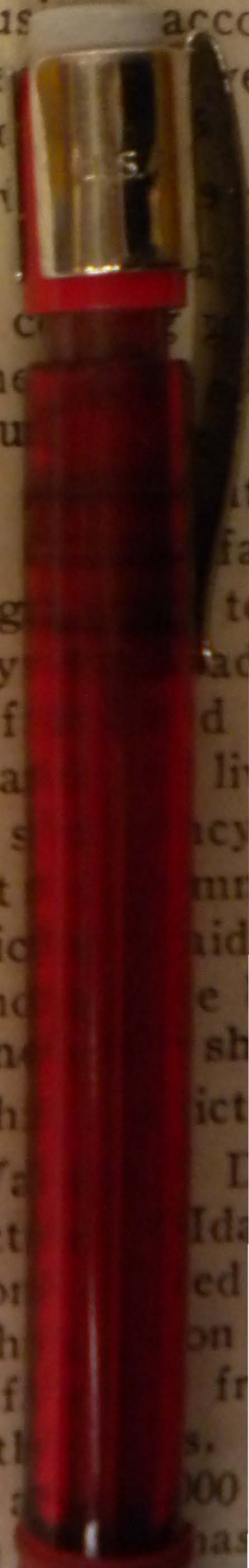


RE-SEEDING OF RANGES PRACTICAL

That artificial reseeding of deteriorated ranges is practical has been shown by numerous experiments conducted by several federal and state agencies. Guiding principles and a statement of conditions under which success in reseeding may be expected in the region comprising Utah, Nevada, southern Idaho and southwestern Wyoming are reported in a recently published bulletin issued by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station as Farmer's Bulletin No. 1823.

Through the administration of the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with stockmen, much of the western range lands in the national forests have been partially or wholly rehabilitated. Proper range management and regulated grazing have allowed for natural revegetation in the greater part. Where the forage cover was greatly deteriorated before this range administration began, it is necessary

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itated. Proper range management and
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part. Where the forage cover was
greatly deteriorated before this range
administration began, it is necessary
to resort to artificial reseeding. So-
called "sore spots" caused by fire, con-
centration of livestock and localized
overgrazing, which have none of the
better forage species left to furnish a
source of seed supply, are being arti-
ficially reseeded.

Range reseeding operations on the
national forests of this region have
been speeded up during the past two
years by the use of CCC forces in
this work. Fifty-one thousand pounds
of grass seed were used in 1938 and
76,500 pounds in 1939 for CCC range
rehabilitation projects.

By the aid of such projects it is
planned to rehabilitate areas that are
not in optimum condition from a for-
age production standpoint. This will
build up the carrying capacity of the
ranges in order that they may sus-
tain the great livestock industry de-
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