Transforming Ecosystems: When, Where, and How to Restore Contaminated Sites

Jason R. Rohr, University of South Florida Aïda M. Farag, U.S. Geological Survey

- Marc W. Cadotte, University of Toronto-Scarborough
- William H. Clements, Colorado State University
- James R. Smith, Indiana Department of Environmental Quality
 Cheryl P. Ulrich, Dewberry Inc.
 - Richard Woods, Exxon Mobile Biomedical Sciences Inc.

WHEN TO RESTORE?

WHEN TO RESTORE? Initiation of Restoration

- Recent Environmental Event
- Regulatory Driver
- Political Support
- Funding
- Recent Public Awareness of an Older Environmental Disaster





Passive to Active "Restoration" Continuum

- Passive Restoration: Source is eliminated and the system is allowed to recover naturally
- Active Restoration: Humans intervene to accelerate the recovery



Ecological Restoration should be considered up front and incorporated into the remediation plan

- Ensures sensitive areas are protected
- Can increase rate of recovery
- Cost effective \$\$\$ Equipment and labor already present



WHERE TO RESTORE?

WHERE TO RESTORE? On-site versus Off-site

- On-site Often more desirable
- Off-site restoration Desirable if conditions are expected to change, such as with climate change
- Several occasions where off-site restoration might be desirable or even required
 - where the contamination cannot be removed without causing extensive damage
 - In countries where compensatory restoration is mandated





HOW TO RESTORE? TRANSLATING THEORY TO PRACTICE

Project Life Cycle Project Management Plan 0&M Planning Design Construction Stakeholder Outreach Monitoring **Adaptive Management**



The Challenge of Public/Stakeholder Outreach







- High stakeholder/public interest
- Technically complex
- High stakes water supply, land use, restoration, protection
- Unequal level of understanding
- Unequal ability to engage
- Cultural differences



Outreach Fundamental Truths

- Simply informing is not enough information must go both ways
- Never exclude those who want to be included
- Process is important when, where, how
- It's better to do it right the first time than to have to do it over again

Who is the public?

Orbits of participation

Not interested

Observers

Commenters

Technical reviewers

Active participants

Co-decision makers



Utilizing the web



With funding -Finding new ways to communicate







Role of the media

- Journalists are a major source of scientific information for the public.
- Scientists are a major source of information for journalists.
- Some scientists struggle with communication outside of their peer group.
- Scientists view journalists as "science illiterates."

Art is communication







Conclusion

DETRIE





'O Wise Ecosystem Engineer says....

Launch the AMAZING POWER of an interdisciplinary team!

Everyone has a gift/strength to bring to the team!

Formal Conclusion: Need more reciprocal transfer of knowledge among theorist and practitioners and academics, industry, government, tribal organizations, NGOs and the public to improve the science of restoration.