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Science and Resource Management at Timpanogos Cave National Monument follows the park’s mission statement, “to preserve the outstanding cave formations, geological processes, and historical values of the Timpanogos Cave System and associated features for the recreational and educational enjoyment, scientific value, and inspiration of this and future generations.” Since the cave is our primary resource, most of our activities focus on cave preservation and protection. Significant time is spent on cave monitoring, research, and restoration.

The Science and Resource Management Division, “cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.” We seek partnerships to enhance the understanding and protection of nation’s caves and karst resources. Since Timpanogos Cave National Monument is the only federally operated cave in Utah, we strive to be the state experts in cave and karst preservation, education, and research.

[Proclamation of Timpanogos Cave National Monument]
Due to development of cave trails and approximately 70,000 people a year visiting the caves, cave resources are being degraded from the introduction of foreign debris and altered drainages. This foreign debris discolors cave features, dries out speleothems, and provides a food source for opportunistic cave biota. To prevent irreversible damage to cave resources, the monument has an annual GPRA goal to restore 3,000 sq ft of cave surfaces by removing algal growth, lint accumulation, and mud accumulation.
To provide access for visitors after the cave were discovered, the cave’s entrances have been enlarged, tunnels have been blasted, and trails have been cemented. These modifications have greatly changed the cave’s environment. The monument studies the changes in temperature, humidity, drip rates, and airflow using various types of dataloggers. Small changes in the cave’s stable ecosystem can permanently alter critical habitats and lead to decay of the cave’s formations. To mitigate the environmental effects, the monument has reconstructed the cave gates and installed airlock doors to its tunnels.

Water quantity and quality are being monitored. Drip rates are measured using tipping buckets to quantify recharge rates and the drainage basin size. Water quality sampling occurs to check for presence of contamination. The only significant contaminant is the presence of coliform counts found in the cave’s pools. Further research is ongoing.

Long term-monitoring of geologic features also occurs through the use of about 100 patented photomonitoring points. These anchored stainless-steel stations allow replicated photos to be taken over time and analyzed for change.
Guiding over 70,000 visitors through the confines of a fragile cave environment during a six month season has created an extreme need for creating a comprehensive Cave Management Plan. For over 80 years, the monument has developed and led tours through the Timpanogos Cave System without any science-based planning. Funding proposals and OFS requests have been submitted to complete a comprehensive Cave Management Plan that will ensure that issues affecting cave resources, such as trail development, trail maintenance, tour sizes, ecosystem health, safety concerns, watershed management, restoration activities, research, and off-trail uses, will be addressed and considered throughout all of the disciplines of the park.
Cave and Karst Issues

One can’t manage what one doesn’t know. Resource information is critical to all park managers. A GIS program was implemented to organize long-term data. Professional inventories of the cave's invertebrate and microbial communities are being conducted to understand the cave ecosystem.

The GIS program was established through ESRI Environmental Conservation Grants in 2000. Additional SEPAS GIS funding to use ESRI ArcPAD and a PocketPC to inventory the cave’s significant features was awarded. A high resolution GIS layer of the Timpanogos Cave System was created and features such as cultural resources, rare or unusual formations, water and photomonitoring stations, and lighting systems are being inventoried. We are also using GIS technologies to track cave projects in Resource Management, Maintenance, Interpretation, and academic research.

Because of discussions with monument staff, the I&M Program included an inventory of the cave’s invertebrates. The Northern Colorado Plateau Network contracted with Dr. Riley Nelson of Brigham Young University to inventory the invertebrates of the Timpanogos Cave System.

Another topic being researched is the role of microbes in caves. Caves are unique worlds where different microbial communities can exist. Through a grant, PhD Candidate, Megan Porter at Brigham Young University is researching the difference in microbial communities from “pristine” and “disturbed” cave locations. This knowledge may allow us to develop a vital sign that will lead us to see the early ecosystem shifts at the most basic microbial communities.
Timpanogos Cave National Monument is taking a leading role in providing expertise and experience in cave management to other federal agencies. Assistance is being provided to the Salt Lake BLM office with the gating and management of Crystal Cave. Upon completion of the EA, Timpanogos Cave National Monument staff will be leading the installation of the BLM’s gate. The Utah Division of Fish and Wildlife contacted us about assisting in a statewide bat survey with our Anabat detector expertise. University of Utah’s Natural History Museum is using our cave expertise in designing an exhibit on Utah Caves. The exhibit will educate people on proper caving techniques and ethics, as well as, special interests of Utah Caves. The exhibit will be opening in the spring of 2005. We are also working with Chuck Acklin, National Speleological Society (NSS) Young Group L, to produce a Safe Caving Program for Scouts. This program is trying to change the Nutty Putty Cave technique for scout caving - no helmets, no instruction, no training, and insufficient lights.
Several projects to preserve the park’s history are ongoing. Over the next 2 years, the cataloging all of the backlog museum items will be completed. The project will add over 1200 items to our collection and allow our yearly museum GPRA goal to catalog 100 items to be exceeded.

Additionally, the writing of a comprehensive administrative history has been initiated. This publication will cover the park’s prehistory, designation, and history of the all the divisions. A future project is expanding our recordings of oral histories from aging individuals that carved this park.
Invasive plants choke out native vegetation, and create a great threat to the park’s ecosystem. In the past 3 years, the monument has begun to combat its invasive plants. At least 22 invasive plants have been identified within the monument’s 250 acres. Our GPRA exotic plant goals are to control 5 acres of invasive plants and revegetate 1 acre each year. Our effort has reduced Toadflax and Spotted Knapweed by over 50%.

During this winter, we completed a draft Vegetation Management Plan. The plan outlines the long-term plan for controlling invasive plans, revegetation of disturbed areas, and Environmental Assessment (EA). The plan should be ready for review by the end of the fiscal year.
The Science and Resource Management Division continually looks for ways to enhance its outreach capability. This year we have been increasing the quality and quantity of our publications and presentations. Some of our new publications are the Resource Review newsletter, Timpanogos Reflections canyon newspaper, a wildflower guide, the new cave “safety” ticket, Resource Management website, and the new cave map and atlas.

Most all of our staff has been giving professional public presentations. Jon gave a presentation on Portable Cave GIS and Restoring a Disturbed Cave at the Cave Management Symposium in Gainsville, Florida. Jon and Brandon gave presentations at the National Speleological Society (NSS) Convention in Marquette, Michigan. Jon presented with Megan Porter on the results of the microbial survey that won the award, “Best presentation on a Show Cave,” and Brandon presented on cave photography techniques and cave mapping shortcuts.
In the summer 2000, a fire broke out in the neighboring community of Alpine from a refuse burn. This fire ran up to the top of the mountain within hours. The leading fire’s edge was located just above the Administrative Office. The fire created a heightened awareness for the continuing need of Fire Management.

A Fire Management Plan for Timpanogos Cave National Monument has just been completed. Due to the high use of the canyon, all fires will be suppressed and prescribed burns will not be practiced. The monument has a Fire Cache to support about 12 firefighters.

This summer, to improve the overall fire safety, many trees were trimmed or removed around the monument’s facilities to create defensible space.
Over the last four years, the Science and Resource Management Division has shown tremendous growth and results due to the success in proposal writing. By acquiring grants, the division has been able to double their total budget. As the funding has increased, so has the staffing, training opportunities, quality equipment, and the complexity of projects, and reputation.

However, the division is still without a permanent position. No long-term programs can exist without making a permanently funded division. Can the park succeed in its mission without a division committed to monitoring, managing, and restoring its resources?

**Funded Proposals**

**Restoring Cave Resources**
- Project Years 2005 to 2006; SEPAS $38,500

**Creating Orientation Videos**
- Project Year 2005; SEPAS $12,000

**Restoring Cave Drainages**
- Project Years 2003 to 2005; SEPAS $114,000

**Complete Catalog Backlog**
- Project Year 2004; SEPAS $23,900

**Monitoring Cave Water Quality**
- Project Years 2003 to 2004; SEPAS $19,980

**Inventorying Cave Features**
- Project Year 2004; SEPAS $9,200

**Writing a Vegetation Management Plan**
- Project Year 2004; SEPAS $10,000

**Administrative History**
- Project Year 2003; SEPAS $35,000

**Installing Cave Handrails**
- Project Years 2002 to 2003; SEPAS $20,000

**Installing Cave Gates**
- Project Years 2002 to 2003; SEPAS $10,000

**Controlling the Spread of Invasive Plants**
- Project Years 2002 to 2003; SEPAS $10,000

**Monitoring Microbial Diversity**
- Project Year 2003; Funding through SEPAS $9,940

**Writing a IPM Plan**
- Project Year 2003; Funding through SEPAS $10,000

**Interpreting Bat Calls**
- Project Year 2002; WPMA $6,916

**Cave Restoration**
- Project Year 2001 to 2002; SEPAS $10,000
Acknowledging the Crew

Mike Gosse, Chief Ranger, directs all divisional issues, projects, staffing, and funding. Mike also oversees VUA operations and all emergency responses.

Jon Jasper, Resource Management Specialist, is the field leader. He takes his field experience to writing proposals, and then takes the proposals and makes finished products.

Cami Pulham, Cultural Resource Specialist, is the park lead for preserving the monument’s history. She is the museum curator and working to finish the monument’s Administrative History and Oral History.

Anita Pulham, VIP Coordinator, leads the Behind-A-Tour Specialist (BATS) and Senior Ranger volunteer programs. Anita follows her interest in the history of the canyon by helping with museum cataloging.

Bridgett Dart, Fire Ecologist, has been working on finalizing the Fire Management Plan, upkeep of the Fire Cache, and the trimming of trees for defensible space.

Becky Peterson, Vegetation Management Specialist, has been working to finish the Vegetation Management Plan. She has great expertise for invasive plant control and revegetation efforts.

Tim Barnhart, Technology Specialist, has provided many gadget fixes. He has strong GIS and computer support interest. When help is needed, we go to Tim.

Brandon Kowallis, Publication Specialist, has had involvement in all of the division’s publications. He has created the map and atlas for Timpanogos Cave, helped complete the canyon newspaper, created templates for division’s newsletter, designed the new tour ticket, created layout for the wildflower guide, and helped Interpretation create new VC displays.

www.nps.gov/tica/RMweb