

8, 9

An active gully in range land caused by flash runoff from the overgrazed areas above.

10, 11, 12

Mr. Roger N. Young, Weiser camp superintendent, examining an excellent stand of native grasses. This is adjacent to and enclosed with a cultivated field, and has not been overgrazed. It very nearly represents the original climax vegetation of this area. Erosion is almost negligible in areas such as these.

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The fence divides two ownerships of range areas. Notice the different color of the overgrazed range on the right of the fence compared to the properly grazed range on the left. Practically all of the perennial grasses have disappeared from the field on the right and it is covered now with the quick growing, low value annual grass, cheat grass (*bromus tectorum*). The darker color noticeable on the field at the left is caused by the perennial wheat grasses, which have much higher forage value than the annual grasses and which stay greener well into the summer. Even when dry, the wheat grasses have high forage value. The CCC camps have been valuable aids to range conservation by constructing field division fences, spring developments, and fire protection.

ROLL #2

14

CCC enrollees completing installation of a turnout box and beginning the construction of a rocklined distribution ditch on Manns Creek CCC work area, near Weiser, Idaho, June 12, 1941.