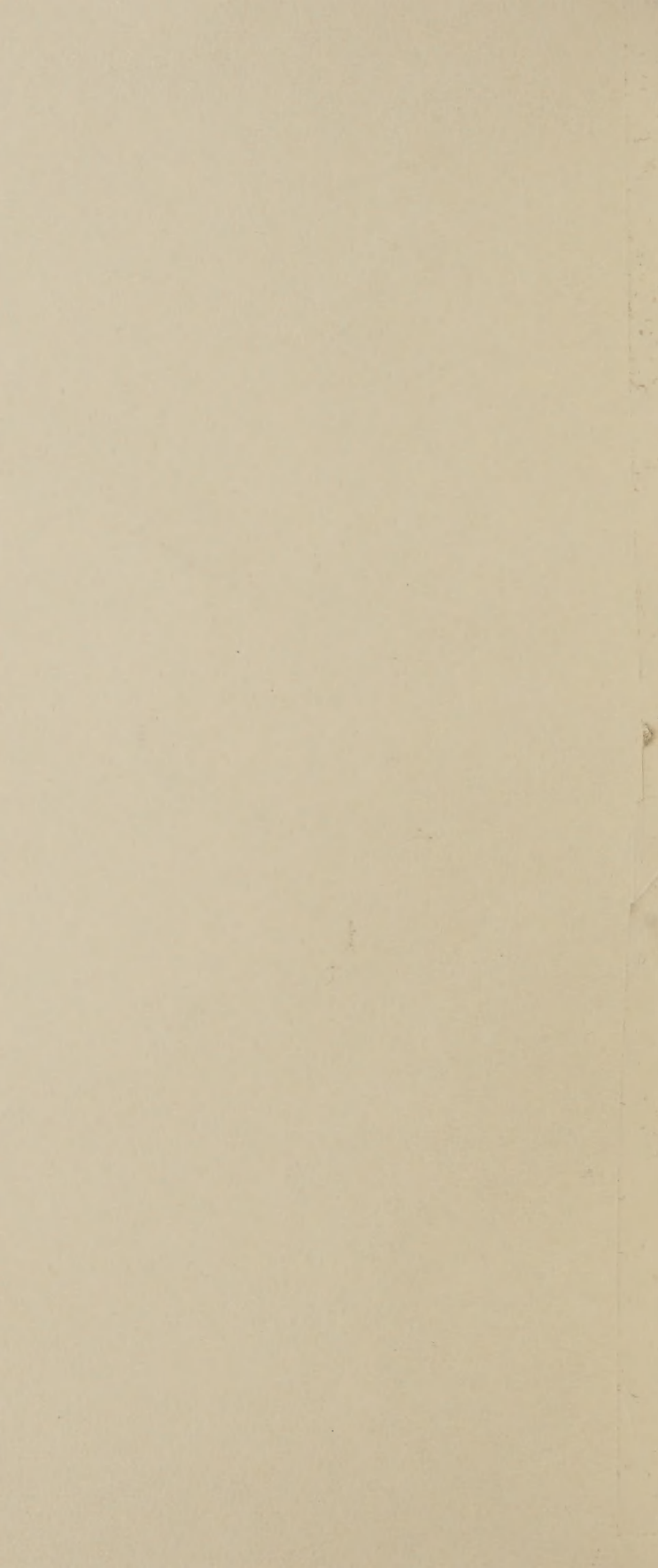


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# TRINITY

## NATIONAL FOREST

### CALIFORNIA



Photo by Paul J. Fair

Columbian Blacktail Deer.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
CALIFORNIA REGION

# NATIONAL FOREST VISITORS

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## Free Public Use of National Forests Is Invited

Visitors to the Trinity National Forest are required to observe the following rules:

1. A camp fire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fire in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national forest land. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge.

2. Every camping party in the national forests must be equipped with a shovel and an ax per vehicle or pack train. Shovel, with blade at least 8 inches wide, and an overall length of 36 inches; ax, not less than 26 inches long overall, with head weighing 2 pounds or more. Both of these tools to be in serviceable condition. All camping parties will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.

3. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forests, except in camps and places of habitation. In special posted areas smoking is allowed, but smokers must be careful to extinguish their lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes, and pipe heels. Watch for "No Smoking" and "Smoke Here" signs.

4. In periods of high fire hazard, camping and camp or picnic fires may be restricted to posted camp grounds, and part or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel. Watch for "Closed Area" signs.

5. Build small fires. Clear an area, down to mineral soil, not less than 10 feet in diameter before starting a fire.

6. Never leave a fire without totally extinguishing it with a plentiful supply of water.

7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.

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

9. Observe the State fish and game laws.

10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

***Your cooperation in the enforcement of  
these regulations is requested***



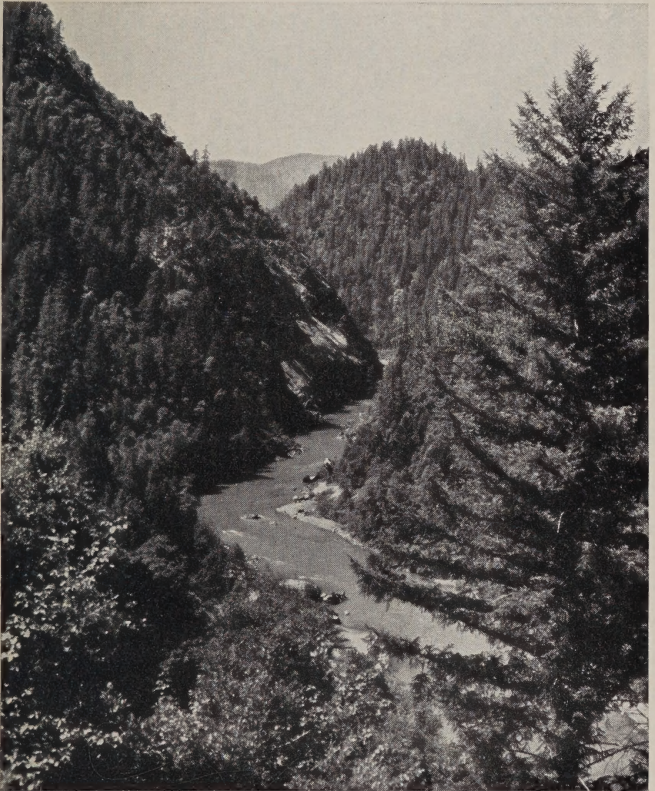
# TRINITY

## NATIONAL FOREST

### CALIFORNIA



Located in the Coast Range about midway between the north end of the Sacramento Valley and the Pacific Ocean is the Trinity National Forest. It takes its name from Trinity River and County, and is bounded on the north by the Klamath and Shasta National Forests and on the south by the



Trinity River.

F-176740

Mendocino National Forest. A large part of the forest lies in Trinity County, overlapping into Humboldt, Shasta, and Tehama Counties. The forest has a net area of 1,410,902 acres of Government land.

The Trinity Forest is a region of timber, mining development, and ranching. It is not a well-settled region, though there are prosperous small towns and settlements in the valleys and along the rivers. The fertile valley lands yield crops of grain, fruit, and vegetables, while from the rich river gravels have been taken millions of dollars' worth of placer gold. The more mountainous portion of the forest, a region of unbroken snow-capped ranges, is largely an unexplored land, visited by adventurers who love the wilderness and enjoy the trail and the wayside camp.

## HISTORY

Before the coming of the white man, the Trinity National Forest was the land of the Indian. The Hoopa, with the Chilula and Whilkut of the same linguistic unit, formerly occupied the northern portion of the forest. To the south were the Whilnut, Nongatl, Lasski, and Wailaki Tribes of the same Alhabascan stock; to the east the Wintun tribes of the Penutian family, and the Chimariko, who lived in the canyon of the Trinity River and formed one of the smallest distinct tribes in America. Today, most of the remaining Indians of the region are found in the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation adjoining the Trinity Forest on the northwest.

In July 1848, Maj. Pierson B. Reading, a pioneer who had obtained the San Buenaventura grant of 26,000 acres from the Mexican Government in what is now Shasta County, crossed the Coast Range at the head of the middle fork of Cottonwood Creek and struck the Trinity River at a place now called Readings Bar. He named the river the Trinity, thinking that it flowed directly into the harbor of Trinidad, on Trinity Bay, discovered by Capt. Bruno Ezeta on Trinity Sunday, June 11, 1775.

Major Reading found gold on the river, and about this time a Frenchman named Gross crossed Trinity

**RESPECT THE RANCHMAN'S PROPERTY. DO NOT  
LEAVE HIS GATES OPEN, CUT HIS FENCES, DISTURB HIS  
LIVESTOCK, OR SHOOT NEAR HIS DWELLING.**



Mountain and found gold at Rich Gulch and later at Evans Bar on the Trinity River. A year later a pioneer named Weaver founded the town of Weaverville, and by 1852 there were occupants at every bar along the river from Salyer to Carrville, the gold-bearing section had been explored, and the agricultural lands in Hayfork and Hyampom Valleys had been located and improved.

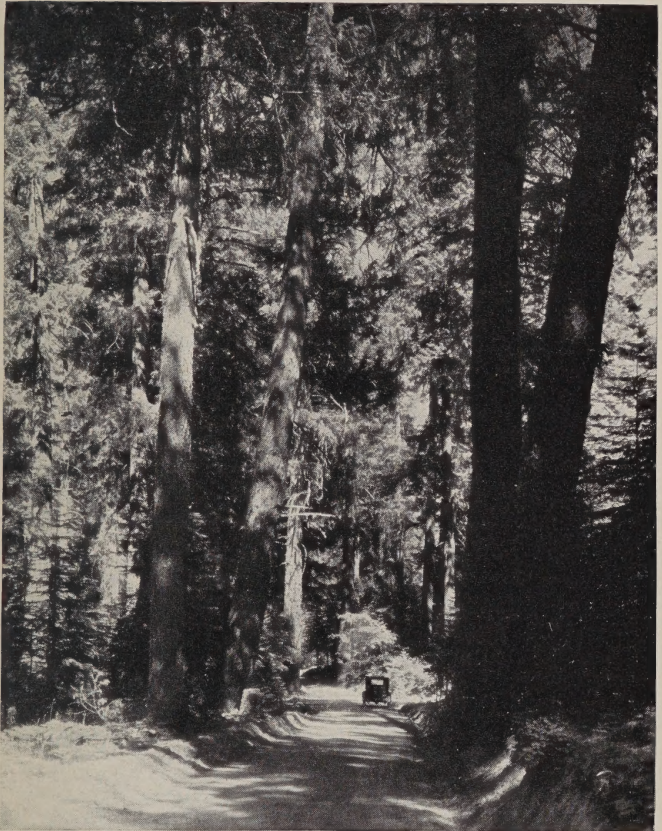


Photo by Raymond Moulin

**The arbored aisles of pine and fir of the Trinity River Highway,  
Trinity National Forest.**

By 1857 the surface placers that could be worked by the hand rockers of the old Forty-niners had been exhausted, and hydraulic development commenced. Dams, reservoirs, and long ditch lines were built to obtain a head of water to sluice out the gold-bearing gravels which lay under the surface and in the stream bottoms. Since 1850, Trinity County alone has produced more than \$200,000,000 from placer and quartz gold mining. With this mining develop-

ment came a demand for lumber for sawmills, commercial operations, and permanent homes for the increasing population.

In 1858 the Buckhorn Toll Road was built, connecting Weaverville and Tower House in Shasta County. In 1859 the Shasta-Yreka Road over Scott Mountain, named for another pioneer, was completed, as was also the Weaverville-Hayfork Road.

When the white men first came to Trinity County they found Indians in all parts of it. The two races lived on more or less friendly terms until, in 1852, the killing of a man named Anderson was blamed on the Indians. This resulted in the Bridge Gulch massacre, an attack on the Indians camped at the natural bridge on Hayfork Creek. About 100 Indians were killed, and the only survivors were two children who were afterwards brought up by the white settlers.

## ACCESSIBILITY

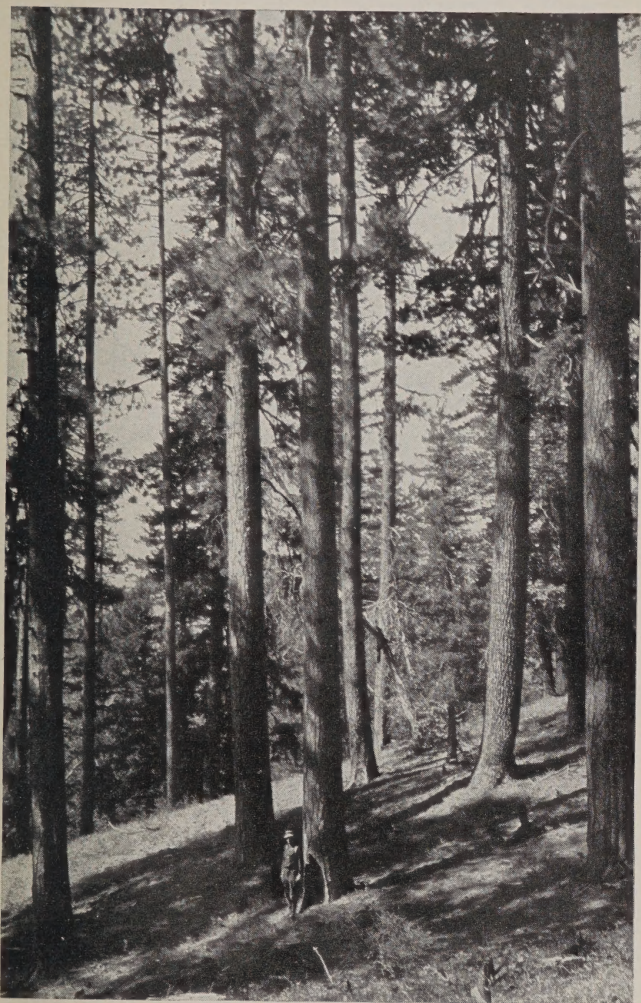
There are two improved highways through the Trinity National Forest, each connecting the Pacific Highway in the Sacramento Valley with the Redwood Highway along the coast.

**Trinity River Highway** from Redding to Eureka (160 miles) via Weaverville, Salyer, Blue Lake, and Arcata, follows the picturesque Trinity River Canyon along the route traveled by the Pony Express in pioneer days. On this trip one sees the barren placer workings, reminiscent of a time when the country was sluiced in the search for gold. The road passes through the famous LaGrange mine, the largest hydraulic gold mine in the world until operations ceased in 1917. Here, too, is a "ghost

AUTOMOBILE AND PACK-TRAIN PARTIES CAMPING IN THE TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST MUST BE EQUIPPED WITH A SHOVEL AND AX SUITABLE FOR FIRE-FIGHTING PURPOSES.



city"—deserted houses, broken sluice boxes, and rusty machinery. West of Weaverville the highway passes through a country of virgin forests, clear mountain streams, and many features of scenic interest. This route is covered by a daily stage the year round.



F-151711

Virgin forest of ponderosa and sugar pine.

**Red Bluff-Eureka Highway**, connecting Red Bluff in the Sacramento Valley with Eureka (165 miles) on the coast, crosses the southern part of the Trinity Forest via Harrison Gulch, Forest Glen, and Fortuna. This is a popular route of travel, passing through many miles of magnificent pine and redwood forests. Stages travel this road daily during

the summer months. A good crossroad from this highway connects Peanut with Douglas City on the Trinity River Highway.

The northeastern part of the Trinity Forest, in the Trinity River Canyon region, is accessible by a good road from Weaverville via Buckeye Mountain to Trinity Center. This road continues north with heavy grades, via Scott Mountain, to Scott Valley and thence to Yreka situated on the Pacific Highway.

Branch country roads also extend up a number of the important streams of the forest, but the back country of the Trinity is accessible only by trails.

The railroad points nearest to the forest are, on the east, Redding and Red Bluff on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and on the west Fortuna and Eureka on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

## RESOURCES

The timber, forage, water, and recreational resources of the Trinity National Forest are available for all forms of legitimate use consistent with the preservation of a perpetual supply of timber and an adequate forest cover for the protection of mountain watersheds. With increasing population, new roads, and agricultural development, the resources of the forest will grow in value and will in time be an important factor in the continued prosperity of this region.

## TIMBER

Inaccessibility and lack of railroad transportation have preserved in the Trinity National Forest one of the few remaining virgin stands of timber in California. There is approximately 11 billion feet of timber in Government ownership on the forest, of which 55 percent is Douglas fir, 25 percent pon-

**GET THE "FIRE BUG"! THE FOREST SERVICE WILL PAY \$100 TO \$500 FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF ANY PERSON OR PERSONS ON THE CHARGE OF WILLFULLY AND MALICIOUSLY SETTING ON FIRE ANY TIMBER, UNDERBRUSH, OR GRASS ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.**

derosa pine, 13 percent sugar pine, 6 percent white fir, and the remainder incense cedar and red fir. Timber in private ownership within and adjacent to the Federal holdings is estimated at 5 billion board feet. At present there are only a few semiportable sawmills, which cut a small amount of lumber each year for local consumption.

National forest timber is appraised and sold to the highest bidder. It is cut under the supervision of trained forest officers who mark the trees to be removed and see that logging is done in strict compliance with contract rules and with the least possible damage to the remaining stand. A sustained yield of timber is provided for by leaving sufficient trees to form a future crop and by limiting the amount annually cut to the growing capacity of the forest area. In the Trinity National Forest are several blocks of timber large enough to supply individual logging operations with a perpetual cut.

#### GRAZING

Raising cattle and sheep is one of the main sources of income for local residents in the Trinity National Forest region. Although the greater part of the for-



F-157723

Nearly 8,000 head of cattle graze annually in the Trinity National Forest.

est furnishes only summer grazing, there are portions on which livestock may be run yearlong. The

**SMOKING IS PROHIBITED IN THE TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST DURING THE DANGEROUS FIRE SEASON, EXCEPT IN CAMPS, AT PLACES OF HABITATION, OR IN SPECIAL POSTED AREAS. WATCH FOR "NO SMOKING" AND "SMOKE HERE" SIGNS.**



western part of the Trinity lies in the glade country and contains some of the best cattle range in the State.

Approximately 7,800 head of cattle and horses and 10,000 head of sheep and goats are grazed annually in the Trinity Forest. Grazing is so regulated as to protect all national forest lands adapted to forage production and to perpetuate the local livestock industry. Local settlers and stockmen are given the preference in the use of the range. The number of animals, the season of grazing, the class of stock, the area to be grazed, and detailed rules for salting, bedding, etc., are determined and enforced by the Forest Service. Forage and grazing allotments are also regulated so that there may be sufficient feed for the deer within the forest.

### WATER AND MINERALS

In addition to timber and forage, water is another valuable resource. The watersheds of the forest drain largely toward the Pacific Ocean, and their



F-172651

The famous LaGrange Mine, largest hydraulic gold mine in the world.

network of streams flows into four main rivers: Trinity, Eel, Mad, and Van Duzen. As yet, this source of potential power and irrigation is largely undeveloped.

There are many placer operations and a few quartz mines within the forest. Gold is dredged from the Trinity River in the vicinity of Lewiston and Junction City. At Big Bar, and in Hyampom Valley, large veins of high-grade coal have been discovered.

## RECREATION

Much of the Trinity Forest is true wilderness and can only be reached by pack and saddle outfit. Hundreds of miles of Government trails, constructed primarily for the protection and administration of the forest, offer ready access to the more remote parts where mountains, forests, and streams combine in scenic splendor.

At Forest Glen, on the Red Bluff-Eureka Highway, are immense limestone caves. These are high in the cliffs and are practically unexplored. They contain peculiar limestone formations, among them stalagmites and stalactites in colors of striking beauty.

A natural bridge, carved from the limestone by the action of water, is located on Hayfork Creek, about 9 miles above the town of Hayfork and a mile from the Leach Ranch-Wildwood Road. The bridge has a span of 150 feet and is 30 feet high. This is the scene of the Bridge Gulch massacre of 1852.



Chinese Joss House, Weaverville.

F-165024

Weaverville, the county seat of Trinity County, is situated in a valley at the foot of Weaver Bally and is the hub from which radiate roads to the main points in the northern part of the Trinity Forest.

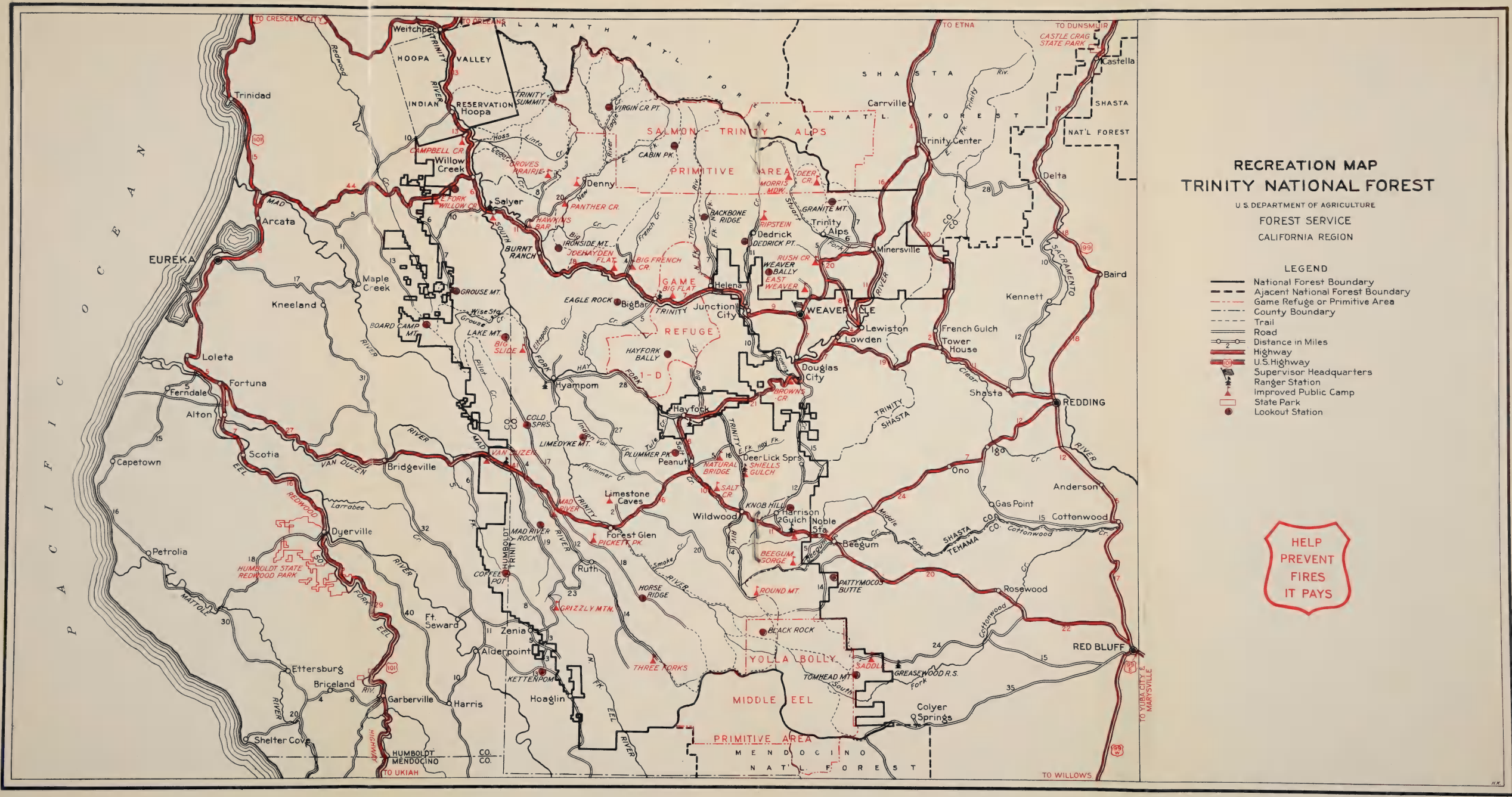
**THROWING AWAY LIGHTED MATCHES OR TOBACCO, OR OTHER BURNING MATERIAL, FROM AN AUTOMOBILE OR OTHER MOVING VEHICLE IS PROHIBITED BY STATE LAW.**











### RECREATION MAP TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
CALIFORNIA REGION

#### LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Game Refuge or Primitive Area
- County Boundary
- Trail
- Road
- 0 2 4 Distance in Miles
- Highway
- 101 U.S. Highway
- Supervisor Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- ▲ Improved Public Camp
- State Park
- Lookout Station



PACIFIC OCEAN







A museum has been established in the Trinity County Memorial Hall in which are presented interesting collections of pioneer relics. Here, too, is a Joss House, relic of the days when Weaverville had a Chinese population of almost 2,000, and one of the few remaining Chinese places of worship in California.

The Canyon Creek-Stuarts Fork Lakes region, in the high granite country of Trinity Summit, offers exceptional opportunities for camping, fishing, hiking, and mountain photography. These lakes are all within 4 miles of each other, two flowing into Canyon Creek and two into Stuarts Fork. They are reached by a 17-mile pack trip from Trinity Alps resort, or by a 10-mile pack trip from Dedrick, both accessible by automobile. The trail from Dedrick is one of the most scenic and spectacular on the forest, with massive granite cliffs rising sheer from the canyon floor to break in fantastic castles and pinnacles far overhead.

The Middle Eel and Yolla Bolly district is noted for its scenery, fishing, and hunting. Black Rock, North and South Yolla Bolly peaks are about 8,000 feet elevation and very rugged. This area is accessible via automobile and the Red Bluff-Eureka Highway and thence by trail or the Red Mountain motorway. Wildwood resort serves as a central point for pack trips.

Weaver Bally fire lookout, elevation 6,980 feet, is located 11 miles north of Weaverville over a good trail. This is an easy one-day horseback trip, affording a fine view of the mountains and valleys. The lookout observer will be glad to point out features of scenic interest and to explain to visitors the methods by which forest fires are detected and fought by the Forest Service.

## **PRIMITIVE AREAS**

### **SALMON-TRINITY ALPS**

In accordance with the policy of the Forest Service to reserve wilderness areas of outstanding scenic and natural beauty for the use and enjoyment of the general public, the Secretary of Agriculture in 1926



established the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area, comprising 136,000 acres of mountainous country in the northern part of the Trinity National Forest and extending into the Klamath and Shasta National Forests. Here is real wilderness, only the borders of which can be reached by saddle horse; to penetrate its heart will try the endurance of even an experienced mountaineer. Thompson (Sawtooth) Peak, elevation 8,936 feet, is the beacon of Trinity-Salmon Alps and one of the topographic wonders of northern California. This bare summit, which in the afternoon sun resembles marble, so light-colored is the granite, overlooks a jumble of saw-tooth mountains, rugged glacier-cut canyons, rushing torrents fed by giant snowbanks, skyline lakes, and vast stretches of virgin forests. Several live glaciers are found on the mountain. Canyon Creek Lakes, Morris Meadows, and Stuarts Fork Lakes are convenient points on the Trinity Forest as base camps for trips into this wilderness.



Photo by F. A. Williamson

In the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area.

### MIDDLE EEL-YOLLA BOLLY

The region embraced in the Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly Primitive Area lies in the Trinity and Mendocino National Forests. Of the total area, 77,086 acres in the Yolla Bolly portion lies in the Trinity National

**BE A REAL SPORTSMAN. THERE IS MORE HONOR IN GIVING THE GAME A SQUARE DEAL THAN IN GETTING THE LIMIT.**

Forest. This area contains numerous high peaks and an abundance of game and is of especial scenic beauty. It is in a wilderness state, there having been no large fires and practically no development by man. It is easily accessible to the hiker from two roads, one entering the area about one-half mile on the east side, and the other running within 3 miles of the north boundary. Trails radiate throughout the area from these points and more are contemplated for the use of recreationists as well as for use in fire protection. The elevations range from 2,200 feet to 8,604 feet above sea level, and two-thirds of the area lies between 4,000 and 6,000 feet elevation. Besides South Yolla Bolly, 8,604 feet, there are North Yolla Bolly and Black Rock Peaks, both over 8,000 feet elevation, and Tomhead on the eastern boundary, elevation 6,775 feet



F-93001

South Yolla Bolly (8,604 feet), on the boundary between the Trinity and Mendocino National Forests.

## GAME AND FISH

The Trinity Forest offers good hunting. Columbian blacktail deer are found in considerable numbers throughout the forest. Does and fawns are often to be seen from the roads, but the bucks are more wary. Bear, coyote, lynx, mountain lion, marten, and fox are also found in this region, and considerable trapping is done during the winter months. Quail hunting is fair in the lower foothill regions.

Fishing is the major summer sport in the Trinity National Forest, the streams and lakes offering keen sport to the angler. Of the several trout species found in the forest waters, the rainbow and eastern brook are the most common. In the Trinity River during certain months of the year (see State Fish and Game Laws) fishermen may catch or spear salmon coming upstream from the ocean. The best lake fishing on the forest is found in Canyon Creek and Stuarts Fork Lakes.

State Game Refuge 1-D, covering about 90,000 acres, is located in the east central portion of the Trinity National Forest. Hunting in this refuge is strictly forbidden.

## **PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS**

For the comfort and convenience of visitors the Forest Service has established the following free public camp grounds along the more frequented routes of travel:

Willow Creek, Salyer, and Joe Hayden Flat on the Trinity River Highway between Weaverville and Eureka.

Cold Springs and Forest Glen, near South Fork River and Van Duzen on the Red Bluff-Eureka Highway.

Tables, benches, fireplaces, pure water, and sanitary conveniences are available at most of these camps.

## **SUMMER-HOME SITES**

At Forest Glen, on the Red Bluff-Eureka Highway, the Forest Service has established a summer-home tract, where visitors who desire to return to the same place year after year may rent a lot and build a summer home. The lots front on the South Fork of Trinity River, one of the most beautiful streams of the forest, and may be obtained under special-use permit at an annual rental of from \$15 to \$25 each. Swimming, canoeing, and fishing may be enjoyed here. Information concerning available summer-home sites may be obtained from the district ranger at Bridgeville or the forest supervisor at Weaverville.

## SUPPLIES, PACK OUTFITS, AND GUIDES

Gasoline, oil, and supplies may be obtained at the following points along the main highway within or adjacent to the Trinity National Forest:

**Trinity River Highway.**—Douglas City, Weaver-ville, Junction City, Helena, Big Bar, King's Service Station, Burnt Ranch, Salyer, Willow Creek.



F-187646

Boy Scouts on the trail to good health and happiness.

**Red Bluff-Eureka Highway.**—Harrison Gulch, Goods Mountain Summit, Wildwood, Peanut, Forest Glen, Hale's, Low Gap Garage, Cobbs.

For those who do not care to camp out or rough it, there are a number of summer resorts and hotels

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.



within or near the forest which cater to the comfort and convenience of travelers.

Information concerning packers and guides for camping, fishing, and hunting trips into the mountains can be obtained from the forest supervisor at Weaverville.

## **FIRE PREVENTION**

The first obligation resting upon the Forest Service is to protect the resources which the national forests contain. Thus fire prevention and control take precedence over all other work. All the resources of timber, forage, water, and recreation are dependent on fire prevention.

Nearly one-half of the fires within and adjacent to the Trinity National Forest in the last few years were caused by the careless acts of man, and could, therefore, have been prevented.

To meet the fire problem on the Trinity, the Forest Service is opening up old roads and trails and building new ones into the dangerous fire regions; 14 look-out peaks are manned with observers who are on constant watch for fires from daylight to dark; 45 forest guards, patrolmen, and special men are each season added to the regular ranger force to help detect and fight fires; and the entire protection organization is linked with the forest supervisor's headquarters by telephone.

Because of the great amount of rough mountainous territory to be protected and the high inflammability of the forest cover during the dry summer months, this small force of forest officers cannot hope to cope successfully with the fire problem unless the citizens living within or adjacent to the forest or traveling through it give effective cooperation in the prevention of fires.

**FISH AND GAME DEPEND ON GREEN FORESTS AND FLOWING STREAMS. BOTH ARE DESTROYED BY FIRE.**

## THE "LIGHT BURNING" FALLACY

The fire-protection policy of the Forest Service, which seeks to prevent fire from starting and to suppress quickly those that may start, has not been reached on the basis of guesswork but represents continuous and critical study of many thousands of forest and brush fires in California.



F-151592

The results of repeated fire. A fine timber forest turned into a worthless brush patch.

This established policy is criticized by those who hold that the deliberate and repeated burning of forests offers the best method of protecting such lands from the devastation of summer fires. This burning of forests, sometimes called "Piute forestry" because of a tradition that the Indians used to burn the country regularly, was not, as a matter of fact, a common Indian practice but one fostered by the early-day settlers, and called by its present-day adherents "light burning." Light burning advocates base their contentions on the false assumption that fire prevention is in the long run an impossibility, that "light" or "controlled burning" does protect the merchantable stands of timber, and that this can be done at a lower cost than by fire-prevention methods.

The Forest Service has found by 30 years of active field experience and by careful studies that on the millions of acres of forest land burned by the early-day fires, the loss from insects and other results of fires has cost the State of California hundreds of

millions of dollars. Such fires in the early days sometimes burned from 4 to 6 months and frequently swept over more than 100,000 acres of forests and important watersheds before being extinguished by rain. It has been proved that such practices cause damage to the most valuable timber and kill the small trees which are the basis of future forests. Repeated fires that destroy the tree cover lead to the destruction of the humus top soil and to the invasion of the land by brush, which makes reestablishment of the forest more difficult. Over 2,000,000 acres of brush fields in the timbered regions of California today bear mute testimony of the destructive effect of repeated burnings of the forest.

Light burning is not an easy practice, as extensive field experiments have shown. Rough topography and the difficulty of selecting just the right conditions of weather and season of year make it impossible to burn "lightly." Finally, even were this so-called "light burning" a practical method of preserving the present and future stands of forest trees and protecting the watersheds, which is the responsibility of the Forest Service, the cost would mean an outlay of from 35 cents to \$1 per acre and an annual cost of at least 10 times the present yearly expenditures by all Federal, State, and private individuals for fire suppression on all forest, brush, and range lands in the State.

The "light burning" theory is based on tradition and guesswork, such as the contention that it improves grazing conditions, kills "wood beetles", and makes hunting easier. These arguments have all been proved incorrect. Periodic burning does at first increase the quantity of forage plants, but extensive experiments have demonstrated that repeated fires will allow noxious plants, that are more hardy than the forage plants, to take possession of the

CLEAN UP YOUR CAMP—REMEMBER THE OTHER  
FELLOW.

range and turn it into a weed and brush field. Entomologists have proved that the pine beetles, which live only in live trees, are increasingly attracted to burned areas and readily attack and destroy trees that have been weakened by fire. The "wood beetles" that the light burners talk about are not destructive to green timber but live only in dead wood. Brush in the forest makes game hard to kill, but that is evidence that wild life is attracted to such cover. To destroy the breeding ground and home of the wild animals and birds is to drive them away and gives but a temporary advantage to a few individuals to the lasting detriment of the many.

The Forest Service policy of prevention and suppression of fires is built on facts and research and is being improved yearly by modern methods and machinery. It has been clearly shown that in the long run fire prevention and not "light burning" is the best system for protecting and conserving our rapidly disappearing forest resources of timber, water, and wild life.



**FOREST FIRES DON'T PAY—BUT YOU DO.**



## ADMINISTRATION

The national forests are administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Trinity National Forest, one of the 18 national forests in the California region, has in charge a forest supervisor, with headquarters in Weaverville. The forest is divided into six districts, with a district ranger in charge of each. These rangers are stationed at Weaverville, Hayfork, Knob, Bridgeville, Big Bar, and Salyer.

All forest officers will gladly give information to travelers on the resources and attractions of the forest, and assist them in every way consistent with their regular duties.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW—ASK A U. S. FOREST RANGER

### *WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST*

1. Keep a clear head if lost in the forest or mountains.
2. Stop, sit down, and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs.
3. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered spot. Gather plenty of dry fuel. Build a fire in a safe place.
4. Don't wander about. Travel only down hill.
5. If injured, choose a clear spot on a promontory and make a signal smoke.
6. Don't yell, don't run, don't worry, and above all—*don't quit.*

## GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

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*A good sportsman, camper, or tourist,  
when he goes into the national forest—*

First obtains a camp-fire permit.

Carries a shovel and ax.

Smokes only in camp.

Puts his fire dead out with water.

Leaves a clean and sanitary camp.

Observes the State fish and game laws.

Cooperates with the forest rangers in  
reporting and suppressing fires.

Preaches what he practices.

**DO YOU?**

---

HELP KEEP THE FORESTS  
CLEAN AND GREEN

---

### CAMPERS

*Campers in the Trinity National Forest  
must have a shovel and ax per car or pack  
train.*

SHOVEL.—With blade at least 8 inches  
wide and an over-all length of not less than  
36 inches.

AX.—Boy's ax or better, with over-all length  
of at least 26 inches and head weighing 2  
pounds or more.



