



Some lodgepole pines retain seed inside resin-coated cones until a fire passes, killing the tree and opening the cones. Seeds fall onto nutrient-rich ash, resulting in a new generation of lodgepole pine. This adaptive mechanism is the result of evolution in an environment where fire has been present for many thousands of years.

Look What We're Doing!

FIRE in the Pacific Northwest National Parks is the title of a visitor-oriented brochure to be published this spring with park, regional and CPSU funds for distribution at the four parks mentioned – Crater Lake, Mount Rainier, Olympic and North Cascades. Jim Agee, research biologist with the University of Washington CPSU, saw a chance to better prepare visitors to enjoy the parks, to handle backcountry challenges, and to understand park fire management policies. He directed the project; Denison M. Rauw prepared the text, Phyllis Wood the graphics, and Nadyne Snyder the layout and type design. One page is reproduced here.

Agee also has three recent research papers out: "Issues and Impacts of Redwood NP Expansion" appeared in *Environmental Management*, 4 (5), pp. 407-423, and two papers on fire in the Olympic mountains have been published in the *Proceedings* of the Sixth Meteorology Conference, April 22-24, 1980 in Seattle. The redwood article traces the evolution of Redwood NP from its state park roots in

1901 through the controversy and compromise that have marked its lumbering progress to national park status, with particular attention to the precedent setting legislation that provides direct mitigation for local economic impacts.

The Proceedings papers are entitled "Characteristics of Large Lightning Fires in the Olympic Mountains, Washington," and "First Year Ecological Effects of the Hoh Fire, Olympic Mountains, Washington." Mark Huff co-authored both papers and all three are available from Agee (Dr. James K.) at the NPS/CPSU, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.