The unfenced tracts were each found to contain only two longleaf pine saplings. Since they originally had 734 and 813 seedlings, respectively, this was a loss of 99.6 and 99.7 per cent of the trees. The fenced tracts, on the other hand, were found to contain full stands numbering 1,513 and 1,707, respectively, of little longleaf trees. This is the equivalent of 6,052 and 6,826 trees per acre under protection as compared with 8 per acre unprotected against hogs. This difference is practically accounted for, it is definitely known, by the fondness of the "razor-back" hogs for the thick succulent bark on longleaf pine tap-roots. Although present in widely varying numbers, this famous southern forager usually occurs in sufficient numbers to destroy during the course of the first two or three seasons, and even during periods of extraordinary reproduction, the majority of all young longleaf pines. It should be remarked that, so far as known, no damage of this sort has been reported from blooded hogs.

In the fenced quarter-acre tracts there has occurred during the five years a considerable increase in the number of longleaf seedlings. For example, in one ~~area~~ the number has increased from 927 at the start to 1707, equivalent to 84 per cent, and in the other tract, from 810 to 1513, or an increase of 87 per cent. However, in each of the unfenced tracts only two longleaf pines remain as representatives of the original stand and, probably, about the same number of new comers as are found on the tracts from which hogs have been excluded. The experiment further indicates that the grazing of hogs does not prevent the seeding in of shortleaf and loblolly pines, for some have sprung up on both the ungrazed and grazed tracts.