

Southeast Region

The South Florida Research Center at Everglades NP announces the following list of publications, available through the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161:

SFRC-83/01 Status of the Eastern Indigo Snake in Southern Florida National Parks and Vicinity by Todd Steiner, Oron L. Bass, Jr., and James A. Kushlan;

SFRC-83/02 Population Structure, Food Habits, and Spawning Activity of Gray Snapper, *Lutjanus grieseus*, in Everglades National Park by Edward S. Rutherford, Edith B. Thue, and David G. Buker;

SFRC-83/03 Age and Growth of Four Everglades Fishes Using Otolith Techniques by P. William Haake and John Mark Dean.

For more information, call Jessie Brundige at 350-4653.

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Two new reports have been added to the Research/Resources Management Series published by the Southeast Regional Office. They are:

R/RM Report SER-64: Impacts and Influences on the Great Smoky Mountains National Park: An Annotated Bibliography with a Discussion and Review of Selected Findings, Recommendations, and Conclusions by David E. Carpenter. This 245-page document describes and provides references to works containing information about external impacts and influences on Great Smoky Mountains. Subjects covered include development in the southern Appalachian region, demographic changes, federal lands management, highways and road development, timber cutting, oil and gas exploration and development, and air and water pollution. Copies of this report can be obtained through Stan Canter or the Uplands Field Research Laboratory at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738.

R/RM Report SER-65: Coastal Erosion at Cape Hatteras: A Lighthouse in Danger by Lorance D. Lisle and Robert Dolan, University of Virginia. This report analyzes records and surveys of the shoreline

position of Cape Hatteras dating back to 1852, and predicts a 2005 A.D. shoreline position approximately 100 meters west of the Cape Hatteras lighthouse, based on the results of the University of Virginia's COAST computer analysis program. Copies are available through the Southeast Regional Office, 75 Spring Street S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

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In an article focusing on colonial water birds in U.S. National Parks, James A. Kushian of the South Florida Research Center at Everglades NP suggests that ecosystem management in reserves cannot, alone, protect populations – that “a regional strategy is imperative.”

The article, which appeared in *Environmental Management*, Vol. 7, No. 3, starts from the fact that “reserves seldom encompass complete ecosystems” and suggests that “the varying management strategies found within the array of existing and potential reserves must be the foundation for the conservation of some special species.” He concludes that “because happenstance should not dictate the future of colonial water bird populations, region-by-region management plans that specify the role of each management area and assign goals may be useful.”

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Southeast Regional Director Bob Baker and other Regional officials heard a presentation entitled, “Acid Rain: Its Causes and Consequences in the Environment,” given by Dr. Ellis B. Cowling in the Regional Office on Aug. 23. Cowling, Associate Dean for Research, School of Forest Resources at North Carolina State University, and Chairman of the United States' National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP), reported that readings taken during the past few years show acid rain affects every state east of the Mississippi River. Areas most sensitive, he said, include the southern Appalachian region where Great Smoky Mountains National Park is located.

He commended the NPS for its cooperation and continuing acid rain research efforts. “One of the greatest strengths of the National Park Service, in comparison to some of the other agencies within the NADP program, is that it has people on the ground who care,” said Cowling.