

The Ecology in Restoration

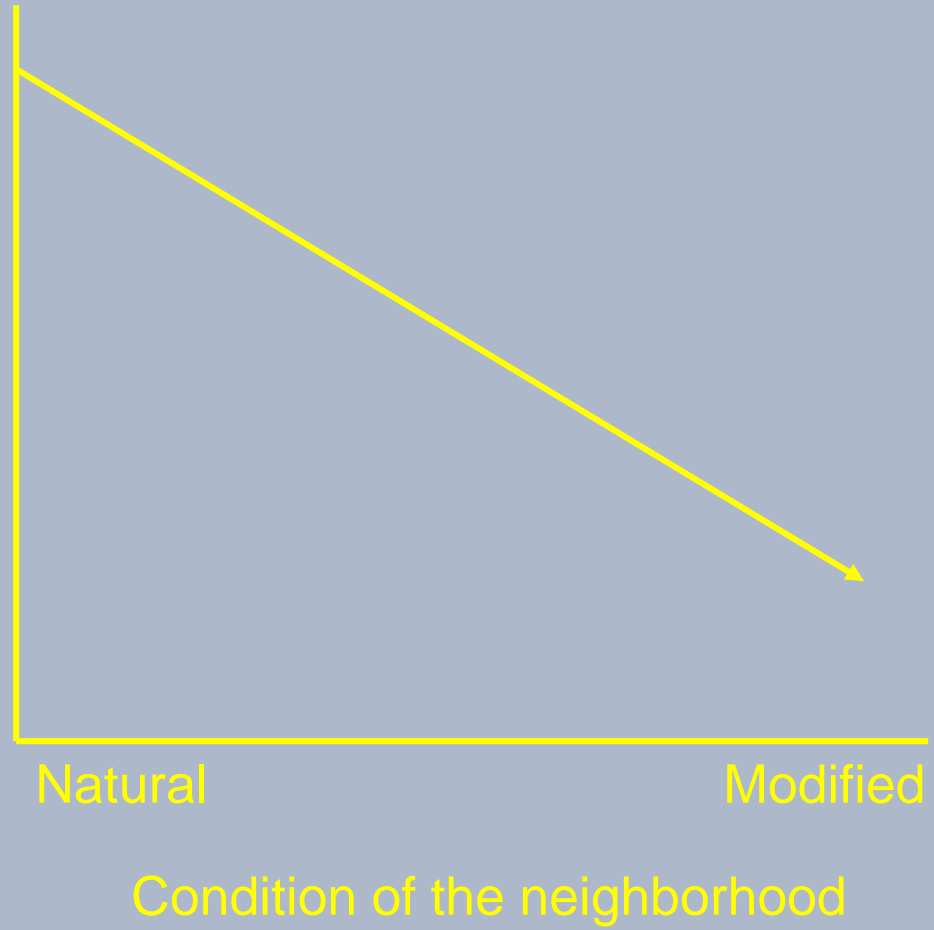
Restoration. Who does the work?

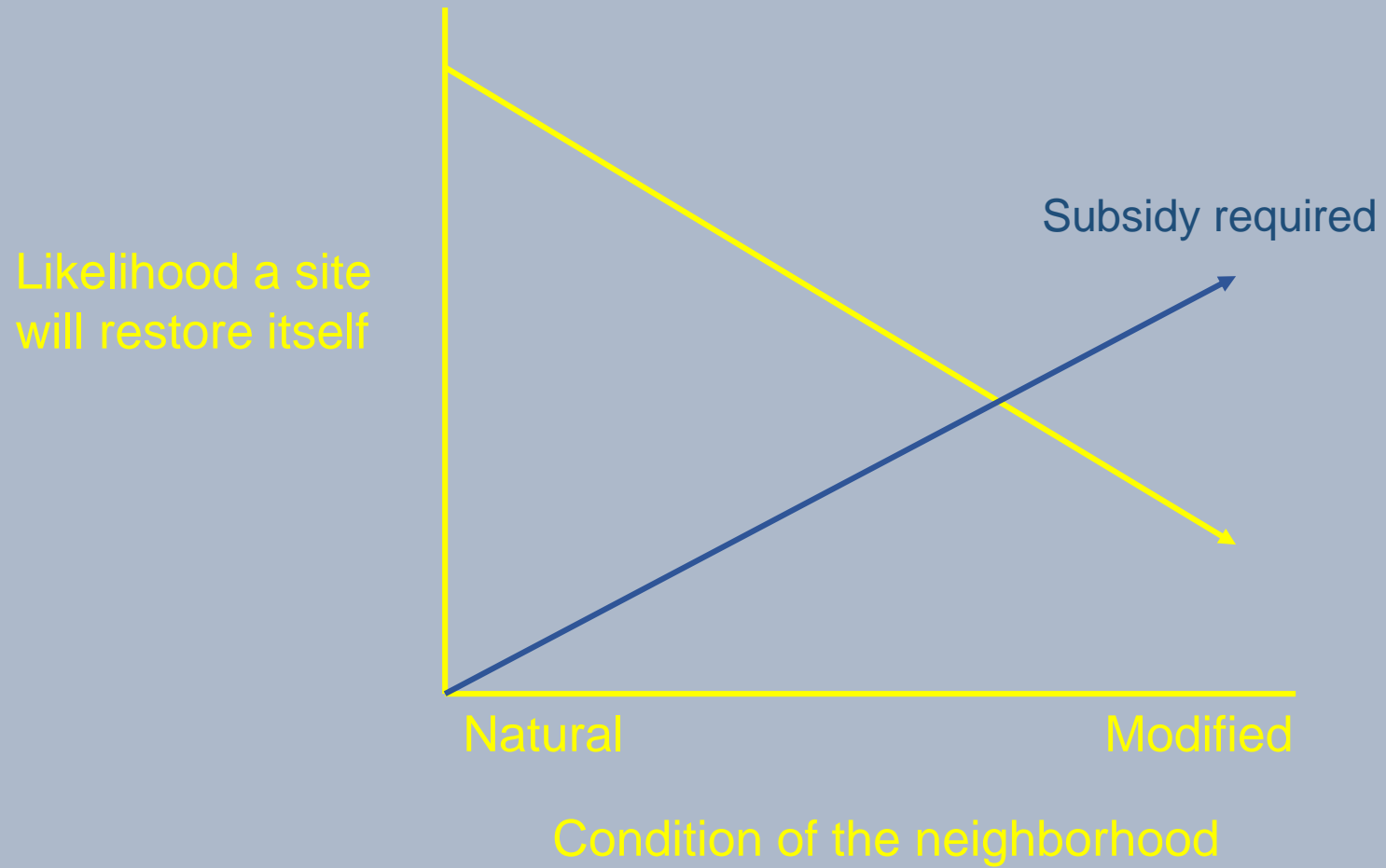
- Available site
 - We prepare the site
- Available plants
 - We put plants in it
- Good growing conditions
 - We take care of it

(Pickett)

Some sites are easier than others

Likelihood a site
will restore itself





Plant response is then governed by the ecology of the site

- We leave the site after 2 years, 5 years
- Plants stick around
- They are governed by the constraints of the site and plant and animal ecology

Ecology

- Plant biology
- Plant strategies
- Plant interactions
- Community characteristics
- Landscape structure

Ecology

- Plant biology
 - Structure
 - Growth rate
 - Light requirement
 - Germination

Ecology

- Plant biology
 - Structure: height, meristem location, aerenchyma, etc.
 - Growth rate
 - Light requirement
 - Germination

- Plant strategies

- Stress tolerance
- Resource accumulation
- Disturbance responders

(Grime)

- Plant strategies

- Stress tolerance: salinity, drought, cold, nutrients
- Resource accumulation
- Disturbance responders

- Interactions
 - Competition
 - Invasions
 - Abiotic factors

- Interactions

- Competition: competitors accumulate resources.
- Invasions
- Abiotic factors

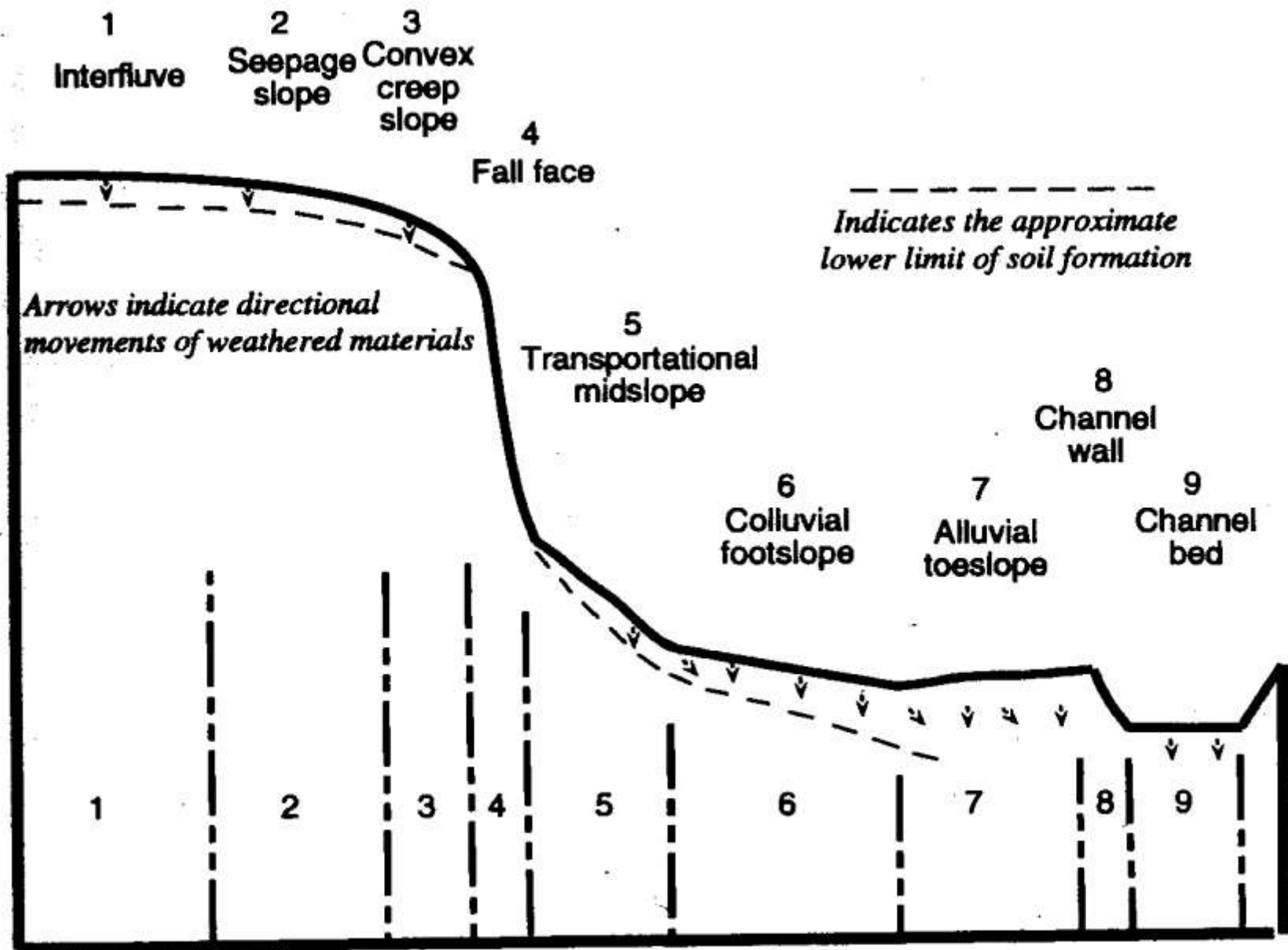
- Community characteristics
 - Succession
 - Diversity
 - Productivity
 - Resilience/resistance

- Community characteristics

- Succession: the sequential replacement of species at a site
- Diversity
- Productivity
- Resilience/resistance

- Landscape ecology
 - Dimensional relationships
 - Material flows
 - Landscape dynamics

- Landscape ecology
 - Dimensional relationships
 - Material flows: sediment, organic matter, water, nutrients, seeds, insects
 - Landscape dynamics



Arrows indicate directional movements of weathered materials

Indicates the approximate lower limit of soil formation

Topics

- Succession
- Invasiveness
- Functional resilience
- Climate change
- Adaptive management