

it is larger than you may imagine because there is a truck in that picture, down in the pit, and it is barely visible in this projection.

(Slide 8.) In the anthracite area of eastern Pennsylvania deep pits are quite common for recovery of anthracite and often they are associated with large population areas. This is Carbondale, Pa. These particular pits are about 150 feet deep. Many anthracite pits are deeper.

(Slide 9.) Another form of surface mining is the stone quarry. This happens to be a Kentucky scene, a limestone quarry. The wall there is 230 feet high, as you can realize from the shovel at the bottom.

(Slide 10.) Another type of operation is the dry pit for sand and gravel extraction. This is in Los Angeles County, Calif., and the pit is about 200 feet in depth.

(Slide 11.) This is a wet extraction for sand and gravel. It is dredging near Indianapolis, Ind.

(Slide 12.) The amount of land disturbed by surface mining up to January 1965 is shown in this slide which is reproduced from the Department's report. The total is 3.2 million acres up to January 1965. This shows, for instance, that coal has disturbed some 41 percent of the total acreage; sand and gravel, 26 percent; stone, 8 percent; gold, 6 percent; phosphate, 6 percent; iron, clay, and all others in smaller amounts.

(Slide 13.) This shows the nationwide distribution of the disturbed acres up to January 1, 1965. The columns represent the total of all minerals mined in each State.

(Slide 14.) This represents one form of reclamation or rehabilitation of lands after they are mined. This is a scene at Duquoin, Ill., southern Illinois. It was mined a number of years ago, and has been reclaimed for quite a number of years. That is the Southern Illinois State Fairgrounds. That is the scene now of the annual Hambletonian trotting race. That is reclamation to an extensive degree with quite flatland there, as you will notice.

(Slide 15.) Another form of reclamation. This scene is in Ohio, Harrison County area. That golf course was the final outcome of land that was mined for coal.

(Slide 16.) Here is a scene in Alabama, Tuscaloosa County. That was an iron ore mine. The major amount of work that was done there was simply bringing in the sand for the beach and creating the reclamation facilities. The water was there, already impounded. The result was a useful recreation area.

(Slide 17.) This is Polk County, Fla. That is a rehabilitated phosphate mine, now a citrus grove.

(Slide 18.) This is Ohio, reclaimed coal strip mines in Harrison County, now used for pasture. The area that was mined is in the rear of the photograph and you can determine where the mining operation occurred by those more or less horizontal lines across the hills.

(Slide 19.) This is an example of man's reclamation, the planting of conifers in Blair County, Pa. This was a coal mine. That is about a 6-year growth on relatively flatland. There isn't much cover on the ground and little brush cover for wildlife use, but there is a stand of conifers.

(Slide 20.) This another photograph in Pennsylvania, of a coal area. This is a mixed planting. The bank at the right was exposed by the min-