Introduction:
The US Department of Defense is responsible for authoring, at least 25 million acres of federally owned land in the United States, making it the fifth largest Federal land managing agency. Many military impacts are fundamentally different from those on other lands. These differences can require unique kinds of research. This study analyzes and summarizes how publication output specific to military land corresponds to military training data.

Table 1. Sources searched:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periodical/ Book</th>
<th>Journal Article/ Conference Proceeding</th>
<th>Chapter, Conference Proceeding, or Other Periodical</th>
<th>Report, Thesaurus, or Other Bibliographic Source</th>
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| The database is available on request in the Endnote bibliographic software format, Version 9 (Copyright 1988-2005 Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) 1992-2006). An ERDC-CERL report about the bibliography is forthcoming. It is available at

Method:

We surveyed the published literature, related to military lands, that was available through 31 December 2005. This included traditional publications and publicly available references with a verifiable reference. Citations were gathered through the various databases listed in Table 1. In addition, a search was conducted for references that were not in the available databases. For every publication, information on the number of pages, year of publication, title, authors, and state were tabulated. Available publications were classified into one of the following categories: 1) journal, article, book chapter, conference, proceedings, or other periodical, 2) report, and 3) thesis or dissertation. The publications were included traditional publications and publicly available literature with a verifiable reference. Citations were gathered through the various databases listed in Table 1. In addition, a search was conducted for references that were not in the available databases.

Results:

There were 709 referred publications to publications. Of these 851 publications were reviewed (Figure 2). Publications that were not reviewed either had no available authors or were not publicly available or both. Record publications or unverified references included publications that were not indexed, not on the internet, not available from the stated source, not reviewed either had no available abstract or were not publicly available or both. Missed publications and omissions were included in the number of TES publications that were not reviewed because only the TES lands were included in the study.

Georgia and Texas are dominated by Army owned land (92% and 88% of the military lands owned in these states, respectively). Figure 5) in each state (Figure 5). Georgia, Texas, and South Carolina were outliers. Figure 4) in each state (Figure 5). Georgia, Texas, and South Carolina were outliers. The number of TES publications is well correlated (R2 = 0.70) with total military publication output (Figure 6). The number of TES publications is well correlated (R2 = 0.70) with total publication output (Figure 6).

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