Ecological Restoration

Volume 37 ▪ Number 3 | September 2019

Making tracks: tortoise habitat during dune restorations

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ABSTRACTS

Erratum for Vol. 37, No. 1, 2019
For the front cover image, the photo was incorrectly labeled as being located in Minnesota, but should have been labeled as a site in Illinois. We apologize for any inconvenience.

Front Cover Feature: Since 1999, erosion along the Kennedy Space Center coastline in Florida has increased as a result of frequent storm surges. To protect valuable national assets and infrastructure at the site, a system of created dunes has been installed. In a case study, Bolt et al. document how these created dunes have benefitted two protected wildlife species: *Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise, whose footprints are pictured here) and *Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris* (southeastern beach mouse). Image credit: Rebecca Bolt

Back Cover Features:
Top: Marshes are often nitrogen limited even though sufficient nitrogen (N) and carbon (C) are critical to sustain plant productivity and support biogeochemical processes such as decomposition and denitrification in these systems. Noll et al. examined the development of wetland soils over five decades in a constructed salt marsh. Their findings help restoration ecologists identify target soil properties such as bulk density, C, N, and C:N, for gauging wetland restoration success and estimating the time frame necessary for recovery. Image credit: Christopher Craft.
Middle: In the arid and semiarid regions of Patagonia, Argentina, millions of hectares have been desertified by cattle ranching and hydrocarbon extraction activities. Restoring habitat in this region is a large undertaking that requires cooperation among diverse landholders. Through a case study, Pérez et al. present a multi-step and multi-year model for Environmental Education (EE) developed to engage stakeholders in ecological restoration. As a result of the EE process, residents worked cooperatively with government and industry to establish native species nurseries and revegetate degraded lands. Image credit: Daniel Pérez.
Bottom: Biocultural restoration aims to reestablish both the ecological and cultural components at a site. Hummingbirds have been a culturally relevant wildlife group in Mexico since pre-Columbian times but are absent from many cultural heritage sites due to ecological degradation. To help re-establish a connection between people and their cultural and natural heritage, Barajas-Arroyo et al. conducted biocultural species enhancement at an archaeological site. They report on vegetation parameters necessary to attract target hummingbird species, and document how this enhancement has impacted visitor experiences at the site. Image credit: Roberto Lindig-Cisneros

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Ecological Restoration is indexed in Elsevier BIOBASE, AGRICOLA, and in CSA's Ecology databases.

Ecological Restoration is affiliated with the Society for Ecological Restoration, 1017 O St. NW, Washington, DC 20001, 202/299-9518, ser.org. Members of the Society for Ecological Restoration receive Ecological Restoration at a discounted rate. Please visit the UW Press Web site at uwpress.wisc.edu/journals for more information.

Ecological Restoration was founded at the University of Wisconsin–Madison Arboretum.

Ecological Restoration (ISSN 1522-4740, E-ISSN 1543-4079) is published quarterly by the University of Wisconsin Press, 728 State Street, Suite 443, Madison, WI 53706-1428. Periodicals postage paid at Madison WI and at additional mailing offices.

Subscriptions: Individual (please pre-pay), $82 print and electronic, $70 electronic only; $41 students; $210 businesses and nongovernmental organizations; libraries and government agencies, $310 print and electronic, $285 electronic only. Non-U.S. subscribers please add $40 for foreign shipping. All correspondence regarding subscriptions, advertising, and related matters should be sent to Journals Division, 728 State Street, Suite 443, Madison, WI 53706-1428, USA; uwpress.wisc.edu/journals. Members of the Society for Ecological Restoration receive Ecological Restoration at a discounted rate.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Submissions

We welcome submissions to *Ecological Restoration* from any part of the world. Submissions should relate to the restoration of plants, animals, ecological communities, or landscapes. We understand ecological restoration to be a multidisciplinary and diverse effort and welcome manuscripts considering ecological, and social aspects of restoration, as well as political, economic, legal, and regulatory issues, and other subjects related to ecological restoration. Relevant topics also include techniques and tools for planning, site preparation, species introduction, undesired species control, and monitoring. Manuscripts dealing with plant or animal community composition or general ecology must relate the work 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 connected to ecological restoration.

Material may be submitted for the following categories (listed as they are encountered in the Journal):

1. Perspectives
2. Restoration Notes (shorter items, < 1500 words describing project updates, events, innovative technologies, preliminary or unusual findings, thought-provoking concepts, imaginative solutions, commentary, policy reports, etc.)
3. Research articles or reviews on ecological restoration theory, experiments, socio-ecological linkages, education, restoration history, practice
4. Case studies (full length articles describing a particular restoration project or location and lesson learned)
5. Book, journal, website, or movie reviews

Authors of full-length articles or reviews should submit their material online at er.msubmit.net. Manuscripts must be submitted with a cover letter stating that the material has not been previously published, and has not been submitted elsewhere and will not be until a final decision has been reached by the editor. Questions about the online submission site, or general inquiries may be emailed to ERjournal@sebs.rutgers.edu.

Review and Editing Process

Manuscripts are reviewed externally by experts in the field. The process requires approximately four to six months. Restoration Notes are reviewed and edited in-house unless additional expertise is required to evaluate the submission.

Style

Practitioners of ecological restoration are both a core audience and source of contributions to *ER*. Contributors should use a straightforward style free of unnecessary technical terms and jargon. We prefer the active voice (for example, "We measured three trees" instead of "Three trees were measured"). Please see our Submission Guidelines at er.uwpress.org for more information.

Tables, Photos, and Illustrations

Table and Figure captions should include useful and detailed information, and should be independent of the text. Figures will be reproduced in black and white in the print version of *Ecological Restoration* (usually requiring higher contrast) and can be reproduced in color in the online version. We use color photos on the front and back covers of the journal and welcome submissions of eye-catching, informative, high-quality photographs.

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