

Western Region

Vol. 1 No. 2 of Western Region's "Resource Notes" (see **Park Science** Regional Highlights Winter 1987 issue, page 14) includes an extensive bibliography of publications that have been produced by Redwood NP staff, an article on oak woodland management in Redwood NP by Neil Sugihara and Lois Reed, and the flooding history of alluvial terraces in the park, by Mary Ann Medej.

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Recent publications out of Sequoia and Kings Canyon include the following:

Parsons, David and Thomas Stohlgren. 1986. Long term chaparral research in Sequoia National Park. In *Proceedings of the Chaparral Ecosystems Research Conference*. California Water Resources Center, University of California Report No. 62. Pages 107-114; presents an overview of the ecosystem based research program in the low elevation chaparral zone of Sequoia. The project, which is funded primarily out of the Acid Precipitation Program, provides an integrated, long term look at ecosystem properties in this important community type.

Parsons, David and Patricia Haggerty. 1986. Scientific research in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks: an annotated bibliography update 1980-1986. USDI National Park Service, San Francisco, CA 51 pages; provides annotated listing of all scientific reports and publications relating to SEKI published since 1980. It contains 183 entries. It updates an earlier bibliography published in 1980.

Stohlgren, Thomas and David Parsons. 1986. Vegetation and soil recovery in wilderness campsites closed to visitor use. *Environmental Management* 10[1]: 375-380; presents data on the recovery of soils and vegetation in subalpine campsites when they are closed to use. Recovery is so slow that a rest/rotation system appears impractical in such locations.

In addition the following papers were published in the **Proceedings of the Wilderness Research Conference**. USDA Forest Service Gen. Tech. Report INT 212 published last summer.

Parsons, David. Campsite impact data as a basis for determining wilderness use capacities. Presents the methods and rationale behind the development of backcountry use limits in SEKI.

Graber, David. Conflicts between wilderness users and black bears in the Sierra Nevada National Parks; reviews data on interactions and conflicts between backcountry users and black bears in Sequoia, Kings Canyon and Yosemite.

Stohlgren, Thomas. Variation of vegetation and soil characteristics within wilderness campsites; documents differences in plant species composition and soil properties along a use gradient from the central core to periphery of campsites.

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Ecological Monographs. 56(4), 1986, pp. 327-34, journal of the Ecological Society of America, carries an article by Charles van Riper III and Sandra G. van Riper, M. Lee Goff, and Marshall Laird on "The Epizootiology and Ecological Significance of Malaria in Hawaiian Land Birds." Laboratory and field experiments conducted on the island of Hawaii from 1977 to 1980 established that avian malaria, which probably did not reach epizootic proportions on Hawaii until after 1920, have had a negative impact on the population dynamics of the native forest birds and today is a major limiting factor. In response, a number of native bird species have developed immunogenetic and behavioral responses that reduce the impact of the para-

site on host populations. Van Riper III heads the NPS/CPSU at U/Cal, Davis.

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Gary E. Davis, research marine biologist at Channel Islands NP, assumed presidency of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences in Tallahassee in November 1986. Organized in 1977, the Academy is dedicated to the advancement and practice of scientific diving, and involves disciplines ranging from archaeology and geology to biology and oceanography. It provides for exchange of information and safe conduct of underwater scientific research and education through annual symposia and a nationwide workshop series. Its diving manual is the accepted standard for the community.

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From Christine Schoenwald-Cox, research scientist with the NPS/CPSU at U/Cal/Davis, comes word of a growing bibliography on conservation biology in general, covering 100 to 120 journals. "We're moving backward in time," she said, "to the origin of these journals, and hope soon to make the bibliography available, with updates, to NPS managers and scientists who must operate away from major libraries."

The information will be made available through printouts and duplicate diskettes, probably for a nominal fee. The bibliography is being built without NPS time or expense, using U/Cal/Davis student volunteer help, Schonewald-Cox said.