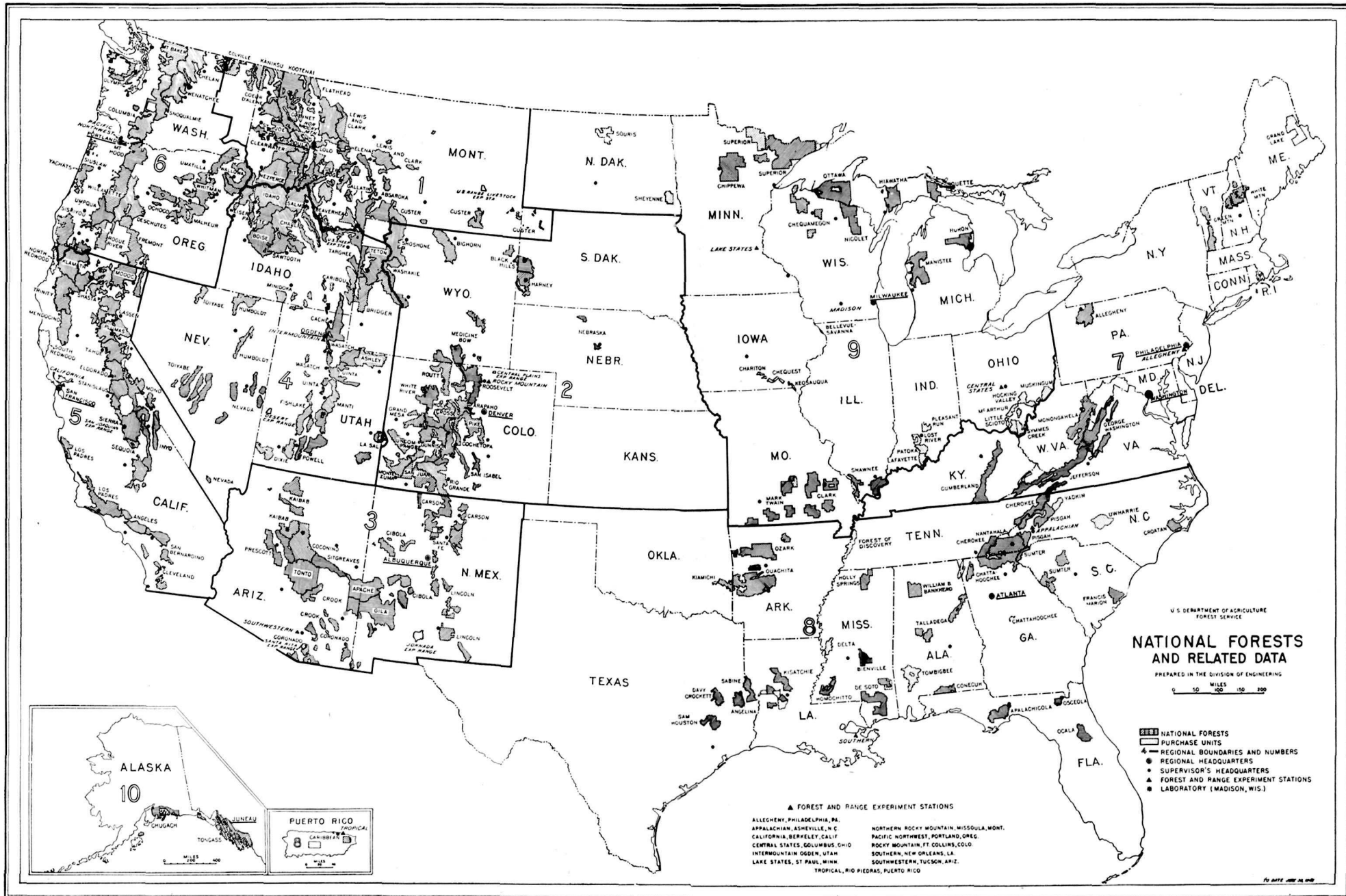


United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FORESTS AND RELATED DATA

PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
0 50 100 150 200
MILES

- NATIONAL FORESTS
- PURCHASE UNITS
- REGIONAL BOUNDARIES AND NUMBERS
- REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
- SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS
- ▲ FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATIONS
- LABORATORY (MADISON, WIS.)

- ▲ FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATIONS
- ALLEGHENY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 - APPALACHIAN, ASHEVILLE, N.C.
 - CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIF.
 - CENTRAL STATES, COLUMBUS, OHIO
 - INTERMOUNTAIN, OGDEN, UTAH
 - LAKE STATES, ST. PAUL, MINN.
 - TROPICAL, RIO PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO
 - NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN, MISSOULA, MONT.
 - PACIFIC NORTHWEST, PORTLAND, OREG.
 - ROCKY MOUNTAIN, FT. COLLINS, COLO.
 - SOUTHERN, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 - SOUTHWESTERN, TUCSON, ARIZ.

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CACHE

NATIONAL FOREST

UTAH • IDAHO



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
OGDEN, UTAH



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1943

F—390023

COVER PHOTO.—Beautiful Logan Canyon from U S 89. The Cache National Forest welcomes all visitors. The scenic grandeur of lofty mountains and wooded slopes, the swift streams, wildlife, and opportunities for recreation may be enjoyed by everyone.



F-390065

Timber stands on the Cache National Forest yield many wood products useful to the residents of adjacent farming areas and communities.

The Cache National Forest

WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES of a mountainous strip of country, extending from the Weber River in Utah on the south to the Bear River near Soda Springs in Idaho on the north, lies the Cache National Forest, one of 24 which make up the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service.

Air-line distance from the north to the south boundary of this forest is 104 miles, while the average east-west width is 24 miles. Embracing 1,223,541 acres, an area larger than the State of Rhode Island, the mountainous watersheds of the Cache send down "liquid gold" to hundreds of farms within 45 communities in 9 counties of 2 States. In fact, the primary function of this forest, insofar as adjacent settlements are concerned, is that of water yield.

East of the main division of the Cache lies Bear Lake, a picturesque body of fresh water; Bear Lake Valley; and the Valley of Bear River. On the west is Gentile Valley, Cache Valley, and that part of the Great Basin immediately north and east of Great Salt Lake.

Nature provides the Cache Forest with attractive mantles throughout the year—glistening white robes for winter; light and dark greens in spring and summer, brightened by blossoms of violet, sego lily, larkspur, phlox, Indian paintbrush, wallflower, geranium, bluebell, fireweed, lupine, and daisy. Fall brings flaming robes of red, orange, and yellow from the multicolored maples and aspen; and blossoms of asters and goldenrod complete the brilliant color cycle.

The Cache National Forest gets its name from Cache Valley which was discovered in 1824 by Jim Bridger and his company of trappers. The Bridger party named the canyons and streams and first called the valley Willow Valley. Shortly after the discovery, important fur caches were made here, and subsequently the trappers referred to the area as Cache Valley.

WHERE NATURE WROTE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

Geologically, the mountains of the Cache Forest offer excellent opportunities for study. In Logan Canyon, for instance, pages of geological history, written by Nature in rock for the past 400,000,000 years, are there to be interpreted by the student. This canyon, carved by the ceaseless force of the river for many ages, is nearly a mile deep. The cross section of rock strata revealed is one of the most complete to be found anywhere.

Pioneers of Cache Valley made good use of the Swancreek quartzite deposited during the Ordovician period, in building the Logan temple and tabernacle. During the Ordovician period a great sea covered North America, and fossils of marine animals, such as brachiopods and trilobites, and plants, such as the

fucoids, are now displayed on large faces of stone on the mountain slopes. Above the quartzite are the deposits of the later geological periods, each one displaying its characteristic fossils. The history of the ages is written in rocks on the side of the canyon walls and one may see there pictures of life as it was millions of years ago.

In the vicinity of the Franklin Basin to the north, pages of geologic history of even an earlier period can be read in the outcroppings of Cambrian rocks.

Evidences of the Pleistocene or glacial epoch are found on the Cache Forest

in the form of small, fresh-water lakes, and glacial moraines. At least 11 glaciers were formed in this area. They scooped out steep-walled cirques and U-shaped valleys at the head of many canyons and left moraines along their edges. During this period Lake Bonneville lashed the face of the Wasatch Range in Cache Valley. Where streams entered the lake they dropped their silt, forming deltas distinctly visible today.

Geological processes in operation since the evolution of the Rocky Mountains have left several high peaks overlooking the Cache. Towering above them all is Mount Naomi, 9,980 feet above the sea. Other peaks which challenge the mountain climber or the trail rider are: Willard Peak, 9,980 feet; Mount Magog, 9,756 feet; Ben Lomond,



F-410901

The vast snow fields of the Wasatch Range are natural water-supply reservoirs and also offer such superior skiing terrain as this area in Snow Basin near Ogden, Utah.

9,717 feet; Mount Logan, 9,713 feet; Sherman Peak, 9,669 feet; and Mount Ogden, 9,575 feet.

SERVICES TO THE PIONEER

For nearly half a century before President Theodore Roosevelt, on May 5, 1903, created the original Cache National Forest with 182,080 acres, pioneers had been utilizing the resources of this forest domain. Timbers for homes, churches, schools, and sheds were furnished by the Engelmann spruce, Douglas-

fir, and lodgepole pine; fence posts by the Rocky Mountain red cedar or juniper and quaking aspen; fruit by the chokecherry, serviceberry, and alder; and fuel by all native-tree species.

Bark from the Douglas-fir (known to the pioneers as red pine) was used in tanning hides for shoe, saddle, and harness leather. Tanneries often operated near or adjacent to sawmills. Pioneers also harnessed water from the creeks to grind their flour.

Wild game, including deer, chickens, and grouse, together with the fish in the streams, supplied meat; while bear, beaver, mink, marten, and fox contributed their fur for clothing.

Rich forage, which grew on the slopes and in the valleys, furnished feed for cattle and horses, and extensive deposits of quartzite were used for structural purposes. But, above all, then as now, the forest watersheds supplied the irrigation and domestic water so necessary to the development of this semi-arid country. In fact, the mountain ranges of the Cache Forest can be considered as huge humid islands that obstruct the passing of moisture-laden clouds and force them to deposit generous quantities of rain and snow, the sources of water that feed the streams and springs.

Since the first unit of the Cache National Forest was established, succeeding Presidents have signed proclamations adding to the original area. The most recent enlargements are the Ogden River and Wellsville Mountain areas, both approved by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Although the present inhabitants of settlements adjacent to the Cache do not depend so directly upon the forest for building materials, clothing, fuel, and food as did their forebears, they will always rely upon a steady flow of irrigation and domestic water to keep their crops growing and their homes and factories supplied.



F-390041

Fed by giant springs, protected by well-vegetated slopes, and guarded by sheer bluffs, the clear waters of Logan River flow swiftly and evenly to moisten thousands of thirsty fertile acres in Cache Valley, Utah.

WHY NATIONAL FORESTS?

The primary reason behind setting up any national forest is to conserve the natural resources within its boundaries. This doesn't mean placing them in reserve. It means that they will be used on a sustained yield basis; that is, managed in such a way that timber, forage, and wildlife crops can reproduce and maintain themselves so that their kind will be available indefinitely.

The people of the United States are the owners of these lands; the forest officer, the custodian. It is the purpose of the Forest Service to insure the protection of watersheds, to produce more and better timber and forage, to propagate wildlife in its natural habitat, to preserve and develop recreational and scenic values, to secure wise use of all these resources permanently, and to encourage bona fide development of mineral resources. In brief, highest beneficial returns to the largest number of people is the objective of national-forest administration. (See map on inside cover.)

ROADS MAKE RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Although the west face of the Wasatch Mountain range, which largely coincides with the west forest boundary, is, in general, very steep and rough, much of the interior of the Cache National Forest is accessible by automobile during the summer season. Two excellent oiled highways extend into the interior: one from Logan through beautiful Logan Canyon to Garden City, 40 miles away on the shores of Bear Lake; the other from Ogden up Ogden Canyon through Ogden Valley and along the South Fork of Ogden River to the head of Beaver Creek, a distance of 40 miles. More than 400 miles of fair dirt roads are maintained by the Forest Service, thus making the timber, grazing, and recreational resources available to the people.

WATERSHED PROTECTION IS VITAL

Inasmuch as about 85 percent of the value of the Cache Forest to inhabitants of adjacent valleys comes from springs and streams that flow from the mountainous area, protection of plant cover and soil on these important watersheds is imperative if people are to continue living in the valleys. The primary aim of the Forest Service is to insure sustained and constant flow of water in streams, into reservoirs, through canals and water mains of these dependent communities. To accomplish this, careful management of the natural resources by forest rangers, with the help and cooperation of the public, is necessary.

Pioneers who settled this semiarid country realized the importance of the watersheds when they located nearly every community adjacent to the forest at the mouth of a stream fed by high watersheds. The lower fertile valleys, upon which the communities and farmlands are located, receive about 15 inches



F-390047

Ribbons of concrete and asphalt penetrate mountain barriers and make the natural resources accessible.

precipitation a year as compared with from 30 to 40 inches at elevations above 7,000 feet.

In addition to the 45 communities and surrounding farming areas dependent on the Cache National Forest for irrigation and domestic water, 13 hydroelectric plants receive all or part of their power from the same source. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 acre-feet of water originating on the Cache Forest is directed and put to beneficial use annually.

FOREST FURNISHES FORAGE FOR LIVESTOCK

One of the most important resources of the Cache, next to its watersheds, is the forage. Almost the entire area within the forest boundary, even some heavily timbered portions, can be utilized by livestock and game animals without damage to the watersheds. These forest ranges support approximately 15,000 cattle and horses and 72,000 sheep owned by 900 permittees. The owners of this stock pay into the treasury of the United States about \$23,000 annually in grazing fees.

TIMBER SUPPLIES LOCAL NEEDS

The Cache National Forest supports about 621,000 acres of assorted timber and woodland types capable of producing 6,000,000 board feet of sawlogs and 1,700 cords of other timber products annually. Principal species are Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and lodgepole pine. Rocky Mountain juniper and aspen supply fence posts and fuel.

The timber resource of the Cache is important to the local economy. Thirty-seven small sawmills are more or less dependent upon the forest for their log supply. These mills operate part time and average about 100 commercial sales annually. In addition, 600 sales at cost are made to farmers and ranchers in the vicinity of the forest. The greater part of the sales are made on the north end of the main division or from the Idaho State line north to Soda Springs. Most of the sawed lumber is rough and is used by people living in the neighborhood of the mills. The annual timber cut is held at about the annual yield so the local inhabitants are assured of a constant, though not large, supply of forest products sufficient to meet building needs.

Receipts from sale of timber on the Cache amount to about \$7,000 annually.

Twenty-five percent of all forest receipts are returned to the counties in which the forest is located, to be used for roads and schools. An additional 10 percent is used for roads and trails.



Good forest roads lead to timber-sale areas and pleasant recreation forest camps.

IMPROVEMENT WORK ON THE CACHE

In recent years much improvement work has been done on the Cache. The C. C. C. camps, beginning in 1933, have handled six major assignments—road and trail building, range fencing, range reseeding, water development, recreational area development, and fire suppression. Results of C. C. C. effort are seen on every hand throughout the forest. Material aid in range improvement has also been given by the Works Progress Administration. The watershed improvement project above Willard carried on by the Soil Conservation Service stands as evidence of the effective work of this agency in cooperation with the Forest Service.



F-353880

National-forest watersheds must be well vegetated to assure steady stream flow and full reservoirs.

THOUSANDS USE RECREATION AREAS

Because of its accessibility, the Cache Forest is the playground of many northern Utah and southern Idaho people. To meet the ever increasing demands made by recreationists, the Forest Service and C. C. C. have developed and improved 78 campgrounds and picnic areas within the forest.

The most highly developed and heavily used recreation areas on the Cache are: Logan Canyon, South Fork of Ogden River, Cub River, and Snow Basin. Logan Canyon alone has 42 campgrounds and picnic areas, while the South Fork of the Ogden River has 16, Cub River 4, Blacksmith Fork 7, Snow Basin 1, Paris 5, and Preston 3. All along the canyon roads within the forest are good free campgrounds.

Recreation facilities of the Cache are used by more than 300,000 visitors during the spring and summer. In addition, scores of people have summer homes on the forest.

With winter sports firmly established as a growing recreational activity, ski enthusiasts from 6 to 60 play by the thousands on the favorite slopes of the forest for 6 months of the year. The popular Snow Basin and Summit Valley areas on the high and expansive snow fields of the Wasatch Mountains are ideal for winter recreation.

Boating may be enjoyed yearlong where mountain streams feed reservoirs at the

base of the high slopes. Pine View Reservoir, the upper dams in Logan Canyon, and Hyrum Reservoir just off the forest are the major water-sports centers.

Horseback riding over mountain trails is also a popular pastime. Throughout the spring, summer, and fall, groups of horseback riders explore the vast mountain retreats inaccessible to motorists.

FOREST IS HOME OF ABUNDANT WILDLIFE

An abundance of wild game animals in the hills and trout in the streams make the Cache National Forest a sportsman's paradise. It is estimated that the forest supports 30,000 deer, 700 elk, and many other kinds of game and fur animals.

Deer are found on the entire area of the forest, but the best hunting is where browse, the main diet, is plentiful. The best hunting grounds for elk are at the heads of Blacksmith Fork and Logan Rivers. Nimrods take approximately 2,800 mule deer from the forest annually. Of this number, about 2,000 come from the "Cache" herd immediately east of Cache Valley. More than 45 percent of the hunters are successful.

Wild grouse once were abundant, but disease and ruthless killing have threatened their extinction. Consequently, no open season is allowed on any species of these game birds and they are now slowly increasing.



F-206279

Fertile valleys are totally dependent upon mountain watersheds for steady flowing streams and water to fill reservoirs or charge artesian basins.



F-416123

Regulation of grazing protects the watersheds and furnishes mutton and wool, thus adding wealth and stability to local communities.



F-415163

Typical small sawmill.



F-380048

*Farmers from Cache Valley
getting wood for farm and
home.*



F-390049

Summer homes are built in secluded places within the forest.

The work of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Fish and Game Department, and the local wildlife federations has been a big factor in making fishing what it is in the streams of the Cache Forest. More trout are caught each year from the Logan River than from any other stream in the State. Other favorite trout streams are Blacksmith Fork, Ogden River, and Cub River. These and all other streams are easily accessible and close to centers of population; consequently, they are heavily fished. Each year more than 600,000 Eastern brook and rainbow trout, many of legal size, are planted in Cache Forest streams.

WHAT TO SEE

Forest Giants.

Perhaps the most remarkable living thing that links the ancient world with the modern on the Cache Forest is "Juniper Jardine," gnarled old Rocky Mountain red cedar tree named in honor of the former Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. This tree started growth about 3,000 years ago. Soil was shallow in a crevice on the point of a ledge where this giant of its species took root, but year after year it pushed deeper into cracks and became firmly established. During the past 30 centuries, although sustaining many scars of battle with the elements, this tree has gradually forced tons of rock apart, dislodged them and sent them tumbling down the ledge. "Juniper Jardine" is located 1½ miles from U S 89, about 15 miles up Logan Canyon.

Another forest giant, an Englemann spruce, stands in Bloomington Canyon. Its rings reveal its 350 years. In that time it has grown more than 100 feet high and 80 inches in diameter, breast high. If converted into lumber it would yield about 9,600 board feet.

Caves for the Explorer.

Among the natural caves on the Cache Forest, two attract much visitor attention, the Minnetonka Cave in St. Charles Canyon, 8 miles west of St. Charles, Idaho, and Logan Cave, 14.5 miles up Logan Canyon on U S 89. Minnetonka Cave, officially opened June 1, 1941, is about 8,000 feet above sea level in a limestone formation. It extends into the hillside 2,200 feet, with improved trails all the way. There are large chambers and narrow passageways, some of which are filled with strange stalactite and stalagmite formations. The cave trail also extends from the entrance to the end of the auto road one-half mile away. Works Progress Administration assisted in improving the cave.

Logan Cave is unimproved. While it is not spectacular, it challenges the lover of adventure or cave explorer.

Colorful Mountain Lakes.

Beautiful mountain lakes lure visitors to their shores. Chief among them are Bloomington Lake in Idaho, and White Pine and Tony Grove Lakes in Utah.

While Bear Lake is not within the boundaries of the Cache Forest, it is partially fed from streams flowing from the forest watershed. This lake can be seen from a number of places on the mountains bordering its western shore. From the



F-410958

Group outings are popular on the Cache National Forest.

heights the water appears to change from emerald green to deep marine blue, varied by numerous irregular patterns formed by breezes which ruffle the mirror-like surface. This lake at an elevation of 5,924 feet is 30 miles long and from 5 to 7 miles wide. Half of it lies in Idaho and half in Utah. Boating and bathing are popular here during the summer season.

Crystal Springs.

Geological faults running parallel with the range of mountains, give rise to several large springs on the Cache. Some yield as much as 30 second feet of water. Most famous of these are Ricks Spring, Logan Spring in Logan Canyon, Big Spring which issues from the face of a rock to form the head of the left-hand fork of Cub River, and Paris Spring in Paris Canyon. Logan Spring, the source of Logan's city water supply, results from a great plunging truncated syncline in which the water is gathered underground from a wide area. The canyon cutting across the structure forces the water from this underground drainage basin to issue to the surface to form this giant spring.

Forest Nursery Supplies Planting Stock.

The Forest Service operates a nursery at Tony Grove in Logan Canyon, equipped to produce 1,000,000 small coniferous trees annually. Species grown there include ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Colorado blue spruce, and Douglas-fir.

These seedlings are used in rehabilitation and reforestation projects in Utah, southwestern Wyoming, and southern Idaho.



F-369165

Campgrounds and picnic areas afford free outdoor recreation for thousands of people.

PUBLIC COOPERATION IN FIRE CONTROL

During the early settlement of northern Utah and southern Idaho, and until the area was placed under management of the Forest Service, many forest fires were started intentionally or by accident and allowed to burn over considerable areas. Some of the resulting charred slopes have been unproductive for years and others were slow to recover and start new forest growth.

To protect the watershed and natural resources against fire is the job of highest Forest Service priority. Considerable time and effort are spent to prevent fires and to extinguish any that occur. On the Cache Forest about 35 percent of all fires are caused by lightning and 65 percent by man. Careless smokers are responsible for more than half of the man-caused fires. Losses on the Cache, however, have been relatively light because of excellent public cooperation. Minute men situated at strategic points in the mountains report any visible fires according to prearranged plan. If possible, they extinguish the blaze with equipment furnished them. If, however, they are not able to control the fires, they call for help from the rangers or other forest officers. Complete cooperation in fire control is maintained with all the counties within which the Cache Forest is located.

National forests belong to the people—and the people must help to protect them from fire and misuse.



F-416598

High, spruce-bordered bridle trails lure riding clubs to new adventures in the primeval forest.



F-410891

Winter recreation has placed many areas on the forest on virtually a yearlong use basis.



F-415173

Sailing at dusk on Pine View Lake. Water sports add to the diversity of outdoor recreation on the Cache National Forest.

F-410947

*Water skiers—Pine View
Lake.*



F-382446

*Deer and elk are plentiful
on the Cache National
Forest. The deep snows
of winter drive them to
the lower valleys.*

F-390081

*Waters of Ogden River—
a fisherman's delight.*





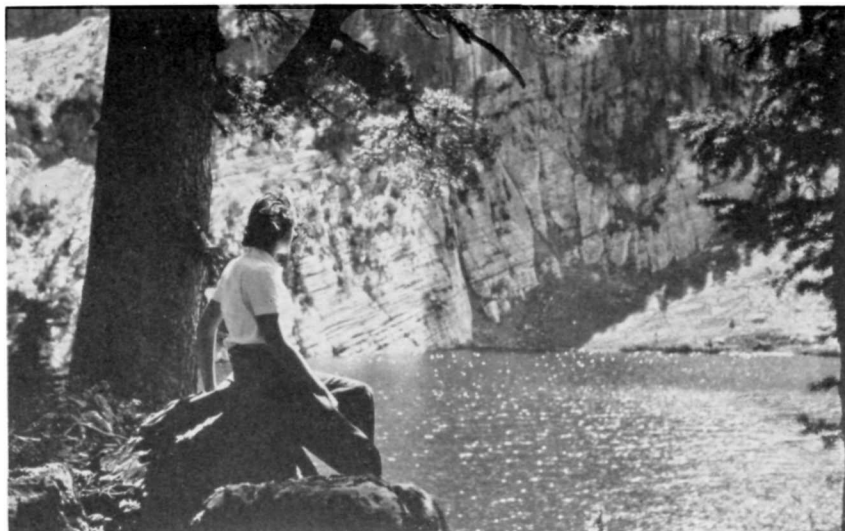
F-417465

*"Juniper Jardine," pa-
triarch of the forest.*



F-417467

Minnetonka Cave.



F-416615

Peace and solitude on the shore of an emerald lake.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Every forest visitor is urged to heed the following suggestions which will help keep the forests green, attractive, useful, and beautiful:

1. Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. Bury pipe ashes and cigarette stubs in mineral soil.
3. Build only small campfires in a place free of inflammable material. Never leave them until the last spark is out . . . *DEAD OUT*.
4. Put out unattended fires if you can. If you can't, call the nearest forest officer.
5. Help keep the forest clean by disposing properly of all waste material.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTO TRIPS

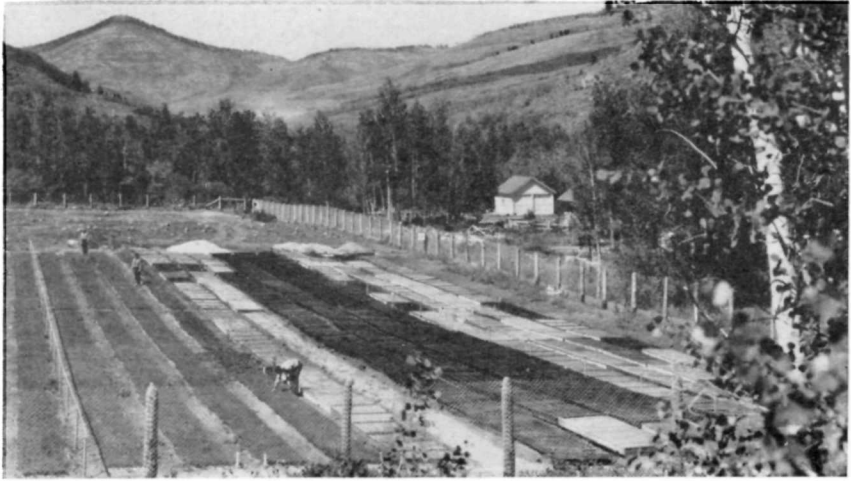
From Logan to Preston, Idaho, thence to Mink Creek over Strawberry and Emigration Canyons to Ovid, Idaho, then back to Logan through Logan Canyon.

From Logan to Whitney, Idaho, thence east and north up Cub River to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Willow Flat, then via the Strawberry-Sharon Route over the mountain to Liberty and Ovid, Idaho, where the road strikes U S 89. Return via Logan Canyon.

From Logan via the right-hand fork of Logan Canyon into Blacksmith Fork Canyon and return to Cache Valley.

From Ogden north to Logan, thence east via U S 89 to Bear Lake and return to Ogden by way of Monte Cristo.

From Ogden to Huntsville, thence north and west to Liberty. Return through North Ogden Canyon.



Tony Grove Nursery—Trees to grow new forests.

F-390058



Forest ranger showing 4-H club group how to take care of campfires.

F-415134

From Ogden to South Fork picnic area, visit Beaver Dams; back to Huntsville Beach and return to Ogden.

From Ogden to Monte Cristo via South Fork. Double back to Ant Valley road, go north into Blacksmith Fork Canyon and down into Cache Valley.

From Ogden over Monte Cristo, through Evanston, Wyo., and return to Ogden via Weber Canyon.

From Ogden to Huntsville, visit Yacht Club and Huntsville Beach; into Snow Basin, and return.

From Ogden to Pineview Lake, north through Eden and into Paradise in Cache Valley, and return via Brigham City.

Bridle Trails.

From Logan up Dry Canyon, over Skyline Trail and back into Logan Canyon, either via Spring Hollow or Card Canyon.

From Preston to Bloomington Lake via Cub River and Willow Flat.

From High Creek over Mount Naomi via High Creek and Tony Grove Lake to Logan Canyon.

From Mantua to Mount Ben Lomond via Willard Basin, return via north fork and Paradise.

From Franklin, Idaho, to Franklin Basin via Maple Creek.

From Smithfield via Smithfield Canyon to Logan Canyon.

From Tony Grove Ranger Station to Tony Grove Lake, White Pine Lake and return.

From Camp Kiesel up Knighton Ridge and return via Dry Break Hollow.

From Ogden Canyon north via Goodale Canyon to North Ogden Canyon.

From Hermitage in Ogden Canyon, up Sardine Canyon to Snow Basin and return via Wheeler Creek.

From Ogden via Malan's Heights to Ogden Peak, into Snow Basin, thence to Huntsville.

From Willard Basin south to Ben Lomond Peak and on to North Ogden Canyon.

Hiking Trails.

From Ogden Canyon up Coldwater Canyon and return.

From Guinivah Camp in Logan Canyon to Girls' Camp in Spring Hollow via River Trail.

From Logan Cave to Old Juniper in Logan Canyon.

From North Ogden Canyon to Ben Lomond Peak and back via Cutler Creek and North Fork.



F-415150

Enchanting canyons and inviting highways entice one to far places on the Cache National Forest.



F-407361

Pine View Reservoir stores "liquid gold" for irrigation in the fertile Ogden Valley.

From Preston Valley in Logan Canyon to Dewitt Camp by way of Beirdneau Hollow.

From Guinivah Camp in Logan Canyon over Crimson Trail into Spring Hollow and down to Girls' Camp.

Ski Areas.

Equipped with ski tows: Summit Valley near Summit in Logan Canyon.

Equipped with ski lift, tows, and public shelter: Snow Basin near Ogden.

Unimproved: Upper Logan Canyon.

ADMINISTRATORS OF THE CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

Forest Supervisor	Logan, Utah
Forest Ranger, Logan River District	Logan, Utah
Forest Ranger, Little Bear District	Logan, Utah
Forest Ranger, Ogden River District	Ogden, Utah
Forest Ranger, Paris District	Paris, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Preston District	Preston, Idaho

Stations used as guard headquarters during the summer season include Monte Cristo, Ogden River District; Tony Grove and Card, Logan River District; Blacksmith Fork, Little Bear District; Mink Creek and Eight-Mile, Preston District.

Consult forest officers when on a visit to the Cache National Forest. They will help plan trips, give advice on road conditions, and suggest camping locations.

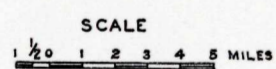
In case of emergency, call the nearest ranger station or supervisor's headquarters in Logan.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
CACHE NATIONAL FOREST
UTAH-IDAHO

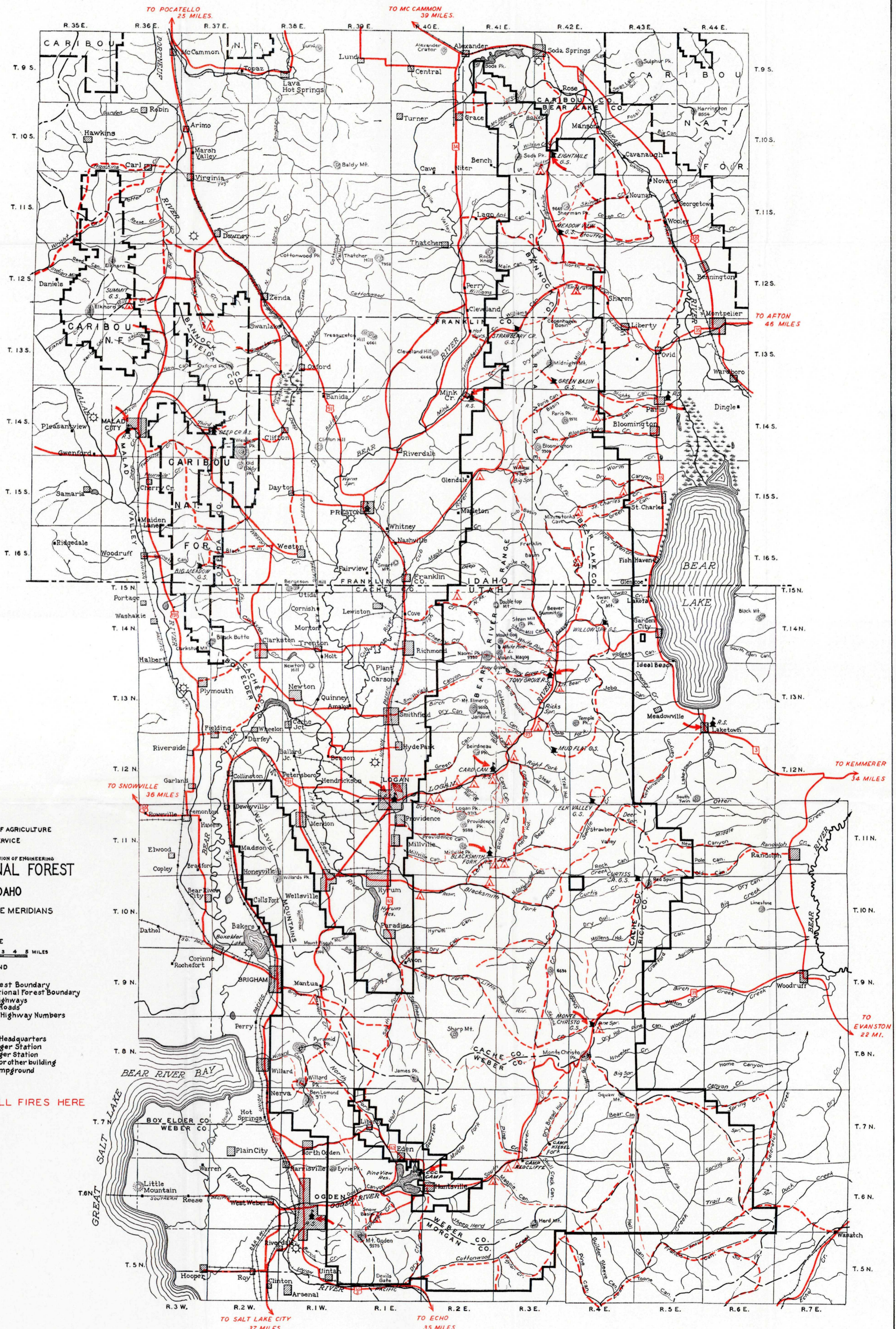
BOISE-SALT LAKE MERIDIANS
1941



LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- - - Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Main Motor Highways
- - - Secondary Roads
- ① U.S. or State Highway Numbers
- - - Main Trails
- Railroads
- ▲ Supervisor's Headquarters
- District Ranger Station
- Guard or Ranger Station
- House, Cabin or other building
- △ Picnic or Campground
- ✈ Airport

← REPORT ALL FIRES HERE



The Forest Yields
**HEALTH • WEALTH
SECURITY**

*Prevent Forest Fires
It Pays*

Protect the Natural Resources
