appt w/Deff (c to Dick)

TEACHING/RESEARCH/SERVICE Wilderness Research Center 208-885-5779/6442 FAX: 208-885-6226 Lease a lysse me on how we might do this, or snuetling like it.

University of Idaho

College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences

Moscow, Idaho 83843 U.S.A.

The Hela: 1/20

## Memorandum

To:

John Hendee

From:

Jeffrey J. Yeo

Date:

1/15/1993

Subject:

attribution of WRC funding

I believe it is important for the recognition of the Wilderness Research Center on and off campus that funding that is garnered by anyone affiliated with the Center for wilderness research either at Taylor Ranch Field Station or elsewhere be attributed to the Wilderness Research Center on contracts and in news releases of funding (e.g., UI Research office). For example, monies for water quality monitoring at Taylor Ranch from USFS Interior West Global Change Program were attributed to me but my affiliation was listed as forestry administration in the Research Office newsletter. If we are to be considered a universtiy center then we need to first be recognized as such on our contracts and second, we need to work out how overhead portions of these contracts be handled (either return entire overhead to PI as some departments do or return some portion to WRC and some to PI). I guess this assumes that there is an advantage for researchers to be affiliated with WRC rather than with their respective departments. I suppose this is something we need to discuss further with the advisory committee.

99.9.

do we get 10% overhead maries durith from the administration?

do we get 10% overhead maries durith from the administration?

do we also get 55% of 20% overhead that comes to college; and does were plus me get 21% of averhead return?

Der Dich about this

Overhead 20% - College Fur Faculty - (55%) - & Dept WRC-Univ- [10% & Centra]
20% College

Fash Dich about aruhend does UT gives us our overhead detumm split 55% to me

21% = \$210

Table 1. Some potential influences of weather, fire, vegetation, predators, and ungulates on the ungulate-vegetation-predator relationship. Control, regulation, or no effect on ungulate numbers may result.

Variables	Fire	Vegetation	Predators	Ungulates
Weather (precipita- tion, snow)	Intensity of burn. Size of burn, duration, season, intervals.	Production, and composition. Availability to grazers.	Prey vulnerability, predator distribution, natality, survival, numbers.	Distribution, nutritional status, natality, survival, numbers.
Fire	Fuel reductions influence fire frequency and intensity.	Production— composition.	Prey vulnerability predator distribution, natality, survival, numbers.	Distribution, nutritional status, natality, survival, numbers.
Vegetation	Crown or ground fire intensity, duration, season, and interval.	Plant succession, species composition.	Prey vulnerability, predator distribution.	Distribution, nutritional status, natality, survival, numbers.
Predators	By altering prey distribution, hence the grazing regime, fuel amount is affected.	By affecting prey distribution, hence grazing regime, production or composition is affected.	Dispersion, behavior, survival, numbers.	Distribution, behavior, survival, numbers.
Ungulates	Grazing influences fuel distributions, hence fire frequency, size, timing, and intensity.	Productivity—increase or decrease. Species composition.	Distribution, behavior, numbers.	Nutritional status through intraspecific competition, behavior.