YEAR ROUND RECREATION ON SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FORESTS.

by

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FOREWORD

It is with a sincere desire to inform those who do not know, and to remind those who do know of the great importance which recreation plays in the management of the four southern California National Forests, that the writer has prepared this thesis.

It is intended that this paper should paint a picture of recreation. One that will show as many views as possible, for example, the past, present and future development of recreational areas. It will show what the recreational forester needs for training, how he is regarded by the forestry profession, and his future. It will place recreation in the correct position relative to other uses of the National Forests and of the public.

It will portray the way that the motto of the Forest Service, "The greatest good to the greatest number in the long run", is being carried out. Lastly, it is to be a picture that is easily understood by everyone.
INTRODUCTION

In some localities recreation was once frowned upon as an instrument of the devil. In others, it was tolerated as a luxury of the idle rich. Today, it is universally recognized as a necessity that contributes to the health, happiness, and welfare of individuals, communities, and nations.

Forests play a vital part in meeting today's recreational needs. They provide rest and relaxation; return rich dividends in physical health and spiritual and mental well-being; so recreate body and mind that we may tackle, with renewed vigor, our everyday, bread-and-butter tasks. It is through recreation that forests make an important economic contribution, for according to the best available figures, expenditures for forest recreation in the United States now reach a total of some $1,750,000,000. annually.

"The National Forests afford an example of the enormous growth forest recreation has made in the last two decades. In 1917, the number of people who visited or passed through them was three million. This jumped, in 1934, to 38 million. Many of these 38 million were travelers who made little or no stop; it is true. But more than 13 million deliberately sought-and found—real recreation." (1)

Despite this remarkable increase in numbers of visitors, the National Forests are today new frontiers
for out-of-door recreation in America. For there were 154 of them in 1935 - (there are now 160 with an area of some 200 million acres). They are located in 42 states, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Within their boundaries are some 170 million acres of federally-owned land. They include part of every forested region and every mountain range in the United States. Their accessibility varies, as does their size, cover, and elevation.

The southern California national forests comprise a very small part of the total area, only about 4 million acres, but in 1931 they had some 12,120,385 visitors, of which about 9,427,960 were transient motorists, leaving 2,697,777 that actually came for and found recreation. In 1938, there were about 4,451,000 people that found recreation on about 4 million acres of land. This thesis will concern itself with the real and relative values of recreation on these relatively few acres of national forests; it will attempt to show how these values are being used to their utmost.

If a line were drawn from Monterey down through Bakersfield to Blythe near the Arizona border, it could be safely stated that about two million people live on the coastal wedge created by that line, a good share of them in Los Angeles and San Diego. Within a hundred-mile radius outside of this wedge live two and a half million more people. The significant thing is that these
Californians have found by and for themselves the solution to a vital problem of these times: mental and physical relaxation, profitable use of a part, at least, of their leisure.

Within this wedge will be found four National Forests, the Los Padres (formerly the Santa Barbara), the Angeles, the San Bernardino, and the Cleveland, comprising by far the major part of the forest land in this part of California. They may not be noteworthy in comparison with some of our 156 other National Forests for their spectacular features, or their superlative wonders. There is, in truth, a notable lack of two properties - large streams of water and continuous density of forest - commonly considered essential to the recreational popularity of any National Forest.

Although the country within these four Forests varies in altitude from absolute desert terrain to 11,000-foot heights, and contains some unusual and inspirational scenery, a large part of it is chaparral or brushland - not usually considered the most beautiful type of forest. Again, while the major service of these Forests is as watershed protectors and an important sources of water supply for almost this entire section of the State, nevertheless, they do not contain a sufficient number of running streams, large or small to warrant fishing to be listed near the top among major recreational activities.
The beautiful site of the Mt. Wilson observatory on the Angeles National Forest is visited annually by thousands.
Even in the matter of merchantable of fine stretches of "scenic" timber these Forests as a whole are not notable. What timber there is is chiefly of value for its watershed protection and the shade it offers to visitors on the highways and around the public camp grounds maintained by the United States Forest Service.

One would wonder why these four forests have attracted such large numbers of Californians. An answer to this may be found in the pages to follow.

We know that the National Forests all operate under a policy set up by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1905 which says, in part,

"In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds, the dominant industry will be considered first, but with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible; sudden changes in industrial conditions will be avoided by gradual adjustment after due notice, and where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run."

The very essence of that policy provides for problems that will arise that will be peculiar to a particular region. The southern California National Forests have their own problem in meeting an excessive recreational demand and coordinating it with a very important watershed protection demand. Perhaps it would be interesting to note the past, present, and possible future policies of these four Forests.
In 1932 Marie Heisley (2) writes,

"that the United States Forest has established over 1000 campgrounds in the National forests of California and is spending about $20,000 annually in maintaining existing and opening up new ones. The United States Forest Service has an important problem involved in the coordination of recreational use with other uses of the National Forests. Timber supplies, watershed values, wild life, and range for livestock are National Forest resources which must be protected and developed along with recreational opportunity. There must be systematic and scientific classification of lands within the forests to the end that each area may be devoted to its highest use or uses in the public interest."

Going back still further we note that recreation takes a back seat. When Harlean James (3) gives his views in 1926.

"One of the most important incidental uses of the National Forest is that of recreation. In the National Park recreation must always be subordinated to the preservation and protection of the scenic assets and wild life. This may result in closer supervision of visitors and more complete regulation than will be necessary in the National Forest. 'Recreation,' declares Colonel Greeley in his 1925 annual report, 'under proper and correct safeguards and supervision, is wholly compatible with timber production and watershed protection, and may be properly planned for in systematic forest management.' As the years go on the boundaries between the National Forests and National Parks will become adjusted along lines that tend themselves to convenient administration and which, in the last analysis, will result in the assignment of appropriate areas to each service."

In the days before the World War recreation was not thought of as a forest use, let alone as a major use. In the short time after the War and up until 1931 recreation as a major forest use jumped by leaps and bounds.
Kenneth O. Maughan (4) states,

"The survey of the National Forests as shown in our questionnaire indicates that 52 supervisors rank timber production (at the present time) the most important use; that 31 rank watershed protection as of the greatest importance, while 4 supervisors rank recreation as the most important major use of these forests. When we realize that it has only been during the last few years that the Forest Service has paid much attention to this new use, it is outstanding to know that it actually placed first in four cases. Twenty-six supervisors classed recreation as being second in importance, 43 placed it third, and 63 placed it fourth, or last. In spite of the fact that recreation is the last major use to be recognized, it is clear from these figures that the public is rapidly pushing it to the front."

In the above listing the supervisors of the four southern California forests listed watershed protection as first; the Angeles, Cleveland, and San Bernardino listed recreation as second; and the Los Padres listed it as third; the Angeles, and Cleveland listed grazing receipts third while the Los Padres listed recreation as second and the San Bernardino listed grazing as fourth; the San Bernardino listed timber receipts as third while the Angeles, Cleveland, and Los Padres have no timber receipts worth mentioning.

These four forests have many things in common; briefly, they all have a cover of inflammable chapparral, they are watersheds for important towns and farming areas, they are all easily accessible, all near — — — — — —
large centers of population, and they are in a semiarid climate that is conducive to hot weather. This hot weather makes these forests refuges for thousands of people during its duration, so it can be seen that the primary factors facing these that determine policies for the individual forests are watershed protection and recreation.

At this point it might be interesting to note a very brief summary of the histories of these four Forests. Starting in the north is the Monterey Division of the Los Padres National Forest. It formerly consisted of three parts, Monterey, Pinnacles, and San Benito, proclaimed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906-7. The Pinnacles and San Benito areas were later eliminated, and the Monterey made a part of the Santa Barbara National Forest in 1919. The name of the forest was changed from Santa Barbara to Los Padres on December 3, 1936. For further information a map folder is enclosed that will show the location with respect to the state, in addition to giving camp grounds and a good historic background.

Aside from the pleasing contrasts of mountains and ocean, there are no singularly outstanding scenic or geological attractions in the Monterey Division. This is the only National Forest in California to have a coastline. However, there are hundreds of beauty spots
with tumbling streams and parklike flats which offer ideal camping spots. Camera enthusiasts will find many interesting subjects. Recreationists can enjoy rest and relaxation in quiet and secluded spots far removed from the beaten paths. Small camps are ideally located and provide simple conveniences for those who prefer to rough it.

On the Monterey division there are nearly 100 public camping places where the Forest Service has provided facilities for the convenience of visitors. Of these, about ten camps are highly improved and accessible by automobile.

Campground improvements are so located as to reduce fire hazards to the minimum. The sanitation requirements of camps are strictly enforced to safeguard the water supply of dependent communities.

The main part of the Los Padres National Forest lies to the south and east. This was created and developed because of the necessity for better protection and control of natural resources. Alterations and additions have been the result of ever-changing conditions as population has increased in nearby communities. The original forest was composed of several isolated areas, Pine Mountain, Zaca Lakes, and Santa Ynez, reserved by President McKinley in 1898-99; Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo reserved by President Theodore Roosevelt in
1903 and 1906 respectively. These reserves were combined and named Santa Barbara National Forest on June 26, 1908. On December 3, 1936, at the request of interested authorities and civic organizations, the name was changed to Los Padres National Forest. The original purpose for which these reserves were created; namely, watershed protection, is still their primary function, and with the growth of population and agricultural development the foresight of the man who created this protection forest is increasingly apparent.

On the Los Padres Forest the present recreation and outdoor activities are in part, an outgrowth of the early-day roundups, fiestas, and gatherings at the larger ranches where riding, roping, and barbecues were so popular in the days of the Spanish settlers. Until very recent times, demands for outdoor activities were served by barbecue pits and picnic tables near old ranch headquarters. At first these were available only to the ranch owners' families and friends, but later were opened to use by organization and family groups.

The demand for outdoor recreation is increasing and the Forest Service is constantly making improvements to keep up with the ever-growing needs of the visiting public. At the present time, an entire forest includes about 354 improved public camps, of which 287 are isolated trail camps, accessible only to the hiker and packer; the balance being family-type
Typical of this perfect vacationland are the mountains of the Los Padres National Forest. This view is from Santa Barbara.

 Photograph by J. Walter Collinge

AMERICAN FORESTS
camps and picnic grounds which may be reached by automobile. The improvement on recreational camps may be summarized into two classes; those approachable by automobile, in which there tables, benches, toilets, barbecue pits, and stoves, and in some places parking for trailers, etc.; and the other type known as the back country camps which are accessible only by horseback or on foot. The latter ones are quite primitive regarding camping and consist usually of a stove and table and some toilet facilities.

"The majority of people who visit this Forest follow the broad definition of the two types of camping outlines above; in other words, the group that seldom leave the automobile roads are quite happy to remain in fairly large public camps where they may visit with adjoining campers and there is no danger of the children getting lost, etc.; the other type enjoy distinctly primitive conditions and prefer to get far away from any signs of civilizations and enjoy camping by them selves. It is to this class of individual, perhaps, that the Los Padres National Forest offers the greatest inducements.

It is our policy to develop only those areas extensively which are already accessible by automobile and which by virtue of topography, climate, water, etc. lend themselves readily to that type of development." (5)

Traveling southward and eastward the Angeles National Forest is next to come under consideration. Its history is a drama of the beginning of the United States Forest Service; it includes a slice of the history of the old west, and the early settlement of the State of California.
"The first reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve, was created by Presidential proclamation signed by Benjamin Harrison on September 16, 1891. The San Gabriel Timberland Reserve, which is now in part, the Angeles National Forest, was proclaimed by President Harrison on December 20, 1892, the first forest reserve to be created in California and the second in the United States. It contained 555,520 acres and covered the San Gabriel Mountains from the mouth of Pacoima Canyon on the west to the Cajon Pass on the east. (See map) The south boundary of the reserve was located in the approximate foothill line where it is today, but the north boundary extended further north into the edge of the Mojave Desert. Many changes have been made in the boundaries, both in the additions and eliminations since the first proclamation was signed." (6)

On March 1, 1907 the name "forest reserves" was changed to "national forests" to indicate that the forests and their resources were not reserved, but were for the present as well as for future use.

"The San Bernardino National Forest joined the San Gabriel National Forest on the east in Cajon Canyon and embraced all the San Bernardino Mountains from Cajon Pass to the Whitewater River. On July 1, 1908, these two national forests were consolidated by Presidential proclamation signed by Theodore Roosevelt and the area named the Angeles National Forest. What is now the Saugus District of the Angeles, that is all the present territory between the Santa Clara Divide and Piru Canyon, was formerly a part of the Pine Mountain-Zaca Lake Timberland Reserve. Later the name was changed to the Santa Barbara National Forest.

This area was added to and made a part of the Angeles Forest on September 30, 1925. At the same time and by the same proclamation the San Bernardino mountain area was taken away from the Angeles and with the San Jacinto Mountain areas was again made the San Bernardino National Forest. The San Jacinto Mountains were formerly in the San Jacinto Forest Reserve; later made a part of the Cleveland National Forest until 1925." (6)

Prior to 1914 and due to the wide separation of
that small band of men comprising the early Ranger force, camping and picnicking went on throughout the Forest at most any point chosen by the individual. It was almost impossible to regulate or contact all of the recreationists who "motored" to the mountain country in the family buckboard, or to the chosen few who donned goggles and duster and gritted out over narrow, rock-strewn roads to their favorite camp spot via the old 1908 chain drive special. However, as automobiles and roads improved, it soon became evident that some sort of regulation should be imposed upon the recreationists as regarding their building of fires, "just anywhere" and to the pollution of streams, and public camp sanitation.

During those days, Congress thought it ridiculous to appropriate any sums of money solely to recreation and so the only money that could be used for the improvements of camps was that which was saved from other appropriations and donations. It is to such organizations as the Auto Club of Southern California, the San Antonio Fruit Exchange, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the San Gabriel Water Committee, and various state agencies that the Angeles owes much of its early recreational development. Of course, all this would not have been possible if it were not for the energy of the early rangers and supervisors of the Angeles.

During the decade of 1920-1930, there is noticed an ever increasing interest towards the increasing of the
number of campgrounds, towards their location with respect for maximum safety against fire, their better design and more numerous conveniences as a result of the gradual change in policy of the Forest towards recreation. Congressional appropriations for recreational usage were still a vague hope and scattered developments in some of the front canyons were still dependent upon public cooperation.

In April, 1933, the Emergency Conservation Act which was the originator of the Civilian Conservation Corps program allotted sixteen companies to the Angeles National Forest. With all this labor and funds at their disposal the Forest proceeded to build and improve roads, public camps and trails thereby giving the development of recreation a great impetus.

In the last decade we have seen recreation become a major use, second only to watershed protection in value. There are now some 230 public campgrounds and several areas devoted to summer home site developments.

Almost all the developments were made in the front canyons because of their accessibility and previous popularity with the public, however, this policy began to prove to be wrong. The front country as it is commonly called; that portion that slopes to the south immediately above the cities and towns in the San Fernando and San Gabriel valleys, is known to be the most highly
Fig. 3

A summer home on the Camp Baldy area on the Angeles National Forest.

Courtesy "American Forests"
flammable portion of the forest. Also the front canyons were the main source of domestic and irrigation water for these same towns, and excessive use of the campgrounds along the streams led to pollution of this valuable water. Water is the "white gold" of the southwest; with it man has been able to create vast gardens on rich soils and to build large cities.

With this situation in mind, the Forest Service prepared a plan of use whereby the future recreational developments would be in the high country where there was less conflict with watershed protection. The policy that this is based on is a zoning of the entire forest for recreation; in this manner there are three zones classified as follows:

ZONE NUMBER 1 - Dominate area will include that portion of the forest where the fire risk is low, where loss of cover will not materially affect watershed values AND where recreation is the dominate use. Practically all of our future recreational development will be confined to this area.

ZONE NUMBER 2 - Coordinate areas will include that portion of the forest where watershed management is the dominant factor, where fire risk is relatively high, but where erosion control, flood control, and flood damage are not major problems. In these area recreation will

* Letter from the Forest Supervisor
be confined to sites where such use will not increase the fire risk and will not conflict with the higher use.

ZONE NUMBER 3 - Subordinate area will include that portion of the forest where watersheds are extremely important for water conservation and erosion control. It is a high hazard zone where flood control and flood damage are major problems. No recreational developments will be placed in these areas or limited to a few sites where no conflicts will exist.

The location of these areas may be found on the accompanying zone map for the Angeles.

Directly adjoining the Angeles National Forest on the east is the San Bernardino National Forest. The early history has been mentioned in connection with that of the Angeles National Forest. It covers an area of 804,045 acres, of which 597,317 acres is Government land lying in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. It embraces the eastern terminus of the Sierra Madre range in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains, and is bounded on the west by the Angeles National Forest, and on the north by the Mojave desert, on the east by semi-desert land, and on the south by the fertile agricultural lands of the Santa Ana, San Bernardino, and Hemet Valleys. Up until 1932 the recreational development consisted of very meagerly supplied public campgrounds in a very few places. However, with the increasing demand for recreation and the advent
of the Civilian Conservation Corps the Forest constructed numerous paved roads into the forests. The construction of these roads brought increased influxes of visitors and many new campgrounds were constructed until they now number about 150. There are several large resort areas such as Lake Arrowhead, Big Bear, and Idylwild resorts operating under special use permit.

The San Bernardino National Forest has become an important mountain playground not only because if its proximity to the large population in the adjoining valley lands, but because of its easily accessible scenic attractions. It contains such notable features as the high mountain regions around San Gorgonio (Old Greyback) 11,485 feet in height, and the "Rim of the World Drive" in the San Bernardino mountains and the picturesque timbered country of the San Jacinto Mountains.

One of the finest winter sports areas in southern California is as yet undeveloped and is located on the San Bernardino National Forest.

The present policy of location of recreational areas is to so locate them so as not to interfere with watershed resources. As does the Angeles, the San Bernardino is attempting to establish its largest areas in the high country; they close the front brush country every summer. There is still a lot for future development.
Fig. 4
At home in the forests—here the heat and clamor of the city is forgotten at Blue Jay Camp of the San Bernardino National Forest.

Courtesy "American Forest"
The last and possibly the least familiar of the four southern California forests is the Cleveland National Forest. The Cleveland National Forest, named in honor of President Grover Cleveland, is one of the oldest of the Federal forests, a portion of it having been withdrawn from the public domain for forest purposes by proclamation in 1893. The Cleveland is the southernmost of the 18 national forests in the California district, and extends in a broken line from the Santa Ana River to within five miles of the Mexican border.

The forest has a net area of 380,109 acres in three separate divisions, Trabuco, Palomar, and Descanso. All three of these divisions are surrounded by main highways and numerous good roads lead into them, thereby making the entire forest easily accessible.

The Cleveland was established primarily for protecting the valuable watershed areas that are contained within it. There is some timber, although not economically valuable for lumber because of its inaccessibility and because it is far more valuable for watershed and recreational purposes. Immediately adjacent to the Forest and on the west, is the thickly settled coast region of which San Diego is the largest center of population, on the north are the fertile valleys mentioned before as being south of the Angeles National
Forest. These valleys are also very thickly populated; on the east is the hot Imperial Valley, fairly heavily settled with farms and truck gardens; and of course, the Mexican border is on the south. The highest point is at Cuyamaca Peak (6,515 feet) and the lower elevations are near sea level. The cool forests of pine, incense cedar, spruce, and black oak, together with the live-oak shaded canyons, clear lakes, sparkling streams, and winding rails make it a delightful country to the motorist, camper, fisherman, and hiker, and especially to the resident of the coastal plain or of the hot Imperial Valley seeking rest and a change of climate.

While the public campground development has been slow it has been carefully developed according to a recreational plan that should care for the necessary development for the next ten years. There are fifteen well-developed campgrounds scattered throughout the forest, plus one recreation area, called the Laguna Recreation Area. Long recognized as an important recreation center, the Secretary of Agriculture in 1926 dedicated 11,495 acres for exclusive recreational use. The elevation varies from 5,500 feet to 6,300 feet and the topography is more rolling than precipitous; covered with Jeffery Pine interspersed with deciduous oak, this area is ideal for recreational purposes. On the east
boundary of the area the Colorado Desert drops away several thousand feet within a few miles and offers an inspiring view; in the near distance may be seen the fertile Imperial Valley and further south in the Salton Sea (250 feet below sea level). At the elevation of this area there are frequent thunder showers that serve to cool the atmosphere and keep the grass and flowers growing through the summer. More will be said about this area later.

"The policies of the Forest as to recreational are dictated more or less by the Regional Forester, the demands of the public, and the funds available for this purpose. However, as perhaps has already been surmised, we follow more or less of a dual policy, i.e., maintaining a number of campgrounds at various points on the forests as well as the more intensively-managed Laguna Area.

Expansion will be carried on as present facilities become inadequate and the demands of the public make additional recreational areas necessary. Tentative plans for taking care of such future demands already exist in the Supervisor's office or may be under consideration in the long range multiple-use planning which is now being carried on throughout the United States."

In mentioning the various facilities and attractions of the national forests of southern California, it has been indicated that they were adjacent to heavy population centers and, as a result, received very heavy use. This use is increasing every year. Possibly, there is a reason for the growing importance of recreation in our mode of living; at any rate it surely is becoming

* Letter from the Supervisor of the Cleveland National For.
important as indicated by the huge numbers of visitors that come to the forests for their chief means of recreation. It is cheap, unrestricted, and easy to indulge in. An outstanding person's views on this topic (7) show a very good reason for the importance of recreation in our present system of living. He states in substance,

"Smaller families, increased urbanization, faster cheaper transportation facilities independent from railroads, shorter working hours but work resulting more in nervous than physical fatigue, increase the demand for outdoor recreation. To balance the more and more complicated and unnatural life in overcrowded cities, the recreational demand tends more and more toward the simple, natural forms in less crowded parts of the country. This does not seem to be merely a passing fashion, but an urgent biological need for all people coming from northern European stock. It has become stronger and stronger in northern Europe since the middle of the nineteenth century with the increase in urbanization."

We ask then, what is the rest and relaxation that we receive; how does it soothe us? Ralph Waldo Emerson had the answer to that a century ago, when he wrote,

"At the gates of the forest, the surprised man of the world is forced to leave his city estimates of great and small, wise and foolish. The knapsack of custom falls off his back with the first step he makes into these precincts. Here is sanctity which shames our religions, and reality which discredits our heroes. Here we find nature to be the circumstance, which dwarfs every other circumstance, and judges like a god all men that come to her.

We have crept out of our close and crowded houses into the night and morning, and we see what majestic beauties daily wrap us in their bosom. How willingly we would escape the barriers which render them comparatively impotent, escape the
sophistication and second thought and suffer na-
ture to entrance us.

"The tempered light of the woods is like a per-
petual morning, and is stimulating and heroic.
The anciently reported spells of these places
creep on us. The stems of pines, hemlocks, and
oaks almost gleam like iron on the excited eye.
The incommunicable trees begin to persuade us to
live with them and quit our life of solamn trifles.
Here no history, or church, or state, is interpo-
lated on the divine sky and the immortal year.
How easily we might walk onward into opening
landscape, absorbed by new pictures and by thoughts
fast succeeding each other, until by degrees the
recolletion of home was crowded out of the mind
all memory deliterated by the tyranny of the pre-
sent, and we were led in triumph by nature. 'These
enchantments are medicinal, they sober and heal
us. These are plain pleasures, kindly and na-
tive to us.'"

The purpose of this paper is twofold, it is inten-
ded to convey a picture of the year-round recreational
use of the four forests in southern California, and
at the same time to present the value of their recrea-
tional resources and their place in the management of
these forests. As far as can be ascertained, this is
the first paper dealing exclusively with recreation on
the four national forests of southern California, and
dealing with it from a broad, informative angle. That
is where this paper may prove its worth.

There are a few theses dealing with recreation,
but not in the same light. Frank R. Philips, an OSC
graduate in 1938 wrote on, "Why We Have Forest Recreation",
which briefly touched upon the number of visitors
that these same forests had in 1936-1937. Albert Davies, in his thesis of 1936 on "Recreational Forestry," states that recreational management is fast becoming an important phase of the multiple-use plans being outlined for all of the United States National Forests. Another thesis by Parry Schrivers, 1939, graduate, will be mentioned later.

The information that has been gathered is the latest and most definite that could be gathered; therefore, in many cases the source may be a letter, the result of talking with someone that is in a position to know, or a recent publication.

REPORT OF STUDY

The part of recreation in the management plans of these four forests. Referring to the policy under which the National Forests operate; namely, the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run, we cannot afford to become too enthusiastic over recreation and give it precedence over all other uses, instead we must integrate all uses.

"Planning is necessary to guarantee this. And all resource plans must be integrated and correlated one with another; management over broad areas must be on a system under which the land as a whole can support its fair share of the country's population. This means multiple-purpose management. For living within and adjacent to existing National Forests and dependent for all or a material part of their competence upon them already are nearly 1,000,000 people. With
National Forest areas now being acquired in the East, South, and Lake States, this number may exceed 1,500,000. It is obviously against the public interest to lock up - under the guise of single purpose management, the resources from which all these people make their living.

"Nor is this necessary. For over broad areas, integration between uses of various and varied resources has been accomplished for more than thirty years on mountainous National Forest Lands which in the aggregate now exceed the combined areas of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri, with half of Kansas thrown in. Under multiple-use management on these broad areas, the million people just mentioned earn all or part of their subsistence by regularly harvesting resources such as timber and forage, the while recreational use has increased some 300 per cent in less than twenty years." (8)

On large areas recreational values will usually take a back seat to the inherent value of that area such as timber, water (for municipal and other purposes,) forage, and/or minerals. But on small areas such as beautiful lakes, or other inspirational scenery, recreation may well take precedence.

This may very well be illustrated by the Angeles National Forest which has been zoned for recreational use; there are dominate, coordinate, and subordinate areas, thereby making the dominate use, recreation and the second use, watershed. Big Pines is an example of dominate usage. It is now an accepted fact that recreation is a resource of National Forest land and in the future this resource will be managed the same as timber, forage, and other resources. There is no doubt but what people are going in more and more for recreation.
The "water is fine" and swimmers throng to Jenks Lake on the San Bernardino National Forest.

Courtesy "American Forest"
and it will come more and more into the picture in management of a forest.

On the San Bernardino, the forest has not been zoned, but there are fairly well-defined areas where recreation takes a predominate position with respect to watershed protection. Lake Arrowhead, Big Bear, Idyllwild, and Snow Valley are a few examples.

The Los Padres National Forest manages this resource on the basis,

"that there is no reason why a vast mountain territory may not be used as well for secondary as for the primary benefits. They maintain more over, that recreation, grazing, and other coordinate uses must be so governed that the primary purpose is safeguarded." (9)

That primary purpose is the protection of water supply sources. They maintain a large area in the southern portion of the main division exclusively for intensive recreational use. This area is named the Mt. Pinos - Frazier Park Area.

The Cleveland National Forest has been carefully following a wisely planned recreational development schedule for some time. They, too, have a large area exclusively for recreation, called the Laguna Recreation Area.

Recalling that the number of visitors increased by 2,000,000 in seven years, ending in 1938, it may be seen that this may be an important monetary resource. To determine the probable monetary value of this resource we might analyze the amount spent by Mr. Average
Southern-Californian. The greatest number of people indulge in picnics more than any other recreational use on these forests so that we will analyze the cost chargeable to "Pa" of a typical family of four.

To begin with, the car is completely fueled with gas and oil, estimate cost at $1.75; the food for the lunch will be purchased, estimate cost at $1.00; and other miscellaneous costs estimated at $1.00. Total estimate cost, $3.75, multiplying this by 1,112,500 average families, and a sum of $4,171,875, is the turnover each year resulting in a large volume of business for local stores and industries. Not to mention money spent on camping equipment, fishing equipment, and snow equipment. Of course, some forms of recreation cost more, some cost less, some people spend long vacations in trailers or tents, while others just go for the afternoon. The majority of visitors live close enough to the centers of recreation to be able to come to the forest, play, and go home the same day.

On all of these forests, watershed protection is the prime factor for their existence, and while the monetary value is rather intangible, it is easy to see the damage that results when the cover is burnt off. The heavy torrential rains of the area beat down on the bare earth, and wash it into rivulets which in turn form into rushing torrents that sweep down the mountain
carrying soil from ever-widening gullies, into the reservoirs, and over fertile fields, ruining them by depositing boulders and sand, in some cases many feet thick. An example of the enormous destructive power of water was afforded on the Angeles National Forest in the early part of January 1937. A fairly large area, called the La Canada and La Crescenta watershed was burned over in December of 1936. A very heavy rain occurred in the following month. The wild waters sweeping all before them, even huge boulders four feet through, swept down on the towns of La Canada and La Crescenta, which are located about ten miles west of Pasadena at the base of the mountains, and literally buried them. Houses were washed away as if they were cards, automobiles were buried, several people lost their lives. Shouldn't the ability of chapparal to check if not halt these floods be taken into account when forest resources are being evaluated?

Another prime necessity is the supply of domestic and irrigation water to the thousands of people in the valleys below; forest cover helps to keep this supply clear and steady. Forest cover also is the home of wildlife of all kinds; these reasons are sufficient, I believe, to indicate that watersheds as a source and guarantee of water is the most important single resource of these southern forests. Of course, there are other resources of these forests, namely, grazing,
hunting and fishing, and mining. It is on the Angeles that red gold, 95 per cent pure is found. In the way of rarities, the Los Padres is the only known habitat of the great California Condor, listed by ornithologists as a rapidly vanishing species.

"For this reason the Forest has established the Sisquoc Condor Sanctuary which is closed to all forms of use, and public travel. The California Condor is the only species of its kind found in North America. Its great size and spectacular flight make it a bird of interest to all. The maximum weight of a mature bird is estimated to be 25 to 30 pounds, and its maximum wing-spread eleven feet. It is a bird of peculiar habits, tremendous power of flight, and comparatively long life. The Condor is not in any way a predatory bird, and feeds almost entirely on carrion. It is fully protected by Federal and State laws, which prohibit the disturbance of nests or taking of eggs." (10)

It may occur to us to wonder just exactly how the Forestry profession looks at a person who has chosen recreation as his profession. In analyzing this we must first look into the qualifications of a good recreational forester.

The most important function of the recreation forester in preserving the beauty of the natural forest is to protect it from serious injury by fire, insects, or disease. In doing this there must necessarily be some small compromise or sacrifice of natural conditions in order to provide reasonable fire protection and for reduction of abnormal fire hazards which threaten the loss of the forest stand, upon which rests much of the beauty and enjoyment of the whole picture.
"The recreation forester should also participate with the landscape architect in the opening of vistas; in planting to bring back to attractive condition areas which have been laid barren by fire, insects, disease, or destructive lumbering operations. It is also essential that the forester participate in the planning and protection of public campgrounds, so that the greatest possible protection may be afforded to the forest growth and other vegetative cover on such areas. The assistance of the forester is also needed in connection with measures for the prevention or checking of soil erosion." (11)

This last is particularly important on the southern California forests. The soil is of sandstone and granite derivation and tends to be quite loose and erodible. The Angeles employs a landscape architect constantly to see that roadside work is carried out properly, that all cuts and fills are stabilized and that the roadside vegetation is not harmed during construction. This serves to illustrate the importance given to erosion and to projects that mar the landscape, enough to warrant the recreational foresters' creation of a special position.

The recreational forester should be trained along different lines than one trained for administration of fire fighting or timber sales and logging; he should be able to deal efficiently with the problem and functions listed in the foregoing as a part of his knowledge, but the recreational forester should be adequately grounded in, botany, zoology, soils, dendrology, ecology, silviculture, pathology, entomology, and wildlife management,
and should have and appreciate the principles of landscaping.

Mr. Coffman, goes on to say that,

"Recreational Forestry demands careful consideration of wildlife and landscape interest, and it is therefore desirable that recreational foresters of the future be trained along both these lines, and essential that the recreational forester of the present day cooperate to the fullest extent with the wildlife specialist and the landscape architect in the correlation of forest interests with those of wildlife and forestry aesthetics.

"I do not know of any professional training that will better fit a young man for recreation forestry, and in the long run, for recreational administration of forested areas, than that offered by schools or departments of forestry, provided that it includes training in wildlife management, in recreational administration, and in an appreciation of forest aesthetics." (11)

Of course, in applying this advice and qualification to the foresters that work on the four southern California forests, one would not expect to find foresters versed in timber sales or the like for the simple reason that there is not enough of this or related activity to warrant over much training. From the start, almost all of the protection, maintenance, and administrative men on these forests realize that they themselves are representatives of the United States Forest Service because of the huge number of visitors that think that every man with a green uniform on is a ranger. All of these visitors ask the guard, or whatever he may be, all kinds of questions and tend to place a certain responsibility on that man that automatically classes him
with recreational foresters.

In the past there have been very few if any specially-trained recreational foresters in the field, partially due to the reluctance of forest supervisors to see a new resource take over their attention, and partially due to the lack of information on how to train men for recreation. As a result the men in the field at present are not as well-trained as the men that will gradually replace them. This does not mean that the men in the field are poorly fitted for their work—on the contrary, most of them have been and are the leaders in this field—it is the technical phase of training that was referred to, that part of the plan that gets down to "brass tacks" and specifies exactly how many nails should be put in a board, and etc. Possibly that is going too far, I mean that now with a steadily increasing number of recreationists on the same number of acres, some intensive management is called for which in taught in the forestry schools today.

The development of some types of recreation areas. There are several ways in which a recreation area may be developed. First, however, there are two types of areas; privately-owned and publicly-owned. The privately-owned recreation areas, or resorts, are permitted on the Forest either by a "special use permit" or because
they were in possession of the land before the Forest was established. The latter is rare in these particular forests because they were established so early.

"There is very little recreational development of private lands inside the forest. However, where private land of a recreational nature does exist, it is the policy of this forest to encourage the development of the area by the landowner himself. Where the private owner has established facilities and they are serving the public in a satisfactory manner, the forest has cooperated by allowing no development of a competitive nature on public lands nearby, unless there was a large enough demand to justify two developments." *

There are examples of this type of development on all the forests, most well-known of which are Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear on the San Bernardino National Forest.

Another type of development is the county municipal playgrounds which are rather large areas of high recreational value. The county has leased the land under a "special use permit" for long periods of time free of rental charges and has developed and is administering these areas intensively. Outstanding example of this type of development are Big Pines and Crystal Lake areas on the Angeles National Forest. Riverside and San Bernardino counties also have county camps on the San Bernardino National Forest.

A third type of recreational development and not so frequently noticed is the city-owned and operated

* Letter from Supervisor of Angeles National Forest
SWITZERLAND IN CALIFORNIA—Alpine beauty at Shadow Lake, scenic spot in the Southland's mountain wonderland. The lake is near Los Angeles' Camp High Sierra, municipally owned summer vacation center.

Fig. 6

Courtesy "Los Angeles Times"
camps. These camps are not usually open to the public, but are for underprivileged children living in that city; Los Angeles has one on the San Bernardino National Forest named Camp Seeley.

Then, of course, there are the United States Forest Service camps developed by the Forest Service. The cost and labor of development may be met by donations of private citizens or organizations, or by the different agencies as Civilian Conservation Corps, Emergency Relief Administration, and Works Progress Administration labor and funds, or by regular appropriations for construction of recreation facilities (at the present time the Forest Service has been getting very little of the latter.) The Forest Service camps are by far the most numerous and vary in size from a single tiny stove in a clearing to an area covering over a hundred acres with stoves and tables and toilets liberally and conveniently scattered over the landscape, along with running water piped to the camps. They may be easily accessible as the latter or they may be accessible only by packing in. The Los Padres National Forest has classified them under two headings as mentioned before under policy; back country camps and those approachable by automobile.

The "special use permit" has been mentioned several times, and possibly this term should be defined.
In explanation, summer homesites on many of the National
Forests may be occupied under permits issued by the
Forest Service. Sites may be leased only in designated
areas, moderate rental charges are made for the use
of the site, and the applicant in the construction of
his summer home must adhere to certain standards in
sanitation, fire safety, and appearance.

Hundreds of families like the many beautiful spots
on these forests so much that they want to live in the
vicinity several months of the year. The result of
this want by the public has been the issue of "special
use permits" allowing them to build a summer home in
the area of their liking. Of course, cabins cannot be
built at random all over the forest due to the fire
hazard, inaccessibility, water supply, and the public
interest. For this reason, the national forests have
surveyed areas which will be entirely devoted to the
development of summer homesites. As a rule these de-
velopments are along some stream that is very accessible
and this has been borne out by the heavy use of the front
canyons on the Angeles. Almost every canyon of any
consequence has many summer homes in it. The Angeles
has been mentioned chiefly because it has had the heav-
iest special use business in the past, but that is not
any sign that it will continue to have such. The
Cleveland and the Los Padres have many potentially wonderful
summer homesites areas if they care to develop them. However, the history of the "special use" residence on the Angeles may bear notice.

"In 1910 the Special Use Residence business began to develop and it increased rapidly until 1924. The retarded increase thereafter was not due to a lessened demand for summer homes, but to a change in forest policy due to the many problems that began to confront the Forest as time went on.

"The following table presents a good picture of the summer home business on this Forest. The large decrease in permits in 1938 was due to the loss of cabin sites during the March 2nd flood." *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summer Homes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Permits</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The San Bernardino National Forest has much more available area for summer homesites; among the more well-known places are, Lake Arrowhead, Crestline, Big Bear, Idyllwild, upper forks of the Santa Ana River, Glenn Ranch and Lytle Creek, etc. In 1931 there were over 1700 summer homes on the San Bernardino National Forest.

The Cleveland National Forest has one outstanding area for special use cabins and that is the Laguna Recreation Area.

* Letter from the Supervisor of the Angeles National Forest.
"here they have 155 such cabins and several resorts, etc. Besides this, there are 59 cabins on the Descanso, Ranger District, and 120 on the Trabuco Ranger District making a total of 336 on the forest."

The Forest is planning to open additional cabin sites for leasing to this class of recreation seekers. The fees derived from special use permits along with grazing fees are just about the only revenue that these forests have.

Another type of recreational camp, not open to the general public, is the organization camp. These are camps sponsored by the churches, YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Campfire Girls, 4-H Clubs, etc., and then such camps as there are for the children of private individuals or private organizations.

The principle recreation areas of each forest. My purpose in mentioning these principle areas on each forest is to give a brief inventory of the past and present developments, and to show that the trend is toward the larger, more intensively-used areas. Could it be that we, as a people, are becoming "softies?"

Each area will be discussed with respect to topography, rainfall, and/or snowfall per year, accessibility, relation to population centers, to fire hazard

* Letter from the Supervisor of the Cleveland National Forest.
areas, and their attraction or attractions.

The Los Padres National Forest has a large partially-developed area in the southeastern portion of the main division called the Mt. Pinos - Frazier Mountain Area.

The area lies between these two mountains which are about ten miles apart; as a result it is rather high, varying between 6800 feet and 7200 feet. As is characteristic of the southern mountains, the landscape is rather rugged; being in the heart of the mountains it would seem to be quite inaccessible, but there is a county road to this area from U.S. Highway 99 just north of Tejon Pass, known as the Ridge Route. At present, this is not sufficient, but planned developments will make it a high-class road.

Precipitation on this part of the forest ranges from 16 to 30 inches per year, with snow on the higher portions. At Mount Pinos and Frazier Mountain, the snowfall is sufficient for winter sports. With the development of a good road to this area, a great influx of visitors can be expected, because it is only about an hour and a half's drive from Los Angeles and the same from Bakersfield on the north, on U. S. Highway, 99. While there is always a fire hazard in the forests, the hazard at this area is fairly low, because of the type of cover on the area. As a result of the elevation there
is a fair stand of timber, most of which is Ponderosa Pine with some Incense Cedar and Bigcone Spruce, with oaks in the canyons.

There are now eight major camps in the area, of which the largest is Chuchapate with 30 stoves, 35 tables, and four toilets.

While mentioning campgrounds, it seems imperative to mention the largest camp on the Monterey Division and one of the largest on the entire forest, that is, the Arroyo Seco camp located 20 miles west of Greenfield along the Arroyo Seco. Greenfield is on the U. S. Highway, 101. The largest single campground on the entire forest is the Wheeler Gorge public camp; located two miles north of Wheeler Hot Springs which is 21 miles north of Ventura on the Coast Highway. A state Highway, number 319, goes through this area and on thru the forest. There are 44 stoves, 85 tables, 13 barbecue pits, and 12 double toilets, the elevation being 3000 feet.

The camps just mentioned are not all of the large ones, but they are the largest of the large ones; however, there are numerous other smaller camps throughout the forest.

The Angeles National Forest is at the present time undergoing a change in recreational policy, that is, a visible change -- their policy has been set since 1934. It is to move the major camping and picnicking areas to the high country, for several reasons
all of which have been explained in a previous part of this paper.

When recreation areas are mentioned in connection with the Angeles National Forest, the writer mentally pictures Big Pines and Crystal Lake Areas as typical of the entire forest and believes that most casual visitors do the same. However, it so happens that these two areas are not administered by the United States Forest Service, but by the Los Angeles County Park Department, which has leased the areas from the United States Forest Service. The type of camps that have been popular in the past were the ones in the front canyons along the streams, sometimes continuously for from one to several miles. However, a few of the high country camps will bear mentioning, the Charlton Flats - Chilao area is one of the largest areas. It is located at an elevation of from 5600 feet to 600 feet on what might be called rolling ridge tops.

The rainfall varies from 30 to 40 inches with usually an average of one to two feet of snow, just enough to play in, but not enough to furnish snow for extensive sports. There is an excellent paved highway directly to the area, named the Angeles Crest Highway. This road carries traffic from United States Highway 99 to Mount Wilson, site of the 100-inch telescope. At Opids Camp, halfway to the summit (about twenty miles
from downtown Los Angeles, the road to Charlton Flats branches off, this road being called the Angeles Forest Highway. These two highways will eventually form the backbone for all future road developments on the Forest. In all, the distance to this area is about 40 miles.

There will be about 200 acres immediately available for camping and picnicking, with a reserve of about 400 not-as-choice acres. The facilities will accommodate approximately 3500 people at one time.

Crystal Lake is the only natural body of water on the forest at an elevation of 4500 feet, and it is being heavily utilized by recreationists in fishing, swimming, boating, camping, picnicking, or just by motorists driving up to see it on a Sunday afternoon. At present, there are a large number of stoves and tables available in the vicinity, capable of caring for about 2000 people. This area is directly accessible to the metropolitan districts of Los Angeles and vicinity by the San Gabriel Canyon highway which begins at Azusa (see map), and is about 40 miles long to its head.

The other area administered by the Los Angeles County Park Department, Big Pines Recreation Area, is on the opposite side of the mountains, on the north side, and is much larger. It is at an elevation of about 6700 feet and excellent for snow sports as described in the Winter Sports booklet as issued by the United States Forest Service. However, it is an attraction in the
summer also as evidenced by the large number of visitors in 1937. There were 275,000 in that season and the number has grown each year. Both recreation parks are in fine stands of pine timber. Excellent camping facilities are provided. In the winter at Big Pines an annual sports carnival is held. Some of the world's best ski jumpers participate and there is opportunity for everyone to ice skate, ski, and sled. Wrightwood about three miles east is another popular recreation center. The fine lodge at Big Pines is privately-owned but is operated under Forest Service supervision. For further information on camping areas on the Angeles, a map folder is included.

The San Bernardino National Forest has more potentially high-value recreational areas than any other forest in the southland. Possibly the largest and most popular area is the Lake Arrowhead area. An excellent road to the area from the valley towns to the south a distance of about 23 miles, called the "Rim-of-the-World-Drive." is literally lined with summer home groups when one approaches the Lake, the largest of which is called Crestline. At Lake Arrowhead, which is principally a privately-owned resort, one may indulge in almost every known summer sport popular to the recreationist. However, the vicinity immediately surrounding the Lake is of insufficient elevation, being only 5000 feet for snow sports of any extent.
A rare view of Lake Arrowhead and resort, on the San Bernardino National Forest.

Courtesy of "American Forest"
A continuation of this road would take one to Big Bear valley, another twenty miles into the mountains. At Big Bear valley, there is a natural lake from which the valley takes its name. A dam has been constructed at the lower end which has greatly increased the size of the lake. The elevation is 7000 feet and there are all types of well-developed facilities for snow sports. On every weekend when there is snow on the ground, one may see throngs of people enjoying themselves over plenty of space; on an average winter Sunday 4000 people will congregate. For example, there are eleven acres of public ski grounds supervised by the Big Bear Park Board. Huge crowds visit this area in the summertime as well, to visit the numerous public camps or private summer homes as well as to swim, boat or hike. There are dozens of beautiful public campgrounds around the lake.

Other outstanding recreational areas on the forest are the Idyllwild area, located twenty-three miles east of Hemet on paved county highway, Lytle Creek-Glenn Ranch area, located about twenty miles west of San Bernardino very near the western boundary of the San Bernardino National Forest. This is primarily a summer home resort, but Glenn Ranch a privately-owned resort was quite popular until a bad storm washed out most facilities in 1938. The chief attraction is its nearness
Winter scene at Big Bear on the San Bernardino National For.

Courtesy- "Los Angeles Times"
to the city; at the upper end of the valley, snow may be found in the winter which makes this area popular in the winter, although there are no winter sports developments.

Santa Ana campgrounds at the headwaters of the Santa Ana River, is a very popular summer camping spot. Many organizations and church groups have their summer camps in this vicinity.

There are other important recreational areas and many not-quite-as-important areas which I will not take the space to mention here.

The San Bernardino National Forest has within its boundaries three primitive areas, one of which has particular recreational advantages. That is the San Gorgonio Primitive Area, located east of San Bernardino Mountain, and north of San Gorgonio Peak, (which is the highest peak in Southern California;) this has possibilities of becoming the largest skiing area at the highest elevation in Southern California. However, at present only expert skiers are advised to go into this area, as there are no resorts, shelters, eating places, or overnight accommodations. "Another area under development is the Snow Valley area by the government under a special use permit from the United States Forest Service." * The development here will probably be the best in Southern California.

* Letter from Supervisor of San Bernardino National Forest.
While the Cleveland National Forest to the south does not have as many developed sites as the other forests, they have an area of some 11,495 acres called the Laguna Area set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1926 to be developed exclusively for recreation.

"To date the Forest Service has spent in the neighborhood of $115,000 during the past five years in development, the greater part of which has been spent on water development, building of reservoirs, in improving the public campgrounds, building stoves, and tables, etc. The two water developments supply water to four reservoirs, (one 50,000-gallon and three of 100,000-gallon capacity.), from which distribution is made to cabins and campgrounds. There are close to 200 complete units in the three campgrounds which will accommodate a maximum of 2000 persons." *

There are 12 major campground developments other than this one scattered throughout the forest, there being three on the Laguna Area.

The chief attraction on these areas is the cool temperatures that form a pleasant contrast to the hot valleys below. The total precipitation averages close to 25 inches of rain or snow. While the summer months are normally dry, occasional lightning storms sometimes occur at these higher elevations often accompanied by rains which tend to cool the atmosphere and keep the wild flowers and annual grasses green most of the summer.

The chief population centers are of course, San Diego, Imperial Valley cities, and coast cities.

* Letter from Supervisor of Cleveland National Forest
Fig. 9

Typical camp scene on the Laguna Recreation Area of the Cleveland National Forest.

Courtesy "American Forests"
While no provisions have been made by the Forest Service for the special convenience of winter sports fans, the popularity of the Laguna Areas as a winter playground is increasing rapidly. Skiing and toboganning constitute the main winter sports with the usual quota of snowballing and allied amusements. A summary of the attendance figures for all four forests for 1937-1938 season might be interesting. See winter sports figures in chart on following page.

In the preceding pages, I have tried to give a glimpse of the numerous attractions, the year around on all of the Southern California forests by showing what is being done to meet the demands of the users, the public. There is scenery - plenty of it, and there are many points of interest. To describe them all in a short article is impossible. But it is not to see these special points of interest that all the thousands go to Southern California forests — thousands daily, in fact. "Here are some figures; July 4-5, 1936, on the Angeles National Forest, 19,531 autos registered, containing 69,000 visitors."

"Up one road only into Waterman Canyon, on the San Bernardino, the Forest Service tally registered between 7:00 A.M., and 9:00 P.M. for four consecutive days, 11,542 cars carrying 24,770 visitors, not local residents alone. 2,330,600 visitors on the Los Padres and 652,550 on the Cleveland in 1936. Why do they come? The answer might be in the accessibility of the forests, and their abundant opportunity offered for simple, unregimented outdoor play."
Winter recreationists make use of the southern California National Forests.

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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angeles</td>
<td>41,900</td>
<td>42,300</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>74,200</td>
<td>67,500</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>342,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>46,525</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>31,630</td>
<td>42,200</td>
<td>23,025</td>
<td>29,275</td>
<td>30,625</td>
<td>155,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Padres</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>42,900</td>
<td>87,380</td>
<td>168,035</td>
<td>109,725</td>
<td>75,525</td>
<td>74,624</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This chart taken from a thesis on "Winter Recreation on the National Forests" by Parry Schriver--1939.

The data is originally from a letter to Parry from S. B. Show, Regional Forester of Region 5.
Specifically, they are thoroughly accessible, from the uninterrupted stretch of the superb Coast Highway through 7,000 miles of main feeders, forest highways, truck trails, and forest trails maintained by the Forest Service." *

Chiefly, then, here is what these four National Forests offer the visitor; many miles of interesting roads and highways leading to a large number of simply planned camping and picnic grounds, for the convenience of those who wish to escape the heat and clamor of the cities. Briefly, the Forest Service has said, "Here are the Forests," and acted as manager of our National Forest properties, and has offered the public the freedom of them, in return only for decent behavior. And the public has gone into them wholeheartedly, justifying the wisdom of the Forest Service to let the people enjoy the forests as they are.

**General items of interest.** In order to determine which of the recreational features enjoyed by the visitors were most popular, the Forest Service distributed a questionnaire asking recreationists to make their preferences. Number one most enjoyed was scenery. And that meant not so much the outstanding features, as the native scenery made up of mountain canyons, and varied forest types. Number two was rest and relaxation;

* From *American Forests*, August, 1937
three, picnicking; and four, hiking. Number five was wildlife, but -- fishing and hunting were sixth and tenth respectively. Other features enjoyed included nature study, historic places, pack trips, to the back country, campfire entertainments, and various forms of games and sports.

There has been much discussion pro and con, on the advisability of charging admission to the National Forests. Indications from the four Supervisors point to the fact that a majority of those questioned would not mind a small charge for the use of the campgrounds, particularly if the sums collected were used for the installation of additional facilities. However, there seems to be no prospect of this being done in the near future. If the Angeles were to construct swimming pools, ski lifts, toboggan slides, and other structures of a like nature, the supervisor says that a charge would be made. Fees are charged at Big Pines and Crystal Lake for such items as garbage collection, lights, and wood for fires. Parking areas are cleared of wood, snow, rocks, etc.

No doubt the amount of fees charged will depend on the refinement of the facilities offered.

Partially to settle personal ideas and partially to prepare it as a part of this paper, the writer has inquired about the effect of high-speed highways
into the forests on the attractiveness, fire hazard, primitive character, and opening of the forest. The writer heard it stated, by laymen usually, that as a result of opening up the forest more people are able to enter and hence more fires as a result. They have also said that any primitive areas that may have been existing were spoiled by the intrusion of too much civilization made possible by good highways. They have said that very large cuts and fills seriously affect drainage and that erosion from the bare slopes silts the streams.

It is true that all of these arguments are based upon some fact; however, the greatest good to the greatest number is the motto of the United States Forest Service, and a few arguments in favor of highways are now in order.

The supervisor of the Cleveland National Forest writes,

"No doubt additional roads have brought many more people into the forests and resulted in an increased number of forest fires, but we should remember that the forests belong to the public, and it is our responsibility to manage the Forest resources so as to obtain the widest use consistent with sound resource management. Roads make it possible for many thousands more persons to visit and enjoy these otherwise inaccessible outdoor areas than would be possible if there were no roads. They also make it possible for faster initial attack on fires and to move men and equipment more rapidly into these areas to combat any fires which may threaten them. This has had a decided effect in the reduction of the yearly burned area. However, there are still
hundreds of square miles of primitive areas set aside in the various forests for the benefit of nature lovers, in which no improvement other than possibly trails and occasionally camping places, are to be made. Those who like to "get away from it all" may still do so in these primitive areas."

In a letter from the Angeles National Forest, the Supervisor states,

"that we certainly do not feel that the Angeles Crest Highway is spoiling the scenery or removing the semi-primitive areas. This might be true if roads were constructed indiscriminately throughout the forest. However, all roads are constructed in accordance with our transportation plan which shows all of the roads needed for proper protection and use of the forest. When this plan was made, recreation use was taken into account. The Angeles Crest highway is primarily a recreation highway and while it may remove some areas from a semi-primitive type classification, it will also make accessible other primitive type areas which people did not reach before."

"As for the scenic part, it is true that construction of a major highway does leave many scars. However, today much thought is given to the road location and often the location is based on scenic value rather than engineering standards. Not only that, but all roads constructed on this forest must have cuts and fills stabilized and planted. In fact, we have a landscape architect work with all road building outfits to supervise roadside work. Every effort is being made to plant or revegetate scars."

This is borne out by Kenneth O. Maughan (4) who states that,

"In the design and construction of roads, every effort should be made to preserve the existing natural beauty. Too often in the past width and straightness have been stressed to the point where it not only has caused unnecessarily expensive roads resulting in the destruction of much natural beauty, but it has made it tiresome to
travel over them. A winding road has much more charm than a perfectly straight one, and if the width and curvature are well designed there is no difficulty in fast, safe travel. Roads should be so located as to make use of the outstanding scenic views."

As to big cuts and fills affecting drainage, it must be slight or the effect would not have gone unnoticed up to this time.

It is true that bare slopes are subject to erosion but all slopes and fills are planted as soon as they are stabilized.

Another very important item of interest to the college student is the answer to this question, "Will there be more positions open as recreation expands? Will there be a demand for a forester trained for recreational administrative work?" While the answer did not seem particularly encouraging for the immediate future, it did seem encouraging for the future in the next four or five years.

In his letter the Supervisor of the Angeles said, "This increased demand for recreation and the development of greater areas of National Forest land will require more men who are trained in that phase of forest management."

The Supervisor of the San Bernardino says, "There is no doubt but what the present trend is toward heavier use of the forest each year. We have recommended for a long time the necessity for additional trained men to handle the recreational use, but funds allotted for this purpose have been very small in the past and just how much Congress will allot in the future is problematical."
Mr. L. A. Barrett, Assistant Forester of Region Five (12) says,

"It is evident that the all-around forest ranger or forest supervisor of the future must have some training along the line of recreational engineering if he is to properly correlate this most rapidly growing forest use with the primary purposes for which the National Forests were created. The time has come when there is a demand for men with a technical forestry training and who have specialized in recreational engineering."

**Summary.** It has been the purpose of this paper to point out the importance of recreation in our modern society and in the management of the four Forests in Southern California. That recreation on the National Forests has increased there is no doubt, the following figure depicting the rise in number of recreationists on the National Forests as compared to the rise in national population, will quickly illustrate this fact.

Mr. K. O. Maughan (4) states,

"National Forest Recreation is a type of recreation which must continue to grow and become more popular. This is because it is the outgrowth of a fundamental human need, that of maintaining the physical and mental health of our citizens. It is a form of land use which represents, in many cases, the high possible use."

The most recent estimates on the future population of this country by Whelpton and Thompson (13) state,

"that the minimum population in 1980 has been estimated at 145,000,000 and the maximum at 190,000,000 with the authors believing that it will be nearer the minimum rather than the maximum."
RELATION OF RECREATIONAL USE TO POPULATION GROWTH

No estimate made of number of visitors in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1916. 1910 estimate from "N.F. As Recreation Grounds" by T. Cleveland U.S.F.S. All other statistics from Government sources.

Taken from "Recreational Development in the National Forests" by K.O. Maughan
These authors further state that it is possible that our population will begin to decline after reaching approximately 146,000,000 in 1970."

Even with continued growth or with a slowing up in population, the demand for recreational areas must increase. In education it is believed that we should anticipate a greater proportion of the population in school, due to the slowing up of our growth. If this is true, then in recreation we should also anticipate a greater proportion using the outdoors, even with a slower increase in population.

There are many people in this world that believe that any type of human occupation will completely ruin their wilderness. One person of such belief and of outstanding proportions states, (14), Robert Marshall "There are two worlds in which people may live today. The dominant one is the world of the 20th century with its great cities, its networks of boulevards, its almost instantaneous means of communication, its inescapable machinery, and its high speed, high-tension processes of life. It is the world which most of mankind chooses and while some of us don't find it enough, we do not have the slightest missionary desire to lead others away from it. There is ample room in the United States for all those who want this world of the 20th century, to enjoy it to their heart's content, and still leave a few nooks of the second world. It only demands a little planning, a little tolerance of a different mode of enjoyment, and some suppression of the dog-in-the-manger psychology.

"The second world does not date to any century, but only the timelessness of the primeval. It is an impersonal world in which beauty has come into being without the slightest assistance from man."
"It is a subtle world in which great dramas of nature are enacted only for those who have the leisure and the patience of the primitive.

"It is a delicate world which is irreparably ruined by the slightest introduction of artificiality.

"It is a peaceful world in which the most instinctive yearnings are at home with environment.

"It is a world which to many of us contain the highest values in life.

"It is a world which can and must be preserved."

In 1939 there were over 4,000,000 recreationists who enjoyed these Forests.

"They were hunters, fishermen, summer-home owners, resort guests, campers, hikers, picnickers and motorists. The future of recreation is readily answered by the people themselves in telling us just what they want.

"All of this recreation is free except for a nominal yearly charge for summer homesites and we follow the policy, 'the first come, first served.' The Forests are still in the development stage and when new areas are opened up by public need, before any development is started the entire area is planned for its highest use to the general public. Today is the automobile age. The people come to the Forest with honking horns, and where possible bursts of speed—are they really enjoying nature? Working days have been shortened, thus giving more leisure time to all. I believe the recreationists will soon learn to enjoy nature. Everyone can't fish and hunt as there isn't enough water for that number of fish or enough pasturage for that many deer.

"The movement is back to nature for real enjoyment. Some people will enjoy the Forests for their trees, flowers, and plants, others for its geological interests, then there are a great many who enjoy its animal life. It isn't just so many acres, or the many miles of roads, or the many resorts, but the minute details of the working of Mother Nature that make the Forests beautiful and enjoyable to the recreationists." (15)
CONCLUSIONS

The picture has been painted. It has been one of many delightful recreation spots of the four National Forests. However, the picture shows too plainly the lack of adequate recreational facilities to take care of the many visitors each year.

It does show that the Forest Service is doing all in its power to remedy the situation, by providing bigger and better camps and enlarging their protective force.

It has been seen that the four forests play a very important part in the cultural and physical development of the Southland, both by providing water, the "white gold," of the south, and by providing an outlet for people to escape the heat and clamor of cities.

That recreation will continue to play an important part in the life of the southland is a foregone conclusion.

The future will see the highest possible utilization of all available land suitable for recreational development. There will be some kind of regulation and possible restriction on the large numbers of people on these limited areas, possibly the control of a certain number of people to an area sounds fantastic, but it may come to pass.
Recommendations. In the development of the large recreational areas mentioned, a new type of Forest Service employee will be required. This man will be a combination naturalist, recreational leader, chairman of all activities, public relations man, and lastly a protection man. He will try to help the public have a good time and make the fullest use of the area with the least damage to that area. He will help to plan campfire entertainments, nature hikes, and etc.

I am a recreational forester and so my recommendations may be colored by that fact. However, it seems an urgent need of each of the four forests that they obtain some man to administer all the recreational needs of a particular forest. He should be answerable to only the supervisor, and have jurisdiction over a staff of landscape architects, construction foreman and recreational leaders of each large area on his forest. There should be a council of interested civic leaders to advise him of public feeling and desires, as they are what the forests are being managed for. Funds should come from the National Forest itself, out of its budget; and through the efforts of this council. I feel that if this were done -- a kind of Recreational Department in each forest -- that the Forest Service would be going a long way towards providing, "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run."
"In all planning, desirability alone is not sufficient ground for action, what you want to be quite sure of; the existing need, and absolutely sure of; the necessity. Above all, keep in mind the consequences. The end result of the many involved processes set in motion is the only thing that counts, and the end in this sense does not coincide with the completion of the job in hand. Man, in his impatience and energy, undoes in a few weeks the creative processes of centuries, all too often unconscious of the violence he is doing to Nature, and too rarely asking himself what his work is going to look like in ten or twenty years." (16)

In closing, a poem written by Frederick H. Shackelford entitled, "Mountain Heights," seems to sum up the writer's ideas on what recreation can do for one if he would only let it.

Oh, Lord, if you'd be good to me
And give me things I love,
Give me a place on a mountain height
With a clear blue sky above.

Give me a place on a mountain height
Among the trees and streams,
Away from the notes of mad discord
That wreck my peace and dreams.

Give me a place with a winding trail
To meadows beneath the snow,
Where grass grows through summer days
And myriad flowers grow.

Give me a place where I may stand
As straight as the fir and pine,
Where I may live through the changing years
At peace with Thee and Thine.

Oh, give me a place 'neath the far-off stars
Where the friendly world comes down
And plucks the ache from out my soul
That was stored up in the town.

If I can live in this pure, clean world,
Beneath this friendly sky,
It'll be but a step when I am called
To the heaven that must be nigh.
LITERATURE CITED

In the text of this paper when ever a reference was made to some literature used in the composition of this report, it was numbered or starred. If it was starred, it was notated at the bottom of that page, if it was numbered it is the corresponding numbers that appear on this page.


2. Heisley, Marie—"Recreation in the National Forests of So. California"—Recreation Mag. 26: 149-51, June 1932


8. --------------Refer to first reference


10. The same reference as #9 under the topic heading of "Wildlife of the Forest"

11. Coffman, J.D.—"Relationship of Recreational Foresters to the Forestry Profession"—Journal of Forestry


References made to other letters from supervisors are as follows:

Mendenhall, W. V. — Supervisor of the Angeles National Forest. Letter dated Nov. 21, 1939


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WINTER SPORTS

NATIONAL FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ONLY
(OTHERS HAVE BEEN REMOVED)
Issued By
CALIFORNIA REGION, FOREST SERVICE
U. S. Department of Agriculture
1939
WINTER SPORTS
IN THE
NATIONAL FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA

A phenomenal increase in winter recreation has marked the development of snow sport areas in the West during recent years. Many outdoor people, sensing the diversity of recreational opportunities offered in California, have divided their annual vacations into equal periods of summer and winter rest and play. Where this is possible in the course of our lives, a certain buoyancy comes from healthfully brisk air, fresh snow and mountain environment. Winter weekend outings freshen one's enthusiasm for living.

In keeping with this trend toward winter recreation the U. S. Forest Service seeks to meet the requests of winter vacationists who are anxious to know where to go for snow sports in the vast National Forest domains of California.

The eighteen National Forest areas of the State, most of them winter kingdoms from early winter until spring, include the mountain areas of northern California, extend through the northern and southern Sierra Nevada regions and southward into the mountains of southern California. Thus is the State divided into four major winter sports regions with varying snow conditions, varying topographies, all with opportunities for exhilarating recreation. The enthusiast may indulge in almost every form of winter play in each of these regions.

Forest rangers of the National Forests extend a cordial welcome to those who seek winter sports enjoyment. These forests are administered for the public, for your use. The Forest Service wants you to share the delights of the snow season with the many thousands of National Forest visitors. We hope this booklet will show the way to unbounded enjoyment of winter holidays.

The Forest Service makes no attempt to list prices for accommodations in winter sports areas. Rates for meals, lodging and rental or purchase prices of winter sports equipment may be obtained upon application to hotels, clubs, resorts and stores within or nearby the listed winter sports areas.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGION

Angeles National Forest

Big Pines Recreation Camp: Elevation 6700 feet

Location: 90 miles from Los Angeles via Saugus and Mint Canyon, U. S. Highway 99 and State Highways 7 and 138; 93 miles from Los Angeles via Cajon Pass, U. S. Highway 66 and State Highway 138; 38 miles from San Bernardino. Land ownership: Government and private; Government land under Forest Service special use permit to Los Angeles County. Parking: 5000 cars on area and along highway. Ski jumps: Class A, B, C and D. Improved ski runs: (1) Blue Ridge Slalom Course, 3.8 miles; (2) Jackson Lake Ski Run, 1.7 miles; (3) Table Mountain Ski Run, 1.5 miles. Ski lift: None. Toboggan slide: Three slides, 800 feet each; charge. Ski trails: 3 posted trails. Skating: Ice rink; charge. Shelters: Ski hut; free. Equipment: Skis and poles rented on area. Instruction: None. Meals: On area. Lodging: Cabins on area. First aid: County Ranger Station on area. Ranger Station: Forest Service Ranger Station, Valyermo, 15 miles, and County Ranger Station on area.

Camp Baldy: Elevation 4300 feet

Location: 43 miles from Los Angeles via U. S. Highway 66; 12 miles from Claremont and Ontario via San Antonio Canyon. Land ownership: Government and private. Parking: 600 cars along highway and at small parking areas. Ski jumps: None. Ski lift: None. Toboggan slide: None. Ski trails: None posted. Shelters: Resorts and stores at Camp Baldy. Equipment: For rent at toboggan slide 1½ miles above Camp Baldy. Instruction: Available; rates on application at Camp Baldy. Meals: Resorts and stores on area. Lodging: Numerous resorts and cabins on area. First aid: Camp Baldy Forest Service Guard Station, on area. Ranger Station: Camp Baldy Forest Service Guard Station. Note: See also Icehouse Canyon and Manker Flat.

Icehouse Canyon: Elevation 5000 feet

Equipment: All types for rent at toboggan slide. Instruction: None. Meals: Resorts on area. Lodging: Resorts and cabins on area. First aid: Camp Baldy Forest Service Guard Station, 1½ miles south. Ranger Station: Camp Baldy Forest Service Guard Station.

Manker Flat: Elevation 6700 feet


Crystal Lake: Elevation 5700 feet

Location: 48 miles from Los Angeles via U. S. Highway 66 and San Gabriel Canyon. Land ownership: Government; under Forest Service special use permit to Los Angeles County. Parking: 500 cars on area. Ski jumps: None. Ski lift: None. Toboggan slide: None. Ski trails: None posted. Shelters: Cabins owned by Los Angeles County; free to public. Equipment: None. Instruction: None. Meals: Resorts near area. Lodging: Resorts within 4 miles of area. First aid: At County Ranger Station on area. Ranger Station: County Ranger Station on area and Coldbrook Forest Service Guard Station, 4 miles.

Wrightwood: Elevation 6000 feet

San Bernardino National Forest

Big Bear Lake: Elevation 7000 feet


Lake Arrowhead: Elevation 5100 feet


Idyllwild: Elevation 5400 feet

Location: 23 miles east of Hemet and 54 miles west of Palm Springs on paved county highway, 4 1/2 miles from Pines-to-Palms Highway, State Highway 74. Land ownership: Private. Parking: 1000 cars throughout area. Ski jumps: None. Improved ski runs: 2700 feet long on Marion View Drive via Bicknell Lane to Circle
Drive, and one for amateurs, 700 feet long, back of school house, lighted for night use. **Ski lift:** None. **Toboggan slide:** 1200 feet long, lighted for night use at Schoolhouse Hill; free. **Ski trails:** None posted. **Shelters:** "Igloo" near school house and nearby resorts. **Equipment:** Skiing and tobogganing equipment for rent at Idyllwild Inn. **Instruction:** Instructors at Idyllwild Inn. **Meals:** On area. **Lodging:** Rooms and cabins on and nearby area. **First aid:** Idyllwild. **Ranger Station:** Forest Service Ranger Station, Idyllwild.

**Snow Valley:** Elevation 6800 feet

**Location:** 35 miles northeast of San Bernardino on Rim of the World Drive, State Highway 18. Served by Mountain Auto Line bus from San Bernardino. **Land ownership:** Government; under special use permit from Forest Service. **Parking:** 1000 cars adjacent to area. **Ski jumps:** Class A, B, C, and D. **Improved ski run:** Adjacent to ski lift. **Ski lift:** ¼ mile long. **Toboggan slide:** Open side hill only. **Ski trails:** Snow Valley, elev. 6800 feet, to Slide Peak, elev. 7800 feet, 3½ miles, not posted. Snow Valley, elev. 6800 feet, to Keller Peak, elev. 7800 feet, 6 miles, not posted. **Shelters:** On area; free. **Equipment:** All types of equipment for rent on area. **Instruction:** Available. **Skating:** Ice rink proposed. **Meals:** On area. **Lodging:** Resorts at Big Bear and Lake Arrowhead, 15-20 miles distant. **First aid:** On area. **Ranger Station:** Forest Service Ranger Station, Lake Arrowhead, 15 miles.

Several additional winter sports areas of limited development are offered in San Bernardino National Forest. As in other Southern California areas, the snow sports advantages of each locality are wholly dependent upon the amount of winter snow fall. The most popular of these additional winter playgrounds and the features and accommodations of each are:

**Cajon:** Elevation 4200 feet

**Location:** 19 miles north of San Bernardino on U. S. Highway 66. **Land ownership:** Government. **Parking:** Along highway and at resorts nearby. **Ski jumps:** No improvements on area, but unlimited opportunities for skiing and tobogganing during periods of sufficient snow. **Meals:** At stores and resorts. **First aid:** San Bernardino, 19 miles. **Ranger Station:** Forest Supervisor's headquarters, U. S. Forest Service, San Bernardino.
Crestline: Elevation 4800 feet


Green Valley: Elevation 6900 feet


Greyback (San Gorgonio Peak): Elevation 8000-11,000 feet

Location: 31 miles from Redlands and 41 miles from San Bernardino via Mill Creek and Barton Flats. Land ownership: Government. Parking: Along highway; limited. Public ski grounds: This unimproved area includes the north slope of San Gorgonio Peak and South Fork Meadows. It is recommended only for expert skiers. No resorts, shelters, eating places or overnight accommodations are near the area.

Keen Camp: Elevation 4700 feet

Location: 19 miles from Hemet and 49 miles from Palm Springs, ¼ mile off Pines to Palms Highway, State Highway 74. Land ownership: Government and private. Parking: 100 cars at Tahquitz Lodge. Public ski grounds: No improvements, but heavy snow fall will provide unlimited informal skiing. Meals: Tahquitz Lodge and Mt. Center lunch room on area. Lodging and shelters: Tahquitz Lodge on area. First aid: Tahquitz Lodge on area and physician at Idyllwild, 5½ miles. Ranger Station: Forest Service Ranger Station, Idyllwild, 5½ miles.
Pine Cove: Elevation 6200 feet


Tahquitz Valley: Elevation 7700 feet


Cleveland National Forest

Laguna Recreation Area: Elevation 5500 feet


In the interests of safe and enjoyable skiing, the U. S. Forest Service is indebted to the Winter Sports Committee of the Sierra Club for valuable suggestions on equipment, clothing, ski touring and safety rules.
EQUIPMENT

The beginner who is unable to purchase a complete outfit of serviceable clothing and ski equipment should postpone the purchase of ski clothing and invest his funds in good quality, although not expensive, skis, bindings, boots and poles. This equipment is essential to both control and safety. Many novices become completely discouraged in their attempts to learn to ski because of the use of equipment so ill suited to the purpose that even an expert skier would quit in disgust. On the other hand, a pair of discarded wool pants or overalls and a shirt will satisfactorily serve the clothing needs of the inexperienced skier.

The beginner will need:

1. Skis. Hickory is best; ash and maple are satisfactory; pine is practically useless. Ridge tops are not necessary, but in the long run are worth the increased cost. Metal edges are for the advanced skiers. The best value for a low price is a flat top No. 2 grade hickory ski.

2. Poles. Both metal and cane poles are satisfactory. Look for ruggedness of construction of basket and ferrule.

3. Ski boots. The design and construction of ski boots is radically different from ordinary hiking boots. For this reason they are necessary. All standard makes equipped with a hard toe are satisfactory. Quality of materials and workmanship varies with price. Boots should be large enough for two pairs of heavy socks.

4. Bindings. The “alpina” type is now generally recognized as best. It can be purchased in many makes and designs from $2 to $10. Price variations are based upon materials, finish and ready adjustability. As long as the binding is fastened to the surface of the ski and is equipped with toe straps and touring and downhill adjustments, it will prove satisfactory. Heel springs are worth their cost as bone insurance. They release the foot on severe falls.
NATIONAL FOREST HEADQUARTERS

California Region Headquarters—760 Market Street, San Francisco

NATIONAL FOREST HEADQUARTERS

 Angeles.............8th and Figueroa Streets, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Cleveland...........San Diego, Calif.
 Eldorado............Placerville, Calif.
 Inyo................Bishop, Calif.
 Klamath............Yreka, Calif.
 Lassen..............Susanville, Calif.
 Los Padres........Federal Bldg., Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Mendocino..........Federal Bldg., Willows, Calif.
 Modoc...............Alturas, Calif.
 Mono................Minden, Nevada
 Plumas..............Quincy, Calif.
 San Bernardino.....Federal Bldg., San Bernardino, Calif.
 Sequoia............Porterville, Calif.
 Shasta..............Mount Shasta, Calif.
 Sierra...............North Fork, Calif.
 Stanislaus.........Sonora, Calif.
 Tahoe...............Nevada City, Calif.
 Trinity.............Weaverville, Calif.