

## Western Region

Tamarisk and control activities was the subject of a Sept. 2-3 workshop at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center. Participants included NPS and other federal agency representatives involved with tamarisk control, plus individuals representing herbicide manufacturing companies. Workshop topics covered historic and current control activities, impacts of control strategies on non-target species and habitats, and ecological monitoring techniques related to control activities. A summary report will be prepared and distributed by the CPSU, University of Arizona. Contact R. Roy Johnson, CPSU UA, for more information.

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"Restoring the Earth, 1988" is the title of a national

conference on natural resource restoration and environmental planning scheduled for January 13-16, 1988, at U.Cal/Berkeley, to further exchange of scientific information and to present accomplishments and capabilities of restoration technology in resource management and planning. Topics will include restoration of coastal ecosystems and estuaries; rivers and lakes; forests and wildlife; atmosphere and climate; and control of toxic wastes. Nontechnical sessions will cover policy issues, legislation, litigation, conflict resolution, trends, and accounts of restoration successes. Contact the College of Natural Resources, UCB, for more information.

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Research Scientists Charles Stone (Hawaii Volcanoes), Lloyd Loope (Haleakala), and CPSU/Hawaii Unit Leader Cliff Smith represented the Service at an April 12-19, 1987, workshop at the Galapagos Islands. Entitled "Botanical Research and Management in Galapagos," the workshop focused on approaches and techniques for island ecosystem research and management that was particularly applicable to NPS areas in Hawaii.

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R. Roy Johnson reports from the CPSU/Arizona that two publications focusing on Arizona parks now are available. One is "External Threats: The Dilemma of Resource Management on the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park, USA" (Johnson and Carothers, *Environmental Management*, Jan. 1987); the other is "Flora and Vegetation of the Rincon Mountains, Pima County, Arizona" (Bowers and McLaughlin, *Desert Plants*, 1987).

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Charles Douglas reports from the CPSU/Nevada the availability of three new publications: *Food Habits of Burros in Death Valley* (Douglas and Hiatt, CPSU/UNLV Technical Report, 1987); *Management Recommendations for Improving Wildlife Habitat Degraded by Man in the Black Mountains, Death Valley national Monument* (Douglas, CPSU/UNLV Technical Report, 1986); and "Modeling Demographics of Bighorn Sheep: Current Abilities and Missing Links" (Leslie and Douglas, *Transactions of the 51st North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference*, 1986).

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Thomas Stohlgren, Ecologist, and David Parsons, Research Scientist, at Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs, recently published a paper titled "Variation of wet deposition chemistry in Sequoia National Park, California" in *Atmospheric Environment* (21:1369-1374). Sequoia NP is indeed receiving acid deposition. In lower volume summer storms, sulfate concentrations are two times higher, and nitrate concentrations are five times higher, than has been measured for rain in remote areas of the world.

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Technical Report No. 25, *Impacts of Visitor Use on Backcountry Campsites in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California* (Parsons and Stohlgren, 1987), published by the CPSU at U.Cal/Davis, provides the basis for making management decisions on use restrictions and rehabilitation efforts.