

# Other Periodicals Available

Readers of *Arizona Land and People* may also find information of interest in some other periodicals affiliated with the UA College of Agriculture.

Most of the college's publications are one-time information packages about specific subjects. About 400 of them from *Cotton Seedling Diseases* to *Buying Home Insulation* are available through county offices of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Of the serial newsletters published by the college, most stick to fairly specific subject areas or are meant for people in one county. Six periodicals of wider interest are *Desert Plants*, *Arid Lands Newsletter*, *ACCES*, *ACCES-Energy*, *RE:SEARCH*, and the *Cradle Crier* series.

If you just want to know when to water your windowsill cactus or want pictures of saguaros at sunset, *Desert Plants* may not be for you. But if you would like to learn details about ferns in the Huachuca Mountains, grasses that grow in seawater, the evolution of saguaros, and the uses of plants by Indians of the Sonoran Desert, think about subscribing.

*Desert Plants* is a semi-technical magazine published quarterly by the University of Arizona for the Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum. Since it began three years ago, it has attracted almost 4,000 paying subscribers worldwide.

"It's aimed at an educated public," says editor Frank S. Crosswhite, plant curator for the arboretum. "We have many professional plant people who subscribe, but also doctors, lawyers, libraries, the whole gamut. We have many plant enthusiasts without formal training but with plenty of interest."

Many of the major articles are written by researchers in a scientific style. Topics of such reports in the autumn 1981 issue ranged from the floral preferences of various hummingbirds to the types of plants growing near the Gila River northeast of Safford.

Articles in a more popular style include some "how-to" features and profiles about specific desert plants. The winter 1980-81 issue explained propagation techniques for desert plants and told "The Story of Jimson Weed." Every issue includes book reviews, an editorial and a report on projects at the arboretum.

Last year, *Desert Plants* started an annual supplement called "Living with Desert Plants Throughout the Year." It has many short essays about ways to use desert plants, such as planting a living fence of ocotillo and using *Aloe vera* to treat burns.

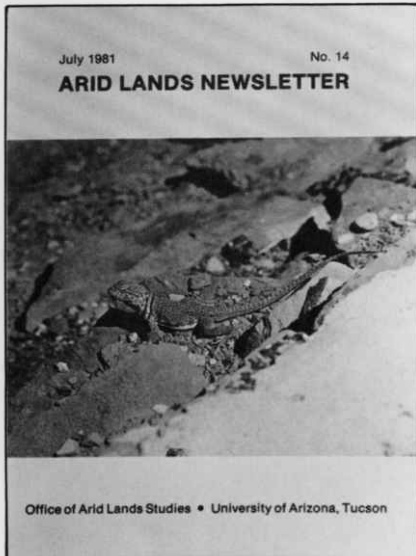
In a summer 1981 article, Dr. Jon Rodiek of the UA School of Renewable Natural Resources described possible landscape uses for trees that grow in Arizona wetlands:

"Most of these tree species are tolerant of urban growing conditions established within desert habitats. In fact, with some minor supplement-





This photo of a matilija poppy appeared in a *Desert Plants* article about seed varieties available from the arboretum.



tal irrigation, most species will thrive quite nicely. The costs of maintaining a man made landscape in a desert setting will eventually force the urban dweller to select the most water- and energy-efficient plant species. . . . These tree species could adequately substitute for less efficient plant species now being used.”

He then gives brief descriptions of Fremont cottonwood, velvet ash, Arizona sycamore and five other trees.

Each issue of *Desert Plants* is illustrated with many photographs and drawings, including several in full color. The magazine averages about 60 pages, but a double issue later this year will be much longer. It will describe each of the major environmental communities of the Southwest.

Subscriptions cost \$12 a year. Currently, the arboretum is offering a complete file of past issues along with a subscription through 1982 for \$29.50, or all issues through 1983 for \$39. To subscribe, write *Desert Plants*, Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum, P.O. Box AB, Superior, Arizona 85273.

The *Arid Lands Newsletter* is global in scope and personal in style. It gives readers views of the challenges and opportunities of deserts and near-deserts worldwide.

Some recent articles have described the cooling features of traditional Southwestern homes, the wildlife of India's Thar desert and children's books about deserts.

The most recent *Arid Lands Newsletter* (April 1982) is a special issue about the potential of desert plants as energy sources. A special issue in 1981 focused on the retreat of forests and efforts to re-establish them, with reports about work in six countries from Australia to Upper Volta.

Some articles feature projects of the Office of Arid Lands Studies, which publishes the magazine. The new special issue, for example, tells of progress at the office's Bioenergy Research Facility in Tucson. However, both the topics and the readership are more international than Arizonan.

One regular feature of the magazine, “??? Have You Seen ???,” gives one-paragraph descriptions of some of the hundreds of publications received by the Office of Arid Lands Studies every month.

“We're trying to say in a low key, lay way what the arid world is all about and how we can work out problems,” says Patricia Paylore, editor of *Arid Lands Newsletter*. “The arid world is one world. Our problems are common problems, and we can help each other if we listen to each other.”

Paylore's editorials in each issue often stress themes of international cooperation. A person-to-person flavor comes through several parts of the magazine: the editorials, Paylore's frequent interviews with foreign students at the University of Arizona, listings of international visitors to the Office of Arid Lands Studies, and requests to readers for correspondence and reports.

Some excerpts from *Arid Lands Newsletter*:

(From “Traditional Low Desert Shelter Design in the American Southwest,” by Helen J. Kessler and John F. Peck, November 1981.)

“The basic passive sources of coolth—evaporation, ventilation, earth contact, and night sky cooling—were all used by the Indians and early

European settlers. As energy becomes more expensive, we need to develop better understanding of these concepts. We are not assuming that mechanical cooling is not needed to maintain our modern concepts of comfort, only that less of it is needed if we only build our houses right."

(From "Afforestation at the Village Level," by H. S. Mann, March 1981.) "The Indian desert is by far the most populous (48 persons per square kilometer) among the arid zones of the world. The inhabitants. . . depend on local trees for their fuel requirements but in doing so they devastate the woody biomass. An estimate suggests that fuel requirement in the Rajasthan desert has increased from 1.64 in 1951 to 3 million tons in 1971, to cope with demands of the increasing human population, up from 9.4 to 15.5 million during the same period. . . . As a consequence, serious attempts are being made to plant trees in the three major arid states of India."

*Arid Lands Newsletter* comes out about three times a year. It is usually 24 to 32 pages with a colorful cover and many photographs. Subscriptions are free on request. Write to Editor, *Arid Lands Newsletter*, UA Office of Arid Lands Studies, 845 N. Park Ave., Tucson, Arizona 85719.

The College of Agriculture's Council for Environmental Studies publishes two newsletters of interest to a broad range of people: *ACCES* and *ACCES-Energy*.

Both summarize significant recent publications and keep readers posted about activities and information sources in Arizona. They differ in subject area. *ACCES* covers an assortment of environmental issues from groundwater supplies to aircraft noise. *ACCES-Energy* narrows in on energy concerns, still a broad field. A third newsletter of the council, *ACCES-Pesticides*, is similar in style but specializes more than the other two. Most of its readers are licensed pesticide users.

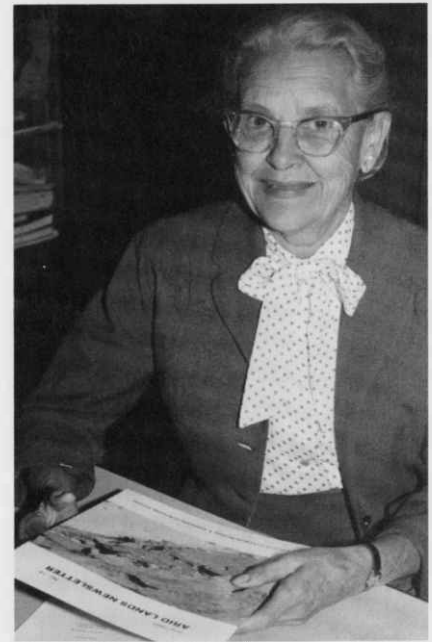
The March-April 1982 *ACCES* summarizes two recent analyses of the worth of environmental impact statements in federal decision-making. The same four-page issue gives capsule versions of a report on agricultural research needs and a book about nuclear waste disposal. It also describes a new series of Arizona groundwater maps and U.S.D.A.'s 1981 *Fact Book of U.S. Agriculture* and lists notices that have appeared in the *Federal Register* and are relevant to Arizona environment.

For all of the publications it mentions, *ACCES* tells the cost and address for obtaining a copy. Many are federal agency reports that readers would not run across in bookstores or newsstands.

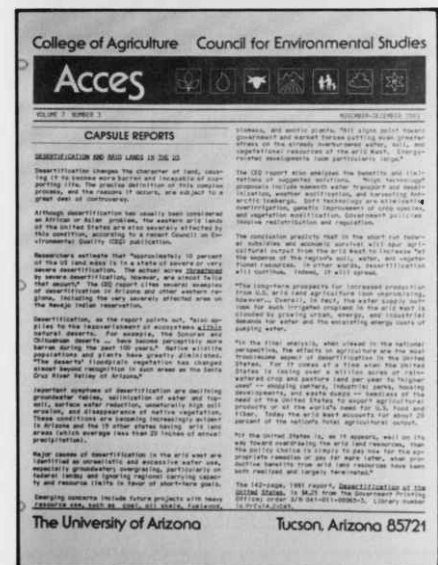
The summaries in the newsletter's "Capsule Reports" section are meaty. Here is about one fifth of the *ACCES* report on *Assessment of Technologies for determining cancer Risks from the Environment* by a U.S. Congressional agency:

"... the Office of Technology Assessment recently issued an evaluation of current methods for gathering data, testing, predicting occurrence, extrapolating risks, and setting regulatory standards for exposure to carcinogens.

"The OTA report states that a number of different studies have estimated that up to 90 percent of cancers could be prevented by



*Arid Lands Newsletter* editor Patricia Paylore.



avoiding associated environmental factors. In this context environment means any influence that interacts with humans, except inborn genetic factors.

“ . . . The report cites the major areas of difficulties in federal regulation of environmental carcinogens: 1) differing methods of collecting data; . . . 2) equitable evaluation of risks and benefits, and distribution of costs; . . . and 3) determination of the most effective level of government control over involuntary exposure.”

Other listings in *ACCES* are briefer. For example:

“*Promise of the Land* is a 40-page, color-illustrated book on public land resources, intense competition for these resources, how users are chosen, and how the public is involved. \$2.75 from Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; order No. 024-001-00086-1.”

*ACCES-Energy*, too, summarizes new publications and tells how to get them. In recent issues, the newsletter has reviewed several books forecasting U.S. and world energy needs for the next few decades and describing options available for meeting those needs. Some projections for the amount of energy the country will be using in year 2000 differ from each other by more than 50 percent, and even the high estimates are only about half of pre-1974 predictions.

*ACCES-Energy* lists many resources and activities of the Arizona Energy Office and the Arizona Solar Energy Commission. For example, from a 1981 issue:

“An evaporative cooler fact sheet has been issued by AEO to present advantages of these systems, help in selecting correct size and type, discuss care and maintenance, compare evaporative cooling with refrigeration, and describe advantages of a combined system. The fact sheet is free from AEO Public Information.”

Helen E. DeVries edits both *ACCES* and *ACCES-Energy*. Dr. Roger Caldwell directs the Council for Environmental Studies. Each newsletter has four pages and is published six times a year. Subscriptions are free on request. Write to the council, UA College of Agriculture, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

*RE:SEARCH*, the newest periodical listed here, chronicles research at the School of Renewable Natural Resources. Its premiere issue this winter described 10 projects. They range from a study of why Alamo Lake produces an unusually large number of largemouth bass to the improvement of methods for measuring evaporation rates from plants.

The newsletter is for “professionals in fields of natural resources and other interested people,” says editor Mary Lou Stengel. “We are trying to keep the articles interesting to a broad audience because people who are knowledgeable about wildlife are not necessarily experts in hydrology and people who work in forestry might not know much about fisheries.”

One article begins:

“It’s no secret to most Arizonans that the ponderosa pine forest is one of the state’s most valuable resources. What remains a secret is the role plant nutrients play in the growth and function of the pine forest. In order to understand that role, Dr. James Klemmedson, Division of

**RE:SEARCH**  
Volume 1  
Number 1  
1981  
Published by the School of Renewable Natural Resources  
College of Agriculture, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721

**Ducks Take to Islands at Pintail Lake**  
By Dr. Lynn K. Davis, Leader, Arizona Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit

Linné Post, graduate student with the Arizona Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, has the ducks named for ducks at Pintail Lake. AZ, and winners of a unique project involving waterfowl habitat development, marsh management, use of sewage effluent and the restoration of several government entities, efforts to increase waterfowl production are underway.

Arizona has, almost forever at Lakeview, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, spearheaded this project. With HSP's ongoing, a natural management program to increase waterfowl production began on the forest in 1976. By agreement of the Forest Service, the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the City of Show Lake, an artificial marsh (aqueduct) was planned using treated effluent from the city. Post became involved when the Cooper Wildlife Research Unit was asked to make an evaluation of waterfowl production on this National Forest.

The site selected for the project was Pintail Lake, a small reservoir situated to serve as a natural waterfowl destination near Show Lake. The Forest Service enlarged the depression, constructed dikes and water control structures, and built 14 nesting islands in the lake. Fences were erected to exclude livestock.

With financial assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the City of Show Lake completed the project in 1979, and effluent discharge began that fall. The 40-acre lake occupies approximately 300,000 gallons of effluent per day.

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Based on the observations of nests and broods, production of ducklings in 1980 was estimated at 100 ducklings, 20 ducklings, 27 ducklings and 28 ducklings. The total production of 100 ducklings is about 8.5 per acre of waterfowl habitat. Duckling production is also improved on the forest. It was estimated 1.5 per acre and may be that low per acre on this waterfowl habitat.

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Although studies have shown that waterfowl production is increased on islands for nesting, Post also has the dramatic increase in waterfowl production in 1980 compared to 1981.

Natural plants for Pintail Lake include perennials and annuals of riparian, riparian and riparian.

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Forest and Watershed Resources, initiated studies 13 years ago on the accumulation and distribution of nutrients and the effect of forest management on the nutrient regime.”

Several photos and a drawing illustrate the eight-page newsletter. Future issues will come out about every six months. For a free subscription, write to Editor, *RE:SEARCH*, SRNR, Bio-Sciences East, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

The *Cradle Crier* newsletter and others in its series aim to provide parents of young children with timely information about child development and care.

The twelve issues of *Cradle Crier* each deal with one month of an infant's first year. Number 10, for example, comes when the baby is 10 months old. Each issue tells the developments typical for that age and gives suggestions for helping the child's (and parent's) learning and happiness.

After *Cradle Crier* come four issues of *Crib Courier* during the child's second year. The newsletter continues quarterly with a succession of names for three more years. For example, the third *The Fourth-wheeler* for age 4 years, 6-to-9 months, says:

“How do young children develop values? They develop values from the people around them and from the experiences they have. . . . They watch how you react under crisis. Do you tell ‘white lies’? What do you say when trapped or cornered in a difficult situation? Fourwheelers (4-year-olds) are beginning to form their own ideas of good and bad, right and wrong. . . .

“. . . It might be a good time to sit down and make a list of the values you want your child to have now and for the future. When you look at your list, figure out how you are teaching these values through your behavior.”

Dr. Shirley J. O'Brien, human development specialist for the Cooperative Extension Service wrote these newsletters. About 4,000 families are now getting them. Of 519 parents who answered a survey about the newsletter, 73 percent said that, as a result of reading it, they had altered their actions with their child.

Distribution is handled differently in different counties, but coordinated by the Extension Service home economists serving each county. To find out about subscribing, call the Cooperative or Agricultural Extension Service in your county. It is listed under county government in most phone books.

