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July–September 2006

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240 W. Prospect Road
Fort Collins, CO 80526 U.S.A.
Phone: (970) 498-1392
Fax: (970) 498-1122
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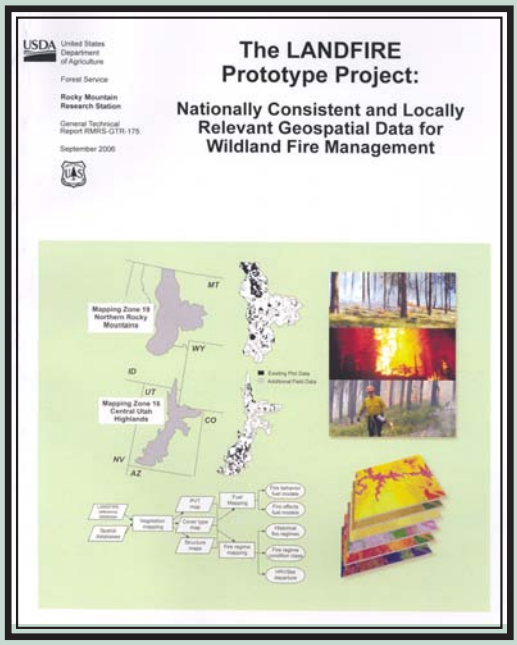

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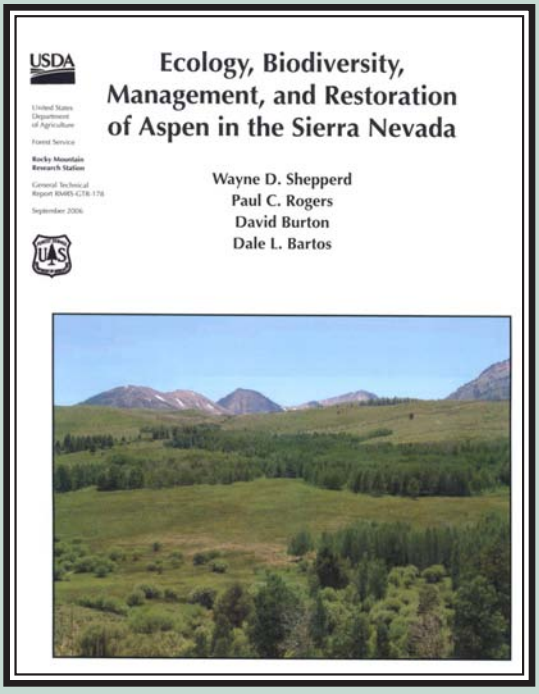

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	Order No.	
FIREMON	19	**FIREMON: Fire effects monitoring and inventory system**. Lutes, Duncan C.; Keane, Robert E.; Caratti, John F.; Key, Carl H.; Benson, Nathan C.; Sutherland, Steve; Gangi, Larry J. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-164-CD. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 1 CD. Monitoring and inventory to assess the effects of wildland fire is critical for 1) documenting fire effects, 2) assessing ecosystem damage and benefit, 3) evaluating the success or failure of a burn, and 4) appraising the potential for future treatments. However, monitoring fire effects is often difficult because data collection requires abundant funds, resources, and sampling experience. FIREMON allows flexible but comprehensive sampling of fire effects so data can be evaluated for significant impacts, shared across agencies, and used to update and refine fire management plans and prescriptions. FIREMON has a flexible structure that allows the modification of sampling methods and local code fields to allow the sampling of locally important fire effects evaluation criteria.
Medicine Bow National Forest	20	**Photo series for quantifying forest residues in managed lands of the Medicine Bow National Forest**. Popp, John B.; Lundquist, John E. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-172. Fort Collins, CO: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 105 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr172.html This photo series presents a visual representation of a range of fuel loading conditions specifically found on the Medicine Bow National Forest. The photos are grouped by forest type and past management practices. This field guide describes the distribution of different types of woody fuels and includes some vegetation data.
Fuel reduction treatments—wildlife response	21	**Wildlife and invertebrate response to fuel reduction treatments in dry coniferous forests of the Western United States: a synthesis**. Pilliod, David S.; Bull, Evelyn L.; Hayes, Jane L.; Wales, Barbara C. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-173. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 34 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr173.html This paper synthesizes available information on the effects of hazardous fuel reduction treatments on terrestrial wildlife and invertebrates in dry coniferous forest types in the West. We focused on thinning and/or prescribed fire studies in ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and dry-type Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), and mixed coniferous forests. In general, fire-dependent species, species preferring open habitats, and species that are associated with early successional vegetation or that consume seeds and fruit appear to benefit from fuel reduction activities. In contrast, species that prefer closed-canopy forests or dense understory, and species that are closely associated with those habitat elements that may be removed or consumed by fuel reductions, will likely be negatively affected by fuel reductions. The loss of large-diameter snags and down wood, which are important habitat elements for many wildlife and invertebrate species, may take decades to recover and thus represent some of the most important habitat elements to conserve during fuel reduction treatments.

	Order No.	
Conserving native salmonid populations	22	**Strategies for conserving native salmonid populations at risk from nonnative fish invasions: tradeoffs in using barriers to upstream movement**. Fausch, Kurt D.; Rieman, Bruce E.; Young, Michael, K.; Dunham, Jason B. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-174. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 44 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr174.html Native salmonid populations in the inland West are often restricted to small isolated habitats at risk from invasion by nonnative salmonids. However, further isolating these populations using barriers to prevent invasions can increase their extinction risk. This monograph reviews the state of knowledge about this tradeoff between invasion and isolation. We present a conceptual framework to guide analysis, focusing on four main questions concerning conservation value, vulnerability to invasion, persistence given isolation, and priorities when conserving multiple populations. Two examples illustrate use of the framework, and a final section discusses opportunities for making strategic decisions when faced with the invasion-isolation tradeoff.
LANDFIRE Prototype Project	23	**The LANDFIRE Prototype Project: nationally consistent and locally relevant geospatial data for wildland fire management**. Rollins, Matthew G.; Frame, Christine K., tech. eds. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-175. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 416 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr175.html The Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools Prototype Project, or LANDFIRE Prototype Project, began in April of 2002 and ended in April of 2005. The project was funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and U.S. Department of the Interior. The objectives of the LANDFIRE Prototype Project were to develop the methods, tools, and protocols for producing consistent and comprehensive digital maps of current vegetation composition and structure, wildland fuel, historical fire regimes, and fire regime condition class (FRCC) to be applied across the entire United States at a 30-meter spatial resolution. This report describes the scientific foundations of LANDFIRE and provides details on the methods and results of the LANDFIRE Prototype Project.
Malpai Borderlands: prehistory	24	**Prehistory and early history of the Malpai Borderlands: Archaeological synthesis and recommendations**. Fish, Paul R.; Fish, Suzanne K.; Madsen, John H. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-176. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 112 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr176.html Prehispanic and early historic archaeological information for the Malpai Borderlands of southwest New Mexico and southeast Arizona is reviewed using data derived from field reconnaissance, discussion with relevant scholars, archival resources from varied agencies and institutions, and published literature. Previous regional research has focused on late prehistory (A.D. 1200 to 1450), shaping the scope of cultural historical overview and providing an opportunity to examine relationships with Casas Grandes (Paquime) to the south. A second important objective of current study is the exploration of prehispanic and early historic human impacts to Borderlands ecosystems, particularly in relation fire ecology. A recommended sequence of future research is intended to address significant questions surrounding both culture history and anthropogenic environments in the Malpai Borderlands.

	Order No.	
Verde River watershed: vegetation changes	25	**Wood plenty, grass good, water none: Vegetation changes in Arizona's upper Verde River watershed from 1850 to 199**7. Shaw, Harley G. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-177. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 50 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr177.html The purpose of this study was to compare current woodland density and distribution in and around the dry upper Verde River watershed in northwestern Arizona with conditions prior to Anglo settlement. Historic conditions were assessed using early photographs and early diaries and reports. The expedition led by Amiel Weeks Whipple was retraced and areas described in 1854 compared with the present. Diaries and reports of members of the Sitgreaves (1851) and Ives (1858) expeditions, Francis Aubry (1857), Edward Beale, John Marion (1870), and Edgar Mearns were also used to assess presettlement woodland conditions. Photographs from 1867, 1871, 1910, and 1917 were repeated between 1995 and 1999.
Aspen restoration	26	**Ecology, biodiversity, management, and restoration of aspen in the Sierra Nevada**. Shepperd, Wayne D.; Rogers, Paul C.; Burton, David; Bartos, Dale L. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-178. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station 122 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr178.html This report was commissioned by the USDA Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit to synthesize existing information on the ecology and management of aspen (Populus tremuloides) in the Sierra Nevada of California and surrounding environs. It summarizes available information on aspen throughout North America from published literature, internal government agency reports, and experienced scientists and managers. The historic distribution, abundance, and ecologic role of aspen in the Sierra Nevada are discussed, along with the reproductive physiology of aspen. Issues that affect aspen health and vigor in the Sierra Nevada and elsewhere are covered, along with methodology for assessing the condition of aspen and monitoring the effects of management activities to restore and maintain aspen. Descriptions of the types of aspen that occur in the Sierra Nevada are presented along with alternative techniques to manage and restore aspen that are applicable wherever aspen is found.
NDVI and derived image data DVDs	27	**NDVI and derived image data: 1989–2005**. Bartlette, Roberta A.; Tirmenstein, Debra A.; Eidenshink, Jeffery C. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-179-DVD. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. One 6-DVD set. Weekly vegetation greenness map data of the conterminous United States at 1-km resolution for 1989 through 2005 are presented on DVDs in three image types: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Relative Greenness (RG), and Departure from Average (DA). The NDVI weekly mean, weekly median, and 15-year (1989–2003) maximum and minimum images are included. Data are presented in GEOTIFF format for ease of viewing with photo image software or for import and analysis with geographic information system (GIS) or image processing software.
Fuels management	28	**Fuels management—how to measure success: conference proceedings. 28–30 March 2006; Portland, OR**. Andrews, Patricia L.; Butler, Bret W., comps. 2006. Proceedings RMRS-P-41. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 809 p. **NOTE:** This publication is available as a hardcopy or a CD. Please indicate which one you are ordering. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p041.html Fuels management programs are designed to reduce risks to communities and to improve and maintain ecosystem health. The International Association of Wildland Fire initiated the 1st Fire Behavior and Fuels Conference to address development, implementation, and evaluation of these programs. The focus was on how to measure success. Over 500 participants from several countries convened in Portland, Oregon, to discuss approaches to fuels management and to learn from 158 oral and poster presentations.

	Order No.	
Monitoring science and technology symposium	29	**Monitoring Science and Technology Symposium: Unifying Knowledge for Sustainability in the Western Hemisphere**; 2004 September 20–24; Denver, CO. Aguirre-Bravo, C.; Pellicane, Patrick J.; Burns, Denver P.; Draggan, Sidney, eds. 2006. Proceedings RMRS-P-42CD. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 990 p. 1 CD. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p042.html A rational approach to monitoring and assessment is prerequisite for sustainable management of ecosystem resources. This features innovative ways to advance the concept of monitoring ecosystem sustainability across spheres of environmental concern, natural and anthropogenic processes, and other hemispheric issues over a variety of spatial scales and resolution levels. Individuals and institutions, committed to mutual sustainability of ecosystem resources and human institutions, shared experiences and outlined a foundation for advancing the science and practice of monitoring and assessment at multiple geographical and organizational scales. Questions addressed in the proceedings papers include: What is the status and condition, and what are the trends in ecosystem sustainability? What are the strategies and opportunities for solving the sustainability dilemma? What are the individual and institutional responses to the sustainability challenge? Discussion during the symposium fostered the creation of coherent and unified ecosystem resource sustainability assessments and syntheses valuable to support environmental management and decision-making processes. The proceedings is a testimonial to the wealth of information presented at the symposium and a positive indicator of inter- and transdisciplinary scientific and technical success.
Nursery proceedings 2005	30	**National proceedings: forest and conservation nursery associations—2005**. Riley, L.E.; Dumroese, R.K.; Landis, T.D., tech. coords. 2006. Proc. RMRS-P-43. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 160 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p043.html This proceedings is a compilation of 24 papers that were presented at the regional meetings of the forest and conservation nursery associations in the United States in 2005. The Western Forest and Conservation Nursery Association meeting was held in Park City, UT, on July 18 to 20. The meeting was hosted by the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Land, Lone Peak Nursery. The Northeastern Forest and Conservation Nursery Association meeting was held on August 1 to 4 in Springfield, MO. The meeting was hosted by the Missouri Department of Conservation, George O. White State Forest Nursery.
Verbenone for mountain pine beetle attacks	31	**Testing verbenone for reducing mountain pine beetle attacks in ponderosa pine in the Black Hills, South Dakota**. Negron, Jose F.; Allen, Kurt; McMillin. Joel; Burkwhat, Henry. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-31. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 7 p. Also available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn031.html In 2000 and 2002, verbenone, a compound with anti-aggregation properties for mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae*, was tested for reducing attacks by the insect in Ponderosa pine, *Pinus ponderosae* forests. The possible influence of stand environment is discussed as reason for lack of effectiveness. Further studies on this topic should be conducted in the future as treatment technology is developed further or the appropriate release amount and timing is better understood.

New RMRS Web Publications

These new RMRS publications are available only electronically on our Web site:
http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/publications/online.shtml

Arc Habitat Suitability Index

Arc Habitat Suitability Index computer software. Juntti, Thomas M.; Rumble, Mark A. 2006. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-180WWW. Ft. Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 31 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr180.html

This user manual describes the Arc Habitat Suitability Index (ArcHSI), which is a geographical information system (GIS) model that estimates the ability of an area to meet the food and cover requirements of an animal species. The components and parameters of the model occur in tables and can be easily edited or otherwise modified. ArcHSI runs on personal computers with the full installation of ArcGIS (Version 8.2+). ArcHSI is a tool intended to inform planners of the probable impacts on wildlife for the alternatives they develop, and it augments, rather than supplants, the expertise of resource specialists with site-specific knowledge.

Fuels treatments and collaboration

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 9: Benefits of collaboration. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-9-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_09pdf

Wildland fire professionals at the Federal, State, and local levels have a long tradition of collaborating across agencies and jurisdictions to achieve goals that they could not achieve independently. This fact sheet discusses the reasons and resources for collaboration.

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 10: Stages of collaboration. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-10-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_10pdf

Collaboration is a powerful tool for improving both the management of wildland fire and the overall health of forests and other elements of fire-dependent ecosystems. This fact sheet discusses seven stages that are typical of most collaborations.

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 11: Challenges to collaboration. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-11-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_11pdf

Bringing the right people into a collaborative process can be difficult. Potential collaborators must all feel they have something to gain to justify investing resources, sharing knowledge, and perhaps compromising on goals and actions. This fact sheet discusses some of the common challenges that individuals, communities, and institutions face in collaboration.

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 12: Keys to successful collaboration. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-12-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_12pdf

Collaborating on fire and fuels management with a host of public and private partners may seem like an impossible undertaking, and presents many challenges. This fact sheet reviews tips for what to focus on as you embark on a collaborative fuels management project.

Fuels treatments and aesthetics

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 13: Strategies for managing fuels and visual quality. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-13-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_13pdf

The public's acceptance of forest management practices, including fuels reduction, is heavily based on how forests look. Fuels managers can improve their chances of success by considering aesthetics when making management decisions. This fact sheet reviews a three-part general strategy for managing fuels and visual quality: planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 14: Landscape preference in forested ecosystems. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-14-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_14pdf

It is important to understand what types of landscape settings most people prefer to be able to plan fuels treatment and other forest management activities that will be acceptable to the general public. This fact sheet considers the four common elements of visually preferred forest settings: large trees; herbacious, smooth groundcover; open midstory canopy; and vistas with distant views.

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 15: Landscape change and aesthetics. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-15-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_15pdf

Fuels management produces changes in the landscape that can impact scenic beauty. If people do not consider a forest to be scenic, they may think that the low scenic quality is a result of poor management or ecological health. This fact sheet looks at the relevancy of the effects of natural and human-caused landscape changes, when planning fuels management.

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 16: Prescribed fire and visual quality. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-16-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_16pdf

Research shows that, while prescribed burning and other fuels treatments can lower visual quality in some situations, they can also improve it in others. This fact sheet reviews the visual aspects of different levels of prescribed burning.

Fuels treatments and social acceptability

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 17: Considering social acceptability of fuels treatments. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-17-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_17pdf

When making decisions about fuels treatments, forest managers need to assess not only the biological impacts of a treatment, but the social impacts as well. Social acceptability is based on value judgments by people—their notions of what is "good" and what is "better." This fact sheet discusses six questions that may be useful for framing initial discussions about how to gather and analyze information related to social acceptability.

Fuels planning: science synthesis and integration; social issues fact sheet 18: Issues affecting social acceptability of fuels treatments. Esposito, Christine, ed. 2006. Res. Note RMRS-RN-21-18-WWW. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 2 p. Available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rn021_18pdf

Research indicates that information about forest management can influence a person's landscape preferences and aesthetic appreciation. These findings are relevant for fuels management projects, since these projects are often characterized by conflicts between aesthetic and ecological objectives. This fact sheet discusses different aspects and ways of resolving issues affecting social acceptability of fuels treatments.

Journals and Other Publications

Obtain the following publications through university libraries, the publisher, or other outlets. Forest Service employees may request these items from the National Forest Service Library at libdocs_fc@fs.fed.us or telephone: (970) 498-1205.

Fire and fuels

The complexity of managing fire-dependent ecosystems in wilderness: Relict ponderosa pine in the Bob Marshall Wilderness. Keane, Robert E.; Arno, Stephen; Dickinson, Laura J. 2006. Ecological Restoration. 24(2): 71–78. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_keane_r002.pdf [2006, October 2].

Determining thinning and prescribed burning success from tree growth. Harrington, Mick. 2005. Eco Report. Fall: 6. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/ecopartner/ecorpt/ECO2005.pdf [2006, October 2].

Effects of dormant-vs. growing-season fire in shortgrass steppe: Biological soil crust and perennial grass responses. Ford, P. L.; Johnson, G. V. 2006. Journal of Arid Environments. 67: 1–14. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_ford_p002.pdf [2006, October 2].

History of fire and Douglas-fir establishment in a savanna and sagebrush–grassland mosaic, southwestern Montana, USA. Heyerdahl, Emily K.; Miller, Richard F.; Parsons, Russell A. 2006. Forest Ecology and Management. 230: 107–118. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_heyerdahl_e001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Human aspects of fire and fuels management in the Northern Rockies. Knotek, Katie. 2005. Eco Report. Fall: 9. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/ecopartner/ecorpt/ECO2005.pdf [2006, October 2].

Modeling trade-offs between fire threat reduction and late-seral forest structure. Calkin, David E.; Hummel, Susan Stevens; Agee, James K. 2005. Canadian Journal of Forest Research. 35: 2562–2574. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2005_calkin_d001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Visualizing a forest landscape today and tomorrow. Jones, Greg. 2005. Eco Report. Fall: 3, 8. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/ecopartner/ecorpt/ECO2005.pdf [2006, October 2].

Resource management and use

Communicating forest management science and practices through visualized and animated media approaches to community presentations: an exploration and assessment. Zimmerman, Donald E.; Akerelrea, Carol; Smith, Jane Kapler; O'Keefe, Garrett. 2006. Science Communication. 27(4): 514–539. http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_zimmerman_d001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Economics research unit explores biomass utilization opportunities on the Bitterroot National Forest. Calkin, Dave. 2005. Eco Report. Fall: 5. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/ecopartner/ecorpt/ECO2005.pdf [2006, October 2].

Evidence of biased processing of natural resource-related information: A study of attitudes toward drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Teel, Tara L.; Bright, Alan D.; Manfredo, Michael J.; Brooks, Jeffrey J. 2006. Society and Natural Resources. 19:447–463. http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_teel_t001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Integrating social science into forestry in the wildland/urban interface. Brooks, Jeffrey J.; Brenkert, Hannah; Serby, Judy E.; Champ, Joseph G.; Simons, Tony; Williams, Daniel R. 2006. Fire Management Today. 66(2): 35–39, 42–43. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_brooks_j001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Place as relationship partner: an alternative metaphor for understanding the quality of visitor experience in a backcountry setting. Brooks, Jeffrey J.; Wallace, George N.; Williams, Daniel R. 2006. Leisure Sciences. 28: 331–349. http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_brooks_j003.pdf [2006, October 2].

Understanding the wicked nature of "unmanaged recreation" in Colorado's Front Range. Brooks, Jeffrey J.; Champ, Patricia A. 2006. Environmental Management. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_brooks_j002.pdf [2006, October 2].

Water and air

Altitudinal genetic variation among *Pinus oocarpa* populations in Michoacán, Mexico: Implications for seed zoning, conservation, tree breeding and global warming. Sáenz-Romero, Cuauhtémoc; Guzmán-Reyna, R. Ricardo; Rehfeldt, Gerald E. 2006. Forest Ecology and Management. 229: 340–350. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_saenz_romero_c001.pdf[2006, October 2].

Challenges to watershed modeling in forested mountainous environments. Hyde, Kevin; Woods, Scott; Potyondy, John. 2006. In: Adaptive management of water resources; AWRA summer specialty conference; 2006 June 26–28; Missoula, MT. Middleburg, VA: American Water Resources Association. CD-ROM. Available: http://www.awra.org/proceedings/cd_proceedings.html#Missoula_2006 [2006, October 2].

Wildlife and fish habitat

Consequences of ignoring geologic variation in evaluating grazing impacts. Long, Jonathan W.; Medina, Alvin L. 2006. Rangeland Ecological Management. 59: 373–382. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_long_j001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Inventory/monitoring/analysis

Application of two regression-based methods to estimate the effects harvest on forest structure using Landsat data. Healey, S. P.; Yang, Z.; Cohen, W. B.; Pierce, D. J. 2006.

Remote Sensing of Environment. 101: 115–116. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_healey_s001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Benefits of a strategic National Forest inventory to science and society: the USDA Forest Service Inventory and Analysis program. Shaw, J. D. 2006. Forests. 3(1): 46–53. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_shaw_j001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Comparison of tasseled cap-based Landsat data structures for use in forest disturbance detection. Healy, Sean P.; Cohen, Warren B.; Zhiqiang, Yang; Krankina, Olga N. 2005. Remote Sensing of Environment. 97: 301–310. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_healey_s002.pdf [2006, October 2].

Considerations in forest growth estimation between two measurements of mapped forest inventory plots. Thompson, Mike T. 2005. In: McRoberts, R. E.; and others, eds. Proceedings, sixth annual forest inventory and analysis symposium; 2004 September 21–24; Denver, CO. Gen. Tech. Rep. WO-GTR-70. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: 119–126. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2006_thompson_m001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Decision support models for economically efficient integrated forest management. Zuuring, Hans R.; Troutwine, Judy M.; Jones, Greg; Sullivan, Janet. 2005. In: The 25th annual ESRI international user conference proceedings; 2005 July 25–29; San Diego, CA. Redlands, CA: ESRI. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2005_zuuring_h001.pdf [2006, October 2].

Drought-related mortality in pinyon-juniper woodlands: a test case for the FIA annual inventory system. Shaw, J. D. 2006. In: McRoberts, R. E.; and others, eds. Proceedings, fifth annual forest inventory and analysis symposium; 2003 November 18–20; New Orleans, LA. Gen. Tech. Rep. WO-69. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: 65–71. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2005_shaw_j001.pdf [2006, October 2].

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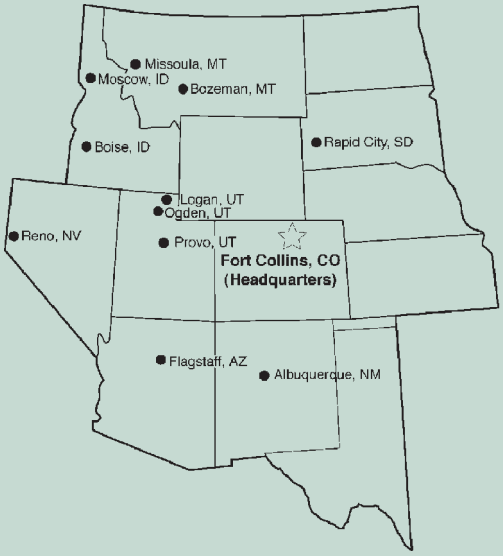

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