

Wyman and Forest Assistant W. R. Hine of the Southern Forest Experiment Station laid out the experimental areas. They mapped and carefully described all saplings and mature trees on the whole 34 acres, and also mapped the burned areas. On 81 small plots, 5 x 10 feet, scattered uniformly throughout the cut-over land, they made a very careful tally of all seedling and sprout trees. The relation of these young trees to other vegetation, slash, tops, down logs, skid roads, etc., was recorded on maps.

To their surprise, the investigators found that only 462 loblolly and shortleaf pine seedlings to the average acre of burned ground had come up since the fire, and 524 seedlings to the acre of unburned ground. Several thousand seedlings to the acre at this age is not at all uncommon on cut-over land following a good seed year, so that the present stand is roughly only 10 per cent of a stand. From 700 to 900 oak seedlings and sprouts had likewise appeared, but many of these were Spanish oak, a distinctly inferior tree on such ground. Other hardwood seedlings, willow in particular, were very numerous in places, the latter on the newly burned ground in particular. Since these are hardly likely to survive long, and even if thrifty are a poor substitute for the valuable pine, their presence mattered but little.

Just why there was no larger number of pine seedlings on the experimental area the investigators could not fully determine. They are confident from what they have seen of older cuttings on similar land that good pine reproduction will finally come in. In order to study the orderly process