Reservation Burn Is Reseeded To Grass

In September, 1955 a fire burned 354 acres of Tribal forest on Bly Ridge. The fire also burned over an area of Fremont National Forest several times the size of the reservation burn. Forest fires usually destroy or damage brush and undergrowth along with the trees. In most burns where competition has been reduced or destroyed brush makes a very rapid comeback, and unless some precautionary measure is taken, brush will invade and choke out or prevent the establishment of tree seedlings and grass.

Grasses used to control Manzanita.

As soon as the salvage log was completed on the Bly Ridge burn this year, the Land Operations Branch at Klamath Agency took steps to prevent a Manzanita and Snow Brush wilderness from developing there. The best and most economic method of preventing the regrowth of brush is to seed to grasses to provide competition. Seeding of the burn has just been completed. Seeding in the Fall provides an earlier start for the grass during the first warm days of Spring when the soil moisture is still high.

Highly palatable grasses selected.

The following grass mixture was chosen on the basis of adaptability, growth habits and forage producing capacity: M a n c h a r Smooth Brome, Standard Orchard Grass, Sheep Fescue and Timothy. The burned area is in an 18 or 19 inch precipitation belt and should show good results with the above grass mixture.

If the cattle that will flock to this area to feed on the grass could talk, they would probably agree that grass is much more appealing than Manzanita and Snow Brush.

By keeping the heavy regrowth of brush out, pine seedlings will have a much better chance to compete and re-establish a desirable forest cover.

Grasses are the most important crop. Perhaps because rangeland grass is "wild" it is often assumed that grass can take care of itself. It is true that grass is very hardy. Grasses can survive great extremes of heat and cold. Drought can scarcely kill it. But if the grass is grazed too heavily competing plants that livestock do not eat may invade and crowd out the weakened grasses.

Compulsory Testing Of Bangs May Come

According to Ray Peterson, County Extension Agent, the testing of beef cattle to eliminate Bangs or Brucellosis disease may be forced on cattlemen before long. See the recent developments may bring this about.

Legislation May Be Enacted

The rapid formation of compulsory test counties in Oregon may bring about a Bangs testing program in Klamath County as well as in several other counties in the State. About 70 per cent of the Oregon Counties are now under such programs. It appears that stockmen from these counties may urge legislation requiring that all counties come under such a program when 75 per cent of the counties in the State have done so.

The Department of Agriculture now furnishes vaccine, pays the cost of testing for Bangs and Tuberculosis and pays up to $25.00 indemnity per reactor, grade cattle and $50.00 for purebreds.

FINLEY BARNEY

(Continued from page 1) The Klamath Tribune including designing the masthead on page one, which is an example of precision lettering.

The students also participate in various contests. Bob recently took third out of sixteen entries in a contest to design a cover for the O.T.I. year book.

Bob rents an apartment from O.T.I. which is located on campus, about a block and a half from his home. Naomi, one of his children, Diane Lee and Michael.

His future plans after completion of the course next June are somewhat indefinite. He states that he will either go on to school next year, probably in the Portland area, or will look for a job. Job placement in the field has been good.

Bob states: "If a student works hard, the reward will be a good job in the field of commercial art."

He is most interested in going into the advertising field and doing pictorial illustrations. Finley also has some definite ideas to offer on the Klamath Education Program. "I don't know the background too well, but the education program being offered now is a fine thing for young Indian people to make an advancement in their lives. I believe this is the biggest opportunity that will ever come to the Klamath Indian young people as far as education is concerned. I believe for myself it has given me more initiative to go ahead."