Ecological Restoration

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ABSTRACTS

Erratum for Vol. 37, No. 3, 2019
Two author affiliations on Coutinho et al., were mislabeled. We apologize for any inconvenience this caused. The correct affiliations are:
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Front Cover Feature: Well-managed, spatially small, landscapes in urban areas can be important for pollinator conservation. As baseline data for a developing project, Gastreich and Presler report an assessment of native bee abundance and diversity in habitat remnants and organic gardens embedded in the Kansas City, MO metropolitan area. Their research documents that these landscapes mosaics support diverse and unique insect communities, some of which include *Bombus griseocollis* (bumble bees) and Augochlorini, (green sweat bees), both pictured here visiting a *Dalea purpurea* flower. Image credit: Matt Kelly

Back Cover Features:
Top: Soil microbial communities form the foundation of ecosystems. Understanding their dynamics in the materials used for restoration can increase the success of ecosystem restoration following mining. Working in Western Australian sand mining sites, Gorzelak et al. measured the response of bacterial and fungal communities to the stress of topsoil stockpiling. They found microbial community changes associated with the time (in years) topsoil remains in stockpiles. Image credit: Laura Bradshaw
Middle: Carabid beetle diversity may provide remarkable indicators of habitat type. In the black oak barrens of Ohio, Kriska, Lee and Krebs tested whether habitat affinities of ground beetles corresponded to restoration success previously assessed for understory flora. Three restoration treatments were applied to open the oak understory: fire, canopy removal, and leaf litter removal. Carabid beetle assemblages compared before and after the treatments showed that certain restoration treatments more effectively shifted carabid communities to those species associated with grasslands. Image credit: David Kriska
Bottom: *Phalaris arundinacea* (Reed canary grass) is a wetland invader that is difficult to eradicate. Herbicide treatments to control it often also limit the growth of desirable resident species. Clark and Thomsen conducted a study along the Mississippi River floodplain in southeastern Minnesota comparing treatment effect of haying to those of haying plus spring glyphosate application on Reed canary grass and on other resident species. Results from the first year of the study suggest that that certain native plants can survive in areas treated with herbicide, giving them a competitive edge and potentially aiding in suppression of Reed canary grass. Image Credit: Olivia Clark