Ecological Restoration

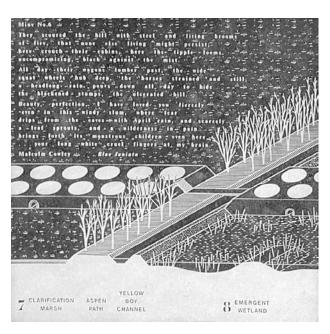
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Artist Stacy Levy worked with landscape architect Julie Bargman, hydrogeologist Robert Deason, and historian T. Allan Comp in designing an exhibit and park revealing an ongoing cleanup process to restore a contaminated industrial site in Pennsylvania. "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.

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Photo courtesy of Stacy Levy and Julie Bargmann

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Ecological Restoration (ISSN 1522-4740, E-ISSN 1543-4079) is published quarterly by the University of Wisconsin Press, 1930 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor, Madison, WI 53711-2059. Periodicals postage paid at Madison, WI and at additional mailing offices.

Subscriptions: \$55 individuals—print and electronic (please pre-pay); \$125 business and nongovernmental organizations; \$215 libraries and government agencies. Electronic only: \$195 Non-U.S. subscribers please add \$14 for surface mail or \$35 for airmail. All correspondence regarding subscriptions, advertising, and related matters should be sent to: Journals Division, 1930 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor, Madison, WI 53711-2059, U.S.A.; www.wisc.edu/wisconsin press/journals. Members of the Society for Ecological Restoration International receive Ecological Restoration at a discounted rate. Please visit our Web site at www.wisc.edu/ wisconsinpress/journals for more information. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Ecological Restoration, 1930 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor, Madison, WI 53711-2059.

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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Ecological Restoration is indexed in Elsevier BIOBASE, AGRICOLA and in CSA's Ecology databases. The Ecological Restoration web site is: www.ecologicalrestoration.info.

Ecological Restoration is affiliated with the Society for Ecological Restoration International, 285 W. 18th St. #1, Tucson, AZ 85701, 520/622-5485, http://ser.org. Members of the Society for Ecological Restoration International receive Ecological Restoration at a discounted rate. Please visit the UW Press Web site at www.wisc.edu/wisconsinpress/journals for more information.

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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*

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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.

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Sample Typescript and Reference Formats Reintroducing Prairie Dogs into Desert Grasslands

Joe Truett, President, Truett Research, PO Box 211, Glenwood, NM 88039, 505/539-2188, jtruett@wnmc.net

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:

- 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.