



1914-25 Timber Inventory in the East Cascades of Central Oregon

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THE INVASION OF CENTRAL OREGON BY THE HILL AND HARRIMAN LINES

Opening Up of the Great Pine Belt of Crook and Klamath Counties—Development Will Follow the Railroads—Active Milling Operations Three Years Hence.

Ranking high among the resources of Central Oregon is the pine timber belt, declared by competent authority to comprise the greatest body of standing pine timber now existing in America.

The principal portion of the timber area of Central Oregon lies on the east slope of the Blue Mountains and is approximately 100 miles wide and 200 miles long. Beginning at the Springs Indian reservation, which is as the northern boundary of Upper Oregon, the timber belt extends southward of the Cascades toward the southern part of the state, spreading out into a fan shape with the apex to the north and terminating in California.

In addition to this, there is a large tract in the foothills of the Blue Mountains in the eastern part of Crook, the southern part of Wheeler and Grant and the northern part of Harney counties.

Since the most recent maps of the Government has released the forest reserves of Oregon.

What was formerly the Blue Mountain reserve has been divided into the Malheur, the Wheeler and Whitman reserves. The Malheur is the northern portion of the old Blue Mountain reserve, and that part of Central Oregon soon to be opened to the benefits of new railroad development.

What was formerly the Fremont reserve has been cut in two and the northern portion has been named the Deschutes reserve, and the southern portion is now the Fremont reserve, which has been added the Goose Lake reserve.

The great Cascade reserve, occupying the western part of the Cascade range, is now segregated into three reserves, the Oregon National Forest to the west, then following southerly the Cascade National Forest, the Umpqua reserve and Crater reserve.

The Government estimates on the amount of standing timber in the several reserves that

Carpenter, Hixon Lumber Co., S. S. Johnson, and the Gilchrists. In the Blue Mountains, the timber extends farther to the eastward than 100 feet of timber.

\$13.00 for everything below No. 1 shop. They are located as also box factory, a mile north of this town on Upper Lake.

Utter & Burns of Anna Creek, near Crater Lake park will cut 2 million pine this year. Have contracted shop and better to Thomas Hampton for Eastern shipment, by boat to Terminal City, the Southern Pacific Upper Klamath Lake siding.

J. J. Whitcomb, whose mill is on Anna Creek, in twp. 38 S of R 6 E, will cut 1 million pine and one million feet of timber from



Photo #5. Slip-tongue big wheels of the Modoc on the Spring Creek logging unit in 1919 or 1920. The lower part of the Cascade range is Sitka spruce, cedar, while in the higher parts of the Cascade range other species of fir and cedar

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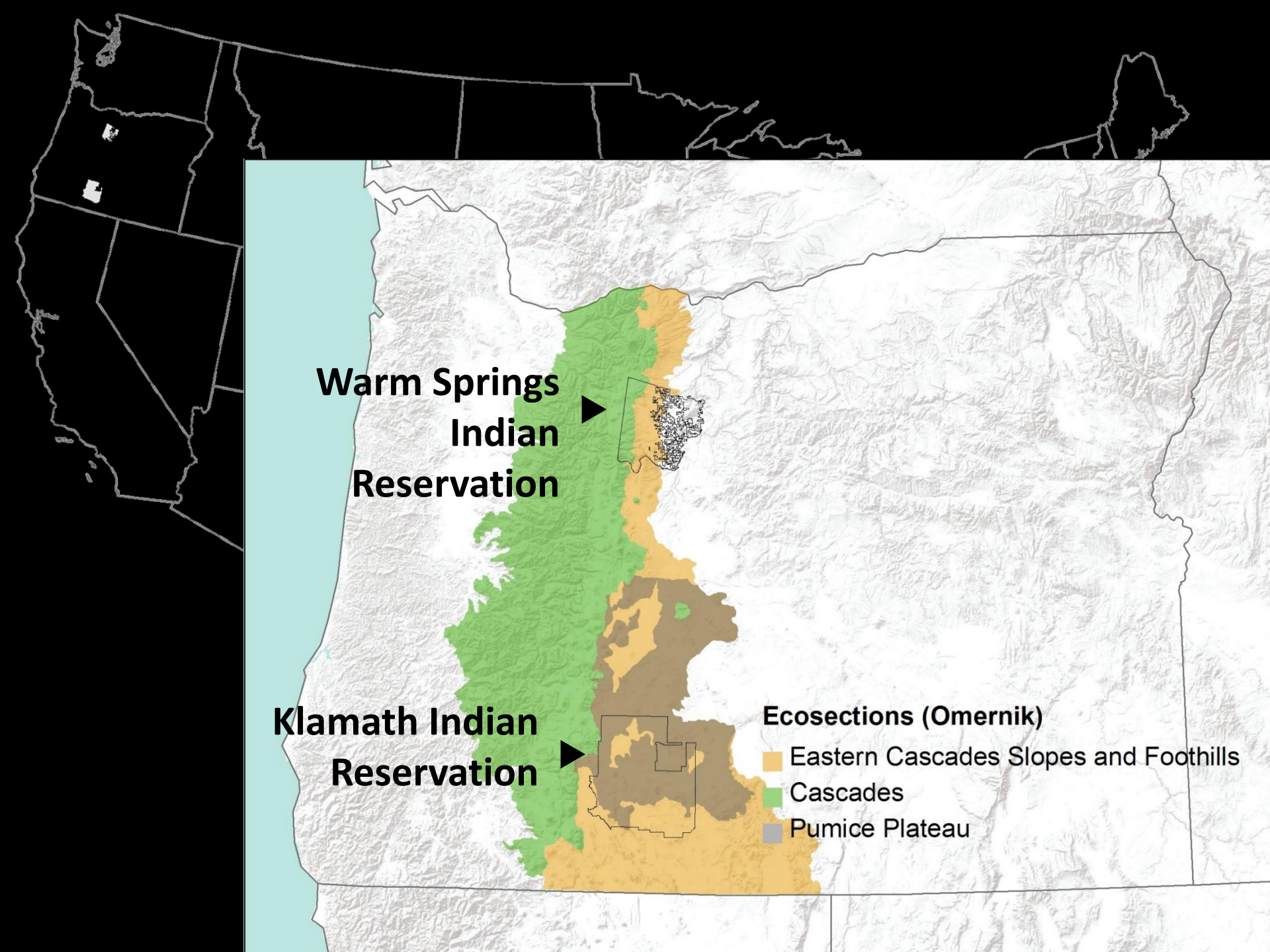
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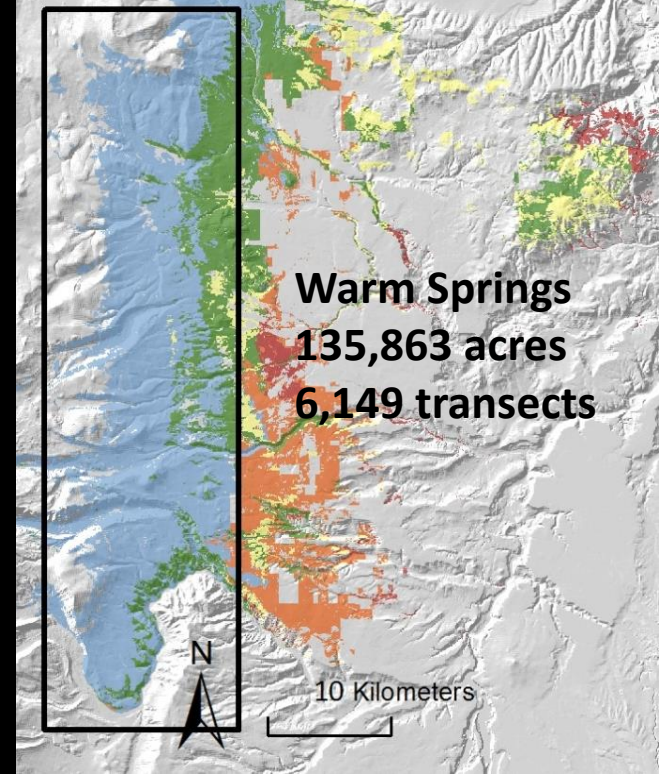
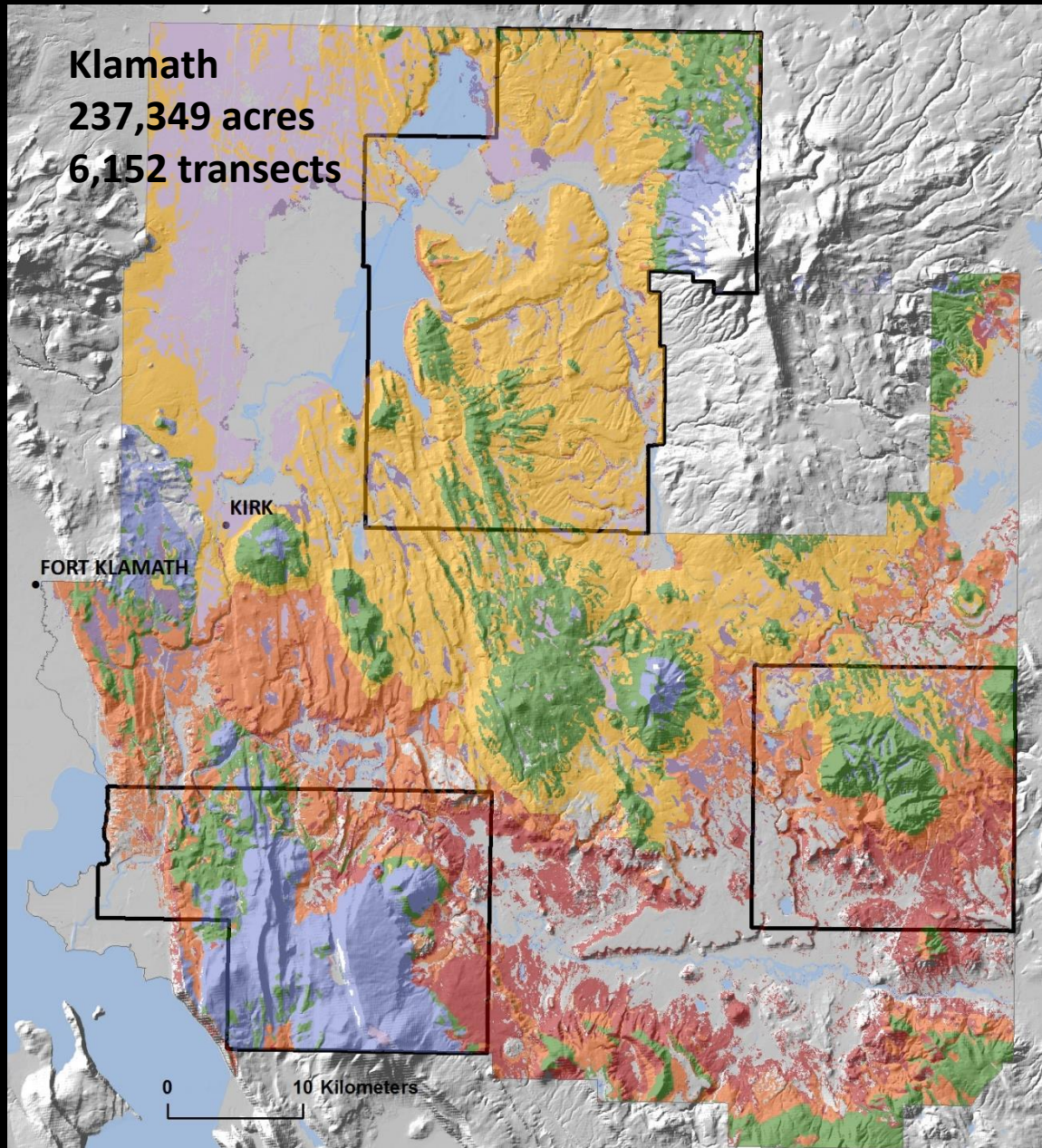


**Warm Springs
Indian
Reservation**

**Klamath Indian
Reservation**

Ecoregions (Omernik)

- Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills
- Cascades
- Pumice Plateau



Potential Veg Type (ILAP)

- Lodgepole pine - Dry
- Lodgepole pine - Wet
- Mixed Conifer - Dry
- Mixed Conifer - Dry (Pumice soils)
- Mixed Conifer - Moist
- Ponderosa pine - Dry, with juniper
- Ponderosa pine - Lodgepole pine
- Ponderosa pine - Xeric
- Oregon white oak - Ponderosa pine

Methods: timber inventory

- Conifers > 6 inch dbh
- Species
- Diameter class
 - 6–16 inch dbh
 - > 16 inch dbh in 2-inch increments
- Transect location references PLSS
 - Township, range, section, quarter-quarter section
- Site conditions

T. L. R. 10 Sec. 27 Descr. NE-NE B 153/5-5
 Cruiser T.R.L. Compassman M.R.E.
 Allottee _____ No. _____ Date 11/7/1924
 Length 20 Chs. Area 20 A. Strips 3 Width 3 Chs.

Net Vol.	176	92														
% Defect	2.4	12.4														
Vol. Talled	25120	31366					550									
Estimate	30 %	30 %														
DBH	Y. Pine 16' Logs			Do. Fir 16' Logs			W. Fir 32' Inc. Cedar 16'									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
6"	D 8-50			10-35			6-12									
to Av.	L 25			25			25									
16																
8																
20																
2																
4																
6																
8																
30																
2																
4																
6																
8																
40																
2																
4																
6																
8																
50																
2																
4																

Trees Dead	Over 16ft.				
Trees Beetle	Dia. Logs				
Total Vol. for forty	247 M	163 M	M	2 M	M

WARMSPRINGS CRUISE
 U.S.I.S. FORESTRY F.M.W. 1922

TIMBER

Immature Mature Decadent Good Fair Poor Dense
 Grouped Scattering Even Uneven Thrifty Weak
 Smooth Rough Limby

DAMAGE: Catface % Spike Top % Lightning % Fire %

GRADE

YELLOW PINE DOUGLAS FIR INCENSE CEDAR
 Select % No. 1 % No. 1 %
 Shop % No. 2 % No. 2 %
 Box % No. 3 % No. 3 %

FOREST CONDITIONS

REPRO- Good
 DUCTION Fair
 Poor
 None

SPECIES Yellow Pine %
 Douglas Fir %
 White Fir %
 Incense Cedar %

UNDER- Dense
 GROWTH Medium
 Scattering
 Open

SPECIES Snow Brush Sage
 Chinquapin Willow
 Manzanita Cherry
 Greasewood *brush*

LOGGING Good
 CONDITIONS Fair
 Poor

SURFACE Steep Rock
 Broken Rimrock
 Rolling Scab Rock
 Flat Slope 12.1°
 Water Aspect

SOIL

Clay Acres
 Loam Acres
 Cinder Acres
 Sandy Acres
 Gravel Acres
 Shot Acres
 Rocky Acres
 Scab Flat Acres
 Irrigable Acres

Deep
 Medium
 Shallow

CLASS 1st. Rate Acres
 2d. Rate Acres
 3d. Rate Acres

KIND Dry
 Moist
 Wet

GROUND Needles
 COVER Humus
 Bare

GRAZING Good
 Fair
 Poor
 None

SPECIES Bunch Grass
 Pine Grass
 Wheat Grass

ADAPTED TO Agriculture Acres
 Grazing Acres
 Forest Growth Acres

Description of Tract Warm Springs
 Present Use Forest Growth

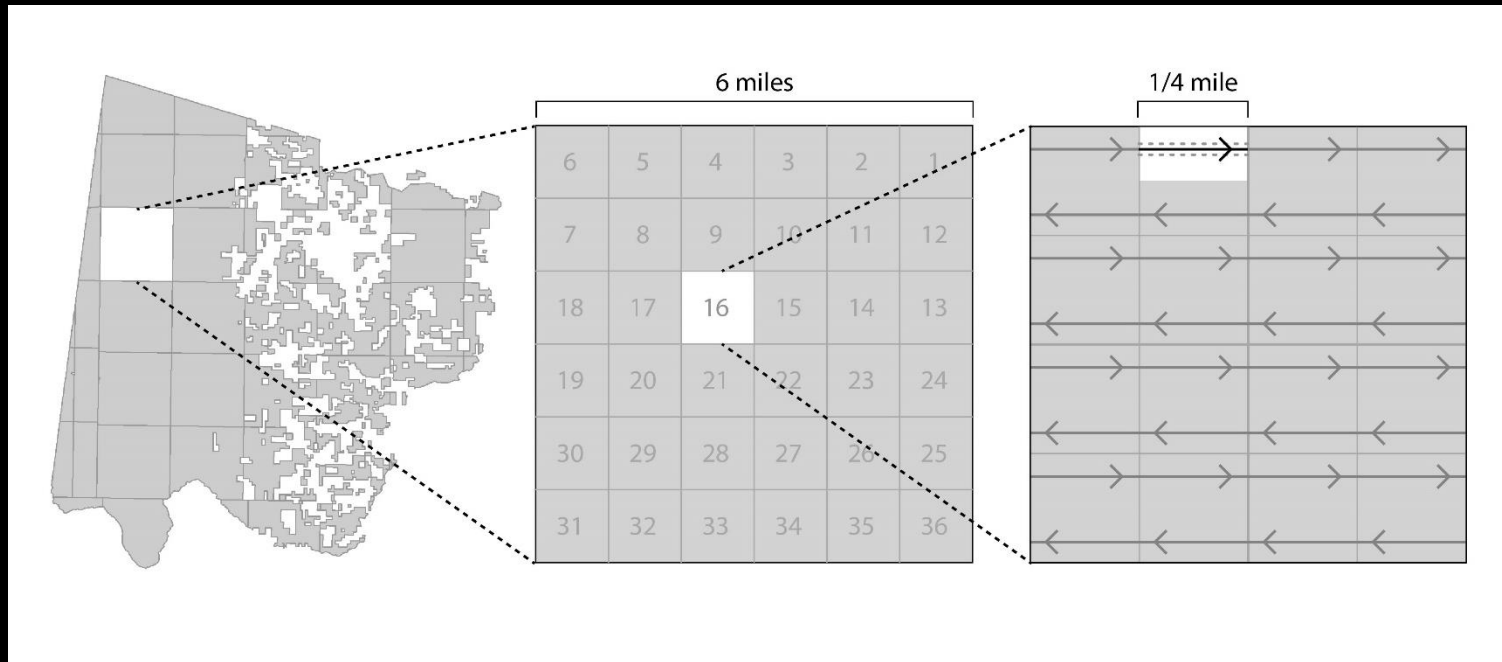
APPRAISAL

LAND, Clear Acres at \$ per Acre
 LAND, Timber Acres at \$ per Acre
 LAND, Acres at \$ per Acre

IMPROVE- Kind
 MENTS Total Value \$

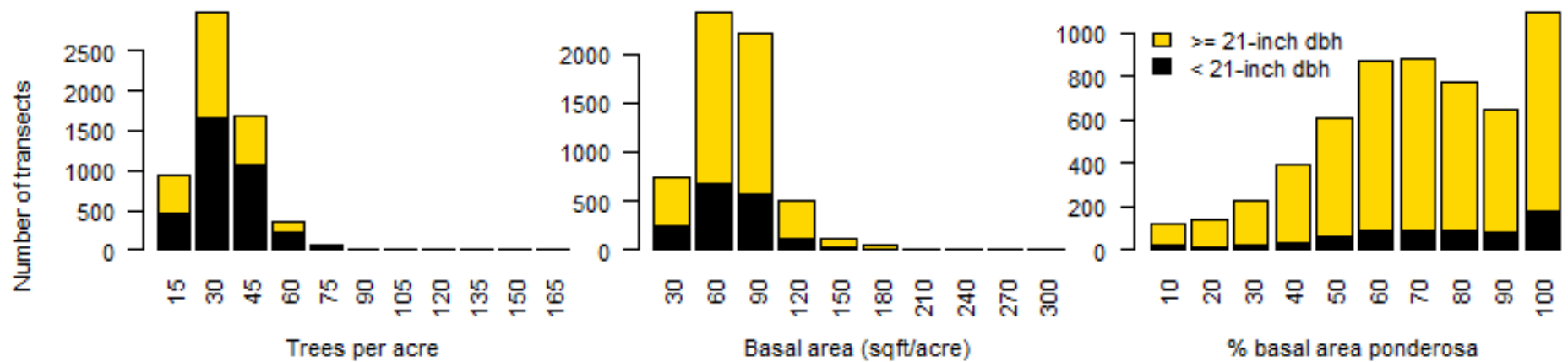
TIMBER: per M. Y. Pine \$ Doug. Fir \$ White Fir \$ Incense Cedar \$

Methods: 1920–25

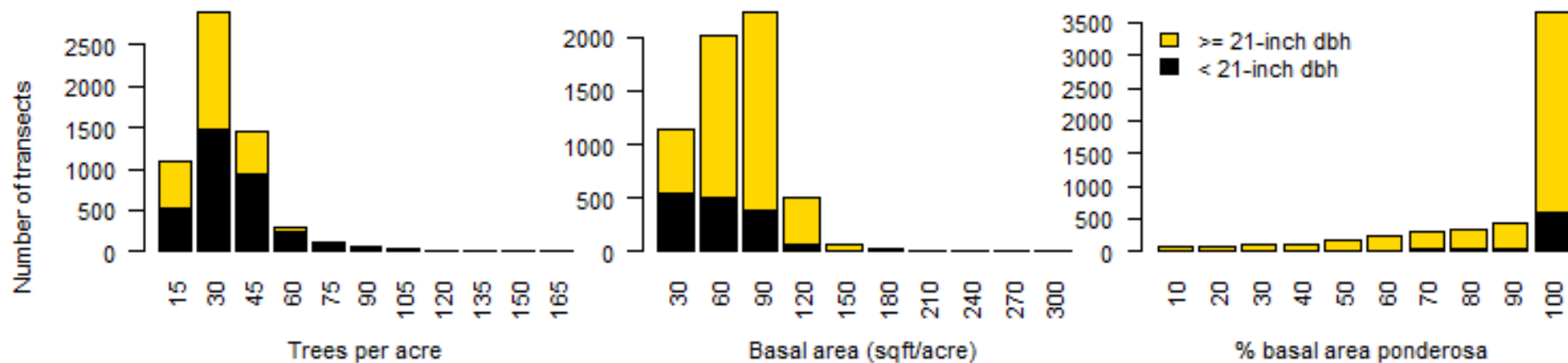


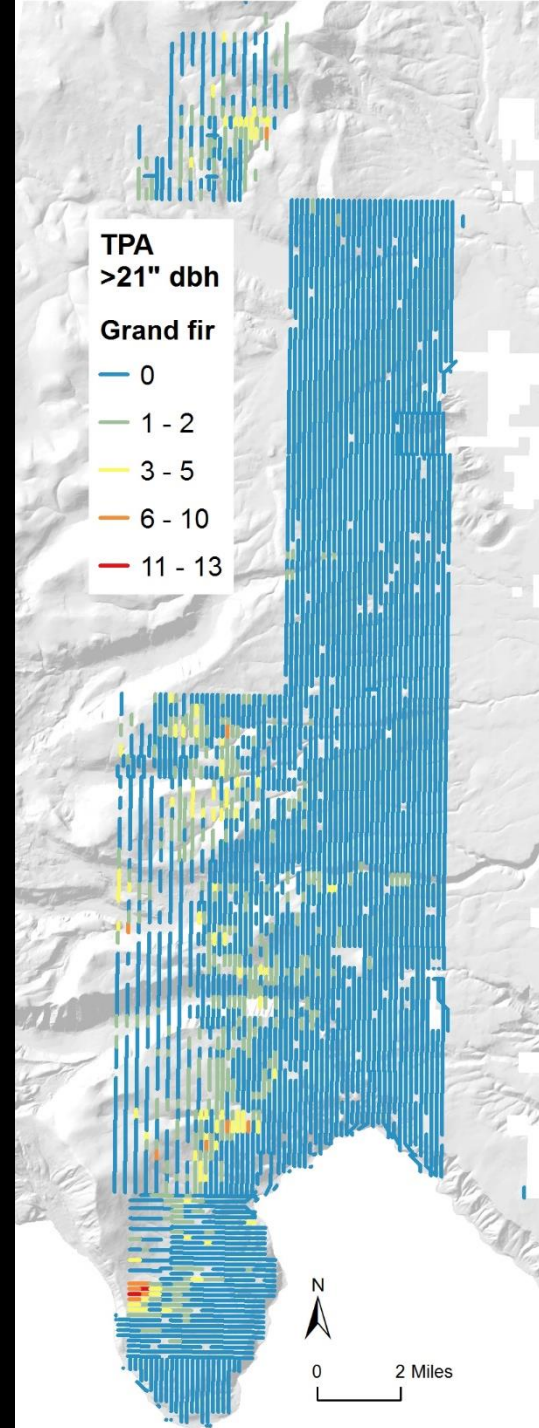
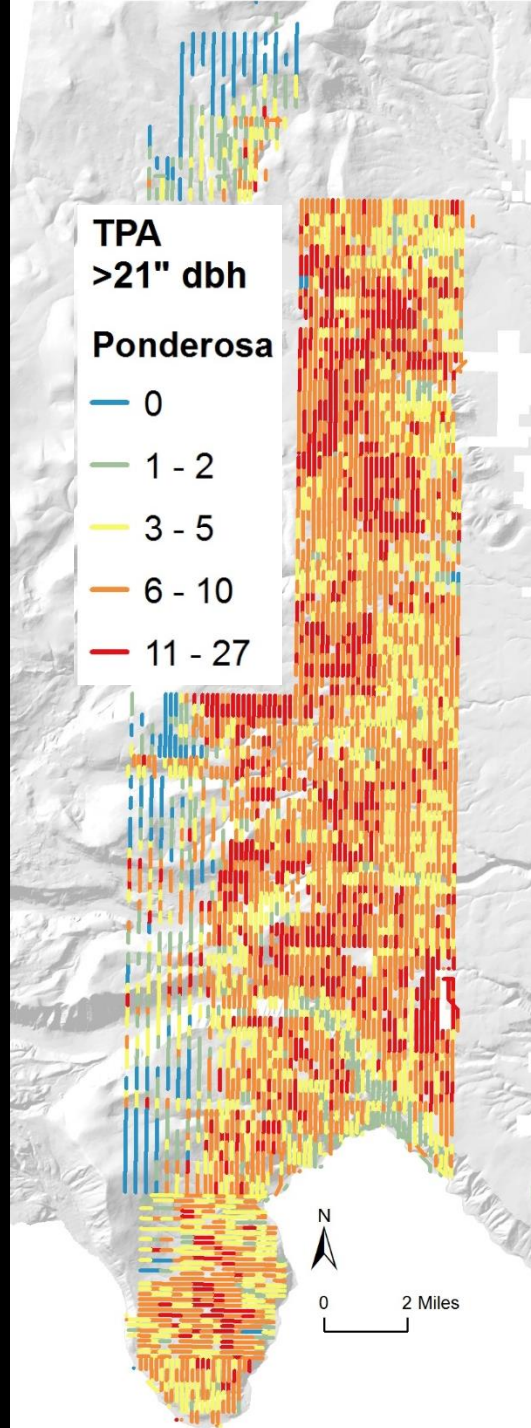
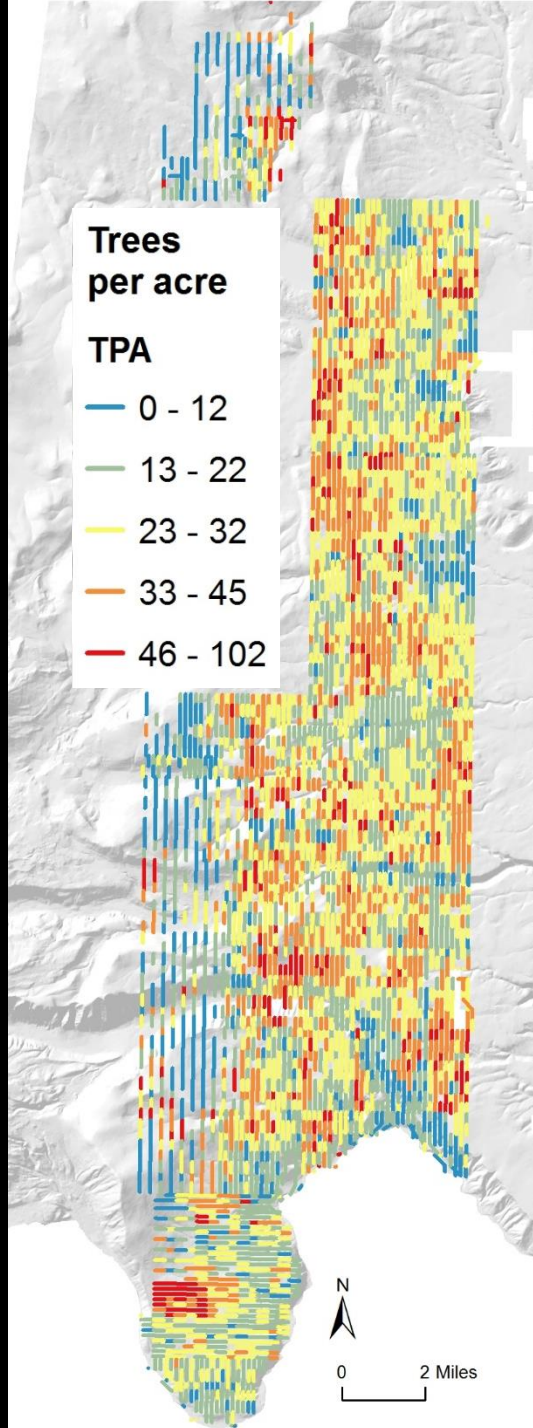
- Referenced surveyed points in BLM PLSS
- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long by 2 chains (132 ft) wide
- 20% cruise = one 4-acre transect per 20-acre area

Warm Springs, n=6149



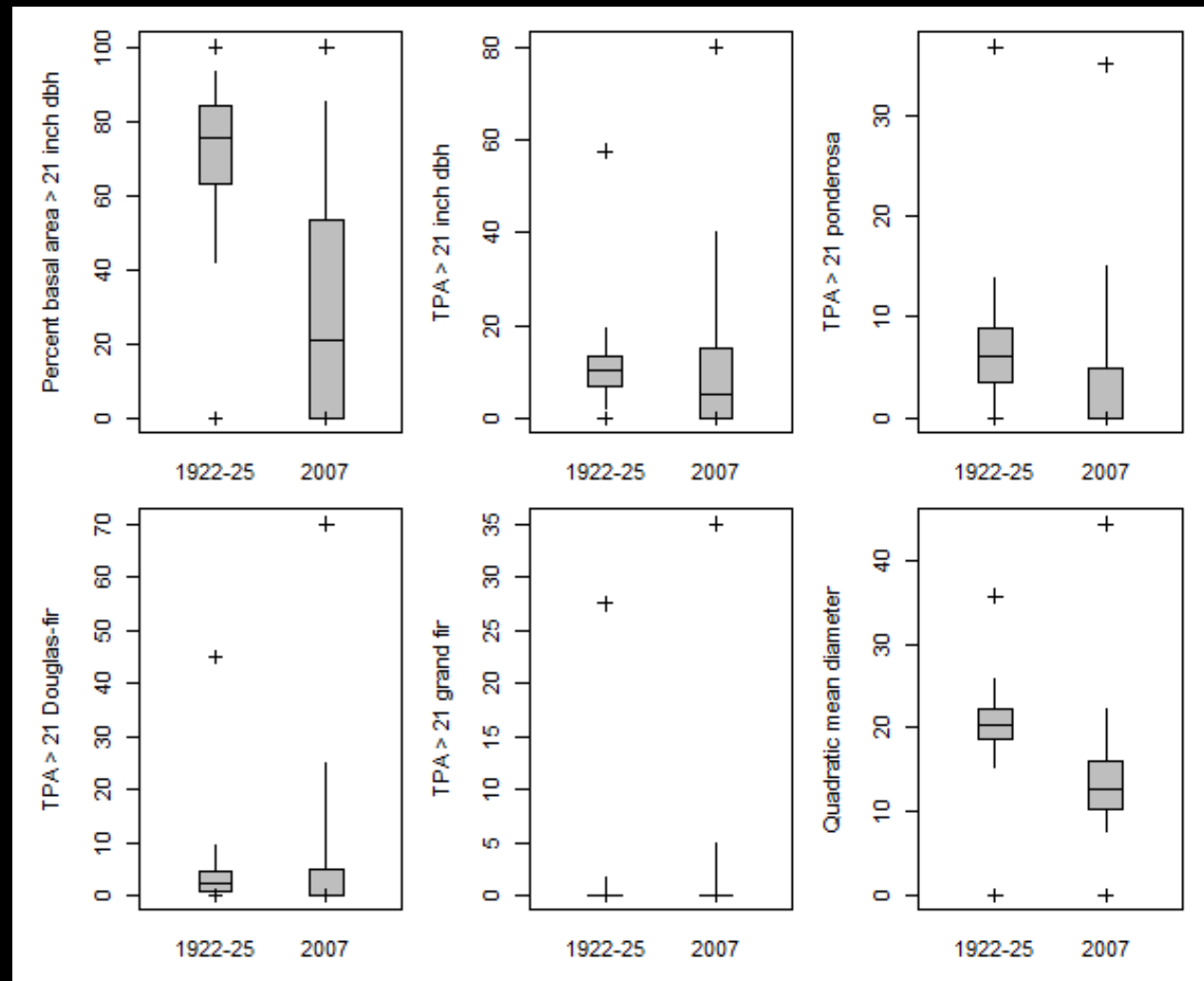
Klamath, n=6152





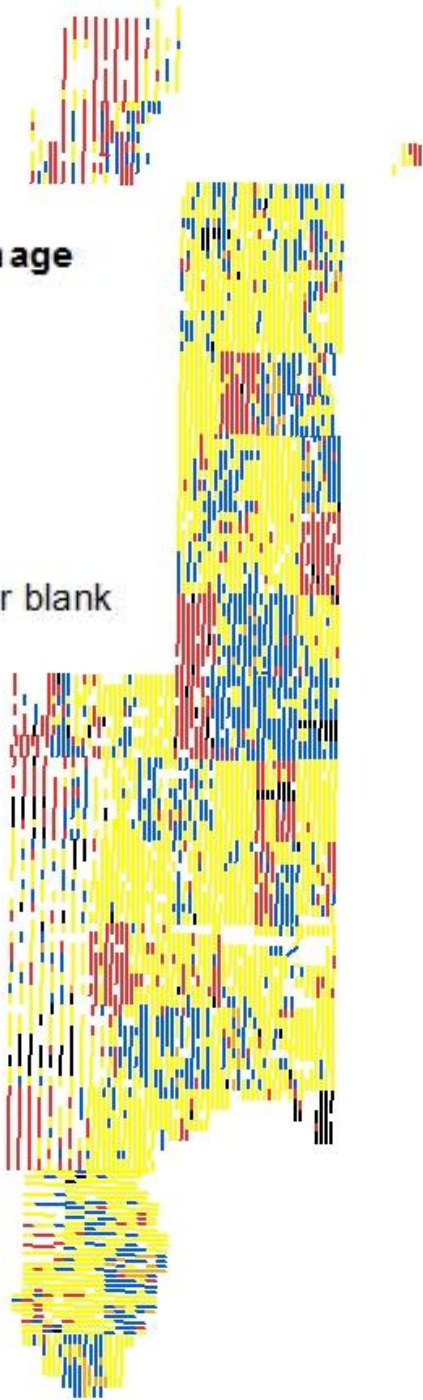
Trees > 21 inch dbh

- 1922-25
92% area
inventoried
> 50% of
basal area
- 2007: 29%



% catface damage

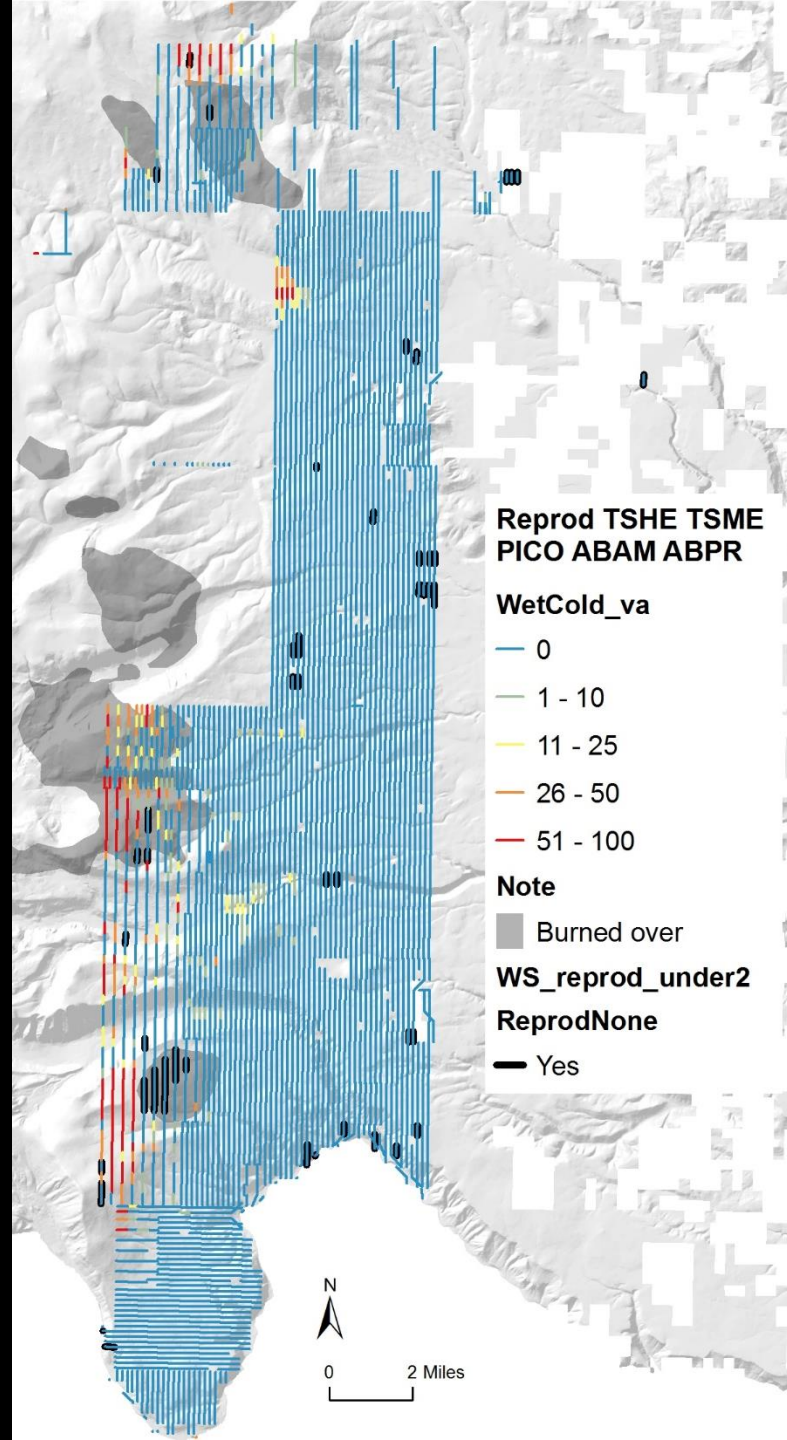
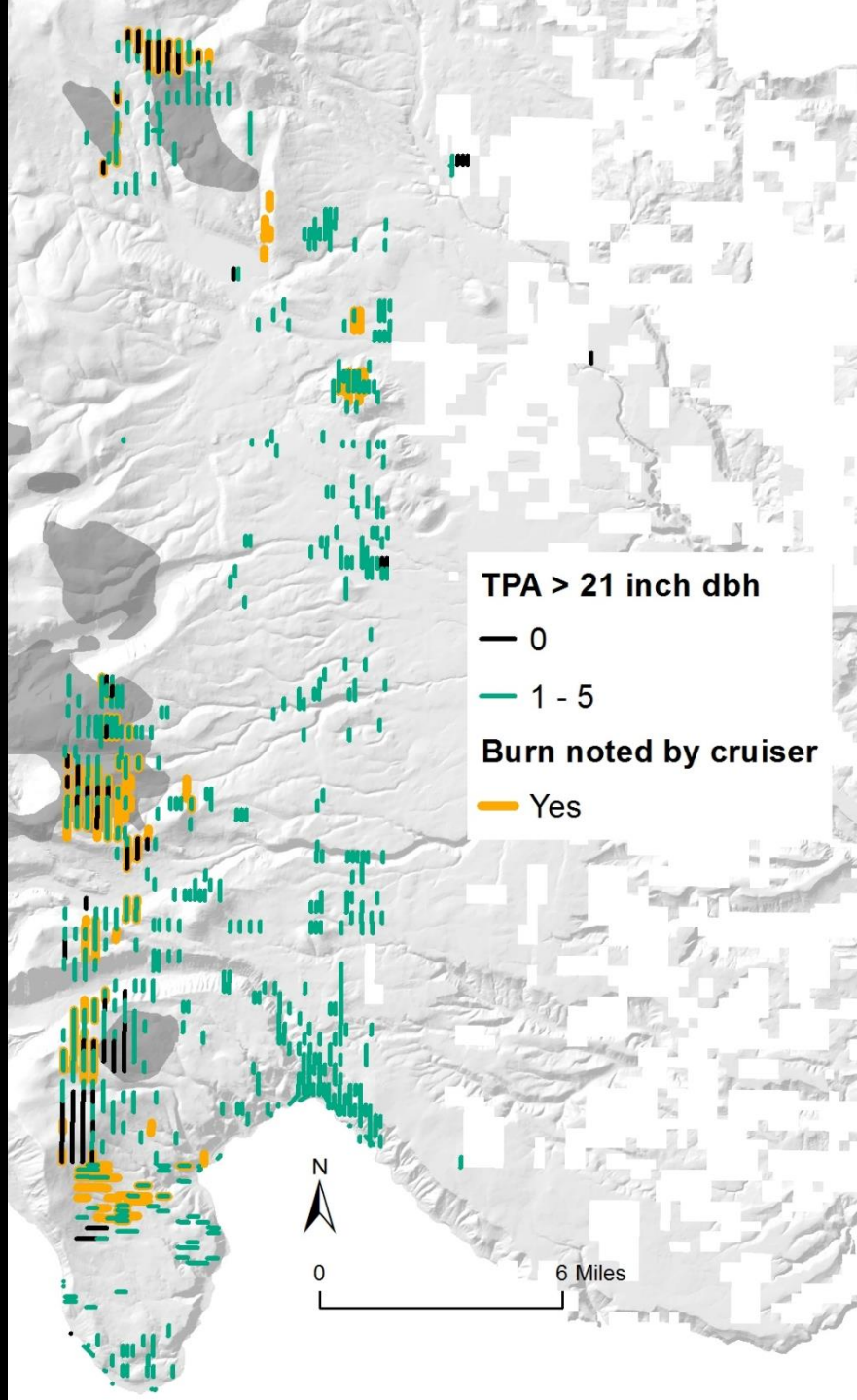
- 0
- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 20
- chk mark or blank

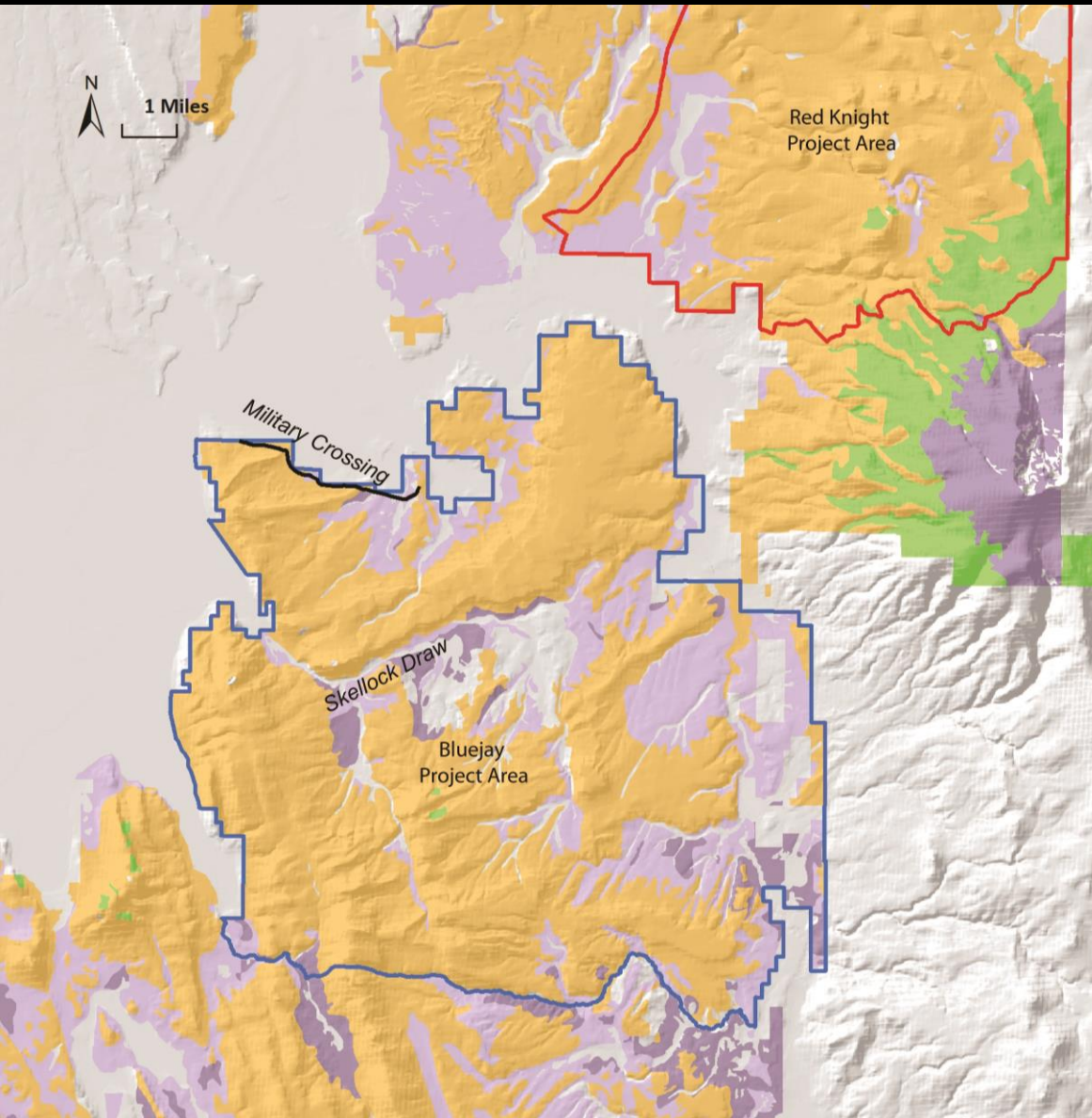


% Damage Fire

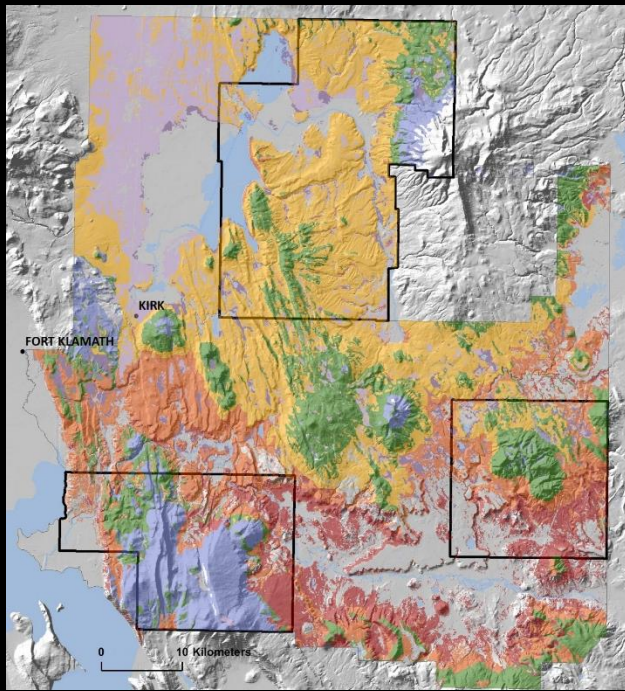
- 0
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 50
- 51 - 100
- check mark or blank





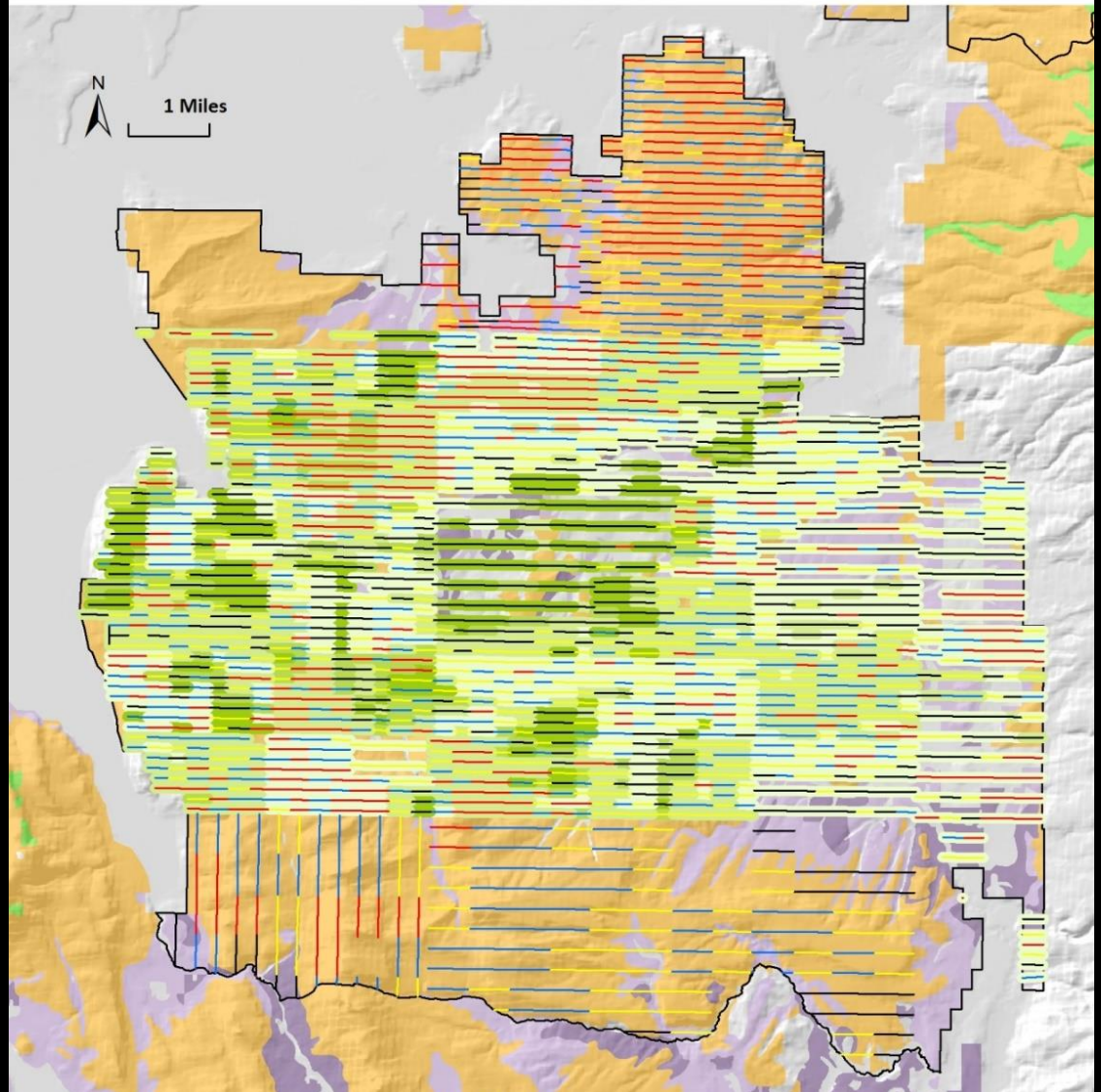
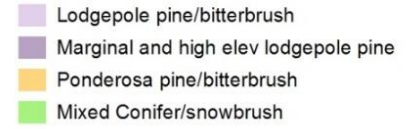


“The last great fire, or series of fires, covered over 200,000 acres during the summer of 1918, when most able-bodied men were away at war and funds for fire suppression were lacking.... Little is known of the 1918 fire ... in the vicinity of Skellock Draw and Military Crossing. There it crowned in patches of ponderosa pine. Extensive pole stands of this species there date back to the 1918 fire.” (Weaver 1961)



Bluejay 2/12/2013

Hopkins-Volland



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Questions?



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