

# Ecological Restoration

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### Erratum for Vol. 37, No. 3, 2019

The Noll et al. abstract should read “Bulk density was less in surface (0–10 cm) than subsurface (10–30 cm) soils and decreased with time at a similar rate in both depths.”

**Front Cover Feature:** The axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*) inhabits the degraded wetlands in the southern portion of Mexico City. It is a neotenic salamander of considerable interest in physiological and genetic research because of its capacity for tissue and organ regeneration. As the representation of one of the most important Aztec gods, Xolotl, it also occupies an important place within Mexican culture. Zambrano et al. explain how restoration project design for the wetlands it inhabits has drawn upon both the biological and the cultural significance of this species to aid and inform the process. Image credit: Zambrano Lab staff.

### Back Cover Features:

Top: In the Monongahela National Forest, WV, large-scale mined land restoration of the red spruce-northern hardwood ecosystem has been ongoing since 2009. A holistic set of restoration activities have been implemented, including soil decompaction, woody debris loading, and construction of wetlands. The use of herbaceous species in mined land restoration, other than grasses and legumes, is not a common practice. Since herbaceous plants contribute to soil organic matter, biomass, carbon storage, and pollination services, Branduzzi et al. examined the survival of four species in a constructed wetland. Photo credit: Anna Maria Branduzzi

Middle: Grassland birds such as the Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) breed within habitat commonly managed through haying, grazing, or burning. The timing of management activities can be detrimental to active nests and fledglings, but nest season duration varies across the US. To establish management parameters for the Iowa region, Mabry and Harms surveyed grassland bird presence at Camp Dodge Joint Military Training Facility over multiple years. Image credit: Catherine Mabry

Bottom: Traditional agricultural activity in the Xochimilco wetlands of Mexico City occurs within a maze of small canals and rectangular islands carved out by people over centuries as the city developed. The islands are called “chinampas”, and their farmers are called “chinamperos”. Zambrano et al. describe an ongoing effort to restore this biodiverse wetland system which has adapted to human land use through time. The authors argue that supporting the economic viability of the crops produced by the chinamperos is integral to improving water quality in the canals and restoring the degraded wetlands. Image Credit: Luis Zambrano