



A population approach to evaluate grassland restoration - a systematic review

Harzé Mélanie^a, Monty Arnaud^a, Boisson Sylvain^a, Pitz Carline^a, Hermann Julia-Maria^b, Kollmann Johannes^b, Mahy Grégory^a

^a Biodiversity and Landscape Unit, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Belgium ^b Chair of Restoration Ecology, Technische Universität München, Germany

melanie.harze@ulg.ac.be

Restoration Success: How Is It Being Measured?

Maria C. Ruiz-Jaen^{1,2} and T. Mitchell Aide²

To evaluate restoration success...

Individual



Community



Population



Ecosystem



To evaluate restoration success...



Restoration Biology: A Population Biology Perspective

Arlee M. Montalvo^{1,10,11}

Susan L. Williams ²

Kevin J. Rice³

Stephen L. Buchmann⁴

Coleen Cory⁵

Steven N. Handel⁶

Gary P. Nabhan⁷

Richard Primack⁸

Robert H. Robichaux⁹

"The discipline of population biology provides one perspective on what might be considered a successful restoration."

"Restored populations must possess attributes necessary for reproduction, growth, migration, and adaptive evolutionary change."

AIMS

To assess the current use of population biology to evaluate restoration success.

Focus on grassland

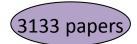
Focus on plant species

To determine which population attributes were most regarded and which one were ignored.

In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"

In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"

In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"



In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"

3133 papers



In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"

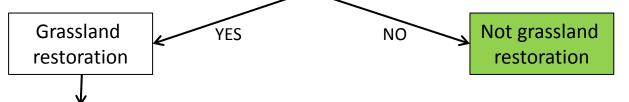
3133 papers



In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"

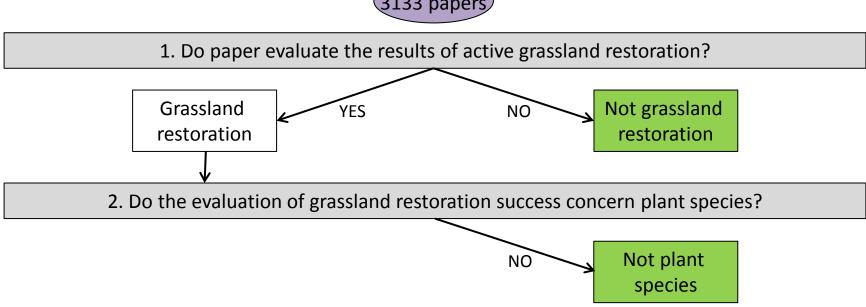
3133 papers

1. Do paper evaluate the results of active grassland restoration?

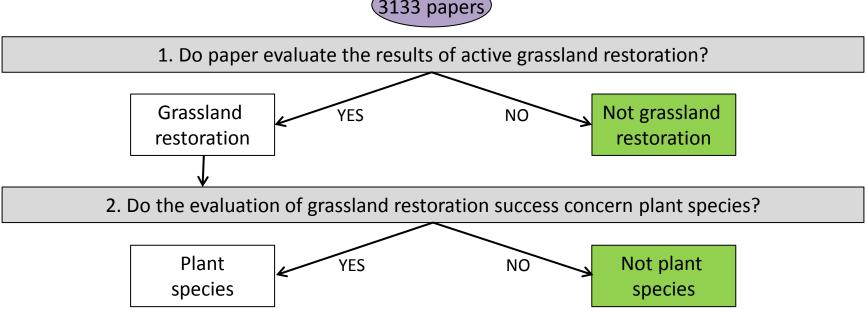


2. Do the evaluation of grassland restoration success concern plant species?

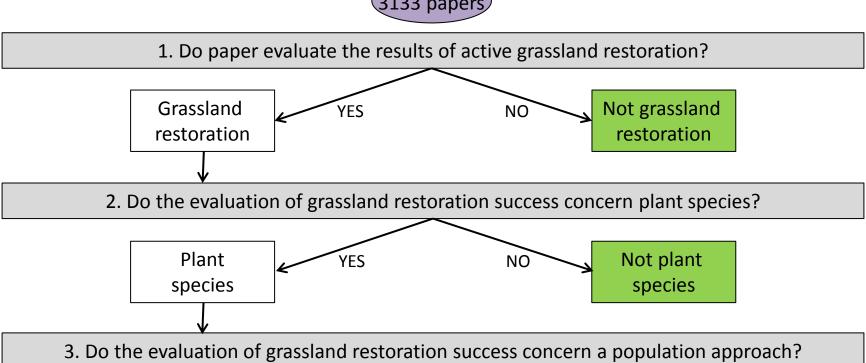
In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"



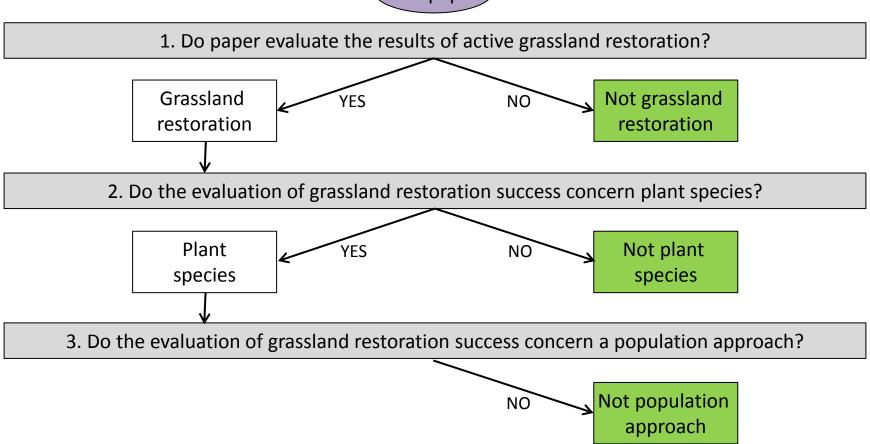
In the electronic database "Scopus" Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"



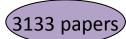
In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"

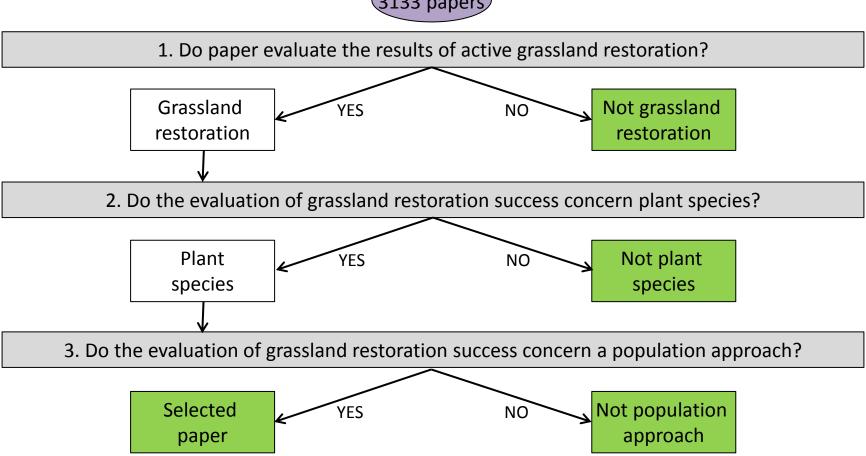


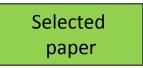
In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"



In the electronic database "Scopus"
Search terms: "grassland* AND (restoration OR reclamation OR rehabilitation)"







On selected papers :

- Species addition method (hay transfer, seeding, transplant or no species addition)
- Species of concern (number and kind of species)
- Time since restoration
- Number of year of monitoring
- Population attributes used to evaluate restoration success

Current use of population biology to evaluate grassland restoration success

Current use of population biology to evaluate grassland restoration success

100% 3133 papers

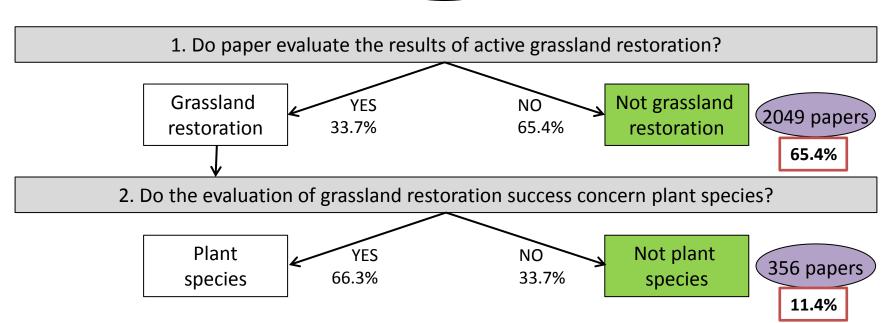
Current use of population biology to evaluate grassland restoration success





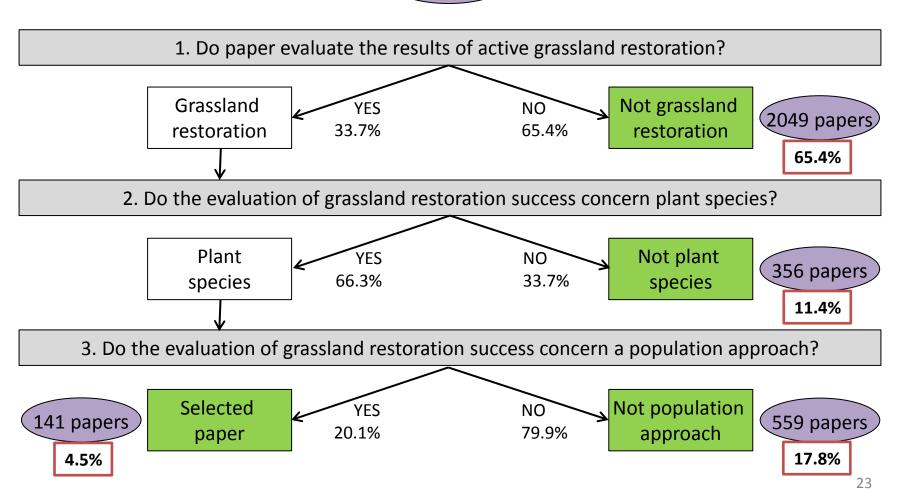
Current use of population biology to evaluate grassland restoration success

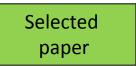




Current use of population biology to evaluate grassland restoration success

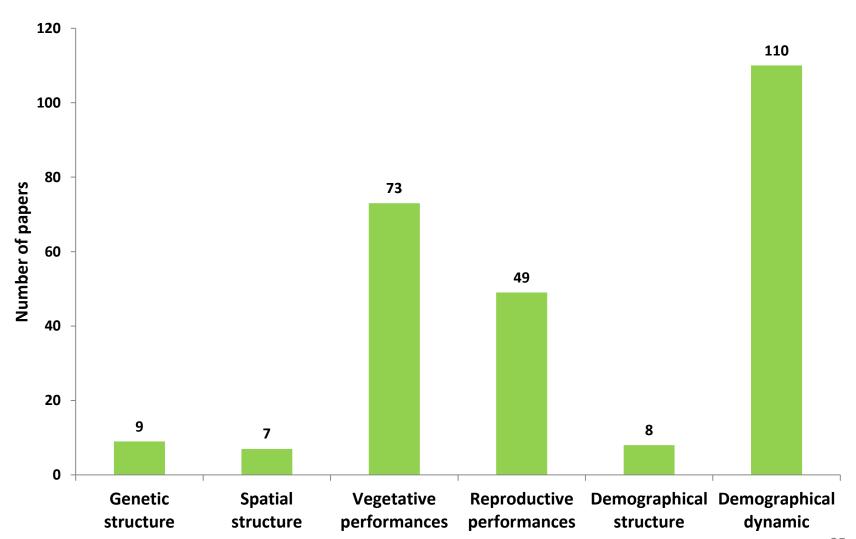
100% 3133 papers





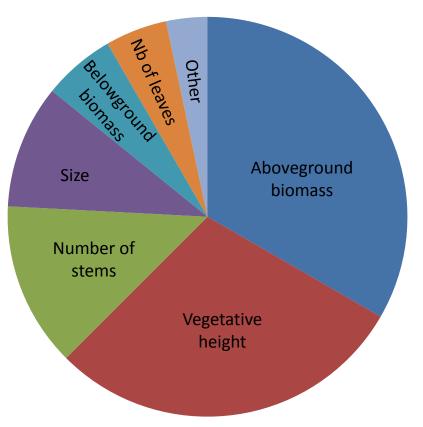
Which populations attributes were most used and which one were ignored?

Which populations attributes were most used and which one were ignored?

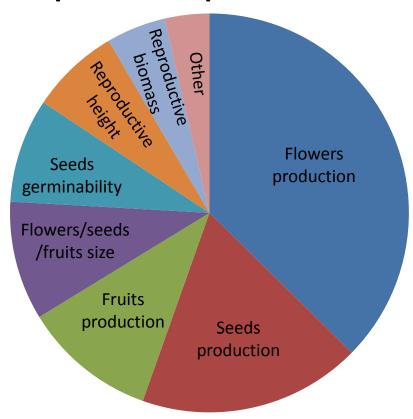


Which populations attributes were most used and which one were ignored?

Vegetative performances



Reproductive performances



Which populations attributes were most used and which one were ignored?

Monitoring :

When?

— in the first 2 years = 76.5 % of selected papers

- 3-10 years = 16 %

- 11-30 years = 6 %

- ? = 1.5 %

How long?

- 1-2 years = 68 % of selected papers

- > 10 years = 4 %

Which populations attributes were most used and which one have been ignored?

• Species:

How many species?

```
— 1-2 species = 59 % of selected papers
```

Which species?

```
– Local species = 86.5 % of selected papers
```

- Common = 23 %
- Dominant = 23 %
- Typical = 18 %
- Rare = 11 %
- Invasive/weeds = 29 %

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

 20% of papers evaluating grassland restoration success with plant taxa as indicators did use population attributes

Among those, only <u>11%</u> concerned <u>rare</u>
 <u>species</u>

Restoration Biology: A Population Biology Perspective

Arlee M. Montalvo^{1,10,11}
Susan L. Williams ²
Kevin J. Rice³
Stephen L. Buchmann⁴
Coleen Cory⁵
Steven N. Handel⁶
Gary P. Nabhan⁷
Richard Primack⁸
Robert H. Robichaux⁹

"The discipline of population biology provides one perspective on what might be considered a successful restoration."

"Restored populations must possess attributes necessary for reproduction, growth, migration, and adaptive evolutionary change."

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Reproductive performances were assessed by
 1/3 of selected papers, seeds production = 10%

- Population growth was assessed by 2/3 of selected papers
 - Mainly changes in the number of individuals trough time (78%)
 - Nearly no detailed population dynamic with λ (3%)
- Monitoring during ≤2 years (70%)

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

→ Population persistence in the long term in restored area ???





Thank you!

Harzé Mélanie^a, Monty Arnaud^a, Boisson Sylvain^a, Pitz Carline^a, Hermann Julia-Maria^b, Kollmann Johannes^b, Mahy Grégory^a

^a Biodiversity and Landscape Unit, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Belgium ^b Chair of Restoration Ecology, Technische Universität München, Germany

melanie.harze@ulg.ac.be





A population approach to evaluate grasslands restoration - a systematic review

Harzé Mélanie^a, Monty Arnaud^a, Boisson Sylvain^a, Pitz Carline^a, Hermann Julia-Maria^b, Kollmann Johannes^b, Mahy Grégory^a

^a Biodiversity and Landscape Unit, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Belgium ^b Chair of Restoration Ecology, Technische Universität München, Germany

melanie.harze@ulg.ac.be