

Many benefits resulted from use of Division investigation teams. Fire scenes could be evaluated quickly, while evidence was still fresh; more concentrated effort could be made on each fire; and a show of force made people involved in the fire realize that a major effort was being expended to determine the fire's cause and persons responsible. All of this encouraged local fire and law enforcement agencies to greater effort, and renewed interest in catching one of the most difficult types of criminals to apprehend and convict—the "fire setter."

Joint fire investigations were made with utility companies where these companies were responsible. Both parties benefited because all evidence and facts were evaluated and agreed upon by the investigators. This paved the way for a better evaluation of any liabilities or non-liabilities that existed, ultimately resulting in settling claims and minimizing costly law suits.

During 1967, 287 Division of Forestry personnel were students in the statewide Peace Officer Training Program. Seventy-four students completed the Basic Training. One hundred thirteen students completed two-thirds of the Basic Training; and 81 students completed one-third. Nineteen administrators completed Administrative Peace Officer Training.

The majority of the training was presented by the Fire Prevention and Law Enforcement Training Officer, assisted by specialists from the State Forester's Fire Prevention Section staff. In specific fields, various District staff members contributed materially to the program. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI),

State Department of Justice (CII), Highway Patrol, State Law Library, and Attorney General's Office regularly furnished highly-trained specialists to instruct within their field. In addition, various sheriffs and district attorneys cooperated in the training. The Highway Patrol pistol range and the State Law Library were also made available for class use.

Since the Division of Forestry Fire Academy opened, the Peace Officer Training Course has been conducted at that location.

### Plans for 1968

Research will be continued, if funds are made available, to attempt to establish answers to some Fire Prevention problems. The Fire Prevention Research Committee will determine areas where research is needed the most.

Present research information on children and matches will continue to be tested with Head Start children in 1968.

Evaluation of fire prevention material will continue, with efforts made to improve its effectiveness when used with school children and others.

Fewer 4 x 8-foot roadside signs will be distributed; emphasis will be placed on improving their quality.

The Handbooks on Fire Prevention Information and Education, Fire Prevention Engineering, and Law Enforcement should be available to field personnel in 1968, containing detailed instruction for each phase of the program.

## MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The objective of the Management Services Program is to assist with effective planning, organizing, and managing of activities of the Division of Forestry under existing laws and regulations. Management Services supports all other Division programs in reaching their individual objectives.

### Managerial Processes and Budget Planning

The Management Services Section works with other staff sections to assist in developing plans for management of the Division, and in carrying out managerial

processes. Primary responsibilities are to collect data and make analyses; identify and estimate program costs and direct the budget planning function; and to provide support and assistance in attaining maximum utilization of manpower and resources. Management Services also is responsible for assistance and guidance in functions of purchasing and storing equipment and supplies; management of records; and property management.

The Division of Forestry budget for the fiscal year 1967-68 (July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968) is summarized below by object of expenditure.

### DIVISION OF FORESTRY BUDGET—Fiscal Year 1967-68

(1) GENERAL SUPPORT (Excluding Emergency Fire).....	\$29,423,020
(2) FOR OTHER AGENCIES (Protecting State and Private State-Responsibility Land).....	3,848,397
(3) EMERGENCY FIRE FUND.....	1,515,000
(4) BLISTER RUST CONTROL.....	40,000
(5) INSECT CONTROL.....	20,500
(6) FOREST AND FIRE RESEARCH.....	275,302
(7) TOTAL ABOVE.....	\$35,122,219
(8) CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	\$1,973,000

## Explanation of above budget:

(1) The Support Budget for the Division of Forestry is approximately \$521,000 less than the 1966-67 fiscal year level. This represents a net condition after recognition of a 4.9 percent salary increase, approval of \$1,035,000 for workload augmentations, and an overall reduction of 10 percent as a result of the anticipated shortage in the General Fund. Set forth below are the significant changes by program:

### Fire Protection Program

(a) Equipment .....	-\$1,098,000
(b) Cooks reduced to one per Ranger Unit .....	-472,000
(c) Air Attack (\$400,000 approved as a workload item, but the program was reduced \$178,000 because of shortage in the General Fund)....	222,000
(d) Termo Forest Fire Station .....	-33,000
(e) Forestry Equipment Operators reduced 10 percent .....	-132,000
(f) Alturas Bulldozer Crew .....	-21,000
(g) Alturas Station from No. 3 to No. 1 .....	-13,000
(h) 5 Lookouts (Bolero, Gilman, Little Mt., Chalks, Mathison) .....	-25,000
(i) Contract Counties—Kern (Cook Reduction) .....	-18,000
(j) Arbitrary Operating Expense Reduction .....	-97,000

### Forest, Range, and Watershed Management

(a) 2 Forester II (Parlin Fork and Service Forester in District II) .....	-23,000
(b) White Pine Blister Rust .....	-25,000
(c) Forest and Fire Research:	
Gall Rust Control .....	-6,800
Forest Regeneration .....	-6,500
Effectiveness of Seed Trees for Natural Regeneration .....	-17,700
Forest Growth Prediction .....	-15,600
Hardwood Utilization .....	-7,100
(d) Watershed Research—San Dimas Project .....	-23,400
(e) Arbitrary Operating Expense Reduction .....	-10,000

### Conservation Camps

(a) 1 Foreman II (Iron Mine Crew to Davis) .....	-11,000
(b) 3 CYA Spike Camps .....	-112,000
(c) 3 Mobile Camps .....	-260,000
(d) Murietta .....	-151,000
(e) Folsom-Beaver .....	-99,000
(f) Minnewawa .....	-124,000
(g) Inmate Pay Plan .....	-94,000
(h) Arbitrary Operating Expense Reduction .....	-12,000

### Administration Program

(a) 1.5 Intermediate Clerical Positions—	
Sacramento .....	-9,000
(b) 1 Intermediate Stenographer—District V .....	-6,000
(c) 3 Carpenters .....	-38,000
(d) 4 Assistant Civil Engineers .....	-57,000
(e) 4 Heavy Equipment Mechanics .....	-43,000
(f) 12 Field and Graduate Trainees .....	-106,000
(g) Arbitrary Operating Expense Reduction .....	-52,000

In addition to the above reductions, \$809,000 was deleted from the Division's budget by the Department of Finance prior to completing the Governor's budget. The reduction consisted of \$509,000 required to fund the Fire Prevention implementation; and \$300,000 to fund activation of the Bautista and Ortega Conservation Camps.

(2) Allotment of funds to other agencies for protection of state and private land for which the Division is responsible increased only \$47,000. This was a net condition after applying recognized salary increases and reduction to keep this service on a parity with similar lands protected by the State.

(3) Emergency Fire Fund is a basic appropriation of \$200,000. The need has exceeded \$2,000,000 in an extremely bad

fire year. Augmentation from the so-called Governor's Emergency Fund is requested when need arises. Anticipated 1967-68 expenditure is \$1,515,000.

(4) State allotment paid to U.S. Forest Service in matching expenditure for field projects was reduced \$30,000. After re-evaluation of Blister Rust program, it was determined that work could be confined to prime lands growing sugar pine and that \$30,000 could be utilized in covering a portion of the General Fund shortage without seriously hampering the planned program.

(5) Allotment fluctuates, based on anticipated need for control projects in areas of serious infestation.

(6) Funds for Forest and Fire Research were reduced approximately \$64,000. This reduction can be attributed to the overall General Fund condition of the State.

(7) Totals set forth represent the net budget of the Division. Gross budget approximately \$43,409,000, reimbursed by the following:

- (a) From the U.S. Government in support of the Oak Glen Job Corps Conservation Center, \$951,000 (does not include Capital Outlay).
- (b) Rural-Structural Fire Protection \$5,357,000 (contracts with counties and fire districts).
- (c) From U.S. Department of the Interior: Fire Protection of 3.6 million acres of scattered public domain lands, \$497,000.
- (d) Other reimbursements: Collections for services to employees; rentals to other agencies; services to other agencies, and so forth, \$1,482,000.

(8) Capital Outlay funds total \$1,973,000. Of this amount, \$1,573,000 represents the unexpended balance from prior year appropriations. A budget of \$4,371,000 was proposed for the 1967-68 fiscal year, but because of the General Fund Condition, the proposed construction program was reduced to a \$400,000 level. In addition to the above reductions, a portion of the funds previously appropriated under Capital Outlay (\$2,330,000 for Tamarack, Bautista, and Ortega Conservation Camps) has been identified for reversion as of June 30, 1968.

## Manpower Utilization and Personnel Management

During 1967 there were 309 new permanent appointments to fill vacant positions in the Division. As of December 31, 1967, there were 2,567 year-long employees, and at the peak of fire season total employment reached 4,299, including seasonal drivers and firefighters.

Due to budget reductions, the Division of Forestry's recruitment program for graduate foresters was temporarily suspended. This eliminated twelve Forestry Graduate Trainee positions and six Forestry Field Trainee positions which are normally filled by recent forestry school graduates and high potential career employees from the Foreman class. However, a number of trainees promoted to Junior Foresters, together with existing Junior Foresters, provided a substantial backlog for promotion into the Assistant State Forest Ranger, Forester I, and Fire Prevention Officer II classes.

Twenty Division employees retired during the year; eight for disability reasons. Among the retirees were two Rangers with long careers with the Division. Wilfred W. Skinner, State Forester Ranger III, retired from San Bernardino after 32 years of service;

Curtis E. Lindley, State Forest Ranger I, retired from Bishop after 33 years of service. Gunnar E. Forsbeck, Assistant Civil Engineer, retired from Sacramento Headquarters after 22 years of service.

The other retirees were:

Henry C. Creed, Assistant State Forest Ranger, San Luis Obispo

Florence D. Prince, Intermediate Stenographer, Perris

Roy L. Tulene, Assistant State Forest Ranger, Fresno

Vester L. Lowder, Forestry Foreman I, Glen Ellen

Aleta E. Johnson, Intermediate Stenographer, Monte Vista

William J. Webb, Carpenter Foreman, Fresno

Charles Swartz, Assistant State Forest Ranger, Hollister

Frances Skewes, Senior Stenographer, Sacramento

Vivien Wood Watson, Accountant I, Sacramento

Evan W. Thomas, Forestry Foreman II, Washington Ridge

Aleta J. Bristow, Senior Typist-clerk, Fresno

Donald T. Bennetts, Storekeeper II, Sacramento  
Edgar R. Cramer, Forestry Cook II, Nevada City  
Louis Celeri, Forestry Cook I, Fortuna  
Clifford L. Cochran, Forestry Foreman II, Fort Jones

Martin E. Wissler, Forest Firefighter (s), Orange Headquarters

Oliver S. Duckworth, Forestry Equipment Operator, King City

Thirty-two employees were given their 25-year awards. Thirteen employees received Merit Awards.

During the year, significant progress was made in revising time reporting procedures and policies for the fire suppression classes. This so-called "TR-96 Project" has identified, and is in the process of finding solutions for problems of employees in the civil service classes covered by the 96-hour duty week. Division management has worked closely with employee organizations in this effort to improve personnel policies and procedures; most active were the California Division of Forestry Employees Association and California State Employees Association.

## ENGINEERING AND CONSERVATION CAMPS

The Engineering and Conservation Camps program serves a dual function. Responsibilities of Engineering and Construction are primarily to establish standards for engineering and construction activities of the Division: they include land acquisition; surveys, mapping, and delineation; and design, construction, and maintenance of facilities.

The Conservation Camp Program is interdepartmental (between the Departments of Conservation, Youth Authority, and Corrections) to provide a beneficial environment and living-working experience conducive to rehabilitation of inmates and wards assigned to Conservation Camps, and an essential trained force for firefighting and other resource conservation work.

### *Engineering and Construction*

There were several interesting highlights in construction activity in 1967.

The Division of Forestry occupied two new conservation camps. The Eel River Conservation Camp, in Humboldt County, began operations on February 1; and on June 1, the Growlersburg Camp in El Dorado County was occupied.

Completion and occupancy of three ranger unit headquarters facilities marked culmination of long-range plans and objectives pursued for many years. The new Placer Ranger Unit Headquarters, near Auburn, replaces facilities which will be covered by waters of Auburn Reservoir when that project is finished. The new San Diego Ranger Unit Headquar-

ters at Monte Vista takes the place of the old leased quarters in the center of the City of La Mesa. The new Tulare Ranger Unit Headquarters, located several miles out of the City of Visalia, replaces old facilities within the city that were much too small and difficult of access.

Completion and occupancy of the California Division of Forestry Fire Academy, near Ione in Amador County, represents achievement of another long-sought objective—adequate facilities for training employees of the Division.

Phase II construction—consisting of an office addition, a gymnasium building, and a 50-man barracks—was completed at the Oak Glen Job Corps Conservation Center.

In addition to the major projects outlined above, some eighteen miscellaneous construction projects were completed. Normal additions were made to pre-suppression facilities, mainly 10,000-gallon concrete water tanks; and nearly 50 miles of truck trails were completed.

The Maps and Graphics group completed revision of administrative maps for five ranger units. Exhibits for several court cases were prepared; and numerous fire prevention designs, certificates, training aids, and miscellaneous charts were made.

Six new sites were acquired in fee simple for Division of Forestry purposes, including three for conservation camps—Ben Lomond, Magalia, and Minnewawa (the new site for the Minnewawa Camp is located in Bratton Valley). Easements for 216 rights of way were

processed during the year, which is about the normal level of activity. Basic criteria have been developed as guidelines for site selection.

The format for budgeting capital outlay construction has been completely modified. New forms released to the field will be used in presenting the 1969-70 capital outlay budget request.

### Conservation Camp Program

During 1967, use of nine facilities was terminated, and two new ones were activated. The camps which were closed included Minnewawa, Murietta, and Folsom-Beaver Creek; three mobile camps; and three youth conservation spike camps. The two new installations were Eel River in Humboldt County—100 inmates; and Growlersburg in El Dorado County, which is an 80-man camp. One camp name change, from Cuyamaca to La Cima, was made in San Diego County.

At the close of 1967, there were 33 conservation camps in full operation. A total of 2,680 wards and inmates were housed at these locations in a rural out-of-doors environment; this is about 200 less than the population at the end of 1966.

#### Conservation Camp Statistics for 1967

Active Camps	Type	Population
29	Adult Inmates .....	2,380
4	Youth Authority Wards .....	300
	Total Population .....	2,680

Distribution of the 33 conservation camps among the six Administrative Districts is as follows: Seven camps each in the North Coast and Southern California Districts; six camps each in the Sierra-Cascade and Central Sierra Districts; four in the San Joaquin District; and three in the Central Coast.



Inmates from Mountain Home Conservation Camp assisted the Department of Fish and Game in control of a botulism outbreak at Tulare Lake in November. Over 13,000 ducks were treated and saved.

The task of replacing two youth conservation camps was begun. All old structures have been removed and sites were prepared for new buildings. Several trailer units from the mobile camps, which were deactivated in 1967, were moved to Ben Lomond and Pine Grove, where they are being utilized by wards during the period of construction. Erection of new buildings at Ben Lomond was started in 1967, while construction is expected to begin at the Pine Grove site during the early part of 1968.

A total of 6,721,712 man hours was worked by inmates and wards assigned to conservation camps. Forest fire suppression activities accounted for 7.58 percent of the total. A small but significant number of man hours (5,296) was spent on search and rescue operations. The useful work of the 2,680 wards and inmates was spent in fifteen activities (table).

#### Work Performed by Conservation Camps During 1967

Activity	Man Days	Percent of Total
Fire Suppression .....	63,673	7.58
Camp Services .....	221,440	26.36
Tool and Transportation Maintenance .....	23,954	2.85
Hazard Reduction .....	80,275	9.55
Fuelbreak Construction and Maintenance .....	134,657	16.03
Truck Trail Construction and Maintenance .....	52,546	6.25
Forestry Utility Systems Maintenance and Development .....	62,163	7.40
In-Camp Projects .....	47,421	5.65
Nursery Work, Planting and Forest Demonstration .....	9,575	1.14
Forest Insect and Disease Control .....	6,355	.75
Public Campground and Recreational Development .....	39,121	4.66
Game and Fish Habitat Improvement .....	12,879	1.53
Training .....	14,641	1.74
Search and Rescue .....	662	.08
Miscellaneous Conservation Projects .....	70,852	8.43
Totals .....	840,214	100.00

Planning for future changes in the Conservation Camp Program continues. Five camp sites are in various phases of preparation so inmate and ward capacity can be expanded soon after the need arises and funds become available.

#### Oak Glen Job Corps Conservation Center

The Oak Glen Camp in Riverside County continued as a Job Corps Conservation Center during 1967. This camp is operated under provisions of a contract between the State of California and the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

In general, the contract calls for the Division of Forestry to operate Oak Glen as a Job Corps Conservation Center with full reimbursement of costs to the State provided by OEO. The contract was first signed in June 1965, and has been amended each year to

provide for operations through June 30, 1968. Present plans are for another contract amendment to provide for another fiscal year of operation.

The major change in this program during 1967 was an increase in camp capacity from 120 to 170 enrollees. Construction necessary for this increased capacity continued through the year with a new 50-man barracks, a gymnasium, and an office extension being completed.

The staff increase necessary for the larger enrollee population also continued throughout the year. Present staffing pattern consists of 52 positions and includes specialized personnel in education, counseling, vocational training, medical technology, recreation, and corpsman supervision. The specialized nature of these positions has caused a series of problems in classification, recruitment, and hiring. By the end of 1967, however, all positions except one, were filled.

At the same time the staffing problems were being overcome, an extensive staff training program was being carried on. This training covered both general and specialized subjects concerning basic forest fire and safety training for new employees, and specialized instruction in techniques involved in working constructively with a problem population in a free camp society.

The basic objective of the Job Corps is to teach disadvantaged youth attitudes and basic skills which they need to function in a normal society. Corpsmen are recruited under Federal standards from all over the United States. They receive intensive training while in the Job Corps, including basic and remedial educa-

tion, counseling, introductory vocational training, and basic work habit development while performing conservation work.

All physically fit enrollees receive basic fire and safety training; crews of corpsmen under supervision of Forestry Foremen have made a good record on forest fires in the southern and central areas of the State. Conservation work is still recognized as one of the major factors in development of the corpsman's sense of accomplishment, self-pride, and working ability.

### Neighborhood Youth Corps

This program of the U.S. Department of Labor is designed to help unemployed youth gain job experience, and develop work habits and attitudes necessary for regular employment.

The Division of Forestry participated by identifying needed jobs which could be done by some of these youth, and providing on-the-job supervision and training for them. Screening and referral of youth to the Division of Forestry for these jobs is done by the Department of Employment or by other sponsoring non-profit groups such as Youth Opportunity Centers.

During 1967, fifty-one jobs were identified in nine Forestry units and referrals were made by sponsoring groups which resulted in these jobs being filled for various lengths of time. The jobs themselves ranged from clerical work for young women to auto shop helpers, groundsmen, and general work for young men.

## PUBLICATIONS OF 1967

Activities of the Division, and results of research, were reported in a variety of publications in 1967. Those issued during 1967, prepared by or in cooperation with the Resources Agency are listed below. They are related directly to work of the Division of Forestry.

### Papers and Reports Processed by Division and Department

- "Reforestation Studies—1966," by Ronald S. Adams. 21 pp.
- "Artificial Protection of Natural First Year White Fir Increases Survival," by Ronald J. Cecchetti. State Forest Note No. 32, 7 pp.
- "Production of California Timber Operators in 1965," by Daniel Dotta. State Forest Note No. 31, 6 pp.
- "California Cone Crop for 1967," by C. J. Eden. State Forest Note No. 33, 7 pp.
- "Forest Nurseries—1966-67," by C. J. Eden. 9 pp.
- "California's 1966 Fire Weather Severity," by Rex J. Hess and William Innes. California Fire Control Notes No. 15, 11 pp.
- "Annual Forest Practice Report—1966." 6 pp.
- "Annual Report of Forest Fire Research, 1966-67." California Fire Control Notes No. 16, 11 pp.

- "Brushland Range Improvement—1966." 20 pp.
- "California State Forests—1966." 13 pp.
- "Emergency Revegetation of Burned Watersheds—1966." 8 pp.
- "The State Forester's 1966 Report." 26 pp.

### Publications Resulting from Cooperative Effort of Division

- "Soils on West Side of Cascade Range in Northern California," by E. B. Alexander and W. L. Colwell, Jr. An abstract of paper in *Programs and Abstracts*, Society of Soil Science, June 19-27, 1967.
- "Preservation and Augmentation of Insect Predators of Western Pine Beetle," by A. A. Berryman, *Journal of Forestry*, April 1967.
- "Estimation of *Dendroctonus brevicornis* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) Mortality Caused by Insect Predators," by Alan A. Berryman. *Canadian Entomologist* 99: 1009-1014, October 1967.
- "Factors Influencing the Response of *Ips confusus* (Le Conte) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) to Male Attractants," by J. H. Borden. *Canadian Entomologist* 99: 1164-1193, November 1967.
- "Emergence Patterns of *Ips confusus* (Le Conte) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) from Ponderosa Pine," by E. A. Cameron

- and J. H. Borden. *Canadian Entomologist* 99: 236-244, March 1967.
- "Fighting Fire with Air," by Dean L. Dibble and James B. Davis. U. S. Forest Service, *Fire Control Notes* 28(1), January 1967.
- "Soil Wettability and Wetting Agents—Our Current Knowledge of the Problem," by L. F. DeBano, J. F. Osborn, J. S. Krammes, and J. Letey, Jr. Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (U. S. Forest Service Res. Paper PSW-43), 1967. 13 pp., illus.
- "California White Oak Log Grades and Lumber Yield," by William A. Dost, Fred E. Dickinson, and Dean R. Prestemon. California Forestry and Forest Products No. 45, December 1966.
- "Numerical Analysis of Convective Motions Over a Mountain Ridge," by Michael A. Fosberg. *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, October 1967.
- "Olfaction in Seed Detection by Deer Mice," by Walter E. Howard and Ronald E. Cole. *Journal of Mammology*, February 1967.
- "An Appraisal of Conditions Affecting Forest Trees in the Tahoe Basin," by Richard H. Hunt, Rodney E. Joost, John R. Pierce, and Alfred C. Tegehoff. California Division of Forestry. 17 pp.
- "A New Species of Cercomegistus (Acari: Megostigmata) from California," by D. N. Kinn. *Acarologia*, Vol. 3, 1967.
- "Estimation of Stand Volumes of Young-growth Ponderosa Pine," by James L. Lindquist. California Forestry and Forest Products No. 46. June 1967.
- "Landscape for Fire Protection," by Richard G. Maire and J. R. Goodin. Univ. of Calif. Agr. Extension Service, Bulletin AXT-254. 15 pp.
- "Laboratory Tests on the Effectiveness of Prolin Mouse Tubes," by Rex E. Marsh, Ronald E. Cole, and Walter E. Howard. *Journal of Wildlife Management*, April 1967.
- "Fuelbreaks—Effective Aids, Not Cure-alls," by James L. Murphy, Lisle R. Green, and Jay R. Bentley. U. S. Forest Service, *Fire Control Notes* 28(1), January 1967.
- "Sea Breeze Effects on Forest Fire Behavior in Central Coastal California," by Clinton B. Phillips and Mark J. Schroeder. California Fire Control Notes No. 14. 26 pp.
- "Brushkiller to Control Scrub Oak Sprouts—Combinations of Broadcast and Individual Plants Tested," by T. R. Plumb. U. S. Forest Service Research Note PSW-146. 6 pp.
- "The Biology and Pathology of Dwarfmistletoe, *Arceuthobium campylopodum* f. *abietinum*, Parasitizing True Firs in California," by R. F. Sharpf and J. R. Parmeter, Jr. U.S.D.A. Technical Bulletin No. 1362, January 1967. 42 pp.
- "Methodology for Isolation and Identification of Insect Pheromones with Reference to Studies on *Ips confusus*," by R. M. Silverstein, J. O. Rodin, and D. L. Wood. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, August 1967.
- "Fuelbreaks in Southern California, 1958-1965," by Verdie E. White and Lisle R. Green. U. S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. 33 pp.
- "Unique Synergistic Effects Produced by the Principal Sex Attractant Compound of *Ips confusus* (Le Conte) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae)," by D. L. Wood, R. W. Stark, R. M. Silverstein, and J. O. Rodin. *Nature* 215: 206, July 1967.
- "Forest Pest Conditions in California—1966," by California Forest Pest Control Action Council. Office of State Printing. 21 pp.
- "A Report on Forests, Pests, and Pesticides," by California Forest Pest Control Action Council. California Division of Forestry. 34 pp.
- "Chemicals for Forest Fire Fighting," by National Fire Protection Association. Second edition, 1967. 112 pp.

#### Printed Articles and Books (by Division Personnel)

- "Phytoactin Does Not Improve Survival of Stored Monterey Pine and Douglas-fir Seedlings," by Ronald S. Adams, Samuel F. Gossard, and John R. Ritchey. U.S.F.S., *Tree Planters' Notes* 8(4): 8-10, November 1967.
- "McNab Cypress in Northern California: A Geographic Review," by J. R. Griffin and C. O. Stone. *Madroño*, January 1967.
- "Brush Range Improvement—A Report of the Cooperative Backbone Project," by Walter H. Johnson and William Harrington. Univ. of Calif. Agric. Extension Service and State of California, Resources Agency, Division of Forestry. July 1967.
- "Forest Practice Rules for North Sierra Pine Forest District." 1967 edition. Revised by Forest and Range Management Section. Office of State Printing. 51 pp.
- "Forest Practice Rules for Redwood Forest District." 1967 edition. Revised by Forest and Range Management Section. Office of State Printing. 52 pp.