

closely as possible. The Wollastonite was applied by helicopter in one-ton increments. Prior to the application it was pelletized with a biodegradable binder to minimize wind dispersal.

Over the next 50 years, researchers at HBEF will investigate the response of soil, water and forest organisms to the addition of calcium. Results of this study will provide insight into the cumulative effects of disturbance and atmospheric deposition on forest health and ecosystem function in northern hardwood forests and on the biogeochemistry of nutrient base cations. The study will also provide information on the sustainability of northern hardwood forests growing on soils like those at Hubbard Brook and on the ability of forest ecosystems to recover from the effects of acid rain. Moreover, the study results may inform environmental policy and forest management practices. This experiment was funded by the National Science Foundation. ♦

Coweeta LTER: Swift Retires, Swank Completes Fellowship in England

Brian D. Kloeppel

Lloyd Swift, Jr. Retires from the USDA Forest Service

A celebration honoring 43 years of accomplishments and contributions to Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory by Lloyd W. Swift, Jr. was held at The Dillard House in Dillard, GA on 19 February 2000. Lloyd has been a Co-Principal Investigator of Coweeta LTER research since the establishment of the LTER program in 1980. Lloyd was also an original member of the LTER Network Climate Committee. Lloyd plans to enjoy retirement while traveling and completing several long term studies.



Coweeta LTER's Lloyd W. Swift Jr

Wayne Swank Visiting Fellowship in Durham, England

Wayne T. Swank participated in a Visiting Fellowship at Hatfield College, Durham Uni-

versity in Durham England from 4 October to 12 December 1999. Wayne was hosted by Tim Burt, a Professor in Geography. Tim and Wayne have collaborated on hydrologic research for about 19 years. During Wayne's visit, he presented six seminars and visited five universities. Several papers, proposals, presentations, and exchange visits to Coweeta by English researchers are being facilitated as a result of this visiting fellowship. ♦

Palmer LTER: Making News, Making Names

Karen Baker

An article in a recent issue of *U.S. News and World Report* features Palmer researchers William Fraser and Donna Patterson, mentioning the LTER program.

"Antarctic Meltdown: Is the Heatwave on the Antarctic Peninsula a Harbinger of Global Climate Change?" by Charles W. Petit, who visited Palmer during the past research season is available online at

<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/000228/warming.htm>

As a result of the recommendation David Karl (Principal Investigator, PAL LTER) formulated and submitted to the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN), the term Southern Ocean has been approved for U.S. Government use.

In September 1998 ACAN had forwarded Karl's recommendation, with ACAN endorsement, to the Foreign Names Committee, (FCN) which has jurisdiction over the naming of ocean areas. Recently the Foreign Names Committee reported its decision to the full U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

According to the report, "The Committee's most significant decision during the reporting period [April-October 1999] was the adoption of the term Southern Ocean as a standard name for the body of water surrounding the continent of Antarctica. . . ."

The FNC staff found that the term enjoyed some usage in general geographic references (e.g., *The Times Atlas*) and wide usage in scientific and research literature. The National Science Foundation in particular favored the adoption of the term because, in the absence of a Board-approved name, its publications were inconsistent with community literature. In a parallel activity, the International Hydro-

graphic Organization has decided (through a referendum of its member states) to use the term Southern Ocean in the next draft of its Special Publication No. 23, "Limits in the Oceans and Seas." ♦

Niwot Ridge LTER Installs 'TundraCam'

Tim Seastedt

The 'TundraCam' is the latest addition to the "virtual fieldtrip" program at Niwot Ridge. This real-time, directional and magnification photometric device allows web surfers to look from the Continental Divide, across the main LTER study areas, and on down to Denver and the plains.

See the TundraCam Online at:
<http://tundracam.colorado.edu/>

The TundraCam is a live and interactive webcam located at an elevation of 11,600 feet in the Colorado Front Range. The camera is above timberline on Niwot Ridge, about 25 miles west of Boulder. The peaks at the head of the ridge form the Continental Divide.

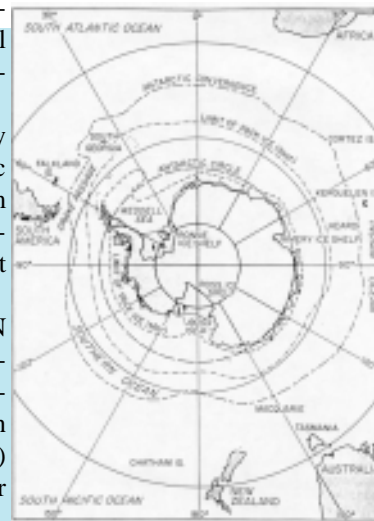
This camera can be controlled by anyone; a robotic arm and special software allow the camera to be panned and zoomed from a web browser. The software allows multiple users to control the camera at one time.

The camera is mounted on a weather tower located at the Tundra Laboratory, one of several research labs within the biosphere. Research conducted at this site is focused on a wide variety of topics, from alpine ecology to snow hydrology to atmospheric chemistry.

The camera is used for both research and educational purposes. The camera enables real-time monitoring

of factors such as weather conditions, snow drifting and snow-melt patterns, or vegetation changes. Students can use the camera as part of a virtual field trip to the site, or to revisit the site after an actual field trip.

The TundraCam is located within a Biosphere Preserve (designated by UNESCO, the U.S. State Department, and the U.S. Forest Service), which has also been selected by the National Science Foundation as the alpine tundra component of the Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) program. The research facilities at the area are operated by the University of Colorado's Mountain Research Station, part of the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research. ♦



The Southern Ocean Karl, D.M. 1993. Microbial processes in the southern oceans. Pages 1-63 in E.I. Friedmann (ed.), *Antarctic Microbiology*. Wiley-Liss, New York.