Ecological Restoration

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Front Cover Feature:
The sun rises over a restored grassland community at Commons Ford Ranch Metropolitan Park in Austin, Texas. Since 2010, a combination of herbicide treatments, prescribed fires, woody plant removal, and native plants have been used to reduce cover of *Prosopis glandulosa* and invasive grasses. Image credit: Amy Concilio

Back Cover Features:
Top: Wind ripples through *Spartina patens* (foreground) in a Connecticut salt marsh. *Spartina* species are desirable materials for marsh restoration, but local production is limited by a lack of established germination protocols. Bartholet et al. documented successful seed storage and stratification methods for *S. patens* from different sites in Massachusetts. Their findings assist capacity building for localized procurement of *S. patens*. Image credit: Anna Bartholet
Middle: The radicle of a *Ruppia maritima* (wigeongrass) emerges from seed collected at Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (MINWR), Florida. Coastal impoundments offer a protected and controlled backwater system for submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) to grow. Cho et al. consider whether these sites might serve as seed nurseries to increase *Ruppia* populations connected to the impoundments. Image credit: Khanyisile Tshabalala
Bottom: A drone views visitors in 2023 at the Cache la Poudre River following a restoration at Colorado State University. The project protects an instream flow water right valued at $220 million and illustrates a hybridization of ecological restoration and diversion design. Image credit: Ryan McConnell (J-2 Contracting)