ReFuGE Project: Restoring Function in Grassland Ecosystems

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impact plant communities, small mammal functional traits, and ecosystem functioning at Nachusa Grasslands. We have spent the past two years studying how prairie restoration, including fire and bison reintroduction,

Community Traits

Management Drivers



Bison reintroduction, prescribed fire



Small mammal body mass, niche width; Plant evolutionary relatedness





Ecosystem Function

Plant community composition

Restoration age explains plant composition and the evolutionary relatedness of those communities

Similar diversity



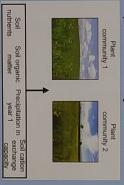
1-3 years



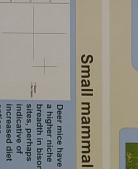
4-10 years Older

Similar diversity evolutionary relatedness

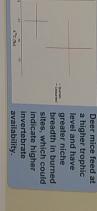
> Soil characteristics influence which plant species occur, but this isn't reflected by plant evolutionary relatedness.



Small mammal functional traits







Ecosystem functioning



eliminates this trend decompose more slowly the presence of bison than in younger sites, but restorations tends to Leaf litter from older

potential impacts.













Bison are being reintroduced to many other tallgrass prairie restorations - our work can help managers predict

Our work shows that traditional measures of mammal community composition (diversity, abundance), are less

Modeling (SEM) to see which community-trait-function relationships drive the patterns we see.

We have data on plant biomass, C:N, and niche width of ground beetles and spiders. We will use Structural Equation

Conclusions/Future work

important than functional traits for describing responses to management.





















calcium and magnesium in the bison unit; soil phosphorous were higher In 2017, soil ammonia

(pictured) and









