Environmental Ethics is intended as a forum for diverse interests and attitudes, and seeks to bring together the nonprofessional environmental philosophy tradition with the professional interest in the subject.

AVAILABLE IN PRINT OR ONLINE!

The online subscription is searchable and includes all issues from volume 1 (1979) in PDF format from the Philosophy Documentation Center.

The print subscription is four-issues (512 pages) from the Center for Environmental Philosophy.

Published by the Center for Environmental Philosophy

www.cep.unt.edu

Print subscription price per volume, anywhere in the world:
Individuals, $40; Institutions, $80

Subscribe at http://www.cep.unt.edu/enethics.html or mail to:
Environmental Ethics, Center for Environmental Ethics
University of North Texas
1155 Union Circle #310980
Denton, TX 76203-5017

Questions? Contact us at:
940-565-2727
FAX 940-565-4439
ee@unt.edu

Philosophy Documentation Center

Online Subscriptions:

Individuals
Online only (single user): $90

Campus-Wide License for Institutions
Online only (5 simultaneous users): $216

https://secure.pdcnet.org
EDITORIAL
Growing Pains: Hopes and Heartaches at Native Plant Nurseries
Steven N. Handel

PERSPECTIVE
Forest Landscape Restoration:
Progress in the Last Decade and Remaining Challenges
Stephanie Mansourian, Nigel Dudley and Daniel Vallauri

RESTORATION NOTES
Furrows as Centers of Restoration in Old Fields of Renosterveld, South Africa
Sheunesu Ruwanza

Regional Genetic Differences in Forest Herbaceous Species
Catherine M. Mabry

Germination Characteristics of a Native Non-Indigenous Prairie Forb in Prairie Plantings
Alexander C. Rischette and Jack E. Norland

Japanese Knotweed Management in the Riparian Zone of the Bronx River
Christopher Haight, Sarah Lumban Tobing, Jessica A. Schuler, Marit Larson, Kathleen McCarthy, Robin Kriesberg, Firdie Yau and Matthew I. Palmer

ARTICLES
Weed Establishment and Persistence after Water Pipeline Installation and Reclamation in the Mixed Grass Prairie of Western North Dakota
Erin K. Espeland and Lora B. Perkins

Soils Determine Early Revegetation Establishment with and without Cover Crops in Northern Mixed Grass Prairie after Energy Development
Erin K. Espeland, John Hendrickson, David Toledo, Natalie M. West and Tatyana A. Rand

Removing Invasive Lonicera maackii and Seeding Native Plants Alters Riparian Ecosystem Function
Kristine N. Hopfensperger, Richard L. Boyce and Devin Schenk

Short-Term Response of Vegetation and the Riparian Bird Community to Dam Removal on the Rogue River, Oregon
Jaime L. Stephens

Esteban H. Muldavin, Elizabeth R. Milford, Nancy E. Umbreit and Yvonne D. Chauvin

Techniques to Restore Coastal Scrub at a Reclaimed Quarry in Central California
Max J. Busnardo, Charles D. McClain, Kaitlin M. Schott, Matt B. Quinn and Matt J. Pollock
Ecological Restoration

Volume 35, Number 4  December 2017

Editorial
Growing Pains: Hopes and Heartaches at Native Plant Nurseries
Steven N. Handel

Perspective
Forest Landscape Restoration: Progress in the Last Decade and Remaining Challenges
Stephanie Mansourian, Nigel Dudley and Daniel Vallauri

RESTORATION NOTES
Furrows as Centers of Restoration in Old Fields of Renosterveld, South Africa
Sheunesu Ruwanza

Regional Genetic Differences in Forest Herbaceous Species
Catherine M. Mabry

Germination Characteristics of a Native Non-Indigenous Prairie Forb in Prairie Plantings
Alexander C. Rischette and Jack E. Norland

Japanese Knotweed Management in the Riparian Zone of the Bronx River
Christopher Haight, Sarah Lumban Tobing, Jessica A. Schuler, Marit Larson, Kathleen McCarthy, Robin Kriesberg, Ferdie Yau and Matthew I. Palmer

ARTICLES
Weed Establishment and Persistence after Water Pipeline Installation and Reclamation in the Mixed Grass Prairie of Western North Dakota
Erin K. Espeland and Lora B. Perkins

Soils Determine Early Revegetation Establishment with and without Cover Crops in Northern Mixed Grass Prairie after Energy Development
Erin K. Espeland, John Hendrickson, David Toledo, Natalie M. West and Tatyana A. Rand

Removing Invasive Lonicera maackii and Seeding Native Plants Alters Riparian Ecosystem Function
Kristine N. Hopfensperger, Richard L. Boyce and Devin Schenk

Short-Term Response of Vegetation and the Riparian Bird Community to Dam Removal on the Rogue River, Oregon
Jaime L. Stephens

Esteban H. Muldavin, Elizabeth R. Milford, Nancy E. Umbreit and Yvonne D. Chauvin

Techniques to Restore Coastal Scrub at a Reclaimed Quarry in Central California
Max J. Busnardo, Charles D. McClain, Kaitlin M. Schott, Matt B. Quinn and Matt J. Pollock
Front Cover Feature: The need for abundant and appropriate seeds of native plants has encouraged some native plant nurseries to develop their own populations of wildflower and grass species that are regularly requested by clients. These fields in central New Jersey have been developed by Pinelands Nursery & Supply, Columbus, NJ, to provide local genotypes to restoration projects in the region. Irregular ordering, changing preferences, and the challenges of knowing the reproductive ecology of many species all challenge the ability of these nurseries to quickly expand supplies to meet fluctuating demands. These expansive fields are open-pollinated and were started with accessions from several local populations to build genetic diversity. Special seed collection and cleaning facilities are then needed to meet the needs of restoration practitioners. Photo credit: Steven N. Handel.

Back Cover Features:
Top: To effectively restore degradation of the landscape due to the rapid boom in energy development, an understanding of both the role of soils and weed invasion is necessary. In this issue, Espeland and colleagues test the role of cover crops in ecosystem recovery after energy development and the potential for dispersed reclamation activities to facilitate weed invasion and spread. Photo credit: Erin K. Espeland.
Middle: Understanding the appropriate collection zones for native plants used in restoration activities is a key concept for successful restoration. Pictured here, thimbleweed, cup plant, downy wild rye, and American bellflower growing in greenhouses at Iowa State University. Photo credit: Catherine M. Mabry.
Bottom: To restore coastal scrub communities on mined sites, Busnardo and colleagues found that seeding these communities on amended soils was more successful than container plantings. Pictured here, Leona Quarry reclamation and coastal scrub restoration project site, central California, USA, after completion of mass grading and topsoil preparation. Photo Credit: Karen Verpeet.
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@aesop.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.

Page Charges

Payment of $50 per page is requested from authors with research grant or other institutional funds available to underwrite publication costs. Invoices will be sent after composition of pages. Authors with no grant or institutional funds do not need to pay publication costs. Ability to pay page charges is not a condition for acceptance of a manuscript.