Need to cite:

(Dornbush and Wilsey 2010)

Furthermore, large scale unburned and ungrazed pastures conflict with TNC’s management goals at the preserve and therefore a long-term observational study is

At the TGPP, permanently ungrazed and unburned pastures would inevitability promote woody shrub encroachment which is in direct conflict with conservation and management priorities at the preserve given the direct link between tallgrass prairie shrub encroachment and decreases in rare plant and animal populations (refs).

. Years of bison grazing is a useful quantitative variable because it quantifies the degree to which a given plot has been under bison management rather than cattle management. Once a site was placed under bison grazing it remained as such for the reminder of the study.

Dornbush, M. E. and B. J. Wilsey. 2010. Experimental manipulation of soil depth alters species richness and co-occurrence in restored tallgrass prairie. Journal of Ecology **98**:117-125.