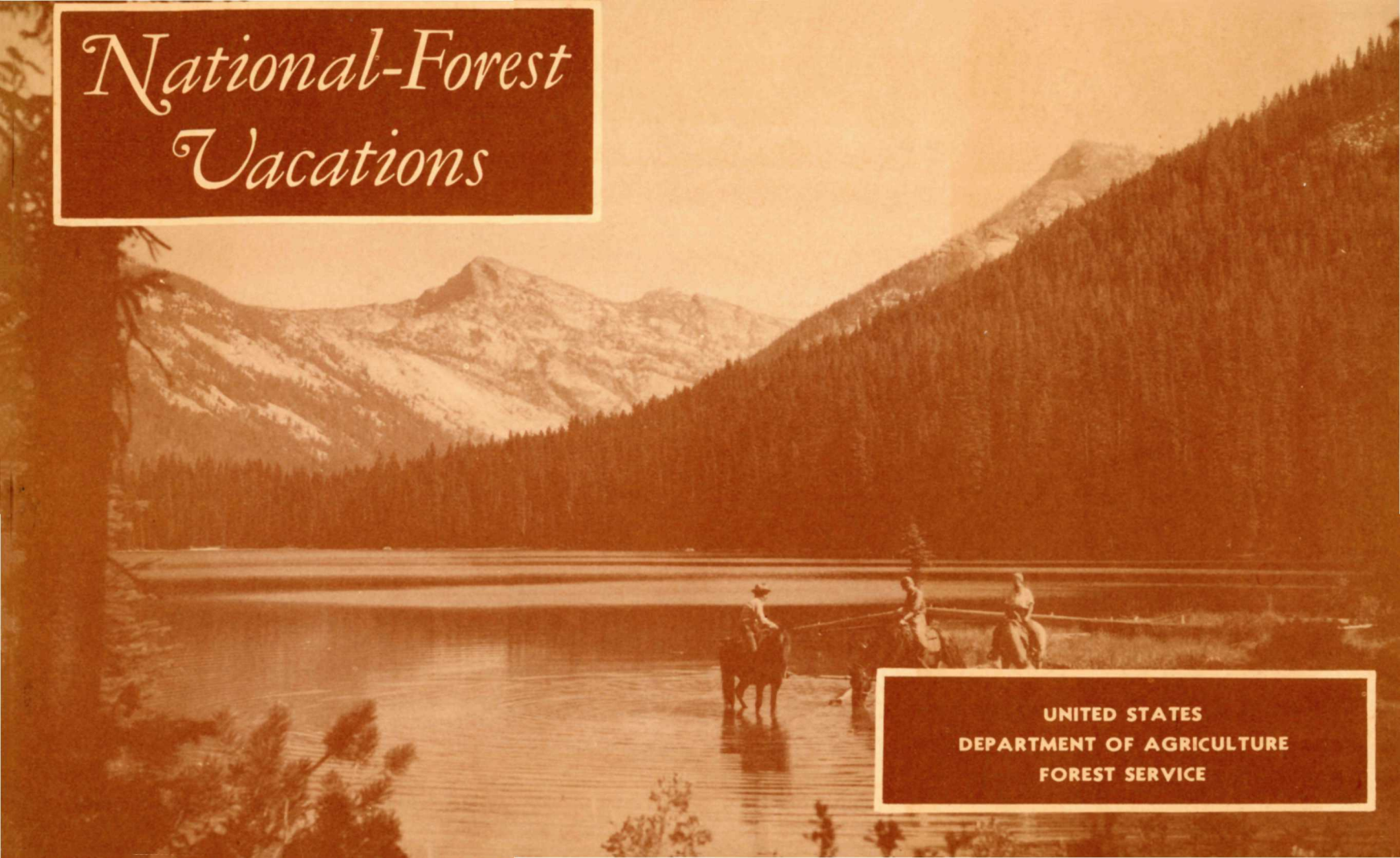
National-Forest Vacations



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL-FOREST VACATIONS

OPPORTUNITIES for outdoor recreation offered by the national forests cover the entire field of forest-type recreation. For extent, variety, and interest the national forests are probably unequaled anywhere in the world. Furthermore, these opportunities are inexpensive, informal, and relatively undiscovered—open to enjoyment by everyone.

National forests under administration of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, include more than 180 million acres of land, or more than an acre apiece for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Because of their distribution—some 149 in 38 of the 48 States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico—they are the most generally accessible large public areas adapted to outdoor recreation in the country.

Many people do not understand the difference between national forests and national parks. The national parks are administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior. They were established by Congress, exclusively for the purpose of preserving outstanding recreational, inspirational, and historic values, and making them available for public use and enjoyment. The national forests are managed by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on a multiple-use basis. All resources of the national forests—water, timber, range, recreation, wildlife, and minerals—are managed carefully and made available for use.

Detailed information on national forests can be obtained from the forest supervisors. Write to them direct for local information and maps.

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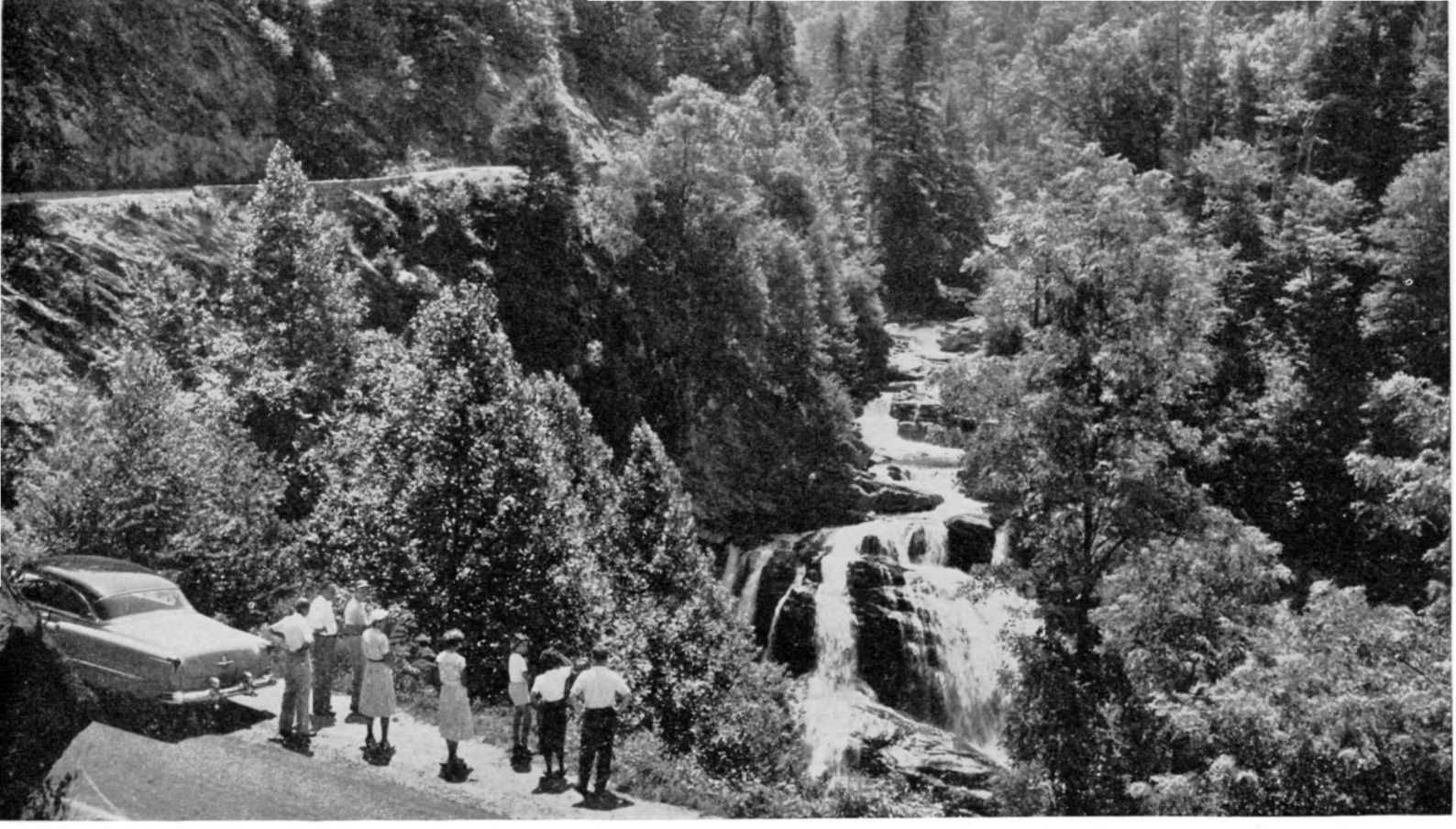
Front Cover.—Big Sand Lake in Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.—Lolo National Forest, Idaho.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service . . . . . Revised July 1955



F–471100

Vacationing motorists stop for a view of Cullasaja Falls.—Nantahala National Forest, N. C.

WHERE AWAY?

ONE of the national forests, and oftentimes several, can be reached from practically any locality in the Nation within a few hours, or, at most, a day's driving time.

Picnicking, camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, and motoring are recreational activities common to all forests. Swimming is offered on most of them; canoeing and boating on the myriad forest lakes and streams—particularly in the Lake States area—are exhilarating pastimes. Pioneer days are relived on pack trips through the vast undeveloped wilderness areas of national forests in the Rockies, Cascades, and Sierras. And winter sports enthusiasts find national-forest winter sports areas and ski runs among the most exciting playgrounds in the Nation.

Scenically and climatically, the national forests are as diverse as the geography of the United States. Ranging from the mysterious cypress swamps and clumps of sand pines of the South to the alpine meadows and great fir and spruce forests of the Rockies and the Pacific Northwest and from the spreading hardwoods of the Central States and Appalachian Mountain region to the spectacular, towering redwoods of California, the national forests include timber types representative of every forested section of the country. Geological differences are equally broad, ranging from limestone sinks to glacier-clad peaks and from coastal flats to deep-cut canyons.

There are dense, humid forests and parklike semiarid forests. With the exception of a few units in the deep South and the Lake States, the national-forest system is synonymous with hilly or mountainous terrain—characterized by cool or cold nights and warm, sunny days in summer; bracing, colorful fall seasons; and cold, snowbound, or blustery winters.

Free Entry.—National forests are open to all who come to enjoy them. There are no charges for entering the forests, but on a few highly improved camp and picnic grounds with season-long caretakers a fee is collected. The regulated sale of forest products and the use of forest lands under permit bring to the U. S. Treasury receipts aggregating approximately 75 million dollars per year, a fourth of which goes to the States and counties in which the national forests lie. An additional tenth is used for roads and trails in the forests.

On some of the more heavily used recreational areas a demand exists for firewood ready-cut into stove or fireplace lengths, for bathhouses at which attendants are on duty, for clothes-checking services, etc. In response to the demand, these special services are often made available for a charge. Use of such services is entirely optional with the individual, however, and in no way restricts free enjoyment of other facilities.

Similarly, on certain national-forest areas under cooperative wildlife management with several Eastern States, special fees are levied for limited hunting and fishing privileges in addition to regular State license requirements. Income from these special fees is used for improving hunting and fishing conditions in the area concerned.

The sign of the national forest is the figure of a pine tree centered in a shield. This insignia usually will be sufficient to point the way, but visitors are expressly invited to stop at the nearest forest supervisor, ranger, or guard headquarters for firsthand information and local maps. A chat with the ranger may make your stay more pleasant. He knows the area—the camping sites and the possibilities for recreation. By consulting him confusion and trouble may be averted.

Because of particularly hazardous fire conditions or for special administrative reasons, the visitor may occasionally bump into "closed to public entry" barriers. Such closures are for the protection of the public as well as of the forest itself. Usually they are of a temporary or emergency nature and in relatively out-of-the-way places where there is seldom any conflict with recreational pursuits.

Fire rules vary by forests because fire hazards vary. Campfire permits are often required, sometimes even at regular camp and picnic areas. See the special rules and suggestions on p. 29 of this booklet.

Also to be noted is the fact that many tracts of land within national-forest boundaries are not in Federal ownership. These lands are private property or State property and trespassing may be forbidden.

F-385237

The ranger knows his forest. Talk to him about your vacation plans.—Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Wash.

F–470724

Picnickers enjoy the beauty and relaxation found at improved forest campgrounds.—Mt. Baker National Forest, Wash.

CAMPGROUNDS, PICNIC AREAS

CAMPERS and picnickers are urged to use some of the sites (approximately 4,400) that have been specially selected and improved for their convenience and enjoyment.

Facilities include tables and benches, stove or masonry fireplaces, latrines, garbage receptacles, approved drinking water and, in some places, beaches, diving boards, bathhouses, parking areas, and community shelters.

Picnic and campground accommodations provided in the national forests are sufficient to care for 280,000 people at one time. More popular areas have as many as 100,000 or more visitors each year; others have hardly 200 a year. A few of the campgrounds that charge a fee have special provisions for trailers, including special facilities such as water connections or electricity. Trailers are permitted at most other campgrounds but must be used merely as a shelter. Sewage and waste water may not be permitted to run in the ground. Trailers must be parked so that they do not obstruct normal access along the roads.

A few national-forest campgrounds are so popular that it is necessary to limit the length of stay of each party. At such camps notices of time limits are posted in prominent places.

Accessibility and Location.—Forest camps and picnic grounds are located in the most attractive surroundings the locality affords. They are found in the dense spruce and pine thickets of the Great Lakes region, at the edge of the Arizona desert amid fantastic cacti 40 feet high, on coast lines and lake shores where the surf pounds at the camper's feet, and high in the mountains near glacial streams and alpine flowers that bloom at the edge of perpetual snowbanks. Shade, scenery, a forest environment, and proximity to recreation areas are advantages common to all of them.

F-458264

Family tent-camping. Many families, such as this one, return year after year to their favorite national-forest vacation spot.—Nantahala National Forest, N. C.

The passing tourist would never know, except for the signs, that many well-screened forest campgrounds are within a stone's throw of arterial highways. On the other hand, others may be reached only by traveling the quiet forest roads.

Campers must bring their own tents, bedding, cooking utensils, and food. Near many of the campgrounds are smalltown stores where most of the needed staples can be obtained. However, many other campgrounds are miles from a source of supply. To avoid long, tedious trips for provisions, it is always best to take plenty of food at the outset, if going into out-of-the-way areas.

Some of the camps are open the year round; others are usable only during the summer.

Organization Camps.—On some forests low-rent camps for groups of people are available. Such camps are designed for use by groups whose vacation is made possible through public or organized aid or by 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and similar groups. In some forests religious and social welfare organizations with Forest Service cooperation have already constructed camps and operated them successfully.

WINTER SPORTS

THE deep snows of the high alpine regions provide excellent skiing in the national forests, and practically all popular ski areas in the Western States are on national-forest land. The forests of the Lake States and of the White Mountains in New England also contain fine slopes for the ski enthusiast. In the Southwest many ski slopes are within 2 or 3 hours' drive of balmy winter climate!

There are 208 ski areas on the national forests with shelters and ski lifts or tows. Many provide restaurants, resorts, ski schools, and other vacation services operated by concessioners under permits from the Forest Service. There are cleared slopes and ski trails for the beginner and intermediate skier, as well as the country's most famous racing trails for the experienced. Ski lifts and tows are closely supervised and safety measures rigidly enforced.

The National Ski Patrol which searches for lost skiers and renders competent first aid, works in close collaboration with snow rangers who are in charge of most ski areas.

Ski instructors certified by the National Ski Association are available at the large areas. Beginner skiers will have more fun and avoid accidents if they learn to ski under the guidance of an instructor. Well-fitted ski boots and skis are also essential.

The best places to ski are found in the high mountains, where the ski season often extends from November to June. Snow avalanches are a hazard at some of these alpine areas, so heed the advice of the snow ranger or ski patrolmen and stay off slopes which are signed "closed."

For those who enjoy the beauty and stillness of snow-blanketed mountains, there are extensive stretches of ideal

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ski touring country. Ski touring is no sport for the novice—it requires competence—never tour alone.

Among the large ski areas on the national forests are:

State and Area	National Forest
Arizona:	
Snow Bowl	Coconino.
California:	
Big Bear	San Bernardino.
Big Pines	Angeles.
Dodge Ridge	Stanislaus.
Donner Summit	Tahoe.
Mt. Waterman	Angeles.
Snow Valley	San Bernardino.
Snow Summit	San Bernardino.
Squaw Valley	Tahoe.
Colorado:	
Arapaho Basin	Arapaho.
Aspen	White River.
Berthoud Pass	Arapaho.
Cooper Hill	San Isabel.
Winter Park	Arapaho.
Idaho:	
Bogus Basin	Boise.
Sun Valley	Sawtooth.
Michigan:	
Caberfae	Lower Michigan.
Manistee	Lower Michigan.
Minnesota:	
Shingobee	Chippewa.
Montana:	
Big Mountain	Flathead.
Lookout Pass	Coeur d'Alene.
New Hampshire:	
Tuckerman Ravine	White Mountain.
New Mexico:	
La Madera	Cibola.
Santa Fe Basin	Santa Fe.
Sawyer Hill	Santa Fe.
Oregon:	
Government Camp	Mt. Hood.
Timberline	Mt. Hood.
Hoodoo Bowl	Willamette.
Mt. Hood Bowl	Mt. Hood.
Spout Springs	Umatilla.
Warner Canyon	Fremont.
Willamette Pass	Willamette.
Utah:	
Alta	Wasatch.
Brighton	Wasatch.
Snow Basin	Cache.
Vermont:	
Mt. Snow	Green Mountain.
Washington:	
Mt. Baker	Mt. Baker.
Snoqualmie Pass	Snoqualmie.
Stevens Pass	Wenatchee.
White Pass	Snoqualmie.
Wisconsin:	
Sheltered Valley	Nicolet.

Whether expert or beginner, there is a place for you on the abundant ski trails and open slopes in the national forest.—Berthoud Pass, Arapaho National Forest, Colo.

RESORTS, SUMMER HOMES

OF the 505 resorts on national-forest land, only a few, including Timberline Lodge in Oregon and Magazine Mountain Lodge on the Ozark National Forest in Arkansas, are owned by the United States. All others have been built and are operated by private concessioners under permits whereby the Forest Service regulates the type of development, the character of services furnished, and the charges. Timberline and Magazine Mountain lodges are similarly operated by concessioners.

At many resorts in the national forests, adequate and clean, though sometimes "rugged," accommodations may be obtained at rates approximating those of the small-town hotel. Those furnishing higher class accommodations or special services, such as saddle horses, charge more.

In addition to resorts on national-forest lands, there are plentiful accommodations at cabin camps, tourist homes, ranches, and hotels on private lands in and adjacent to the forests.

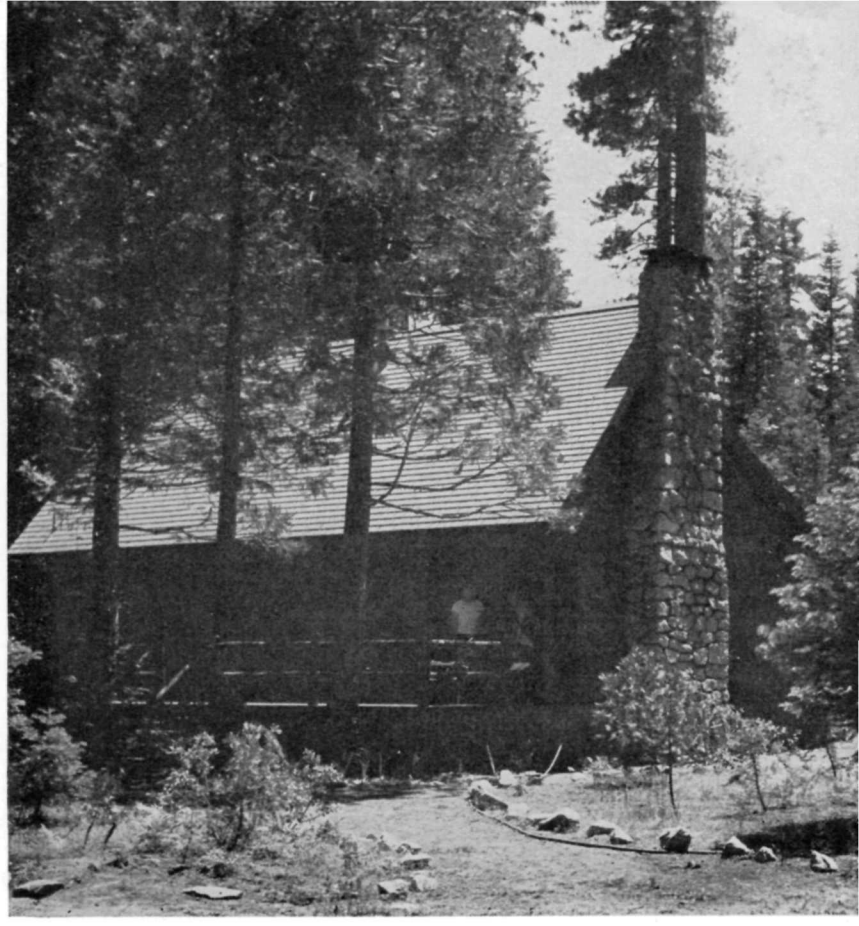
For information about resort accommodations and rates, write to the National Forest Recreation Association, 2695 Greenwich Street, San Francisco 23, Calif.; local American Automobile Association; American Hotel Association, 221 W. 57 Street, New York 19, N. Y.; Dude Ranchers' Association, P. O. Box 1363, Billings, Mont.; or local Chamber of Commerce.

Many people write to the Forest Service to know whether or not it is possible for them to have a summer home in a national forest for their own exclusive use. The answer is "yes"—but the home must be located where it will not in any way interfere with or impair public recreational use.

Where it has been determined that there is no reasonable possibility of any demand for recreational uses of a less

exclusive nature, the Forest Service has established areas for summer home sites. To those desiring personal summer dwellings, lots within the zoned areas are leased at the rate of $25 to $50 per year. Summer homes erected by the lessees must meet architectural and construction standards set by the Forest Service. There are more than 16,000 summer homes on the national forests—mostly in western forests—at the present time. No summer home permits are issued on certain heavily used forests, like the White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forests in New England.

Inquiries about obtaining a summer home permit should be made to the supervisor at the particular forest on which the permit is desired.



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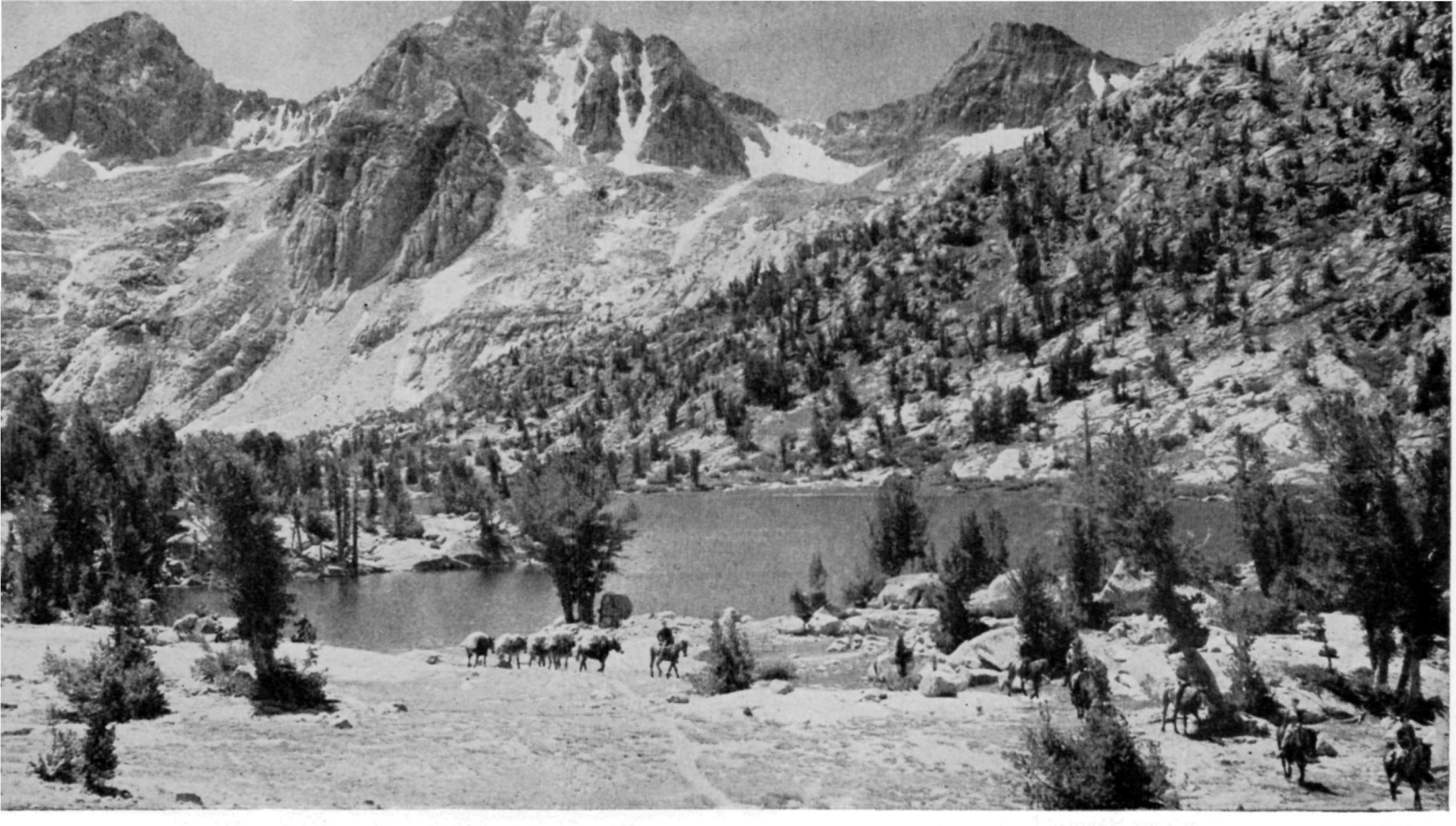
Summer home in the quiet and beauty of the forest.—Stanislaus National Forest, Calif.



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Tourist party and pack train leaving Rae Lake, High Sierra Primitive Area.—Sequoia National Forest, Calif.

WILDERNESS AREAS

FOR those who yearn for solitude and an outing of real "roughing it," the wilderness and wild areas—numbering 79—set aside in the national forests are made to order.

Almost completely undeveloped, free of nearly all artificial influences, accessible only by trail or water, wilderness and wild areas covering in all an area nearly as large as Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont combined have been established in the national forests to be permanently maintained in their original primitive status.

The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., sponsors "trail riding" trips through a number of the most outstanding national-forest wilderness areas each year. Prices for these trips (about 10 to 15 days in duration) range from $150 to $250 per person—all expenses included.

However, many forest visitors travel in the wilderness areas entirely on their own, either afoot or with horses rented from nearby ranches. In some areas a popular mode of travel is with a single burro to pack the camp outfit. Inexperienced wilderness travelers are strongly advised against long trips without a guide. It is also advisable to notify the rangers where you are going and for how long.

The Superior Roadless Areas in the Superior National Forests are unique canoe wildernesses. These areas are accessible only by canoe and include thousands of miles of wilderness canoe routes.

Saddle and pack horses are available near all wilderness areas and can be hired at about $5 per day. Guides, who serve as cooks, packers, and horse wranglers, are obtainable at about $10 per day.

Many people go to wilderness areas from dude ranches. The Dude Ranchers' Association, Billings, Mont., will send information about trips and rates upon request.

F-457032

Looking east on the White Pass Road where it crosses Cortright Creek.—Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Wash.

ROADS AND TRAILS

MOST of the secondary roads in the national forests have been planned and constructed primarily for the purposes of forest protection and development. In general, they are narrower, steeper, more winding, and necessarily slower than the surfaced highways familiar to the average motorist. Nevertheless, if traveled at reasonable speeds and with reasonable caution, they are safe.

Of the more than 139,000 miles of forest highways and forest-development roads thus far completed in the national-forest transportation system, hardly a mile is without some scenic attraction. In locating roads through the forests the route of greatest scenic attraction is always given due consideration. Also, during construction a special effort is made to preserve timber along the roadside in as natural a condition as possible. Unnecessary scarring of roadside trees is avoided.

Some national-forest areas of outstanding scenic interest have been made available to motorists by means of specially constructed roads.

Hiking and riding trails in the national forests total approximately 120,000 miles.

The Pacific Crest Trail system, which will eventually stretch 2,265 miles from Canada to Mexico, traverses 19 national forests. Although as yet there is no connected trail route along the 1,000-mile summit of the southern Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Sierra Madre ranges in national forests of California, 870 miles of the trail in Washington and Oregon are finished, and certain sections of the trail in these States have been equipped with trailside shelters. More than 1,500 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail are in wilderness areas.

Maps of these completed portions, known as the Cascade Trail and the Oregon-Skyline Trail, can be obtained by

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F–464978

A forest road through a stand of longleaf and loblolly pines.—Talladega National Forest, Ala.

writing to the Regional Forester at Portland, Oreg. No Forest Service map of the scattered sections of the trail through California is yet available.

In the East is the Appalachian Trail, of which some 600 miles cross 8 national forests. Location and marking of the entire route—which extends for 2,050 miles along the crest of the Appalachian Range from Mount Katahdin in Maine to Mount Oglethorpe in Georgia—was completed in 1937.

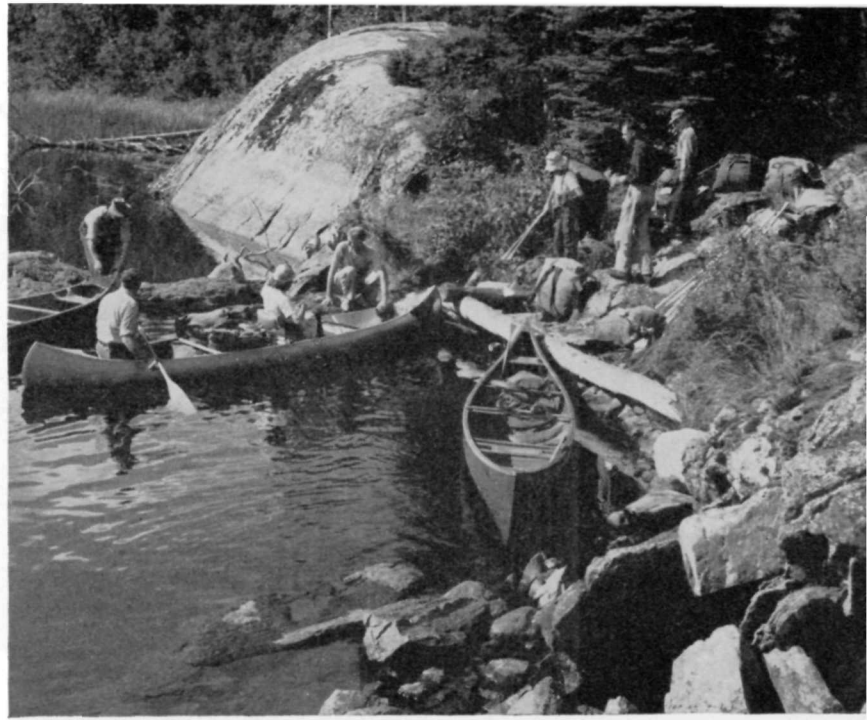
Shelters and lean-tos are available along this trail at regular intervals. Much of the Appalachian Trail is maintained by local Appalachian Trail clubs who also own many of the shelters. Open shelters are free for anyone to use. Closed shelters may be rented at 50 cents per night per person (minimum fee of $2.00 for nonmembers), by reservation from the Appalachian Trail Conference, Inc., 1916 Sunderland Place NW., Washington 6, D. C., which also has an excellent "guide" of the entire trail available at small cost.

Less known, but equally inviting, are thousands of other trails in the scenic "back country" of national forests throughout the United States.

WATER SPORTS

WITH more than 70,000 miles of streams and thousands of ponds and lakes, swimming and boating in the national forests are popular recreation activities. For those who would explore by canoe, the Superior Roadless Areas of the Superior National Forest in Minnesota offer outstanding opportunities. Sailboats, speedboats, and excursion craft also ply many of the national-forest waters.

As to swimming, the visitor has a wide range of choice—from the warm waters of Florida to the icy water of alpine lakes or streams. In many places the Forest Service has facilitated aquatics through beach improvement, installation of diving boards and rafts, damming streams to raise water levels, bottom grading to remove sharp rocks, and construction of dressing rooms and showers.



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Portaging from Crooked Lake around Lower Basswood Falls.—Superior National Forest, Minn.

F-396810

Mule deer. Deer are the most common big-game animals in the national forests.—Teton National Forest, Wyo.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SPECIES of wildlife in national forests range from the great brown bear of Alaska to the Kaibab squirrel of Arizona and from the ptarmigan of Colorado to the wild turkey of Carolina. In national-forest waters, fish life ranges from the grayling of Montana to the bream of Alabama and from the muskellunge of Wisconsin to the steelhead of Washington. Not only do the national forests provide at least a part-time home for 55 percent of all big-game animals in the West, but they also afford some of the finest fishing in American waters. Many of the country's best trout waters are in national forests. Cold mountain lakes, clear fast-running streams, and the slower rivers and meandering brooks provide habitat for a wide variety of fish, and fishing opportunities for millions of people.

Most common of all big-game animals in the forests is the deer; second in frequency comes the elk; and others are the antelope; black, grizzly, and Alaska brown bear; moose; mountain goats; mountain sheep; and peccary. Predatory animals include cougar, coyotes, and lynx, and, in addition, there are many smaller fur bearers. Game birds at home in the forests include blue grouse, ruffed grouse, Franklin grouse or fool hen, quail, wild turkey, and ducks. The national forests are popular with sportsmen as hunting areas for these animals.

State game laws apply to hunting and fishing in the national forests just as they do on surrounding lands. Information regarding open seasons and license fees can be obtained from the State fish and game department of the State in which the national forest to be visited lies. For the convenience of out-of-State visitors who enjoy fishing, a number of States make available special low-cost, short-term fishing licenses.

OTHER PASTIMES

OF ALL outdoor sports mountain climbing is perhaps the most vigorous, fascinating, and sometimes most dangerous. National forests number among their many mountains most of the highest and most precipitous peaks in America. A few of them are difficult enough to challenge even the most expert climbers.

For the photographic hunter the national forests with their well-nigh unlimited scenic views and variety of wildlife and colorful outdoor sports offer untold opportunities. Naturalists will find in the isolation and primitive conditions of the wilderness areas a fertile field for study and discovery.

F–380261

Opportunities for the photographic hunter are almost unlimited.—George Washington National Forest, Va.

In unexplored caves, outcropping rock oddities, and fossil deposits of wide variety there is much to attract the attention of the geologist. The botanist has a range from the strange Cranberry Glades of West Virginia to the great rain forests of the Pacific Northwest, and from the rare flowers of alpine meadows of the Northwest to the scrub pine thickets of the South. And for the amateur mineralogist and prospector the national forests furnish an almost limitless field for exploration.

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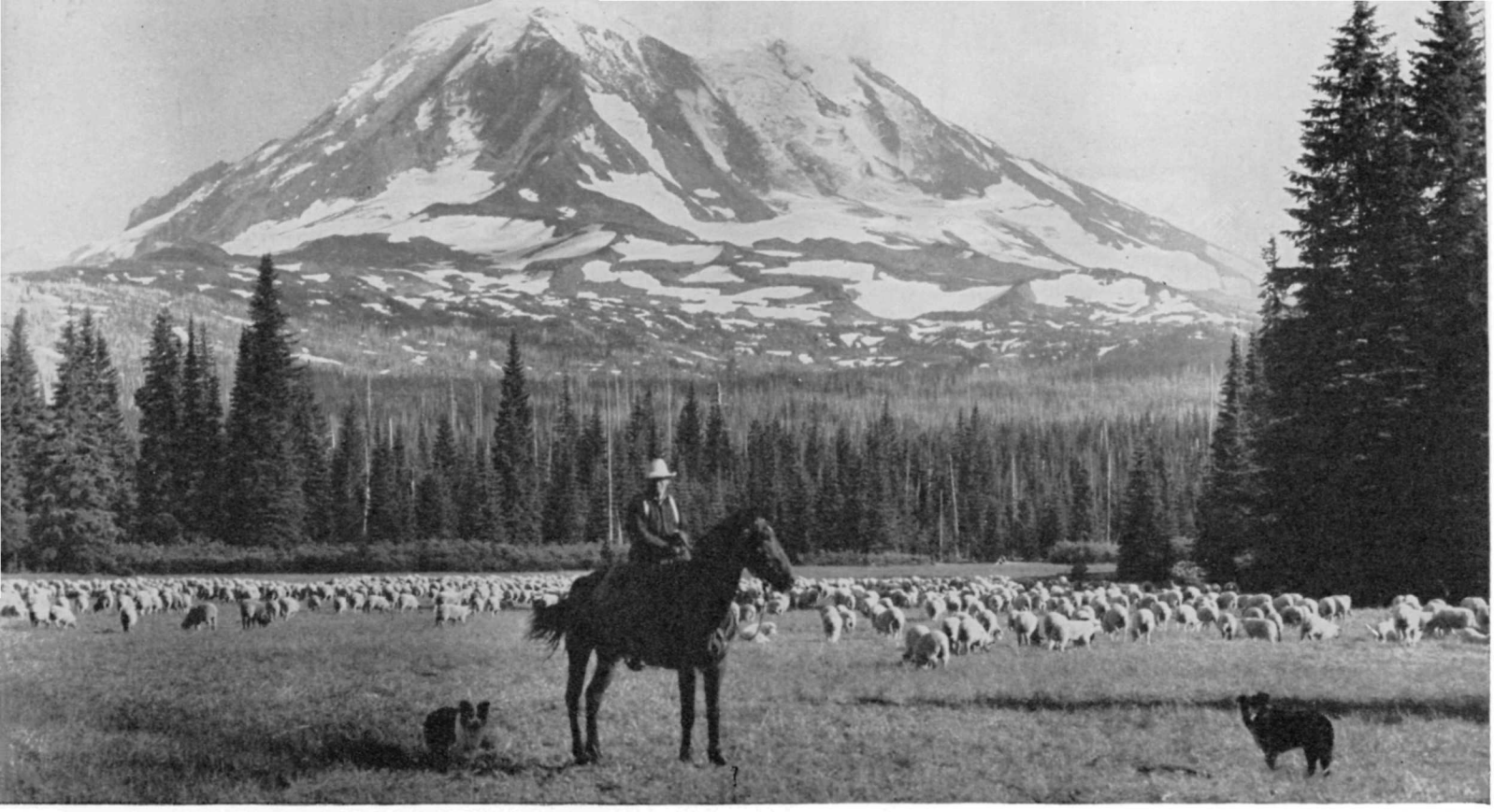
A hiker stops beside a Long Trail sign on Truck Trail 10.—Green Mountain National Forest, Vt.



F-456974

About 8 million head of domestic livestock, including the natural increase, use national-forest ranges yearly.—Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Wash.

RECREATION—ONE OF MANY NATIONAL-FOREST RESOURCES

NATIONAL forests were established (1) for the protection of watersheds and (2) for the sustained production and use of forests and forest products beneficial to mankind.

Primary purposes of the management of the national forests are briefly: (1) To secure the maintenance of an adequate growth of trees and other vegetation on watersheds in order to aid in preventing floods, maintaining water levels and regularity of stream flow, preventing erosion, preserving waterpower resources, preserving the purity of streams supplying water for domestic use in towns and cities; (2) to provide protection against forest fires, insects, disease, and other destructive agents; (3) to contribute toward maintenance of a permanent timber supply to meet the needs of dependent communities, regions, and the whole country; (4) to serve as demonstration areas of both large and small scale forest management for private timber owners and operators, including farmers; (5) to secure a sustained supply of forage on forest lands for the grazing of game and domestic livestock; (6) to preserve the beauty and attractiveness of the forests for the recreation and pleasure of the people; and (7) to assist in the broad social program of building a more stable and prosperous Nation.

Public recreation and inspiration are definitely recognized and treated as forest products, taking their proper place in development and management plans.

The distinctive characteristic of national forests is that they are properties managed for the sustained production of a variety of products which, in one way or another, may be harvested. For instance, ripe timber is sold for cutting under practices which insure sustained production; domestic livestock are permitted to graze up to the permanent forage-producing capacity of the land; water is used

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in many ways—irrigation, power, domestic supplies, industrial uses, recreation, etc.; game and fish are taken under suitable limitations; and recreation is enjoyed in many forms by millions of people.

All these uses of the national-forest system are handled under a coordinated plan of management known as multiple use. Multiple use means that most of the national-forest areas yield not one but several different crops and services at the same time. Thus, timber harvesting, stock grazing, various uses of water, hunting and fishing, berry picking, and similar activities may take place at the same time by so adjusting each that it does not measurably interfere with the others. Here and there, of course, some one use may be so important as to give it the right-of-way to the exclusion of the others, and the multiple-use plan provides for this. The controlling objective is to maintain a coordinated pattern of use which will produce the largest net total of public benefits.

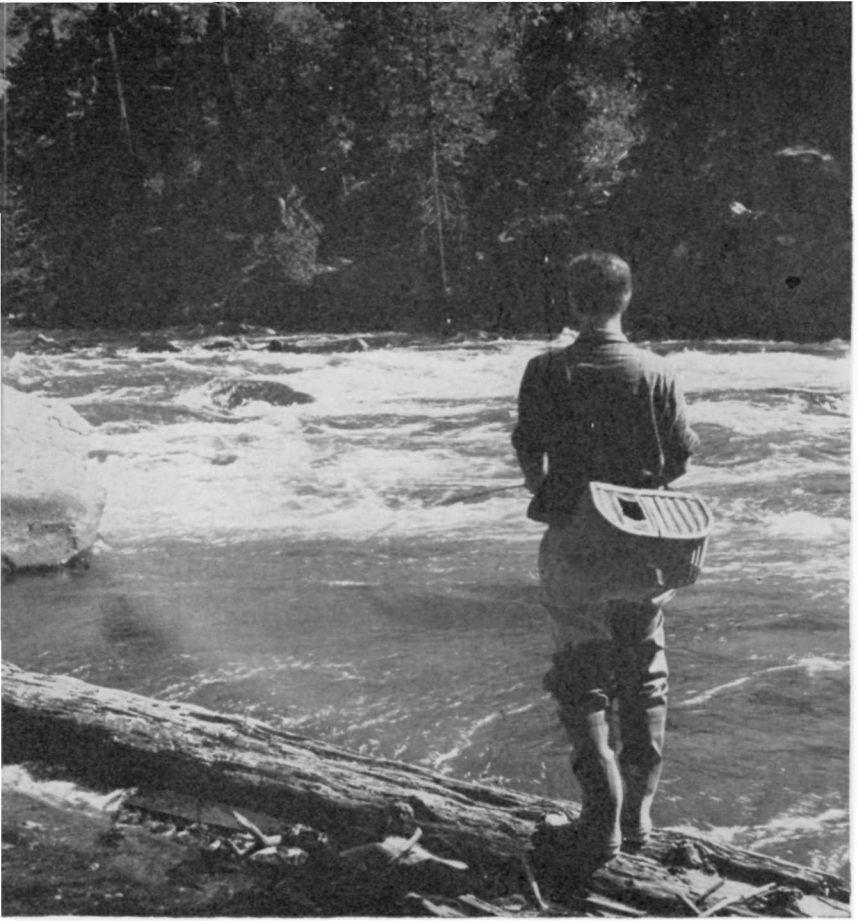
WORTH NOTING

1. National forests provide a living for almost a million people and recreation for 35 million or more each year. Under provisions that assure continuity of the forest stand, over 5 billion board-feet of timber are harvested from them annually. The national forests serve as a home for most of our western big-game animals. They furnish part of the forage for 8 million head of domestic livestock including their young. They are the source of domestic water supply for many millions of city dwellers.

2. National-forest visitors can prevent public expense, forest waste, and occasional loss of life, by refraining from "flipping" lighted matches, cigarettes, cigar stubs, and pipe heels out of car windows or into the brush along forest roads, trails, and streams; by keeping campfires small and by drenching them and testing the embers with bare hands to be sure they are dead before leaving them. On the average 200,000 forest fires are started in the United States each year. Of these 180,000 are man-caused. One-fourth of all fires in the national forests are started by careless smokers—chiefly tourists, campers, fishermen, hunters, and prospectors. One-tenth of all fires are started by careless campers who build their campfires too large or leave them without being positive that all sparks are out. Fire rules are listed on p. 28 of this booklet.

F-464154

Southern pine sawlogs at lumber mill.—Logs from Sabine National Forest, Texas.



3. Each year, forest officers spend hundreds of man-days searching for lost persons and rescuing others either injured or killed. Most of those who become lost stray off the posted forest roads and trails or enter undeveloped areas without guides or proper maps. Injuries and deaths occur from inexperience in coping with woods hazards and from lack of proper equipment.

4. Agonizing "lost-in-the-woods" experiences, common injuries, and camper-caused fires can be avoided (a) by going to the forests properly equipped with local maps, shovel, ax, and bucket, stout shoes, warm clothes, and plenty of food; (b) by determining in advance where the nearest forest ranger or forest guard is located so that in case of emergency he can be called upon for help without any loss of time; and (c) by staying on "signed" forest roads and trails unless you know how to take care of yourself in isolated places.

F–437400

Fisherman on North Fork of Feather River.—Plumas National Forest, Calif.

MINERALS

Minerals are an important resource of the Nation's economy. In the national forests they are disposed of according to the laws applicable. No one law applies to all minerals or to all national-forest lands.

Most national-forest lands west of the Mississippi River were reserved from the public domain (sometimes referred to as public domain national-forest lands), and minerals on these lands are subject to two laws:

1. Oil, gas, oil shale, coal, sodium, potassium, phosphates, and, in Louisiana and New Mexico, sulfur may be disposed of only under permit or lease.
2. Other minerals (except common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, pumice, and cinders) are open to location and entry under the U. S. Mining Laws.

Some large areas of national-forest land are, however, withdrawn from location and entry under the mining laws. Reclamation and power site withdrawals, Federal game refuges, and land needed and improved for public purposes, such as ranger stations and public recreation areas, are included in such withdrawals.

Most national-forest lands east of the Mississippi River were purchased by the United States for national-forest purposes (generally referred to as acquired national-forest lands) and on these lands minerals may be removed only under permit or lease. These lands are not subject to location and entry under the mining laws.

The Bureau of Land Management is primarily responsible for the administration of all mineral laws, including those applicable to the national forests. Forest supervisors and forest rangers are familiar with the mineral laws applicable to the national forests and will gladly give general information to interested persons.

Persons collecting mineral specimens or rocks as a hobby on the national forests do not need a permit.

RULES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR RECREATION VISITORS ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS

National-forest lands are open for recreation use, and restrictions are imposed only when necessary for the health and safety of users and for protection of the forests.

In times of extreme fire hazard certain areas may be closed to all use. Such closed areas are conspicuously posted.

Campers and picnickers are urged to use regular camp and picnic areas where fire grates, tables, sanitary facilities, and safe drinking water are available.

Campfire permits are required in some forests, even at regular camp and picnic areas (see special fire rules for regions).

General Rules

1. Be sure to check on local fire rules. Read signs and posters. Some areas are closed to smoking or to all travel. Ask the ranger if in doubt.
2. Discharging fireworks is prohibited on the national forests.
3. Build campfires only in safe places and put them dead out with water before leaving.
4. At regular camp and picnic areas build fires only at designated places.
5. In areas where smoking is permitted, don't smoke when walking or riding in the forest and be sure your match, cigarette, cigar, or pipe heel is out before you discard it.
6. Never throw lighted smokes out of a car—use the ashtray.
7. Tables, latrines, and shelters are expensive and are for your convenience—don't cut initials or otherwise mutilate or destroy them. Leave them in sanitary condition.
8. Trees, shrubs, and flowers make the area attractive—don't cut or deface trees. Leave flowers for others to enjoy.
9. Don't pollute ground or water. Fish and clothes should not be cleaned in lakes or streams.
10. Observe State and Federal game and fish laws.

11. Discharge of firearms on or adjacent to recreation areas is prohibited.

Special Fire Rules

The national forests are located in 38 States. It would not be practicable to have one set of fire rules because in some portions of the United States fire hazards are explosive during the summer and drastic precautions are necessary. Be sure to check with local forest officers. Check with State officials for State laws.

The following special rules and restrictions are in effect on the national forests, in addition to the general rules.

Northern Rocky Mountains (Montana, northern Idaho, extreme eastern Washington, and northwestern South Dakota):

Campfire permits not required.

Shovel, ax, and water bucket must be carried in your car (usually for period July 20–September 5).

Rocky Mountains (Colorado, Wyoming east of Continental Divide, South Dakota, Nebraska):

No special rules.

Campfire permits not required.

Southwest (Arizona and New Mexico):

No special rules.

Campfire permits not required.

Intermountain (Utah, Wyoming, west of Continental Divide, southern Idaho, Nevada, and narrow strip of eastern California from Lake Tahoe south):

No special rules.

Campfire permits not required, except in California portion of Toiyabe National Forest.

California:

Campfire permits required for any fire, including campfires at regular Forest Service campgrounds, and including gasoline stoves, even if inside a trailer.

Open campfires are prohibited in southern California (Angeles, Cleveland, San Bernardino, and Los Padres National Forests). Fires may be built only in camp stoves.

Pacific Northwest (Oregon and Washington):

Campfire permits required on most national forests except at regular campgrounds which are posted "Campfire permits not required on this campground."

Northern Atlantic States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky):

Campfire permits required except at regular established camp and picnic areas.

Smoking prohibited in high hazard areas of forests.

Southern Atlantic and Gulf States (North Carolina, South

Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma):

No special rules.

Campfire permits not required.

Lake States and Central States (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri):

Campfire permits not required.

Suggested Rules of Conduct

In addition to the general and special rules the Forest Service suggests the following rules of conduct as the mark of a good camper, picnicker, and recreationist:

1. Leave a clean, neat camp—just like you'd like to find it. Burn papers and boxes. Put cans and trash in garbage pits or cans.

2. When in recreation areas keep your car on the roads and parking areas.

3. When putting out fires in prepared fireplaces, be careful not to pour water directly on the hot rocks or fire brick—they crack.

4. Don't try to burn wet garbage—usually it doesn't burn completely and leaves a mess for the next camper. Put it in garbage pit or can.

5. If you plan to go on a hiking trip into the back country, get reliable maps and good shoes. Let the ranger know where you are going and when you get back.

6. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket in your car—in case of fire.

7. Be cautious about drinking water from streams. Clear water may be polluted and dangerous to drink.

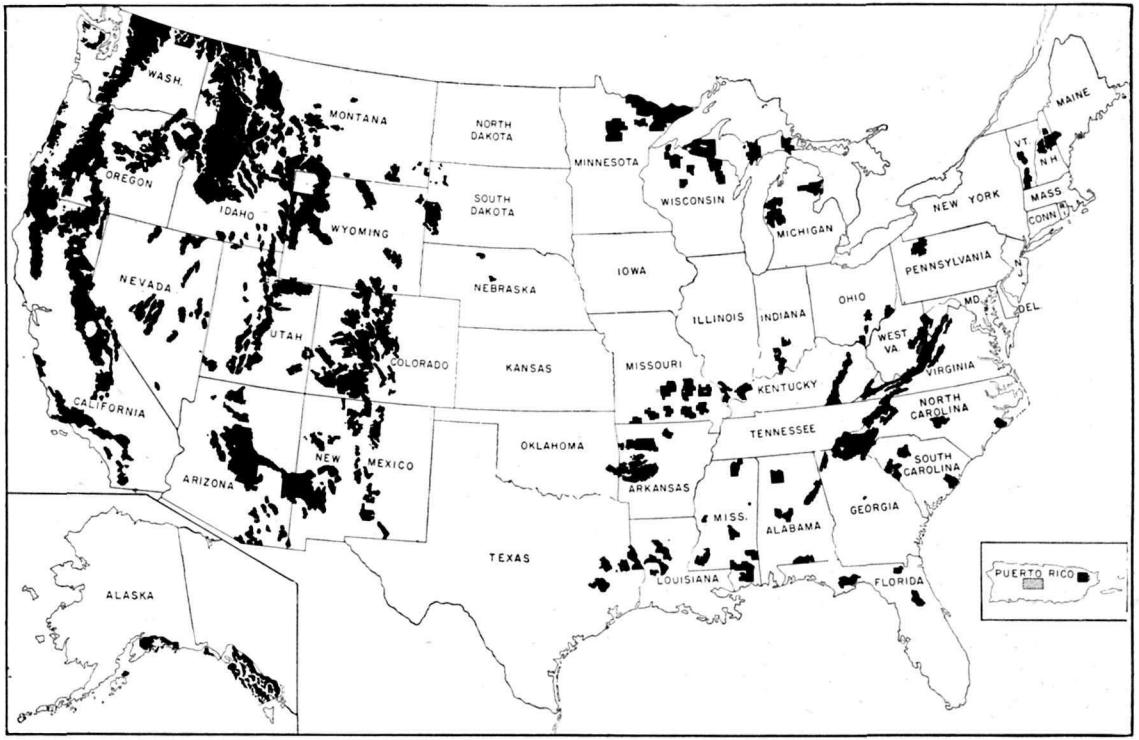
8. When camping away from improved areas, bury at least 100 feet from running water all garbage and refuse that you cannot burn; and always be sure your fire is out. Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn charred sticks and drench both sides.

Thousands of inquiries concerning places to go, things to see, and recreational opportunities offered in the national forests are directed to the United States Forest Service each year. The number of such inquiries is steadily increasing.

In response to this public demand the following tabulation has been prepared giving the name and location of national forests with individual thumbnail sketches of special features, recreation resources, and accommodations.

F-386733

Ripe timber is sold for cutting under practices that insure sustained production, also protection of recreation and scenic values.—Superior National Forest, Minn.



National Forests of the United States

NATIONAL-FOREST GUIDE

ALABAMA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
William B. Bankhead, Montgomery. (Ranger headquarters at Haleyville and Double Springs.) U S 31, 78; State 5, 74.	Limestone gorges, Clear Creek Falls, two natural bridges, wildlife refuge and management area.	Managed deer, turkey, and squirrel hunting. Bass and bream fishing in Brushy Lake.	Improved picnic areas on Sipsey River and Brushy Lake. Commercial accommodations at Haleyville, Russellville, Decatur, Cullman, and Jasper.
Conecuh, Montgomery. (Ranger headquarters at Andalusia.) U S 29.	Large, clear ponds.	Bass and bream fishing. Deer, turkey, and small-game hunting.	Improved picnic and swimming area at Open Pond. Commercial accommodations at Andalusia.
Talladega, Montgomery. (Ranger headquarters at Centerville, Heflin, and Talladega.) U S 78, 241; State 6.	Payne Lake Wildlife Management Area; Skyway scenic drive; Mount Cheaha, 2,407 feet elevation, highest point in Alabama; Lake Chinnabee.	Deer, turkey, duck, and squirrel hunting; bass, bream, and perch fishing; swimming at Cheaha State Park.	Picnic grounds at Payne Lake and Horn and Horseblock towers. Resort hotel and cabins at Cheaha State Park. Commercial accommodations at Centerville, Marion, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Talladega, Sylacauga, Anniston, and Heflin.

ALASKA

Chugach, Juneau. (Division headquarters, Seward and Cordova.) Plane service to both towns. Highway to Seward.	Tidewater, Hanging, and Piedmont Glaciers. Aleut villages (remote). Picturesque old Russian churches, native bidarkas (boats). Shrimp, crab, clam, and salmon canneries. Alaska railroads. Mountains of the Kenai with road down Kenai Peninsula; scenic fiords of Port Wells.	Striking scenery. Trout and salt-water fishing. Moose, sheep, goat, and brown bear hunting; duck, grouse, and ptarmigan hunting. Hiking along scenic trails; 210 miles of roads, 145 miles of trail.	12 improved campgrounds, 9 shelter cabins, 3 winter sports areas. Plane service to many of these areas. Rail service from Anchorage to Seward.
Tongass, Juneau. (Division and ranger headquarters at Petersburg, Ketchikan, Sitka, and Craig.) Direct plane service to Ketchikan and Juneau.	Salmon canneries. Totems. Territorial museum and Indian villages; gateway to Canadian hinterland and Yukon, "Trail of '98," gold mines. Glaciers, fiords, Alaska Highway from Haines; "Ice Cap" back of Juneau; fiords of Tracy Arm and Rudyerd Bay. Observatories where bear can be watched fishing for salmon.	Trout fishing, also salt-water fishing for salmon and halibut. Alaskan brown and grizzly bear, goat, and deer hunting. Boating on lakes and inland waterways. Hiking scenic wilderness trails; mountain climbing; 210 miles of roads, 420 miles of trails.	5 improved forest campgrounds, 5 winter sports areas, 45 shelter cabins. Hotel accommodations in all southeast Alaska towns, all of which are served by plane.

ARIZONA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Apache, Springerville. (Forest lies partly in New Mexico.) U S 60, 260, 666.	Scenic Coronado Trail and drives through spruce and mountain-meadow country. Prehistoric Blue River cliff dwellings, Big and Crescent Lakes. Blue Range and Mount Baldy Wilderness Areas.	Lake and stream trout fishing. Big-game hunting, including elk, deer, bear, antelope; turkey hunting. Horseback riding, pack trips.	33 public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, lodges, cabins, and motels. Nearby towns: Springerville, Greer, and Alpine, Ariz.; Luna and Reserve, N. Mex.
Coconino, Flagstaff. U S 66, 89, 89A.	San Francisco Peaks, 12,611 feet, highest in Arizona; Oak Creek Canyon; near Grand Canyon National Park; nearby National Monuments are Sunset Crater, Walnut Canyon (cliff dwellings), Wupatki (ancient ruins), Montezuma Castle and Montezuma Well, Lowell Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Northern Arizona; Sycamore Canyon Wild Area, Meteor Crater, Mogollon Rim drive; more than 1,000 miles of scenic drives through timber.	Hunting, including deer, antelope, turkey, elk, and mountain lion; lake and stream fishing; horseback riding. Red Rock country in vicinity of Sedona offers exceptional photographic scenes. Boating on Lake Mary.	22 improved public camp and picnic areas, Arizona Snow Bowl winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, camps, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Williams, Sedona, Clarkdale, Cottonwood, Camp Verde, and Winslow.
Coronado, Tucson. (Forest lies partly in New Mexico.) U S 80, 84, 89, 666; State 82, 86.	Rugged mountains rising abruptly from surrounding deserts; cactus to firs and swimming to skiing in an hour's time—40 miles apart. Madera and Sabino Canyons; Santa Catalina, Chiricahua, and Pinaleno Recreation Areas; Chiricahua and Galiuro Wild Areas. Colossal Cave State Park, Saguaro and Chiricahua National Monuments. Only national forest bordering on Mexico.	Excellent hunting for deer, javelina, mountain lion, quail, and dove. Scenic drives and trails in the rugged mountain ranges of southern Arizona. Dude ranch country. Rare plants, birds, and animals. A paradise for naturalists, birders, and botanists.	38 public camp and picnic areas; southernmost winter sports area in the United States. Many dude ranches, resorts, and hotels. Nearby towns: Tucson, Benson, Patagonia, Tombstone, Willcox, Safford, Bisbee, Bowie, San Simon, and Ft. Huachuca, and the Mexican border towns of Douglas, Naco, Nogales, and Sasabe.
Kaibab, Williams. U S 66, 89, 64, 67.	Grand Canyon National Game Preserve with the famous Kaibab forest deer herd, wild buffalo herd, only habitat of the Kaibab squirrel. Access to both North and South Rims of the Grand Canyon and Supai Indian village in Havasu Canyon. East Rim, North Canyon, Thunder River, Bill Williams Mountain, and White Horse Lake. Sycamore Canyon Wild Area.	Hunting, including deer, elk, antelope, bear, mountain lion, turkey, and buffalo. Wilderness trips, scenic drives, fishing, riding and pack trips. Unlimited photographic opportunities in vivid coloring and geological formations.	5 public camp and picnic areas. Hotels, resorts, cottage courts, guest ranches, hunting camps. Nearby towns: Williams, Grand Canyon, Flagstaff, Jerome, Ashfork, Fredonia, and Cottonwood, Ariz.; Kanab, Utah.

ARIZONA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Prescott, Prescott. U S 89.	Rugged back country in the high mountains; Granite Basin Lake with rugged Granite Mountain overlooking the lake. Sycamore Canyon and Pine Mountain Wild Areas. Prescott is known as the "Cowboy Capital of the World" and the Home of "Smoki People." Jerome (ghost town).	Deer and antelope hunting; some fishing; dove and quail hunting; many horse trails, scenic drives.	10 public campgrounds and picnic areas, 2 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Prescott, Mayer, Jerome, Clarkdale, and Cottonwood.
Sitgreaves, Holbrook. U S 60; State 77, 173.	Scenic Mogollon Rim drive; Pueblo ruins; large elk herd.	Limited hunting including deer, turkey, antelope, bear. Saddle and pack trips.	2 forest campgrounds. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and guest ranches. Nearby towns: Winslow, Show Low, Lakeside, and Pinetop.
Tonto, Phoenix. U S 60, 70, 80, 89.	Semidesert to pine-fir forests, elevations 1,500 to 8,500 feet. Famous Tonto Basin, Superstition Mountains, and Mogollon Rim. Superstition Mountain and Mazatzal Wilderness Areas; Sierra Ancha Wild Area. Roosevelt, Apache, Canyon, and Stewart Mountain Lakes on the Salt River; Bartlett and Horseshoe Lakes on the Verde River. Many remains of prehistoric occupancy, including Tonto National Monument and Pueblo Canyon ruins. Varied and colored topography.	Lake and warm water stream fishing. Deer, elk, bear, peccary, turkey, and mountain lion hunting. Saddle and pack trips, winter photographic possibilities. Scenic drives: Apache Trail and forest highway from Payson to Mogollon Rim via Colcord Mountain.	18 public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, dude ranches, cabins, hot mineral baths, boats with or without motor, winter and summer open playgrounds. Nearby towns: Payson, Pine, Young, Roosevelt, Mesa, Globe, Miami, and Superior.

ARKANSAS

Ouachita, Hot Springs National Park. (Forest lies partly in Oklahoma.) U S 70, 71, 270, 271; State 7.	Ouachita, Kiamichi, and Winding Stair Mountains. 8 major and numerous smaller artificial lakes in or near forest. Caddo Gap, where De Soto fought Indians; explored by LaSalle and De Tonti, accounting for the many French names. Crystal Cave, Little Missouri Falls, four game refuges, medicinal springs.	Bass fishing: deer, quail, and squirrel hunting; scenic drives, hiking, and swimming.	14 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, with overnight shelters at 4 areas. Commercial hotels, resorts, and cabin camps in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Hot Springs National Park and Mena, Ark.; Poteau and Heavener, Okla.
Ozark, Russellville. U S 64, 71; State 22, 7.	Inviting summer climate, oak forest, scenic drives, 5 game refuges. 3 recreational lakes; Mt. Magazine.	Stream and lake fishing, deer and small game hunting, swimming, scenic drives.	16 improved camp and picnic areas. Mt. Magazine Lodge and cabins, White Rock Mountain cabins, commercial cabins nearby. Nearby towns: Ft. Smith, Fayetteville, Ozark, Clarksville, and Harrison.

CALIFORNIA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Angeles, Los Angeles. U S 6, 66, 99.	Steep, rugged mountains adjoining Los Angeles metropolitan area; Old Baldy, 10,000 feet. Chiefly a chaparral forest that serves as a watershed for the Los Angeles area and as an easily reached mountain playground for the area's inhabitants. Devil Canyon, Bear Canyon, Wild Area.	Scenic drives with wonderful views, especially of city lights at night. Riding and hiking trails, winter sports, fishing and hunting, some swimming and boating.	42 improved forest campgrounds, 5 winter sports areas, ski lifts and tows. Resorts, cabins, pack and riding stables. Hotels and motor courts in Los Angeles and foothill towns.
Cleveland, San Diego. U S 101, 395, 80; State 78, 94.	Primarily a watershed forest with an unusually mild climate, between the desert and the sea. Agua Tibia Wild Area. The world's largest telescope at Palomar Observatory.	Camping; warm water fishing and duck hunting on the impounded lakes of the water systems. Big-game hunting is confined to a deer season of 1 month during which there is heavy competition; pigeon and quail hunting. The first day's ride on the Mexico to Oregon Trail crosses the forest.	17 improved forest campgrounds, 1 winter playground. Resorts with cabins, and dude ranches nearby. The cities of San Diego and Santa Ana are less than 2 hours' drive from the forest.
Eldorado, Placerville. (Forest lies partly in Nevada.) U S 50; State 88.	Rugged mountains in Sierra Nevadas. Hundreds of mountain lakes; includes south end of Lake Tahoe, 23 miles long, 13 miles wide, elevation 6,225 feet. Famous early day mining communities, including Coloma, site of Sutter's mill where discovery of gold started the rush of 1849.	Lake and stream fishing, deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives: Highway 50 to Lake Tahoe, Carson Pass Highway 88 famous for Fremont expedition in 1844 led by Kit Carson. Georgetown to Wentworth Springs. Riding trails, wilderness trips.	29 improved forest campgrounds, 7 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Sacramento, Calif., Reno, Nev.
Inyo, Bishop. (Forest lies partly in Nevada.) U S 6, 395; State 168.	High Sierra Wilderness Area and Mt. Dana-Minarets Wild Area. Palisade Glacier, southernmost glacier in the United States and largest in Sierra Nevadas. Mt. Whitney, highest point in continental United States; rugged and spectacular back country with many peaks more than 14,000 feet in elevation.	Lake and stream fishing, deer hunting, wilderness trips. Many natural lakes, some accessible by paved road up to 9,700 feet in elevation. Mammoth and Reversed Creek Recreation Areas.	54 improved forest campgrounds, 7 winter sports areas, resorts, cabins. Nearby towns Lone Pine, Independence, Bigpine, Bishop, Leevining.
Klamath, Yreka. (Forest lies partly in Oregon.) U S 99; State 96.	Klamath River and tributaries, famous for salmon and steelhead trout. Marble Mountain and Salmon-Trinity Alps Wilderness Areas. High mountain lakes and streams.	Steelhead and salmon fishing, deer hunting, hiking, riding, pack trips.	21 improved forest campgrounds; commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches.
Lassen, Susanville. U S 395; State 36, 89.	Caribou Peak and Thousand Lakes Wild Areas. Many lakes; southern end of Cascade Wonderland; volcanic lava flows and craters; ice caves, lava flow tubes, hot springs, mud pots. Indian pictographs and hieroglyphics, old emigrant trails.	Lake and stream fishing for rainbow, Lochleven, and steelhead trout; deer and bear hunting; riding and hiking trails; scenic road over Mt. Lassen crosses through Lassen National Park.	52 improved forest campgrounds; 1 winter sports area; privately operated resorts, hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Susanville, Westwood, Chester, Chico, Red Bluff, Redding, Burney, Fall River Mills, McArthur, and Stirling City.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Los Padres, Santa Barbara. U S 101, 99, 399; State 1, 166, 150.	Primitive forest, varying from coast redwood to semidesert; home of the California condor. Ventana and San Rafael Wild Areas; snowcapped peaks.	Quail and pigeon hunting, some deer and wild boar hunting, trout fishing, scenic drives, wilderness trips.	44 improved forest campgrounds, winter sports areas. Kern County Ski Lodge. Hotels, cabins, and a limited number of dude ranches. Nearby towns: Santa Barbara, Ojai, Taft, Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo, Carmel, King City, Monterey, Atascadero, Paso Robles, and Ventura.
Mendocino, Willows. U S 99W.	Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly Wilderness Area. Columbian black-tailed deer.	Hunting, fishing, hiking, saddle and pack trips.	23 improved forest campgrounds, local commercial dude ranches and cabin camps.
Modoc, Alturas. U S 299, 395; State 139.	South Warner Wild Area. Glass Mountain lava flows, scene of Modoc Indian wars. Winter range of interstate deer herd, Clear Lake Reservoir migratory bird refuge.	Stream and lake fishing, mule deer and waterfowl hunting. Scenic rides, summit trail through South Warner Wilderness Area, wilderness trips.	16 improved forest campgrounds, 1 winter sports area. Hotels, cabins, and hunters' camps during deer season. Nearby towns: Alturas, Cedarville, Canby, Adin, and Tulelake.
Plumas, Quincy. State 89, 24.	Feather River country; Feather Falls, one of the highest and most picturesque falls in the United States. Historic gold mining areas of La Porte, Johnsville, and Rich Bar; largest lumbering industry in California; extensive hydroelectric developments. Limestone caves; large, beautiful mountain valleys· Indian, American, Mohawk, and Sierra. Historic winter sports areas of La Porte and Johnsville.	Lake and stream fishing; mule and black-tailed deer, bear, duck, geese, quail, and dove hunting. Scenic drives include Feather River Canyon, Lake Almanor, Bucks Lake, Bald Rock Canyon, Quincy-La Porte, Lakes Basin Recreational Area, and Little Last Chance Creek. State Riding and Hiking Trail.	17 improved forest campgrounds, 1 winter sports area at Johnsville. Resorts, hotels, and cabins. Nearby towns: Marysville, Oroville, Chico, Chester, Susanville, Sierraville.
San Bernardino, San Bernardino. U S 60, 70, 99, 66, 395; State 2, 18, 74.	Highest mountains in southern California. San Gorgonio, 11,485 feet, 6 others more than 10,000 feet. San Jacinto, San Gorgonio, and Cucamonga Wild Areas. Historical landmarks; Big Bear and Arrowhead Lakes; Mt. San Jacinto.	Lake and stream fishing, deer hunting. Good sites for municipal and organization youth camps, camping and pack trips, winter sports.	45 improved forest campgrounds, 8 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, auto courts, cabins at Arrowhead and Big Bear Lakes.
Sequoia, Porterville. U S 6, 395; State 190.	High Sierra Wilderness Area with 200 peaks more than 11,000 feet. Mineral King Recreation Area, parts of John Muir Trail. Kings River Canyon, Hume Lake, Kern River Canyon, Boydens Cave, sequoias, Sequoia National Game Refuge.	High mountain lakes and stream fishing. Big-game hunting including California mule deer and bear. Scenic drives: Kern River Canyon, Kings River Canyon. Riding trails in wilderness area, hiking, swimming, boating.	45 improved forest campgrounds, 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotel, cabins. Nearby towns: Fresno, Sanger, Visalia, Porterville, and Bakersfield.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Shasta-Trinity, Redding. U S 99, 299; State 36, 96, 89.	Mt. Shasta, 14,162 feet; 5 living glaciers; Shasta Lake. Lava beds, Glass Mountain, and Castle Crags. Extensive stands virgin timber. Salmon-Trinity Alps and Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly Wilderness Areas.	Lake and stream fishing, home of Dolly Varden trout. Waterfowl, upland birds, deer, bear, small-game hunting. Prehistoric limestone caves, lava caves and chimneys. Riding trails in wilderness areas. Scenic drives.	43 improved forest campgrounds, 2 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, motels, guest ranches. Nearby towns: Weed, Dunsmuir, McCloud, Redding, Callahan, Etna, Trinity Center, Dorris.
Sierra, Fresno. U S 99; State 168, 180.	Huntington Lake, Florence Lake, Shaver Lake, Dinkey Creek, and Bass Lake Recreation Areas. Nelder and McKinley Groves of Big Trees, Central Sierra section of the John Muir Trail. High Sierra Wilderness Area and Mt. Dana-Minarets Wild Area. Devils Post Pile National Monument and Rainbow Falls in the Reds Meadow Area. Watershed of the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers.	Lake and stream fishing; deer, bear, and quail hunting. Boating, mountain climbing, pack and saddle trips, winter sports.	96 improved forest campgrounds, numerous swimming areas. Commercial cabin camps, hotels, resorts, and dude ranches. Mono Hot Springs, improved mineral water and mud baths.
Six Rivers, Eureka. U S 101, 199; State 36, 96.	Giant redwood and fir forests. Klamath, Smith, Eel, and Mad Rivers. Mild, cool climate yearlong; rugged back country.	Trout fishing, spring and summer; steelhead and salmon fishing, fall and winter in 6 rivers; deer and bear hunting; wilderness trip riding trails; scenic drives.	18 improved forest campgrounds, 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Crescent City, Klamath, Orick, Trinidad, Arcata, Eureka, Fortuna, and Orleans.
Stanislaus, Sonora. State 4, 108, 120.	Nearest mountain country to San Francisco Bay region and portion of San Joaquin Valley, elevations 1,100 to 11,575 feet. Deep canyons cut by Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, and Mokelumne Rivers; fine timber stands; Emigrant Basin Wild Area. Routes of early day pioneers, Sonora and Ebbets Passes.	Fishing in lakes and 715 miles of streams; big-game hunting for deer and bear. Camping, picnicking, organization camping, scenic drives, hiking, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	18 improved forest campgrounds, 3 winter sports areas. Resorts, cabins, stores, boating areas, packer stations. Nearby towns: Sonora, Jamestown, Columbia, Angels Camp, San Andreas, and Groveland.
Tahoe, Nevada City. U S 40; State 20, 49, 89.	Attractive lakes and streams, including shoreline of famous Lake Tahoe. Historic Donner Monument and Trail of Forty-niners; mother lode country and scene of much of the California gold rush history.	Excellent terrain and snow conditions for winter sports. Lake and stream fishing, big-game hunting for deer and bear. Riding and hiking trails, scenic drives through historic gold mining towns.	30 improved forest campgrounds, winter sports areas. Summer resorts, cabins, hotels, and private club accommodations. Nearby towns: Nevada City, Grass Valley, Truckee, Downieville, Sierra City, and Sierraville.

COLORADO

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Arapaho, Idaho Springs. U S 6, 40.	Mount Evans, 14,260 feet, highest auto road in United States. Gold, silver mining; ghost towns. Gore Range-Eagle Nest Wild Area. Mt. Goliath Natural Area. Moffat Tunnel, 6.2 miles long under Continental Divide.	Lake and stream fishing. Big-game hunting for elk, deer, and bear, and some hunting for small game. Scenic high mountain routes; Mount Evans, Loveland, and Berthoud Passes, Peak to Peak Highway. Riding trails, wilderness area trips, winter sports.	49 public camp and picnic grounds, 6 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabin camps, dude ranches. Nearby towns; Idaho Springs, Dillon, Hot Sulphur Springs, Granby, Grand Lake, Kremmling, and Denver.
Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre, Delta. U S 24, 50.	Grand Mesa Plateau, 10,500 feet high; 250 lakes and reservoirs; cliffs, canyons, waterfalls, wild flowers. Uncompahgre Plateau, Uncompahgre and Wilson Mountains Wild Areas; Ouray and Telluride scenic areas.	Lake and stream fishing. Deer, elk, bear, duck hunting. Scenic drives, saddle trips, winter sports.	33 public camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps, resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Grand Junction, Delta, Palisade, Fruita, Montrose, Ouray, Silverton, Norwood Telluride, Cedaredge, and Collbran.
Gunnison, Gunnison. U S 50.	1,000 miles trout fishing streams, many high lakes. Twenty-seven mountain peaks more than 12,000 feet; Ruby Range. Taylor Park reservoir and valley, ghost towns. West Elk Wild Area, Gothic Natural Area.	Trout fishing. Elk, deer, mountain sheep, bear hunting. Hiking, saddle trips, wilderness area trips.	37 public camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area. Resorts and cabin camps in and near forest.
Pike, Colorado Springs. U S 24, 85, 87, 285.	Pikes Peak with highway to summit, historic Cripple Creek and Alma gold camps, Scenic Rampart Range Road. Devil's Head Forest Fire Lookout, Monument Forest Nursery, Manitou Forest Experiment Station. Platte and Arkansas River watersheds. Abyss Lake Scenic Area, Hurricane Canyon, Saddle Mountain Natural Areas.	Hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, saddle trips, scenic drives, winter sports. Mountain sheep and other wildlife.	43 public camp and picnic grounds, 2 winter sports areas. Commercial hotels, resorts, cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, and Denver.
Rio Grande, Monte Vista. U S 160, 285.	Mountain lakes and trout streams, Wolf Creek Pass, rugged mountains. Upper Rio Grande and La Garita-Sheep Mountain Wilderness Areas. Active mining camps.	Trout fishing. Deer, elk, and duck hunting. Saddle and pack trips, hiking, scenic drives, winter sports.	31 improved public camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps in and near the forest. Nearby towns, Monte Vista, Creede, Saguache, Alamosa: and Antonito.
Roosevelt, Fort Collins. U S 34, 287; State 14.	Arapaho, Isabelle, and South St. Vrain Glaciers; rugged Continental Divide with many alpine lakes; Poudre, Big Thompson, St. Vrain, and Boulder Canyons. Rawah Wild Area.	Trout fishing. Hunting: Deer, elk, mountain sheep, bear, mountain lion, grouse, and duck. Saddle and pack trips, hiking, scenic drives, winter sports.	37 improved public camp and picnic areas, winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the Forest. Nearby towns: Fort Collins, Denver, Loveland, Longmont, Boulder, and Estes Park.

COLORADO—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Routt, Steamboat Springs. U S 40.	Continental Divide with perpetual ice and snow, trout streams and alpine lakes. Mount Zirel-Dome Peak Wild Area, Big Creek Lakes Recreation Area.	Trout fishing. Deer, elk, grouse, and duck hunting. Scenic drives, pack and saddle trips, hiking, winter sports.	50 improved public camp and picnic areas, winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Steamboat Springs, Yampa, Hayden, Craig, Walden, and Kremmling.
San Isabel, Pueblo. U S 24, 50, 85, 87.	Highest average elevation of any national forest in the United States; Sangre de Cristo Range; 12 peaks more than 14,000 feet; Mount Elbert, second highest in the United States. More than 40 timberline lakes. Snow Angel on Mount Shavano, molybdenum mines, Lake Isabel Recreation Area.	Lake and stream trout fishing. Deer, elk, mountain sheep, bear, mountain lion, and small game-bird hunting. Scenic drives, pack and saddle trips, winter sports.	30 improved public camp and picnic areas, 3 winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Pueblo, Canon City, Salida, Walsenburg, and Leadville.
San Juan, Durango. U S 160, 550...	Alpine lakes; Mt. Wilson, 14,250 feet; canyons, waterfalls, cataracts, peculiar geologic formations. Archaeological ruins, historic mines. San Juan and Wilson Mountain Wilderness Areas. Narraguinnep Natural Area.	Trout fishing. Deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, grouse, and duck hunting. Scenic drives, hiking, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	30 improved public camp and picnic areas, winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Durango, Pagosa Springs, Mancos, Cortez, Rico, Dolores, and Silverton, Colo., Aztec and Farmington, N. Mex.
White River, Glenwood Springs. U S 24 and 6.	Spectacular Glenwood Canyon, Hanging Lake, Bridal Veil Falls, mineral hot springs, caves, alpine lakes. Zinc and silver mines, source of marble for Lincoln Memorial and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Maroon-Snowmass, Flat Tops, and Gore Range-Eagle Nest Wilderness Areas.	Trout fishing. Elk, deer, and bear hunting. Hiking, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, winter sports.	55 improved public camp and picnic areas, winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Glenwood Springs, Aspen, Leadville, Eagle, Gypsum, Rifle, New Castle, Meeker, Hayden, Craig.

FLORIDA

Apalachicola, Tallahassee. (Ranger headquarters at Tallahassee, Wakulla, and Wilma.) U S 90, 98, 319; State 20, 65, 375.	Pine-hardwood forests, coastal plain type. Bottom-land hardwood swamps along large rivers contain trees whose natural habitat is far to the north. Old Fort Gadsden, Old River Landings, wildlife management area.	3 rivers and their tributaries with many miles of fishing waters—bass, bream, perch. Quail, deer, and bear hunting. Numerous lakes and ponds provide boating and swimming.	1 major day-use and overnight area, Silver Lake. Several minor picnic and campgrounds and 3 organization camps. Commercial accommodations near forest.

FLORIDA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Ocala, Tallahassee. (Ranger headquarters at Ocala and Eustis.) U S 41, 17, 301; State 19, 40, 42.	Juniper Springs and Alexander Springs; large, clear-flowing streams through subtropical wilderness; palms, hardwoods, and pine. Hundreds of clear lakes; the Big Scrub, characterized by vast stands of sand pine, is unique in the world. Wildlife management area, annual deer and bear hunt. Silver Springs, widely known attraction, is near the forest.	Numerous lakes, streams, and ponds with fishing and camping sites.	Representative day and overnight camping facilities at Juniper and Alexander Springs; boating, cabins at Juniper Springs. Several other developed picnic and campgrounds and a dozen hunt camps. Commercial accommodations near forest.
Osceola, Tallahassee. (Ranger headquarters at Lake City.) U S 41, 90, 441.	Extremely flat country, dotted with numerous ponds and cypress swamps; in center of naval stores production area. Olustee Experimental Forest; State game-breeding ground.	Bass, perch, and bream fishing; deer, turkey, quail, and dove hunting. Swimming and boating at Ocean Pond.	Recreation residence site on Ocean Pond; public picnic and campground on the north shore, wonderful opportunities for aquatic sports.

GEORGIA

Chattahoochee, Gainesville. U S 19, 23, 27, 41, 76, 411; State 5, 75.	Brasstown Bald, 4,768 feet, highest point in Georgia; Blue Ridge Mountains; lakes; Tallulah Gorge; waterfalls; Appalachian Trail. 6 wildlife management areas.	Deer and small-game hunting, bow and arrow hunt for deer, trout and bass fishing. Swimming, boating, hiking.	20 improved forest camp and picnic grounds. 4 are major areas on recreation lakes.

IDAHO

Boise, Boise. U S 20, 30, 95; State 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 52.	Active mining and dredging in historic gold rush areas of early days, including monazite dredging in Bear Valley. Ghost towns and abandoned mining operations. Extensive logging operations in virgin stands of ponderosa pine. Rugged back-country including portions of Idaho and Sawtooth Wilderness Areas. Scenes of early Indian camps and massacres: Arrowrock, Anderson Ranch, Cascade, Deadwood and Lucky Peak Dams. Includes headwaters of Boise, Payette, and Salmon Rivers.	Lake and stream fishing for trout and salmon. Big-game hunting for bear, elk, and deer. Beautiful and spectacular scenic drives in Payette and Boise River Canyons, along Boise Ridge and edge of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area.	120 public camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches with horses, boats, and other facilities. Nearby towns: Boise, Nampa, Emmett, Mountain Home, Cascade, Horseshoe Bend, and Idaho City.

IDAHO—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Caribou, Pocatello. (Forest lies partly in Utah and Wyoming.) U S 91, 191, 30.	Generally high plateau topography spotted with beautiful valleys, divided by narrow mountain ranges with towering peaks. Includes the world's largest known phosphate reserve containing almost one-third of the world's supply. Historic markers and trails, natural soda springs, beautiful streams and waterfalls.	Stream fishing; game bird, deer, and bear hunting. Scenic drives: Mink Creek to Scout Mountain, Skyline Road, Snake River-McCoy Road along south bank of South Fork of Snake River, Georgetown Canyon-Diamond Creek and Snowslide-Crow Creek Roads. Numerous riding trails into wilderness areas.	17 public camp and picnic areas; 2 winter sports areas. Resort, hotel, and cabin accommodations in nearby Idaho Falls, Ririe, Swan Valley, Montpelier, Soda Springs, Lava Hot Springs, Malad City, Idaho; and Afton, Wyo.
Challis, Challis. U S 20, 93, 93A.	Mt. Borah, elevation 12,655 feet, in Lost River Range, the highest peak in Idaho. Majestic Sawtooth Primitive Area and Stanley Basin; Middle Fork of the Salmon River in the Idaho Wilderness Area. Lemhi, Lost River, and White Cloud Peaks; Salmon River, and White Knob Mountain Ranges, headwaters of the Salmon River.	Stream and lake trout and salmon fishing. Big-game species include deer, elk, mountain goat, mountain sheep, antelope, and bear. Stanley Basin scenic drive, riding and hiking trails, wilderness boating and pack trips.	10 public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches; commercial packers and guides. Nearby towns: Challis, Mackay, Salmon, and Stanley.
Clearwater, Orofino. State 9, 11.	Lewis and Clark Route (Lolo Trail Road); Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area. Spring log drive on Clearwater and North Fork; large stands of virgin white pine. Large timber operations.	Trout and salmon fishing in back country. Big-game hunting for elk and bear; deer hunting on part of forest. Scenic drives: North Fork, Lolo Trail, and Lochsa Road.	6 improved public camp areas; numerous camping spots. Commercial cabins, camps, and dude ranches adjacent to forest.
Coeur d'Alene. Coeur d'Alene. U S 10, 95.	Rich Coeur d'Alene mining district, great producer of zinc, lead, and silver; several large sawmills. Mullan tree on U S Highway 10; Cataldo Mission, built in 1846.	Many miles of fishing streams, big-game hunting for deer. 600 miles of scenic forest roads. Adjacent to beautiful Coeur d'Alene Lake with 104 miles of shoreline.	9 public camp areas; 1 winter sport area on U. S. Highway 10. Resort hotels and cabins in Coeur d'Alene. Hayden Lake, Wallace, Kellogg, Mullan, and nearby towns of Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes.
Kaniksu, Sandpoint. (Forest lies partly in Montana and Washington.) U S 95, 195, 10A, 2, 6.	Rugged back country, Selkirk Mountain Range. Pend Oreille Lake (Lake Loop Drive, 107 miles); Priest Lake. Kullyspell House, Clark Fork Area; Roosevelt Ancient Grove of Cedars; Chimney Rock; Cabinet Mountains Wild Area.	Lake and stream fishing; big-game, grouse, and duck hunting. Boating, swimming, scenic drives, wilderness trips.	25 public camp and picnic areas, winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, lodges, cabins. Nearby towns: Sandpoint, Bonners Ferry, Priest River, Newport, Clark Fork, and Hope.
Nezperce, Grangeville. U S 95; State 9, 13, 14.	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area. Seven Devils Range between Salmon and Snake Rivers, Hells Canyon on the Snake River, Red River Hot Springs. Historic Elk City.	Big-game hunting, including elk, deer, and bear; lake and stream fishing. Horse trails, wilderness trips; scenic drives: Selway River, Lochsa River, Salmon River.	17 public camp and picnic areas; 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Grangeville, Stites, Kooskia, Kamiah, Riggins, and White Bird.

IDAHO—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Payette, McCall. U S 95, 15.	Idaho Wilderness Area, Hells Canyon of Snake River, Payette Lakes Vacation Land, Seven Devils Mountains.	Fishing for trout and salmon, 154 fishing lakes, 1,530 miles of fishing streams. Big-game hunting for deer, elk, goats, sheep, bear. Scenic drives, wilderness trips.	30 improved camps, 1 winter sports area. Dude ranches. Nearby towns: McCall, Council, New Meadows, Cascade, and Weiser.
St. Joe, Saint Maries. U S 95A.	Rugged Bitterroot Range of Idaho-Montana divide; St. Joe River drainage; Saint Maries River Valley; canyon areas of Little North Fork of Clearwater River, Clearwater-St. Joe divide, Palouse River area; virgin white pine timber stands. Large timber operations.	Big-game hunting including elk, deer, bear, and mountain goat; lake and stream fishing. Scenic drives along St. Joe River from mouth to source.	27 public campground and picnic areas. Winter sports areas accessible by highway. 1 dude ranch. Cabins on St. Joe River. Nearby towns: Moscow, Potlatch, Saint Maries, Avery, and Clarkia.
Salmon, Salmon. U S 93; State 27, 28.	Idaho Wilderness Area, Big Horn Crags, Lewis and Clark Trail, Salmon River Canyon.	Fishing; big-game hunting including deer, elk, sheep, goats, bear, cougar, and antelope. Salmon River and Panther Creek forest roads; boat trips on "River of No Return" and Middlefork.	5 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, winter sports areas. Dude ranches. Nearby towns: Salmon and Leadore.
Sawtooth, Twin Falls. U S 30N, 30S, 93.	Exceptional panoramic views of Snake River Valley. Sawtooth Wilderness Area. Colorful mountains, lakes, developed hot springs. Bald Mountain near famous Sun Valley Lodge. "Silent City of Rocks"—fantastic wind- and water-worn rocks.	Trout fishing, big-game and grouse hunting in season, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, bathing, winter sports.	71 improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous commercial dude ranches and cabin camps nearby.
Targhee, St. Anthony. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.) U S 20, AH20, 26, 89, 91, 191; State 22, 28, 31, 32, 47.	In Idaho: Island Park country, lakes and streams; Grand Canyon of the Snake River; Grand Teton Peaks; Big Falls; North Fork of Snake River; Cave Falls; Falls River; Palisades Dam. In Wyoming: Grand Teton, Snake Mountain Ranges; Falls River; lakes and fishing streams.	In Idaho: Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting, including black and brown bear, deer, elk, and moose. Many riding and hiking trails into semiwilderness areas. In Wyoming: Fishing; moose, elk, deer, and bear hunting; saddle and hiking trips; scenic drives.	In Idaho: 20 improved camp and picnic areas, 3 winter sports areas. Resorts, cabins, dude ranches, boating facilities, pack outfits for hunting parties. Nearby towns: Idaho Falls, Rexburg, Rigby, St. Anthony, Ashton, Driggs, Victor, and Dubois. In Wyoming: 5 improved public camp and picnic areas; 2 winter sports areas; resorts, cabins, dude ranches, fishing camps in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Ashton, Victor, Driggs, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Afton, Jackson, Wyo.

ILLINOIS

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Shawnee, Harrisburg. U S 45, 51; State 1, 3, 34, 127, 144, 145, 146, 151.	Prehistoric stone forts and Indian mounds; interesting rock formations; confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at Cairo, Ill.	Fishing in large streams; hunting for quail, migratory waterfowl, squirrel, rabbits, fox, and raccoon. Artificial lakes in and adjacent to forest provide fishing, boating, and swimming.	20 State and Forest Service camp and picnic areas. Hotels and cabins at nearby towns of Cairo, Metropolis, Harrisburg, Marion, Carbondale, Murphysboro, and Anna.

INDIANA

Hoosier National Forest, Bedford. (Administered as Wayne-Hoosier) U S 50, 150; State 37, 46, 62, 64.	Pioneer Mothers Memorial Forest containing Nation's outstanding specimen of black walnut. Final outlet of Lost River, Ten O'Clock Indian Boundary Line crosses the forest. Old trail of migrating buffalo between Western Plains and French Lick.	Squirrel, fox, and quail hunting; fishing in the Ohio, Lost, Patoka, and East Fork of the White Rivers and Salt Creek for catfish, bass, and bluegill. Scenic drives for spring flowers (dogwood and redbud) and fall coloring.	1 public camp and picnic area, with 3-acre lake for swimming and fishing. Commercial hotels and cabin camps. Nearby towns: Evansville, Jasper, Bedford, Tell City, Paoli, and Bloomington.

KENTUCKY

Cumberland, Winchester. U S 25, 27, 60.	Western rim of Cumberland Plateau, sandstone cliffs 100 feet or more high, Red River Gorge, natural rock arches, numerous limestone caves and mineral springs. Cumberland Falls and Natural Bridge State Parks nearby.	Bass and pike fishing in larger streams. Picnicking, Red River Gorge drive, hiking. Impounded water from Wolf Creek Dam has created Lake Cumberland with approximately 1,000 miles of shoreline in the Cumberland National Forest.	2 picnic areas. Hotel and cabins at Cumberland Falls State Park and other places near forest. Boat docks along Lake Cumberland—cater to sportsmen.

LOUISIANA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Kisatchie, Alexandria. U S 71, 165, 167, 84; State 19, 21.	Colonial homes; Natchitoches, oldest town in Louisiana on Old San Antonio Trail; Stuart Nursery, one of the largest pine nurseries in the world. Extensive plantations of longleaf, loblolly, and slash pines; stand of virgin pine (privately owned), one of few remaining in South. Many bayous and lakes screened with Spanish moss.	Fishing in lakes and bayous, hunting for deer, quail, and migratory birds. Boating, swimming, picnicking, camping, scenic drives.	Public recreation areas for picnicking and camping at Valentine Lake, 20 miles west of Alexandria and Gum Springs, 10 miles west of Winnfield. Commercial accommodations in these cities and motels nearby.

MICHIGAN

Lower Michigan—Huron, Cadillac. U S 23, 27; State 33, 65, 72, 144, 171.	Lumbermen's Monument. Forest easily accessible for the large population of southern Michigan, northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.	Trout fishing in the Au Sable River and smaller streams; deer, small game, and bird hunting. Lake Huron with excellent beaches on eastern side.	18 public camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. A large number of resorts, hotels, and cabins. Towns within and near the forest: East Tawas, Tawas City, Oscoda, Harrisville, Grayling, Roscommon, West Branch, Rose City, and Mio.
Lower Michigan—Manistee, Cadillac. U S 10, 31, 131; State 20, 37, 46, 55, 63, 82.	Easily accessible for the large population of southern Michigan, northern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.	Many lakes and streams provide fishing; deer and small-game hunting. Good skiing conditions on northern part of forest. Many of the lakes, including Lake Michigan, have beaches for swimming. Canoeing.	16 public camp and picnic areas; 1 winter sports area. A large number of resorts, hotels, and cabins. Towns within and near the forest: Manistee, Ludington, Scottville, Whitehall, Fremont, Newaygo, White Cloud, Big Rapids, Reed City, Baldwin, Wellston, Brethren, and Cadillac.
Ottawa, Ironwood. U S 2, 45; State 28, 35, 64, 73.	Numerous easily accessible lakes and streams; Bond, Agate, Sturgeon, Conglomerate, Gorge, Sandstone, and Rainbow Falls. Victoria Dam, James Toumey Nursery, State Fish Hatchery, forest plantations, Porcupine Mt. State Park.	Lake and stream fishing, deep sea trolling in Lake Superior, deer and bear hunting, Many scenic drives.	51 Federal, State and county camp and picnic areas; 2 winter sports areas; 1 organization camp. Numerous hotels and cabins. Nearby towns: Ironwood, Wakefield, Bessemer, Iron River, Ontonagon, Watersmeet, Kenton, Marenisco, and Trout Creek.

MICHIGAN—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Upper Michigan—Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests, Escanaba. U S 2, 41; State 28, 94, 48, 123.	Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior; Pictured Rocks on Lake Superior; Mackinac Island; scenic automobile drives; waterfalls.	Lake and stream fishing for trout, bass, northern and walleyed pike, perch; smelt dipping; deer, black bear, ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse hunting. Canoeing.	25 public camp and picnic areas; 2 winter sports areas; 1 organization camp. Resorts, hotels, many cabins. Nearby well-equipped State parks. Adjacent towns: Rapid River, Gladstone, Escanaba, Munising, Manistique, Saint Ignace, Sault Sainte Marie, and Trout Lake.

MINNESOTA

Chippewa, Cass Lake. U S 2, 71, 371; State 6, 34, 38, 46.	Headwaters of the Mississippi River; Leech Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, and hundreds of smaller lakes; stands of virgin red pine. Home and present headquarters of the Chippewa Indians.	Lake fishing for walleyes, northern pike, and pan fish; waterfowl and upland game bird hunting; big-game hunting, including deer and black bear. Hundreds of miles of good roads and scenic drives, swimming, boating and water sports. Winter sports including skiing, tobogganing, snowshoeing, and ice fishing.	18 public camp and picnic areas; 1 winter sports area; 1 organization camp. 300 resorts in and adjacent to the forest. Hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Cass Lake, Walker, Deer River, Grand Rapids, Remer, Bemidji, Blackduck.
Superior, Duluth. U S 53, 61; State 1, 35, 73, 169.	5,000 lakes, rugged shorelines, picturesque islands, sand beaches; million acres of virgin forest. Superior and Little Indian Sioux Roadless Areas, outstanding canoe trip opportunities; historic water route to Northwest.	Lake and stream fishing, deer hunting. Scenic drives: Gunflint, Ely-Buyck, Sawbill, and Honeymoon Trails; 16 unusual canoe routes in wilderness country.	20 public camp and picnic grounds; numerous wilderness campsites. Resorts, hotels, and cabins. Nearby towns: Duluth, Virgina, International Falls, Ely, Two Harbors, and Grand Marais.

MISSISSIPPI

Bienville, Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Forest and Raleigh.) U S 80; State 35.	Coastal-plain, second-growth pine and hardwood forest; numerous forest management demonstration areas; 80 acres of virgin loblolly pine surrounding Bienville Ranger Station.	Quail hunting, fishing.	1 improved forest camp and picnic ground.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Delta, Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Rolling Fork.) U S 61.	Extensive areas of virgin bottom-land hardwood.	Deer hunting and fishing.	No improved campgrounds.
DeSoto, Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Gulfport, Laurel, Hattiesburg, and Wiggins.) U S 11, 90.	Ashe Forest Nursery; Harrison Experimental Forest; site of South Mississippi Gun and Dog Club field trials.	Quail hunting, fishing, bathing, boating.	3 improved forest camp and picnic grounds.
Holly Springs, Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Holly Springs.) U S 72, 78.	Area contains some of the largest erosion gullies known; intensive erosion control projects. Annual bird-dog field trials at Holly Springs.	Quail and small-game hunting.	No improved forest camp or picnic grounds.
Homochitto, Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Meadville and Gloster.) U S 61, 84.	One of finest natural timber growing sites in the United States with numerous forest management demonstration areas. Picturesque eroded loess country near Natchez.	Fishing, swimming, picnicking, and camping, with trailer facilities at Clear Springs Recreation Area.	1 improved forest camp and picnic area.

MISSOURI

Clark (southern half), Harrisburg, Ill. U S 60, 67; State 14, 19, 80.	Big springs, clear fast-flowing streams, Ozark Mountains covered with oak and pine forests, spring bloom of redbud and dogwood and brilliant fall coloring.	Smallmouth bass and other fishing, squirrel and fox hunting. Hundreds of miles of streams for "John-boat" float trips.	7 public camp and picnic grounds. Nearby towns: Doniphan, Poplar Bluff, Van Buren, Piedmont.
Mark Twain and northern half of Clark National Forest, Rolla. U S 63, 66, 61, 67; State 8, 32, 49, 72, 17, 14, 76, 125, 39, 86.	Ozark Mountains; numerous coves, rock cairns, and springs.	Clear streams with fishing for pan fish, bass, and pike; quail hunting. Scenic drives.	1 roadside campground and 1 artificial lake, 6 camps and picnic grounds. Resorts and hotels in nearby towns of Branson, Hollister, Cassville, Forsyth, Rolla, Willow Springs, West Plains, Salem, Potosi, Ironton, and Fredericktown. Several State parks.

MONTANA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Beaverhead, Dillon. U S 91; State 1, 41, 34, 36, 43.	Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area, Big Hole Battlefield Monument, Sacajawea Memorial Area, first capital of Montana. Tobacco Root, Madison, Gravelly, Snowcrest, and Continental Divide Ranges; Madison, Ruby, Beaverhead, and Big Hole Rivers; alpine lakes.	Fishing; deer, elk, moose, antelope, and bear hunting. Hot springs, scenic drives, wilderness trips.	26 public camp and picnic areas, winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, and cabins in and near forest. Nearby towns: Dillon, Wisdom, Jackson, Lima, Ennis, Virginia City, and Sheridan.
Bitterroot, Hamilton. (Forest lies partly in Idaho.) U S 93.	Bitterroot Valley and spectacular Bitterroot Mountains, scores of mountain lakes and hot springs. Ancient Indian hieroglyphics, Saint Mary's Mission and Fort Owen. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, largest in United States; Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area.	Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting for elk, deer, bear, and goats. Bitterroot Valley scenic drive, riding trails, wilderness trips.	10 public camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Darby, Hamilton, Corvallis, Stevensville, and Missoula.
Custer, Billings. (Forest lies partly in South Dakota.) U S 10, 12.	Spectacular Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway; snow-clad peaks and alpine plateaus; Granite Peak, 12,962 feet, highest point in Montana; hundreds of lakes; Woodbine Falls, 900 feet; glaciers and ice caverns. Rich fossil beds, Indian hieroglyphics and burial grounds. Beartooth Wilderness Area.	Trout fishing, big-game hunting, saddle and pack trips.	30 public camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Red Lodge, Laurel, and Billings.
Deerlodge, Butte. U S 10S, 10A, 91; State 38.	Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area, Tobacco Root Mountains, Mt. Powell and Flint Creek Range, numerous alpine lakes.	Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting, including bear, deer, elk, and special moose seasons. Riding trails, wilderness trips.	25 public camp areas, 4 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Whitehall, Butte, Boulder, Anaconda, Philipsburg, and Deer Lodge.
Flathead, Kalispell. U S 2, 93; State 35, 37.	Spectacular geological formations, including massive Chinese Wall and jagged Mission Mountains; hanging valleys; glaciers and scores of glacial lakes. Mission Mountains Wild Area. Bob Marshall Wilderness Area.	Fishing, hunting; big game includes elk, deer, moose, bear, mountain sheep, and goats. Picnicking, boating, camping, canoeing, hiking, and riding; scenic drives around Flathead Lake; wilderness trips.	12 public camp and picnic areas; 2 winter sports areas, including Big Mountain ski course. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Coram, Belton, and Bigfork.
Gallatin, Bozeman. U S 191, 10, 89.	Great Gallatin Valley; Crazy Mountains; canyons, snow-clad peaks; 11 outstanding waterfalls; more than 200 lakes and thousands of miles of trout streams. Spanish Peaks and Absaroka Wilderness Areas.	Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting, including bear, moose, elk, and deer. Scenic drives: Gallatin Canyon, Boulder Canyon, and Yankee Jim Canyon; trail riding and wilderness trips.	38 public camp and picnic areas, 3 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Bozeman, West Yellowstone, Livingston, Bigtimber, and Gardiner.

MONTANA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Helena, Helena. U S 10N, 91.	Continental Divide; Big Belt and Elkhorn Mountain Ranges. Boat trip to Gates of Mountains on Missouri River; old Fort Logan original blockhouse; ghost towns: Diamond City, Marysville, Crow Creek Falls. Gates of the Mountains Wild Area.	Lake and stream fishing, elk and deer hunting. Scenic drives: Trout and Beaver Creek Canyons. Riding trails, wilderness trips.	6 public camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Helena, Townsend, Lincoln, and White Sulphur Springs.
Kootenai, Libby. (Forest lies partly in Idaho.) U S 2; State 37.	Cabinet Mountains Wild Area; Whitefish Range; Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon, and Fisher River.	Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting, including black bear and deer. Scenic drives: Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon, Fisher River; riding trails.	9 public camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. Hotels, cabins, and dude ranch facilities. Nearby towns: Libby, Troy, and Eureka.
Lewis and Clarke, Great Falls. U S 87, 89, 91; State 29.	Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, Chinese Wall and Continental Divide, scenic limestone canyons and rolling mountains with many open parks, Little Belt Mountains.	Stream and lake fishing; big-game hunting for deer, elk, grizzly and black bear, and antelope. Wilderness trips; riding trails; numerous scenic drives: Kings Hill, Judith River, Crystal Lake, Sun River, and Teton River.	16 camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. Many resorts, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Great Falls and Lewistown.
Lolo, Missoula. (Forest lies partly in Idaho.) U S 10, 93; State 20.	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area; Mission, Bitterroot, and Swan Ranges; Continental Divide; Lewis and Clark Trail; junction Clark Fork and Bitterroot Rivers.	Stream and lake fishing; hunting for native grouse, Chinese pheasant, elk, deer, and bear. Wilderness pack trips; scenic drives: Lolo Trail, Lochsa River, Seeley Lake, Buffalo Park, Rock Creek. Mountain saddle trails, foot trails to a hundred lakes and peaks.	35 public campgrounds, Pattee Canyon picnic area. Resorts, dude ranches. Nearby towns: Missoula, Ovando, Superior, Alberton, Drummond, St. Regis, Thompson Falls, and Plains.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska, Halsey. U S 20.	Bessey Nursery; extensive forest plantations on sand hills; entire forest in game refuge; mule deer; nesting grounds of great blue heron, grouse, and prairie chicken. Signal Hill Natural Area.	Pheasant, migratory bird, and small-game hunting in season, outside the forest boundaries. Fishing, swimming, picnicking.	1 improved picnic ground. Hotel accommodations at Broken Bow, Valentine, and Halsey. Camping facilities *not* available.

NEVADA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Humboldt, Elko. U S 40, 93, and 95; State 43 and 46.	Wildhorse Reservoir; Owyhee River Canyon; Humboldt, Independence, Ruby, and Santa Rosa Mountains. Spectacular canyons, colorful cliffs, old historic mining camps. Thriving livestock industry in the Northfork and Mountain City areas.	Fishing in streams and Wildhorse Reservoir, deer hunting, saddle and pack trips.	No forest campgrounds. Resort and dude ranch at Wildhorse Reservoir. Hotel facilities at Elko and Mountain City.
Nevada, Ely. U S 6, 50, 93; State 39.	Mt. Wheeler, 13,061 feet, is the highest peak wholly in Nevada. The Charleston Division is famous because of its large pine trees and cool climate in the midst of hot desert country. Lehman Caves National Monument.	Deer hunting, Nevada's only elk herd. Scenic trails on Snake Division and Charleston Mountains.	20 public camp, picnic, and trailer camp areas; 2 winter sports areas. Nearby towns: Las Vegas, Ely, McGill, Ruth, and Kimberly.
Toiyabe, Reno. (Forest lies partly in California.) U S 395, 50, 40, 6, 88, 108, 95; California 4; Nevada 8A, 88, 3, 22.	Nevada Beach Forest Camp, Lake Tahoe; Reno Ski Bowl; range and scattered forest; historic ghost towns; rugged high Sierra country. Many beautiful lakes and streams. Hoover Wild Area.	Notable fine trout fishing, big-game hunting, saddle and pack trips, winter sports. Scenic drives: Mt. Rose, Lake Tahoe, Ebbetts and Sonora Passes; wilderness trips.	24 public camp and picnic areas; commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches near the forest. Nearby towns: Reno, Carson City, Minden, Austin, Tonopah, and Winnemucca.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountain, Laconia. (Forest lies partly in Maine.) U S 2, 3, 302.	Embraces a major portion of the White Mountains. Mt. Washington, 6,288 feet, highest point in New England; Presidential Range; Tuckerman Ravine; Glen Ellis Falls; Lake of the Clouds.	Mountain stream fishing, deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives through famous notches; winter and spring skiing; mountain climbing and hiking, more than 1,000 miles of foot trails; swimming.	16 public camp and picnic grounds, including popular Dolly Copp Area. High country cabins. Nearby hotels and cabins.

NEW MEXICO

NAME, HEADQUARTERS AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Carson, Taos. U S 64; State 3, 75, 38.	Home and burial place of Kit Carson; well known art colony; Taos Indian pueblo. Sangre de Cristo Mountains, including Wheeler Peak, 13,123 feet; trout streams, lakes, and hot springs; Harwood Foundation.	Lake and stream trout fishing; hunting includes turkey and brown bear. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	35 public camp and picnic grounds; 1 winter sports area. Nearby towns: Taos, Santa Fe, and Raton.
Cibola, Albuquerque. U S 85, 66, 60.	Mount Taylor, 11,389 feet, and Sandia Crest, 10,800 feet, accessible by auto. Antelope herds. Pueblo Indian villages, prehistoric ruins, ancient "sky city" of Acoma.	Deer and antelope hunting, limited fishing. Scenic drives.	34 public camp and picnic areas; 2 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Albuquerque, Mountainair, Belen, Socorro, Hot Springs, Grants, and Gallup.
Gila, Silver City. U S 666; State 260, 180, 52, 78, 25, 59, 61.	Semidesert to alpine country, elevation 3,500 to 10,700 feet. Abundant game. Gila, Blue Range, and Black Range Wilderness Areas. Mogollon, Black, Pinos Altos, and Diablo Mountain Ranges; Mogollon Rim, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation; prehistoric ruins.	Stream fishing; big-game hunting including black bear, mule deer, white-tailed deer, antelope, and mountain lion; turkey hunting. Scenic drives: Outer Loop, Inner Loop; riding and hiking trails; wilderness trips.	22 public camp and picnic areas (5 in Arizona). Private cabins, lodge resorts, dude ranches. Nearby towns: Silver City, Glenwood, Deming, Lordsburg, Hot Springs, N. Mex.; and Clifton and Duncan, Ariz.
Lincoln, Alamogordo. U S 54, 70, 380; State 83.	White Mountain, 12,000 feet; extensive ponderosa pine and fir stands. Scene of Lincoln County range war. White Mountain Wild Area. Adjoins Carlsbad Caverns National Park and White Sands National Monument.	Fishing, big-game hunting. Winter sports; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips. Golfing at Ruidoso and Cloudcroft, highest golf course in the world.	8 public camp and picnic areas, 2 winter sports areas. Resort hotels, lodges, cabins, dude ranches, and organization camps. Nearby towns: Ruidoso, Cloudcroft, Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Artesia, and Roswell.
Santa Fe, Santa Fe. U S 285, 85, 64, 84.	Sangre de Cristo Range including Truchas Peaks, 13,306 feet, highest in New Mexico; Pecos and Jemez Rivers; mountain streams and lakes. San Pedro Parks Wild Area, Pecos Wilderness Area. Indian villages, ancient pueblo and Spanish mission ruins, cliff dwellings.	Lakes and streams furnish much of the clear water for trout fishing in State. Turkey, elk, deer, bear hunting. Wilderness trips. Winter skiing at Santa Fe and Los Alamos.	31 public camp and picnic areas. 2 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, commercial cabin camps on Pecos and Jemez Rivers in vicinity of Santa Fe, Las Vegas, and Jemez Springs. Nearby towns: Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Pecos, Espanola, Bernalillo, and Cuba.

NORTH CAROLINA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Croatan, Asheville. (Ranger headquarters at New Bern.) U S 17, 70.	Historic New Bern, founded 1710; Civil War breastworks. 5 large lakes; pine and swamp hardwoods, 3 miles from Atlantic Ocean.	Deer, bear, turkey, quail, and migratory bird hunting; fishing, boating, swimming.	2 improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps in and near forest.
Nantahala, Asheville. U S 19, 64, 129, 23; State 28.	Fontana, Hiwassee, Santeetlah, Nantahala, Cheoah, Glenville, and Apalachia Lakes; Fontana Dam; Cullasaja, White Water River, Bridal Veil, Toxaway, and Dry Falls. Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest; 60 miles of Appalachian Trail. 4 wildlife management areas with annual big-game hunts. Southern Appalachian Mountains famous for azaleas and rhododendrons.	Lake and stream fishing for bass and trout. European wild boar, deer, bear, turkey, and bird hunting. Hiking, swimming, and boating. Scenic trips.	19 improved recreation areas, including 6 campgrounds. Tourist and cabin accommodations in and near forest.
Pisgah, Asheville. U S 19, 23, 25, 64, 70, 221, 276, 321, and Blue Ridge Parkway.	Mt. Mitchell, 6,684 feet; Linville Falls and Gorge. Pisgah National Game Preserve and 5 other cooperative wildlife management areas with annual big-game hunts. Craggy Gardens and Roan Mountain famous for purple rhododendron; Appalachian Trail.	Trout, bass, and perch fishing; deer, bear, and small-game hunting. Hiking, horseback riding, swimming. Scenic roads and trails.	45 improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Hot Springs, Lenoir, Marion, Pisgah Forest, and Burnsville.

OHIO

Wayne, Bedford, Ind. (Administered as Wayne-Hoosier.) U S 21, 23, 33, 35, 50, 52. State 75, 141, 124, 7, 37.	Particularly beautiful fall coloring of hardwoods. Nearby points of interest include historic Marietta, Gallipolis, Blennerhasset's Island, and Amesville "Coonskin Library." Iron and old charcoal furnaces.	Small-game hunting, fishing on numerous streams and lakes. Hiking, horseback riding, automobile tours, scenic lookout points.	Lake Vesuvius Recreation Area and 2 other developed areas. Overnight accommodations at numerous cabin camps, tourist homes, and hotels along the main highways and at the larger towns throughout the area. Nearby towns: Ironton, Athens, Jackson.

OREGON

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Deschutes, Bend. U S 126, 97, 20.	Snow-clad peaks, ice caves, waterfalls, and scores of beautiful lakes; lava caves; Deschutes River; Newberry Crater; "Century Drive." Mt. Jefferson Wild Area and Three Sisters Wilderness Area. Pringle Falls Experimental Forest, Mt. Washington and Diamond Peak Wild Areas, Metolius and Pringle Falls Natural Areas, and Lava Cast Forest Geological Area.	Rainbow trout fishing, deer hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	58 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sport area. Commercial dude ranches, cabin camps, and resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Sisters, Redmond, Bend, and Crescent.
Fremont, Lakeview. U S 395.	Abert fault east of Lake Abert, second largest vertical fault in world. Indian paintings and writings. Protected herds of antelope; Oregon Desert; Gearhart Mountain Wild Area, Goodlow Mountain Natural Area.	Deer hunting, winter sports.	16 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area. Commerical cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Lakeview, Bly, Paisley, Crescent, and Klamath Falls.
Malheur, John Day. U S 26, 395.	Cabin of Joaquin Miller. Mountains, miles of fishing streams, archers' hunting reserve, fossil beds of prehistoric plants and animals, extensive stand of ponderosa pine forest. Strawberry Mountain Wild Area.	Stream trout fishing, elk and deer hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips.	14 improved forest, camp, and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: John Day, Burns, and Prairie City.
Mt. Hood, Portland. U S 30, 99.	World-famous scenic drives; hot springs; renowned Timberline Lodge; Multnomah Falls; glacier, lakes, and flower-filled alpine meadows. Mt. Hood and Mt. Jefferson Wild Areas. On Oregon Trail route. Mt. Hood and Columbia Gorge Park Divisions, Persia M. Robinson Natural Area.	Stream and lake fishing, swimming, winter sports, saddle and pack trips, spectacular auto tours.	63 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 5 winter sports areas. Timberline Lodge and other commercial resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Portland, Hood River ,Gresham, Estacada, Sandy, and Maupin.
Ochoco, Prineville. U S 26, 97, 20.	Parklike ponderosa pine forests, many beaver colonies. Frontier day army post, scene of early day range wars; Ochoco Divide Natural Area.	Trout fishing, deer hunting, scenic drives.	17 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, commercial cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Prineville and Dayville.
Rogue River, Medford. (Forest lies partly in California.) U S 99.	Table Rock, site of bloody war with Rogue River Indians. Rogue River, lakes, trout streams, and waterfalls; extensive sugar pine and Douglas-fir forests. Mountain Lakes Wild Area, Abbott Creek Natural Area.	Rainbow and steelhead trout fishing, deer and migratory bird hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	37 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Medford, Ashland, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, and Crescent.

OREGON—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Siskiyou, Grants Pass. (Forest lies partly in California.) U S 99, 101, 199.	Famous fishing grounds in lower Rogue River Gorge; early day gold camps. Home of Port-Orford-cedar and Oregon myrtle; profuse growths of wild lilac, rhododendron, azaleas, and pitcher plants; Brewer weeping spruce; Saddler oak. Kalmiopsis Wild Area; Port Orford Cedar Experimental Forest; and Coquille River Falls, Port Orford Cedar and Lobster Creek Natural Areas.	Cutthroat and steelhead trout and salmon fishing. Deer, bear, and cougar hunting. Boat trips, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives.	19 improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts, outfitters, and cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Grants Pass, Powers, Gold Beach, and Brookings.
Siuslaw, Corvallis. U S 20, 99, 101.	Heavy stands of Sitka spruce, western hemlock, cedar, and Douglas-fir; pitcher plants, rhododendron, and azaleas. Bordered by Pacific Ocean, Cape Perpetua, and sand dunes. Cascade Head Experimental Forest, Neskowin Crest Natural Area.	Ocean, lake, and stream fishing; deer, bear, cougar, and migratory bird hunting. Swimming, boating, clam digging, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, winter sports.	20 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, commercial cabin camps and resorts in and near forest, 1 winter sports area. Nearby towns: Corvallis, Eugene, Newport, Mapleton, Florence, Waldport, and Taft.
Umatilla, Pendleton. (Forest lies partly in Washington.) U S 30, 395, 410.	On old Oregon Trail route; famous "Pendleton Roundup." Blue Mountains, hot sulfur springs, Starkey Experimental Forest and Range.	Elk, deer, pheasant hunting; saddle trips and scenic drives, winter sports.	14 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area. Commercial hostelries in and near forest. Nearby towns: Pendleton, Walla Walla, and La Grande.
Umpqua, Roseburg. U S 99.	Spectacular North Umpqua Cataracts, Toketee and Lemolo Falls, Umpqua River, Diamond Lake, Mt. Thielsen.	Steelhead and rainbow trout fishing; deer, bear, cougar hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	13 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, commercial resorts and cabin camps near forest, 1 winter sports area.
Wallowa-Whitman, Baker. U S 26, 395, 30.	Snowcapped peaks; Wallowa and many other lakes; glaciers; alpine meadows and rare wild flowers; Minam River, famous fishing stream. Grand spectacle of Snake River and Imnaha Canyons from Grizzly Ridge Road. Blue and Wallowa Mountains, Anthony Lakes, Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, Blue Mountain Experimental Forest, and Starkey Experimental Forest and Range.	Stream and lake trout fishing; elk, deer, bear hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives.	Commercial resorts, dude ranches, and cabin camps in and near forest. 29 improved forest camps and picnic grounds. Nearby towns: Baker, La Grande, Union, Prairie City, Enterprise, Wallowa, and Joseph.

OREGON—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Willamette, Eugene. U S 20, 99, 126.	Most heavily timbered national forest in United States. Snowcapped peaks, lakes, waterfalls, and hot springs; McKenzie Pass Highway. Three Sisters Wilderness Area including extraordinary volcanic formations; Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, and Diamond Peak Wild Areas and H. J. Andrews Experimental Forest.	Stream and lake fishing, deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	54 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 2 winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and pack trip outfitters in and near forest. Nearby towns: Eugene, Albany, Salem, and Lebanon.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny, Warren. U S 6, 62; State 59.	Allegheny Mountains, oil field, Watermill Race ski trail, Chief Cornplanter Indian Reservation. Hearts Content and Tionesta Natural Areas, virgin timber stands; 300 miles of trout streams; Beaver Meadows Waterfowl Refuge.	Trout and bass fishing, big-game hunting for bear and deer, scenic drives.	8 public camp and picnic areas, 2 swimming areas, 2 organization camps. Hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Kane, Bradford, Marienville, Sheffield, Tionesta, Ridgeway, and Tidioute.

PUERTO RICO

Caribbean, Rio Piedras.	Puerto Rican highlands. Big tropical trees, mountain palms, orchids, pink begonias, tree ferns, and flowering vines. High waterfalls. Tremendous cliffs. Magnificent vistas from peaks. 24.5 miles of forest roads, 29 miles of forest trails.	Swimming, hiking, scenic drives.	La Mina Recreation Area affords picnic facilities, rental cabins, restaurant, and summer cottage sites.

SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Francis Marion, Columbia. (Ranger headquarters at Moncks Corner, McClellanville, and Witherbee.) U S 17, 52.	Ruins and remnants of early colonial settlements and planatations. Many "meteor bays;" picturesque moss-hung oaks, flowering yucca, dogwood, and holly.	Bass and other fishing; alligator, deer, turkey, and quail hunting. Boating, bathing.	1 improved forest picnic ground. Commercial hostelries near forest.
Sumter, Columbia. (Ranger headquarters at Newberry, Walhalla, and Greenwood.) U S 25, 76, 176, 378, 221, 72; State 28, 107, 72.	Piedmont and Blue Ridge Mountains; rank growth of rhododendron and other flowering shrubs; Walhalla Trout Hatchery.	Trout and some bass fishing, quail hunting, scenic drives.	4 improved forest picnic grounds, commercial hostelries near forest.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Hills, Custer. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.) U S 14, 16, 85.	Spectacular canyons and waterfalls, crystal caves. Historic gold rush area, where famous early day characters lived and were buried, including Calamity Jane, Wild Bill Hickok, Deadwood Dick, and Preacher Smith; famous and fabulous Homestake Mine. Harney Peak, highest point east of Rockies. Rushmore National Memorial, Pine Creek Natural Area. Logging and lumbering operations; gold, silver, and feldspar mining.	Lake and stream trout fishing, deer and elk hunting. Swimming, boating, hiking, saddle trips, scenic drives.	54 improved public camp and picnic areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Custer, Rapid City, Belle Fourche, Deadwood, Edgemont, and Hot Springs, S. Dak.; Sundance and Newcastle, Wyo.

TENNESSEE

Cherokee, Cleveland. U S 421, 19E, 19W, 25, 64; State 68, 67, 70.	Rugged mountain country cut by river gorges. Ducktown Copper Basin, one of the South's outstanding examples of deforestation and erosion. 6 game management areas.	Lake and stream fishing, including rainbow and brook trout. Small- and large-game hunting, including wild boar. Hiking, boating, swimming.	13 public camp and picnic areas. Hotels and tourist cabins in nearby towns. Nearby towns: Bristol, Johnson City, Mountain City, Elizabethton, Erwin, Greeneville, Newport, Madisonville, Tellico Plains, Etowah, Benton, and Cleveland.

TEXAS

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Angelina, Lufkin. (Ranger headquarters at Lufkin.) U S 59, 69.	Flat to rolling sandy hills and with longleaf pine-hardwood forests along river bottom. Angelina River and many overflow lakes, Boykin Lake.	Bass and cat fishing in rivers and lakes; quail and dove hunting, swimming, and picnicking.	2 improved picnic and camping areas.
Davy Crockett, Lufkin. (Ranger headquarters at Crockett and Groveton.) U S 287; State 94, 103.	Flat, shortleaf-loblolly pine woods; hardwoods in bottoms; timber management demonstration area at Ratcliff Lakes.	Bass and cat fishing in rivers and lakes; some deer hunting, swimming, camping, and picnicking.	2 improved picnic and camping areas.
Sabine, Lufkin. (Ranger headquarters at San Augustine and Hemphill.) U S 96; State 21.	Southern pine and hardwood forests, Sabine River and overflow lakes, Boles Field Fox Hunt Area.	Bass and cat fishing in river and lakes; fox hunting, swimming, camping, and picnicking.	2 improved recreation areas.
Sam Houston, Lufkin. (Ranger headquarters at Huntsville and Cleveland.) U S 75; State 190.	Flat, shortleaf-loblolly pine woods; hardwoods in bottoms; numerous lakes and small streams; part of the "Big Thicket" area.	Bass and cat fishing in rivers and lakes; swimming, camping, and picnicking.	2 improved recreation areas.

UTAH

Ashley, Vernal. U S 30, 40; State 44.	East half of Uinta Mountain Range, highest range in United States extending east and west; Kings Peak, 13,498 feet; Red Gorge of the Green River, 1,500 feet deep; exposed geological formations a billion years old; High Uintas Wilderness Area, mostly above 10,000 feet; numerous scenic gorges, natural erosion formations.	Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting including deer, elk, and antelope. Riding trails, wilderness area pack trips.	20 public camp and picnic areas; 5 resorts; cabins and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Green River, Wyo.; Manila, Vernal, Duchesne, and Roosevelt, Utah.
Cache, Logan. U S 30S, 89, 91; State 39.	Rugged mountains, Bear River and Wasatch Ranges, Minnetonka Cave, Logan and Ogden Canyons, Monte Christo Mt., Snow Basin and Beaver Mountain Winter Sports Areas.	Trout fishing, deer and elk hunting. Scenic drives, riding and hiking trails.	78 camp and picnic areas, 2 winter sports areas. Nearby towns: Ogden, Brigham, and Logan, Utah; Preston, Soda Springs, and Paris, Idaho.

UTAH—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Dixie, Cedar City. U S 91, 89.	Red Canyon, Panguitch and Navajo Lakes, Pine Valley Mountains, Boulder Top Plateau and its many lakes not accessible by road. Table Cliff Point from where peaks in 4 States (Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah) can be seen on a clear day. Spectacularly colored cliffs.	Deer, elk, and cougar hunting; lake and stream fishing.	12 public camp and picnic areas, 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, dude ranches, and cabins. Nearby towns: Cedar City, Parowan, St. George, Panguitch, Enterprise, Escalante, Boulder, and Teasdale.
Fishlake, Richfield. U S 89, 91.	Beaver Mountains, Thousand Lake Mountain Scenic Area, Fish Lake, Petrified Wood Scenic Area tributary to Wayne Wonderland.	Lake and stream trout fishing; big-game hunting, including deer and elk. Scenic drives: Beaver Canyon, Wayne Wonderland, Fish Lake-Salina, Marysvale-Belknap, and others.	20 public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, hotels, and cabins. Nearby towns: Richfield, Salina, Monroe, Loa, Bicknell, Koosharem, Beaver, Kanosh, and Fillmore.
Manti-La Sal, Price. (Forest lies partly in Colorado.) U S 89, 50-6, 160; State 10, 29, 31, 46, 95.	Wasatch Plateau, Skyline Road penetrates high alpine meadows and sylvan glades, unique geology, east part of Manti widely underlain with coal and natural gas. World's largest aspen trees. Great Basin Forest Research Center. La Sal and Abajo Mountains, in center of Colorado Plateau uranium mining area.	Trout fishing, deer and elk hunting, limited skiing, scenic drives, riding and hiking trails. Indian hieroglyphics, and cliff dwellings.	8 principal campgrounds. Nearby towns: Manti, Price, Ephraim, Mt. Pleasant, Huntington, Ferron, Moab, Monticello, Blanding.
Uinta, Provo. U S 40, 50, 91, 189.	Wasatch upthrust limestone strata of particular interest to geologists. Near Provo deep canyons with spectacular waterfalls bisect the formation. Timpanogos Cave; Alpine Scenic Highway around Mt. Timpanogos; Nebo Scenic Loop Road: maple, aspen, and oak make brilliant color landscapes in fall.	Rocky Mountain mule deer and elk hunting. Trout fishing in mountain streams. 6-mile hiking trail to top of 12,000-foot-high Mt. Timpanogos. Camping, picnicking, hiking.	40 camp and picnic areas, 4 valley view and overlook points, 2 winter sports areas. Hotels and cabins at nearby towns: Provo, American Fork, Spanish Fork, Nephi, Heber, Midway.
Wasatch, Salt Lake City. U S 91, 40, 530, 305, 50, 30S; State 152, 210, 65, 239, 168, 35.	Rugged back country: Wasatch, Uinta, Stansbury, Onaqui Ranges and High Uintas Wilderness Area. Mirror Lake; Grandaddy Lakes; Bridger Lake; summer picnic areas in Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood Canyons. Alta and Brighton skiing areas.	Lake and stream fishing, deer and elk hunting. Boating, swimming, picnicking, camping, riding and hiking trails, wilderness trips, skiing, skating, and mountain climbing.	81 public camps and picnic areas, 3 winter sports areas. Numerous resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Salt Lake City, Provo, Ogden, Murray, Heber, and Kamas, Utah; Evanston, Wyo.

VERMONT

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Green Mountain, Rutland. U S 4, 7.	Rugged mountains, scenery, picturesque valleys, quaint New England villages. Green Mountain Range traversed by the "Long Trail"; Champlain Valley and points of historic interest such as famous battlegrounds of Revolutionary and French and Indian Wars.	Lake and stream fishing, bird shooting and big-game hunting for deer and bear. Bridle and hiking trails, scenic drives.	4 improved forest picnic areas, 10 high country cabins, 2 camp areas, famous ski areas. Summer resorts and famous New England inns, hotels and cabins. Nearby towns: Burlington, Rutland, Manchester, Middlebury, Brandon, and Rochester.

VIRGINIA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
George Washington, Harrisonburg. (Forest lies partly in West Virginia.) U S 11, 33; State 42, 260.	Rugged country, elevations up to 4,500 feet; Blue Ridge, Shenandoah, Alleghany, and Massanutten Ranges. Crabtree Falls; limestone caverns; Ramsey's Draft Natural Area; Duncan, Bald, High, Reddish, and Elliott Knobs; Shenandoah and Warm Springs Valleys. Part of forest originally surveyed by George Washington.	Trout and bass fishing; bear, deer, turkey, and grouse hunting. Panoramic vistas, 500 miles of scenic drives, Blue Ridge Parkway, 1,000 miles of foot trails. Swimming, camping.	Sherando Lake Recreation Area with 20-acre lake, 6 smaller recreation areas. Hotels, resorts, and numerous cabin camps near forest. Nearby towns: Waynesboro, Staunton, Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Covington, Clifton Forge, and Hot Springs, Va.; Franklin, W. Va.
Jefferson, Roanoke. U S 11, 220, 21, 52, 23, 58.	Blue Ridge Mountains; Mt. Rogers, 5,719 feet, highest point in Virginia. Transitional zone northern and southern flora, rhododendrons. Glenwood Furnace; Appalachian Trail, Blue Ridge Parkway.	Big-game hunting, white-tailed deer. Network of good secondary roads supplementing main highways.	7 public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Lexington, Roanoke, Radford, Bluefield, Wytheville, Marion, Abingdon, Bristol.

WASHINGTON

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Colville, Colville. U S 395.	Roosevelt Lake, 151 miles in length and covers an area of 82,000 acres, impounded by Grand Coulee Dam, the most massive manmade masonry structure in the world. Scenic drive along Roosevelt Lake; mountain lakes. Greatest mineral producing area in the State of Washington. Old mission near Kettle Falls constructed without the the use of nails in 1845.	Hunting and fishing—noted for large mule deer with a record weight of 440 pounds. Water transportation from Roosevelt Lake to Arrow Lakes in Canada. Huckleberries and mushrooms. Lakes Thomas, Swan, Sullivan, and others.	1 winter sports area near Chewelah, 9 developed campgrounds and picnic areas. Resorts and cabins. Nearby towns: Chewelah, Republic, and Colville, Wash.; and Grand Forks, British Columbia, Canada.
Gifford Pinchot, Vancouver. U S 99, 830.	Mt. Adams, 12,300 feet, reached by scenic Evergreen Highway; Spirit Lake and many others; snowcapped peaks; Mineral Springs. Wind River Forest Nursery and Experimental Forest. Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams Wild Areas. Cedar Flats and Wind River Natural Areas.	Lake and stream trout fishing, deer and bear hunting. Spectacular auto tours, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing, winter sports.	51 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps and resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Vancouver, Stevenson, Randle, Castle Rock, and White Salmon.
Mt. Baker, Bellingham. U S 99.	Superlative mountain scenery; snowcapped peaks, glaciers, and alpine lakes; heavy stands of giant Douglas-fir. North Cascade Wilderness Area. Mt. Baker Park Division and North Fork Nooksack, Lake 22, and Long Creek Natural Areas.	Trout fishing, deer and bear hunting, winter sports, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing.	32 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps, hotels, and resorts, and experienced guides nearby. Nearby towns: Bellingham, Everett, Darrington, and Granite Falls.
Okanogan, Okanogan. U S 97.	Lake Chelan 55 miles long, between precipitous ranges; alpine meadows, snow peaks, and glaciers. North Cascade Wilderness Area.	Lake and stream fishing, boating, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing, winter sports.	56 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area, commercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Okanogan, Tonasket, Chelan, and Twisp.

WASHINGTON—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Olympic, Olympia. U S 99, 410, 101.	Dense forests of big trees, spectacular snow peaks, scores of lakes and fishing streams. Quinault Natural Area.	Stream and lake fishing; deer, bear, cougar, and elk hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips.	11 improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts, cabin camps, dude ranches. Nearby towns: Olympia, Port Angeles, Shelton, and Quilcene.
Snoqualmie, Seattle. U S 10, 410, 2.	Snoqualmie Falls, 250 feet high; Naches Pass, featured by pillars of the Dalles; largest known Douglas-fir tree; snow peaks, lakes, and miles of fishing streams. Mather Memorial Parkway, Goat Rocks Wild Area, Meeks Table Natural Area.	Stream and lake fishing, including steelhead trout; black-tailed and mule deer, bear, and elk hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	46 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 3 winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and outfitters locally available. Nearby towns: Seattle, Everett, Tacoma, Yakima, and Cle Elum.
Wenatchee, Wenatchee. U S 10, 97, 2.	Snowcapped peaks, lakes, alpine meadows, and rare wild flowers; many miles of fishing streams; Lake Wenatchee.	Stream and lake trout fishing, deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	45 improved forest camp and picnic grounds, 6 winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest. Nearby towns: Wenatchee, Leavenworth, Cashmere, and Cle Elum.

WEST VIRGINIA

Monongahela, Elkins. U S 33, 219, 220, 250.	Southern Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains; Spruce Knob, highest point in State; Blackwater Canyon and 60-foot falls; spectacular Seneca Rocks on historic Seneca Indian Trail. Botanically curious Cranberry Glades; rhododendrons in July; 11 wildlife management areas; unexplored limestone caves; beaver colonies. Parsons Forest Nursery, Smoke Hole mountain settlement.	Trout and bass fishing; deer, bear, grouse, turkey, and small-game hunting. Swimming, hiking, horseback riding, scenic drives. Manmade Spruce Knob Lake affords trout fishing at elevation of approximately 4,000 feet.	8 improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial tourist homes and highway cabins in and near forest.

WISCONSIN

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Chequamegon, Park Falls. U S 2, 8, 63; State 13, 64, 70, 77, 182.	Hundreds of large and small lakes. Pine, spruce, and balsam forests; extensive jack pine plantations.	Lake and stream fishing, particularly for muskellunge; deer and small-game hunting; canoe travel on Flambeau and Chippewa Rivers; skiing.	26 public forest camp and picnic grounds, 1 winter sports area. Organization camp, resorts, and cabins. Nearby towns: Medford, Park Falls, Ashland, Washburn, and Hayward.
Nicolet, Rhinelander. U S 8, 45; State 32, 52, 55, 70, 64, 139.	Northern Wisconsin lake region, trout streams and scenic rivers. Pine, spruce-balsam, hardwood, and cedar-spruce swamp forests.	Lake and stream fishing for muskellunge, pike, bass, and trout. Deer, bear, grouse, and duck hunting. Swimming; boating; canoe trips; nature hikes; snowshoeing, and skiing.	16 public camp and picnic grounds, 5 of which have swimming beaches, 1 ski area, 1 organization camp. Numerous resorts and cabins are located on private lands within and near the forest.

WYOMING

Bighorn, Sheridan. U S 14, 16, 87.	Bighorn Mountains, snowcapped peaks, glaciers, over 300 lakes. Curious prehistoric Indian Medicine Wheel on Medicine Mountain, Indian battlefields. Cloud Peak Wild Area. Bull Elk Park Natural Area.	Trout fishing; elk, deer, bear, and duck hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, winter sports.	62 public camp and picnic areas, winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest. Nearby towns: Sheridan, Buffalo, Lovell, Greybull, and Worland.
Bridger, Kemmerer. U S 89, 189, 187, 30N.	Wind River Mountain Range, live glaciers, Bridger Wilderness Area, intermittent cold spring.	Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting, including bear, moose, elk mountain sheep, and deer. Scenic drives: Pinedale Skyline Drive, Greys River Road. Wilderness trips.	25 improved public camp and picnic areas, 2 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Pinedale and Afton.
Medicine Bow, Laramie. U S 50.	Medicine Bow, Sierra Madre, Laramie, and Pole Mountains; Snowy Range Natural Area; many lakes and fishing streams; numerous beaver colonies.	Fishing and deer hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, winter sports.	35 improved public camp and picnic areas, 3 winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Laramie, Cheyenne, and Encampment.

WYOMING—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Shoshone, Cody. U S 14, 20, 26, 287.	Rugged Absaroka Mountains and Beartooth Plateau, Wind River Range, with perpetual snow; Gannett Peak, 13,785 feet, highest point in Wyoming; largest glaciers in Rocky Mountains; hundreds of lakes. North and South Absaroka, Popo Agie, Glacier, and Stratified Wilderness Areas.	Fishing; mountain sheep, elk, moose, deer, antelope, black, grizzly bear, and game-bird hunting. Saddle and pack trips. Scenic drives: Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway, Sunlight Basin Road, Cody-Yellowstone Road, Togwotee Pass Road.	34 public camp and picnic grounds, 3 winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Cody, Lander, and Dubois, Wyo.; Red Lodge and Cooke City, Mont.
Teton, Jackson. U S 89, 187, 287; State 22.	Unspoiled scenic back country famous for big-game herds. Gros Ventre Slide; Gros Ventre, Teton, and Wind River Ranges: Continental Divide. Teton Wilderness Area; famous Jackson Hole country.	Stream, lake fishing; big-game hunting: moose, elk, deer, mountain sheep, grizzly bear. Scenic drives: Hoback Canyon, Snake River Canyon, Wind River Highway. Winter sports.	7 public camp and picnic areas, warm swimming pool, winter sports area. Resorts, dude ranches, cabins.

FILMS AVAILABLE

REALM OF THE WILD. (Color; released 1945. 27 minutes.)

One-third of all our big-game animals and myriad smaller animals and birds claim the National Forests as their home. This picture shows many of them in their natural haunts. It also shows that the area of land and its capacity to produce food for wildlife are both limited. For this reason wildlife populations must also be limited—kept in proportion to the land's productive capacity.

SNOW RANGER. (Color; also b/w; released 1951. 15 minutes.)

National Forest ski areas furnish low cost, wholesome winter recreational opportunities for the expert and the beginner. This film shows how the Snow Ranger, official representative of the Forest Service, works tirelessly in cooperation with the National Ski Patrol for the enjoyment and safety of thousands of winter sports enthusiasts. It portrays facilities available on some of the most popular

ski areas in the United States, a brief session with a skiing class, and how skiers are safeguarded from their own errors. TV.

WOODLAND MANNERS. (Color; also b/w; released 1952. 19 minutes.)

Millions of people visit the National Forests each year—for recreation, sport, rest, and relaxation. The recreation areas on these forests are of inestimable value, but they must be kept sanitary, attractive, and serviceable to remain that way. This picture shows that it is up to everyone who visits the National Forests to observe the necessary sanitary measures, to be careful with fire, to use just plain good American manners, and to leave his picnic spot in as good or better condition than he found it. Only by so doing can we continue to enjoy the swimming, hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, picnicking, and the unsurpassed beauty to be found on our National Forests. TV.

For information on how these films may be obtained contact your County Agent or the nearest Land Grant College.

F-383722

***Back Cover.*—Follow the open road; portals of national forests are ever open to visitors.—Carson National Forest, N. Mex.**

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—Price 30 cents

Where Away?
TAKE THE NEAREST ROAD TO THE NATIONAL FORESTS FOR PERFECT RECREATION . . . THEY ARE OPEN TO EVERYONE. THEY ARE YOURS TO ENJOY.