

Cunningham et al. Environmental Science: A Global Concern 11e  
Further readings for Chapter 13 (restoration)

Adler, Robert W. 2007. *A Restoring Colorado River Ecosystems: A Troubled Sense of Immensity*. Island Press. Discusses the questions and challenges of large-scale restoration of the Colorado River

Amber, Dave. 2001. "Converging on Marine Reserves" *The Scientist* 15 (8) April 16, 2001. Research and policy point to protected ocean parks to protect threatened marine resources.

Anderson, A. and C. N. Jenkins. 2005. *Applying Nature's Design: Corridors as a Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation* Columbia University Press. Describes how corridors can link fragmented habitat.

Anderson, M.K. (2005). *Tending the Wild: Native American knowledge and the management of California's natural resources*. University of California Press. Indigenous knowledge can be invaluable in restoration.

Arkema, K.K., et al. 2007. "Marine ecosystem-based management: from characterization to implementation" *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 4 (10): 525-532. Reviews ecosystem management plans for eight marine areas.

Aronson, J. et al. 2007. *Restoring Natural Capital: Science, Business, and Practice*. Island Press. Brings together practitioners from many fields to consider the costs and benefits of repairing ecosystem goods and services in natural and socioecological systems.

Ayres, Ed. 2003. "Mapping the Nature of Diversity." *World-Watch* 16 (2): 30-35. A landmark project reveals a correspondence between indigenous land use and the survival of natural areas.

Baer, S.G., et al. 2005. "Soil heterogeneity effects on tallgrass prairie community heterogeneity: an application of ecological theory to restoration ecology." *Restoration Ecology* 13 (2), 413-424. Environmental factors play important roles in restoration.

Bainbridge, D. A. 2007. *A Guide for Desert and Dryland Restoration: New Hope for Arid Lands*. Island Press. An ecological approach to desert reclamation.

Bakker, V.J. and D.H. Van Vuren. 2004. "Gap-crossing decisions by the red squirrel, a forest-dependent mammal." *Conservation Biology* 18 (3): 689-697. In fragmented landscapes, species must traverse potentially dangerous territory to move between habitat patches.

Baldwin, A. D., et al. 1994. *Beyond Preservation: Restoring and inventing landscapes*. University of Minnesota Press. A valuable collection of articles by pioneers in the field.

Bardsley, Douglas. "Risk alleviation via in situ agrobiodiversity conservation: drawing from experiences in Switzerland, Turkey and Nepal." *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* v. 99 (3): 149-57

Barringer, Mark Daniel. 2002. *Selling Yellowstone: Capitalism and the Construction of Nature*. Univ of Kansas Press. Examines the role of business in creation and development of our national parks.

Bass, Rick. 2004. "The Fight for Canada's Muskwa-Kechika." *OnEarth* 26 (1): 20-27. A plan to save 15.5 million acre of spectacular wilderness in British Columbia's northern Rockies is starting to unravel.

Beatley, Timothy, et al. 2002. *An Introduction to Coastal Zone Management 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.* Island Press. An updated overview of coastal planning and management.

Bell, D. T. and R. J. Hobbs. 2007. "Jarrah Forest Ecosystem Restoration: A Foreword." *Restoration Ecology* 15 (4): S1-S2. An introduction to a special issue on restoring Australian land damaged by bauxite mining.

Bell, Susan S., et al. 2007. "Evaluation of Seagrass Planting and Monitoring Techniques: Implications for Assessing Restoration Success and Habitat Equivalency." *Restoration Ecology*. doi:10.1111/j.1526-100X.2007.00308.x Discusses evaluation methods for determining success in seagrass restoration.

Bedward, Michael, Robert L. Pressey, and David A. Keith. 2000. A new approach for selecting fully representative reserve networks: Addressing efficiency, reserve design and land suitability with an iterative analysis. *Biological Conservation* 62: 115-125.

Berger, John J. 1985. *Restoring the Earth: How Americans are working to renew our damaged environment*. Knopf. Case studies in restoration.

Berger, Joel. 2004. "The Last Mile: How to Sustain Long-Distance Migration in Mammals." *Conservation Biology* 18 (2): 320-332. Comparison of terrestrial mammals from five continents indicate that remnant long-distant migrants have poor long-term prospects.

Berkes, Fikret. 2004. "Rethinking Community Based Conservation." *Conservation Biology* 18 (3): 621-631. Suggests conceptual shifts—toward a systems view, toward the inclusion of humans in the ecosystem, and toward participatory approaches to ecosystem management that are essential in community-based conservation.

Brooks, T. M. 2004. "Protected Areas and Species." *Conservation Biology* 18 (3): 616 – 618. Biogeography is essential in conservation planning.

- Brosius, J. P. 2004. "Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas at the World Parks Congress." *Conservation Biology* 18 (3): 609- 612. Indigenous people protest conservation plans developed without their participation.
- Bruner, A.G., et al. 2001. "Effectiveness of parks in protecting tropical biodiversity." *Science* 291: 125-128. Community-based conservation sometimes works better than simply putting up a fence and saying, "this is a park."
- Burke, Laretta, et al. 2002. *Reefs at Risk in Southeast Asia*. World Resources Institute. Coral reefs rival tropical rainforests in species richness, but 58 percent of all reefs are threatened by human activities.
- Cairns, John Jr. 1995. *Rehabilitating Damaged Ecosystems 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.* Island Press. A handbook for practitioners in restoration ecology.
- Campbell, G.S., et al., 2002. "Can landscape-scale characteristics be used to predict plant invasions along rivers?" *Journal of Biogeography* 29 (4): 535-544.
- Chapin, Mac. 2004. "A challenge to conservationists." *World Watch* 17 (6): 17-31. A critique of the three largest international conservation organizations and their treatment of indigenous people. See vol 18 (1) January/February 2005 for responses by the NGOs and others.
- Clark, F.S., R.B. Slusher. 2000. "Using spatial analysis to drive reserve design: A case study of a national wildlife refuge in Indiana and Illinois (USA)." *Landscape Ecology* 15: 75-84. Discusses reserve design principles for oak savanna restoration,
- Clevenger, A. P. and N. Waltho. 2004. "Performance indices to identify attributes of highway crossing structures facilitating movement of large mammals" *Biological Conservation* 121 (3): 453-464. Bridges, culverts and other wildlife corridors can be effective in connecting isolated habitats, but human dimensions must be considered as well.
- Clewell, A. F. and J. Aronson. 2007. *Ecological Restoration: Principles, values, and structure of an emerging profession*. Island Press. A description of restoration as a unique field of study.
- Constanza, R., et al. 2007. "A new vision for New Orleans and the Mississippi delta: applying ecological economics and ecological engineering." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 4 (9): 465-472. Eminent ecological economists discuss restoration options for the Gulf Coast.
- Cramer, V. A. and R. J. Hobbs. 2007. *Old Fields: Dynamics and restoration of abandoned farmland*. Island Press. Case studies in farmland restoration from a variety of areas.

Cronon, William. 2003. "The Riddle of the Apostle Islands." *Orion* 22 (3): 36-42. How do you manage a wilderness full of human history?

Cronon, William (ed). 1996. *Uncommon Ground: Rethinking the Human Place in Nature*. W.W.Norton. A collection of essays by noted environmental historians and philosophers about our attitudes toward nature.

Cunningham, M. A. 2000. Grassland birds do better on private lands than public lands. *CURA Reporter* 30(2):1-9. Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands on private farms often have better quality prairie than do public preserves.

Daby, D. 2003. "Effects of seagrass bed removal for tourism purposes in a Mauritian bay" *Environmental Pollution* 125(3) (2003) 313-324. Removing sea grass so tourists can swim comfortably damages aquatic ecosystems.

Daehler, C.C., et al. 2004. "A Risk-Assessment System for Screening Out Invasive Pest Plants from Hawaii and Other Pacific Islands." *Conservation Biology* 18 (2): 360-369. A screening system can determine which exotic species are most problematic.

Daily, G.C., 1997 "Ecosystem Services: Benefits Supplied to Human Societies by Natural Ecosystems." *Issues in Ecology* 1 (2), 1-18. Calculating the value of nature's services justifies the cost of restoration.

Dobson, A.P., et al. 1997. "Hopes for the Future: Restoration Ecology and Conservation Biology," *Science* 277 (5325): 515-522. Current issues in restoration and conservation.

Dolan, Josh. 2005. "Re-wilding North America." *Nature* Published online: 17 August 2005; | doi:10.1038/436913a. A plan to restore animals that disappeared 13,000 years ago from Pleistocene North America offers an alternative conservation strategy for the twenty-first century

Dombeck, Michael P., Christopher A. Wood, and Jack E. Williams. 2003. *From Conquest to Conservation: Our Public Lands Legacy*. Island Press. Examines the history of public lands in the United States and the challenges in managing them.

du Toit, Johan T. et al. 2003. *The Kruger Experience: Ecology and Management of Savanna Heterogeneity*. Island Press. Records a century of research and management of Kruger National Park in South Africa.

Egan, Dave and Evelyn Howell (eds). 2000. *The Historical Ecology Handbook: A Restorationist's Guide to Reference Ecosystems*. Island Press. To determine what needs to be restored and how to do it, we need to understand what ecosystems were like before they were disturbed.

Ebersole, Rene S. 2001. "The New Zoo." *Audubon* 103 (6): 64-70. Zoos are saving wildlife in wild places.

Ehrenfeld, Joan G. 2000. "Defining the limits of restoration: the need for realistic goals." *Restoration Ecology* 8: 2-9. By looking at three different levels of natural systems the author attempts to lay out a foundation for goals for restoration projects.

Ehrlich, Paul and Walker, Brian H. 1998. "Rivets and Redundancy." *Bioscience* 48(5): p. 387 May 1998

Engel, J. Ronald. 1992. "Biosphere Reserves as Sacred Space." in *Finding Home* Peter Sauer (ed). Beacon Press. P 81-93. Explores the relation between people and their environment.

Epstein, N., et al. 2004. "Alleviating impacts of anthropogenic activities by traditional conservation measures: can a small reef reserve be sustainably managed?" *Biological Conservation*. 121 (2): 243-255. In small marine preserves, mere enclosure may not be enough to preserve communities; active restoration approaches, such as the "gardening concept" may be needed.

Faber, Scott. 1996. *On Borrowed Land: Public Policies for Floodplains*. Island Press. Ecological, economic, and legal issues of land use in floodplains, with case studies and suggestions for making floodplains safe for development through locally based planning and flood hazard management.

Falk, D. A., et al. 2006. *Foundations of Restoration Ecology: The Science and Practice of Ecological Restoration*. Island Press. The science behind the practice of restoration.

Falk, D. A. et al. 1996. *Restoring Diversity: Strategies for Reintroduction of Endangered Plants*. Island Press. Sometimes it isn't a simple matter to restore rare species.

Fernside, P.M. and J. Ferraz. 1995. "A conservation gap analysis of brazil Amazonian vegetation." *Conservation Biology* 9 (5): 1134-1147. An application of GIS to landscape analysis.

Fischman, Robert L. 2004. *The National Wildlife Refuges: Coordinating A Conservation System Through Law*. Island Press. Examines the laws and policies governing wildlife refuges.

Foster, B. L., et al. 2007. "Restoration of Prairie Community Structure and Ecosystem Function in an Abandoned Hayfield: A Sowing Experiment." *Restoration Ecology* 15 (4) 652-661. Investigates the effects of sowing different seed mixtures in prairie restoration.

Friederici, Peter (ed). 2003. *Ecological Restoration of Southwestern Ponderosa Pine Forests*. Island Press. A collection of views on the need for and practice of restoration in this important biome.

Gardner, F. 1991. "Who Benefits from Ecotourism?" *Earth Island Journal* 6 (2): 30-32. A hard look at the effects of ecotourism in Guatemala. See also article by Michael Passoff in same issue.

Geatz, R. 1999. "The Great Rivers of Yunnan," *Nature Conservancy* 49(3):10-17. In a remote, mountainous region of western Yunnan, four of the great rivers of Southeast Asia run in parallel through a magnificent but relatively unknown parkland.

Gell, Fiona R. and M. Callum. 2003. "Benefits beyond boundaries: The fishery effects of marine reserves." *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*. 18: 448-455. No take zones help replenish adjacent fish stocks.

Getz, W.M., et al. 1999. "Sustaining natural and human capital: villagers and scientists." *Science* 283: 1855-1856. Bridging two worlds is difficult.

Graham, Frank. 2003. "Where Wildlife Rules" *Audubon* 105 (2): 40-49. Lead article in a special issue on the U.S. Wildlife Refuge System.

Gross, Matthias. 2007. "Restoration and the Origins of Ecology." *Restoration Ecology* 15 (3): 375-376. Ernst Haeckel, often credited with the origin of ecology, was also interested in the role of humans in nature.

Guha, Ramachandra. 1990. *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Indian Himalaya*. University of California Press. Traditional forest inhabitants resist scientific forestry and nationalization of local resources.

Halpern, Benjamin S. and Robert R. Warner. 2002. "Marine reserves have rapid and lasting effects." *Ecology Letters* 5: 361-366. No take zones help replenish adjacent fish stocks.

Hardner, Jared and Richard Rice. 2002. "Rethinking Green Consumerism." *Scientific American* 286(5): 88-95. Buying "green" products isn't enough to save biodiversity in the tropics. A plan for marketing conservation services may be the answer.

Harris, J.A., et al. 2006 "Ecological restoration and global climate change." *Restoration Ecology* 14(2) 170-176. Restoration may help reverse climate change and may also be needed to repair its effects.

Hazen, H. D. and P. J Anthamatten. 2004. "Representation of ecoregions by protected areas at the global scale." *Physical Geography* 25 (6): 499-512. Some biomes are well represented among protected areas, while others are not.

Herring, Hal. 2004. *Nature Conservancy* 54 (4): 20-28. Can military bases provide habitat for endangered species?

- Higgs, Eric. 2003. *Nature by Design: People, Natural Process, and Ecological Restoration*. MIT Press. Pragmatic collection of case studies in restoration.
- Higgs, Eric S. 1997. "What is Good Ecological Restoration?" *Conservation Biology* 11 (2): 338-348. Defining good restoration involves ethical as well as technical decisions.
- Hilty, J., et al. 2006. *Corridor Ecology: The Science and Practice of Linking Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation*. Island Press. Using corridors to link habitat.
- Hinrichsen, Don. 1997. *Coastal Waters of the World: Trends, Threats, and Strategies*. Island Press. We need more coastal reserves.
- Hoekstra, J. M., et al. 2005. "Confronting a biome crisis: global disparities of habitat loss and protection." *Ecology Letters* 8: 23-29. Some biomes have fairly good protection levels, but others—particularly temperate grasslands and Mediterranean biomes need more protection.
- Honey, Martha. 2002. *Ecotourism and Certification: Setting Standards in Practice*. Island Press. A proposal for rating lodges, resorts, tour operators, and other sectors of the tourism industry for their environmental and social impacts.
- Hooftman, D., et al. 2004. "Genetic Effects of Habitat Fragmentation on Common Species of Swiss Fen Meadows" *Conservation Biology* 18 (4): 1043-1051. As expected, small habitat fragments have less genetic diversity than larger areas.
- Horton, Tom. 2003. *Turning the Tide: Saving the Chesapeake Bay* (revised and expanded edition) Island Press. Updates a classic on restoration of the United States greatest estuary.
- Huang, H., et al. 2002. "Conserving Native Plants in China" *Science* 297: 935-936. 9 August 2002. Biological reserves may be the best way to protect endemic species.
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature. 1998. *Biosphere Reserves—Myth or Reality?* Geneva: IUCN. Proceedings of the workshop on biosphere reserves, World Conservation Congress, Montreal 1996.
- Jenkinson, R. G., et al. 2006. "Stream Restoration Databases and Case Studies: A Guide to Information Resources and Their Utility in Advancing the Science and Practice of Restoration." *Restoration Ecology* 14 (2): 177-186. Reviews the wide range of resources available in stream restoration.
- Jordan, William R. 2003. *The Sunflower Forest: Ecological Restoration and the New Communion with Nature*. University of California Press. A vision of a new environmental ethic based on two decades of experience in restoring nature.

Jordan, W. R., et al. 1987. *Restoration Ecology: A synthetic approach to ecological research*. Cambridge University Press. A compilation of articles by leaders in the field.

Kaltenborn, B.P. and D.R. Williams. 2002. "The meaning of place: Attachments to Femundsmarka National Park, Norway, among tourists and locals." *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift* 56, no.3: 189-198.

Kangas, Patrick (ed). 2003. *Ecological Engineering: Principles and Practice*. CRC. A handbook for students.

Karieva, P. (ed.) 2002. "Applying ecological science to recovery planning." *Ecological Applications* 12(3): 629-723. Examples of habitat conservation plans and restoration planning.

Kati, V., et al. 2004. "Hotspots, complementarity or representativeness? Designing optimal small-scale reserves for biodiversity conservation." *Biological Conservation* 120 (4): 471-480. This study shows that preserving individual species may not be the best way to protect overall biodiversity.

Kalluri, S. et al. 2003. "The potential of remote sensing data for decision makers at the state, local and tribal level: experiences from NASA's Synergy program." *Environmental Science and Policy* 6 (6): 487-500. GIS is a useful tool for policy makers.

Kerasote, Ted. 2002. *Return of the Wild: The Future of Our Natural Lands*. Island Press. An overview of the state of wilderness in the U.S.

Kingsolver, Barbara. 2003. "The Way to Nueva Vida." *Sierra*. 88 (5): 34-37. Residents in the Yucatan jungle defend the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve.

Klinkenborg, Verlyn. 2007. "Splendor of the Grass" *National Geographic* 211 (4): In the Flint Hills of Kansas, the tallgrass prairie is being renewed by fire.

Levin, Ted. 2003. *Liquid Land: A Journey through the Florida Everglades*. University of Georgia Press. A human and natural history of the river of grass.

Levin, Ted. 2001. "Reviving the River of Grass." *Audubon* 103(4): 54-57. Lead article on ecological restoration of the Everglades in a special issue devoted entirely to the politics, biology, and opportunities in this vast wetland.

Luoma, J. R. 1992. "Born To Be Wild," *Audubon* 94 (1): 50-59. Breeding programs may be able to save endangered animals, but as habitat disappears, will these creatures be condemned to captivity?

Lynn, N.A. and R.D. Brown. 2003. "Effects of recreational use impacts on hiking experiences in natural areas." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 64 (1-2): 77-87.



MacMurray, Jessica. 2004. "Hawaii's Kimahuli Garden & Preserve." *Inner Voice* 6 (1): 38-41. Conservationists on Kauai are restoring a rare and beautiful ecosystem.

Majerus, Mark. 1997. "Restoration of Disturbances in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks," *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 52(4):232-236. A good summary of specific restoration efforts in our national parks.

Mander, U., et al. 2004. "Development of European landscapes" *Landscape and Urban Planning* 67 (1-4): pp 1-8. Lead article in a special issue on European landscape ecology.

Mannion, Antoinette M. (Ed.), 2002. *Dynamic World: Land-Cover and Land-Use Change*. Hodder & Stoughton Educational Publishing. A comprehensive survey of world vegetation and land use changes.

Mansourian, S., et al. 2005. *Forest Restoration in Landscapes: Beyond Planting Trees* Springer. The title says it all.

McGrath, Susan. 2001. "The last great wilderness." *Audubon* 103 (5): 52-65. First in a series of articles on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and why it should be left alone.

McManus, Reed. 2001. "Six million sweet acres." *Sierra* 86 (5): 40-53. Photos and descriptions of the newest national monuments.

McQueen, Mike and Ed McMahon. 2004. *Land Conservation Financing*. Island Press. Theory and examples of innovative financing for conservation.

Merenlender, A. M., et al. 2004. "Land Trusts and Conservation Easements: Who Is Conserving What for Whom?" *Conservation Biology*: 18 (11): 65-75. A critique of land trusts and conservation easements.

Mgumia, F. H 2003. "Potential role of sacred groves in biodiversity conservation in Tanzania." *Environmental Conservation* 30 (3): 259-65

Miller, J. R. and R. J. Hobbs. 2007. "Habitat Restoration-Do we know what we're doing?" *Restoration Ecology* 15 (3): 382-390. Argues that we need to consider what species we're targeting when we restore habitat.

Mitchell R. J., R. H. Marrs, M. G. LeDuc, and M. H. D. Auld. 1999. "A study of the restoration of heathland on successional sites: changes in vegetation and soil chemical properties." *Journal of Applied Ecology* 36: 770-783. Discusses ways in which vegetation changes affect soils.

Mitchell, J. G. 1992. "Uncluttering Yosemite." *Audubon* 92 (6): 72-95. Is it possible to restore the natural beauty of Yosemite Valley?

- Mitsch, W. J and S. E. Jorgensen. 2003. *Ecological Engineering and Ecosystem Restoration*. Wiley. An engineering approach to restoration.
- Mittermeier, R. A., et al. 2005. "A Brief History of Biodiversity Conservation in Brazil" *Conservation Biology* 19 (3): 601–607 Brazil is one of the world's richest megadiversity countries and has become a world leader in conservation.
- Mittermeier, R.A. et al. 2003. "Wilderness and biodiversity conservation." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 100 (18): 10309-13
- Moats, Tony. 2004. "Baja's Beleaguered Beaches. *Earth Island Journal* 18 (4): 24-29. Tourism may be threatening a biological treasure.
- Morrison, Michael L. 2002. *Wildlife Restoration: Techniques for Habitat Analysis and Animal Monitoring*. A comprehensive guide to restoring wildlife and the habitats upon which they depend.
- Mulamoottil, George, et al.,(eds). 1996. *Wetlands: Environmental Gradients, Boundaries, and Buffers*. Island Press.
- Mumby, Peter J., et al. 2006. "Fishing, trophic cascades, and the process of grazing on coral reefs." *Science* 311 (5757): 98-101. Caribbean reefs protected by no-fishing zones despite rise in predators.
- Murdock, J., et al. 2004. "Interactions between flow, periphyton, and nutrients in a heavily impacted urban stream: implications for stream restoration effectiveness" *Ecological Engineering* 22 (3): 197-207. Urban stream restoration is a very complex task due largely to the interactions between the physical, chemical, and biological stream components.
- Myers, N. 2000. "Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities." *Nature* 403: 853-858. A small number of sites contain a disproportionate fraction of rare and endemic species.
- Nash, Roderick. 1986. *Wilderness and the American Mind*. Yale Univ. Press. One of the best-known histories of American ideas about wilderness.
- Nature Conservancy, The. 2003. *Drafting a Conservation Blueprint: A Practitioner's Guide to Planning for Biodiversity*. Island Press.
- Naveh, Z., et al. 2007. *Transdisciplinary Challenges in Landscape Ecology and Restoration Ecology*. Springer. An anthology of restoration experiments in Mediterranean ecosystems.
- Nevin, O.T. and B.K. Gilbert. 2004. "Perceived risk, displacement and refuging in brown bears: positive impacts of ecotourism?" *Biological Conservation*. 121 (4): 611-622. Large

male bears leave rivers when tourists arrive, thus allowing more time for feeding by females and cubs. This may increase cub survival and increase bear populations.

Noss, R. F., et al. 2007. "Managing fire-prone forests in the western United States." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 4 (9): 481-487. Restoration and management of fire-prone forests should be precautionary, allow or mimic natural fire regimes as much as possible, and generally avoid intensive practices such as post-fire logging and planting

Noss, Reed F and Allen Y. Cooperrider. 1994. *Saving Nature's Legacy: Protecting and Restoring Biodiversity*. Island Press. A classic in conservation planning.

Olson, D.M., et al. 2001. "Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: A new map of life on Earth." *Bioscience* 51 (11): 933-938.

Orth, R. J. and K. A. Moore. 1983. "Chesapeake Bay: An Unprecedented Decline in Submerged Aquatic Vegetation." *Science* 222 (4619): 51 – 53. A seminal study of ecological decline in this important estuary.

Packard, Stephen and Cornelia F. Mutel. 1997. *The Tallgrass Restoration Handbook*. Island Press. Practical hands-on manual for restoring prairies, savannas, and woodlands.

Palmer, T. 1999. *The Heart of America*. Island Press. A landscape approach to ecological and conservation issues.

Pareliussen, I., et al. 2006. "Factors Limiting the Survival of Native Tree Seedlings Used in Conservation Efforts at the Edges of Forest Fragments in Upland Madagascar." *Restoration Ecology* 14 (2): 196-203. Evidence that expanding the size of existing tropical forest fragments is more successful than establishing new disconnected forests.

Pauly, Daniel, et al. 2002. "Towards sustainability in world fisheries." *Nature* 418: 689-695. We need a rational system of resource management in marine species.

Poiani, K. A. et al. 2000. "Biodiversity Conservation at Multiple Scales: Functional Sites, Landscapes, and Networks." *BioScience* (Feb 2000) vol 50 (2):133-146. An important shift in management approaches by The Nature Conservancy.

Palumbi, Stephen. 2003. *Marine Reserves: A Tool for Ecosystem Management and Conservation*. Pew Oceans Commission. Marine reserves work.

Punshon, T, D.C. Adriano, and J.T. Weber. 2002. "Restoration of drastically eroded land using coal fly ash and poultry manure" *The Science of the Total Environment*. 296 (1-3): 209-225. Remediation research in Georgia's Savannah River Ecology Laboratory shows that low-tech approaches can be effective.

Pyare, S and J. Berger. 2003. "Beyond demography and delisting: ecological recovery for Yellowstone's grizzly bears and wolves." *Biological Conservation* 113 (1): 63-73. What will it take to maintain healthy populations of predators in the park?

Pyke, C. R. and D. T. Fischer. 2004. "Selection of bioclimatically representative biological reserve systems under climate change." *Biological Conservation* 121 (3): 429-441. How can we choose the best parks and preserves under changing climates?

Rawland, Anne. 1997. "Make-way for Tallgrass Prairie," *Wildlife Conservation* 100: 20-25. Description of a prairie restoration project at Walnut Creek National Wildlife Refuge in Iowa.

Riley, Ann L. 1998. *Restoring Streams in Cities: A Guide for Planners, Policymakers, and Citizens*. Island Press. Describes an interdisciplinary approach to stream management and restoration.

Riitters, K. H. and J. D. Wickham. 2003. "How far to the nearest road?" *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 1 (3): 125-129. A GIS study shows that 83 percent of the land in the lower 48 states is within 1 km of a road, and only 3 percent is more than 5 km from a road.

Rodrigues, A. S. L., et al. 2004. "Effectiveness of the global protected area network in representing species diversity." *Nature* 428: 640-643. Although protected areas now cover 11.5% of the world's land surface, they fail to safeguard many rare species.

Rothly, K. D., et al. 2004. "Combining strategies to select reserves in fragmented landscapes." *Conservation Biology* 18 (4): 1121-1131. Sometimes it takes more than one approach to select the best reserves.

Sanderson EW, Jaiteh M, Levy MA, Redford KH, Wannebo AV, and Woolmer G. 2002. "The Human Footprint and the Last of the Wild." *Bioscience* 52 (10):891-904. Using GIS and satellite data, geographers attempt to map human influence on nature.

Sayer, J., N. Ishwaran, J. Thorsell, *et al.* 2000. Tropical biodiversity and the World Heritage Convention. *Ambio* 29, no.6: 302-309.

Sellers, Richard West. 1997. *Preserving Nature in the National Parks: A History*. Yale University Press.

Schueler, D. G. 1990. "Losing Louisiana," *Audubon* 92 (4): 78-87. Canal dredging and flood prevention are causing drastic losses in our nation's largest coastal wetlands. One of fourteen excellent articles in an issue devoted entirely to wetlands.

Seabloom, E.W., et al. 2003. "Invasion, competitive dominance, and resource use by exotic and native California grassland species." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 100 (23), 13384–13389.

Shine, Clare and Cyrille de Klemm. 1999. *Wetlands, Water, and the Law: Using Law to Advance Wetland Conservation and Wise Use*. Geneva: The International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

Shono, K., et al. 2007. "Application of Assisted Natural Regeneration to Restore Degraded Tropical Forestlands." *Restoration Ecology* 15 (4): 620-626. Removing barriers to natural revegetation can be cheaper and more effective than replanting.

Silori, C.S. 2001. Biosphere reserve management in theory and practice: Case of Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, Western Himalaya, India. *Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy* 4, no.3: 205-219.

Smith, M.D. and J.E. Wilen. 2003. "Economic impact of marine reserves: the importance of spatial behavior." *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 43: 183-206. Marine reserves significantly increase adjacent fisheries in most cases.

Simmons, M. T., et al. 2007. "Selective and Non-Selective Control of Invasive Plants: The Short-Term Effects of Growing-Season Prescribed Fire, Herbicide, and Mowing in Two Texas Prairies." *Restoration Ecology* 15 (4): 662-669. Explores different control measures in prairie restoration.

Snyder, Gary. 1995. "Cultivating wilderness," *Audubon* 97 (3): 64-70. A poet and philosopher attempts to live in harmony with nature.

Soule, M. E. and J. Terborgh. 1999. *Continental Conservation*. Island Press. A report on the Wildlands Project, an attempt to identify an effective network of nature reserves and corridors throughout North America.

Sobel, Jack and Craig Dahlgren. 2002. *Marine Reserves: A Guide to Science Design and Use*. Island Press. A guidebook on no-take marine reserves, providing a synthesis of information on the underlying science, as well as design and implementation issues.

Stap, Don. 2002. "Living on the Edge." *Audubon* 104 (2): 56 – 62. With wetlands declining, shorebirds are in trouble. How can we restore their habitat?

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