



# PARK PRACTICE

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# Grist

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### THE HUMAN SIDE OF PARK PRACTICE

The question we are most frequently asked is: "What is Park Practice?" Of course, this query comes from those who do not participate in the Program, for if they did, they'd know of its library and its services.

Our answer is, as it must be, "YOU are Park Practice", indicating simply that since it is mutual in character, and one in which ideas and concepts are exchanged, membership is the all-important factor.

"Yes," they say, "but who are the people who get this material together and publish it? There must be a human side to it."

Of course there is. There's a human side to every important undertaking—a fact we all often overlook in our dashing thither and yon these busy days.

So, to satisfy these curious folk (and with an appropriate degree of modesty), here are a few of the people who help put the show on the road, so-to-speak.

First (natch!) we have Pat Conner, without whom we wouldn't go to press. It is she who works the machines that sets the text—that is, when she isn't typing letters, cataloging subjects, ad infinitum.



And she manages to

stay happy in her work most of the time.

Then, there's Jim Burnett. His art work and illustrations are indispensable in the reporting of GRIST items. Jim handles the "make-up" of all issues, of PLOWBACK, of the sup-



plements, and the index. He also handles the DESIGN and GUIDELINE layout.

The fellow with the high forehead is Chief, Park Practice Ira B. Lykes, sometimes referred to as "Ye Ed." He occasionally writes under the nom de plume



### GRIST ITEMS NOW WORTH \$25

On March 23, Director George B. Hartzog, Jr. approved an increase from \$15 to \$25 in the amount paid to National Park Service personnel for items published in GRIST. This new figure is more in line with the sums paid by other Federal agencies for items considered to be of important value to other personnel.

It is important for all NPS personnel to understand the submission of subject material for publication to qualify for the \$25 payment, effective April 1, 1964:

1. Payment is not made for published items per se. After publication, the item is considered by the Incentive Awards Subcommittee and judged on its originality, general benefits, and importance.
2. Items published in GRIST should be designated for that purpose only and not submitted simultaneously for incentive awards consideration. Nor should they be submitted on an Incentive Awards suggestion form, for this only complicates and confuses the handling of the idea. Use a plain piece of paper, or

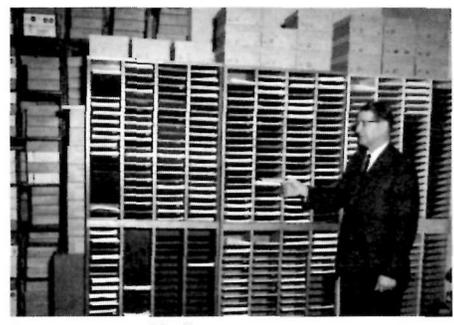
a letterhead, and accompany it with sketches and photographs if essential to the telling of the story. Be sure to give name, title, and location.

Occasionally, ideas are considered to be of greater merit than the \$25, in which case the published idea is referred to the appropriate incentive awards committee for further consideration. Moreover, incentive awards ideas which may, for one reason or another, be rejected by incentive awards committees should be forwarded to the Chief, Division of Park Practice, for further consideration if, in the opinion of the committee, the idea would have value when applied Service-wide.

Supervisors are required to assist personnel in the preparation and submission of ideas both for the Incentive Awards Program and Park Practice GRIST. Increased emphasis is being placed upon the full use of originality and inventiveness of Service personnel for this is an important part of the President's program for economy and efficiency in government. All personnel are strongly urged to pass along their ideas through both the Incentive Awards Program and the Park Practice publications. --Ed.

### 'Amisol'.

Moving over to the Alexandria, Va., circulation office we find James E. Yeo, Circulation Manager, and Donald B. Alexander, Executive Secretary of NCSA, going over some records while V. W.



Flickinger, NPS, examines one of the batteries of collating cabinets from which new subscriber libraries are made up. "Flick" was one of the original founders of the Program.

**PARK PRACTICE** *Grist*

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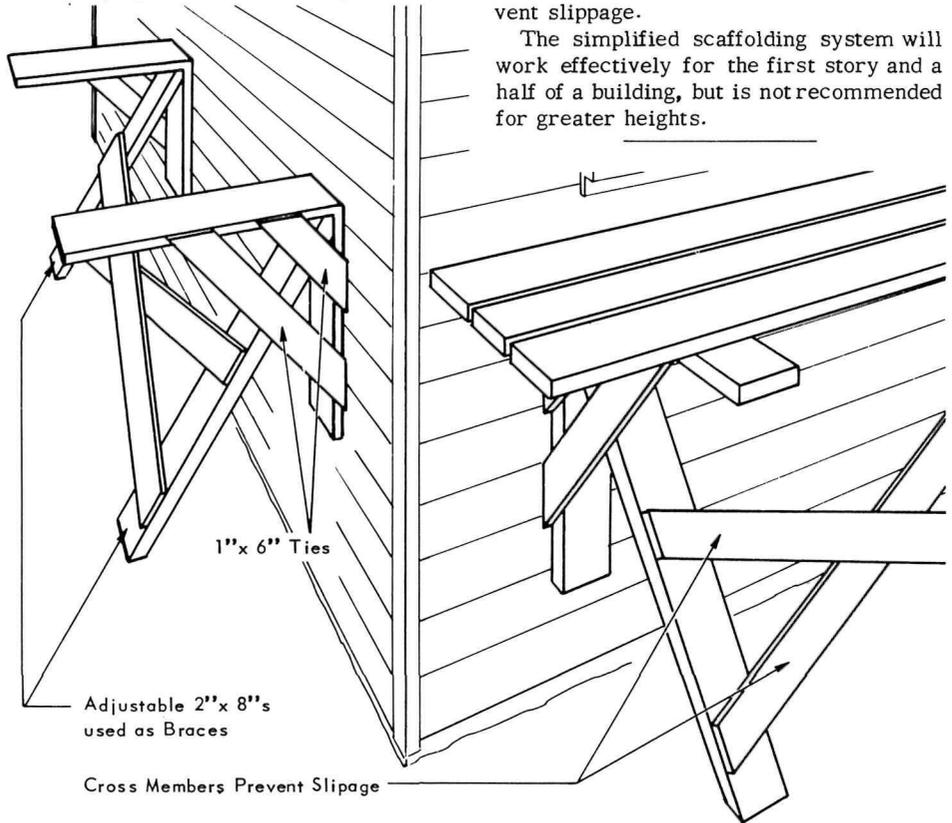
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**SUPPORT NOT NAILED TO WALL,  
 YET HOLDS SCAFFOLD UP**

John Mazer, Manager of Bay City State Park in Michigan, has submitted the accompanying sketches showing a simple

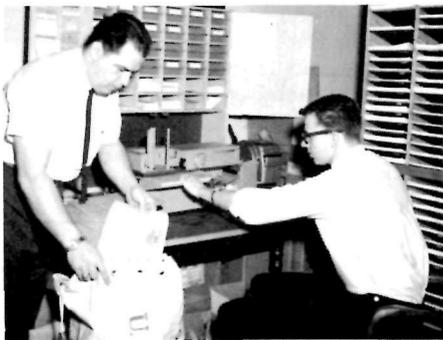


type of support that will hold up a scaffold without being nailed to the wall of a building. The L-shaped supports have 1 by 6-inch ties, and are supported against the side of the building by adjustable 2 by 8-inch boards, with cross members to prevent slippage.

The simplified scaffolding system will work effectively for the first story and a half of a building, but is not recommended for greater heights.

(Cont'd from page 17)

Finally, Jim Yeo and Douglas B. Dann, Circulation Clerk, wind up the shipment of the last issue of GRIST, consigned to the members.



So now you know. It does take people, and we haven't even mentioned the people who keep the accounts over at NCSP, nor the AIPE and NCSP Policy Committee members. You'll be learning more about them in later issues. All are dedicated to helping you—but we're in constant need of new material to do it.

**WATER WEEDS MEET  
 THEIR WATERLOO**

The odd looking floating contraption in the two photographs here is a harvester, but one you will never see coming across

a wheat field. It is a harvester for water weeds, designed to do a rapid job of ridding fishing areas and boat routes of these very harmful aquatic plants.

The "Aquatic Harvester", developed after some twenty years of experiment by the Aquatic Controls Corporation of Hartland, Wisconsin, can handle about one acre per hour (14,000 pounds of bottom

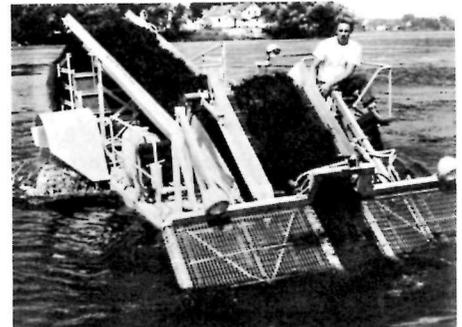


rooted aquatic vegetation).

This two-part equipment consists of a mower, driven by paddle wheels on either side to enable it to operate in all densities and in shallow depths, and an outboard motor-driven barge. The cutter bar, which is just like those on conventional hay mowers, normally operates at between four and four and a half feet, but may be extended as deep as seven and a half.

The two flexible screens on the front

of the machine rotate toward a center slot, through which the weeds are funneled into an elevator, which moves them to a roller where most of the water is removed. A conveyor then transfers them to a 2000-pound capacity bin on the rear of the reaper. When full, the bin load is transferred to the barge which has a capacity of about 6000 pounds.



From the barge, the weeds are loaded on a truck and hauled to an approved dumping area, in some cases to be plowed under for fertilizer, for which they are well suited.

Removing the cut plants from the water is essential to prevent continuing siltation which would result in eventual death of lakes. Studies made after lake weed harvesting have shown increases of from 26 to 125 percent in fish population.

**SOLID CEDAR LODGES GO UP FAST**

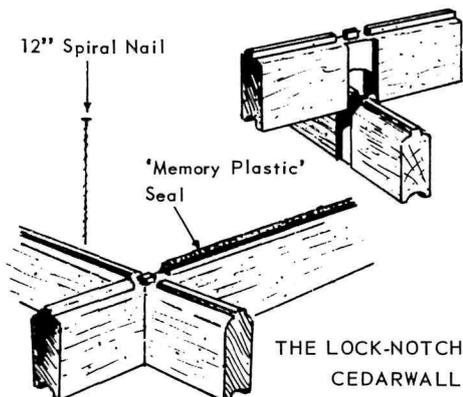
Attractive, solidly built lodges and other park buildings of cedar can be erected in a few hours with the use of standardized, pre-cut timbers known as "Cedarwall", supplied with machine-notched patented locking corners and hidden foot-long spiral nails.

Although heavily used and tested in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan over the past six years, the product has just been made available nationally, and may be secured from The Cedarwall Company, 705 East Pleasant Street, Belvidere, Illinois. The photographs show a typical park structure made with "Cedarwall", and the sketch shows the unique locking corner joint which is a key to the ease and solidity of the construction.



Timbers are 4 by 12 inches in cross-section, cut to lengths designed for the structure to be erected. The timbers are shipped numbered and ready to erect. Even starter holes for the foot-long nails are provided.

A new type plastic strip called "Com-priband" is used during erection along the top of each timber to provide a tight weather seal.



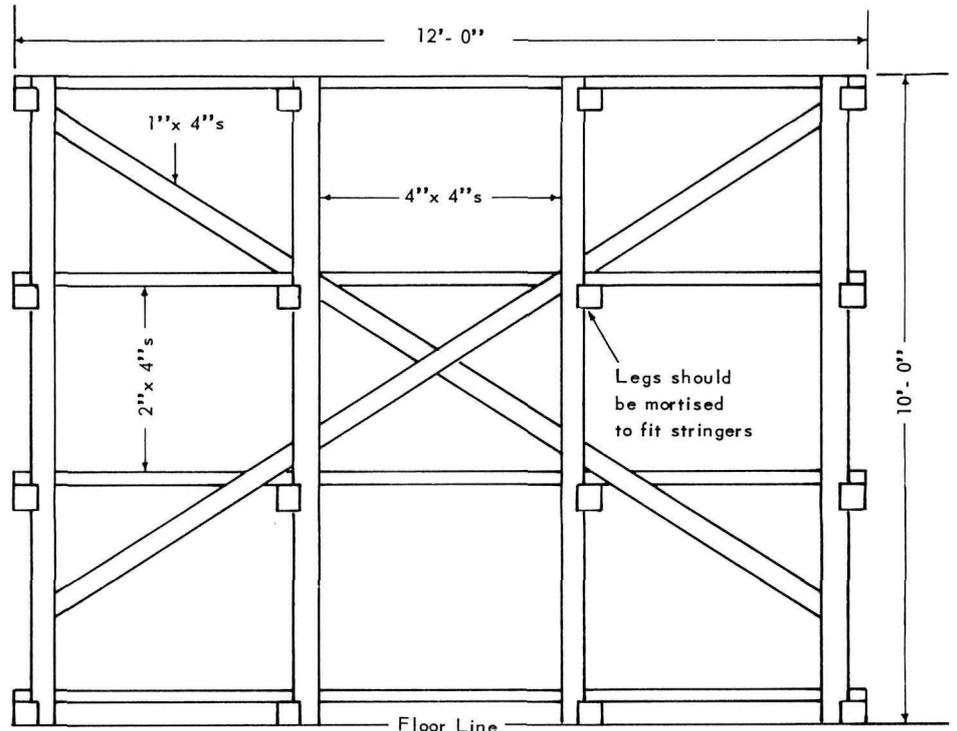
**SPACE SAVING LUMBER**

**AND PLYWOOD RACK**

A solidly built, space saving lumber rack designed and constructed by William A. Richins, Carpenter, Dinosaur National Monument may solve plywood and lumber storage problems at other parks. The photograph and plan here show the way Bill's rack is put together.

To build an exact copy of the rack requires these materials: 12 pieces of 2 by 4 by 12 feet lumber; 16 pieces of 4 by 4 by 8; 16 pieces of 4 by 4 by 10; 4 pieces of 4 by 4 by 16; 24 1/2-inch bolts, 7 inches long; about 4 pounds of No. 16 nails; and

The reason it was made 12 feet long is to allow stacking of full 4 by 8 foot sheets of plywood with halves and smaller pieces on the end and to allow support for 8 to 16 foot lumber on the outside supports.

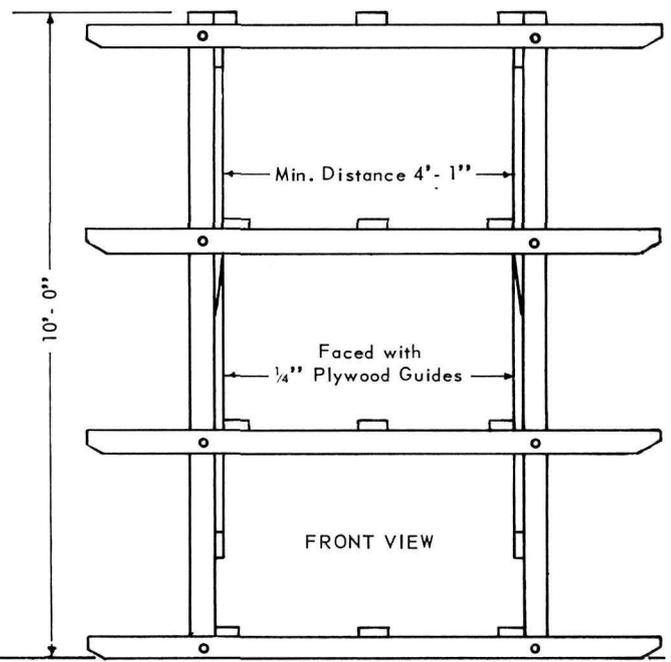


SIDE VIEW

4-1/2 1/4-inch plywood sheets (standard 4 by 8 foot size cut to 29 1/4-inch by 8 foot strips).

Bill suggests that the 4 by 4 inch legs should be mortised to fit the stringers in order to improve load-carrying ability. The stringers stick out beyond the legs, as shown, to provide easy storing of long pieces of lumber.

The rack will hold a large amount of various sizes of plywood and lumber.



Scale 0' 2'  
Floor Line

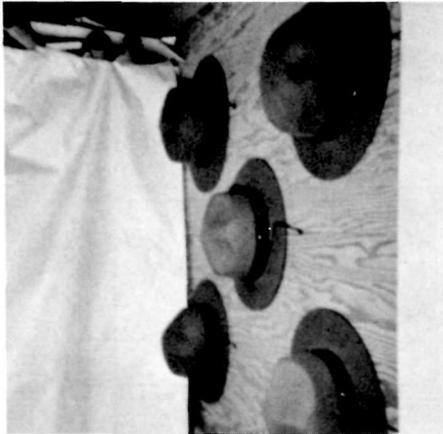
## STORING THE "STETSONS"

Like the ladies' hairpin, the metal coat hanger is converted to many another use by ingenious people.

At Henry Cowell State Park, California, four of the five permanent staff members live away from the Unit. To make certain that their "Stetsons" are always available, they leave them at Headquarters, but usually just on any available flat surface.

Park Superintendent Leo W. Dennis reports their solution to this housekeeping problem.

A giant size clip board was made from plywood. Clips formed from metal coat hangers were screwed to it, and the board was mounted on a vacant wall in a storage closet. (See photograph).



Now the "brush cutters" are safe, flat, clean, and the housekeeping is tidier.

PUT AN END TO THOSE  
PESTERING YELLOWJACKETS

Many picnickers have pleasant outings turned into an ordeal by yellowjackets. These persistent insects often turn a nice day into a pitched battle, with the picnicker usually coming out a poor second.

Gene Lagel, Foreman of the Sunol Valley Regional Park in California tells us that some parks even close the worst areas when the yellowjacket problem becomes acute late in the season. Sunol Valley has been faced with this same problem, and in an attempt to "do something" about it, has come up with an experimental trap. This trap succeeded in killing thousands of the pestering little devils last season. They didn't get them all, of course, but the regular use of these traps did help the picnickers enjoy their day more than would have been otherwise possible.

The trap can be built partly of scrap lumber making it simple and inexpensive. The exact size isn't very important, but here is a list of material needed for a trap such as that used at Sunol Valley:

- 2 pieces of plywood, 7-1/2" x 7-1/2" x 1/2" with a 4" round hole in the center of each piece (top and bottom).
- 1 piece of plywood, 7-1/2" x 9" x

1/2" (side if used vertical; bottom if horizontal).

- 2 pieces of lumber, 1-1/2" x 9" x 3/4" (side).
- 6" high cone made of wire window screen. Large end of cone is 4" in diameter, tapering to about 1/2".
- 10" x 24" plastic window screen to cover the outside of the trap (won't scratch inquiring fingers).
- Small hinge, scrap of plywood and metal turn-button (to make a door for the hole in the top of the trap).
- 3 blocks, 1" thick, nailed under the bottom so the trap doesn't sit flat on the ground.

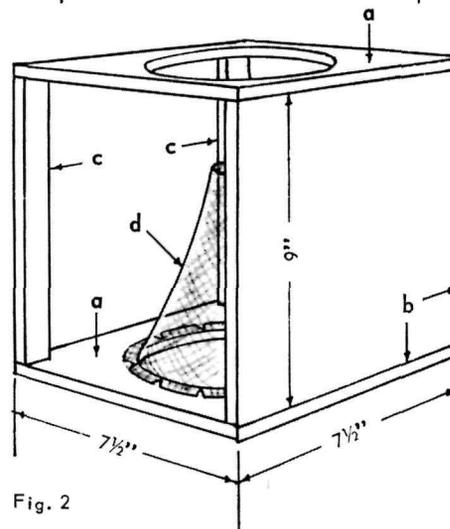
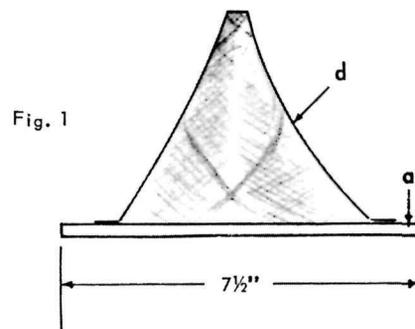


Fig. 2

Assemble as follows:

Place one 7-1/2" square (bottom) on work bench. With tin snips, make several 3/4" deep cuts around the large end of the wire screen cone. Now bend the parts between the cuts outward so the bottom 3/4" of the cone sits flat on the plywood bottom, covering the 4" hole. Staple in place.

Next, nail side "b" (see figure 2) between the top and the bottom using pieces "c" for the two other corners.

Now staple the plastic screening around the outside, make a little door to cover the hole on top and tack the 1" blocks under the bottom.

To trap yellowjackets, put a scrap of meat on the ground and place the trap over the bait. The yellowjackets buzz busily on and around the meat. Many get started upwards inside the cone, go up and finally crawl through the top of the cone to die inside the trap in a matter of hours.

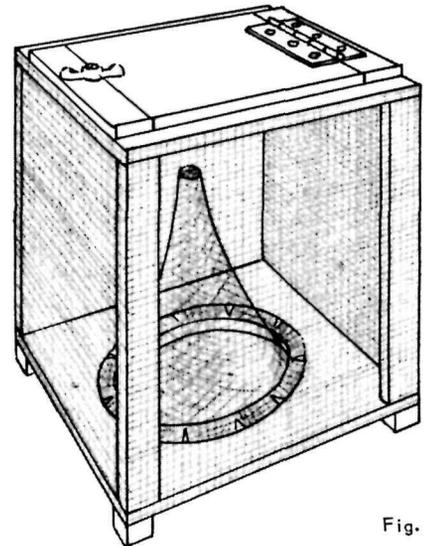


Fig. 3

Gene intends to try laying the trap on its side (part "b" downwards) with bait on the inside of the little door. This way the yellowjackets would have to enter the trap before getting at the bait. He hasn't tested this angle as yet. Maybe some of the readers will come up with some interesting suggestions and improvements.

To be at all effective, several of these traps would have to be used in each area and serviced often with fresh meat. As trash collecting necessitates regular rounds of the areas anyway, perhaps these personnel could service the traps as needed.

## "QUICKIE" STAMPING DEVICE

Ever need to make a change on some park forms before there's time to get them corrected and rerun? Frank B. Bellinghausen, Assistant Park Supervisor, S. P. Taylor State Park, California, did when they had a fee increase in their park system. He solved the problem by making up his own stamp. Here's his method:

Take a block of wood, some flannel cloth, and a duplicating master stencil. Cut the piece of flannel to fit one face of the block. Type the desired information on the master, then cut it to fit over the same face of the block, allowing enough extra all around so that the master can be taped to the wood. Glue the flannel to the block and cover it with stamp pad ink or duplicating ink. Tape the master over the inked pad. There you have a stamp good for 150 or more copies.

Such a temporary stamp will work especially well if the face carrying the flannel and stencil is "rocker shaped"—a quarter-circle is about right.

# Speaking of Interpretation -

## "PUSH-BUTTON" FRENCH

How can you have a lecture on your park ready in French (or any other foreign language) to greet foreign visitors who arrive from time to time? Put it on tape ahead of time, says George B. Robinson, Park Ranger, White Sands National Monument.

As George points out, foreign visitors to the National Parks and Monuments are increasing, and many such visitors understand very little English. Yet few parks can hope to have men or women available to provide lectures in several languages. So the solution is to seek names of persons in the park locality who can speak in the foreign tongues, and arrange to have them record the necessary narrative, using information provided by park personnel.

Consul and embassy offices of foreign nations will, in many instances, show a willingness to help translate interpretive material into the native tongue. They may even have someone of the staff who will do the actual recording. The Voice of America, too, can lead a hand in this regard, but arrangements for such help should be made a considerable time beforehand. Then, of course, foreign language departments of local high schools and colleges can be approached for help in translation.

At White Sands, George says that the interpretive narrative has been recorded on tape cartridges which fit the Viking Model 35 "control unit" used in the slide-sound cabinet in the visitor center. When a visiting group indicates a desire to hear the narration in a language other than English, the appropriately labeled cartridge is dropped into the unit and, presto!—out comes the talk in Turkish, French, Russian, or whatever may be wanted.

## MASKING COLOR SLIDES

When masking out undesirable portions around the edges of a color slide to make it more suitable for use in interpretive slide programs, try using black plastic tape, such as Scotch Brand Pressure Sensitive Plastic Tape, of the same width as your cover glass. Jack V. Houston, Park Naturalist, Natchez Trace Parkway, says he puts the tape on the cover glass, cuts an opening of the required size in the tape, lifts out the unwanted center piece of tape, and then assembles the slide with the plastic next to the film.

Masks cut from thin, black paper were unsatisfactory, Jack says, as the paper fibres caused ragged edges which were

magnified when projected. The plastic tape when cut gives a very smooth edge.

"I found that a 2 by 2-inch slide cover glass made a good straight edge for trimming with the razor blade," Jack reports. "A 6-inch metric rule was also helpful in measuring and laying out the desired opening in the plastic tape. A sharp pointed pencil left an adequate mark to show where to cut."

By masking down some old slides which had been discarded, Jack found that he could get much added use out of them. The resulting smaller pictures did not seem objectionable to viewers, he adds.

## BIRD PERCH PROTECTS SIGNS

At Wind Cave National Park considerable maintenance is necessary to keep wayside interpretive signs free from unsightly bird droppings.

Seasonal Ranger Naturalist Charles Lomas suggested that a narrow board be attached to each sign which would overhang the front about two inches (see photograph). The droppings fall to the ground rather than soiling the signs as before.



"Now, who cares if the meadowlarks perch on the top of the signs", says John A. Tyers, Chief Park Naturalist who passed the suggestion along to GRIST.

## INTERPRETATION FOR PARK FAMILY CHILDREN

Children of Park Service families and neighbors deserve some special attention when time and workload permit, in the opinion of R. Alan Mebane, Assistant Chief Park Naturalist at Grand Teton National Park. And they respond enthusiastically to short interpretive "discussions" about the familiar surroundings of their park homes, he says.

Winter is the best time for these get-togethers, from the standpoint of workload, at Grand Teton. Ten to twenty school-age children meet the Park Naturalist at the Visitor Center twice a week shortly after

the bus brings them home from school at 4:00 p.m.

The Naturalist gives a very informal talk on a single subject. It might be about moose, or the structure and functions of a feather. There might be an animal skin to touch and examine closely, or half a dozen slides on the chosen subject. A "feel box" with a hole in the side and containing an object related to the talk is occasionally used to arouse the children's curiosity and sense of participation in the discussion. A child who has identified a pine cone by his sense of touch alone is usually eager to talk about the squirrel that might eat the seeds of that cone.

A very special occasion might be a snowy day when the Naturalist has set up a binocular microscope under cover of a porch. Catching falling snowflakes on a cold piece of black paper, the children can examine the intricate structure of the crystals under the microscope.

Besides giving the children more knowledge about the common and uncommon features of "their" park, it's good practice for the interpreter.

## TRAIL GUIDE LEAFLET DISPENSER

This neat solid dispenser for making interpretive material available at the trail has weathered four seasons and thwarted any attempts to dislodge it, says Frank H. Bunce, Forest Manager, Bernheim Forest, Clermont, Kentucky.

To make it sturdy, a 1/4-inch steel plate is welded to the top of a 3-inch pipe which is solidly imbedded in the ground. Through this plate, heavy screws are inserted into the dispenser.



The dispenser itself, which is made of 3/4-inch marine plywood, is 13 1/2 inches wide and 11 1/2 inches deep. The sides slope from 13 1/2 inches at the back to 8 1/2 inches in front to allow runoff. (Measurements are external.) Inside partitions are 1/2-inch marine plywood.

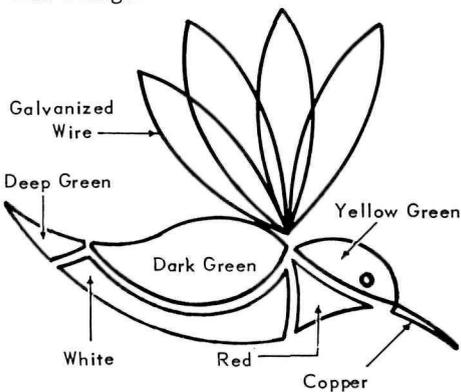
A chain attached to box and to lid assure that the lid will return to closed position when the dispenser is not in use.

NATURE IN STAINED GLASS

Sparkle and color can be added to any nature display by the use of stained glass mobiles and plaques. Those shown here were made by Marc Sagan, Staff Naturalist (Interpretive Planning), National Park Service, who gives the following tips to GRIST readers who may wish to go and do likewise.



Adapt designs to the stained glass medium by dividing the subject into sharply defined color areas (see sketch). Simplify to avoid tight curves and very small color areas. The rule is—use no piece of glass larger than a hand or smaller than a finger.



Draw the pattern full size, outlining each glass piece and leaving 1/8-inch space between pieces for the lead. Lay glass on the pattern and scribe with a good sharp glass cutter. Most short cuts can be snapped off with finger pressure, but long narrow pieces may need to be tapped along the scribe line to make them break properly. Parallel jaw pliers help in breaking and shaping very small pieces.

When breaking glass, keep the worktable brushed clean or hands will be full

of slivers in short order. Even so, expect to lose a little blood, Marc says.

The lead strips (called "came lead") are H-shaped in cross section and come in many sizes. Marc usually uses 1/4-inch comes. A linoleum knife, sharpened on the outer curve is a good tool for cutting the lead. Push it through the lead with a rocking motion. Cut lead to size, bend it around the edges of the glass with your fingers.

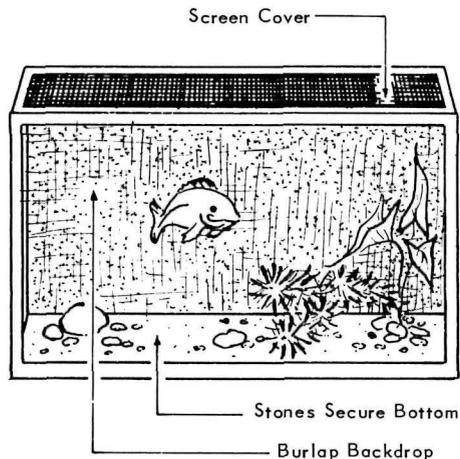
When assembling pieces, work on a soft board or a piece of cellotex wallboard at least 2 inches larger than the piece you are making. Hold glass and lead in place with small wooden blocks or strips and wire brads. Apply soldering paste to the joints. Use 50/50 solid wire solder, and with a soldering iron, apply hot solder to the joint until it flows out smoothly. If came lead melts, Marc's advice is to swear quietly, cut a new piece, and use a cooler iron next time.

If you're inspired to try it yourself, materials and more detailed instructions are available from Glass-Art, P.O. Box 2010, Santa Fe, New Mexico. If you aren't, but would like to buy some pieces like those in the photograph write to Marc Sagan, Route 1, Box 292A, Leesburg, Virginia.

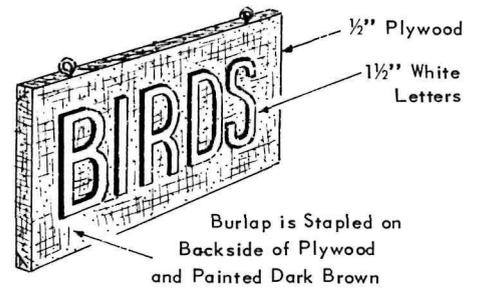
BURLAP AS A DISPLAY MATERIAL

Exhibit materials which are attractive and easy to use, but very inexpensive will appeal to anyone making up park museum displays. Lee Curtis, a naturalist with the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority operating parks in and near Detroit, Michigan, points out that common burlap can be used in a variety of ways for exhibit backgrounds, coverings, etc.

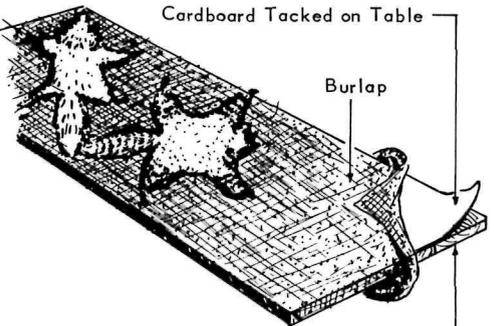
Two of the uses Lee has tried out are shown in the sketches he supplied—one as background for the letters of a sign, and the second as a backdrop to lend a natural look to a glass aquarium.



As Lee writes, burlap is easily available, as most larger parks buy large rolls for bagging transplanted trees and shrubs, etc., or used burlap bags may be picked up for little or nothing from stores, farmers or mills. The rough material is



versatile and will serve well as a wall hanging with pictures, small displays, or signs attached; as a sign material; or as



a covering for boxes, display shelves, or exhibit cases. The rough cloth looks well in its natural color, but it can also be dyed or painted easily. Also, burlap is durable—lasts practically forever when dry, and even holds up well when used regularly under water, as in an aquarium.

*Be courteous—treat the other fellow as though he is as important as he thinks he is.* SMILES

KODACHROME LAMINATED MOUNTING BY EASTMAN

Donald J. Erskine, National Park Service, Chief of Audiovisual Services calls attention of GRIST readers to a new service being offered by Eastman Kodak Company—Kodak Laminated Slide-Mounting Service—for transparencies which must be projected under critical conditions requiring film flatness. The service is available from Rochester, New York only, not through local processors.

The procedure consists of laminating the emulsion side of the film to a single piece of glass which is then encased in an aluminum and plastic 2 x 2 inch mount.

Slides so laminated cool more efficiently. Such problems as Newton's rings, moisture condensation, buckling, and popping are eliminated. The slides are thin and usable in most projectors intended for cardboard or glass mounts.

Here are prices for the mounting service (film processing charges not included):

	List	Govt.
1 - 24 transp. ea.	1.50	.90
25 - 99 " "	1.25	.75
100 or more, each	1.00	.60

**CODING TRAIL SIGNS**

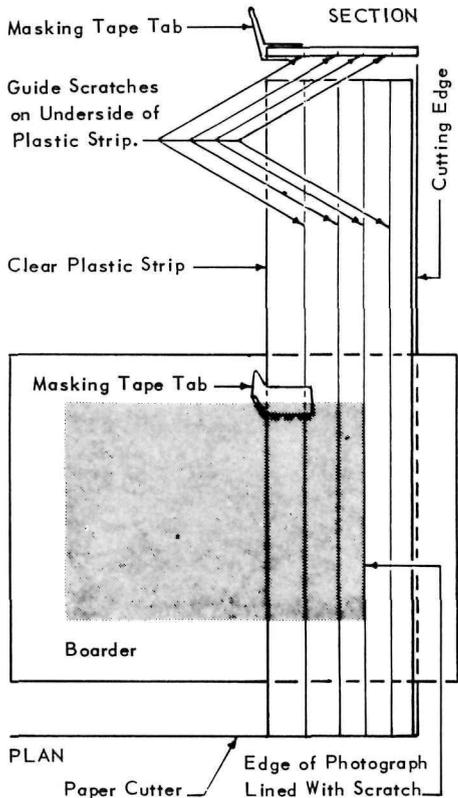
In Vol. 3, No. 4, page 26 of GRIST there is an item on offset printed nature trail signs that Roland Eisenbeis uses at Cook County Forest Preserves (Ill.). In the lower right corner of one of the illustrations, there is a code number. Marc Sagan, National Park Service Staff Naturalist, says he doesn't know what Roland uses this number for, but if this number on the sign



were also on the post, any employee going over the trail could replace missing signs simply by matching the numbers. In areas where trails have to be cleaned often and signs don't last long, this system could save many naturalist man-hours.

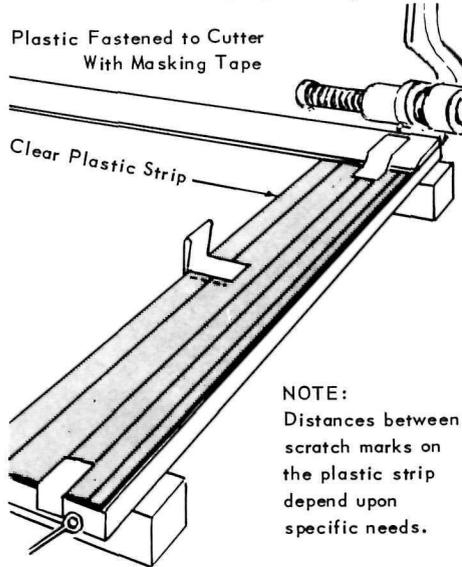
**MARGIN GAUGE FOR PICTURE TRIMMING**

Like a lot of the rest of us, Donald M. Black, Park Naturalist, Shenandoah National Park, found it difficult to get uniform margins on all sides of a picture or map using the rule guide of a cutting board. So he came up with one of those very good ideas he so often passes to GRIST.



As the sketch shows, Don uses a strip of stiff clear plastic on the under side of which he scratches, etches, or draws the margin widths needed for the specific job. The plastic strip is lined up with the cutting edge of the board and fastened in place

at the ends with masking tape. A tab made of masking tape placed in the center of the long side of the plastic strip, away from the cutting edge of the board, makes it possible to lift the strip enough to slide under it the material to be trimmed, and to line it up with the proper margin marks.



This see-through gauge has another advantage—pictures and maps stay cleaner because fingers can rest on the plastic during cutting.

**MAKING PLASTIC-COVERED SIGNS AND TAGS**

Hand-lettered, printed, photographed or typed signs and tags can be sealed in plastic using a simple method developed at the Audubon Center in Southern California at El Monte, reports Marc Sagan, Staff Naturalist in the Washington Office, National Park Service.

Materials suggested are: a quantity of 1/16-inch plexiglass cut to desired size (sign size plus border of from 1/4-inch to 1-inch as desired); Urrite (available from E.V. Steel, Urrite Plastic Company, P.O. Box 865, Pico Rivera, California) or similar Plastic Resin; 1-inch paint brush; Methanol solvent; and a small rubber squeegee. The Urrite Plastic Resin mentioned is made up especially for sign making and is said to outlast most other such materials. The Audubon Center reports the liquid can be stored indefinitely when tightly sealed.

The procedure followed at El Monte is as follows:

- 1) The sign is made up, preferably on a good grade bond paper. Signs hand lettered in black India ink or made up with stick-on printed letters show up best. If typed, note that ordinary ribbon ink fades in sunlight and ought to be lettered over with fine pen and black ink, but typing done with carbon ribbon (used now on many electric typewriters) will serve well without fading.
- 2) Clean the plexiglass pieces with sol-

vent, spread a thin layer of resin on the plastic and immediately place the printed paper, face down, in this resin, allowing equal margins. Quickly squeegee out air bubbles, as you would in mounting "decals."

3) Brush on thin coats of resin, allowing one half-hour or longer intervals for drying. For solid, all-weather lamination, use five coats or more.

4) The side to which the label is attached (i.e. the back of label) may be sprayed with quick-drying enamel. This will make a colored border visible from the front side for identification. For instance, if plants are being labeled, yellow might indicate those used in medicine, green for edible types, red for poisonous ones, etc.

The signs may be mounted in holders such as those described in DESIGN, vol. 4, I-6700 and I-6701; or in GRIST, vol. 5, no. 2, page 13.

**PRIMER FOR MONEY-MAKING (with apologies to McGuffey's Reader)**



See the man on the right? He is a happy man. He is V.W. Flickinger and he is giving the other man a check for \$100. See the other man? He is Ken Byers. He looks startled. Why does he look startled? Because he didn't know he was going to get the \$100.

Why did the startled man get the \$100? Because he submitted the best idea to GRIST during 1963. The judges said so.

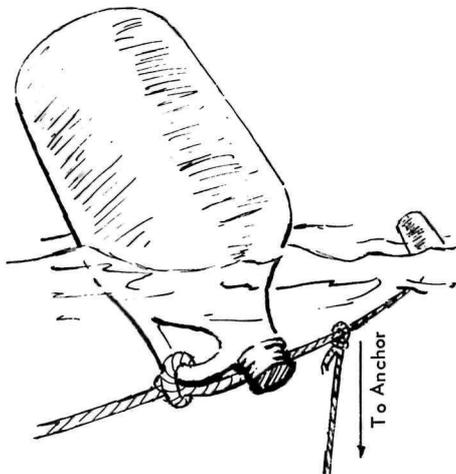
There are more hundred dollars. And more fifty dollars. And twenty-five dollars.

Want some? Then do what the startled man did. Send a good idea to GRIST. Do it before November. You have as good a chance as anybody.

On page 14 of the March/April issue there appeared an article under the title "Speeding Cold Weather Flow From Drums". Our Division of Safety points out that pressure supplied to 55-gallon drums can be dangerous, particularly when such pressure is furnished by an air compressor. It is recommended that in using this method of forcing cold liquids from a drum of this kind that a pressure relief valve and an air gauge too, if possible, be installed in the line for safety purposes.

#### BEACH FLOATS FROM PLASTIC BLEACH CONTAINERS

Several brands of household bleach now come in plastic containers holding from a quart to two gallons, and these containers when empty make excellent floats to mark a beach area. Assistant Manager D. Kowalsky of Holly Recreation Area, Michigan State Parks, suggests that the top of the container be glued on before it is fastened to a line and put out as a float. If the float should stay upright, just put some sand inside the container before you glue the top on.



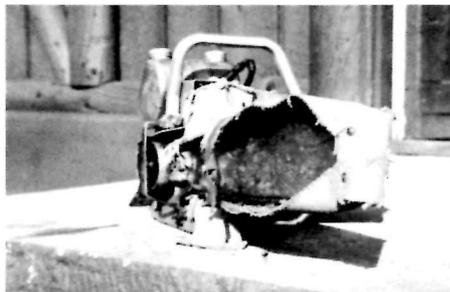
We have seen one place where these plastic containers are used as markers and have been in place for two seasons without showing any deterioration, but if they do get bad or float away, any nearby dump will provide a ready supply of additional containers.

#### CHAIN SAW PROTECTIVE SHEATH

In one hour, Raymond R. Adams, Foreman II, M.G. (Trails), Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colorado, made a protective sheath for a chain saw blade. He used old 4-inch fire hose and fastened the corners with rivets.

Ray placed canvas padding where the shoulder comes in contact with the chain saw blade. Straps placed on the fire hose make for easy fastening. This type sheath is quickly removed and replaced, which is important when a person is carrying a chain saw for long distances with fre-

quent stops for clearing trails. It will prevent injury to the carrier and possible damage to the blade.



NOTE: See PLOWBACK No. 3 (Nov.-Dec. 1962) for another chain saw protective sheath, also a chain saw packboard assembly.

#### PRESERVING PARK PEACE AND QUIET

City noises and hazards have no place in state and National parks, and Ranger James E. Neal of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, California has done something to keep them out. Noting that various "go carts", motorcycles, "tote goats", trail bikes, jeeps, and other off-the-road vehicles were becoming more of a problem each season, Ranger Jim got up a set of rules which have helped a lot in his park and which could be used in others to advantage.

The various motorized vehicles were often operated without thought of danger to children, damage to park lands, or disturbing the peace and quiet with a lot of loud noise. Jim's information and rule sheet, which is signed by the Park Supervisor and is handed out to the operator of each vehicle taken into the park, has resulted in much improvement, he reports. Here is the wording Jim used:

Welcome to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. We hope your "off-the-road" vehicle brings you many miles of pleasure.

In order to help you operate the vehicle safely and legally in your State Park, we offer the following instructions:

1. All vehicles must be operated on approved routes of travel. Cross-country travel is prohibited. This park has over 450 miles of approved routes of travel. Check with a Park Ranger for a map and a copy of the State Park Rules and Regulations.
2. When operated in campground areas

and immediate vicinity, all vehicles are restricted to blacktop roads and parking lots.

3. One of the main attractions of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park is the absence of city noises. With this in mind, the operation of "tote goats", motorcycles, "go carts", etc., is prohibited on campground roads, except that they may be ridden out of the campground on route to town or the outer areas.
4. Operation on the Borrego Palm Canyon and Panoramic Point Nature Trails is prohibited.

(Signed)

#### TOOL BOARD FOR SAFETY EDUCATION

As an aid to teaching safe use of tools, William J. Yenne, Foreman III, R & T, Glacier National Park, devised the board shown here. It has been used for a number of years at Glacier's annual Safety Conferences and has proven to be a valuable aid in sparking discussion, creating interest, and making the teaching of safe use and maintenance of these tools much easier.

The board is made of a 4 x 8 foot sheet of 3/4-inch plywood.



#### RANGER 'RED' sez:-

"Seems that every time I meet up with a gal that kin cook like ma, it turns out she looks like pa!"



Jim Burnett & IBL