

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Department of
Natural Resources

COMMISSIONER
BERT COLE

SUPERVISOR
L. T. WEBSTER

BOX 110

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

January 15, 1958

We hope the information that is being helpful to you.

Very truly yours,

BERT L. COLE, Commissioner

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

I have today received a letter of January 14 from Al Gregory in which he requests that we send to you certain information relative to the State's natural resources, its industry progress, the amount of tourist business and other material which will point up the progress and future economic potential of the state. Al has advised that you want this information primarily for addresses before the school and civic groups. Since he has given us a deadline of Friday, January 17, and as we are working on an extremely tight schedule at the moment, we will do the best we can to supply you some basic information.

Enclosed is a bulletin entitled "Washington Forest Facts" published by the American Forest Products Industries, Inc. The information is reliable and I believe will be especially helpful to you. We are sending 50 copies of The Natural Resources Story which gives pertinent information relative to this Department. Also being mailed are two booklets on "Your Trees - A Crop" and two copies of our last biennial report.

I have requested Mr. Richard Fox, Industrial Analyst of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, to send you information relative to our industrial potential. In discussing this matter with Mr. Fox this morning, he advised that since their's is a new department, they do not have much in the way of pertinent information, however, he will write to you relative to the matter.

I have also requested Mr. Mat Mathias of that Department to send you information relative to the tourist business in the State of Washington. Mat was previously with the Division of Progress and Industry of the Department of Conservation and Development for the State and I am sure he will have some tourist information for you.

We appreciate the many courtesies which have been extended to this Department by you, Al Gregory, and the Republic Publishing Company.



Mr. Click Relander

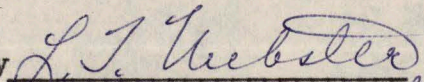
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Jan. 15, 1958

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BERT L. COLE, Commissioner

By 
L. T. Webster, Supervisor *lm*
Natural Resources

LTW:lm

cc: Albro B. Gregory
Richard Fox, Dept. of Commerce and E. D.
Mat Mathias

Mr. Click Relander

Jan. 15, 1958

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WESLEY L. WEBSTER, Commissioner

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Mr. Click Relander

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Jan. 15, 1958

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BERT L. COLE, Commissioner

By L. T. Webster
L. T. Webster, Supervisor
Natural Resources

LFW:lm

cc: Albro B. Gregory ✓
Richard Fox, Dept. of Commerce and E. D.
Mat Mathias

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
BERT COLE, Commissioner

[Photo Enclosures Removed]



MEMORANDUM

TO Click Relander-City Desk

DATE May 12, 1964

FROM Ats Kiuchi- Information Officer

SUBJECT Yakima, Klickitat grazing lands

In addition to news release enclosed, I am sending under separate package, maps of the permit ranges in your immediate area. The photos and maps can be used or reproduced. Would appreciate credit line-Department of Natural Resources.

Undoubtedly, the most colorful turnout occurs in the Ahtanum range. A copy of our Totem is enclosed to show you the picture possibilities. The Ahtanum turnout is scheduled in early July. I would suggest you contact Merle Stratton, Ellensburg District Administrator, on exact date and you might follow up with photo and story of the turnout.

Kittitas county was not mentioned in the enclosed news release because the state has only one small permit range and it is on a trial basis. Boise Cascade owns most of the land and the state has little land in the area for management.

I hope this material is of help. Let me know if you need anything further.

Enclosure. 1964 May 12

SPECIAL TO YAKIMA MORNING HERALD

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 12, 1964

From: Ats Kiuchi
Department of Natural Resources
Box 110
Olympia, Washington 98501

Telephone 753-5306

YAKIMA--Cattle and sheep will begin moving onto state-owned permit ranges in Yakima and Klickitat counties about two weeks late this year. Bert L. Cole, state land commissioner, announced the turnout to the ranges will begin during the first week in June and in July.

Unusually dry conditions at the lower valley areas and a slow thaw of higher elevation snow has resulted in the delay this year, Cole said. The delay was put in force to allow the ranges to recover sufficiently for the coming grazing season.

The state-owned permit ranges in Yakima county are located in the upper reaches of the valley water shed. They are the Cowich^e, Ahtanum and Klickitat Meadows.

Through the cooperative efforts of the cattle and sheep ranchers in the area, the state has set the number of livestock permitted to graze on the ranges. Cowich^e Range will have 185 head of cattle. The Ahtanum Range will graze 925 head. The Klickitat Meadows Range will have 1,700 head of sheep.

The three ranges will begin their season during the first week of July. The season will last three months.

In the southern Yakima county and northern Klickitat county area, the state also has three ranges. The northern Klickitat ranges are located near Glenwood.

These ranges are Wonder Springs, Bird Creek and King Mountain. Wonder Springs has the earliest turnout scheduled in mid-May. Bird Creek and King Mountain turnouts are scheduled for the first week in June.

Bird Creek will have 363 head of cattle on the range this year. King Mountain will have 425 head of cattle. King Mountain will also have 2,000 head of sheep. The livestock will be brought down from the ranges in early October.

Yakima, Klickitat, Okanogan and Stevens counties carry the bulk of state-owned

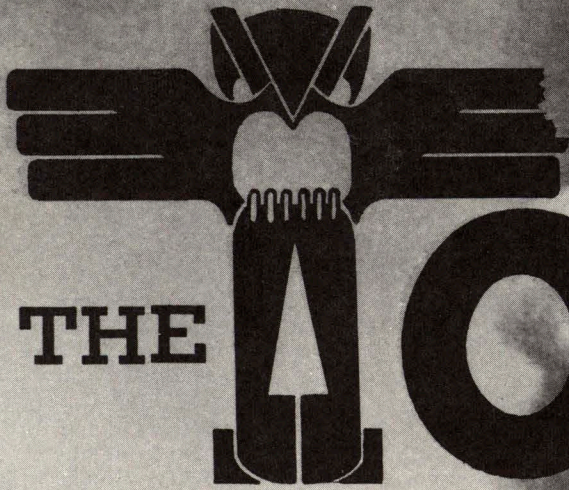
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permit ranges in the state. The Department of Natural Resources has 600,000 acres of permit ranges. About 25,000 head of cattle and a smaller number of sheep will use the ranges this year.

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Enclosure. 1964 May 123

AUGUST
1960



THE

NOTEM



The TOTEM

BERT L. COLE
Commissioner of Public Lands

Volume 3

Olympia, Washington—August, 1960

Number 2

COLE'S COMMENTARY:

Land Debt to State Nearer Satisfaction

By Bert Cole

Let's look at the progress being made to square the 71-year-old land debt still owed the State of Washington by the United States.

Many of you are familiar with at least part of the story, which had its beginning in 1889 when Washington received statehood. At that time, the federal government granted the State sections 16 and 36 in each township. This land was to be used for the support of the state's public schools and institutions of higher learning.



BERT COLE However, not all of the acreage was available, because some of the sections were undersized, homesteaded prior to statehood, or taken up in military and Indian reservations, national parks, and national forests.

Efforts were made during the ensuing years for substitute acreage to be granted the state, but little was accomplished until 1957. At that time, following the creation of the State Department of Natural Resources, we took a close look at this situation, in which the U.S. still owed the State of Washington between 165 and 170 thousand acres.

It was decided that we would make it a priority program to get this debt squared. The Department hired E. A. Snow, a retired Forest Service official,

to work closely with the Bureau of Land Management office in Spokane to select acreages from the public domain as a lieu settlement for the land still owed.

Here is what has been accomplished since our accelerated selection program began in 1957—a total of 43,044 acres has been deeded to the State by the BLM, which estimates that this land is worth 10 million dollars. New deeds are coming in at the rate of around 3,000 acres per month.

It should be noted that the cooperation of the BLM, whose officials have worked closely with Mr. Snow, has been instrumental in the good progress being made toward satisfaction of the total land debt. For many and various reasons, this has been a long time coming. For the benefit of our schools, however, it's certainly a case of better late than never.

Interesting to note is the fact that the State of Washington, through its public lands administration in 1935, was willing to accept payment of six and three-quarter million dollars as a total settlement for the land debt. This was actually written into a bill introduced in the U.S. Senate at the behest of the land commissioner of that day.

Fortunately, the bill with its "bargain basement" settlement failed to pass.

Today, the Bureau of Land Management estimates that the lands in question are worth some 35 million dollars in cash value. As part of our overall management program they will be worth even more.

THE COVER

A Blazing Reminder of Human Carelessness

Billowing towers of smoke rising up from a blazing forest or range have become an alarming sight over the Western United States and Canada in recent weeks during one of the worst series of fires in recent years.

Our cover is an aerial photo taken during the height of one of the fires—a 1,450 acre blaze the Washington State Department of Natural Resources battled in the Wenas valley southwest of Ellensburg in late July.

Cause of this fire?—A careless camper.

Timber Sales Due Aug. 29-30

Valued at more than \$1,100,000, a total of 46,570,000 board feet of state-owned timber will be up for auction Aug. 29 and 30 in a dozen counties.

Plans of the Division of Forest Management to put the timber up for sale were officially approved in July by the Board of Natural Resources.

Public auctions will be held Aug. 29 and 30 at 12 Department of Natural Resources district headquarters, including Forks, Kelso, Montesano, North Bend, Ellensburg, Glenwood, Elbe, Omak, Cathlamet, Deer Park, Sedro Woolley, and Sultan. The sales will start at 10 a.m.

Main species involved will include 10,-595,000 board feet of Douglas fir, appraised at \$488,925; 27,126,000 board feet of hemlock and silver fir, appraised at \$412,731; 4,258,000 board feet of cedar, appraised at \$97,108; 2,244,000 board feet of ponderosa pine, appraised at \$62,800; and 1,400,000 board feet of noble fir, appraised at \$38,500.

The biggest of the sales, from the standpoint of appraised value, will involve 10,620,000 board feet, mostly old growth Douglas fir, located in Cowlitz county approximately 34 miles east of Castle Rock in the North Toutle drainage. The timber, which will be offered for sale Aug. 30, at Kelso District headquarters, has been appraised at \$354,775.

Also in the Kelso District, a total of 4,760,000 board feet of old growth timber, located on the South Toutle drainage approximately 39 miles east of Castle Rock, will be offered for sale. The timber has been appraised at \$206,930.

From 15 to 20 per cent of the volumes involved in the Kelso sales is blowdown resulting from the November, 1958, windstorm which hit most of Southwestern Washington.

The biggest sale from the standpoint of volume will take place in the North Bend District, King County. A total of 15,400,000 board feet, predominately old growth hemlock, has been appraised at \$221,721. The timber is located approximately seven miles southeast of North Bend.

Following is a brief summary of information on the forthcoming timber sales, listing the name of the sale, the county, district, volume, appraisal, and sale date (appraisal figures are the minimum sale prices):

Mill Creek Salvage, Clallam, Forks, 680,-000 bd. ft., \$12,915 Aug. 30.

Hoh River No. 5 Jefferson, Forks, 199,000 bd. ft., \$2,275.50, Aug. 30.

Goodman Creek Salvage, Jefferson, Forks, 1,400,000 bd. ft., \$22,400, Aug. 30.

Salmon River Salvage, Jefferson, Forks, 810,000 bd. ft., \$12,165.

Matheny Creek Salvage, Jefferson, Forks,

(Continued on Page Eight)



A Yakima County ranch herd moved up a dusty road toward the Ahtanum Permit Range as dusk began to cloak the nearby pines. The cattle were to spend the next three months on the Ahtanum, one of the permit ranges managed in Yakima and Okanogan counties by the State Dept. of Natural Resources. Allen Shockley, Rt. 5, Yakima, was the horseman.

Cow 'Painting' Time on the Ahtanum

"**P**AIN^T cows! This I've got to see," laughed the Yakima County rancher.

He watched as Ted Klein, State Department of Natural Resources range manager, took aim with a paint spray gun and fired away.

A thin purplish-black stripe appeared on Klein's target, a Hereford cow, as she streaked past him through a gate.

As fast as the rancher and his helpers could drive the rest of the herd through the chute, Klein hit each animal with a stripe running from stem to stern. Perry Huston, Assistant Ellensburg District administrator stationed at Ahtanum, punched his mechanical counter to keep a tally of the herd.

In a few minutes the rancher's herd was marked and counted, and ready to be turned out onto the Ahtanum permit cattle range in Yakima County's high pine country on the east slope of the Cascades.

During the next three months, the striped cows and their

calves would graze on the grass beneath the pines and on the high meadows. By round-up time this fall, the calves are expected to have gained around 150 pounds.

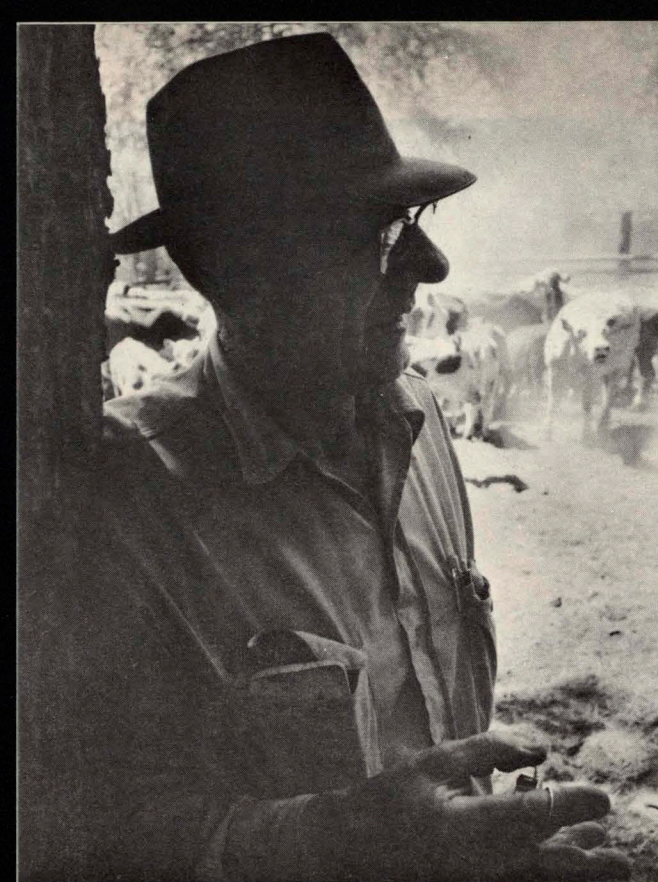
After saying their "so-longs" to the rancher, Klein and Huston hurried on to other corrals on nearby ranches to repeat a process that was commonplace on dozens of Okanogan and Yakima County ranches this spring.

Actually, the use of the marking gun figures prominently in the Department of Natural Resources new management program for some 300,000 acres of rangeland in the two counties. This is a program in which the range users, who pay a fee for grazing their stock, are cooperating fully.

The marking, which isn't done with paint at all, but rather a concoction of gum arabic, dye and peroxide, enables state range management men and ranchers alike to keep tabs on cattle movement. It also provides a means of detecting any unauthorized cattle on the ranges, where, in most cases, cattle trespass has long been a problem.

Marking of the cattle is just one phase of the Natural

(Continued on Page Seven)



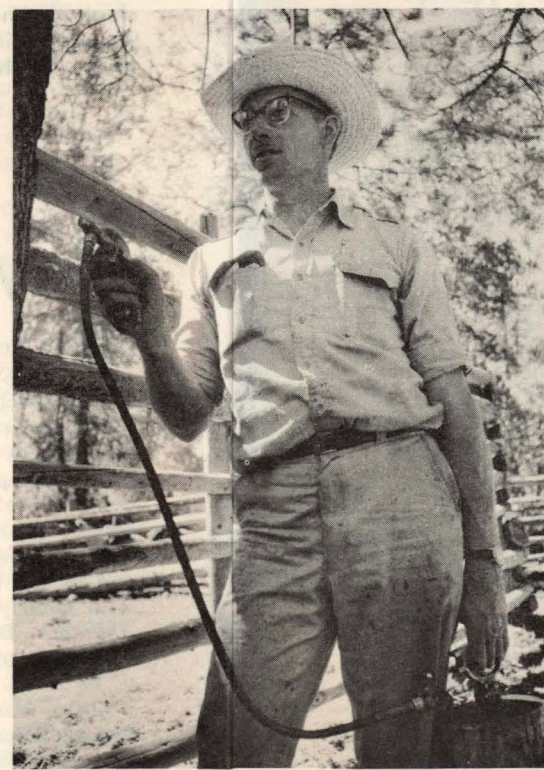
As the herd was being marked prior to turnout onto the Ahtanum Range, Perry Huston of the Dept. of Natural Resources, Ahtanum, punched a mechanical counter to keep a tally of the herd.



Klein hit a fast moving Hereford with a stripe of the harmless dye. The marking enables ranchers and range technicians to identify the cattle, and detect any unauthorized stock on the range.



Multiple usage of public land was evident in this scene, as a loaded log truck pulled over to allow a cattle herd to pass. The logs were selectively harvested from the Ahtanum Range area, where the cattle were to graze during the next three months.

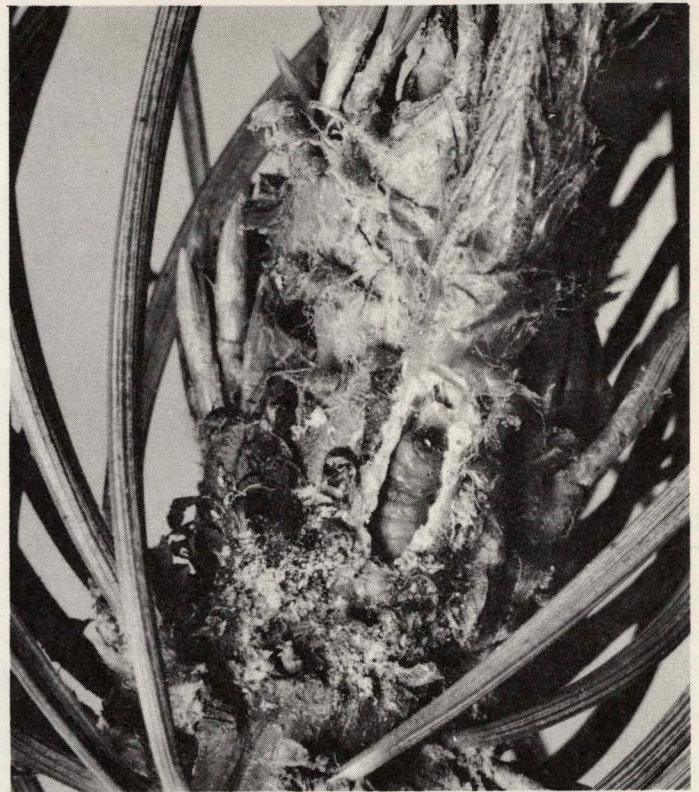


Ted Klein, Dept. of Natural Resources range manager, held his marking gun in a ready position.

Summer Turnout Is Busy Time For Cattlemen and Range Managers



Much has to be done at spring turnout on Yakima cattle ranches. In a classic scene of the old West, Jim Monahan of Cowiche shod a horse that would be used in driving the cattle up to the range.



Typical damage caused by the European pine shoot moth is illustrated in the photo at left, showing deformed and dying pine shoots which have been riddled by the insect. Extreme closeup at right shows the insect at work in a pine shoot.
(U. S. Forest Service Photos)

Shoot Moth Threatens Western Pines

Western pine forests face a grave economic threat posed by an insect pest known to have been introduced in at least three areas in the State of Washington.

The new pest is the European pine shoot moth, which deforms and stunts pine trees by riddling the new shoots. Eradication of the host tree, which includes some 12 varieties of pine, now appears as the only effective means of complete control, foresters report.

So far, the insect has been found only on ornamental pines in Seattle, Spokane and Shelton area gardens and nurseries. The pest could easily spread, however, to the West's commercial pine stands and cause great damage, the Northwest Forest Pest Action Council has warned.

"The infestation in Spokane is of utmost concern to foresters because the city is built in a pine forest," said Ernest L. Kolbe of Portland, Council chairman. "Infested ornamental pines are growing near native Ponderosa pines. Should the moth spread to the native pine, little can be done to prevent its spread to all parts of the Western pine region," Kolbe warned.

Should this happen, he continued, "the cost of growing pine timber in the West

will skyrocket."

The Northwest Forest Pest Action Council, a cooperative group including representatives of the private timber industry and public forest management agencies, has called for eradication of the pest and adoption of measures designed to prevent spread through the movement of ornamental pine stock.

Statewide surveys, designed to determine where the pest might have spread besides Spokane, Seattle and Mason County, have been mapped out for both Washington and Oregon, although the insect is believed not to have entered Oregon as yet.

The survey, which garden club members and other volunteers will help carry out in many cases, will be coordinated by Robert L. Furniss, chief of the Division of Forest Insect Research, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland.

"In order to protect native pine forests, it is necessary to find out exactly where it (the insect) is," explained Furniss.

"The shoot moth poses a most serious threat to productive management of our pine forests," said Washington Dept. of Natural Resources Supervisor L. T.

(Mike) Webster, who is chairman of the Pine Shoot Moth Subcommittee of the Forest Pest Action Council.

"We hope to develop a means for eradication of the infestation before the next flight of moths takes place next spring," Webster added. "A complete control program may require complete eradication of the host species in some areas," he said.

The shoot moth was first introduced to North America in 1900, from Europe. Until last year, it had been found only in the central and eastern portions of the United States, and in British Columbia.

Then, in the spring of 1959, the shoot moth was discovered on ornamental pines in a Bellevue, Washington, homeowner's yard. Subsequent surveys indicated the moth was well established in Seattle and Spokane and recently the insect was discovered in Mason County. The moth was apparently introduced to Washington through a shipment of ornamental pine stock.

Generally, the insect attacks young pines 25 feet or less in height. Sometimes, it kills the trees, but more often it stunts and deforms the tree, lengthening the time to grow a merchantable crop and decreasing its value.

Cooperation is Byword In Range Program

(Continued from Page Three)

Resources Department's new program to rehabilitate the state-managed range lands. Perhaps the biggest key to the successful beginning of the program is the cooperation shown by the range users who have a vital interest in the full development of range lands, explained Wallace R. Hoffman, Lands Division supervisor.

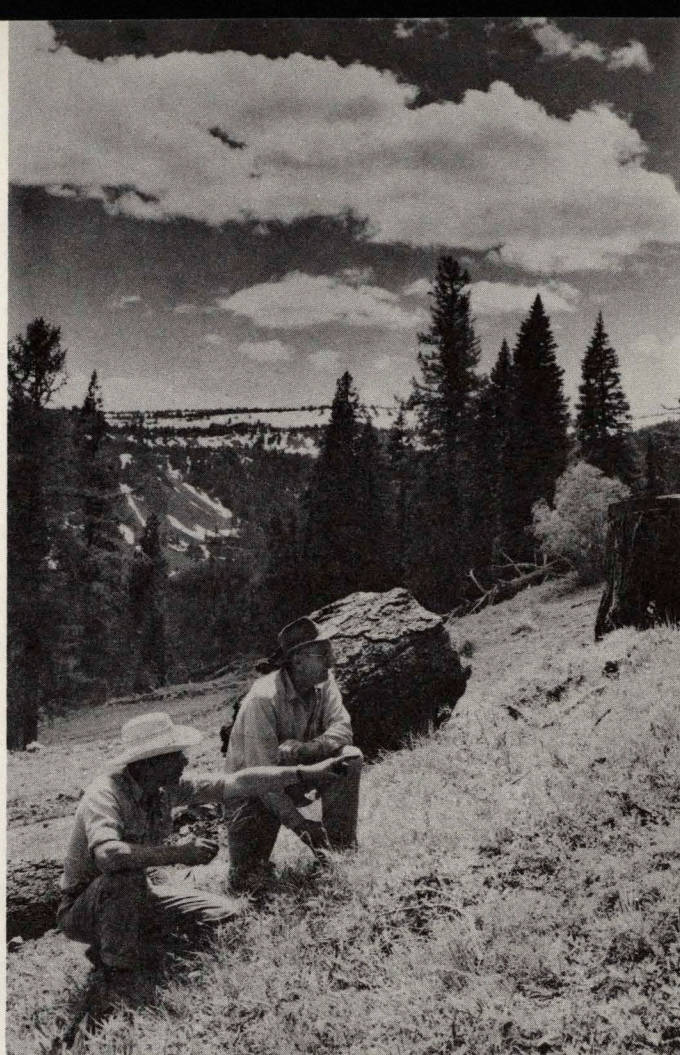
The program includes rehabilitation of over-grazed areas, control of trespass, eradication or control of brush and harmful weeds, erection of fencing for grazing control, and development of springs and waterholes.

A high percentage of the Yakima and Okanogan county cattle industry is dependent upon the use of state ranges, Hoffman pointed out. This summer, he noted, some 10,000 to 12,000 cows and calves are grazing on the 300,000 acres of permit ranges in the two counties. Also in Yakima County, from 2,000 to 2,400 head of sheep are on the Klickitat sheep range.

One of the first steps in the new program was the formation of a Range Advisory Committee, consisting of rep-



At turnout time, practically everyone on the ranch pitches in to help out. Linda Shockley, 13, who helped her father and uncle move their herd onto the Ahtanum Range, pets her horse, Nifty. Linda is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Shockley.



High on the Ahtanum Range, Ted Klein and Perry Huston of the Dept. of Natural Resources looked over some of the grass the cattle would grow fat on during the summer grazing season. Before going to work for the Natural Resources Department, WSU-trained Klein was the foreman on a large Eastern Washington cattle ranch.

representatives from the Washington State Cattlemen's Association and other interested groups. The committee's recommendations formed the basis of a new set of rules and regulations to govern the use of state range lands. Hoffman noted that this is the first time in state history that such a formal policy has been in effect in state range management, and for the first time range users know exactly where they stand.

Generally, the rehabilitation program is on a pay-as-you-go basis, Hoffman continued. In many cases, the state furnishes the materials and the cattlemen make the improvements. Provision is made for grazing permit fees to be adjusted in order to compensate the ranchers for their development work on the range.

On the Okanogan ranges, the Department is utilizing inmates from the newly opened Okanogan Honor Camp near Loomis. Working on the Cecil Creek and Chopaka ranges, for example, the inmates have already started to build six miles of fence and a holding corral. Eight water developments are also underway. The water holes will serve a dual purpose by watering stock, and providing a reservoir for pump trucks to refill during fires.

One of Worst Fire Seasons Hits State

MID-SUMMER 1960.

Fires and more fires—some small, some awesome in size — have blazed across thousands of acres in Washington as the State reaches the mid-point of the most critical forest fire season in years.

With the worst in all probability yet to come, a total of exceeding 16,000 acres of Washington forest and range lands protected by the U. S. Forest Service and the State Department of Natural Resources has been blackened.

Damage and cost of suppression is easily running into the millions of dollars, but worst of all, four men have died in fighting the flames.

Two firefighters suffered fatal burns during a series of fires which hit South-eastern Washington, on and adjacent to the Umatilla National Forest, in late July. During the same week, two pilots were killed in the crash of a converted B-25 bomber as they were dropping borate on a fire in the Okanogan National Forest.

The Okanogan fire, which Forest Service officials say was started from a neglected campfire, was one of the many being attributed to human carelessness.

A 1,450 acre fire which Department of Natural Resources firefighters battled in the Wenas Valley, southwest of Ellensburg, was also blamed on a careless camper.

But factors beyond the control of man, such as lightning storms, high winds, high temperatures, low humidities and extreme dryness, have contributed mightily to the holocausts. Many areas in Western Washington have gone well beyond 40 days without measurable rainfall.

The critical fire conditions have brought logging restrictions, including

total shutdowns over almost all of Western Washington during one period in early August, to most forested areas.

By comparison with other forest protection agencies in the West, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources has been extremely lucky. As of July 31 on State-protected lands, a total of 545 fires had burned 4,113 acres. Eighteen of the fires were due to lightning—the rest were man-caused.

The United States Forest Service, meanwhile, reported 12,048 acres of for-

est and range lands on its protected areas in Washington had been burned, as of July 31. Out of a total of 175 fires, 96 were caused by lightning and 79 by man.

Over the entire West, the picture was grim indeed. From the Mexican border and into British Columbia, and from the Pacific to the Rockies, great plumes of smoke soared skyward during the last two weeks of July. At least 200,000 acres were reported ablaze.

When there was a moment to reflect, forest protection officials thought back and said this was the worst fire season since 1958, 1951, or maybe in three decades, depending on the region.

On one point there was general agreement, however.

The worst may be yet to come.

Forest Fire Box Score

For forest and range lands
protected by the Department
of Natural Resources

Total fires so far this year... 545
Total acreage burned..... 4,113

Total fires at this time in 1959 391
Total acreage burned..... 4,247

Total fires, all of 1959..... 705
Total acreage burned..... 5,296

We All Lose When Forests
and Ranges Burn

Help Keep
Washington Green

Timber Sales

(Continued from Page Two)

650,000 bd. ft., \$9,825, Aug. 30.
Green River No. 1, Cowlitz, Kelso, 4,760,-
000 bd. ft., \$207,930, Aug. 30.
Hoffstadt Creek No. 2, Cowlitz, Kelso, 10,-
620,000 bd. ft., \$354,775, Aug. 30.
Sylvia Creek, Grays Harbor, Montesano,
796,000 bd. ft. \$18,196, Aug. 29.
Mount Washington, King, North Bend, 15,-
400,000 bd. ft., \$221,721.50, Aug. 29.
Cle Elum, Kittitas, Ellensburg, 109,000 bd.
ft., \$2,289, Aug. 30.
Naneum No. 1, Kittitas, Ellensburg, 2,568,-
000 bd. ft., \$63,712.50, Aug. 30.
Rattlesnake No. 1, Klickitat, Glenwood,
280,000 bd. ft., \$9,250, Aug. 30.
Mainline Relog No. 1, Klickitat, Glenwood,
261,000 bd. ft., \$7,800.50, Aug. 30.
Ruby Mountain No. 1, Lewis, Elbe, 2,500,000
bd. ft., \$58,855, Aug. 30.
Valley View, Lewis, Elbe, 562,000 bd. ft.,
\$18,632.50, Aug. 30.
Lime Belt, Okanogan, Omak, 280,000 bd.
ft., \$5,223, Aug. 30.
Big Smokey No. 1, Pacific, Cathlamet, 2,-
229,000 bd. ft., \$44,652, Aug. 29.
Indian Sale No. 1, Pend Oreille, Deer Park,
557,000 bd. ft., \$10,161, Aug. 30.
Guemes Island, Skagit County, Sedro Wool-
ley, 1,309,000 bd. ft., \$23,899.50, Aug. 29.
Boulder Creek Blowdown, Snohomish
County, Sultan, 600,000 bd. ft., \$6,517.50,
Aug. 30.

THE TOTEM

Published monthly by the State De-
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Box 110, Olympia, Washington.

BERT COLE, Commissioner

Gov. Albert D. Rosellini, Lloyd An-
drews, Bert Cole, Gordon Marckworth,
Louis Madsen—members of the Board
of Natural Resources.

JIM HUGHES, Editor

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