EFFECT OF REPEATED FOREST FIRES 33

years, the average yield per acre would be 9 cords. Multiplying this by the acreage, 17,350, we get 156,150 cords as the expected total yield of pulpwood at the end of 30 years, on the areas which have been burned but once.

Treating the poplar of the various sizes now present on the areas burned twice in the same manner, we find that the following conditions may be expected at the end of the next 30-year period:

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF POPLAR TREES PER ACRE AND VOLUME TO BE EXPECTED ON THE Average Acre After the Next 30 Years on the Areas Burned Twice, Assuming all Trees Survived

Number of trees	Diameter class, inches	Total volume, cubic feet, bark excluded
$ \begin{array}{r} 142 \\ 76 \\ 26 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	$171.0 \\ 178.7 \\ 149.5 \\ 49.8 \\ 20.1 \\ 11.7 \\ 13.7 \\$
		Total 594.5

Using the converting factor given above, and subtracting twentyfive per cent for the normal decay, the average yield per acre to be expected at the end of the next 30 years, is five cords. The areas burned twice aggregate 17,750 acres, so the total expected yield on such areas becomes 88,750 cords of peeled pulpwood.

Following this assumption as to rate of growth, the following conditions would be found at the end of the next 30 years on the areas burned three times:

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF POPLAR TREES PER ACRE AND VOLUME TO BE EXPECTED ON THE Average Acre After the Next 30 Years on the Areas Burned Three Times, Assuming all Trees Survived

Number of trees	Diameter class, inches	Total volume, cubic feet, bark excluded
90 47 16 7 1 1	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	$171.8 \\ 110.5 \\ 92.0 \\ 43.6 \\ 6.7 \\ 11.7 \\ 13.7 $
		Total 450.0

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