

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

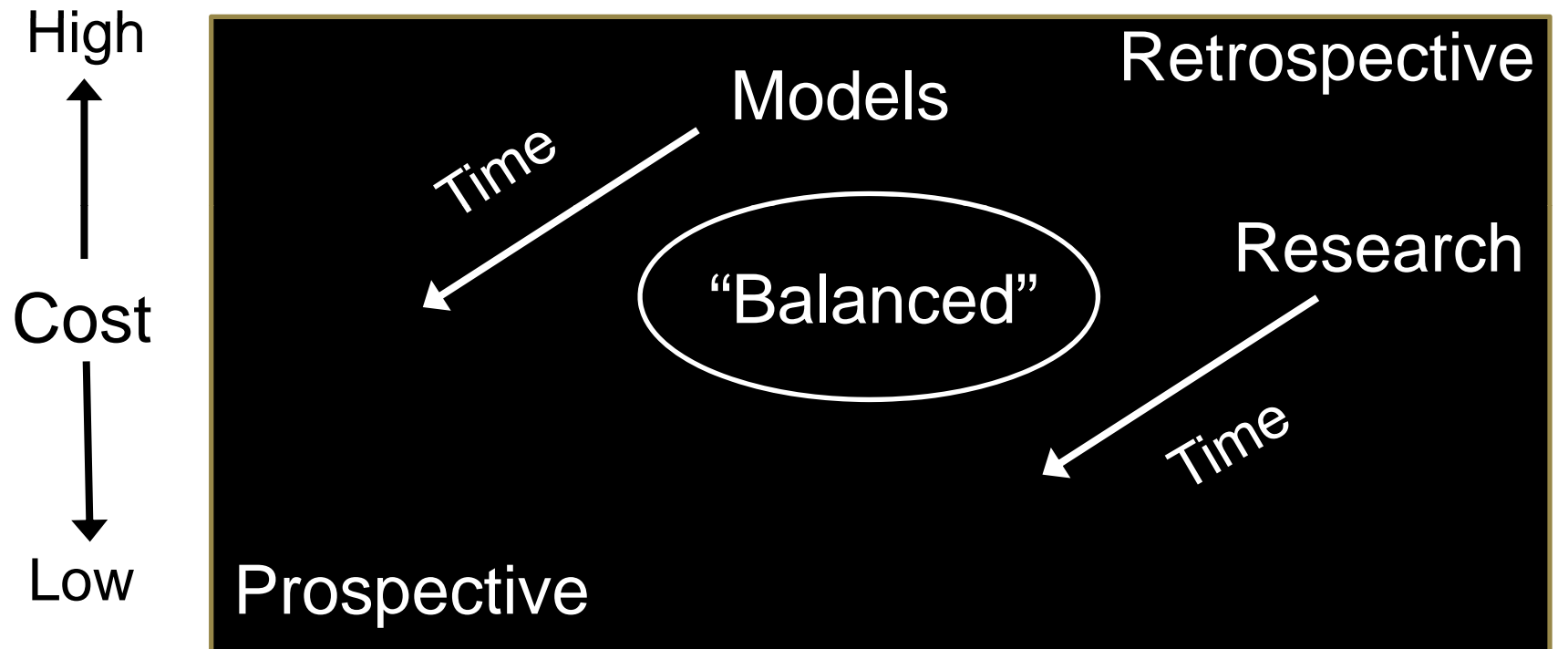
Part I: Dale E. Gawlik  
Part II (3:30): Joel C. Trexler



# 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?



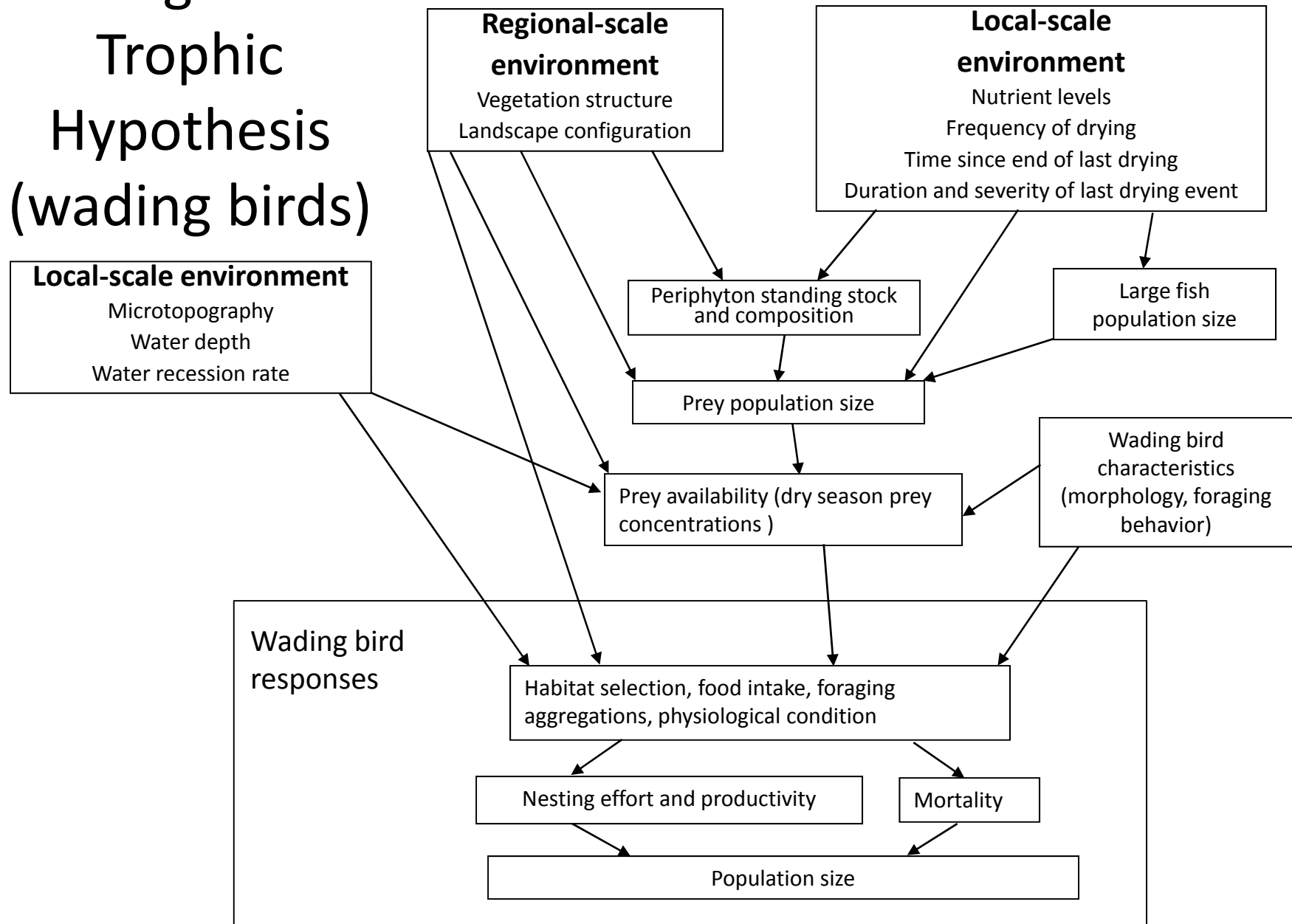
Few ← Number of indicators → Many  
 Simple ← Protocols → Complex  
 Stressors ← Basis → Effects

*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.