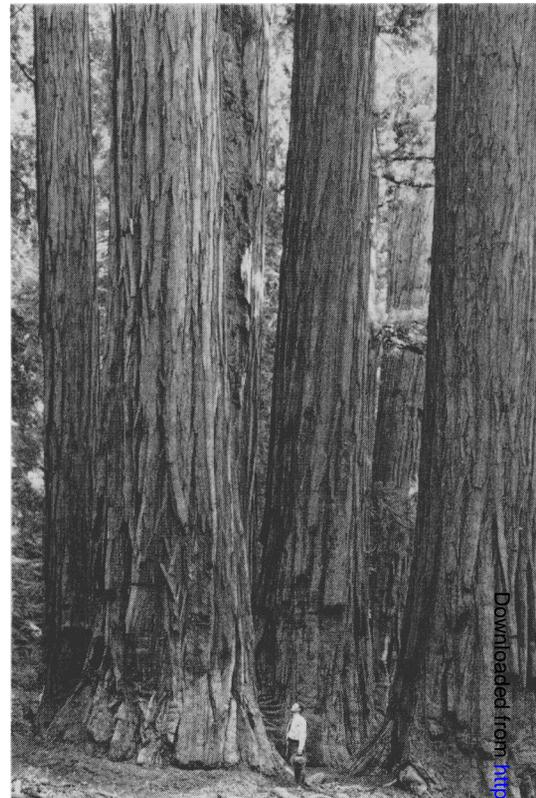


28-29 December

Application of Science in the Management of National Parks



(Above). Bison at Old Faithful, Yellowstone National Park. [National Park Service]
(Right). Giant sequoia, Sequoia National Park. [George Grant, National Park Service]



March 1972 will mark the centennial of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park by the National Park Service. Anticipating this centennial year the National Park Service will sponsor a symposium at the AAAS Annual Meeting, on Research in the National Parks that will discuss man and our national parks over the past 100 years. What the role of science has been in the development of the parks and what is being done today to put park management on an ecologically sound basis will be the main discussion. Contributions will be made by the biologists currently working on management problems in terrestrial and marine ecology, and also on the impact of man as a visitor to these areas.

The bison of Yellowstone, moose and wolves of Isle Royale, and exotic mammals of Hawaii will be discussed as will the giant sequoia, the saguaro, and the

Caribbean pine forests of the Everglades. Reef ecology of the Virgin Islands and barrier island ecosystems of North Carolina will be discussed in a section devoted to a comparatively new field of interest among conservationists, marine parks.

The 2-day symposium will begin with a discussion of past management practices of the National Park Service and will close with a round-table discussion on "The future of the national park."

Topics and Speakers

R. F. Dasmann, "Man and nature in the national parks"; D. B. Houston, "Ungulate populations and their winter habitat in Yellowstone National Park"; M. M. Meagher, "Winter weather as a population regulating influence in free ranging bison in Yellowstone National Park"; P. J. Godfrey, "Barrier Island ecosystems of North Carolina"; P. S.

Hayden, "The Snake River cutthroat trout in Grand Teton National Park"; W. F. Steenbergh, "The ecology of saguaro"; B. M. Kilgore, "The ecology of the giant sequoia"; J. C. Ogden, "Crocodilian ecology of South Florida"; A. H. Robinson, "Virgin Islands reef ecology"; N. H. Cheek, "Intragroup social structure and social solidarity in park settings"; W. L. Yancey, "Parks as an aspect of urban leisure patterns"; D. R. Field, "Interchangeability of parks as leisure settings"; D. L. Allen, "Moose and wolves of Isle Royale National Park"; G. F. Cole, "The restoration of natural free ranging grizzly bear populations in Yellowstone National Park"; C. Martinka, "Habitat relationships of grizzly bears in Glacier National Park."

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National Park Service,
U.S. Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

27-28 December

Indicators of Environmental Quality

A concerted effort to enhance habitability of our planet is unlikely to succeed unless we know "where we are" and "where we want to go." To answer these questions, we first must consider

exactly what we include in the term environment. If we restrict our consideration to overly simplified definitions, such as the amount of a specified pollutant in air, we would have very little

trouble in measuring environment. However, as we broaden our definition to include all the physical components, or all the physical and biological, or all the physical, biological, and cultural ones, it becomes exponentially more difficult to describe environment.

A major difficulty, of course, is that all components of environment cannot

Science

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