

The allowable cut for BLM forest land in western Oregon has more than doubled since the passage of the O&C Act in 1937. Factors which increased the cut are:

1. More accurate inventories which revealed the volume and acreage of merchantable timber available for cutting was greater than that estimated in the original O&C classification cruises.
2. Land exchanges in the early years of BLM administration increased the acreage of commercial forest land and provided a better distribution of age classes.
3. Reduction in the number of inventory units from 76 to 18 produced a better distribution of age classes within each unit.
4. Improved techniques in computing allowable cut provided better data to permit more precise determination of the regeneration period necessary to stock cutover lands and revision of the minimum age of cutting.
5. A change in utilization standards from the Scribner Decimal C log rule to the one-eighth inch international log rule in determining rotation.
6. A single computation for both O&C and public domain lands which added 180,000 acres of commercial forest land to the allowable cut base.