

Welcome to the

# NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS



**DAVY CROCKETT**



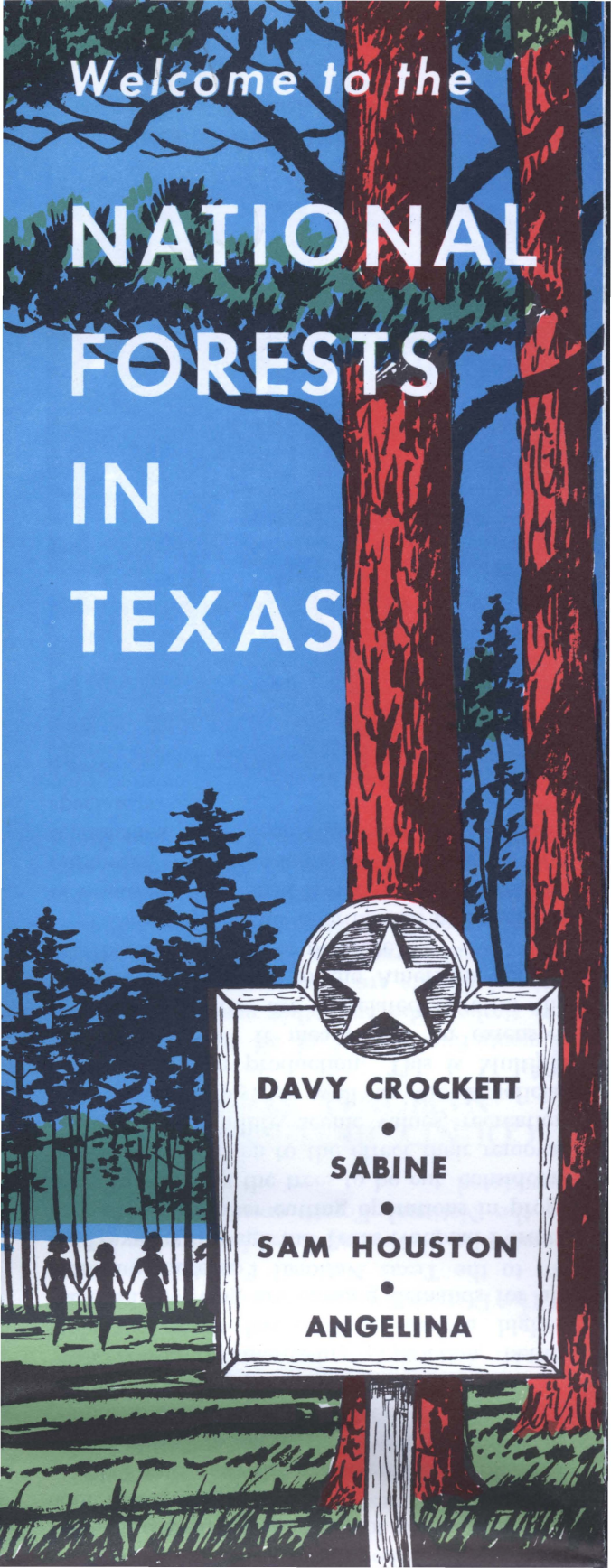
**SABINE**



**SAM HOUSTON**



**ANGELINA**



Commercial timberland in the 19,500,000-acre area of 38 East Texas counties amounts to 11,700,000 acres, or 60 percent of the total area. The growth, production, harvesting, and manufacturing of timber products in this area have a current gross value of over \$500,000,000 and place timber a very close second to oil in the economic importance to East Texas. Although the Texas National Forests amount to only 5.6 percent of this commercial timberland, by example they have made significant contributions to intensified forest management on private land throughout the area.

Perhaps of greater value than the monetary worth of the timber harvest are the contributions of the National Forests to watershed protection, free public access to hunting and fishing, and use of the area by thousands of citizens for outdoor recreation.

All Forest activities are scientifically blended and modified to serve the greatest number of people in the long run. This concept is called Multiple Use.

A constantly increasing population, better highways, more leisure time, and a higher standard of living are causing demands for all natural resources.

Travelers through the Texas National Forests may observe timber cutting operations in progress. In selecting the trees to be cut, consideration is always given to the effect their removal will have on wildlife, scenic values, recreation and water supply, as well as the beneficial effect on timber production. This is Multiple Use in practice. It means that on extensive areas, all activities are correlated to offer the greatest total service to the American people, whether for business or pleasure.

To accomplish this coordinated management of resources, the Forest Service employs foresters, engineers, wildlife biologists, hydrologists, soil technicians and recreation and fire control specialists.



*A few areas of virgin Long Leaf Pine remain in East Texas.*



*General Sam Houston Cypress, East Hamilton Scenic Area, Sabine N*

## THE GENERAL FOREST AREA

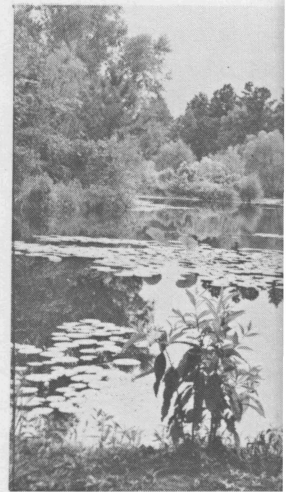
This area, which is by far the largest part of the National Forests, is primarily valuable for timber production and watershed protection. Here, sustained yields of water and timber are produced. Here also are the food and habitat for wildlife, and vast expanses of scenic forest beauty.

The Texas National Forests and surrounding private timberlands contribute materially to flood prevention, regulation of streamflow, prevention of erosion and to the maximum possible penetration of water into the underground storage which is highly essential to the water supply of the heavily-populated industrial coastal areas of Texas.

The timber crop harvested annually averages approximately 120 million board feet. It consists of sawtimber, veneer stock, poles, piling, and pulpwood. Timber management practices are modified to protect the watershed, benefit wildlife, and maintain forest aesthetic values. Timber generally is sold on a competitive bid basis to private individuals and companies for logging and manufacturing.

The principal commercial tree species are the loblolly, shortleaf, longleaf, and slash pines, several species of oak, ash, magnolia, sweet gum, black gum, and hackberry. Hickory, holly, ironwood, and many other species are also available but of little commercial value at present. The dogwood and redbud are the principal flowering tree species. There is a wide variety of flowering shrubs, and abundance of yellow jasmine and approximately a thousand species of wild flowers to entice the botanist and naturalist.

The Forest provide of both small- and big habitat and fish are terms of a cooperative Texas Game and Fish operation with U. S. F. There are five game res 61,600 acres of Nationa An additional 104,000 private lands are giv under the restoration 598,000 of National Fo hunting and fishing in game and fish laws. I definitely on the incre interesting wildlife act eastern wild turkey fr National Forest of Sou game restoration areas this turkey stocking ma



*A serene Lake*





*n Scenic Area, Sabine National Forest.*

The Forest provides hunting for thousands of both small- and big-game hunters. Wildlife habitat and fish are managed under the terms of a cooperative agreement with The Texas Game and Fish Commission and in cooperation with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There are five game restoration areas embracing 61,600 acres of National Forest lands at present. An additional 104,000 acres of intermingled private lands are given intensified protection under the restoration program. The remaining 598,000 of National Forests are open to public hunting and fishing in accordance with state game and fish laws. Deer and small game are definitely on the increase, but one of the most interesting wildlife activities is the stocking of eastern wild turkey from the Francis Marion National Forest of South Carolina in one of the game restoration areas. Reports indicate that this turkey stocking may be successful.



*A serene Lake is fine for fishing.*



*Camping families enjoy National Forest recreation areas.*



*Ratcliff Lake visitors enjoy annual Splash Day celebration.*



National Forests produce water, timber, wildlife, and forage in addition to serenity for the visitor.

Other unusual interests excluded. Only trail improvements essential for development of the areas.

The Texas National Forest scenic areas include 1300 acres.



al Forest recreation areas.



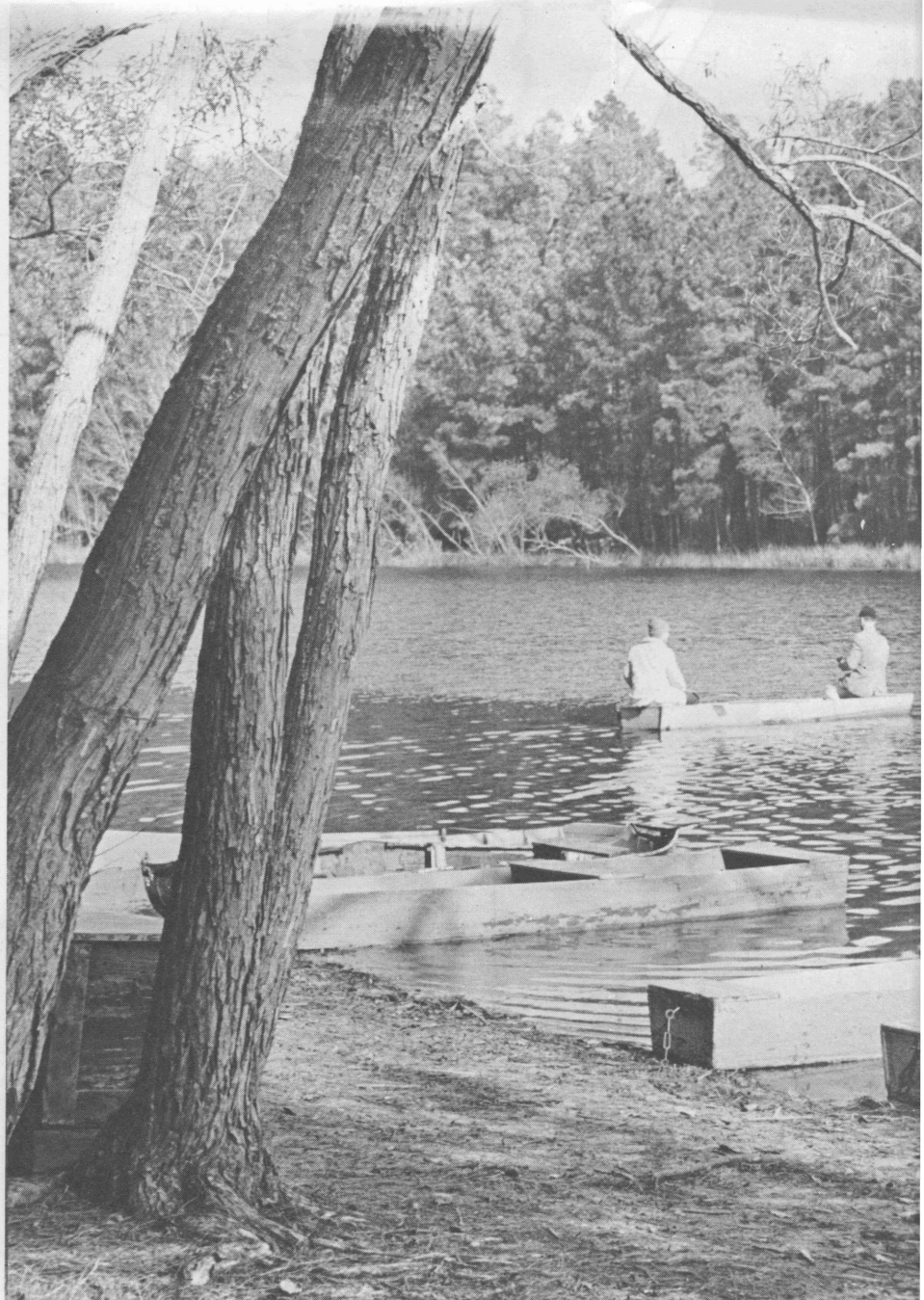
Family fun is available to all on picnics.



Hunters are welcome



ual Splash Day celebration.



Anglers find fishing good at Ratcliff Lake.



The Texas National Forests have four scenic areas involving approximately 1300 acres.



A black and white photograph of a campsite in a wooded area. Two people are standing near a wooden structure on the left. A large, dark, triangular tent is pitched on the right. In the foreground, there are several large, light-colored containers or tubs. The ground is covered with fallen leaves and debris.

The coyote, skunk, nutria, bobcat, jack rabbit, opossum, armadillo are fairly common. Coyotes are abundant in all areas.

Several hundred species were identified in these varieties of migratory

[illegible]

Several hundred species of birds have been identified in these forests, including many varieties of migratory waterfowl.

4. Cooperate with Federal and State agencies in the management, maintenance, and improvement of the fish and game habitat.
5. Plan, construct, maintain, and police public recreation areas.
6. Administer all types of special use permits.
7. Plan, construct, and maintain roads and trails for land management and public access.
8. Prevent forest fires insofar as possible and control wildfires when they occur.
9. Protect the forests against insects and disease.
10. Keep the public informed on Forest Service policies, programs, plans, objectives, and accomplishments.
11. Reforest denuded areas when necessary due to fire or the return of lands from agricultural use to timber production.
12. Manage large forest areas for sustained yields of high quality water.

The District Ranger will assist you on your visit to the Texas National Forests. Your cooperation in preventing forest fires and in keeping the National Forest areas clean will be appreciated.

## COUNTY RETURNS FROM NATIONAL FORESTS

Twenty-five percent of all monies received from timber sales and other uses on the Texas National Forests are paid to counties in which the National Forests are located. Each county annually receives a share of National Forest receipts. This money is expended in each of the counties for the benefit of public roads and schools in accordance with Federal and State laws.

Forest protection, management, construction and maintenance of improvements furnish steady employment for more than 200 people on the Texas National Forests. The logging and manufacture of forest products cut here by private industry provide employment for approximately 1500 workers, an important part of the local economy.

Ten percent of the timber income is used by the Forest Service for the maintenance of approximately 800 miles of roads. In addition, approximately \$100,000 of Forest Highway Funds are allotted each year through the Bureau of Public Roads to the Texas Highway Department for construction of Forest highways.

Enjoy your visit to the Texas National Forests.  
Come again soon!



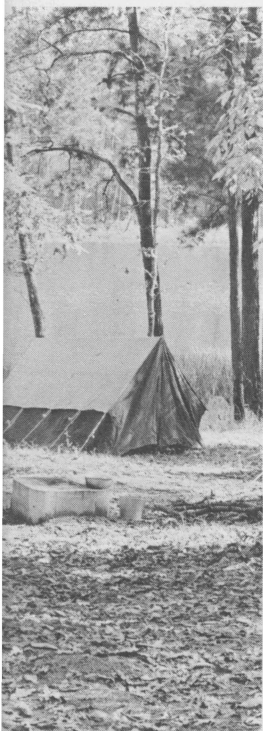
**EVERY TIME A  
FOREST FIRE STRIKES  
YOU GET BURNED!**

[illegible]





are plentiful under cooperative programs with the State of Texas.



Dad-Son deer hunt.

# ANIMALS

Visitors are most likely to see wildlife at the beginning and ending of day. In the mornings and the late afternoons the white-tailed deer come out of hiding and pick their way out into the open areas searching for food.

The coyote, skunk, red wolf, fox, muskrat, nutria, bobcat, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, raccoon, opossum, armadillo, alligator, and mink are fairly common. Gray and fox squirrels are abundant in all areas.

One of the most interesting animals on the Texas National Forests is the common nine-banded armadillo which is found in large numbers. It feeds on worms, insects, and other small creatures which are found within the top few inches of the earth's surface. This animal always has four young and each one in every litter is of the same sex.

Several hundred species of birds have been identified in these forests, including many varieties of migratory waterfowl.

Map Location
Picnicking
Camping
Swimming
Boating
Shelters
Concessionaires
Camp Trailer Parking
Sanitary Facilities
Hiking Trails
Drinking Water
On Lake
On Stream
Scenic Area
Family Units

# THE NATIONAL FOREST RANGER

The principle to which the Forest Service is dedicated is that resource management and development begin and belong on the ground at the Ranger District level. To the National Forest visitor, the District Forest Ranger is "Mr. Forest Service".

The Texas National Forests with headquarters at Lufkin, Texas, are divided into seven ranger districts:

District Name	Headquarters Town
Angelina	Lufkin
Yellowpine	Hemphill
Tenaha	San Augustine
Neches	Crockett
Trinity	Groveton
Big Thicket	Cleveland
Raven	Huntsville

Each District Ranger and his assistants administer an average of 94,000 acres of national forest land. He is the land manager responsible for the coordination of the many jobs and activities on the national forest.

Some of his principal duties are:

1. Make Multiple Use plans, coordinating the resources and uses on his particular ranger district.
2. Selectively mark, appraise, sell, and administer sawtimber and pulpwood sales.
3. Carry out timber stand improvement operations in accordance with carefully prepared plans for the purpose of growing better quality sawtimber.
4. Cooperate with Federal and State agencies in the management, maintenance, and improvement of the fish and game habitat.
5. Plan, construct, maintain, and police public recreation areas.
6. Administer all types of special use permits.
7. Plan, construct, and maintain roads and trails for land management and public access.
8. Prevent forest fires insofar as possible and control wildfires when they occur.
9. Protect the forests against insects and disease.
10. Keep the public informed on Forest Service policies, programs, plans, objectives, and accomplishments.
11. Reforest denuded areas when necessary due to fire or the return of lands from agricultural use to timber production.
12. Manage large forest areas for sustained yields of high quality water.

The District Ranger will assist you on your visit to the Texas National Forests. Your cooperation in preventing forest fires and in keeping the National Forest areas clean will be appreciated.



## PRIMARY USE AREAS

**P**Primary use areas occupy a relatively small part of the total forest area, but are very important to the well-balanced Multiple Use program. Typical examples of primary use areas are:

### 1. Special Uses.

These areas are used for administrative sites; rights of way for roads, power lines, and pipelines; pastures; mining leases; dwellings; and other uses of a limited nature.

Many of these special use areas accomplish more than one purpose. As an example, a pipeline or power line right of way may provide food for wildlife.

### 2. Developed Recreation Sites.

Many areas are maintained for general public use. Picnicking, camping, and swimming are the main activities. In addition, there is boating and fishing on sites which have lakes. All sites provide tables, fireplaces, sanitary facilities, and camp sites.

Engineers, landscape architects, and foresters combine their talents and efforts in designing the recreation sites to be as practical and attractive as possible. Conflicting uses which could interfere with forest-type recreation are excluded.

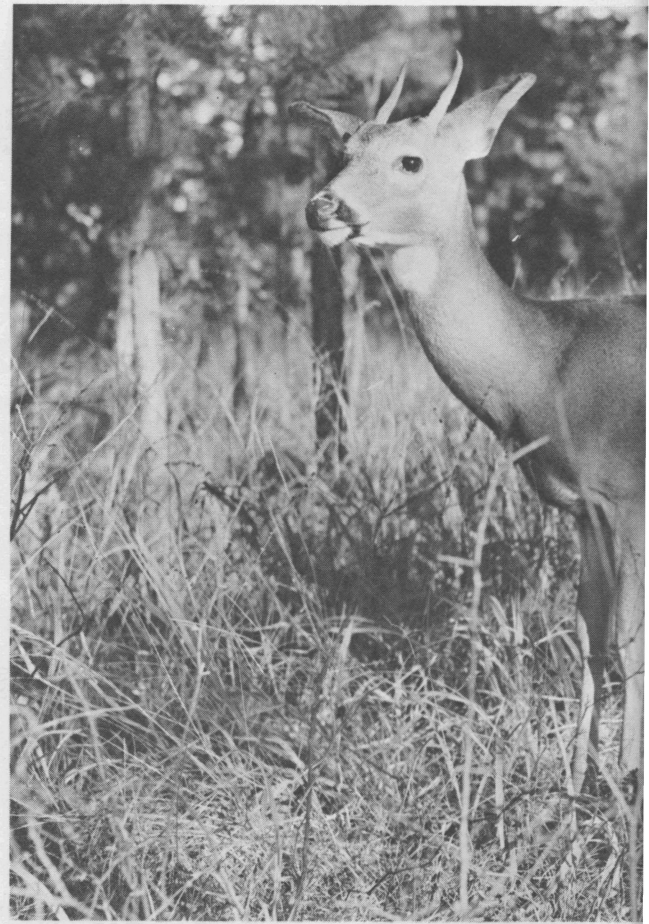
### 3. Scenic Areas.

These areas are established and managed in a near-natural condition because they contain trees, rocks, areas of botanical interest, or other natural or historical objects of particular attractiveness, rare occurrence, or other unusual interest. Commercial uses are excluded. Only trails, roads, and other improvements essential to access or the enjoyment of the areas are permitted.

The Texas National Forests have four scenic areas involving approximately 1300 acres.



*Hunters are welcome during open seasons.*



*Wildlife species are plentiful under cover.*



*Camping at annual Dad-Son deer hunt.*

## RECREATION AREAS

Map Location

Picnicking

Camping

Swimming

Boating



# YOU!

## E AREAS

Streamside areas adjoin  
es, and larger creek  
management purpose is  
stream channels, water  
ues. Streamside areas are  
enjoyment of recrea-  
ters. These areas and  
nds provide wildlife  
as stands of valuable

Streamside areas are managed to  
purities out of the  
sawdust, slash, and  
generally designed  
imum protection to

Streamside areas on the forest  
cies of warm water  
ps to keep streams  
thousands of anglers  
forest waters.

## E AREAS

Streamside areas are managed so as to main-  
attractive forest sur-  
heavy public use and  
valuable for scenic  
t watershed, wildlife  
are developed and  
ese areas are aimed  
hetic values.



*National Forests produce water, timber, wildlife, and forage in addition to serenity for the visitor.*



*Family fun is available to all on picnics.*





# NATIONAL FORESTS WELCOME YOU!

## STREAMSIDE AREAS

Formally designated streamside areas adjoin main streams, rivers, lakes, and larger creek branches. The primary management purpose is to protect and improve stream channels, water quality, and aesthetic values. Streamside areas are especially suited to the enjoyment of recreationists, fishermen, and hunters. These areas and immediately adjoining lands provide wildlife food and habitat as well as stands of valuable timber.

Stream and lakeside areas are managed to keep obstructions and impurities out of the water. These include silt, sawdust, slash, and other debris. Roads are generally designed and located to give maximum protection to stream and lakeside areas.

Many miles of fishing streams on the forest contain the common species of warm water fish. Timber cover helps to keep streams suitable for fishing. Many thousands of anglers annually enjoy National Forest waters.

## AESTHETIC AREAS

Aesthetic areas are managed so as to maintain or develop scenic and attractive forest surroundings in areas of heavy public use and travel. They are primarily valuable for scenic beauty and recreation, but watershed, wildlife habitat and timber values are developed and used. All activities in these areas are aimed toward increasing the aesthetic values.



Stands of pine are found on the four Texas National Forests.



Old-growth Cypress, East Hamilton Scenic Area, Sabine National Forest.

## FOREST AREA

The Forest provides hunting for thousands of both small- and big-game hunters. Wildlife habitat and fish are managed under the





# Texas

# NATIONAL

The Texas National Forests came into being under the Weeks Law of 1911 after the Texas Legislature in May 1933 invited the establishment of National Forests in East Texas. All National Forest lands were acquired through negotiated purchase from private individuals and lumber companies, many of whom had previously cut most or all of the merchantable timber. The four separate National Forests, named to reflect the history and geography of East Texas, with acreage of each, are: Sam Houston, 158,200; Davy Crockett, 161,600; Angelina, 154,400; and Sabine, 183,800. Total, 658,000.

No State in the Nation is richer in historical background than Texas. Archaeological research has proven that Indians inhabited the East Texas area more than 12,000 years ago. These tribes were known as the Neches, Caddo, and Tejas Indians. They built numerous mounds which are still to be seen and marveled at today. Since the coming of the white man, Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda in 1519, Texas has lived under six flags, Spain, France, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy, and the United States. One of the oldest Spanish Missions in the State is located on the Davy Crockett National Forest just off the old San Antonio Road, blazed in 1691 and known as El Camino Real, Spanish for "The King's Highway."

Commercial timberland in the 19,500,000-acre area of 38 East Texas counties amounts to 11,700,000 acres, or 60 percent of the total area. The growth, production, harvesting, and manufacturing of timber products in this area have a current gross value of over \$500,000,000 and place timber a very close second to oil in the economic importance to East Texas. Although the Texas National Forests amount to only 5.6 percent of this commercial timberland, by example they have made significant contributions to intensified forest management on private land throughout the area.

Perhaps of greater value than the monetary worth of the timber harvest are the contributions of the National Forests to watershed protection, free public access to hunting and fishing, and use of the area by thousands of citizens for outdoor recreation.

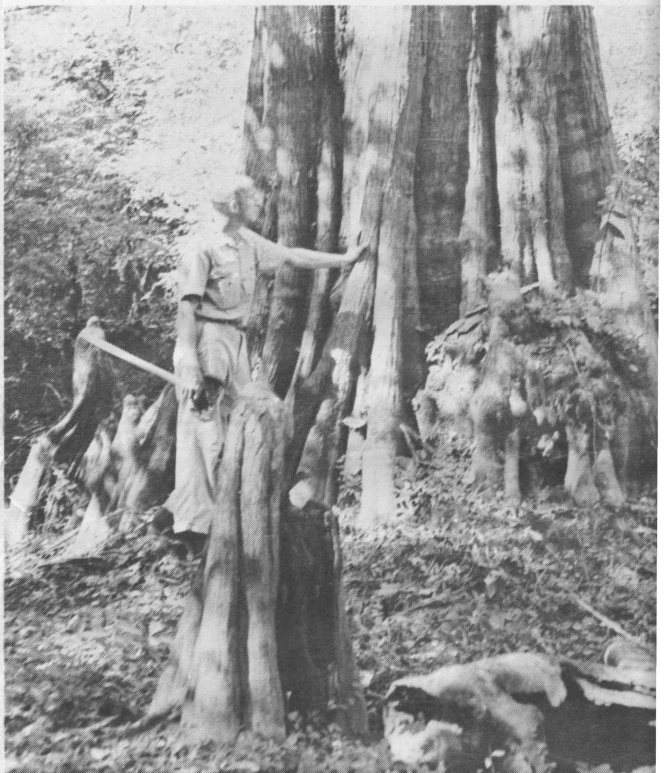
All Forest activities are scientifically blended and modified to serve the greatest number of people in the long run. This concept is called Multiple Use.

A constantly increasing population, better highways, more leisure time, and a higher standard of living are causing demands for all natural resources.

Travelers through the Texas National Forests may observe timber cutting operations in progress. In selecting the trees to be cut, consideration is always given to the effect their removal



*Beautiful stands of pine are found*

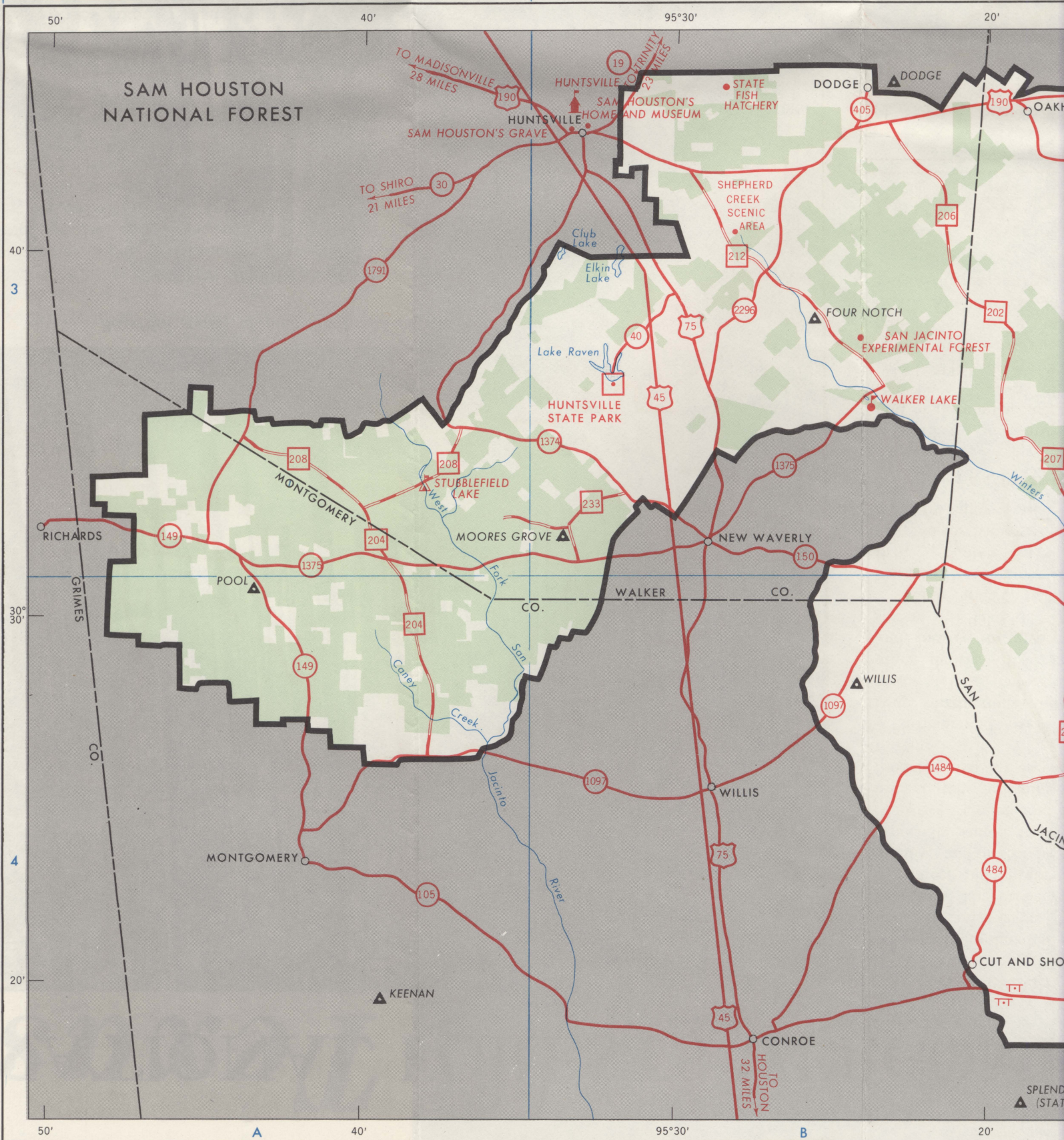


*General Sam Houston Cypress, East Ham*

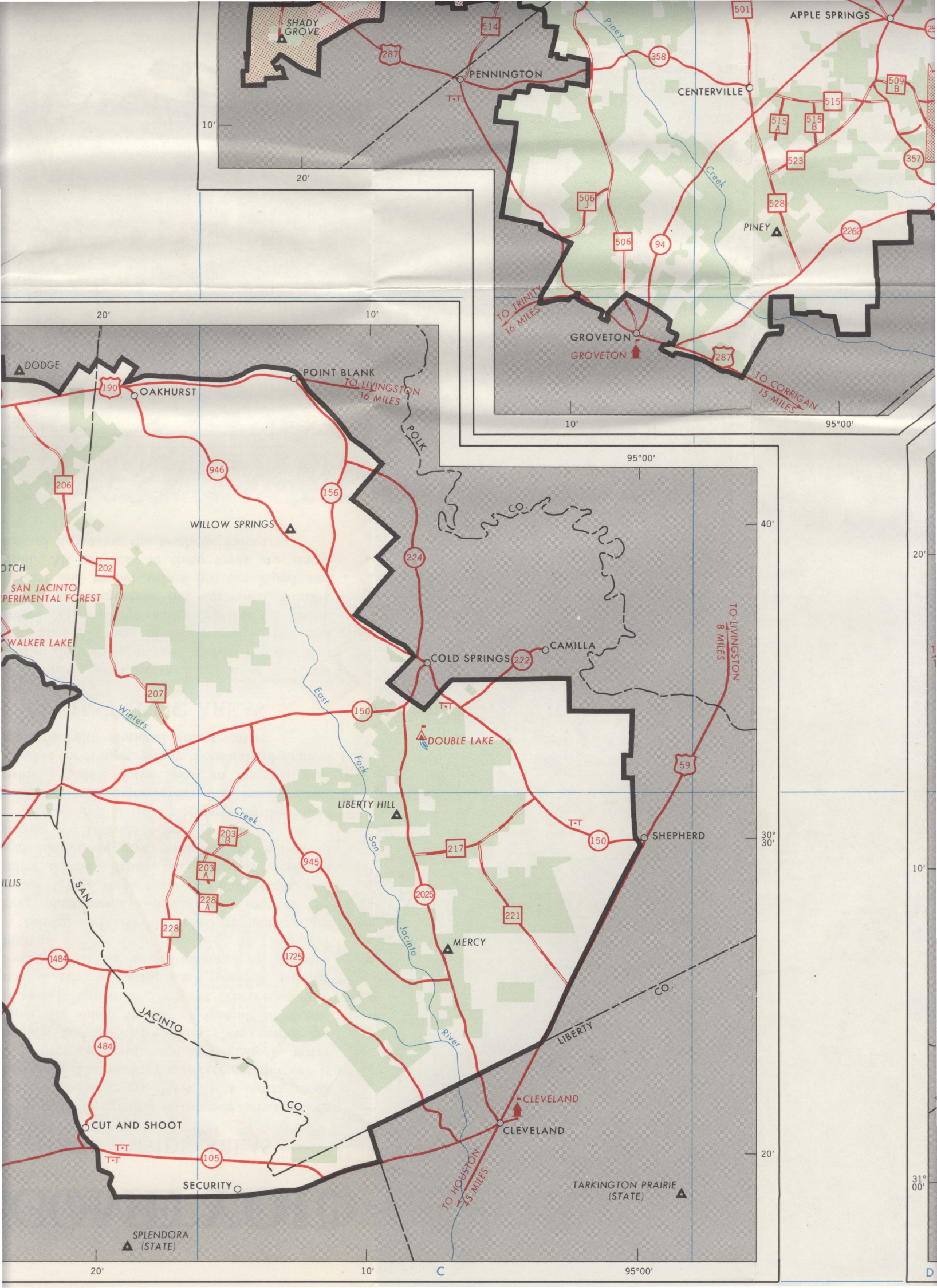
## THE GENERAL FOREST AREA

The

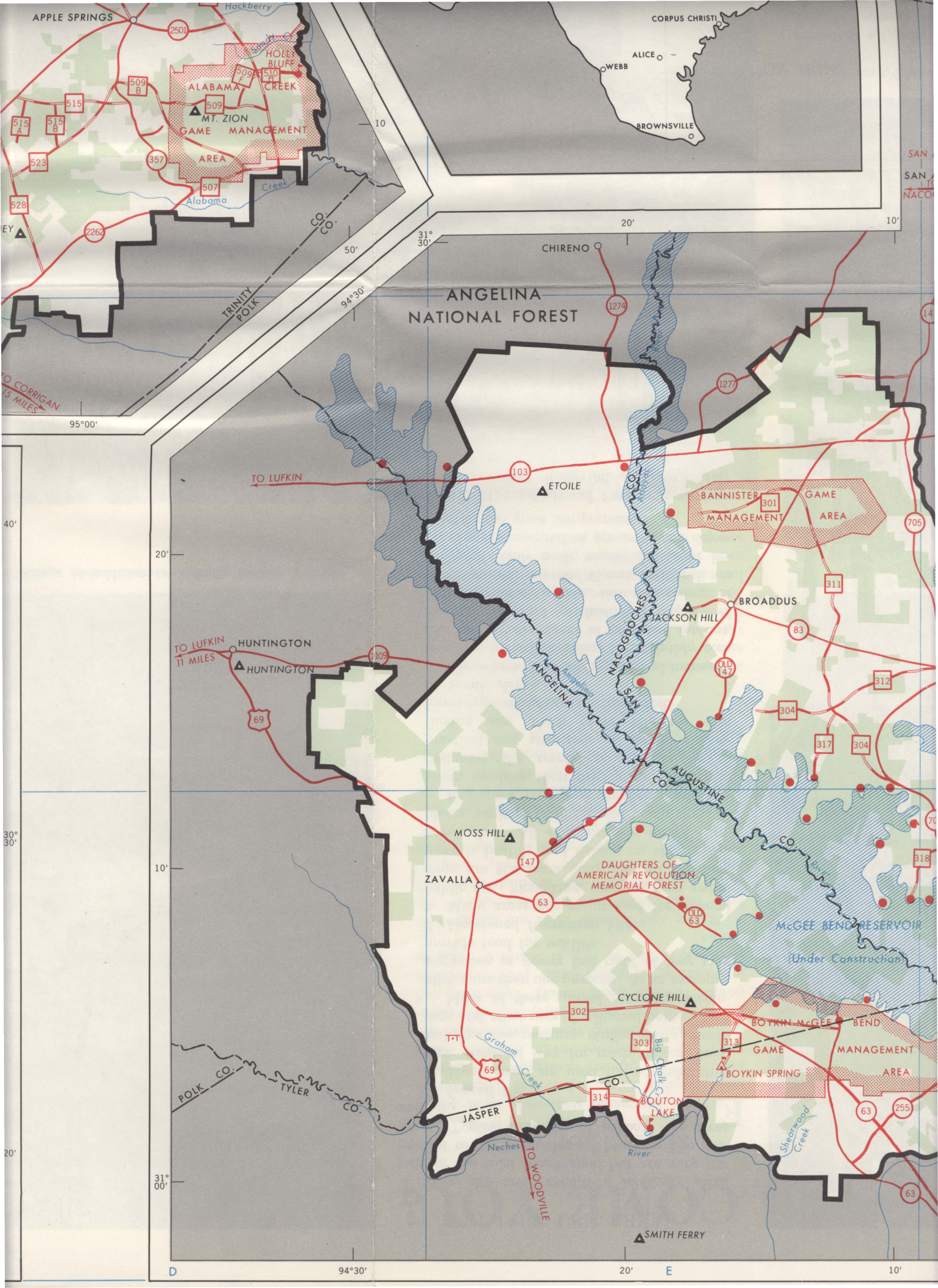




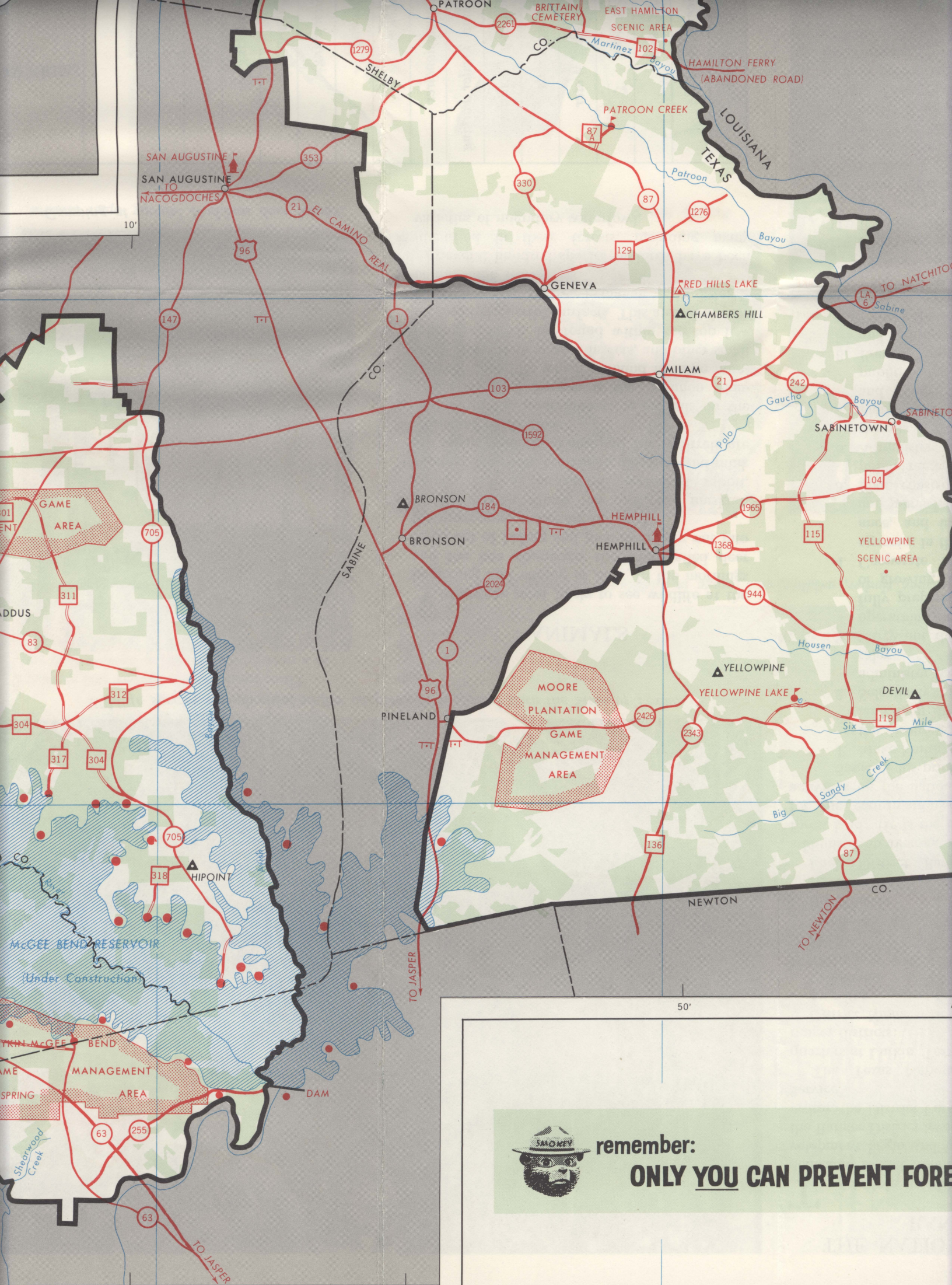








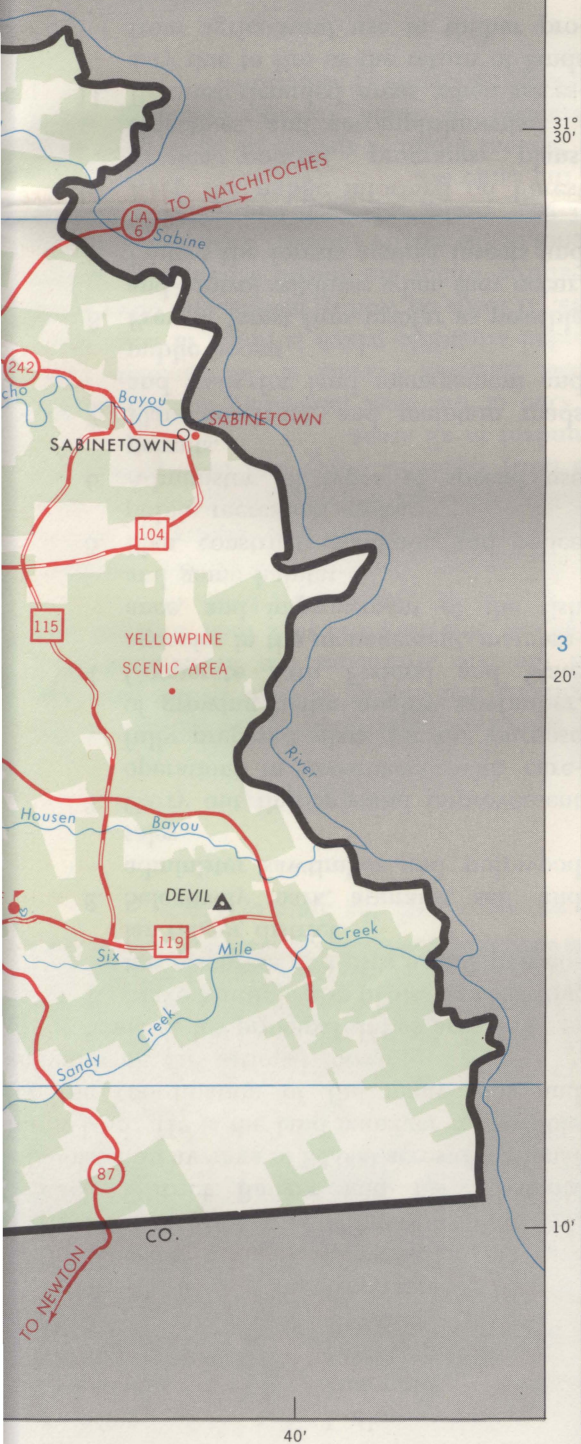




remember:  
**ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT FORE**

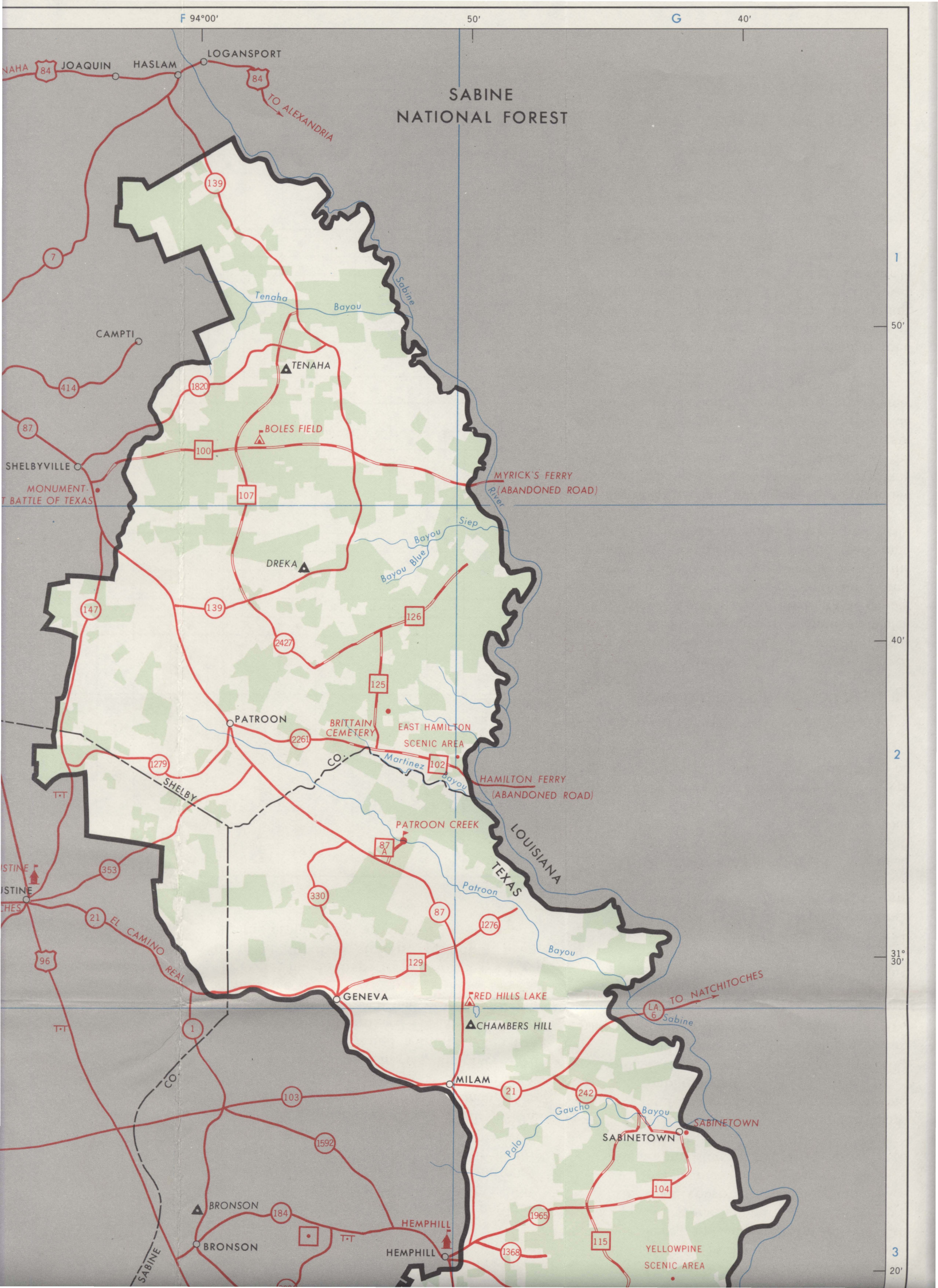


ROAD)



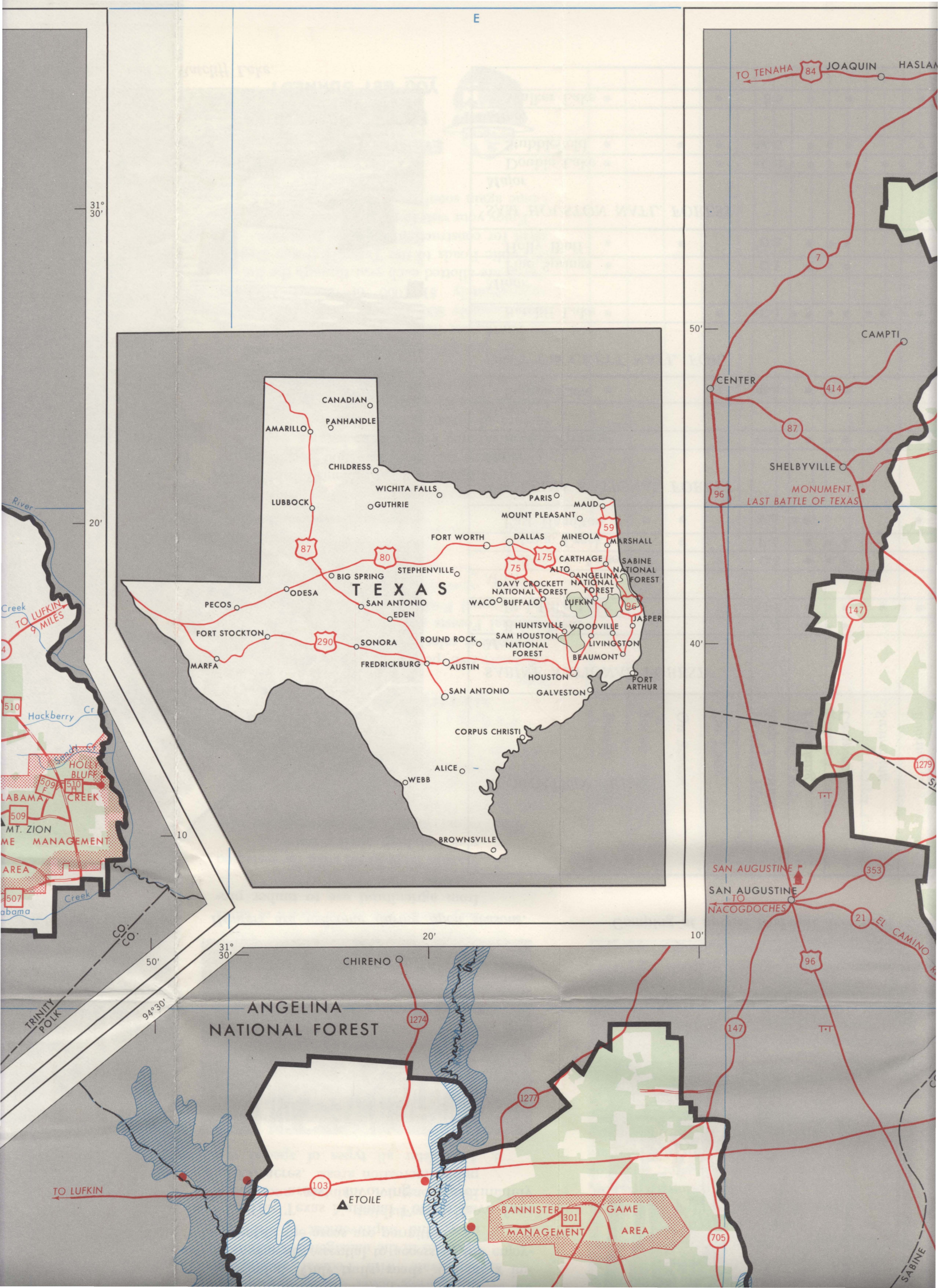
**PREVENT FOREST FIRES!**



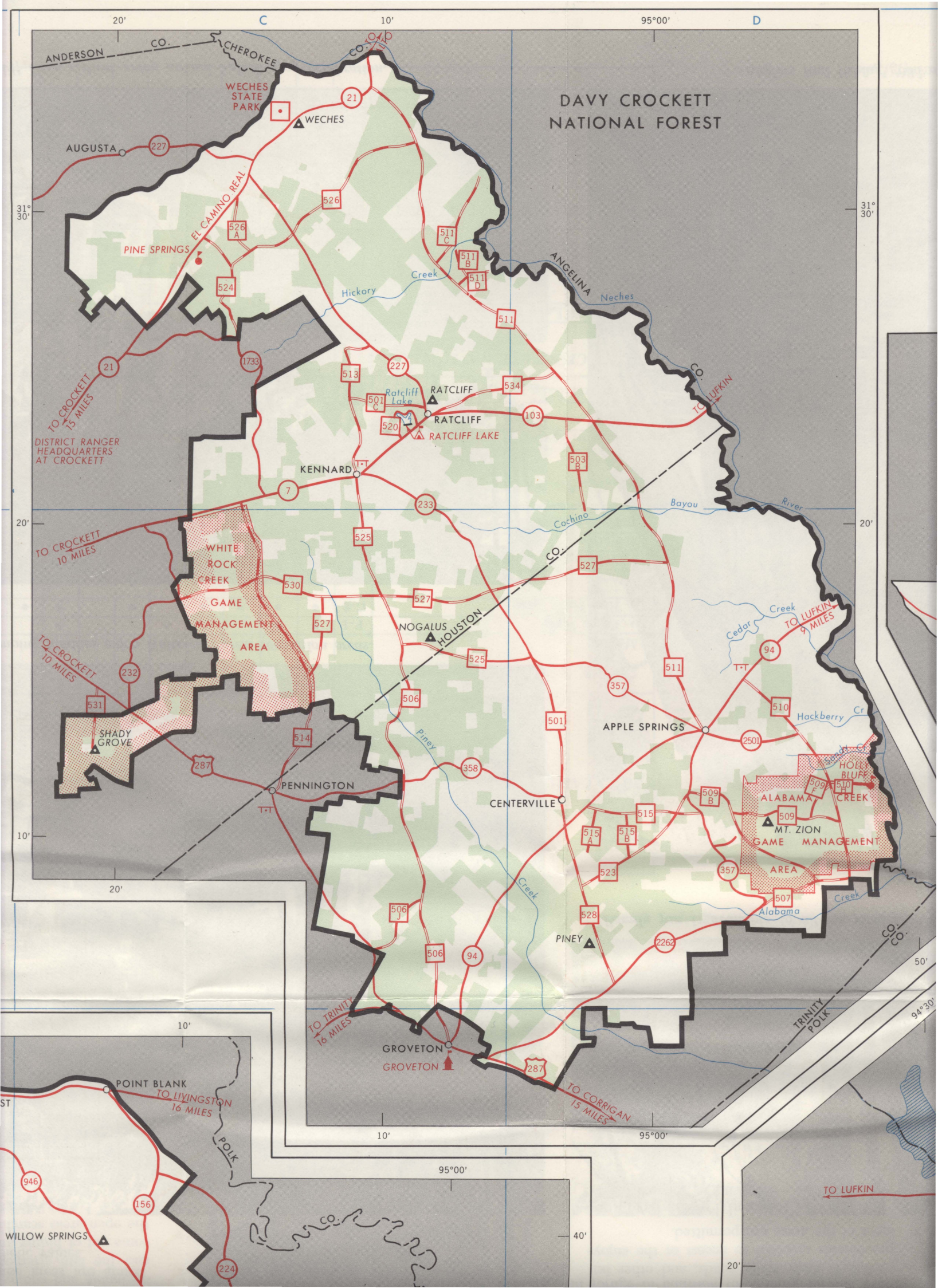


SABINE  
NATIONAL FOREST











U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

# TEXAS NATIONAL FORESTS

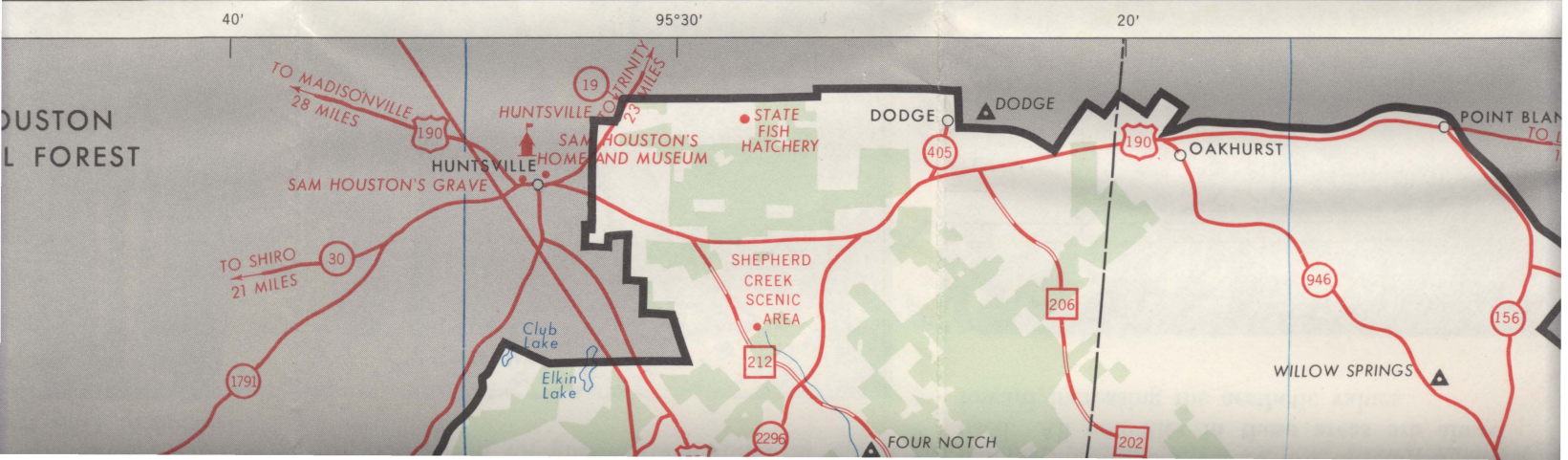
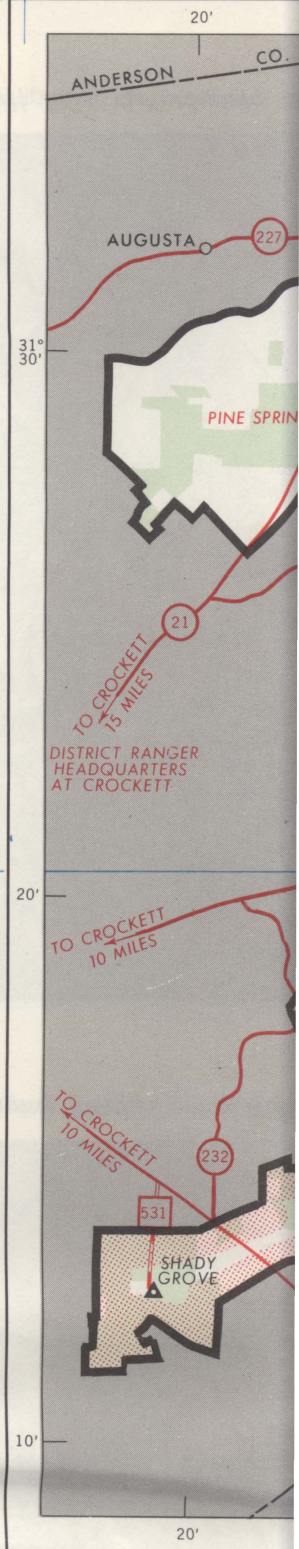
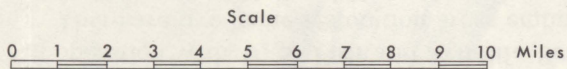
## TEXAS

1962  
LEGEND

- |  |                                |  |                              |
|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
|  | NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY       |  | U. S. HIGHWAY                |
|  | COUNTY LINES                   |  | STATE HIGHWAY                |
|  | TOWNS                          |  | FOREST SERVICE ROUTE NUMBER  |
|  | PERMANENT LOOKOUT STATION      |  | DISTRICT RANGER HEADQUARTERS |
|  | MAIN MOTOR ROADS (SURFACED)    |  | RECREATION AREA              |
|  | SECONDARY MOTOR ROADS (GRAVEL) |  | SECONDARY RECREATION AREA    |
|  | STATE PARK                     |  | PROPOSED RECREATION AREA     |
|  | ROADSIDE PARK                  |  | POINT OF INTEREST            |

NATIONAL FOREST LAND

FOREST SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE AT, LUFKIN, TEXAS





TEX

- NATION
- - - COUNT
- TOWNS
- ▲ PERMA
- MAIN A
- == SECON
- STATE
- T-T ROADS

1

2

50'

40'

# SAM HOUSTON NATIONAL FOREST

TO SHIR  
21 MILE

1791

40'

3





"National Forests . . . shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes . . . for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained therefrom . . . so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land . . . and (giving) harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land . . ." (Excerpts from the multiple use law, Public Law 86-517, 86th Congress, June 1960).



Courtesy

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL  
COLLEGE OF TEXAS

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

J. E. HUTCHISON, DIRECTOR  
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS