

Ecological Restoration

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Front Cover Feature:

Papilio polyxenes (black swallowtail) rests atop *Asclepias tuberosa* (butterfly milkweed) at a site in the Grand River Grasslands region of southern Iowa and northern Missouri. The tallgrass prairies of the U.S. Midwest are highly degraded and often require multiple management tools for restoration. Lyon et al. investigated how invasive plant control measures (herbicide) coupled with seed addition, prescribed fire, and annual cattle grazing impacted floral resource (i.e., nectar-producing) plant communities and butterfly communities over four years. Image credit: Nicholas Lyon.

Back Cover Features:

Top: A butterfly alights on *Lythrum salicaria* (Purple loosestrife), an invasive species found on the site of a Floristic Quality Assessment in the Alley Creek Wetlands of northeast Queens County, New York City. Virzi reports on a software tool for managers which can streamline data collection for a FQA. Image credit: Michael Piccolella.

Middle: In the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, past and present farming practices adjacent to many streams contribute to the degradation of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. To combat this, the federal government supports riparian restoration in agriculturally intensive areas through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). Peters et al. revisited a riparian site planted thirteen years prior to examine tree survival from one CREP project. Image credit: Jacob Peters.

Bottom: Noopur Borawake monitors the height and growth of *Polyalthia simiarum* 18 months after planting at a restoration site inside the Pakke Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh. The wet forests of northeast India are experiencing high deforestation rates but restoration efforts are hampered by limited species specific data on sapling success. Borawake et al. planted 50 species at a degraded site and report on their survival and growth to guide restoration practice and improve outcomes in this region. Image credit: Khem Thapa.