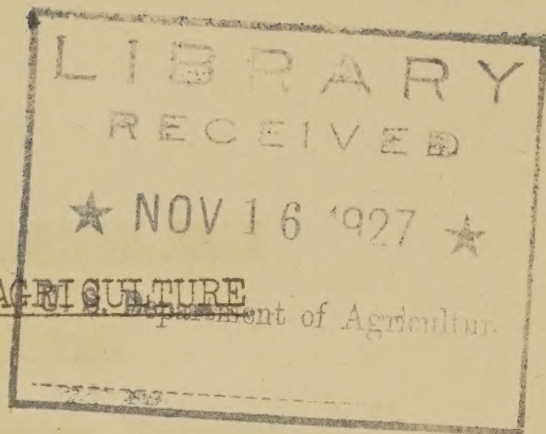


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



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EX 450



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Extension Service  
Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit.

FIRE DESTROYS TREES AND SOIL

A scenic exhibit showing the value of leaves and organic matter as a protection against forest fires.

Specifications.

Floor space required --width - - - - -12 feet.  
  depth - - - - - 7 feet.  
Wall space required - - - - - None.  
Shipping weight - - - - -1046 lbs.  
Electrical requirements - - - - -  
            110-volt A. C. or D. C. current  
            600 watts needed for lights.



## FIRE DESTROYS TREES AND SOIL

### How It Looks.

A special scenic feature is portrayed on the center section of two forest areas separated by a small stream. This is made up of a large cutout in the front containing trees, soil, etc. The balance of the scene is painted on canvas.

The left area shows the woods to be on fire and all of the leaves have been destroyed leaving the ground bare and many roots burned.

The right area shows a forest that has been properly cared for and no damage has been done by fire.

The side sections of the booth show large, painted scenes of the effect of improper practices contrasted with approved practices for taking care of the forest.

Two placards on the floor, one in front of each of the areas, give facts of interest to timber owners.

### What It Tells.

Forests are soil builders. They clothe the earth with a spongy cover of leaf mold which protects the forest floor from overheating in mid-summer. This forest cover holds the rainwater, slowly feeding springs and streams and thus preventing soil erosion and washing.



The future wealth of the nation must come in large part from the land, and timber is one of the most valuable natural assets.

Trees are a crop from the soil. A forest is not necessarily gone when cut, but may be re-grown, one crop following another perpetually, if fire is kept out.

Agriculture is dependent upon plentiful and cheap supplies of timber, and the growing of timber is the most profitable use to which lands unfit for other crops can be put.

Saplings of today are the timber trees of tomorrow. If we are to have timber in the future, then young trees are valuable now, and worth protecting.

FIRES KILL saplings and injure timber. Mature trees are scarred by flames. The way is opened for disease and insects to enter which decreases the merchantable value of the timber and often kills the tree.

Fire destroys the plant food in the woods, causes floods, and exposes tree roots to woodrot. Hillsides are washed, bottomlands silted up, and water powers decreased.

Wild-life also suffers from woods fires.

Game birds and animals are driven from their natural homes by the flames, or are often burned to death. Streams dry up and fish die.

FIRE BRINGS DESOLATION. HELP KEEP IT OUT  
OF THE WOODS.



Where to Get Information

State Forester, State Capital.

Extension Forester, State College of Agriculture, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.