

Ecological Restoration

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Editorial

Restoring the Atmosphere: Trees as Imperfect Partners

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1

RESEARCH ARTICLES

Reintroducing Vascular and Non-Vascular Plants to Disturbed Arctic Sites:

Investigating Turfs and Turf Fragments

Ian G. Hnatowich, Eric G. Lamb, Katherine J. Stewart

3

Seasonal Shifts in Diversity and Composition of a Tallgrass Prairie Restoration

Have Implications for Sampling Time

Naomi Betson and Bryan Latimer Foster

16

A Trial of Fire and Ice: Assessment of Control Techniques for *Pyrus calleryana* Invasion
of Grasslands in Southwestern Ohio, USA

Margaret E. Maloney, Eric B. Borth, Grace Dietsch, M. Cait Lloyd and Ryan W. McEwan

25

Life History Traits of Exotic and Native Species Determine Grassland Management Outcomes
Following Prescribed Fire

Adrián Lázaro-Lobo, Alison K. Paulson, Marcus A. Lashley and Gary N. Ervin

34

Biocultural, Productive, and Ecocentric Restoration in La Mintzita Spring-fed Wetland, Michoacán, México

Esperanza Fuentes-Gutiérrez and Roberto Lindig-Cisneros

44

ABSTRACTS

Climate Change	55	Planning and Policy	58
Coastal and Marine Communities	55	Propagation and Introduction	58
Ecological Design	56	Species at Risk	58
Grasslands	56	Technology and Tools	59
Invasive and Pest Species	56	Urban Restoration	59
Lakes, Rivers and Streams	57	Wetlands	59
Monitoring and Adaptive Management	57	Wildlife Habitat Restoration	60
Other Communities	57	Woodlands	60

MEETINGS

61



Front Cover Feature:

Saxifraga tricuspidate is one of many delicate flowers found across the Canadian tundra. In low-Arctic habitats disturbed through resource extraction, turf transplantation from nearby areas is one of the few options for obtaining diverse and regionally appropriate vegetative restoration materials. Hnatowich and co-authors investigated species survival and the development of upland-heath communities following transplantation of whole-turfs and shredded turfs onto disturbed gravel quarries. Image credit: Eric Lamb

Back Cover Features:

Top: Margaret Maloney and team assessing *Pyrus calleryana* (Callery pear) invasion in an open habitat in southwestern Ohio. Maloney et al. compared control of the non-native through established techniques like burning, cutting, and herbicide but also evaluated control after freezing cut stumps. Their results will help land managers understand which treatments promote more vigorous sprout responses and are therefore less efficient. Image credit: Grace Dietsch

Middle: *Daucus carota* (Queen Anne's lace), is an exotic C₃ forb common throughout grasslands, oldfields, and roadsides. C₃ forbs and grasses are commonly, though not exclusively, non-native. Due to their photosynthetic pathways, C₃ (cool season) forbs and grasses have active growing periods in spring/late fall whereas C₄ (warm season) plants are most active in summer/early fall. Lázaro-Lobo et al. examined how disturbance timing, such as the seasonality of prescribed burns, can influence biodiversity by favoring C₃ versus C₄ plants in calcareous grasslands of Mississippi. Image credit: Tabby Fenn

Bottom: *Phragmites australis* (common reed pictured here) is a successful non-native species now abundant throughout North American wetlands because of its adaptability and efficient propagation. Fuentes-Gutiérrez and Lindig-Cisneros propose that exotic *P. australis* and *Festuca arundinacea* could be harvested locally for handicrafts as part of a larger management strategy to reduce them throughout La Mintzita wetlands of Mexico, and thereby increase floristic diversity in the wetlands. Image credit: Tabby Fenn