The Global Restoration Network
A Project of the
Society for Ecological Restoration &
DOI's NRDA and Restoration Program

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Global Restoration Network (GRN)

Launched in 2007
80,000 hits/month

The GRN is a free, comprehensive resource for all aspects of ecological restoration

Links projects, research and practitioners to facilitate exchange of information.

The GRN database contains in-depth case studies, expert profiles, and restoration-related literature from around the world

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www.GlobalRestorationNetwork.org

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Database

Please note that we are now in the process of populating the GRN database. Check back with us later if you do not find the results you are looking for.

The GRN Database employs an advanced search engine that allows the user to refine his or her query in order to obtain all relevant information on ecological restoration based on ecosystem (biome) type, geographical location and source of degradation. The results will include project case studies, a directory with links to experts and organizations in the field as well as a comprehensive bibliography.

We are currently soliciting your help in populating the GRN database with case studies, experts, organizations and literature...quick and easy to use forms provided in the navigation bar to the left allow you to make your submission online.

ADVANCED SEARCH

Biome	All	Ecosystem	All
Region	All	Degradation	All
Country	All	Search Results	Case Studies

Searchable database with inquiries by region, country, biome, ecosystem, cause of degradation

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Case Studies

- Detailed description of project's main components with links to websites, photos, contact people, etc
- Involves mining data from various sources for a series of 30 questions and statistical needs
- Organized into sections that allow fast, easy retrieval of specific information

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Case Study Detail

Name USA: California: Common Murre Restoration Project, Central California Coast, USA

Executive Summary Between January 28 and February 4, 1986, the oil transportation barge, APEX HOUSTON, discharged about 26,000 gallons of crude oil while in transit from San Francisco Bay to the Long Beach Harbor. The oil spill damaged seabirds and other aquatic life from Point Reyes to the Big Sur coast (Map, File 1). Approximately 9,000 seabirds were killed, including 6,300 common murres (Uria aalge; Carter et al. 2003). A trustee council, made up of representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), was established to review, select, and oversee implementation of restoration actions for natural resources injured by the spill. A Common Murre Restoration Project (CMRP) was developed with the goal to recolonize common murres at historic breeding colonies in the areas where they were extirpated or severely depleted by the oil spill. From 1996-2005, social attraction (decoys, mirrors and recorded vocalizations of common murres) was used to attract common murres to nest at Devil's Slide Rock and other historic nearshore colonies in the vicinity of San Francisco. Common murres are monitored at these sites and at reference sites in the vicinity of Point Reyes and Big Sur in order to evaluate and refine the recolonization project. Monitored parameters include colony size, reproductive success, behavior, and breeding phenology of common murres. In addition, anthropogenic factors (e.g., boat disturbance, aircraft overflights, oiling) and natural factors (e.g., predation, diet, climatic fluctuations) that affect the success of recolonization efforts have been documented. In 2005, after ten years of restoration efforts, the project had exceeded the goal of establishing 100 breeding pairs of murres at Devil's Slide Rock for six consecutive years and breeding by murres on the adjacent Devil's Slide mainland was also established.

Biome Coastal/Marine

Ecosystem Oceanic

Original Ecosystem The California maritime coast is characterized as the rocky headlands and islands abutting the cool continental shelf waters of the eastern North Pacific Ocean. California's marine environment from Monterey Bay to the Sonoma Coast and 32 km west of the Farallon Islands is one of the world's most productive ecosystems whose prolific fisheries support hundreds of thousands of breeding seabirds along the coast. The average annual rainfall is 19.7 inches, and temperatures range from an average of 41.5° F in January to 71.7° F in July.

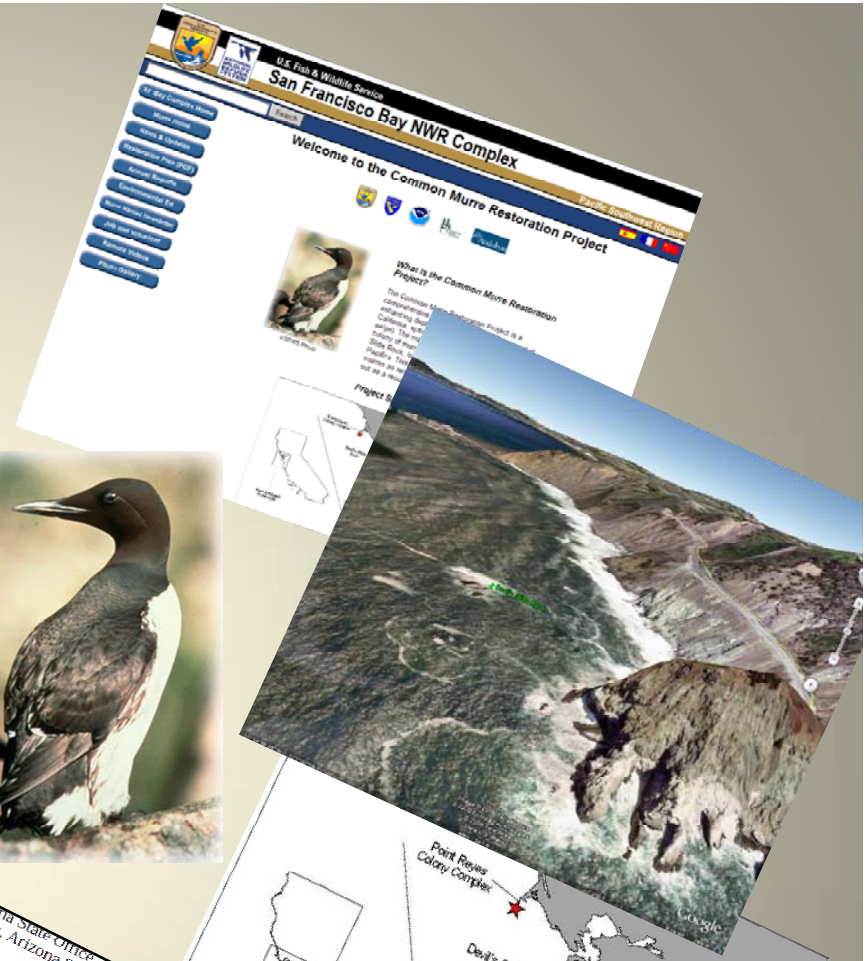
Region North America

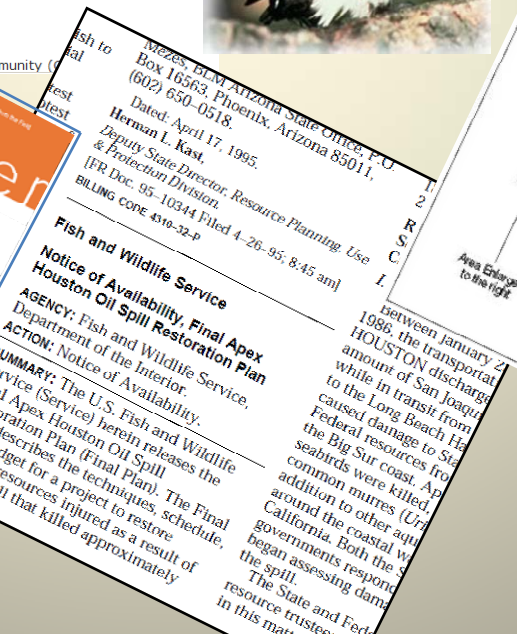
Specific Country United States of America

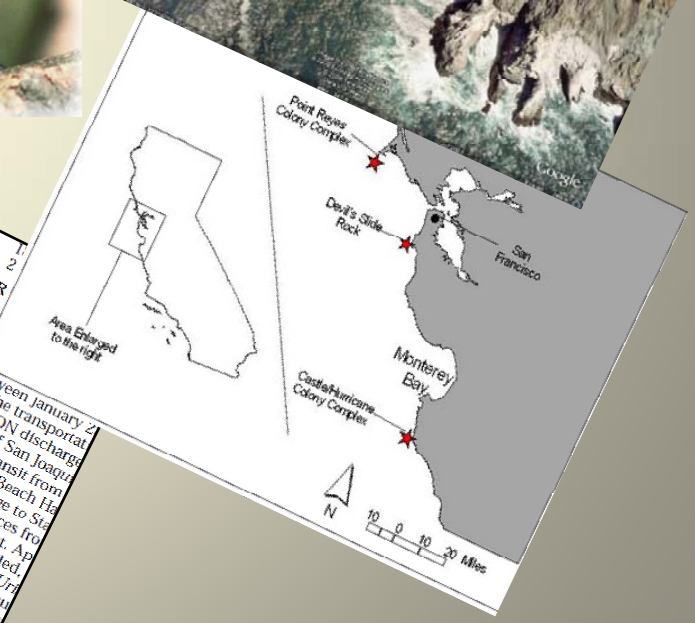
Area Covered 250

Area Units Km of California Coastline

Pre Common murres are an i ... bird community (







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Benefits

- Demonstrate approaches and successes
- Increase exposure and make available as a resource
- Consolidate information to quickly reference or share with colleagues/clients
- Narrative submission form allows accuracy, flexibility and continual updating

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Summary

- Publically available documents and data
- Time demands to develop case study
- Showcase restoration projects
- Share knowledge and expertise

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