

# Restoration of degraded ecosystems

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**Background:** Restoration of degraded ecosystems has been a component of Coweeta's research program for several years. Areas of interest include riparian zones; pine/hardwood communities affected by a combination of drought, southern pine beetle, and fire exclusion; and invasive species impacts such as the hemlock woolly adelgid. In many areas, the structure and function of riparian zone ecosystems have been severely degraded. The most dramatic changes occur where the natural landscape has been converted to alternative uses, such as urban and suburban development, livestock grazing, hayfields, or row crop agriculture. Vose et al. (2005), in collaboration with the EPA, quantified the short-term recovery of N cycling processes in restored riparian zones in agricultural (pasture and hayfields) watersheds and used the resistance/resilience analogy to evaluate responses. Research on hemlock woolly adelgid impacts and headwater stream riparian areas is presented in another poster (see Clinton, Forest Watershed Science Area pg. 67). In the southern Appalachians, continued use of prescribed fire for fuel reduction, wildlife habitat creation, and competing vegetation reduction has generated concern about the effects of fire on ecosystem integrity. Coweeta scientists are particularly interested in the question: "Can fire be used as a restoration tool while maintaining or enhancing watershed ecosystem health and sustainability?"

## Fire as a restoration tool: What are the ecosystem responses to prescribed fire?

Site	Burn	Community	Burn description	Time	Area (ha)	References
Jacob Branch (1 burn)	Fell and burn	Mid elevation, Oak/pine	High intensity, low to moderate severity	Sept	6	Swift et al. 1993, Vose & Swank 1993, Knoepf & Swank 1993, Vose & Swank 1995, Knoepf et al. 2004
Wine Spring	Stand replacement	High elevation, Oak/pine	Moderate intensity, low severity	April	82	Vose et al. 1999, Elliott et al. 1999, Vose et al. 2005
Joyce Kilmer	Wildfire	High elevation, Oak/pine/hardwoods	Low intensity, low severity	Nov	1500	Clinton et al. 2003
Hickory Branch	Stand replacement	Mid elevation, Oak/pine	Moderate intensity, low severity	March	365	Clinton et al. 2003
Conasauga, TN & GA (4 burns)	Understory	Low elevation, pine/hardwoods	Low to moderate intensity, low severity	March	15	Hubbard et al. 2004, Elliott & Vose 2005
Robin Branch	Understory	Mid elevation, Mixed oak	Low intensity, low severity	March	~10	Vose et al. 2005
Roach Mt., GA	Understory	Mid elevation, Mixed oak	Low intensity, low severity			Elliott et al. 2004
Uwharrie, NC	Understory	Piedmont, pine/hardwoods	Moderate intensity	March	240	Vose et al. 2005
Croatan, NC	Understory	Coastal plain, Longleaf pine	Low to moderate intensity	Jan	160	
Ocoee, TN (6 burns)	Site preparation	Low elevation, Pine/hardwoods	Moderate to high intensity	March	19-15	



Jacob Branch, Fell and burn 1990



Mulberry, understory burn 1998



Robin Branch, understory burn 2003



Wine Spring, stand replacement 1995

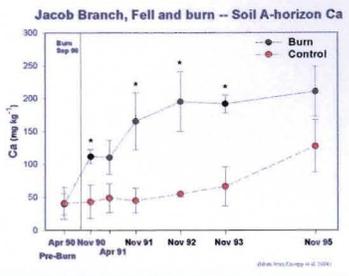
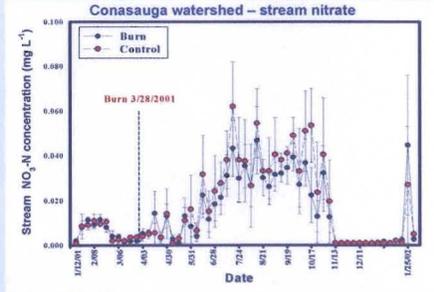
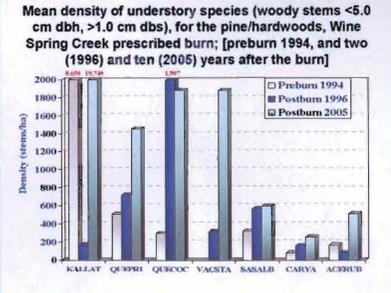
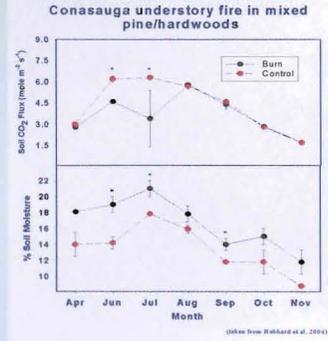
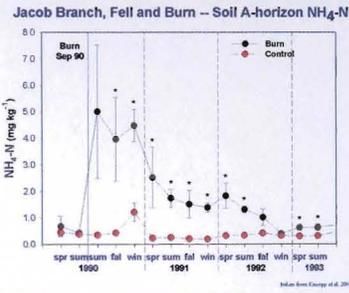


Coastal Plain, NC 2003



Ocoee, TN, site preparation burn 2006

### Sampling Methods



### Summary of other responses

Parameter	Response	References
Diversity	+	Elliott et al. 1999, 2004, 2005
Nutrient cycling	+	Knoepf & Swank 1993, 1995, Vose et al. 1999, Knoepf et al. 2004
Water quality	0	Clinton et al. 2003, Vose et al. 2005, Elliott & Vose 2005
Erosion	0	Vose et al. 2005, Elliott & Vose 2005
Small mammals & insects	+/-	Ford et al. 1999, Crossley et al. 1999, Love et al. 2007

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