by the Forest Service for roads and trails. Burned forests pay no dividends.

IT IS EASIER TO PREVENT THAN TO EXTINGUISH FOREST FIRES. READ THE "SIX RULES FOR FIRE PREVENTION."

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FORESTS

1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **Tobacco.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **Making camp.**—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees, logs, or near brush.

4. **Breaking camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. **Brush burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. **How to put out a camp fire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

When hunting or fishing, respect the ranchman's property. Do not leave his gates open, cut his fences, disturb his stock, or shoot near his dwelling.

The forest is valuable for recreation only so far as sanitary conditions are maintained. Read the "Six Rules for Health Protection."

SIX RULES FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

1. **Purification.**—Mountain streams will not purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Boil or chlorinate all suspected water.

2. **Garbage.**—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin cans, and old clothes.

3. **Excretions.**—Bury a foot deep all human excrement at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, or springs.

4. **Washings.**—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs used for drinking. Use a container and throw dirty water on ground away from water supply.

5. **Toilets.**—Use public toilets where available. Toilets should be at least 200 feet from streams and not in gulches.

6. **Observe laws.**—Observe rules and endeavor to have others do the same. National and State laws inflict heavy penalties for health law violators. Report all violations of insanitary conditions (including dead animals) to nearest health officer or U. S. forest officer.

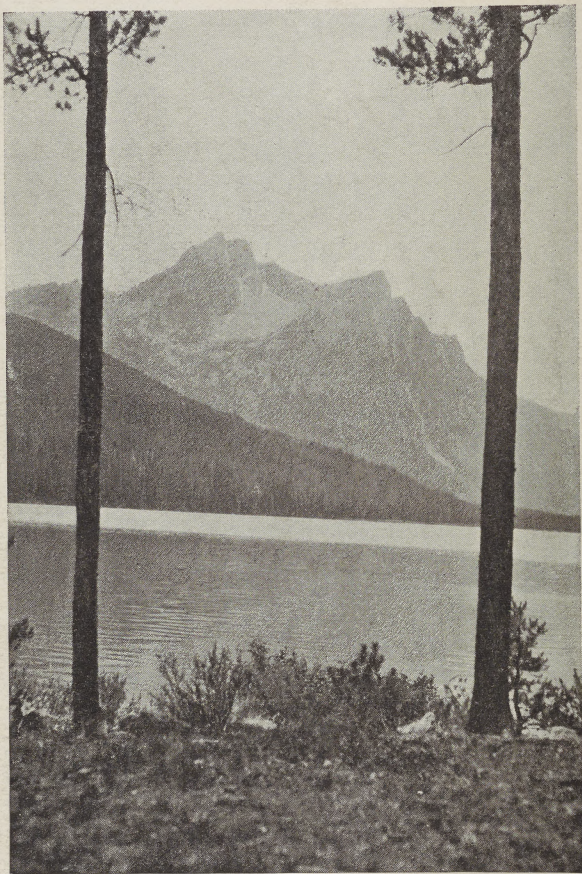
Prevent forest fires—it pays. Everybody loses when timber burns. Be careful with your match, your cigarette, and your camp fire.



NATIONAL FORESTS

Northern Half of the Intermountain Region

Southern Idaho, Northern Utah, Western
Wyoming, Northeastern Nevada



Stanley Lake. Challis National Forest

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE—INTERMOUNTAIN REGION


Prepared by Regional Forester
Ogden, Utah, 1931



NATIONAL FORESTS

OF THE
NORTHERN HALF OF THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

PREPARED BY THE
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
REGION FOUR
ODGEN, UTAH
1930



U.S. FOREST SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**HELP PREVENT FIRES
IT PAYS**

LEGEND

 NATIONAL FORESTS REGION FOUR	 NATIONAL FORESTS IN OTHER REGIONS
 PAVED OR OILED ROADS	 GRAVELED ROADS
 TRUNK ROADS - UNIMPROVED OR GRADED	 OTHER ROADS
 RAILROADS	 NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 CITIES AND TOWNS	 NATIONAL HIGHWAY

GRAPHIC SCALE IN MILES