

FLOODPLAIN AND UPLAND FOREST ENHANCEMENT - MISSISSIPPI RIVER, PHASE 5 – ID# FRE 03



Photo 1: A monoculture of invasive reed canary grass is useless to wildlife and stops natural regeneration of trees.



Photo 3: Treating mowed reed canary grass creates bare mineral soils which mimic historical sedimentation events.



Photo 2: The same location after the invasive reed canary grass has been mowed to allow chemical herbicides to be used more effectively.

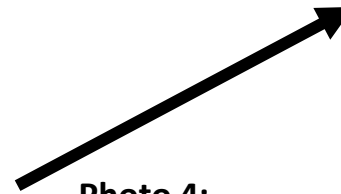


Photo 4: Thousands of trees per acre regenerate naturally when seeds fall on bare soil. Red circles show trees.



Supporting natural tree regeneration!

Restoring Bottomland Forests!

Photo 5: These swamp white oaks were planted early in the project and will soon outgrow the tubes that protect young trees from beaver and other rodent herbivory.



Photo 6: This field that was a monoculture of reed canary grass now contains over 100 thriving young trees. Each tree was planted as a 3-year-old RPM (root production method) tree.

CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Audubon and our partners are on track to fully spend down phases III and IV and meet our acre goals as planned.