Crater Lake Oregon State University

In this lavishly illustrated book well-known environmental historian Alfred Runte, a prominent figure on the Ken Burns documentary The National Parks: America's Best Idea, tells the highly engaging story of the development of our national parks, from the first national park, Yellowstone, to the more recent decision to set aside vast tracts of Alaska for preservation.

Brydon, Forsgren, and Fur’s edited collection, Concurrent Imaginaries, Postcolonial Worlds, demonstrates the productivity of reading for concurrences in studying archives, voices, and history in colonial and postcolonial contexts. This multidisciplinary volume situates Nordic colonial practices within transworld contexts.

Since its introduction in 1979, CHEAPO, a computer based economic analysis program, has allowed users of the Stand Prognosis Model to evaluate silvicultural alternatives from an economic point of view. Subsequent modifications to the Prognosis Model have rendered CHEAP0 obsolete. This users guide covers a new computer model, CHEAP0 II, which is compatible with version 5.1 of the Prognosis Model and expands its economic analysis capabilities.

Topics include interviewee's education, background, Army Corps of Engineers, and employees and research projects of Oregon State University and Crater Lake National Park.

As in previous symposia, some current research topics were selected for review and eight invited papers were presented. For the first time a paper was presented on the historical aspects of Rotiferology, covering European research between 1680-1950. A special workshop session was devoted to a debate on a controversial topic: Rotifer Phylogeny. The workshop resulted in a very successful discussion and the integration of scattered evidence and hypotheses on the phylogenetic origin of rotifers, the relationships between major rotifer groups, and the mechanisms of evolution.

Since the founding of the National Park Service in 2016, tens of thousands of NPS employees and volunteers have devoted themselves to preserving our public lands, which today number more than 400. Each person’s NPS career is unique, seasoned with daily duties, grand adventures, and everything in between! Yet there is one common element: each person has plenty of material for terrific stories about living and working in America’s most special places. These 100 true stories from current and past NPS employees and volunteers make for an engrossing, funny, and often moving read, with something for everyone. The writers welcome visitors, ride the rails, collar caribou, reenact and make history, and every day face the mystery of wildness—including plenty of bears!—all for America’s public lands. Featuring more than 100 photograph and stories from 80 different parks, monuments, and historic sites, stretching from the coast of Maine to American Samoa, The Wonder of It All is sure to inspire a new generation to cherish the natural and cultural resources that the National Park Service was born to preserve.

Lakes are some of the world's most popular tourism attractions. This text presents comprehensive overviews of lake tourism, including branding and marketing, visitor management and planning, historical and cultural dimensions, and environmental quality.

Acidic deposition and its effect on aquatic ecosystems have become major scientific and public policy issues in the United States since the early 1970s, and many diverse studies have been completed. This book is the first comprehensive, integrated synthesis of available information on current and potential effects of acidic precipitation on lakes and streams in geographic regions with a high number of low-alkalinity surface water from the Adirondacks and the Southern Blue Ridge to the Upper Midwest to the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the Cascades. Written by leading authors, the book examines the current status of water chemistry and characterizes the processes controlling water chemistry on a regional basis by using and comparing high-quality data sets. Methods for the assessment of long-term changes in water chemistry and their effects in fish and other biota are also presented. The book amply illustrates the substantial diversity among geographical regions with respect to the nature of surface waters and the complexity of their response to acidic deposition. This volume will be of great interest to researchers in limnology, aquatic ecology, environmental chemistry, hydrology, and atmospheric sciences. It will also serve as an important reference for environmental managers and policy makers.

This special volume represents the current state of knowledge of the status of Crater Lake, an ecosystem essentially undisturbed by human activities. The lake’s natural dynamics and processes have been studied, including its special optical properties, algal nutrient limitations, pelagic bacteria, and models of the inter-relationships of thermal properties, nutrients, phytoplankton, deep-water mixing, and water budgets.

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