The CERP Monitoring and Assessment Plan and the Trophic Hypothesis: Part II: A Foundation for Restoration

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Part II (3:30): Joel C. Trexler
CERP Monitoring and Assessment Plan 2009

- Monitoring is hypothesis-driven
- Allows for development of quantitative models
  - Make monitoring more efficient in future (toward prospective)
- PIs link MAP projects to focused research studies
- Allows for tests of existing hypotheses
- Allows for formulation of new hypotheses
- Establishes framework to detect “ecological surprises”
- Collectively, information gained deeper and broader than originally envisioned
Where is MAP 2009 monitoring approach?

Models

"Balanced"

Prospective

High

Retrospective

Cost

Low

Number of indicators

Few

Many

Protocols

Simple

Complex

Stressors

Basis

Effects

Time

Modified from Trexler and Busch (2003)
Session objectives

1. Show recent evidence of the causal linkage of hydrology and nutrients to fish and birds
2. Show how the CERP Monitoring and Assessment Plan is integrated with other studies and providing a broader and deeper scientific foundation for restoration than what was originally conceived
Everglades
Trophic
Hypothesis
(wading birds)
Session structure

- Overarching perspective on how wading birds and other performance measures are being used in the MAP
  - Frederick

- Recent advances in science starting with lower trophic levels
  - Gaiser; Trexler; Parker; Botson; Gawlik, et al.

- End with models (tools) translating science into management
  - Banet; Beerens, et al.