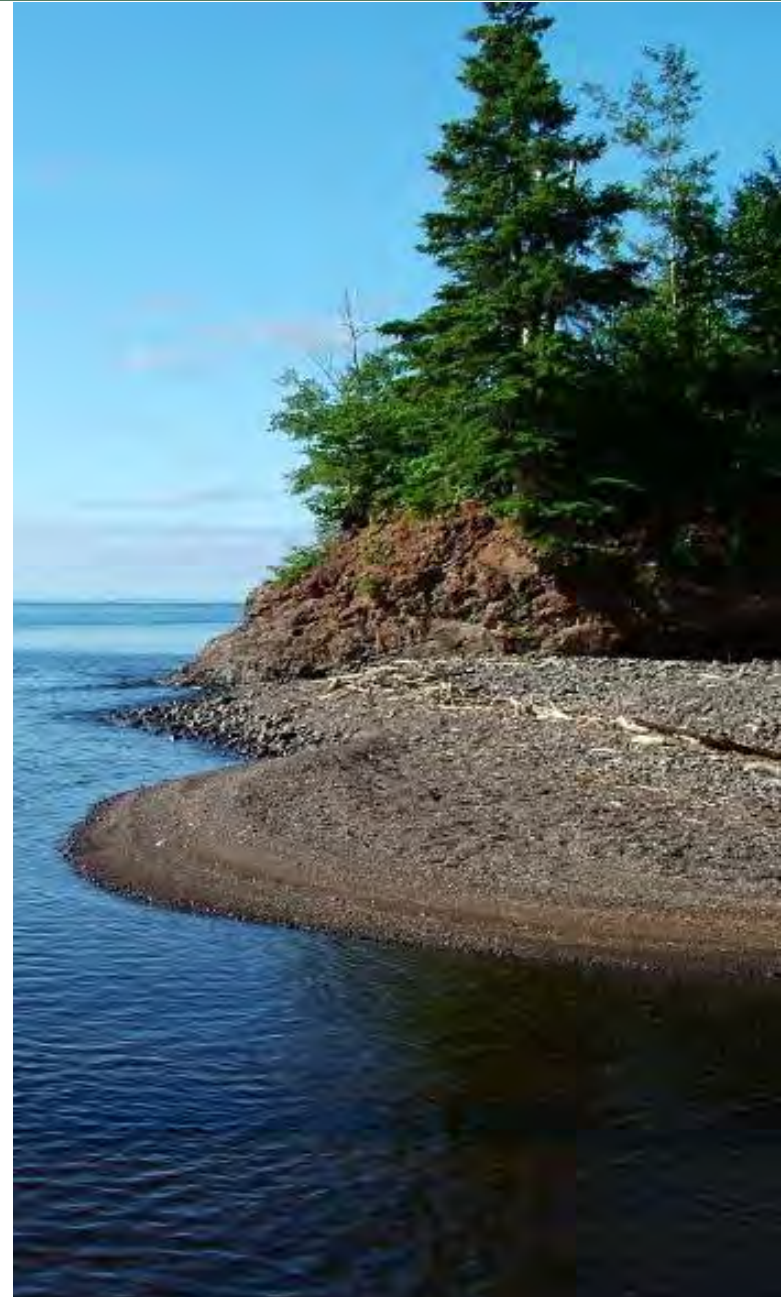


Restoration Ecology to Ecological Restoration

restoring the future



1 GLRI Restoration Initiative

Ecological Restoration and the GLRI

The practice of restoration, for purposes of the GLRI, includes “ecosystem protection, enhancement, rehabilitation and remediation.”

Defining Restoration

“restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.”

Reference Condition

In this recovery process, it is unrealistic to expect that the Great Lakes and surrounding ecosystems can be restored back to the conditions of pre-European settlement times.

Functional Integrity

“the restored ecosystem is resilient: its chemical, physical, and biological functions and processes provide the requisite conditions for life.”

Structural Integrity

“a restored ecosystem contains sustainable populations of native plant and animal species and their habitats. Potential threats or further damage have been eliminated or reduced as much as possible.”

Sound Science

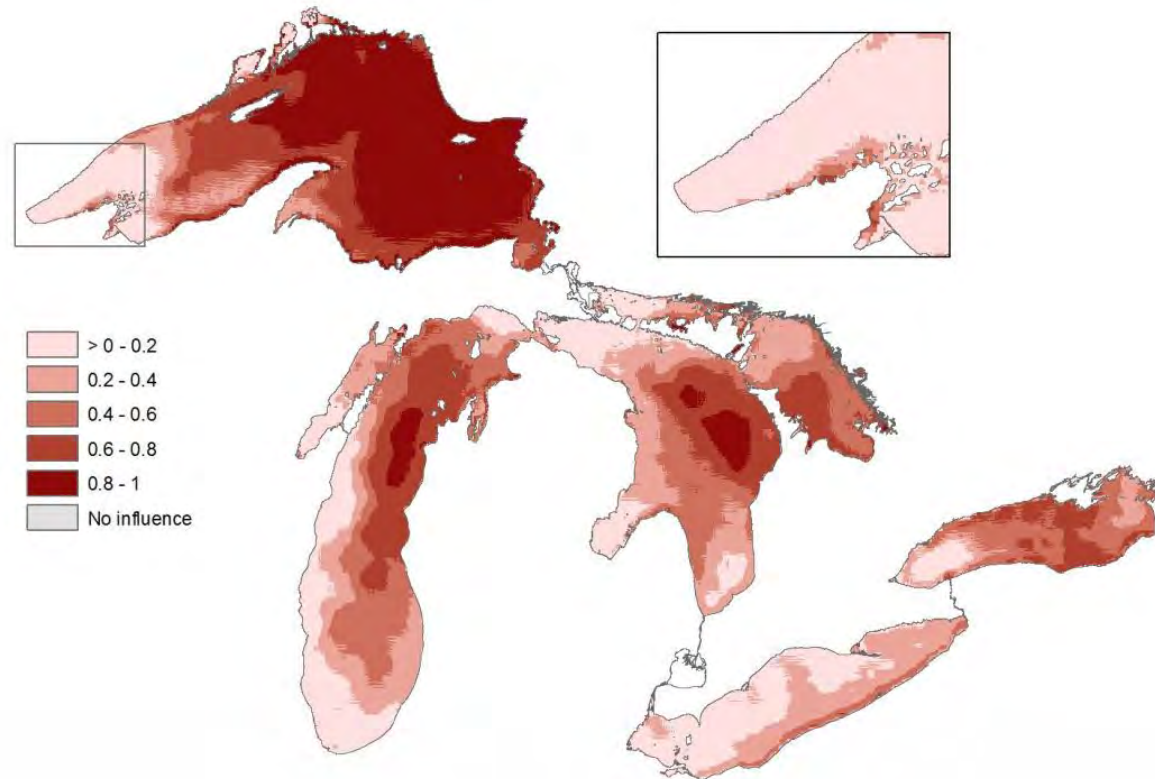
The process underlying restoration and protection depends on the availability of sound scientific information to understand the structure and function of natural and disturbed ecosystems in the Great Lakes basin.

A comprehensive scientific approach is needed given the complexity of ecosystem response to stressors and restoration actions.

Draft – GLRI An Adaptive Science Based Restoration Framework; Science Subgroup of the Great Lakes Regional Working Group May 21, 2013 Draft

8 restoration challenges

- Climate change
- Invasive species
- Nutrient imbalances
- Hydrologic disconnections
- Habitat fragmentation
- Trophic cascades
- Growth
- Apathy & Helplessness

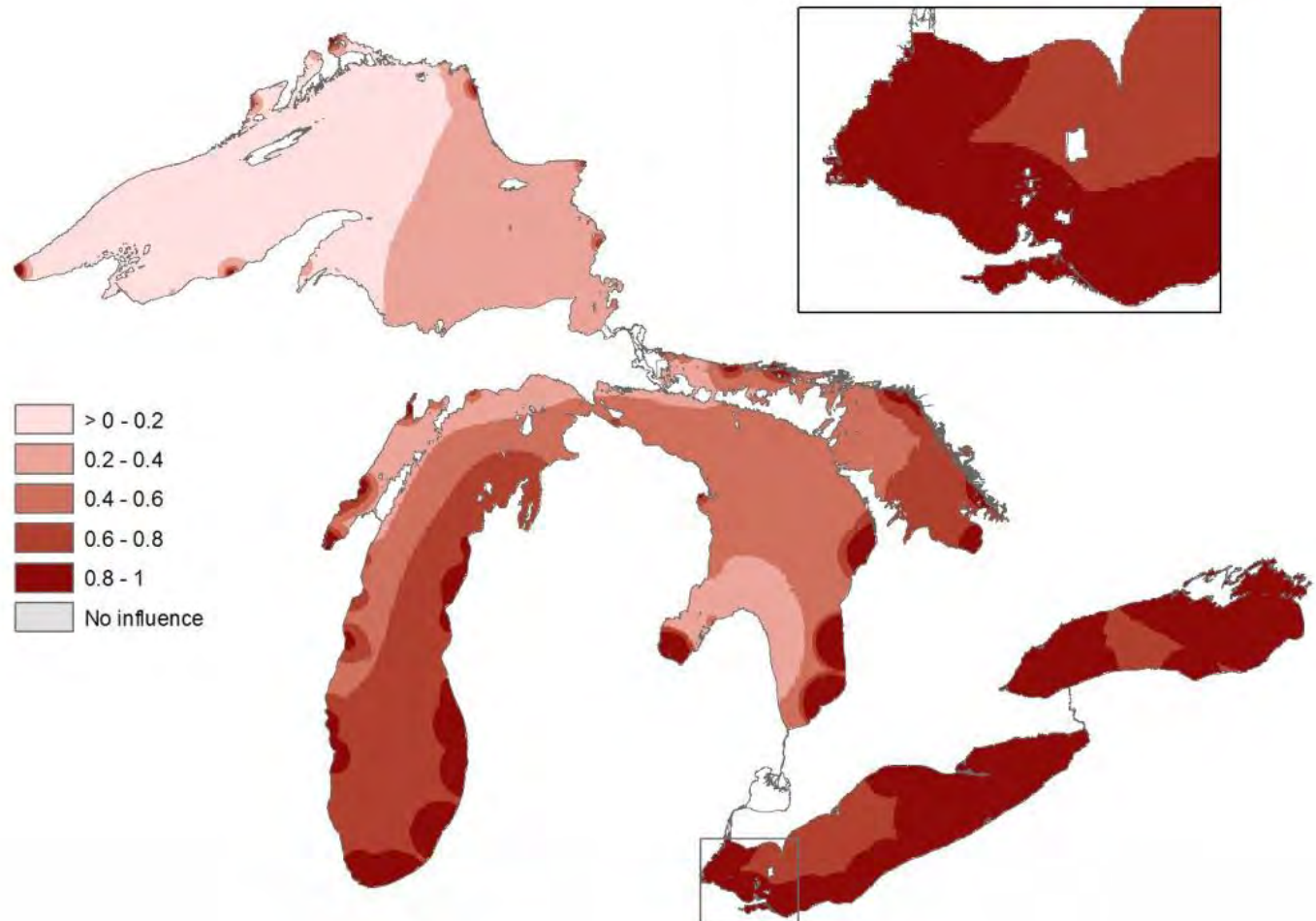


Spatial distribution of warming water temperatures in the Laurentian Great Lakes (Inset: Western Lake Superior).

GREAT LAKES ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING PROJECT



Zebra mussels washed up on beach, Lake Erie Bay City Times (courtesy Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab).

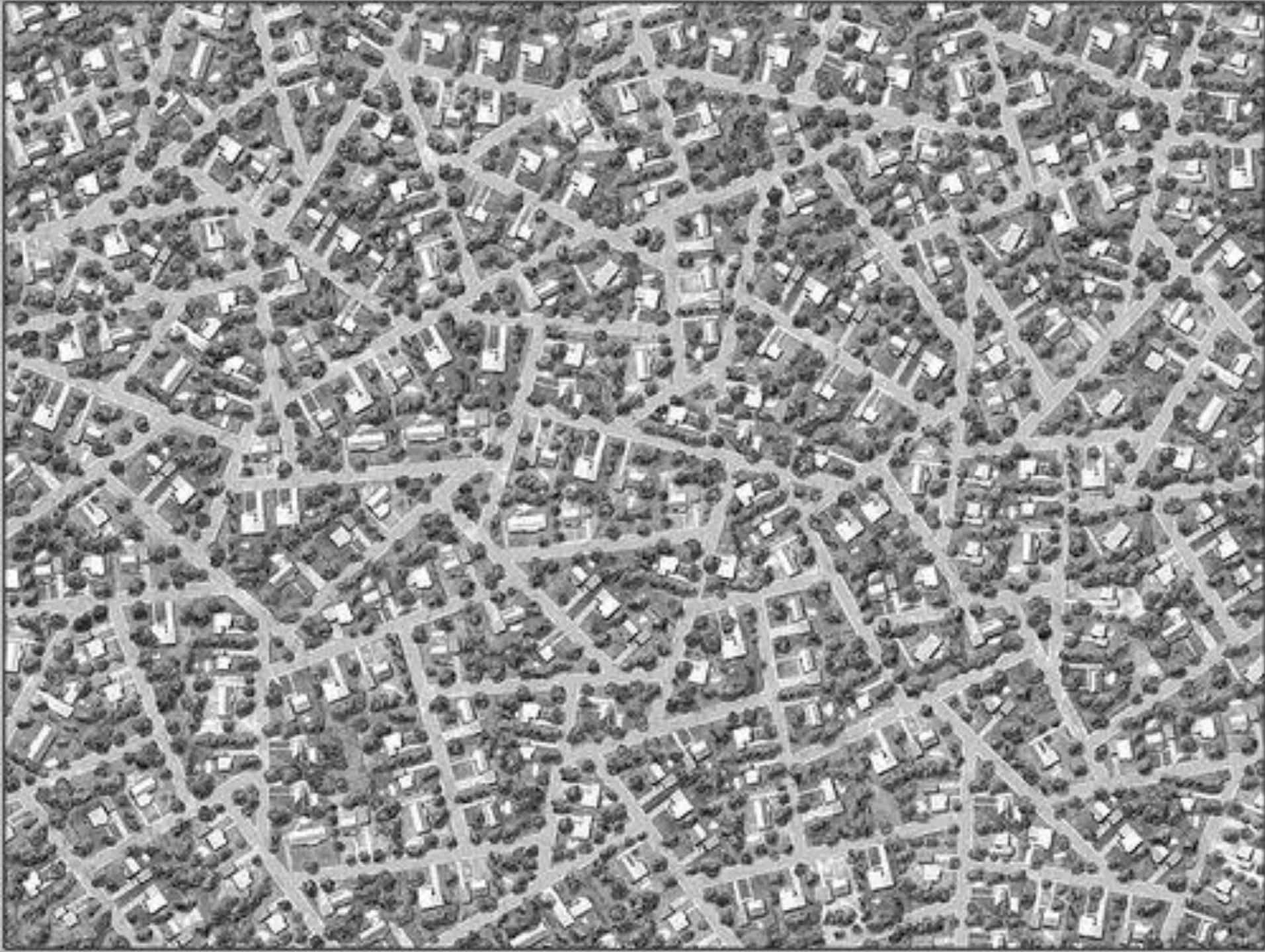


Spatial distribution of nitrogen loading as a stressor in the Laurentian Great Lakes, (inset: Western Lake Erie).

GREAT LAKES ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING PROJECT



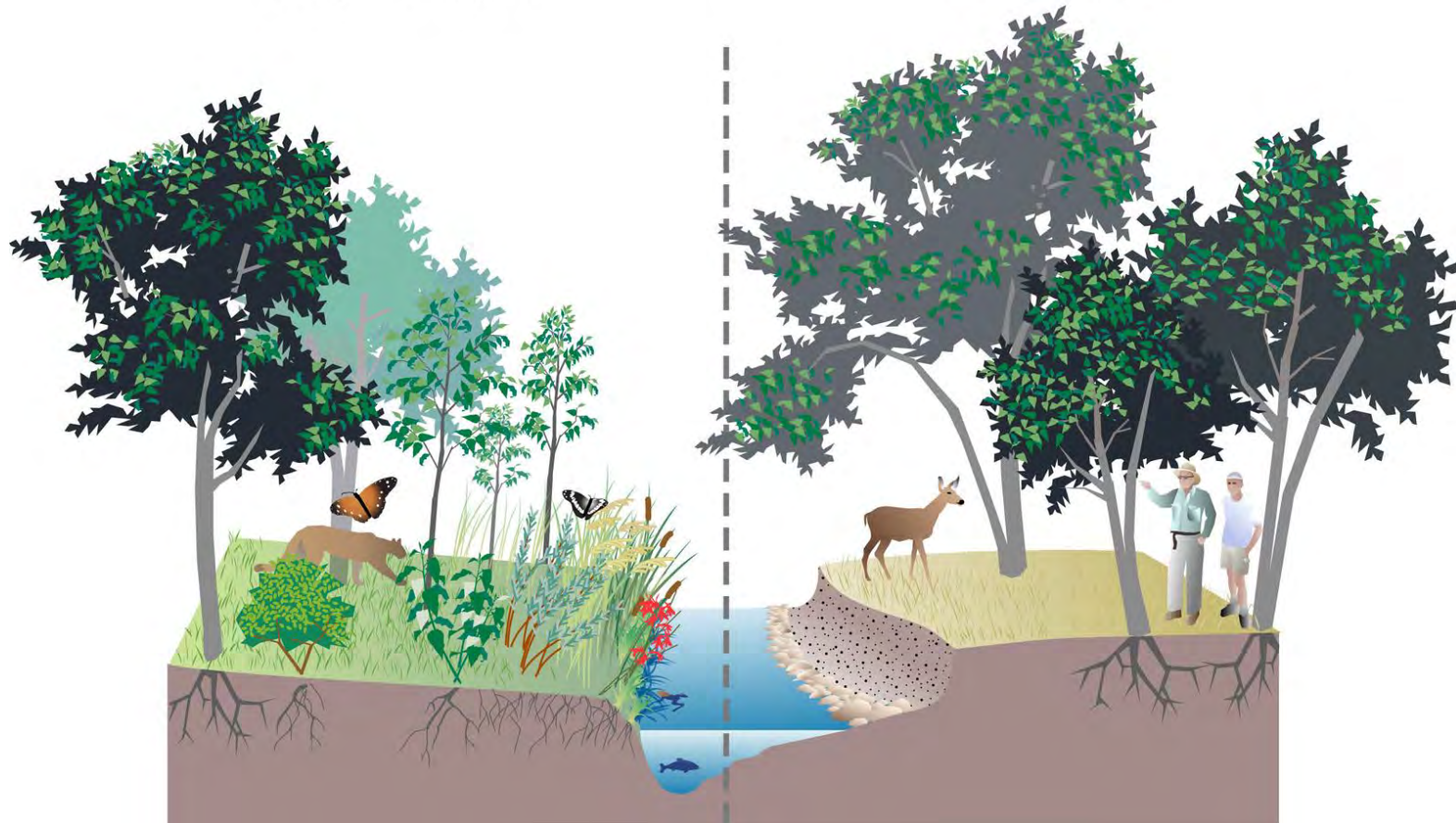
Lisa DeJong, The Plain Dealer



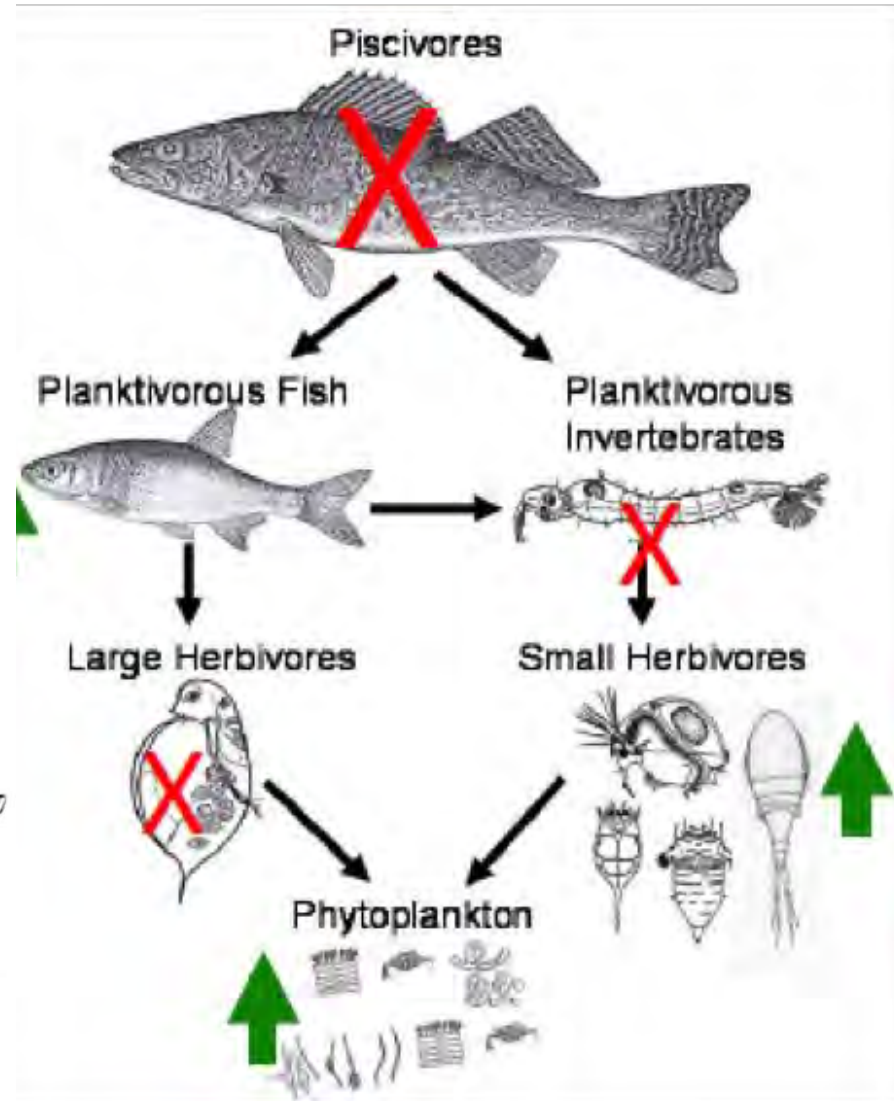
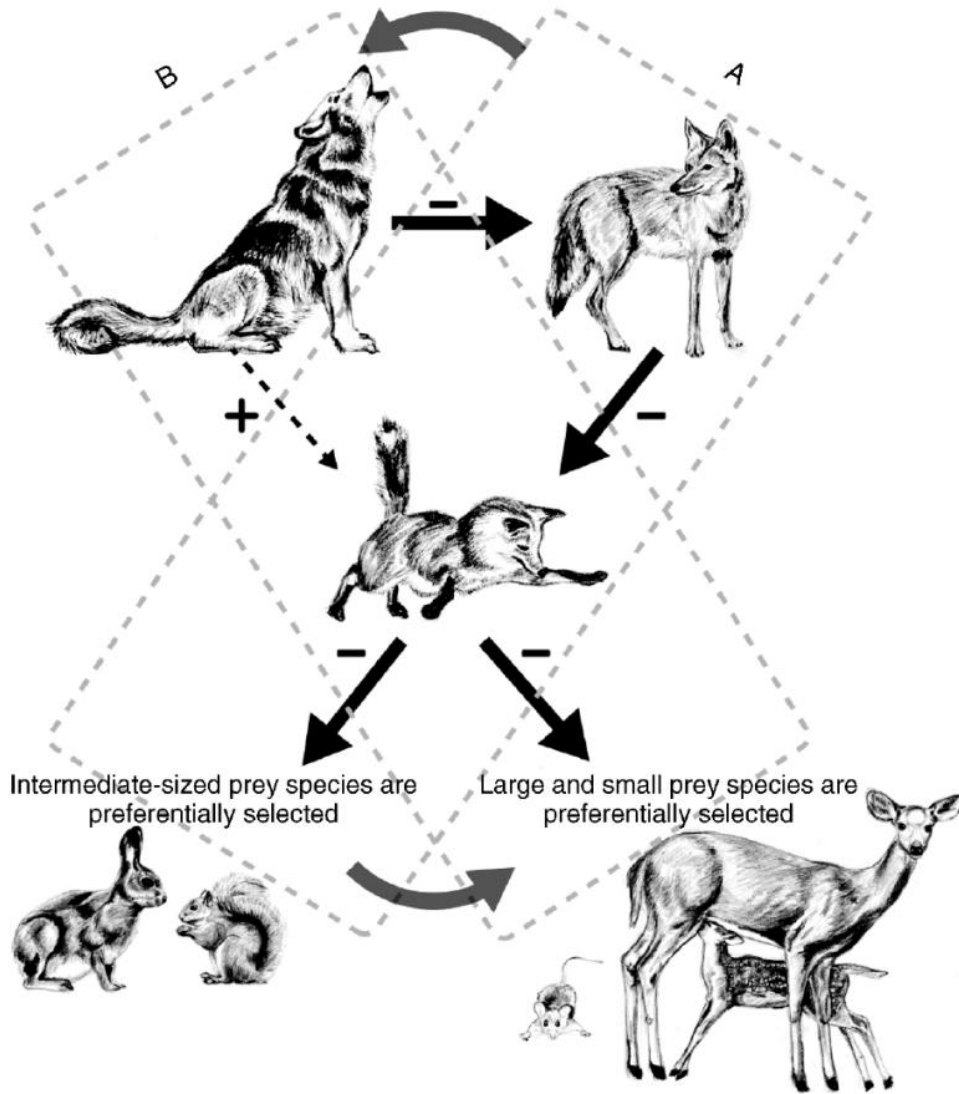
The “Ecology of Fear”

Cougars Common

Cougars Rare



Bill Ripple, Bob Beschta -OSU



Ecology, 93(4), 2012, pp. 921–929 Ó 2012

by the Ecological Society of America

Wolves–coyotes–foxes: a cascade among carnivores

TAAL LEVI AND CHRISTOPHER C. WILMERS

Overstepping Ourselves

As our Ecological Footprint continues to exceed Earth's biocapacity, we overdraw from our future.



1961

74%
of biocapacity



1985

114%
of biocapacity



2012

156%
of biocapacity

Source: Global Footprint Network, Earth Overshoot Day, 2012

Forms of Capital

Natural

Financial

Financial capital represents a mean of **5%**
and a high of 10% of the total of all forms of
capital

Physical

Intellectual

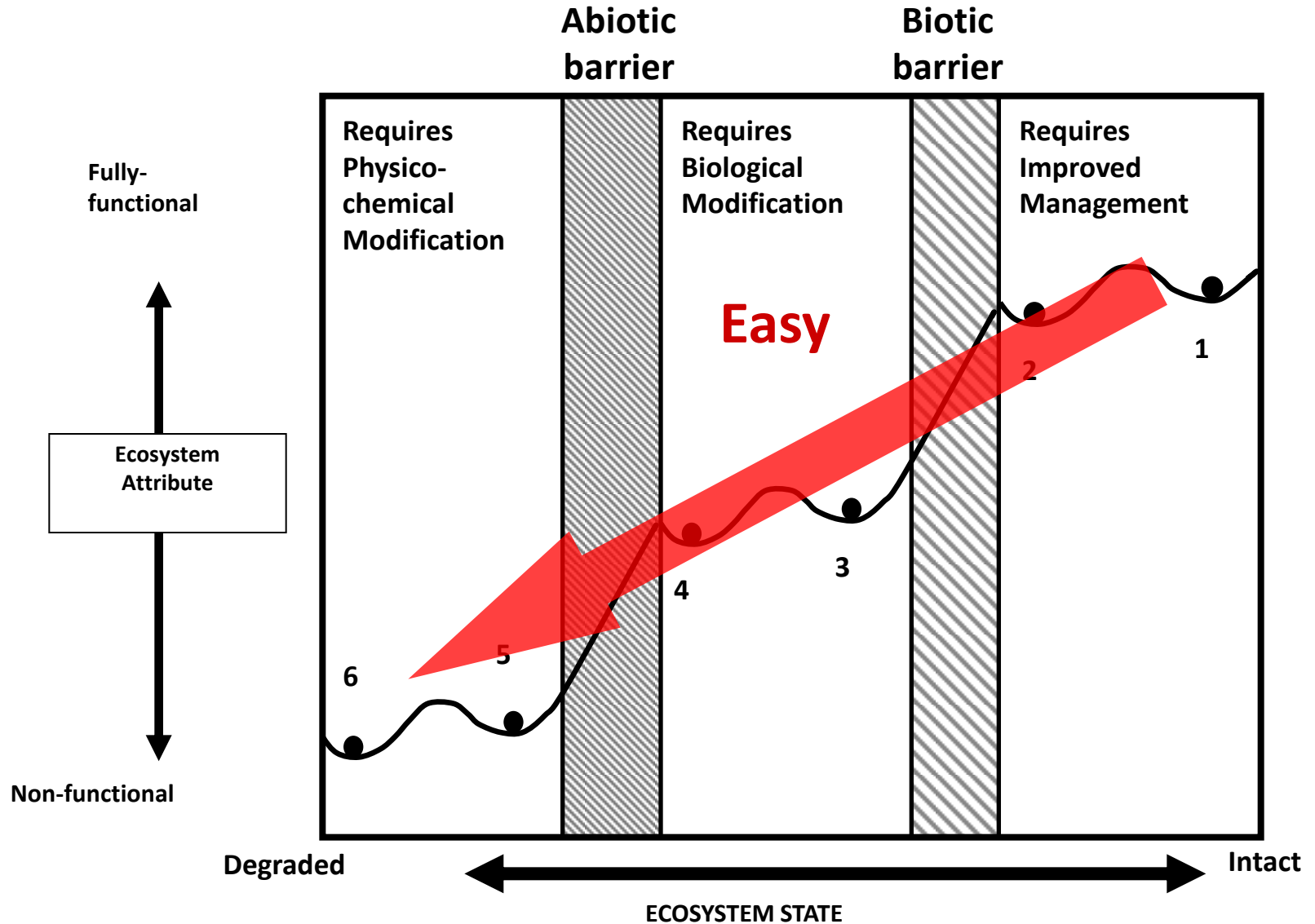
Spiritual

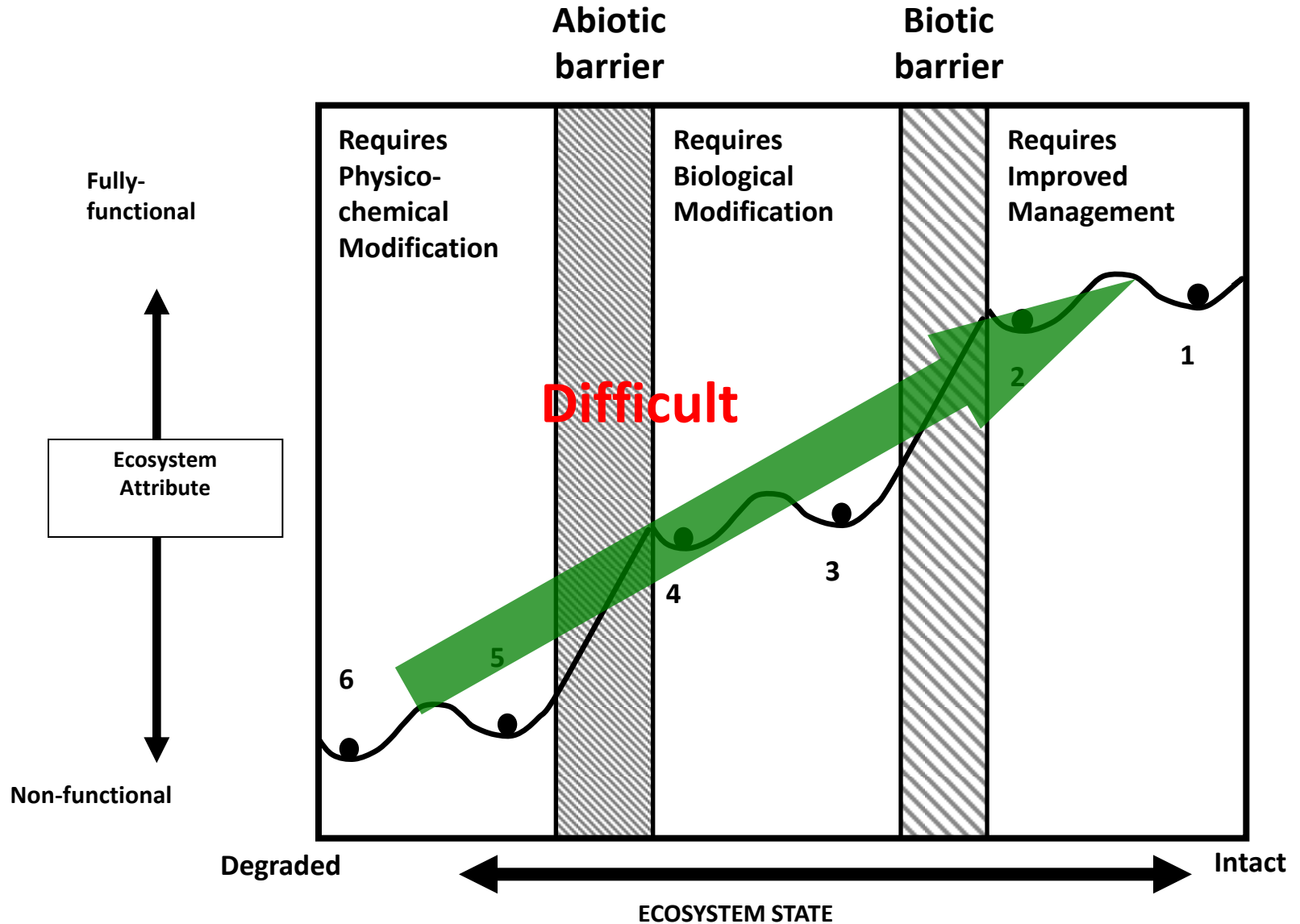
...yet we make **>90%**
of decisions based on short
term financial capital – first
costs

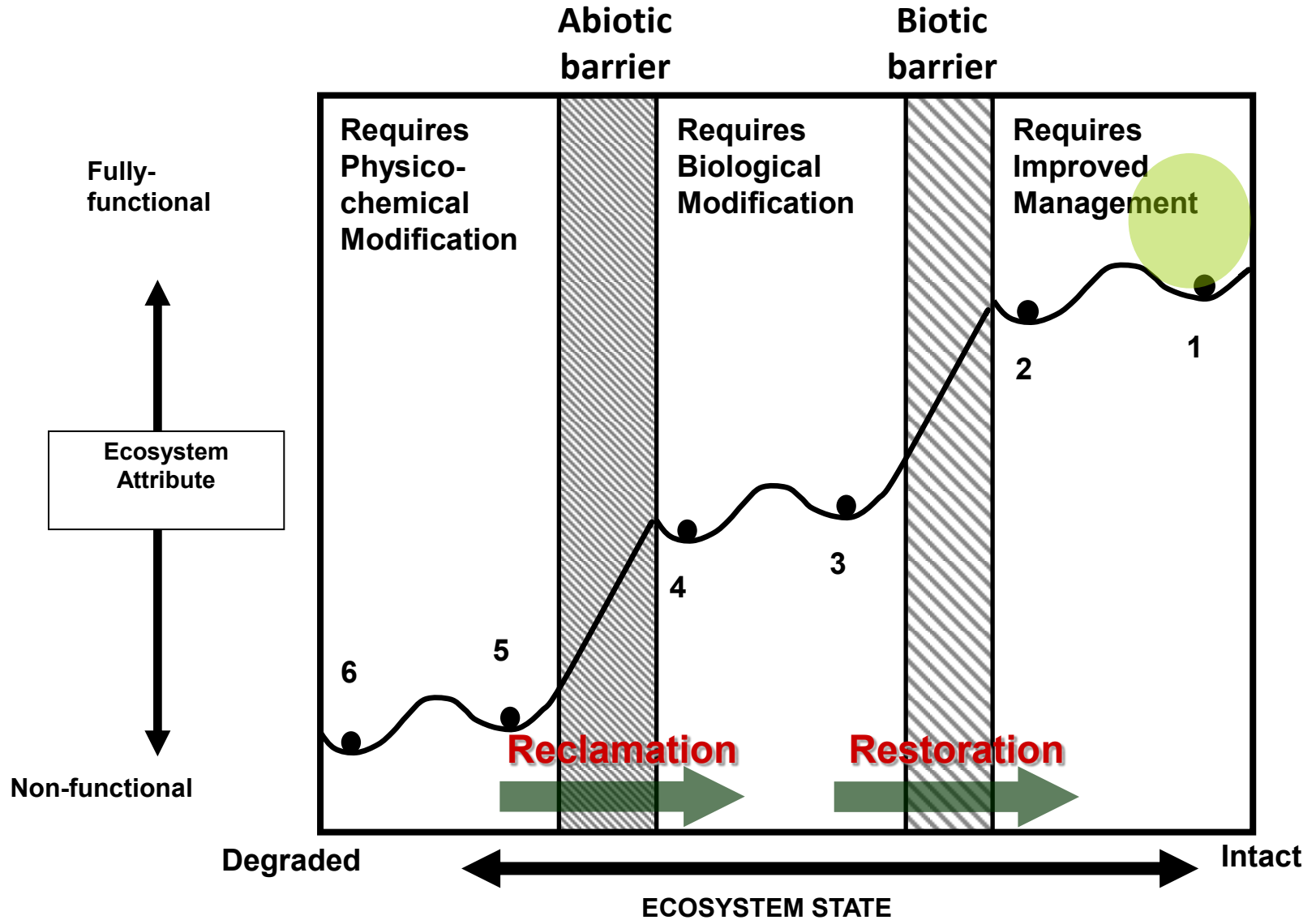
Human

2 restoration conundrums

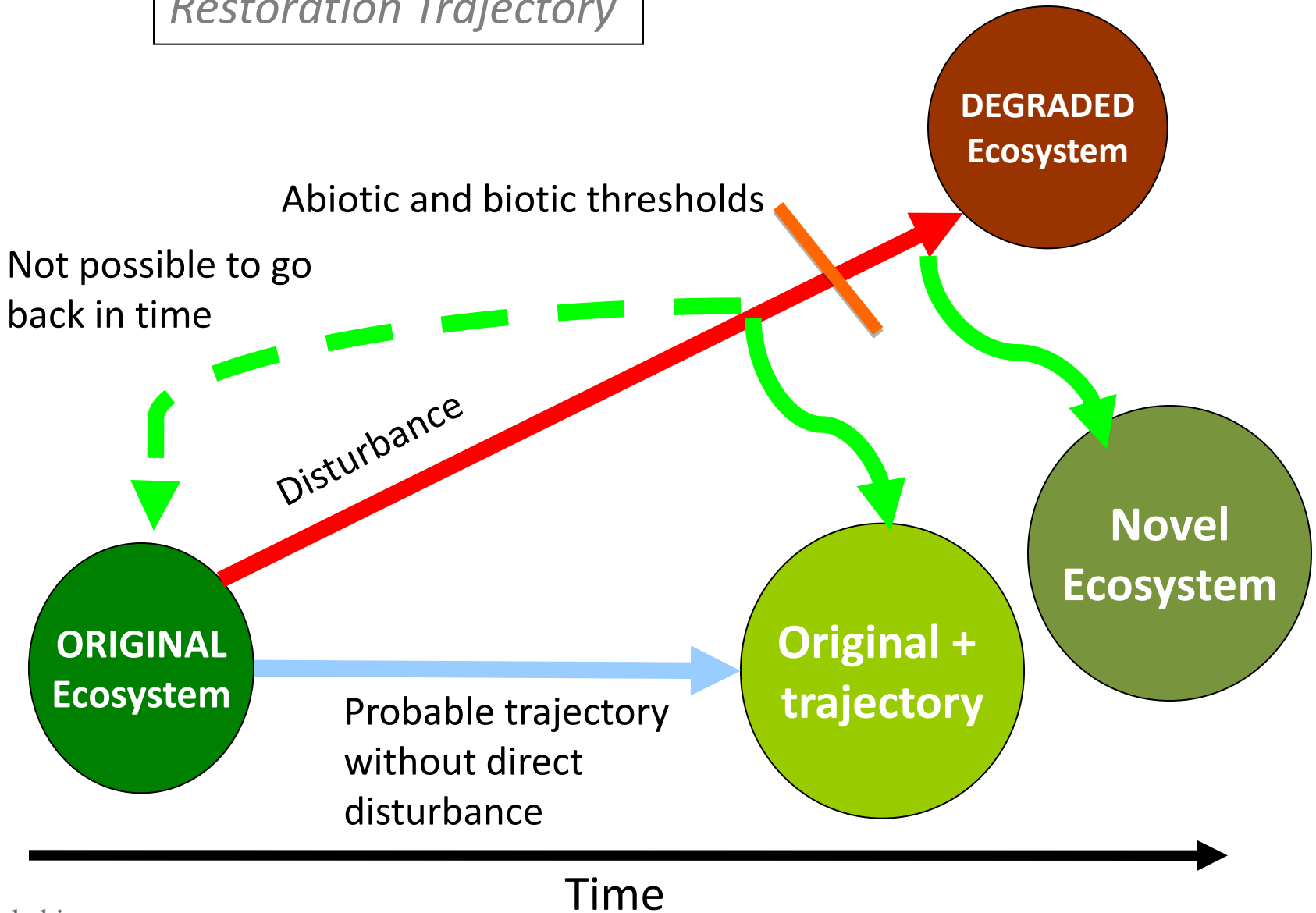
Restore to what?
How?





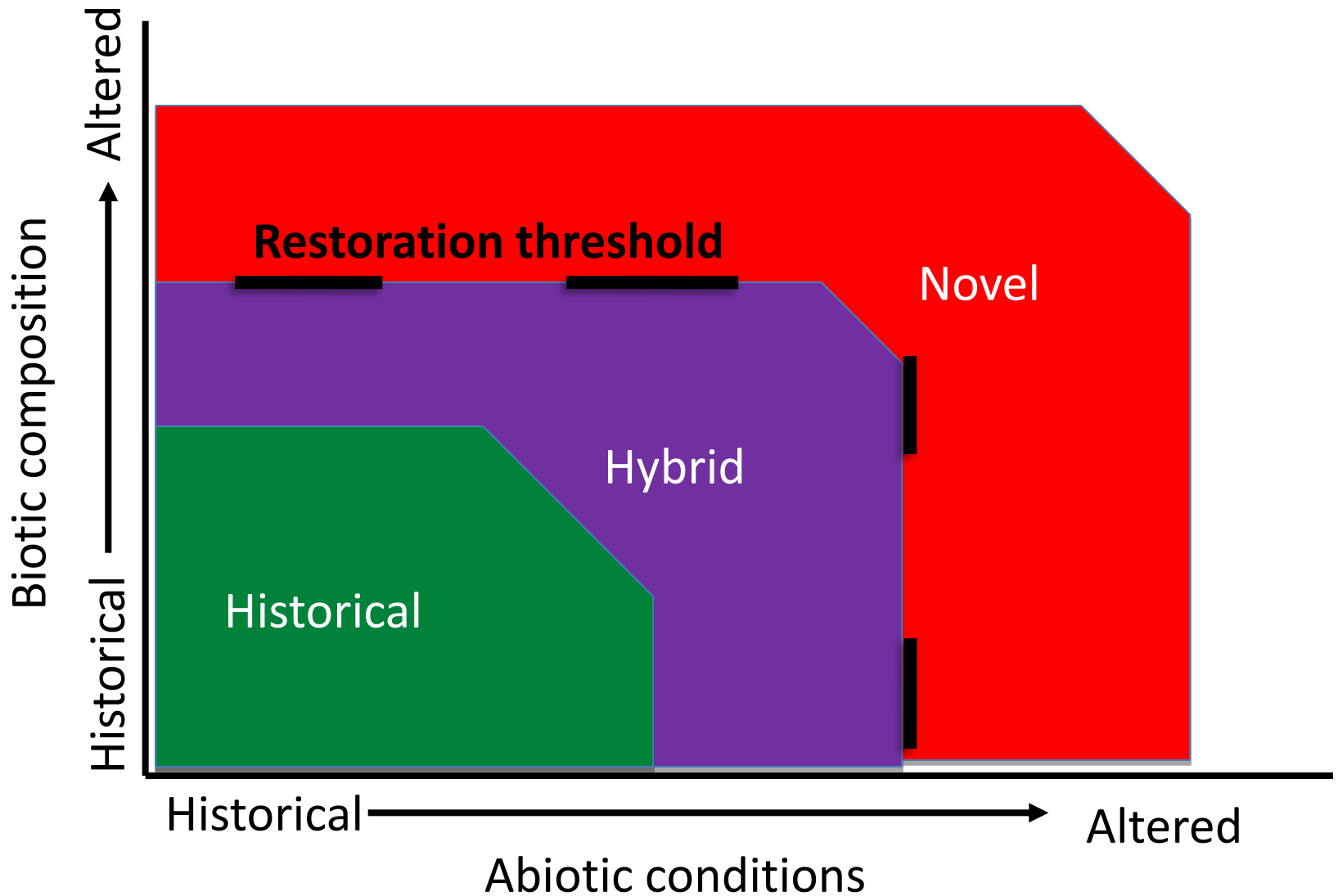


Restoration Trajectory



novel ecosystem

Hobbs et al (2009): “a novel ecosystem ... is one in which the species composition **AND / OR** function have been completely transformed from the historic system”



Novel ecosystems: implications for conservation and restoration

Richard J. Hobbs¹, Eric Higgs² and James A. Harris³

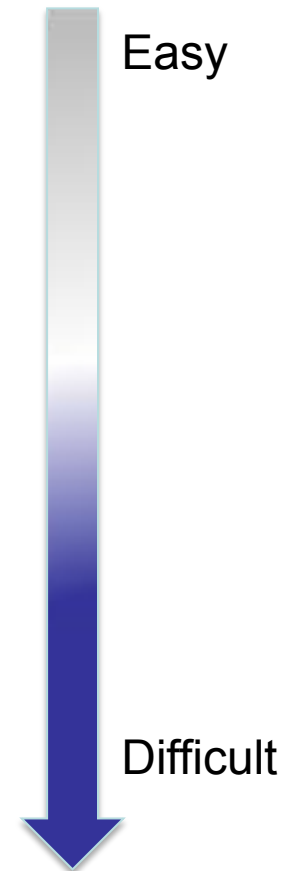
With novel ecosystems, we can...

A. Leave them alone and let them sort themselves out;

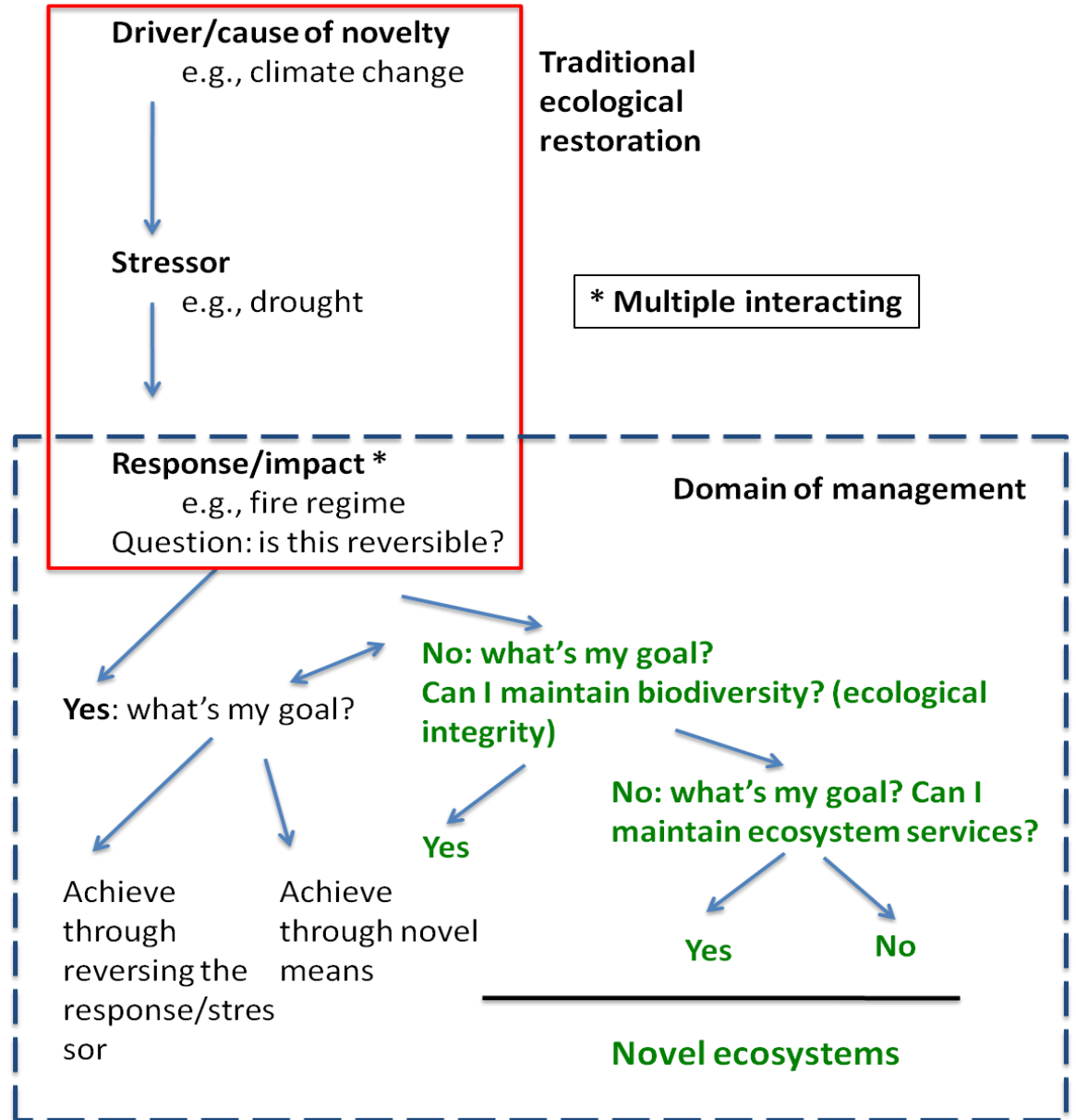
B. Restore ecosystem functions to achieve socially desirable ecosystem values;

C. Restore ecosystem functions that favor the continued survival, and evolutionary potential, of native endemic species

Urban Context



Management decision tree



(Hobbs, et.al. 2011)

Does restoration work?

Key findings et al. Science

- A meta-analysis of 89 restorations for biodiversity and ecosystem service provision
- Restorations ranged from <5 to 300 years(!?)
- Degraded vs restored vs pristine comparisons made
- Biodiversity increased by 44% in restored vs degraded
- Ecosystem service provision increased by 25%
- Both lower than in pristine systems
- TIME???

How?

5. Adaptive

4. Whole Systems – Nested Scales

3. Sound Science

2. Ecological Democracy
(Randal Hester, Landscape Architect)

1. The Power/Desire to Transcend Paradigms
(Donella Meadows, Systems Analysis)

Living Infrastructure

A photograph of two birds perched on a large, weathered log in a wetland. The bird in the foreground is a Nighthawk, with a dark cap and a light-colored body. The bird in the background is a white egret. The background is filled with tall, green reeds and grasses. The water is visible in the lower right corner, reflecting the birds and the log.

“Increasingly, communities are relying on **“natural infrastructure”** as a least-cost approach to protecting surface water quality, which can generate multiple benefits such as habitat preservation, carbon sequestration, and aesthetics.

- ASCE Report Card

Las Vegas Springs P
Stormwater Wetlands
Las Vegas, NV

living infrastructure

Strategically planned and managed networks of natural lands, working landscapes and other green spaces – at many scales – that conserve ecosystem functions, restore ecosystem processes and regenerate healthy, robust and resilient communities.

- Biologically complex
- Self Organizing
- Self Maintaining
- Life Giving

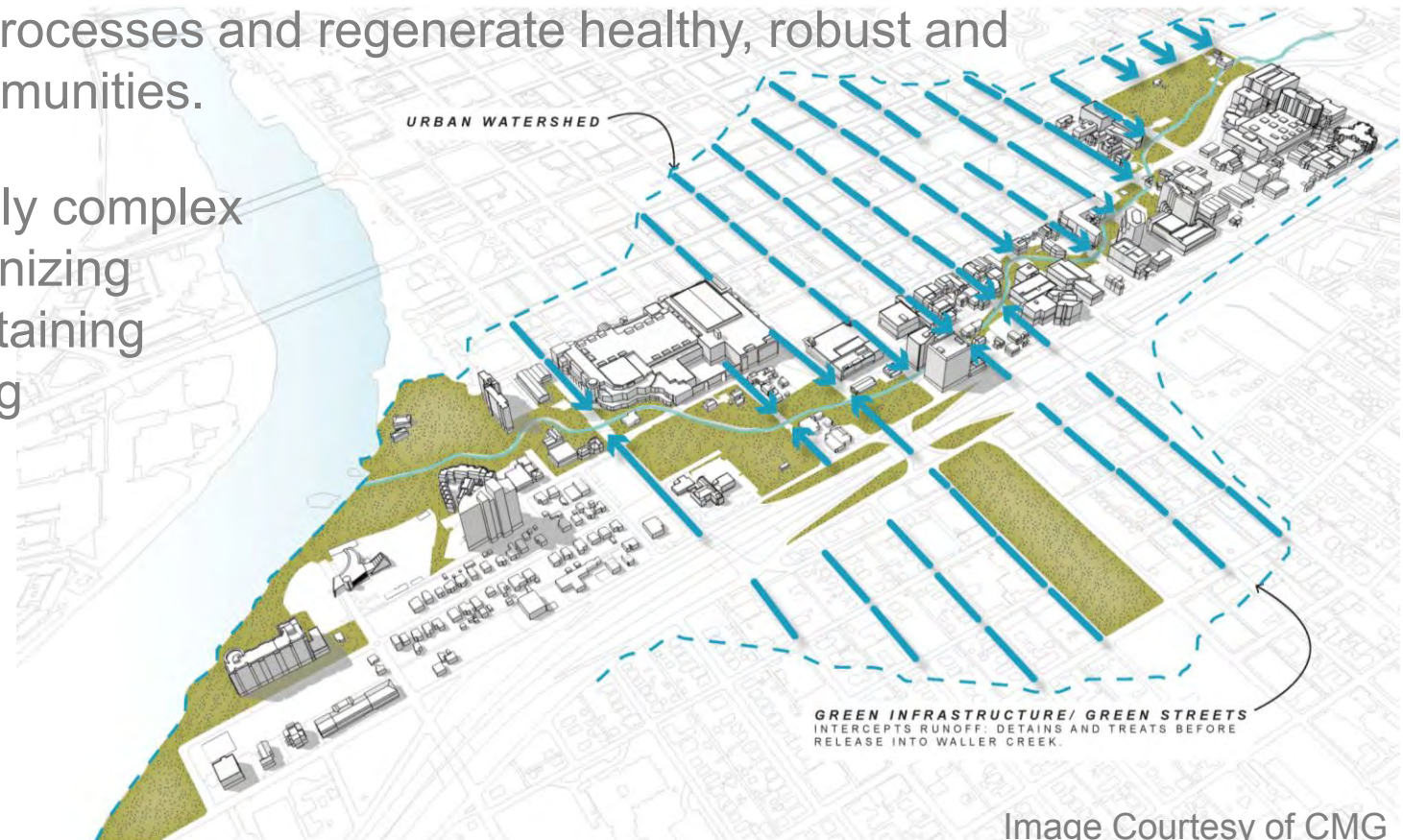


Image Courtesy of CMG