Ecological Restoration

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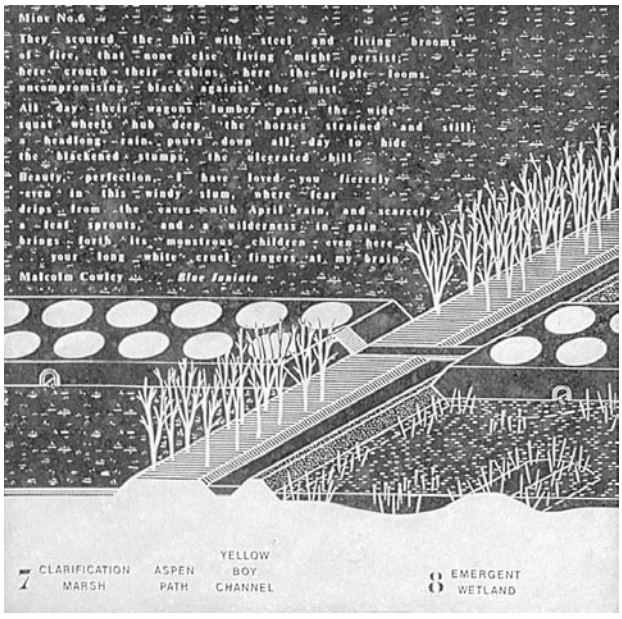
ABSTRACTS

BOOK REVIEWS



Artist Stacy Levy worked with landscape architect Julie Bargman, hydrogeologist Robert Deason, and historian T. Allan Comp in designing an exhibit and park revealing an ongoing cleanup process to restore a contaminated industrial site in Pennsylvania. "AMD and Art Project for Vintondale" was one exhibit in a show, "Called to Action," featuring the work of artists engaged in environmental restoration. The photo is of an etching of a site plan for the Pennsylvania park, made of materials from the site, in particular a waste material called yellowboy. Turn to page 27 to read more about the art exhibit.
Photo courtesy of Stacy Levy and Julie Bargmann

**The environment is where we all meet;
where we all have a mutual interest;
it is one thing that all of us share.
Whatever its condition, it is, after all, a reflection of ourselves—
our tastes, our aspirations, our successes, and our failures.**

—Lady Bird Johnson

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Ecological Restoration, 1930 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor, Madison, WI 53711-2059.

Contributions are welcome. Authors should send their materials to editor Mrill Ingram via email (mingram@wisc.edu) or surface mail to Editor, *Ecological Restoration*, UW Arboretum, 1207 Seminole Hwy, Madison, WI 53711. Guidelines for contributors are printed on the following page.

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Cover Photo Caption: A suite of understory rainforest plants blossom in a restored wet tropical forest, where Carl Leopold and colleagues planted rainforest trees a decade ago. To read more about this work turn to page 22. *Photos by Jackeline Salazar*

Back cover: Adam Watts of the University of Florida's Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit launches a prototype Unmanned Aircraft System. UAVs can be easily launched in rough or remote areas, disassembled for transportation, and can carry visible-spectrum video, still cameras or thermal-infrared sensors for ecological research applications such as wildlife surveys and water level monitoring. To read more, turn to page 13. *Photo by Larry E. Taylor*

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

Submissions

We welcome submissions to *Ecological Restoration* from any part of the world. Submissions should relate to the restoration of ecological communities or landscapes. We understand ecological restoration to be a multi-disciplinary and diverse effort and welcome manuscripts considering ecology, adaptive restoration, cultural aspects of restoration, human impacts, political, economic, legal and regulatory issues, and other subjects related to scientific, practical, aesthetic, and other aspects of restoration. Important topics also include techniques and tools for planning, site preparation, species introduction, and pest species control. We accept manuscripts dealing with plant and/or animal community composition, general ecology or general research only when they are related explicitly to ecological restoration practice and theory. Similarly, material dealing with reclamation or rehabilitation in a broader sense, or with restoration for economic purposes—economic forestry, range management, waste disposal—must be related explicitly to ecological restoration.

Material may be submitted for a number of categories in the journal including:

- Full length feature articles
- Shorter notes (including project updates, new collaborations, events or a new technology)
- Review of publications (including books and journals), legislation, and other events related to ecological restoration
- Commentary on articles appearing in the journal or on other matters pertaining to ecological restoration generally

Authors of full-length articles, notes, and book reviews should submit their manuscripts to mingram@wisc.edu. If email is unavailable, send two copies of the typed manuscript to *Ecological Restoration*, 1207 Seminole Hwy., Madison, WI 53711 USA.

Style

Ecological Restoration reaches readers with a wide variety of backgrounds and interests. Contributors should use a straightforward style free of unnecessary technical terms and jargon. Authors should write in the active voice (for example, "We measured three trees." instead of "Three trees were measured."). We do not require the standard research publication format (literature review, methods, results, discussion). Alternative formats include case studies with well-developed discussions of lessons for the general ecological restoration community, or an article on a specific study, beginning with a brief overview of the problem or hypothesis tested and its relevance to a larger group of readers, followed by a description of the site, methods and results, and a discussion of the practical applications for ecological restorationists and their work.

Manuscript Specifications and Format

All manuscripts should be written in English and double spaced with 1-inch margins, except for the references, which should be single spaced with a hanging indent. Submissions should include a brief but descriptive title, followed by the author's or authors' name(s) and contact information. Authors of full-length articles should include a 250-word abstract of the article plus a set of no more than five keywords. We appreciate manuscripts kept below 6,000 words, although we will accept longer pieces when appropriate.

References should be in alphabetical order by author and single spaced with a hanging indent. If different works by the same author are referenced, references should be in chronological order. Please see below or refer to issues of *Ecological Restoration* for reference formats. Authors of notes and book reviews should keep references to a few key citations. Avoid footnotes in both articles and notes. We use metric measurements. Give scientific names for all species and present them after the species' common name: Culver's root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*). Use the taxonomic nomenclature of the USDA Plant Database whenever possible. Write out numbers ten and under, except when supplying measurements or in tables. Statistical terms and other measures should conform to the *Council of Biology Editors Style Manual*.

Tables, Photos and Illustrations

Graphics are a critical aspect of our journal and we encourage authors to take photographs and figures seriously. For all graphic material submitted electronically, please use a consistent file name beginning with the first author's name and then numbered sequentially as the graphics are referred to in the manuscript (e.g., Anderson Photo1.jpg; or Anderson Table 2.doc).

Tables and charts are often an excellent way to display data. Tables must be legible, without vertical rules, and contain complete but brief headings. Number and title multiple tables and refer to them in the body of the manuscript. Computer-generated tables and figures must be of high quality suitable for reproduction.

Photographs can be used to illustrate points made in the manuscript or to augment the article with additional information about the people, plants, animals or technologies that were involved. Please identify each photograph by number and include a photo credit and a *useful*, detailed caption of 1–3 sentences explaining content. All photos should reproduce well in black and white (usually higher contrast). *ER* can reproduce color photos on the front and back covers of the journal and we welcome submissions of especially eye-catching, informative, high-quality photographs. Please refer to the University of Wisconsin Press webpage on Artwork Preparation for detailed information on the preparation of line art and photographs for publication (www.wisc.edu/wisconsinpress/journals/preparingillustrations.html).

If no electronic versions are available, photos must be no larger than 5 by 7 inches, and should be sharp, black-and-white glossy prints. They should be protected with cardboard and mailed flat. The author's and photographer's name(s) should be lightly penciled on the back of each photograph. *Please note:* Unless the contributor requests their return upon submission of the manuscript, we will not return tables, photos, or other illustrations.

Sample Typescript and Reference Formats

Reintroducing Prairie Dogs into Desert Grasslands

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Prairie dogs (*Cynomys spp*.) historically occupied large stretches of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains from Canada to Mexico (Hall 1981). Early travelers and settlers encountered the blacktailed prairie dog (*C. ludovicianus*) over much of the shortgrass region of the Great Plains and southwestern deserts (Figure 1). However, by 1990, this once common animal had almost vanished (Miller et al. 1994).

Transport and Release

We selected two release sites on each ranch in areas historically inhabited by prairie dogs. At one release pen on the Armendaris Ranch, we used a 15 cm auger to make artificial burrow holes about 1 m deep. We drilled each of these holes at a 45 degree angle to the ground.

Management Implications

Observations made during this reintroduction effort indicate:

1. Expansion of the colonies following removal of the perimeter fences can be rather precisely controlled by maintaining grass heights to one foot or taller.
2. Reestablishment of prairie dogs can be used to create or enhance habitat for burrowing owls and other species.

References

Hall, E.R. 1981. *The Mammals of North America*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Miller, B., G. Ceballos and R. Reading. 1994. The prairie dog and biodiversity. *Conservation Biology* 8(4):677–681.

Whicker, A.D. and J.K. Detling. 1993. Control of grassland ecosystem processes by prairie dogs. *In* J.L. Oldemeyer, D.E. Biggins and B.J. Miller (eds.), Proceedings of the symposium on management of prairie dog complexes for the reintroduction of the blackfooted ferret. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Biological Report 13, Pages 18–27.