

regional highlights

Pacific Northwest Region

Two "candidate areas" for the status of Research Natural Areas within the Pacific Northwest Region were proposed in the latest listing of such areas in National Park, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management lands in Oregon and Washington. The two candidate areas are Ridley Lake in the North Cascades NP, Washington, and a 250 acre area near the Cant ranch at John Day Fossil Beds NM, Oregon. Sarah Greene, research natural area scientist for the Pacific Northwest Region RNA Committee, in a March 10 memo to all members of the RNA Commit-

tee, explained the relationships between the Federal RNAs and the Oregon/Washington Heritage Programs. Anyone seeking clarification of this sometimes confusing topic may obtain the memo from Ms. Greene at the Forestry Sciences Lab, 3200 Jefferson Way, Corvallis, OR 97331.

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The annual Science Report for CY 1981 in the Pacific Northwest Region went to press early in April. Copies will be available from Pacific Northwest Regional headquarters. The 1981 Annual Report from the University of Idaho CPSU was published in March as CPSU/UI SB 82-1.

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Jim Rouse's 1981 Annual Report for Crater Lake describes a test rehabilitation plot established along the Annie Springs entrance road. Two road scars, thinned of small lodgepole pine by approximately 65 percent, were managed in such a way that (through

lodgepole manipulation and blending) the area was made to appear as one natural reproduction site. Aesthetically pleasing, with a natural appearance, the manipulation provides the remaining trees with more space for accelerated growth.



In a step designed to save money and better coordinate entomology research with the work of the National Forest System and other agencies, the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station moved its research unit on population ecology and integrated pest management strategies for Western Forest defoliators from Corvallis to La Grande, OR. The move, effective May 1, 1982, emphasizes the integrated approach to control of four primary insect pests: the Douglas-fir tussock moth, the mountain pine beetle, the western spruce budworm, and the larch casebearer. The integrated approach to pest management seeks to provide forest managers with information on the impact of forest pests and suggest

strategies and tactics to prevent populations from increasing to levels that threaten management goals. These strategies are based on understanding of forest ecosystems and the role of parasites, predators, and climate in controlling the pests naturally.

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