

Upland Community Restoration

EVERY DROP OF WATER COUNTS . . .

- Within a watershed every drop of water counts regardless where it falls, as it ultimately ends up in the same place
- High-quality natural areas are able to filter out pollutants as water moves through them, resulting in cleaner water.
- Taller and more diverse vegetation allows greater absorption of water and less run-off



PRAIRIE RESTORATION

Prairies and grasslands play vital roles in increasing biodiversity and filtering pollutants.



Before restoration



After restoration

WOODLAND RESTORATION

Woodlands, forests, and savannas play essential roles in increasing biodiversity, reducing erosion, and cooling of surface water.



Before invasives removal



1 year after removal



Oak regeneration

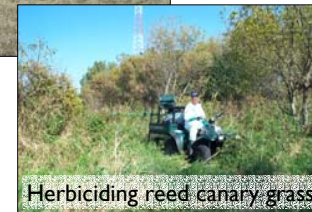
MANAGEMENT TOOLS



Prescribed fires reduce invasion of both invasive and exotic species and promote native species dominance.



Collecting seed and planting provides educational and restoration opportunities



Herbiciding reed canary grass

Water from outside sources carrying invasive seeds, frequently invade wetlands.

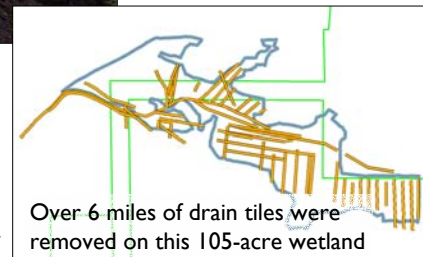
WETLAND RESTORATION

Wetlands play important roles in increasing biodiversity, hydrology recharge, and water quality.



Removing drain tiles

Removal of agricultural drain tile allows almost immediate recharge of groundwater hydrology, also increasing water quality in the watershed.



Over 6 miles of drain tiles were removed on this 105-acre wetland

Restoration tasks vary for each wetland. If the hydrology of a site has been altered, restoration of natural water flows both above and below ground are necessary.



After restoration