Theme: Selecting Appropriate Approaches for Restoration.

**Selecting appropriate approaches to restoration can optimise efficiencies, avoiding serious and costly errors associated with either over-estimating or under-estimating a site’s potential for natural regeneration.** (See National Restoration Standards [Principle 2.)](http://seraustralasia.com/standards/principle2.html) **The Appropriate Approaches theme on regenTV highlights this aspect of restoration projects** - <http://www.aabr.org.au/regentv/>.

Further information is available in National Restoration Standards <http://seraustralasia.com/standards/contents.html>

# Exercises Overview.

Visit the regenTV site - [*http://www.aabr.org.au/regentv/*](http://www.aabr.org.au/regentv/)

Once you have viewed a subset of regenTV videos under theme ***Appropriate Approaches*** undertake the following exercises.

*Note that further information is available in the online reports listed on each video’s page. We suggest you refer to at least one of those other resources when preparing your responses.*

## Activity 1

**Explain any disadvantages if:**

## 1a

A reconstruction approach (involving planting and mulching) was taken on a site that appeared to have few natives above ground when in reality the site had many natives in the soil seed bank?

## 1b

An assisted regeneration approach was taken on a site that did not have regeneration potential?

## Activity 2:

[Using Box 2 of the National Restoration Standards](http://seraustralasia.com/standards/principle2.html) as a reference, in the table below

(a) list in column 2 examples of the case studies you watched against the approach listed in column 1 and

(b) provide the rationale for that approach.

**Table 2.** Restoration Approach

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Approach** | **Name the site that used that approach** (More than one case can be listed for each approach and the same case study can be used more than once) | **Rationale for the approach**(As you understand it from watching or reading the material provided) |
| **1. Natural regeneration approach.**  |  |  |
| **2. Assisted regeneration approach.**  |  |  |
| **3. Reconstruction approach.**  |  |  |
| **4. Mosaic of approaches 1-3** |  |  |
| **5. Combination of approaches 1-3** |  |  |

Activity 3

From Table 2- Restoration Approach, select one of the assisted regeneration case studies and one of the reconstruction case studies and briefly explain how the approach achieved revegetation in line with the reference ecosystem identified at the start of the project.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Case 1** |  |
| **Case 2**  |  |

Activity 4

**Choose a portion of a degraded site local to you and, with an appropriate reference ecosystem in mind for its restoration, conduct an assessment of resilience for at least six of its likely characteristic species, including at least four plant species, and enter the information on the table below.**

If the site is terrestrial and has more than one stratum, select at least two species from each stratum. Ensure you comment on whether the site’s fauna are likely to recover naturally or require reintroduction.

Name of site: …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Location: ………………………………………………………………………………….. Date: ………………………………………….

Degradation level (low, med, high – circle which is most applicable)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species***Botanical name* (common name) | **In situ resilience**Seedbank (S)Rootstock (R)Existing Plant (E)Seed Rain (SR)Colonisation (C) | **Restoration approach needed at this site**Natural regeneration (N)Assisted Regeneration (A)Reconstruction (R)Mosaic (M)Combination (C) | **Comments** (i.e. rationale for approach for this species at this site) |
| *e.g. Acacia implexa*(Lightwood/ Hickory Wattle) | S, E, R | A | http://www.florabank.org.au/default.asp?V\_DOC\_ID=924 Only two specimens but long lived soil seedbank and will sucker persist so will need to use fire to trigger.  |
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