

restoration project, remote sensing might be the best method to monitor due to the ability to see

fit better in different circumstances. Four examples that were reviewed include: MBACI, Beyond-BACI, and BACIPS, and the causal model. This review aims to be a comparison of the different versions and help determine the best method for K-State campus tallgrass prairie restoration monitoring.

MBACI, or Multiple-BACI, is a BACI design that uses

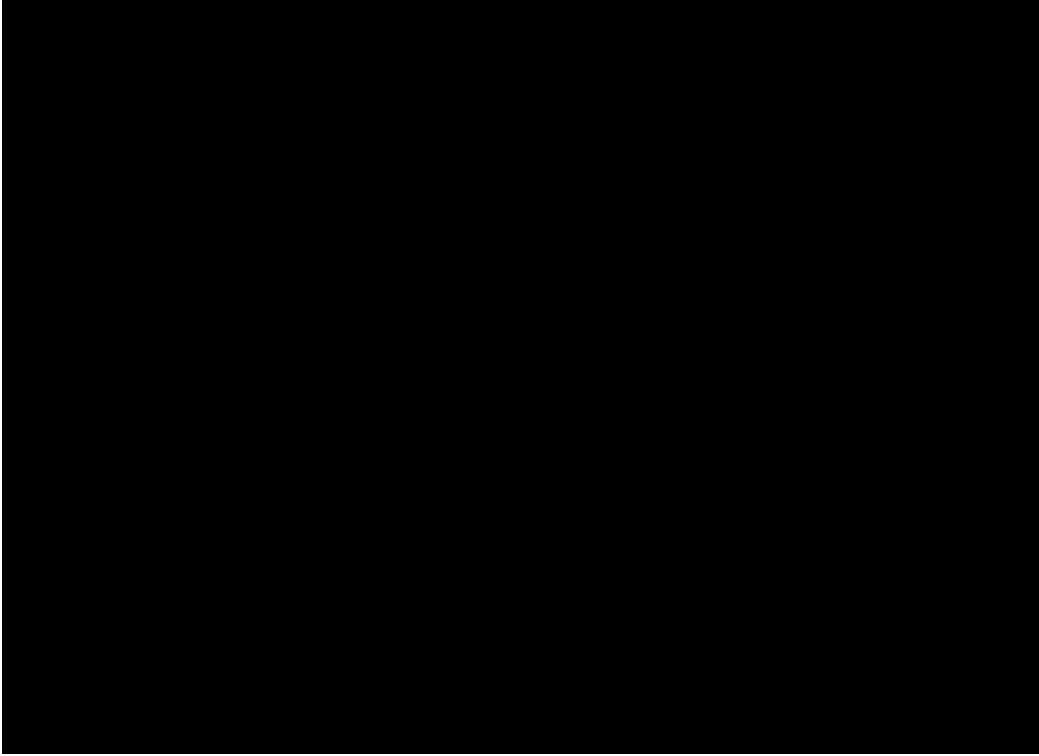


Figure 2: StreamStats watershed delineation for Coles Hall impact site.

hypotheses, study design, parameters measured, and other factors” (Roni et al. 2005, p. 15). As

was given a 2 rating, values greater than 4.5 square miles were given a 1, and unknown areas received a 0. For soil type, areas with 4050 soils were given a 5 rating, none were given a 4, other Ivan silt loams (such as 4051) were given a 3 rating, soil types that received a 2 or 1 were more dissimilar to 4050, and unknowns were given a 0. Th

Figure 7: A map that shows the locations of the different soil samples taken at Coles Hall.

To analyze the soil properties, a 2-cenimeter diameter soil sampling probe was used to obtain samples to a depth of 15-cenimeters. Soil properties obtained from this sample included

bulk dens417(l)-2.536..7465(-3.49(h)-10.9756(e)3.15789()-0.478208(s)-1.7465(o)-0.956417(i)-2.53536(l)-2.535

As the ideal bulk density values shown in Table 6 for silty clay loams is $<1.40 \text{ g/cm}^3$, and the silty

vegetation will be denser, and their roots will rea

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