

School of LIFE SCIENCES



Laboratory

Restoration Ecology and Applied

Conservation Science Passarch

Scott Abella Lindsay Chiquoine Shelley Porter

School of Life Sciences scott.abella@unlv.edu Editorial Office, Ecological Restoration abellaNRC@gmail.com



Natural Resource Conservation LLC

Retrospective Condition Assessment of Long-Term Ecological Restoration Sites in Upland Desert Habitats in Clark County

Road 108 closed and ripped, Lake Mead National Recreation Area



Project 2017-UNLV-1760C Background and Objectives

Determine effectiveness of a range of different treatments across site conditions and short and long time periods

Further assess functional metrics, e.g., desert tortoise forage

Desert Plants

Volume 38, Number 2 May 2023



Habitat restoration practices in the Mojave Desert



Techniques for Restoring Damaged Mojave and Western Sonoran Habitats, Including Those for Threatened Desert Tortoises and Joshua Trees

Scott R. Abella

University of Nevada Las Vegas, School of Life Sciences 4505 S. Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-4004

Natural Resource Conservation LLC 1400 Colorado Street Boulder City, Nevada 89005 Author for correspondence: scott.abella@unly.edu

Kristin H. Berry

U.S. Geological Survey, Western Ecological Research Center 3621 Pinot Grigio Drive Reno, Nevada 89509

Stefanie Ferrazzano

Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability, Desert Conservation Program 4701 W. Russell Road, Suite 200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Sixteen studies outplanting nurserygrown native perennials

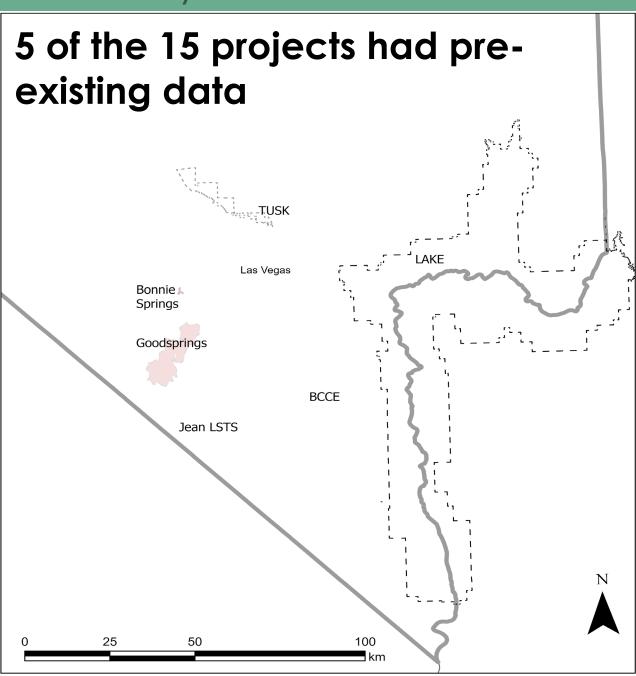
Only one study assessed outplant survival after four years

Habitat Restoration Goals

- Ameliorate degradation
- Improve ecological functions
- Reintroduce lost species, increase biodiversity
- Create structural habitat for wildlife, including pollinators
- Reestablish habitat connectivity
- Maintain or improve air quality, reduce dust which can be a human health hazard

A Clark County Desert Conservation Program-sponsored synthesis

Summary Methods and Accomplishments



- Extensive querying in 2023 for projects (e.g., SNRT)
- 15 projects in Clark
 County, one or more
 restoration treatments on
 public lands (uplands)
- 363 plots in 2024, full plant communities, soil metrics
- Mixture of first monitoring and long-term, as far back as 2006 and 25 years post-restoration

Disturbance Types, Ages, and Restoration Treatments

Revegetation, soil amendments/stabilization, abiotic structural restoration

		Age			Soil ripping/							Horizontal
Project	Disturbance	(yrs)	Planting	Seeding		Vertical mulch	Topsoil	Rock mulch	Imprinting	Fencing	Permeon	
BCCE 2013/2014 Planting	Road	10	X		X		X	X				
BCCE 2020 Seeding	Road	4		X	X				X			
BCCE 2020/2021/2022 Planting	Road	2-4	X		X	X		X				
Bonnie Springs	Wildfire	16		X								
Callville Bay Landfill	Clearing	12	X									X
Fish Hatchery	Clearing	25	X					X			X	
Goodsprings	Wildfire	16	X									
Jean LSTS	Clearing	12		X						X		
Lake Mead Lodge	Clearing	2	X		X			X				X
Las Vegas Bay Landfill	Clearing	12	X									X
Northshore Road	Road	14	X				X					
Road 108	Road	22			X							
Shoreline Planting	Clearing	13	X									
SNWA Endcaps	Road	4	X		X			X				
Tule Eglington	Road	13	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Total - 15 projects			11	4	7	2	3	6	1	1	1	4

Assessed 92 vegetation metrics; soil functions like stability

Example of Overall Findings and Report Content

Summary effectiveness

Treatment

Relative to controls or references, 9/15 (60%) projects successful or partially successful; individual treatment results mixed

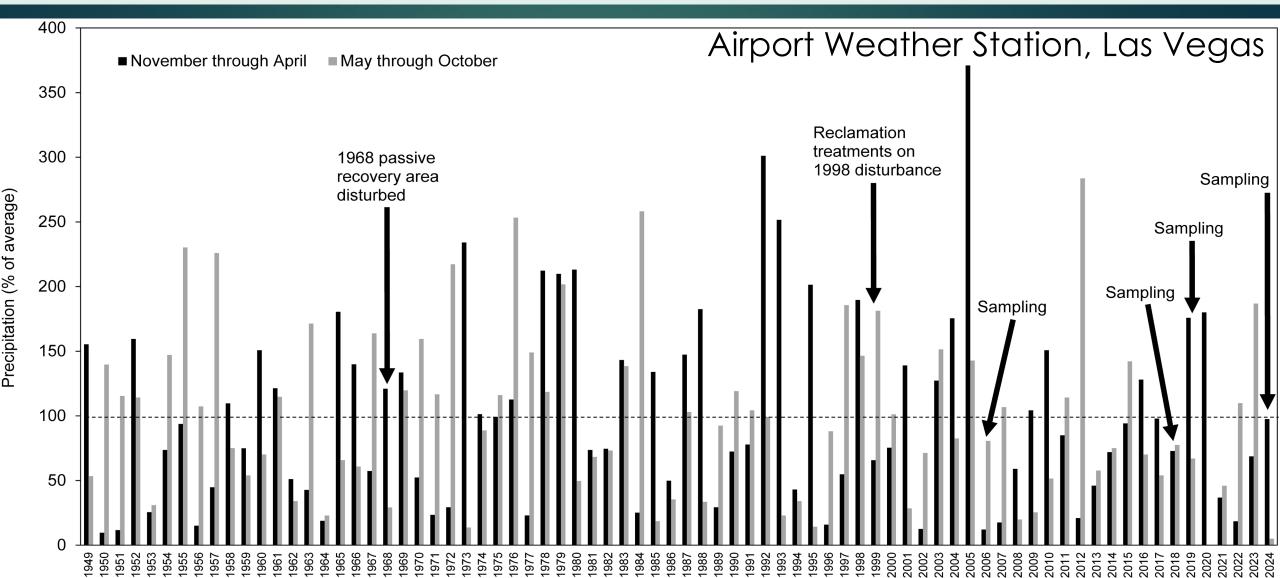
Every major ER tmt provided benefits in at least one project

	•	
Transplanting	+ shrub cover in 2/3 projects; dead transplants created VM; + tortoise annual food plants in 2/3	3
Outplanting	Partial outplant species persistence in 4/8 projects; variations like cages with outplants important	t S
Seeding	Materially effective in 1/3 projects (+ tortoise forage in the 1); failure even with best practices	C
Ripping	+ native perennials in 1/1 projects; combined with other tmts in others, likely mixed effects	f
Topsoil application	+ native plant cover, tortoise food in 1/1 projects, synergistic with planting	
Rock mulch/varnish	Applied with other tmts so cannot distinguish, but associated with + native cover in 3/4 projects	t
Vertical mulch	Confounded with other tmts so cannot distinguish, but created structure for visual blending	(
Fencing	+ tortoise annual food plant in 1/1 projects, did not increase seeded perennials	V
Specialized sub-tmts		•
Irrigate plantings	DriWater did not forestall some planting failures, but may have + survival in others	2
Protect plantings	Cages/shelters did not forestall some planting failures, but may have + survival in others	
Mulching plantings	Did not forestall planting failure in 1 project, though outplants persist in 2 other projects	(
Pelleting seed	Aided seeding success for 1 species in 1 project; appeared ineffective in 1 project	•
Permeon varnish	Ripping, rock mulch, planting little discernable effect at 4 yrs; ocurred during drought	
Recontouring	Included with other tmts so effects not isolatable, but did roughen surface where applied	

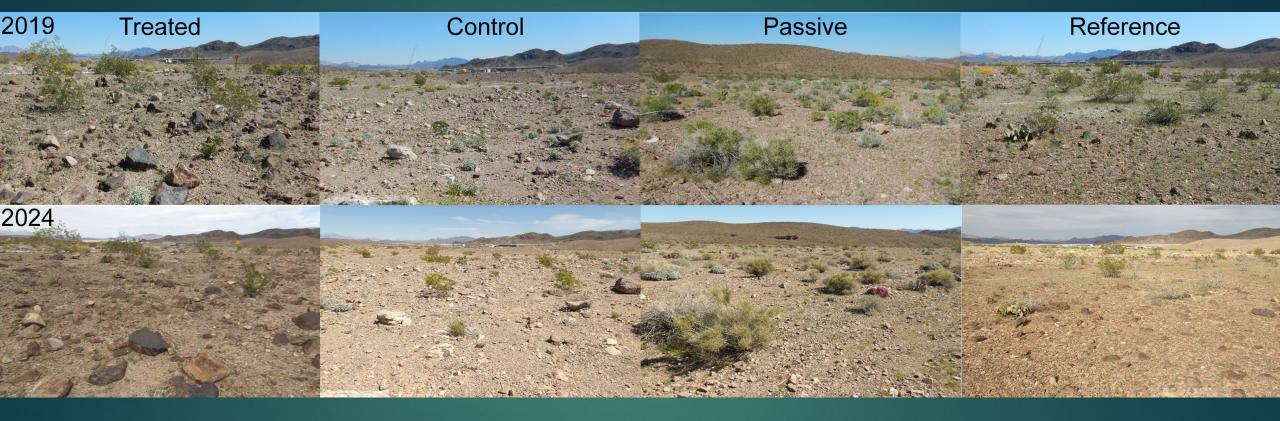
Some projects succeeded despite the failure of several or nearly all of their components but were driven to success by the one or few components that did succeed.

Fish Hatchery Lake Mead Restoration Project

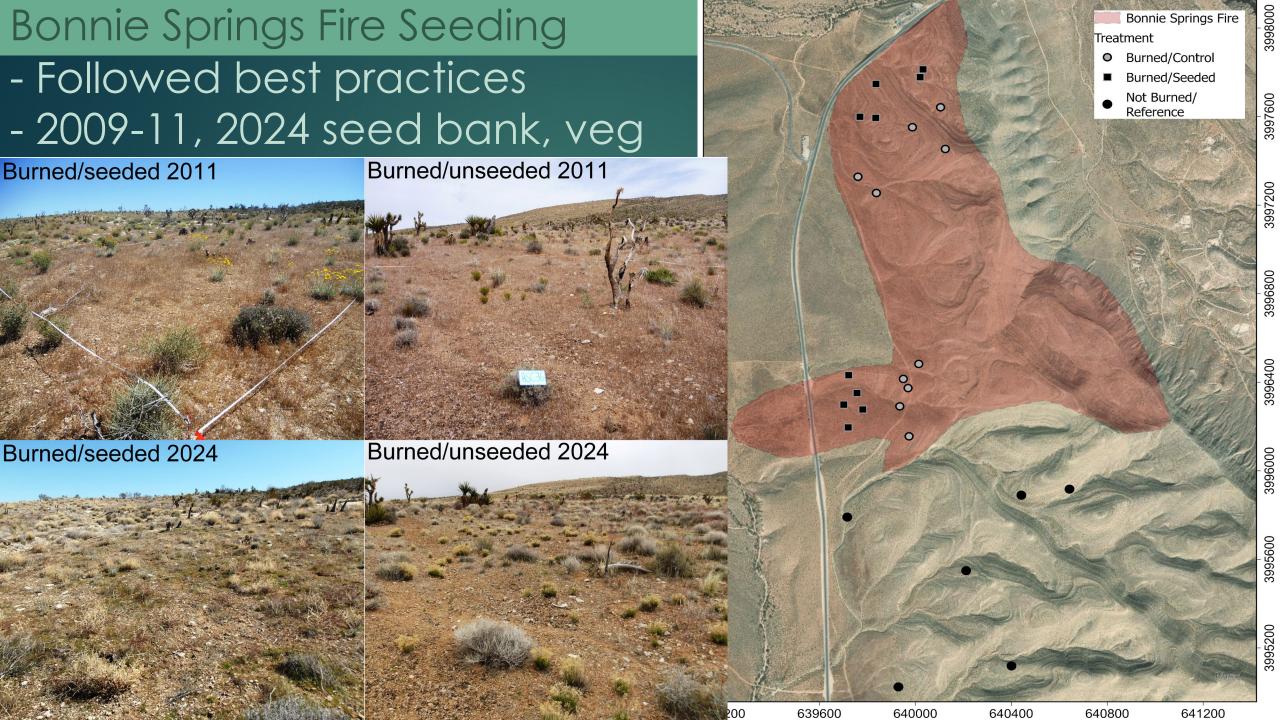
1973-1980 only time 7/8 years above avg. winter precipitation



Fish Hatchery Lake Mead Restoration Project



- Raking rocks, stabilizing soil surface, artificial desert varnish, shrub outplanting on treated area in 1999
- Creosote with live foliage \downarrow 70% (reference) and 55% (treated)
- Forage plants (desert plantain), pavement forbs, soils sustained



Goodsprings Fire Outplanting (2008 after 2005 fire)

- Survival and flowering from 2009-2011 predictive of persistence in 2024 for the 10 outplanted species
- The four species with highest 2011 survival had higher cover in 2024 or persisted on plots where had been outplanted

- White bursage, buckwheat, globemallow, creosote



Burned, planted

Subtle cover boost with low-density planting

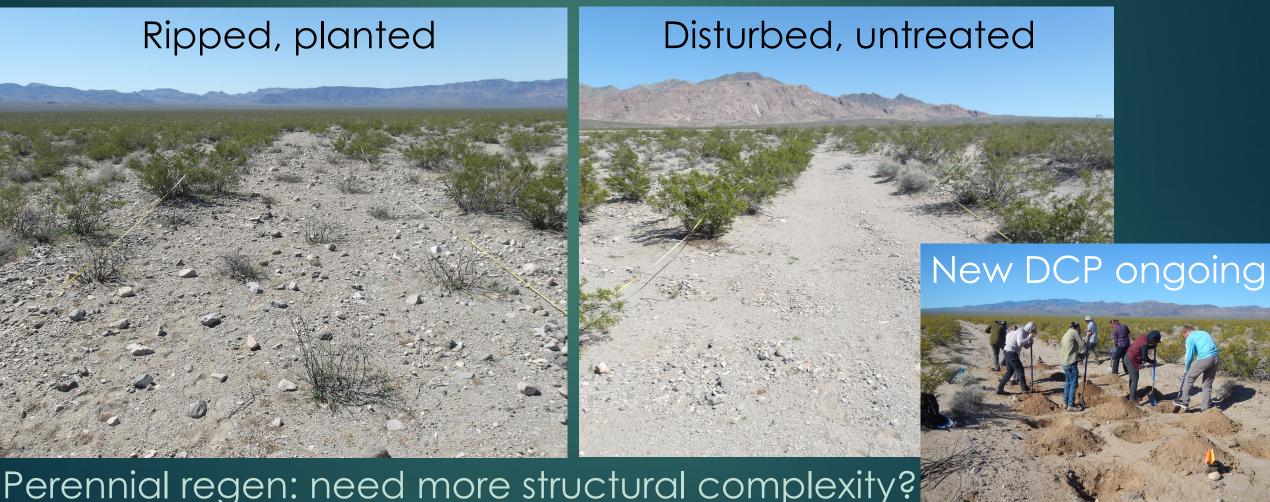
2024 post-drought conditions

Burned, not planted



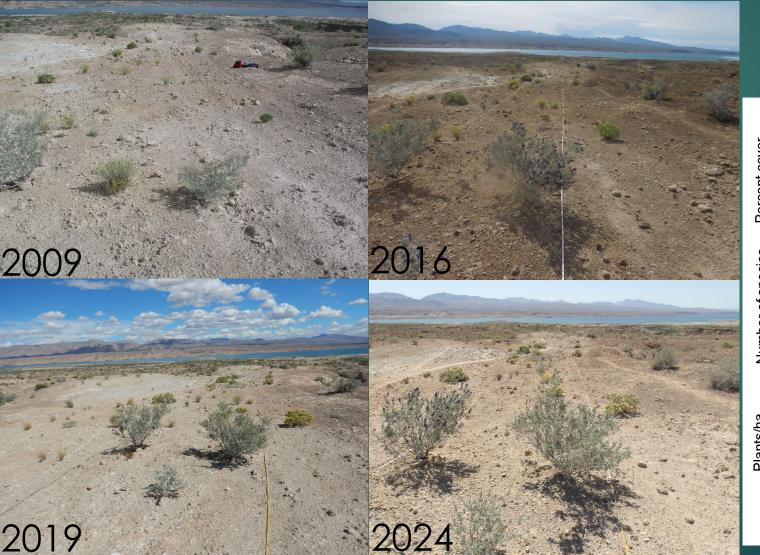
Boulder City Conservation Easement (2013-14 ripped, planting)

- Decommissioned road, 2024 is 10 years post-tmt
- Planted creosotes dead, but serve as vertical mulch
- Tortoise food plants 2.9% in ER, 2.2% control, 2.6% reference

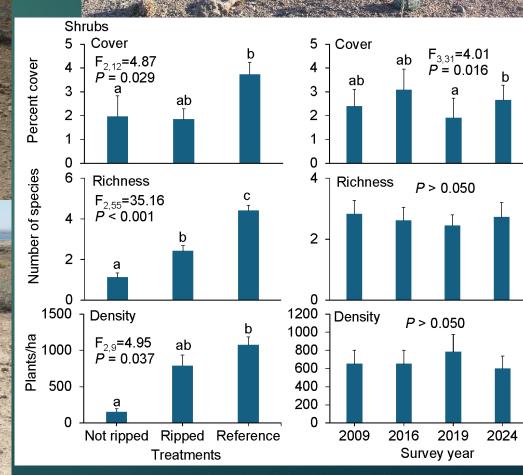


Road 108 Ripping, Lake Mead

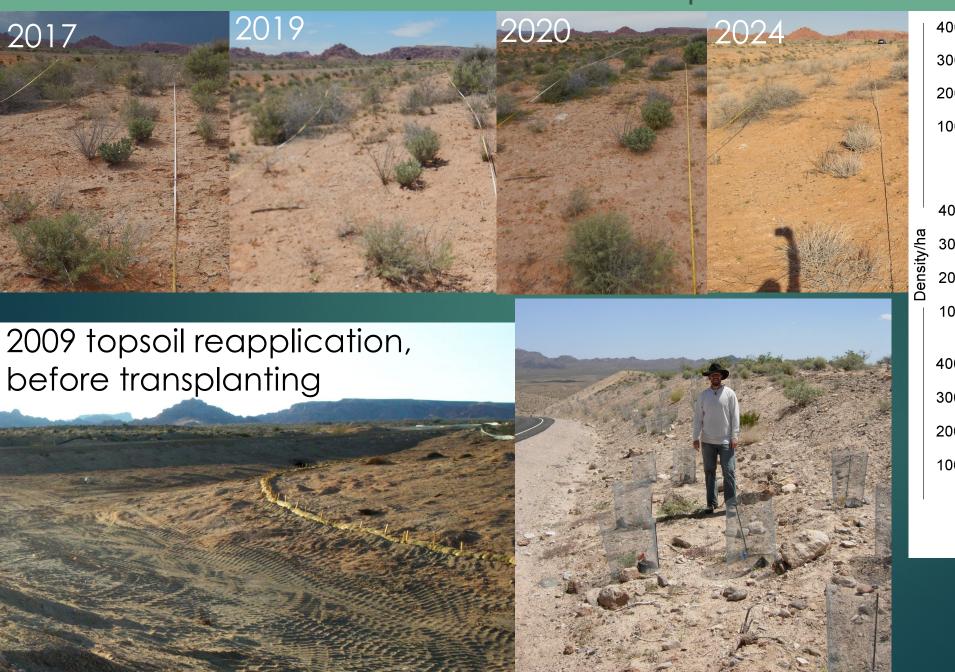
- 2002 closure, ripping, in gypsum
- Data 7-22 years post-ER

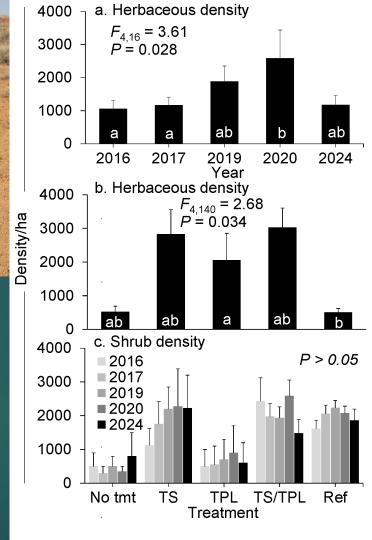






Northshore Road, Lake Mead, Topsoil & Perennial Salvage





Desert Tortoise Translocation Site Forage Augmentation

- Bare or pelletized desert plantain seed (others also), 2013
- 1st year: pellet seeding + fencing increase by 6x
- 2nd year: effect persists, triple the cover
- 11th year: still 2-3x the cover (though sporadic occurrence)



Restoration Considerations and Future Directions (Examples) Transient, persistent, cyclic restoration dynamics (resprout?)

- Idea of time-accrual of restoration benefits
- Multiple treatment types, bet hedging, new practices
- Topsoil salvage, abiotic tmts (e.g., vertical mulch)
- Expensive, high-maintenance tmts not always most effective
- Role of small experimental trails to avoid costly failures and to know what is worth upscaling; develop proactive toolbox
- Augmentation or replenishment tmts, phased approach?
- Acknowledgements: Stefanie Ferrazzano/DCP, resource manager contributions/permits, UNLV field staff