

Made Forestry Possible Under Adverse Conditions in Europe

As a result of research the growing of timber has become an accomplished fact under very adverse conditions in many parts of Europe. Experimentation made possible the reforestation of the French Alps. Erosion following deforestation had made the mountain slopes practically

valueless, and the damage on the lower watersheds from excessive floods finally forced national action. The forests of the French Alps are now both highly productive and highly effective in regulating stream flow and preventing erosion.

Forest investigations also made possible

the fixation of sand dunes along the French coast. After deforestation these dunes gradually moved inland, sometimes 10 miles or more, burying in their progress agricultural lands, orchards, houses, and even villages. The movement of the sand has been stopped and the dunes now produce a valuable forest crop.

Forest investigations made possible the reforestation of the Austrian Karst. Fire, deforestation, excessive grazing, and erosion had converted this originally productive region into a rocky desert. It now supports a luxuriant and valuable pine forest.

Through forest investigations the French Landes in a little more than half a century has been changed from one of the poorest to one of the most prosperous sections of France. Formerly swampy and malarial, it is now a health resort. It is the center of the world's second largest naval-stores industry. It supplies a large part of the mining timber needed by the Welsh coal industry. A prosperous agriculture has been made possible on the scattered farm lands from the largely increased returns through forests on the poorer soils.

It is only through forest investigations and the work of forest experiment stations that the pre-war timber production in Saxony of 60 cubic feet per acre was possible, a production which netted \$5.10 per acre to the State. Although practically every one of its forest regions is much more favorably situated than the forests of Saxony, the United States is producing less than 15 cubic feet per acre. The results of the European stations can be duplicated in the United States.



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