Jump-Starting Ecological Restoration

Ecological Restoration for the American landscape

1


2


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Ecosystem Services: Benefits Supplied by Natural Ecosystems

- Purification of air and water
- Mitigation of droughts and floods
- Generation and preservation of soils
- Cycling and movement of nutrients
- Partial stabilization of climate

ESA Issues in Ecology, #2, 1997

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Why Native Plants ??

- Ecological values and habitat
- Essential for biological diversity and ecosystem integrity
- Economic values (landscaping, food, recreation, low maintenance)
- Create self-sustaining ecosystems for restoration and/or revegetation

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Why Native Plants ??

- Executive Order 13112 to use native species and control invasives
- More than **200 plants** have become extinct since the early 1800s
- Nearly **5,000** native species are "at risk"
- **One in ten** plants faces extinction
- **Only 526** plants have been offered protection under the Endangered Species Act

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Installation of sewer pipeline across Park
(City of New York)

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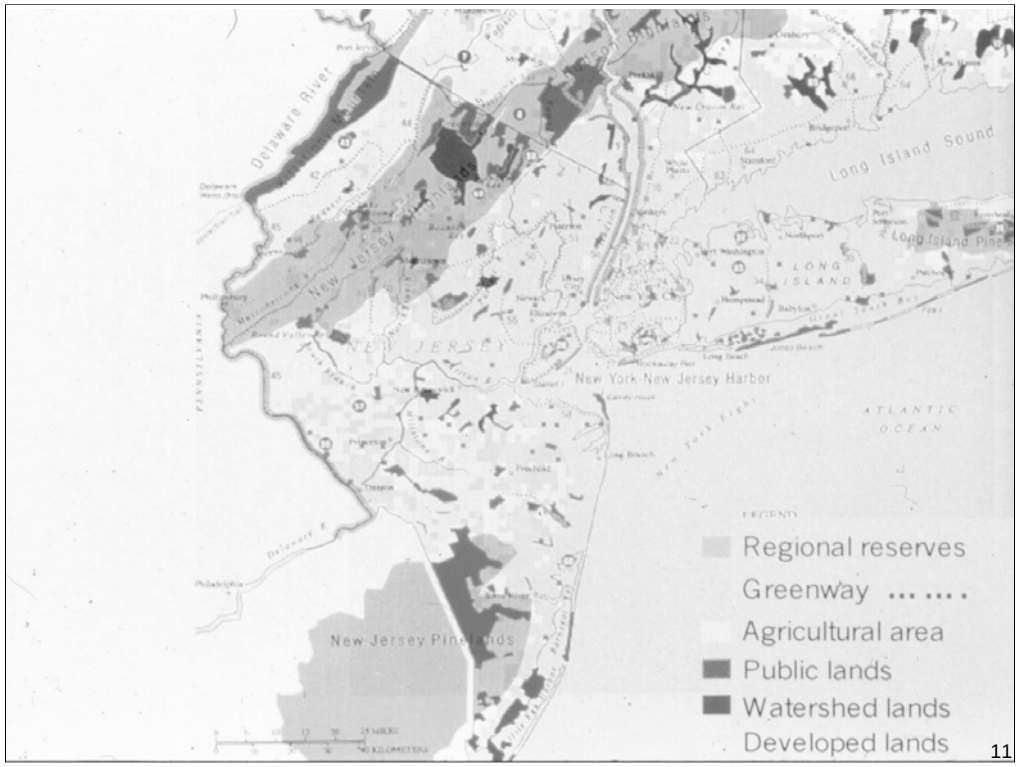
Delaware River
Long Island Sound
New York-New Jersey Harbor
ATLANTIC OCEAN
New Jersey Pinelands
Regional reserves
Greenway
Agricultural area
Public lands
Watershed lands
Developed lands
11


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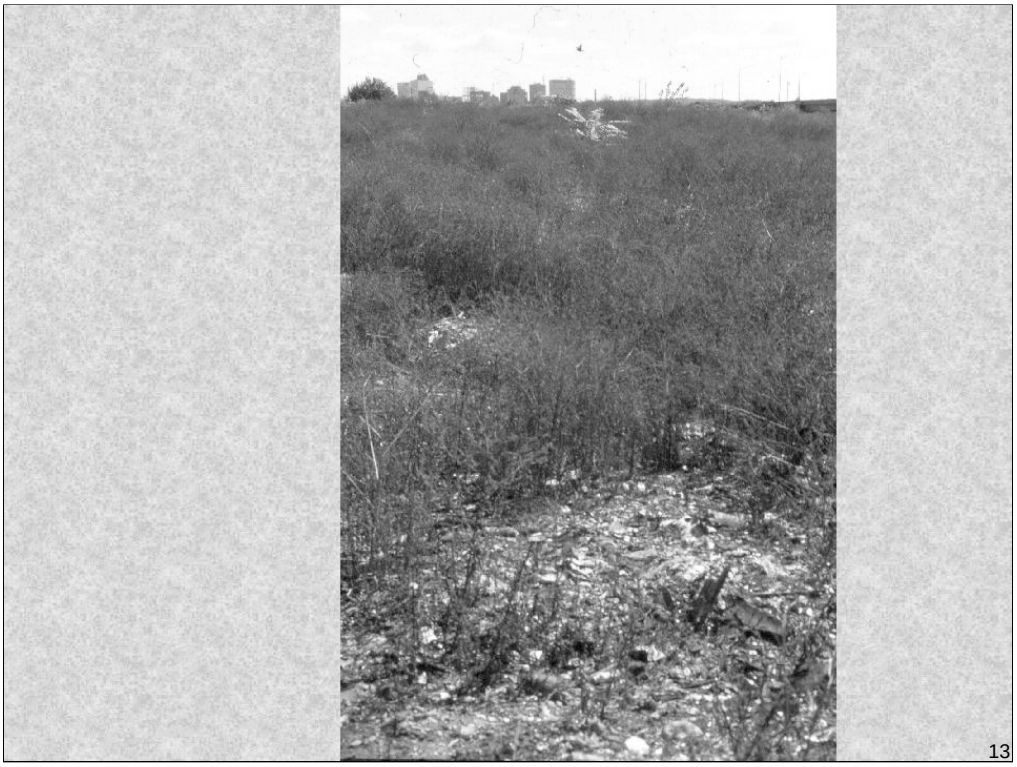

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Problems with Urban Soils

- Variable
- Compaction
- Hydrophobic crust
- Elevated pH
- Restricted aeration and water drainage
- Nutrient cycling and soil organisms
- Pollution
- Higher soil temperature

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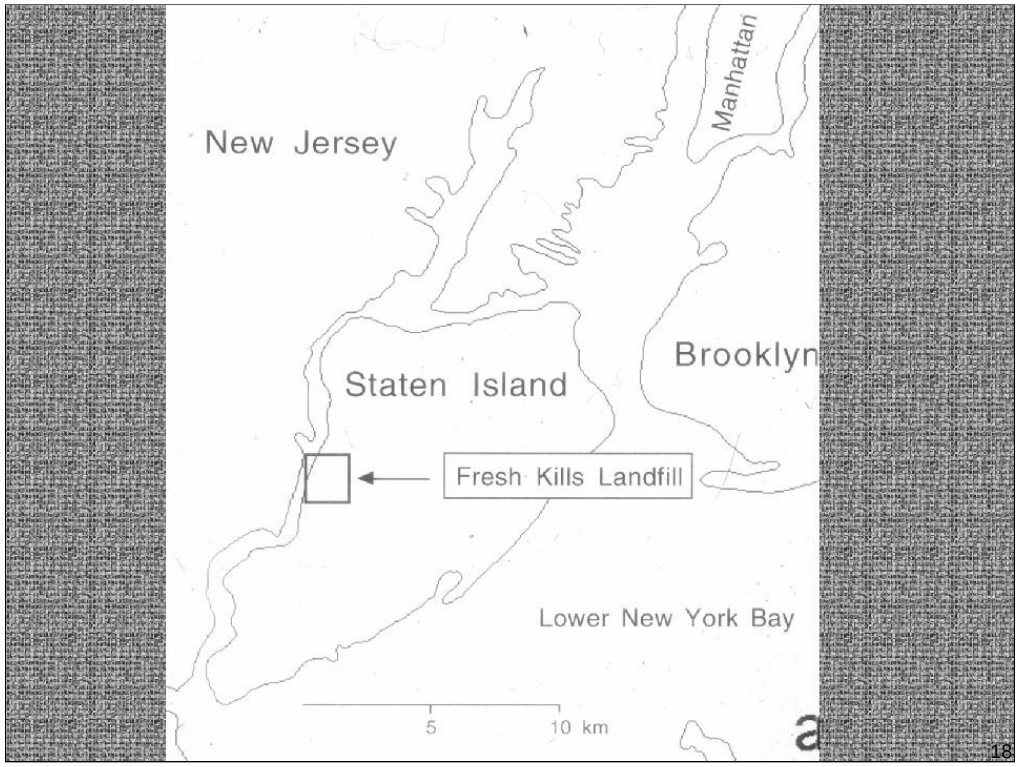
New Jersey
Manhattan
Brooklyn
Staten Island
Fresh Kills Landfill
Lower New York Bay
5
10 km
a
18


19


21

22

Surviving seedlings from fenced direct seeding experiment by year.

Species (# Seeds)	1992	1993	1994
Aronia (1250)	187	10	1
Celtis (540)	284	82	95
Cornus am. (400)	174	21	2
Cornus fl. (230)	15	0	1
Lindera (250)	13	2	1
Quercus a. (100)	100	34	27
Rhus arom. (250)	47	3	4

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Fruits, Seeds, and Dispersal Agents

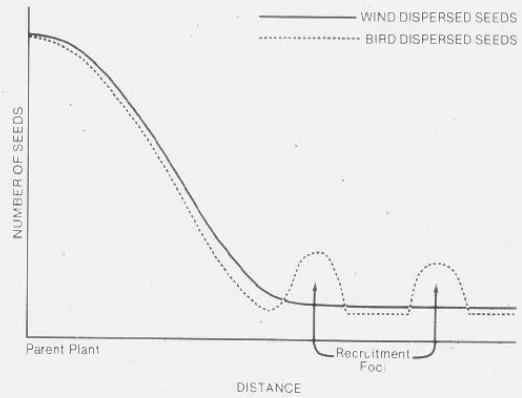

Figure 3–6. Animal dispersal creates patches of seed deposition (recruitment foci) at centers of animal activity.

25


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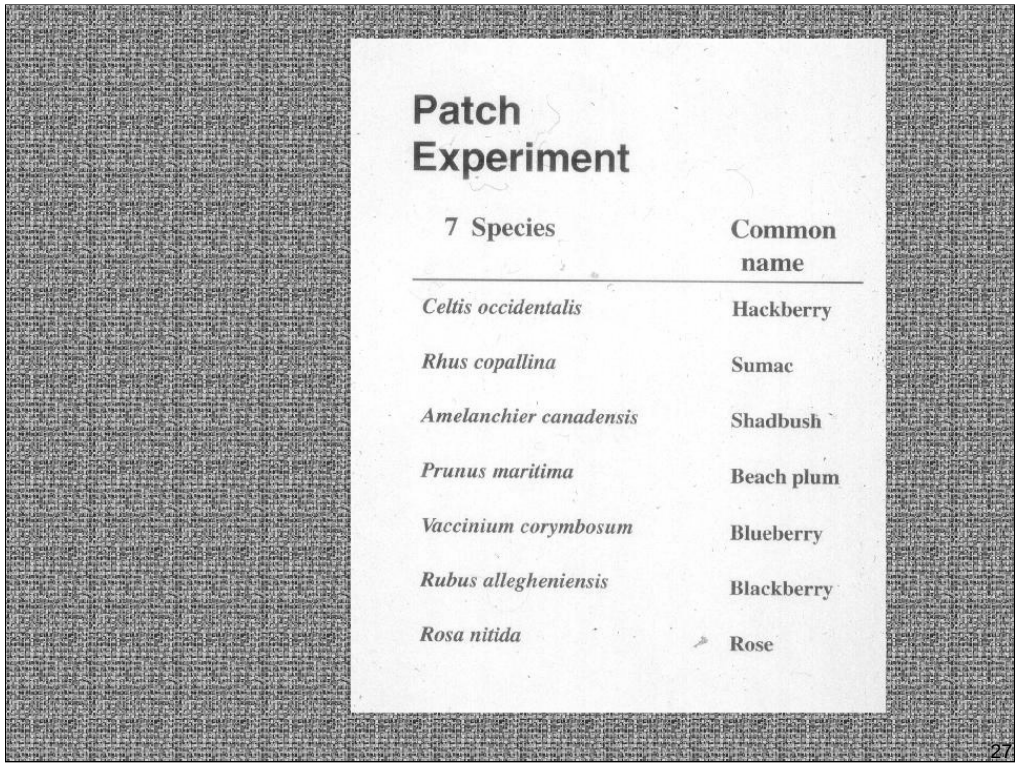
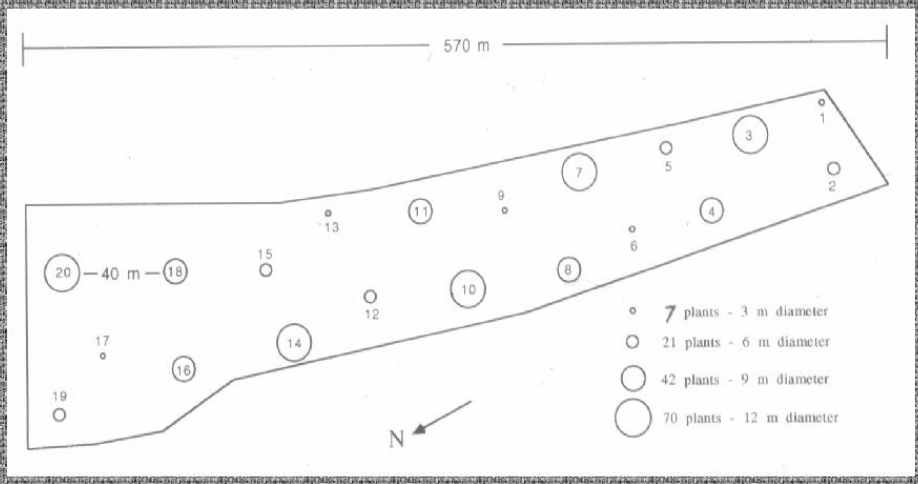
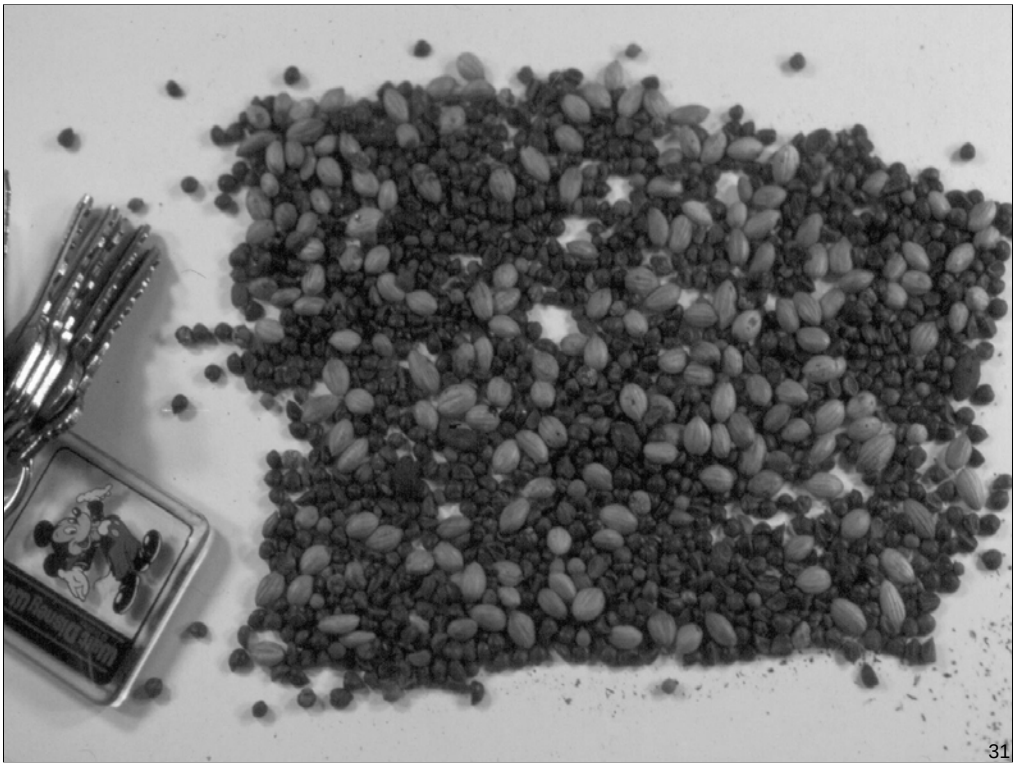

Patch Experiment
7 Species
Common name
Celtis occidentalis
Hackberry
Rhus copallina
Sumac
Amelanchier canadensis
Shadbush
Prunus maritima
Beach plum
Vaccinium corymbosum
Blueberry
Rubus allegheniensis
Blackberry
Rosa nitida
Rose
27


28


570 m
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
40 m
N
7 plants - 3 m diameter
21 plants - 6 m diameter
42 plants - 9 m diameter
70 plants - 12 m diameter

29


30


31

Number of woody plant seeds collected by species from all of the seed traps at the NSF site from August - November 1994

Virginia Creeper	7,581
Arrowwood	3,113
Black Gum	1,440
Winged Sumac	957
Bayberry	457
Sassafras	205
+14 others	730
TOTAL	14,483
Outside Plots	14

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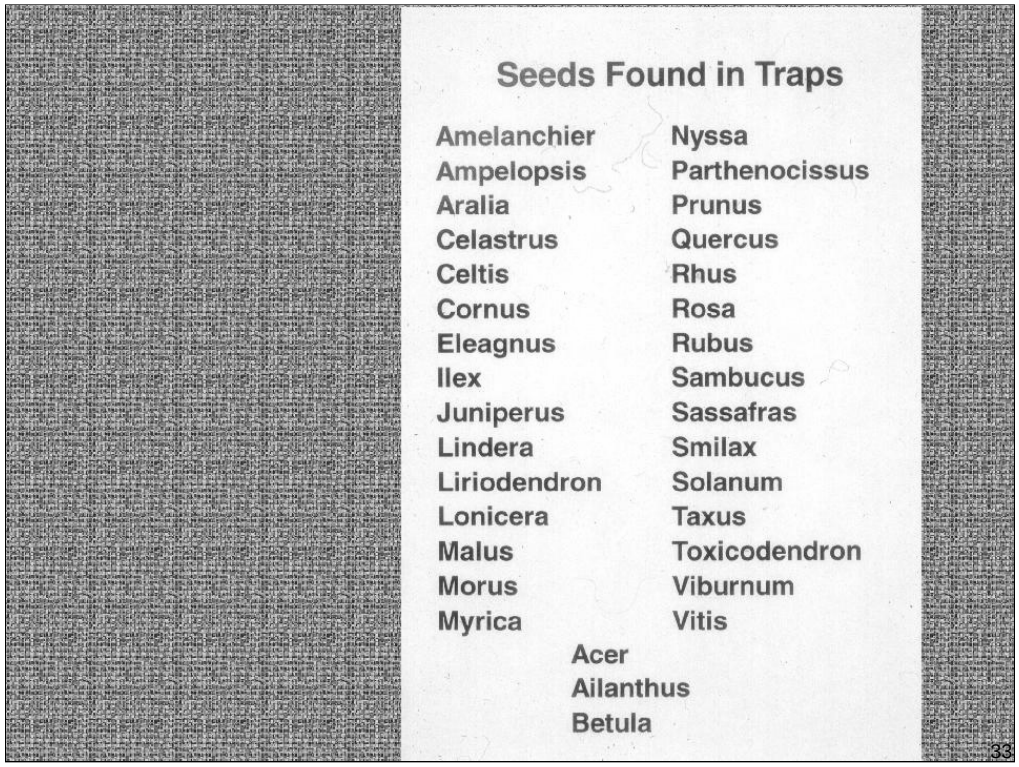
Seeds Found in Traps
Amelanchier
Ampelopsis
Aralia
Celastrus
Celtis
Cornus
Eleagnus
Ilex
Juniperus
Lindera
Liriodendron
Lonicera
Malus
Morus
Myrica
Nyssa
Parthenocissus
Prunus
Quercus
Rhus
Rosa
Rubus
Sambucus
Sassafras
Smilax
Solanum
Taxus
Toxicodendron
Viburnum
Vitis
Acer
Ailanthus
Betula
33

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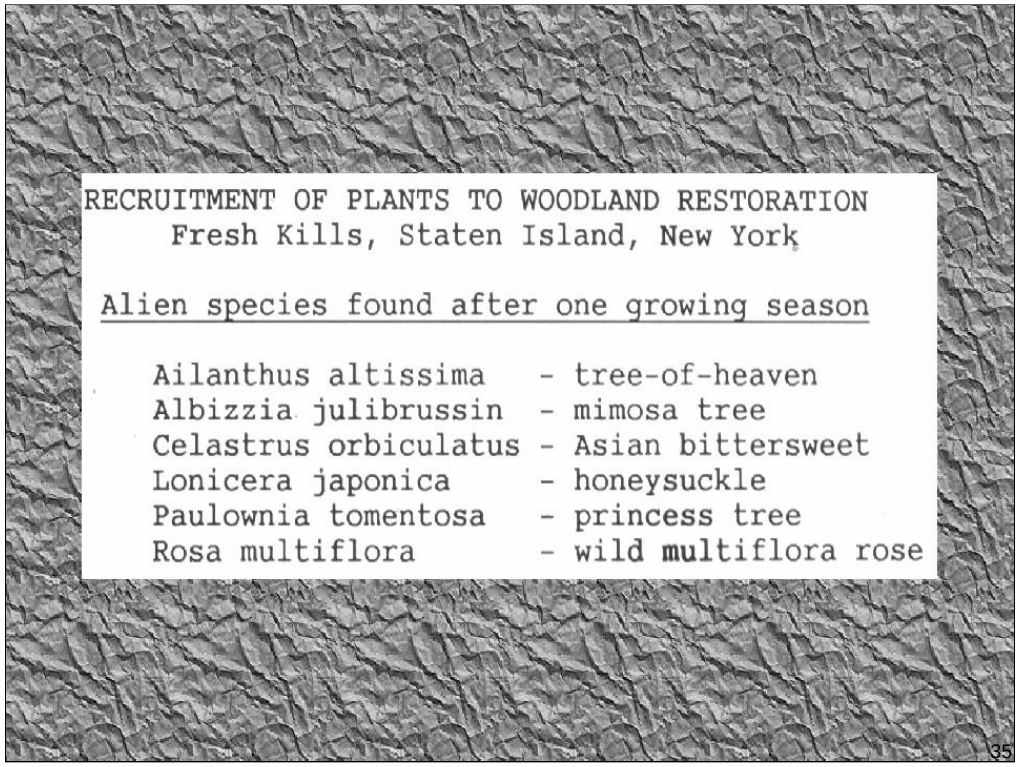
RECRUITMENT OF PLANTS TO WOODLAND RESTORATION
Fresh Kills, Staten Island, New York
Alien species found after one growing season
Ailanthus altissima - tree-of-heaven
Albizzia julibrussin - mimosa tree
Celastrus orbiculatus - Asian bittersweet
Lonicera japonica - honeysuckle
Paulownia tomentosa - princess tree
Rosa multiflora - wild multiflora rose
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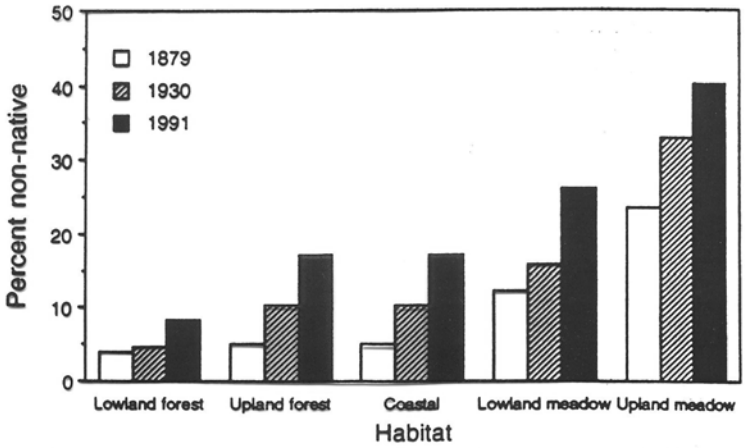

Fig. 1. Proportional increases in numbers of non-native vascular plant species on Staten Island (expressed as a percent of the total flora), according to each species' predominant habitat type. Four other habitat types are excluded because they have experienced only a small number of invading alien species (saltwater and freshwater marshes), or because they have been occupied largely by non-native species (roadsides/wastelands and agricultural fields), during the period examined.

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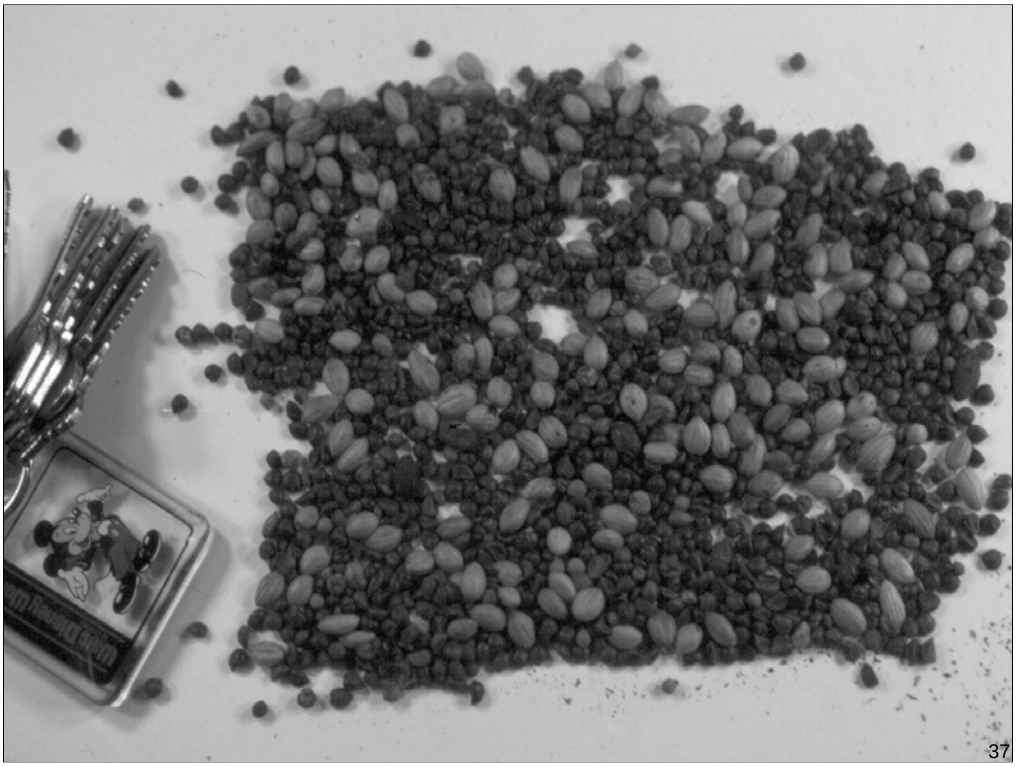
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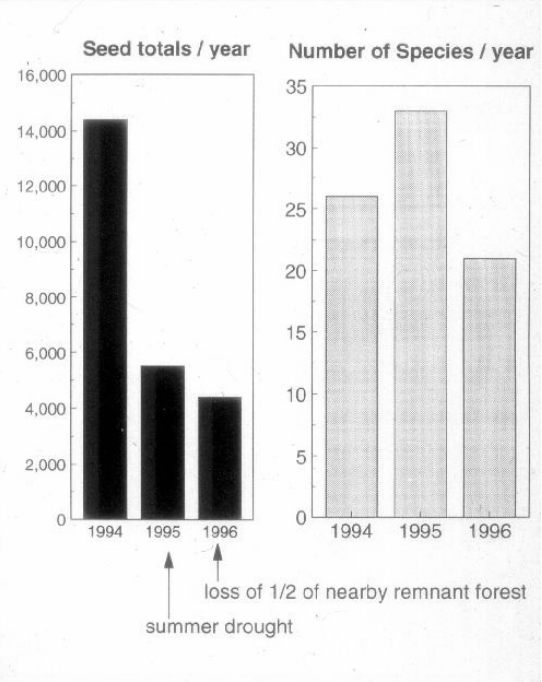
Seed totals / year
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1994
1995
1996
Number of Species / year
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1994
1995
1996
loss of 1/2 of nearby remnant forest
summer drought

38


39


40

41


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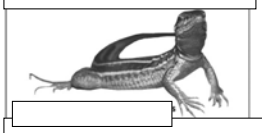
Case Study

Orange-throated whiptail lizard



- Rough surface with some rocks
- Sandy soil for making burrows
- Dead wood piles for feeding
- Native shrubs for cover
- Introduce food, termite colonies!
- Get Permits, translocate lizards
- Monitor success, then add new colonies for genetic resources

KEN SMITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT • TEN-ARQUITECTOS • MARY MISS • MIA LEHRER+ASSOCIATES • BUHO HAMPOLD • STEVEN HANDEL, ECOLOGIST

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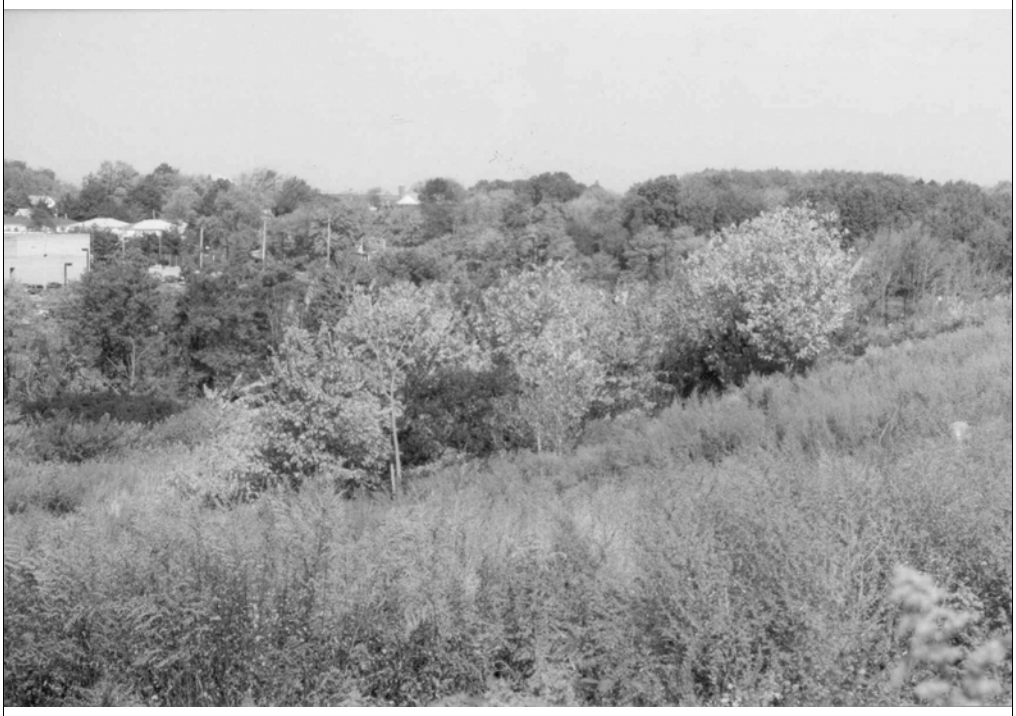

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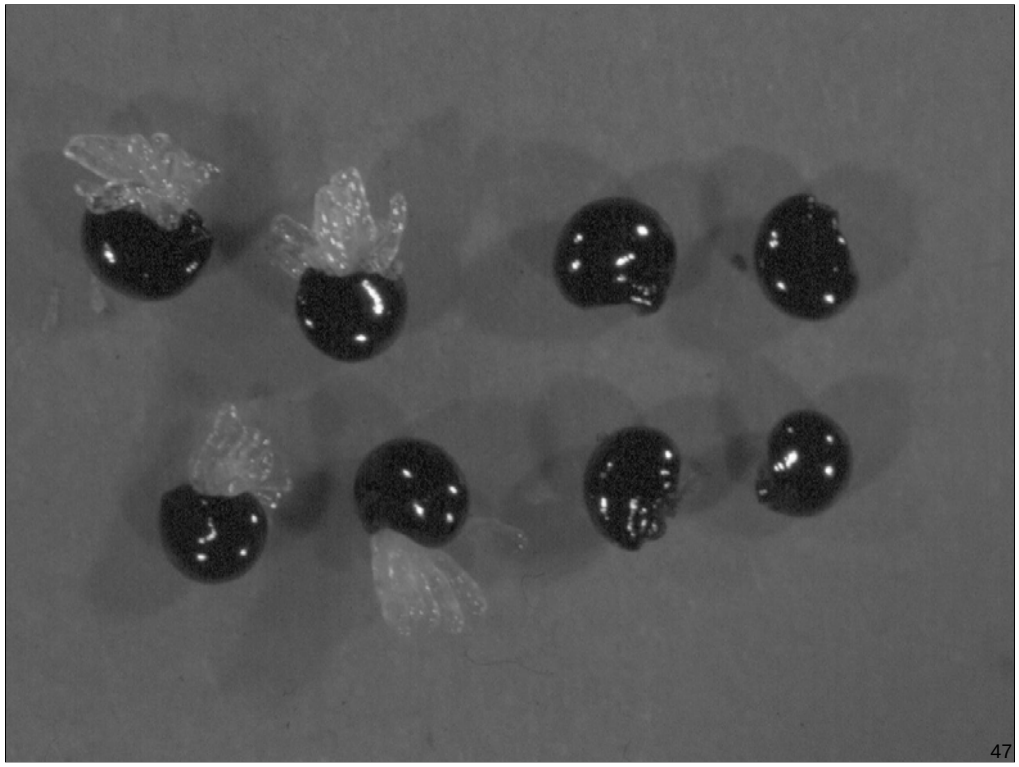
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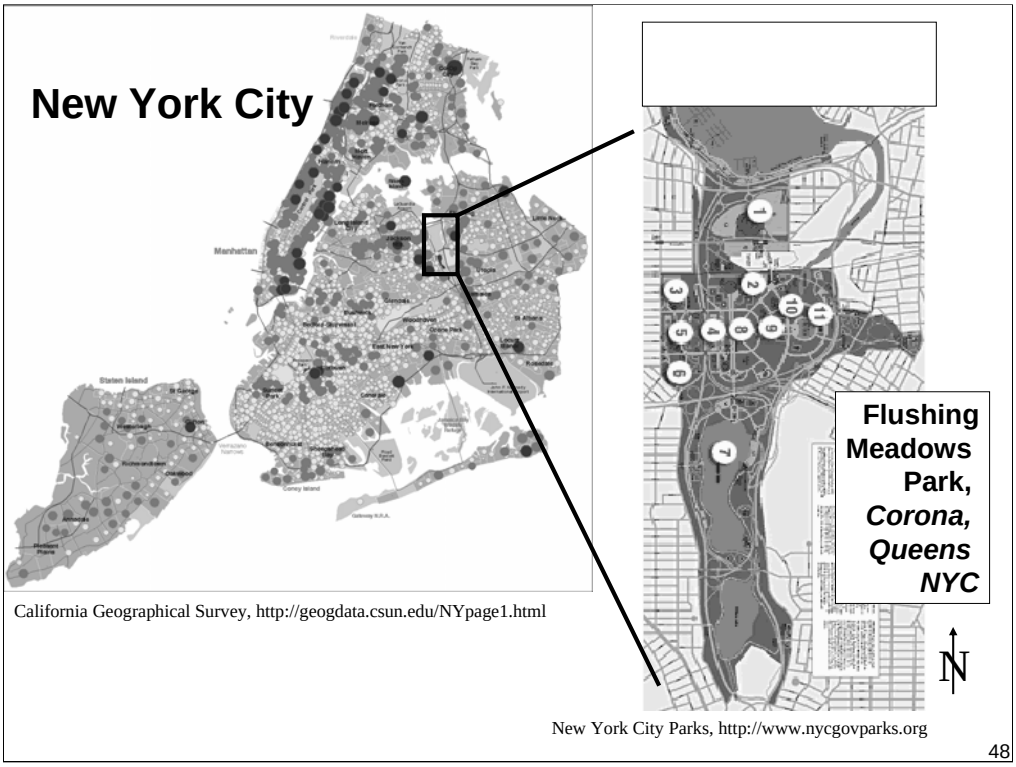

California Geographical Survey, http://geogdata.csun.edu/NYpage1.html

New York City Parks, http://www.nycgovparks.org

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Installation of sewer pipeline across Park
(City of New York)


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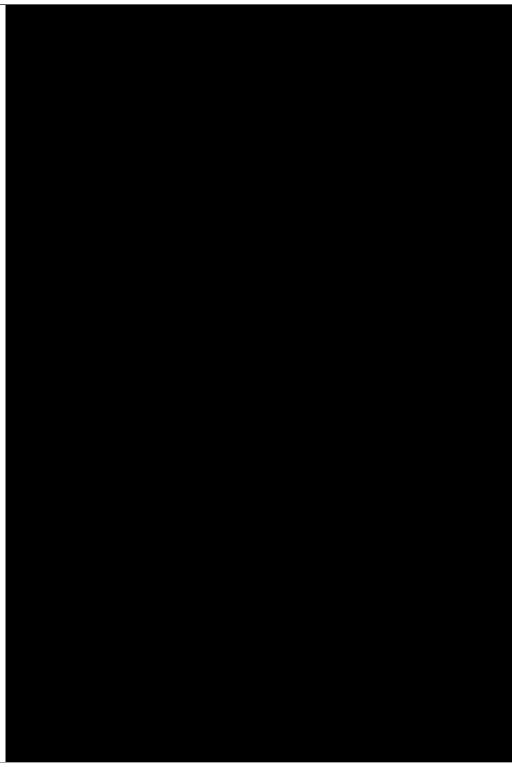
ORANGE COUNTY GREAT PARK

- 1,450 acres of El Toro air station to become a public park, with wildlife corridors.




Legend:
framework plan boundary
Great Park DESIGN STUDIO
Team Lead
WORKSHOP/WEST
Ken Smith Landscape Architect
Design Team
Mary Miss
Steven Handel
Green Shield Ecology Inc.
Enrique Norten
TEN Arquitectos
Mia Lehrer
Mia Lehrer + Associates
Design Administration
Gafcon
Support Team
Fuscoe Engineering
Buro Happold
PARK BOUNDARY: COMPETITION PLAN
Task One : Identifying Critical Issues
Ia
Task One:
Master Plan
Critical Issues
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Restored Environments

Coastal Sage Scrub

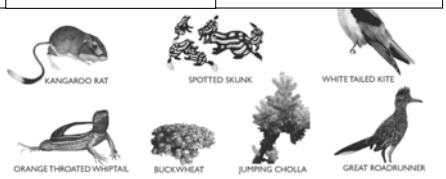
Oak Woodlands

Meadows and Grasslands

Streamside habitat complex

minimized. The climate is appropriate, the native species can be contract grown, and the soil, in time, can be remediated to secure conditions which favor recruitment and growth.

Mutualists such as soil microbes and pollinators must also be part of the restoration agenda. The progress in understanding the structure and function of coastal sage scrub can be utilized here towards a sustainable future, and as a demonstration for how additional acreage in the region can be revingorated and secured. The



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Ecological Advantages of The Canyon

- Allows improved movement of animals and seeds across riverine areas
- Adds enhanced diversity of microhabitats for survival
- Enhanced movement adds genetic diversity, sustaining long-term biodiversity
- Protects against disturbances leading to population collapse elsewhere by natural restocking, a rescue or metapopulation dynamic

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Immediate Management Priorities

Site preparation & materials rescue needs

- Stockpile Topsoil
- Stockpile Woody Debris
- Secure Sources of Soil Amendments
- Secure Cobbles for Microhabitats
- Begin Testing & Remediation of Soils targeted for early planting
- Rescue Native Seed Stocks
- Eradicate Invasive Plant Species near site

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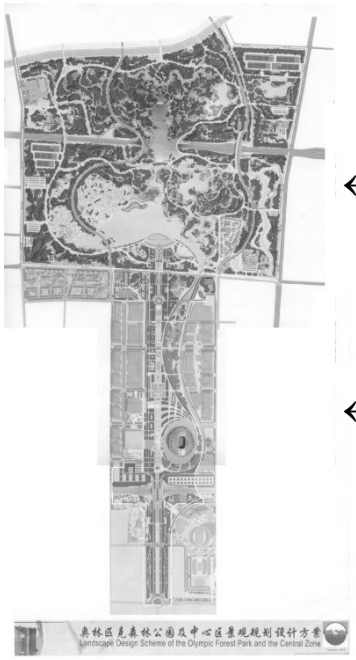

Beijing 2008 Olympics

Sasaki Associates

←1500 acre Forest Park

←700 acre athletic zone

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Beijing 2008 Olympics Forest Park

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Ecological Constraints

- Dispersal
- Degraded plant and animal communities
- Soil quality and biota
- Successional processes (natural disturbance)
- Invasive species

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Regulatory Constraints

- Engineering goals are not congruent to ecological goals
- Rooting zone is poor
- Disturbance regimes
- Phasing of construction

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Social Constraints

- Beauty and the eye of the beholder
- Different strokes for different folks
- The numbers game
- I want to be alone
- Here comes the sun

Ecological Opportunities

- Restore natural heritage of the land
- Restore ecological functions
- Minimize, but not eliminate, management needs and costs
- Improve biodiversity in surrounding areas
- Add ecological resiliency for the future

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Thank You

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