

Ecological Restoration Along the Ahnapee

Ben Kielar

The Site

- ± Areas along the Ahnapee State Trail
- ± Michigan Street to Utah Street
- ± Long, narrow, split
- ± Varied plant communities
- ± Numerous invasives
- ± 8 to 10 acres



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Rationale

Forgotten and
undermanaged

Proximity to humans

Vast potential

- Varied communities
- Shows promise through native plants and ecological functions
- Suppressed by invasives and lack of interventions

Past to Present

- ± Orchard and farmland
 - 1938, 1954, 1961, 1974
- ± ATC Corridor
- ± Hwy 57/42
 - Department of Transportation
- ± Ahnapee Trail
 - DNR
- ± Current conditions



The Possible Future

Use existing plants and topography
as a guide

Remove invasives

Take advantage of native species

Reference Communities

- Northern Wet-Mesic Forest
- Shrub Carr
- Northern Sedge Meadow
- Bracken Grassland

The How

Remove and replace blue spruce and soften wood edge

Remove black locust “grove” and honeysuckle, replace with shrubs/trees

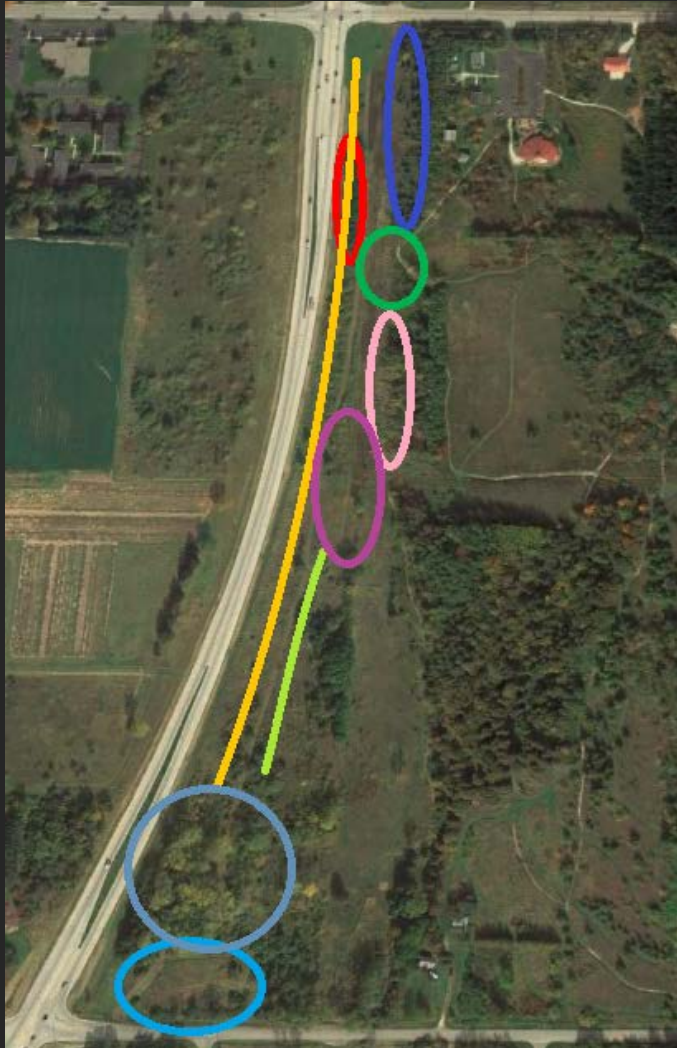
Natural pollinator zone in high traffic/overlap area where trails meet

Remove buckthorn to prevent spread and allow native growth

Plant large trees south of ATC corridor that offer long term stability

Work outward from areas with more natives (Bradley Method)

Engage through volunteer work, signage and walkthroughs/ tour



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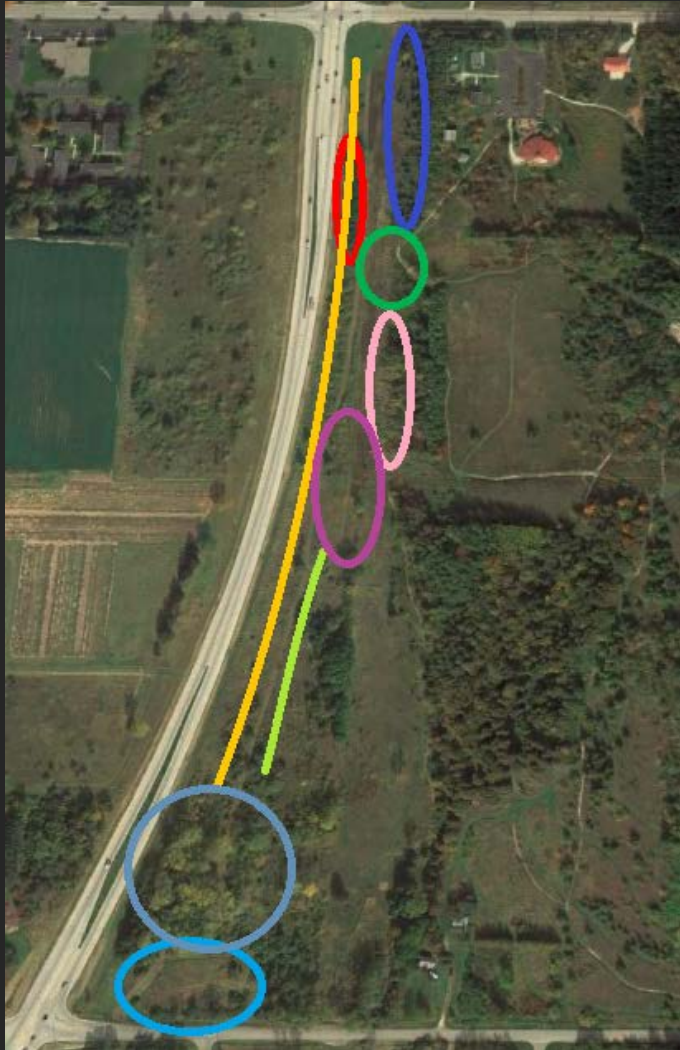
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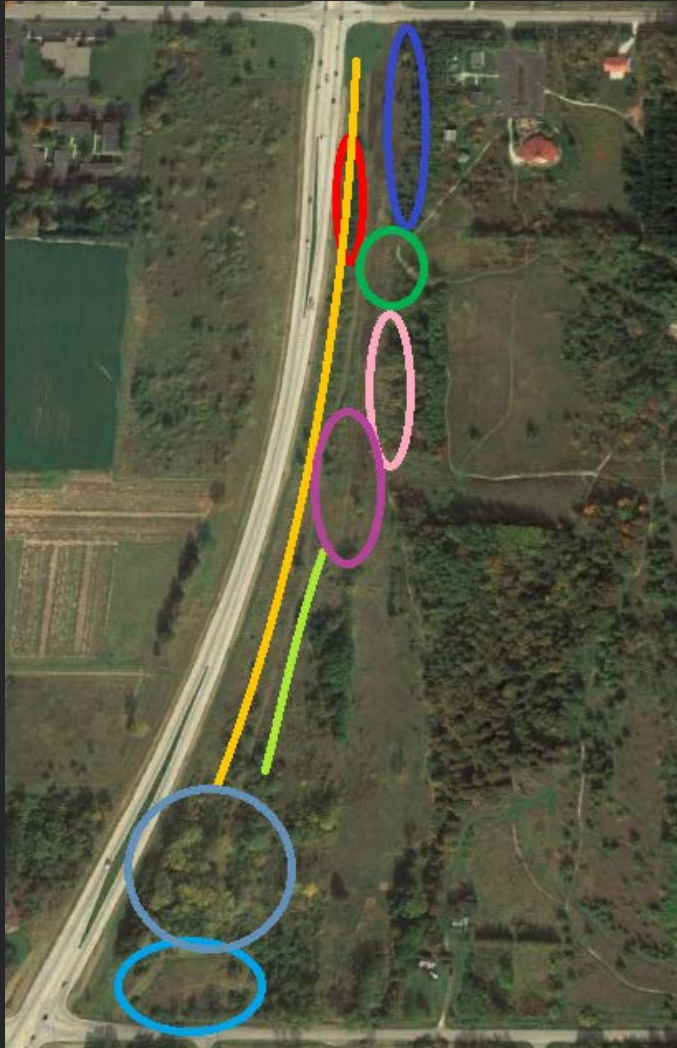
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| Non-Woody Plants | Priority | Comments | Treatment |
|---|----------|---|--|
| Phragmites (<i>phragmites australis</i>) | High | Not yet widespread, prevention is key | Cut and treat |
| Cattail (<i>typha latifolia</i>) | High | Not yet widespread, prevention is key | Cut below waterline pull |
| Reed Canary Grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) | Medium | Limited to patches of monoculture but prevention of further spread is important | Cut, bundle and treat top, hand pull, (control burn) |
| Canada Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>) | Low | Very widespread but not taking over | Hand pull |

Monitoring and Management

Crossroad employee-based monitoring

Community-based monitoring

Volunteer opportunities

Continual Bradley Method (if implemented)

Continued incremental management of

- Honeysuckle and Black locust
- Blue spruce, Scotch pine
- Herbaceous invasives

Appreciation

- Dan, Nancy and Chris
- Cohort members
- Crossroads board members and staff
- Guest faculty
- Parents