

ADDITIONAL SAMPLE ABSTRACTS

EXAMPLE 1: SINGLE AUTHOR PER ORGANIZATION

(99) LAKE ERIE ALLEGHENY PARTNERSHIP FOR BIODIVERSITY (LEAP): A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY. [Kay Carlson](#)¹, [Patty Stevens](#)², and [Renee Boronka](#)³. ¹The Nature Conservancy, Ohio Chapter, Lake Erie Watershed Program. kcarlson@tnc.org. ²Cleveland Metroparks, Division of Park Planning. pjs@clevelandmetroparks.com. ³Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Center for Conservation & Biodiversity. rboronka@cmnh.org.

Kay Carlson, The Nature Conservancy, 111 Jane St., Columbus, OH 12345, kcarlson@tnc.org.

The Lake Erie Allegheny Partnership for Biodiversity (LEAP) was first convened by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in March 2004. LEAP's mission is to support member organizations in identifying, protecting, restoring and sharing information about the diverse native habitats of the glaciated lands and waters south of Canada from Sandusky Bay to the Allegheny Mountains and to promote public awareness and understanding of those habitats. LEAP is a voluntary network of conservation-related agencies and organizations which share common goals and have come together to achieve their goals through coordinated collaboration and cooperation. To date, approximately 132 individuals (representing approximately 40 different organizations) from northeast Ohio and northwest Pennsylvania have become members. A website (www.leapbio.org) is currently being developed.

LEAP is preparing a Regional Biodiversity Plan with a focus on preservation and restoration of biodiversity in the glaciated portion of the Lake Erie basin, including parts of western Pennsylvania and New York. In addition, LEAP is establishing a Regional Biodiversity Fund at the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to provide funding toward biodiversity conservation and restoration projects. The Regional Biodiversity Plan will be used as a tool for guiding which projects get supported through the Fund. A \$46,000 grant from NFWF for the initial phase of Plan development was secured in August, 2005. Members of LEAP have contributed over \$77,000 in in-kind technical assistance toward this project to date.

KEY WORDS: partnerships, collaboration, Lake Erie, biodiversity, conservation, planning

SESSION THEMES: Rare Element Conservation

EXAMPLE 2: MULTIPLE AUTHORS PER ORGANIZATION

(29) BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO MANAGE CANADA THISTLE IN NATIVE PRAIRIES. [Roger Becker](#)¹, [Milt Haar](#)¹, [Luke Skinner](#)², [Mark Gulick](#)³, [Judy Markl](#)³, and [Dennis Opdahl](#)³. ¹Dept. of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota. becke003@umn.edu; haarx003@umn.edu. ²Division of Ecological Services, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. luke.skinner@dnr.state.mn.us. ³DNR Talcot Lake WMA, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Mark.Gulick@state.mn.us; Judy.Markl@state.mn.us; Dennis.Opdahl@state.mn.us.

Milt Haar, Division of Ecological Services, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 111 Jane St., St. Paul, Minnesota, 12345, haarx003@umn.edu.

A cooperative study involving the University of Minnesota and Talcot Lake Wildlife Management Area determined Best Management Practices for control of Canada thistle in native prairie. Studies were initiated in 2004 at the West Graham WMA and the USFS Timber Lake WPA. BMP practices include clipping to prevent seed production or deplete root carbohydrate reserves, herbicide application in the fall to optimize control, and spring or summer herbicide timings

designed around the pre-July 15th nondisturbance goal for optimum waterfowl production. While this investigation is ongoing, it appears that most native forbs survived clopyralid applications, although flowering and seed production will be reduced or eliminated during the treatment season. Notable exceptions are native sunflowers, which will likely need to be re-introduced into the target site once established Canada thistle is controlled. Canada thistle seedling reestablishment is being investigated via functional group competition with native plants during establishment. Seed flight will be an issue with fall applications and is being addressed in ongoing studies to define seed production and movement.

KEY WORDS: Canada thistle, *Cirsium arvense*, control, native prairies

SESSION THEMES: Management and Control of Invasives, Impacts of Invasives, Ecological Restoration, Grassland Ecosystem Management

EXAMPLE 3: MULTIPLE ORGANIZATIONS PER AUTHOR

(124) INVASIVE PLANT SURVEYS IN EMERALD ASH BORER-IMPACTED FOREST COMMUNITIES. John Cardina¹, Catherine P. Herms¹, Kathleen S. Knight², Daniel A. Herms³, and Annemarie Smith^{3,4}. ¹Department of Horticulture and Crop Science, The Ohio State University. cardina.2@osu.edu; herms.3@osu.edu. ²USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station, ksknight@fs.fed.us. ³Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, herms.2@osu.edu, ⁴Current address: Ohio Department of Natural Resources. Annemarie.Smith@dnr.state.oh.us.

John Cardina, Department of Horticulture and Crop Science, The Ohio State University, 111 Jane St., Columbus, OH, 12345. cardina.2@osu.edu.

Emerald ash borer (EAB, *Agilus planipennis*) infestation is predicted to eliminate ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) trees from eastern North America, leaving canopies open to colonization by invasive plants. We initiated surveys in forests along the progressing EAB invasion front in Michigan and Ohio, to serve as baseline information for studying changes in the presence and abundance of invasive plant species in response to ash mortality and gap formation. All known invasive plant species were identified and counted in 180 forest plots varying in forest community structure and degree of ash dieback. Invasive plant density was low in most (70%) plots, ranging from 0 to 1% cover, while a small number of plots had over 20% cover of invasives. Most invasive plant species were woody shrubs, including *Lonicera* spp., *Rhamnus* spp., *Berberis thunbergii*, *Eleagnus umbellate*, *Euonymus alatus*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, and *Rosa multiflora*. The numbers of invasive species in a single 0.25-acre plot ranged from 0 to 6. Soil seedbank samples revealed a high level of variation in plant species composition, as expected, but a very low presence of propagules of any invasives. These findings suggest that invasive plants present in the forest at this time have not yet been significantly impacted by EAB-induced gap formation. However, we encountered significant infestations of woody invasives along access roads and trails leading to the sample sites. In addition, we observed small sapling of invasive species in the shade of the forest canopy that might respond quickly to EAB-induced canopy gaps.

KEY WORDS: invasive species, disturbance, succession, emerald ash borer

SESSION THEMES: Forest Health Issues, Early Detection and Rapid Response to Invasives, Impacts of Invasives