

WASO PUBLICATIONS

Three large mammal studies and three works on remote sensing are nearing publication by the WASO publications division. *Grizzlies of Mt. McKinley* is in paste up, and two others are ready for paste up — *Ecology of the Carmen Mountains White-tailed Deer* and *Social Behavior and Ecology of the Collared Pecary in Big Bend National Park*.

Also being pasted up (as of April 1) are *Remote Sensing: Aerial and Terrestrial Photography* (Handbook Supplement No. 7), *Remote Sensing: Applications of Remote Sensing in the North American Central Lowlands* (Handbook Supplement No. 6), and *Remote Sensing: Multispectral Analysis of Chaco Canyon and Bandelier National Monument* (Handbook Supplement No. 5).

Lesser-Known Areas of the National Park System was released for printing and binding, as also were *Archeological Surveys of Chaco Canyon NM* and *Contributions to Gran Quivira NM*, *Beach Ridge Archeology of Cape Krusenstern* was released for composition. *Archeological Overview of Saguaro NM* was being designed, and *Archeological Investigations of Antelope House, Canyon de Chelly NM*, was awaiting galley revision.

Information on these publications may be obtained from Napier Shelton, NPS, DI, Washington, O.C. 20240, or FTS 523-5127.

Monograph Examines Potomac Island Exotics

A solid new entry in the scientific monograph series out of the Washington office is **The Impact of Three Exotic Plants on a Potomac Island** by Lindsey Kay Thomas, Jr. Thomas examines Japanese honeysuckle and English ivy, which are destroying the forests of the upper elevations on Theodore Roosevelt Island — a low lying island in the Potomac in Washington, D.C., and the role of European yellow iris in changing the marsh area of the same island.

The study identifies disturbance as the key to entry for all three species, even in a successional stage. The disturbances in all cases were products of human activity and have resulted in biological explosions on the island. "One of the greatest impacts of man on the environment," Thomas concludes, "is his introduction of exotic species into environments that he has disturbed. These introductions often trigger a sequence of events that counter the goals or best interests of man himself."

On Theodore Roosevelt Island, Thomas finds, "the planned and unplanned activities of man, both before and since the area became a park, have set in motion biological forces which are destined, unless countered, to destroy the upland and floodplain forests and the marshes." The final community there, he predicts, will be dominated by English ivy; the only forests on the island will be those of the present swamp, and they will have increased in size due to the destruction of the marsh by the European yellow iris

