



Reseeding to improve biodiversity, livestock forage, and wildlife habitat

Elise S. Gornish
University of California, Davis

Grasslands are highly degraded

Less than 10% of original grassland remains in most areas of North America

Due to

- Land use change
- Invasive species



Reseeding is challenging

- Re-invasion
- Low diversity
- High cost prevents large scale revegetation efforts



Spatially patterned methods

Dense patches of seeds

Seeded species disperse to non-seeded areas

Strip seeding

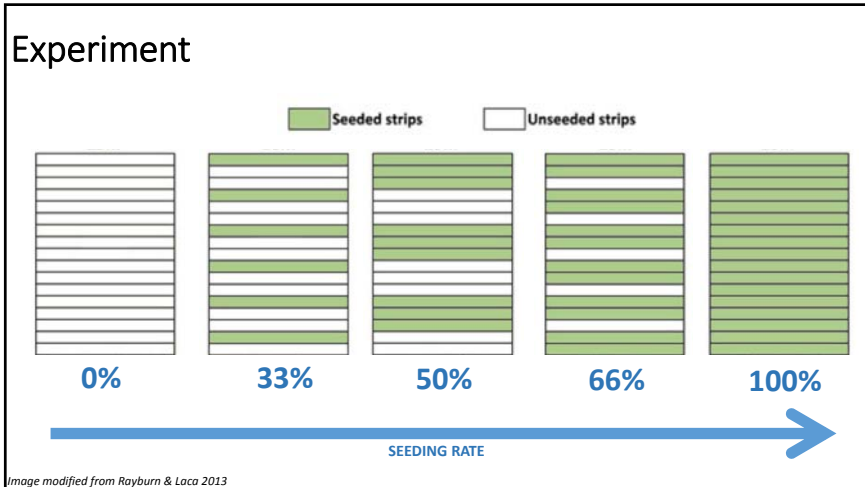
- Horizontal patches





Potential benefits

- Dense seeding of grasses
 - Higher chance of establishment
- Increased invasion resistance
- Lower seed and labor cost
- Easy implementation
- Erosion control



Question

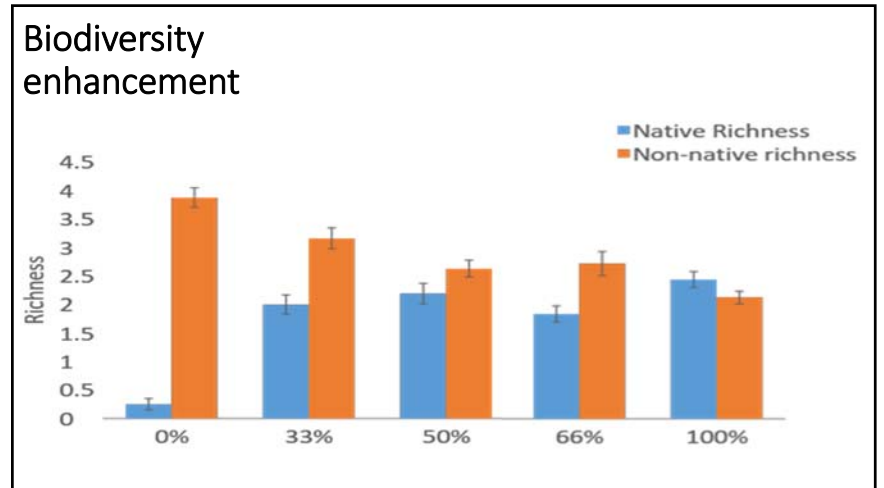
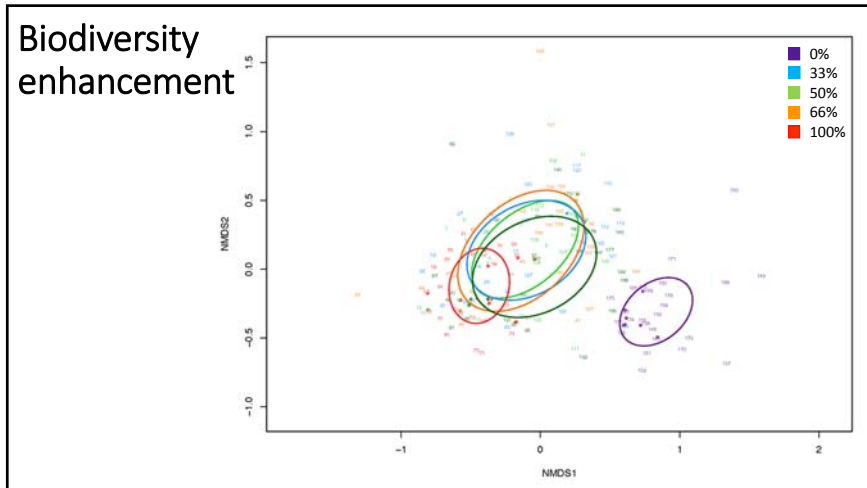
Does strip seeding provide utility for achieving multiple management goals?

- Biodiversity enhancement
- Invasion resilience
- Forage production

Question

Does strip seeding provide utility for achieving multiple management goals?

- **Biodiversity enhancement**
- Invasion resilience
- Forage production



Overview

	Seeding	Across treatments
Biodiversity enhancement	✓	✗
Invasive plant management		
Forage production		

Question

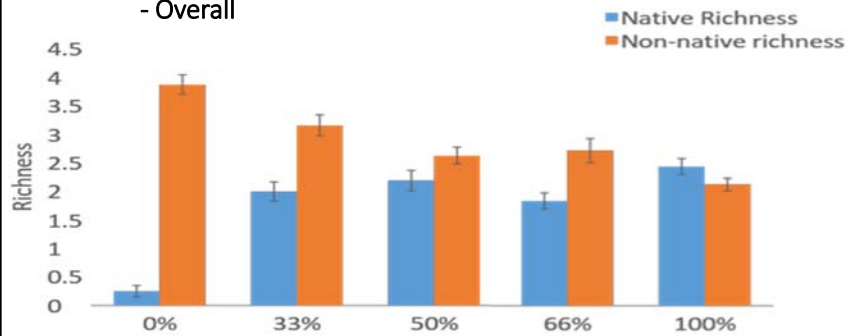
Does strip seeding provide utility for achieving multiple management goals?

- Biodiversity enhancement
- **Invasion resilience**
- Forage production



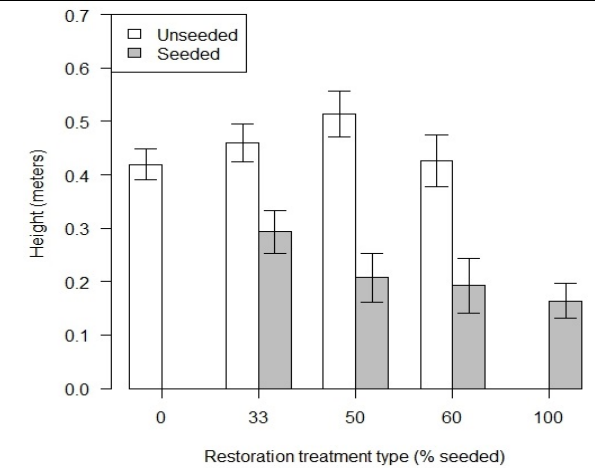
Invasive plant management

- Overall

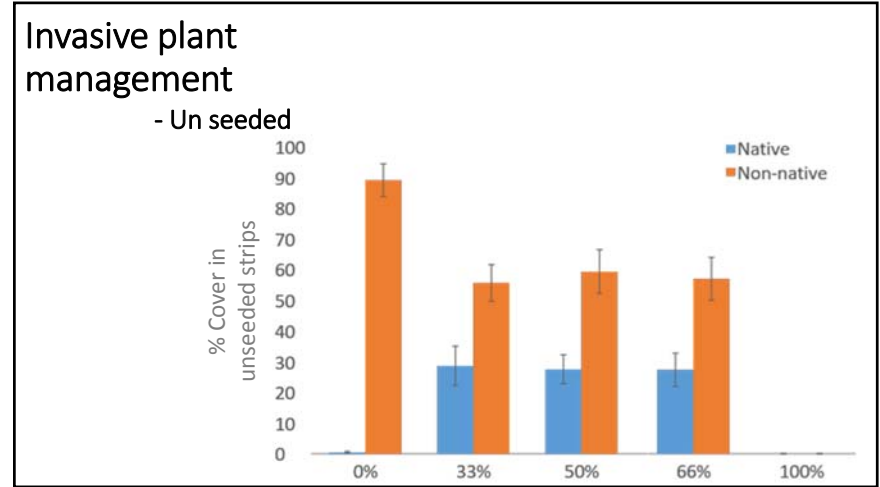
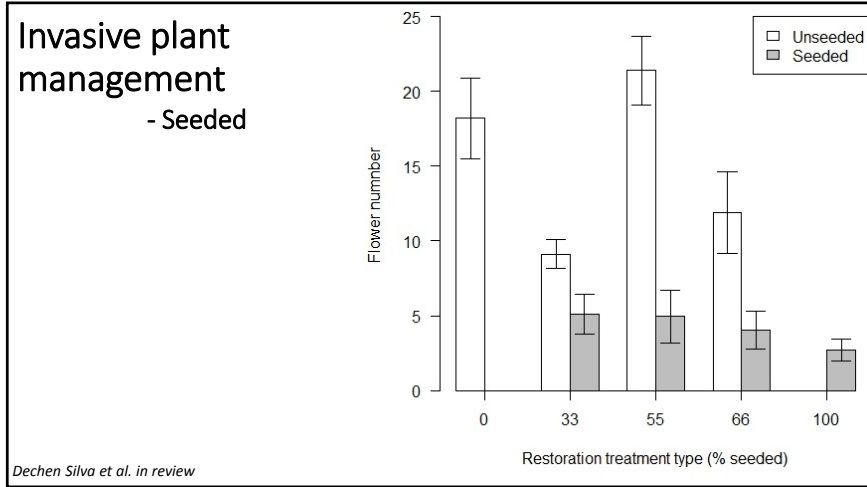


Invasive plant management

- Seeded



Dechen Silva et al. in review



Overview

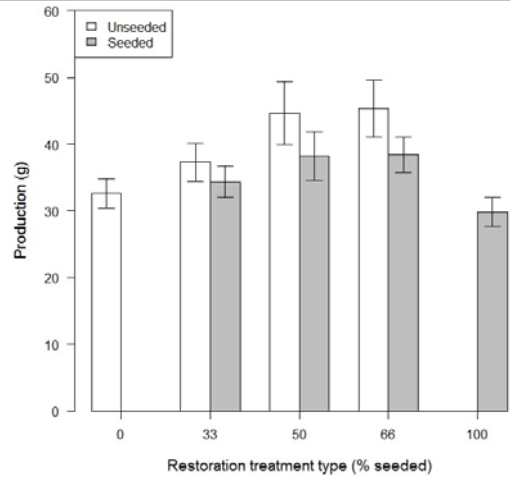
	Seeding	Across treatments
Biodiversity enhancement	✓	✗
Invasive plant management	✓	✗
Forage production		

Question

Does strip seeding provide utility for achieving multiple management goals?

- Biodiversity enhancement
- Invasion resilience
- Forage production

Production



Overview

	Seeding	Across treatments
Biodiversity enhancement	✓	✗
Invasive plant management	✓	✗
Forage production	✗	✗

Overview

The use of seeding of native species provides utility for:

- Enhancing biodiversity
- Reducing invasive species
- Providing invasion resilience

So far, we have not found evidence that area seeded matters, so we suggest that seeding 33% of degraded areas in a strip seeding program could provide effective achievement of management goals within 5 years



THANK YOU!

Collaborators

Leslie Roche
Julea Shaw

Funding

University of California, Davis
University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Acknowledgments

DJ Eastburn

Contact

egornish@ucdavis.edu
@RestoreCAL

gornish.ucdavis.edu