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Reserve

RECREATION MAP

OF THE

MALHEUR

NATIONAL FOREST

FOR

INFORMATION OF MOUNTAIN
TRAVELERS



TO THE PUBLIC.

The Malheur National Forest lies in the main range of the Blue Mountains, at from 3,500 to 9,000 feet above sea level. It has an area of 1,262,840 acres, the greater part in Grant and Harney counties; and includes a part of the watersheds of the John Day and Silvies rivers. The temperature ranges from minus 40 degrees to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

At elevations greater than 4,000 feet crops are uncertain, owing to the frequency of killing frosts during the growing season. Diversified farming and fruit-raising are carried on, however, to a considerable extent in the lower valleys. During the summer season 140,000 head of sheep and 24,000 head of cattle and horses graze on the Forest.

The Forest contains over six and one-half billion feet of mature merchantable timber, including western yellow pine, Douglas fir, western larch, and several minor species. Settlers and ranchers in the upper John Day Valley, Harney Valley, and lower Malheur Valley depend on this timber for their fuel and lumber. Approximately two million feet of timber is sold annually for local consumption; and in addition to this, about three-quarters of a million feet is given to settlers under free use permits.

The revenue derived from timber sales, grazing permits, etc., for the year 1914-1915, was \$16,987.32, twenty-five per cent of which goes to the counties in which the Forest lies, to be used for schools and roads.

The acute fire season extends from July 15 to September 15, very little rain falling during July and August. The average annual precipitation is approximately 18 inches.

Large numbers of pleasure-seekers visit the Forest annually; they go especially to Magoon and Strawberry lakes, Logan Valley, and the camping grounds, on the John Day, Malheur, and Silvies rivers. The many streams and lakes are well filled with trout, and the State of Oregon in cooperation with the Forest Service is restocking these waters with game fish every year. There are excellent hunting grounds, well supplied with deer, native game birds, and a few elk. The Forest contains some of the best winter ranges for deer and elk in the Blue Mountains.

Wagon roads are being constructed by the Forest Service which, with the roads already built, will make practically every part of the Forest accessible. Numerous telephone lines constructed as a part of the fire protection system furnish easy communication for official business. In cases of sickness, accident, or other emergency, the public may use them. These telephone lines also reach many of the best

hunting, fishing, and mining sections. If you are going on a trip into the woods, leave your name and destination with the nearest forest officer. In case of trouble your relatives or friends can then reach you through the Forest Service.

The purposes of the National Forests are to assure the perpetuation of the timber supply, to prevent the destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of the streams, to preserve the areas as public recreation grounds, and, in general, to provide for the wisest use of all resources.

Supervisor Cy J. Bingham is in charge of the Malheur Forest, with headquarters at John Day, Oregon.

You can add to value of this property and assist in making it more attractive by **leaving your camps clean.**

In case of fire call up the nearest Forest ranger, or the Forest supervisor, at his expense.

Many fires are started through some one leaving his camp fire burning when he thought it would do no damage. The United States Government is striving by every possible means to reduce this loss and to save the timber from destruction.

Remember that a fire is never safe until **it is completely extinguished.**

Do not pollute the streams or leave your camping ground in a filthy condition ; some other person may want to camp at that place. Please read all the notices which are posted at all camping places ; they tell you of the laws and regulations under which the use of the National Forests is permitted.

Do not build camp fires near down logs or trees.

You are privileged to use the camping places ; welcome to all the wood you can use for camp fires, and to fish the streams in the mountains in accordance with the game laws of Oregon.

Do not build a large fire for a small purpose.

The Forest officers know all the roads and trails and camping places. They can give you information that will help to make your trip through the Forest more pleasant.

Signs are posted at intervals along the trails by the Forest rangers to inform you of the distance and direction to ranger stations, camping places, and settlements.

Assist in protecting the Forest from fire by observing instructions on fire posters along the trails and add to the

convenience of other travelers by not mutilating trail or fire notices.

OPEN HUNTING SEASONS—DISTRICT NO. 1.

Comprising all counties west of Cascade Mountains.

Buck deer with horns, August 15 to October 31; Silver gray squirrel, September 1 to October 31; Ducks and geese, October 1 to January 15 (Federal law); Rails and coots, October 1 to January 15 (Federal law); Black breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and greater and lesser yellow-legs, October 1 to December 15 (Federal law); Chinese pheasants and grouse, October 1 to October 31; Jackson County, October 1 to October 10; no open season in Coos, Curry, and Josephine counties; Quail (no open season except in Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine counties), October 1 to October 31; Doves, September 1 to October 31.

OPEN HUNTING SEASONS—DISTRICT NO. 2.

Comprising all counties east of Cascade Mountains.

Buck deer with horns, August 15 to October 31; Silver gray squirrel, October 1 to October 31; Ducks and geese, October 1 to January 15 (Federal law); Rails and coots, October 1 to January 15 (Federal law); Black breasted and golden plover, Wilson or

jack snipe, woodcock, and greater and lesser yellow-legs, October 1 to December 15 (Federal law); Chinese pheasants (no open season except in Union County), October 1 to October 10; Grouse, August 15 to October 31; Prairie chickens (no open season except in Sherman, Union, and Wasco counties), October 1 to October 15; Sage hen, July 15 to August 31; Quail (no open season except in Klamath County), October 1 to October 10; Doves, September 1 to October 31.

Bag Limits.

Buck deer with horns, 3 during any season; Silver gray squirrel, 5 in any seven consecutive days; Ducks, geese, rails, coots, and shore birds, 30 in any seven consecutive days; Chinese pheasants, 5 in one day including 1 female, and 10 in any seven consecutive days, including 2 females; Grouse, prairie chickens, and sage hens, 5 in one day and 10 in any seven consecutive days; Quail, 10 in any seven consecutive days; Doves, 10 in one day or 20 in any seven consecutive days. Geese killed in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Harney, Crook, Morrow, and Umatilla counties may be sold after having metal tag attached.

**OPEN ANGLING SEASONS—BOTH
DISTRICTS.**

Trout and salmon over six inches, April 1 to October 31; bag limit 75 fish or 50 pounds in any one day. Trout and salmon over 10 inches, all year; bag limit 50 fish or 50 pounds in one day. Bass, crappies, Williamson's whitefish, catfish, and grayling, all year; bag limit 50 pounds in one day. "Yanks" in Wallowa Lake, all year, except September 15 to October 10; bag limit 50 pounds in 1 day.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

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

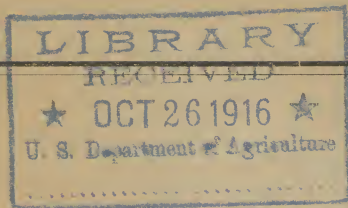
2. **TOBACCO.**—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **MAKING CAMP.**—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. **LEAVING CAMP.**—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. **BONFIRES.**—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. **FIGHTING FIRES.**—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.



REMEMBER.

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Malheur National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

MALHEUR NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

1916

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

