

ing and now has cover on it. There is a thick brushy growth in the right center of the photograph, useful for wildlife, and grass and some grading on the left.

(Slide 21). This is a scene in Barbour County, W. Va. That is a reclaimed contour strip mine for coal. The high walls are still visible, of course, but the coal seam has been covered and the bench has been converted to useful pasture land.

(Slide 22). This is Long Island, N.Y., a reclaimed gravel pit high wall. That high wall is about 60 feet high. There is not too much to give you the scale there, but it is a rather high bank.

(Slide 23). This illustrates a process of reclamation. The dragline in the rear is removing the overburden and covering the dark-colored toxic material in the bottom. This was preplanned prior to mining. The mine was active at the time the photograph was taken. The small piles on the right of the photograph are stockpiled topsoil which will later be put on top of the land after the toxic material has been covered with overburden. That scene is Preston County, W. Va. The cost there, incidentally, was some \$300 to \$500 per acre to reclaim.

(Slide 24). This is reclaiming by hydraulic seeding. It is in Jefferson County, Ohio. Grading has been completed and now a mixture of water, mulch, fertilizer, and seed is being applied to the mined area. This was originally a coal mine.

(Slide 25). This is a scene in Virginia. It was a manganese mine. Very simple but effective drainage control has been applied there. You can see the ditches to control storm water runoff, plus the seeding.

(Slide 26). This is an active sand and gravel operation near Indianapolis. Reclamation is underway at the same time that the operation is proceeding. The left side of the photograph where the peninsula juts out into the water is the beginning of a reclaimed area which presumably will be developed for housing, as are other areas in the vicinity.

(Slide 27). This is Polk County, Fla. Very little reclamation has been done there. This was a phosphate mine. The water is fresh. It is useful; good fishing, good waterfowl country.

(Slide 28). This is Tuscaloosa County, Ala. This was an iron mine. It has not been reclaimed. The water is useful and has been of aid to the water table in the vicinity, but the banks are rather unstable and unsightly. This illustrates both some good and some bad.

(Slide 29). This is a scene in south central Illinois, an aerial photograph of area coal stripping. You can see that growth has been returned but that the peaks and ridges have not been smoothed. Those are quite steep. The bodies of water are not tied into a drainage pattern.

Much more could have been done here to develop something useful if the reclamation had been planned in advance of the mining.

(Slide 30). This is an example of man's reclamation that did not succeed. The toxic, acidic, soil was not sufficiently covered with material that would sustain plant growth. The trees that were planted did not succeed in growing. This scene in Noble County, Ohio, illustrates something is still lacking.

(Slide 31). On the other hand, this is a scene of natural reclamation. It is in the Juneau district of Alaska, placer mined for gold about 40 years ago. No one did anything with it but nature has reclaimed it after 40 years.