Ecological Restoration

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Erratum for Vol. 34, No. 1, 2016

For the article entitled "Effects of Depth and Duration of Burial on Tanglehead (Heteropogon contortus) Seed Viability and Germination in Southern Texas" the senior author should be Joshua Grace, not Joshua Grass. David B. Wester (corresponding author) extends his apologies for any inconvenience.

Front Cover Feature: Utilizing aerial imagery and geospatial analysis, Griffin and Dahl examined the discrepancies between reported wetland restoration projects and actual wetland reestablishment. Of 430 reported wetland restoration projects in Wisconsin, US, actual reestablished wetland area was only 61% of reported area. These results are valuable for documenting discrepancies between restoration accomplishment reporting and change in wetland area observed, and understanding current trends in reestablishment, including habitat types, hydrologic regimes, and land use settings. Pictured here is a seasonally flooded palustrine emergent wetland in Polk County, Wisconsin, US. Photo credit: Rusty Griffin.

Back Cover Features:

Top: Restoration of *Populus tremuloides* (quaking aspen) stands in the Sierra Nevada Mountains requires a series of treatments, including fire and removal of large conifers. Photo Credit: John-Pascal Berrill.

Middle: Successful removal of *Lonicera maackii* (amur honeysuckle) utilizing both chemical and mechanical methods resulted in a resurgence of wildflower populations at Bender Mountain Nature Preserve, Ohio. Photo Credit: Tim Sisson.

Bottom: *Panthera tigris* (Siberian tigers) have been eradicated from most of the Korean Peninsula, however, their restoration in this region may not be feasible. Instead, restoration efforts of wild cats in the Korean Peninsula should be directed toward extant species with a greater possibility of recovery. Photo Credit: Yeong-Seok Jo.