



**Montana**Tech

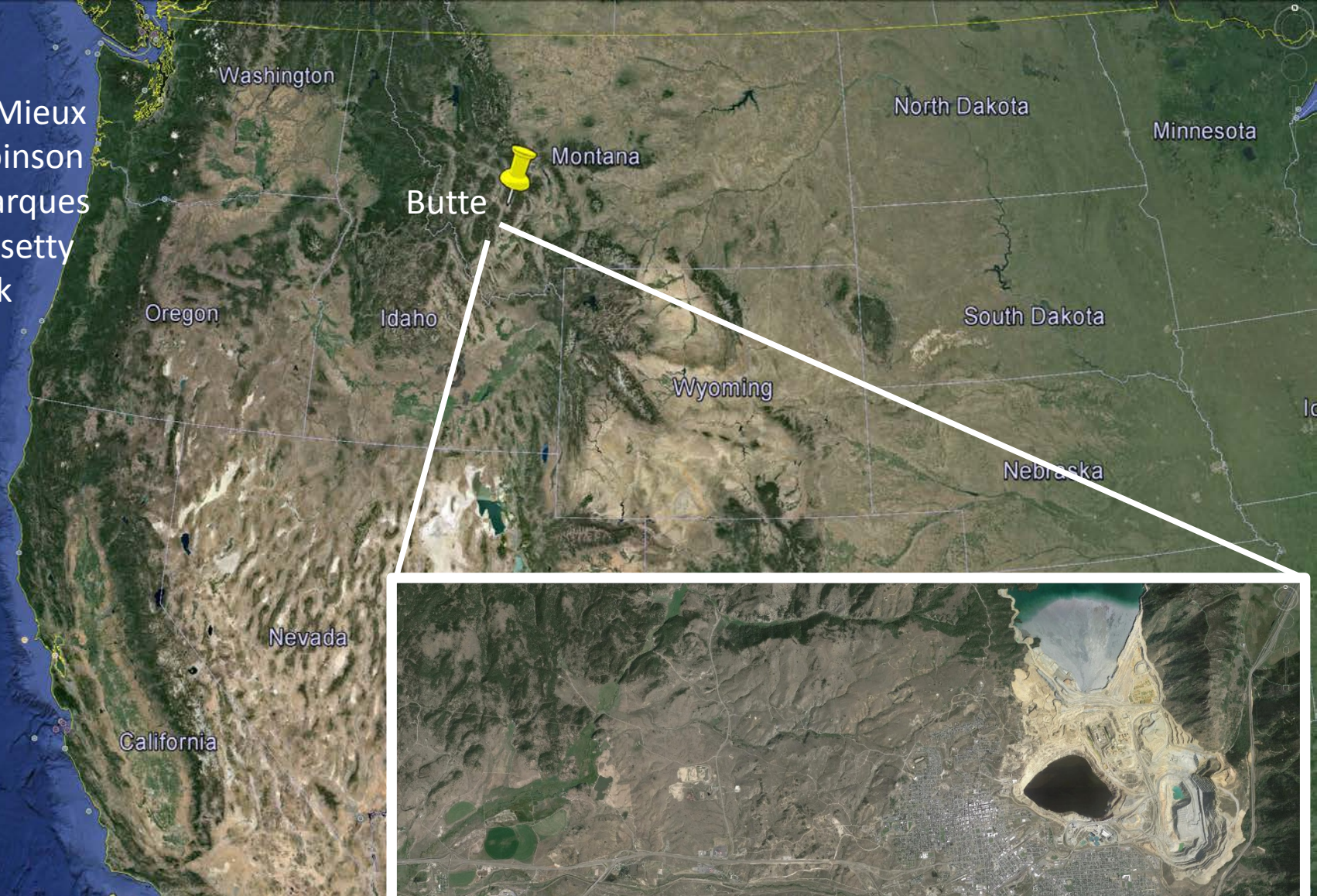
# The Effectiveness of Native Seed Dispersal Islands in Reclaimed Mine Lands Dominated by Eurasian Grasses

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Pierre LeMieux  
Scott Robinson  
Pedro Marques  
Raja Nagisetty  
Len Ballek





There are approximately 10,000 miles of tunnels underneath Butte

Pierre LeMieux  
Scott Robinson  
Pedro Marques  
Raja Nagisetty  
Len Ballek



MEADERVILLE



# Berkeley Pit

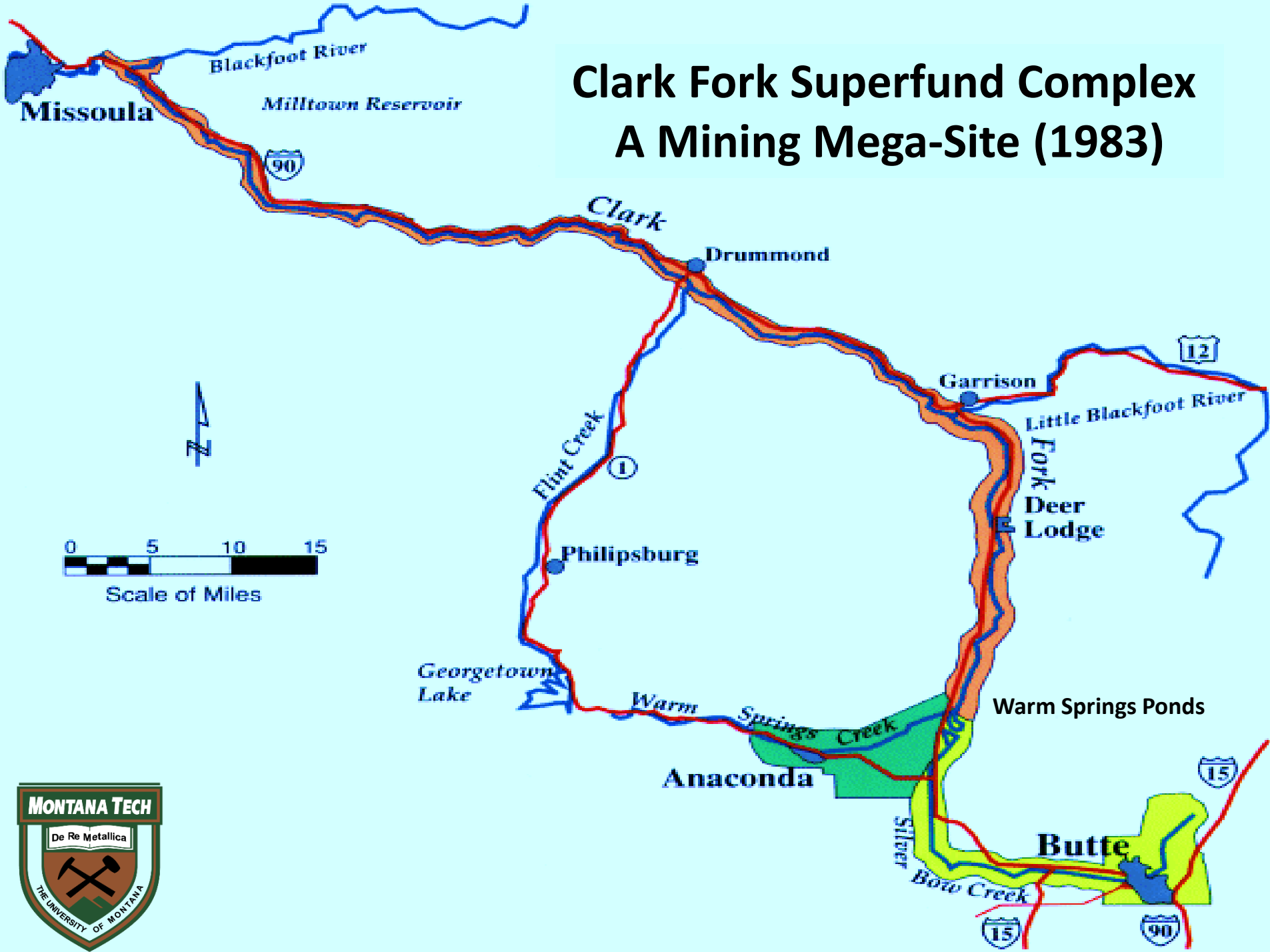


- It is the largest mine flooding that has ever taken place in the world
- The largest contaminated body of water in the U.S.
- It's the deepest body of water in Montana (1068' deep)
- It currently contains over 45 billion gallons of toxic water
- The pH of the water at some levels is less than 2
- Water must be pumped, treated and discharged in perpetuity in eight years



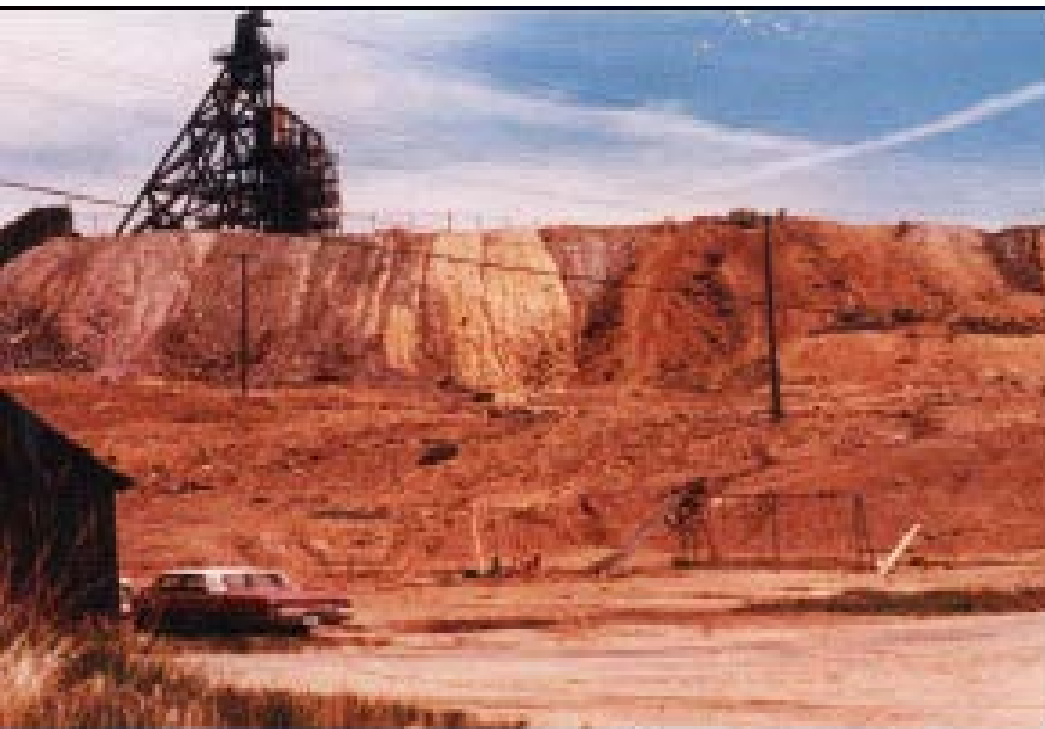


# Clark Fork Superfund Complex A Mining Mega-Site (1983)





Lexington mine





# **Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA)**

**P.L. 95-87, Enacted August 3, 1977**



## Administrative Rules of Montana

### Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act: Topsoiling, Revegetation, Protection of Wildlife and Air Resources

#### **ARM 17.24.711 (Relevant and Appropriate)**

...requires that a diverse, effective, and permanent vegetative cover of the same seasonal variety native to the area of land to be affected shall be established...

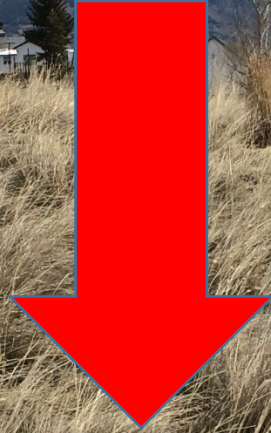
....relates to the planting of trees and other woody species... capable of self-regeneration and plant succession at least equal to the natural vegetation of the area...

...specifies that revegetation success must be measured against approved unmined reference areas...





# Public enemy number 1



No structural and species diversity





Matt Rinella





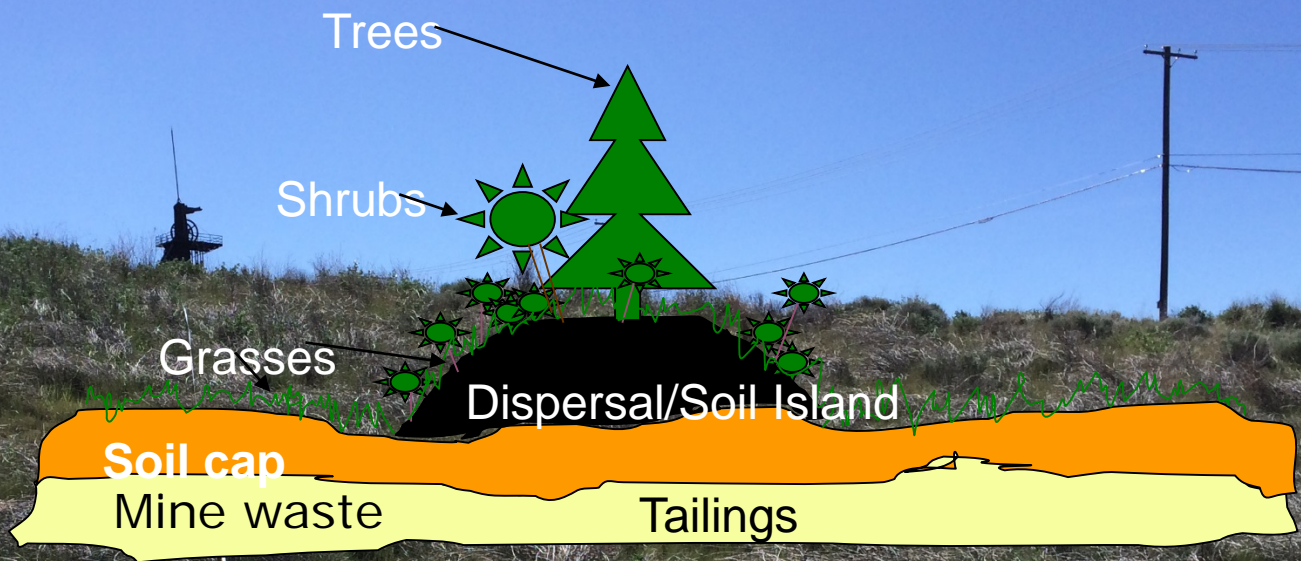
**7 cm average leaf litter**











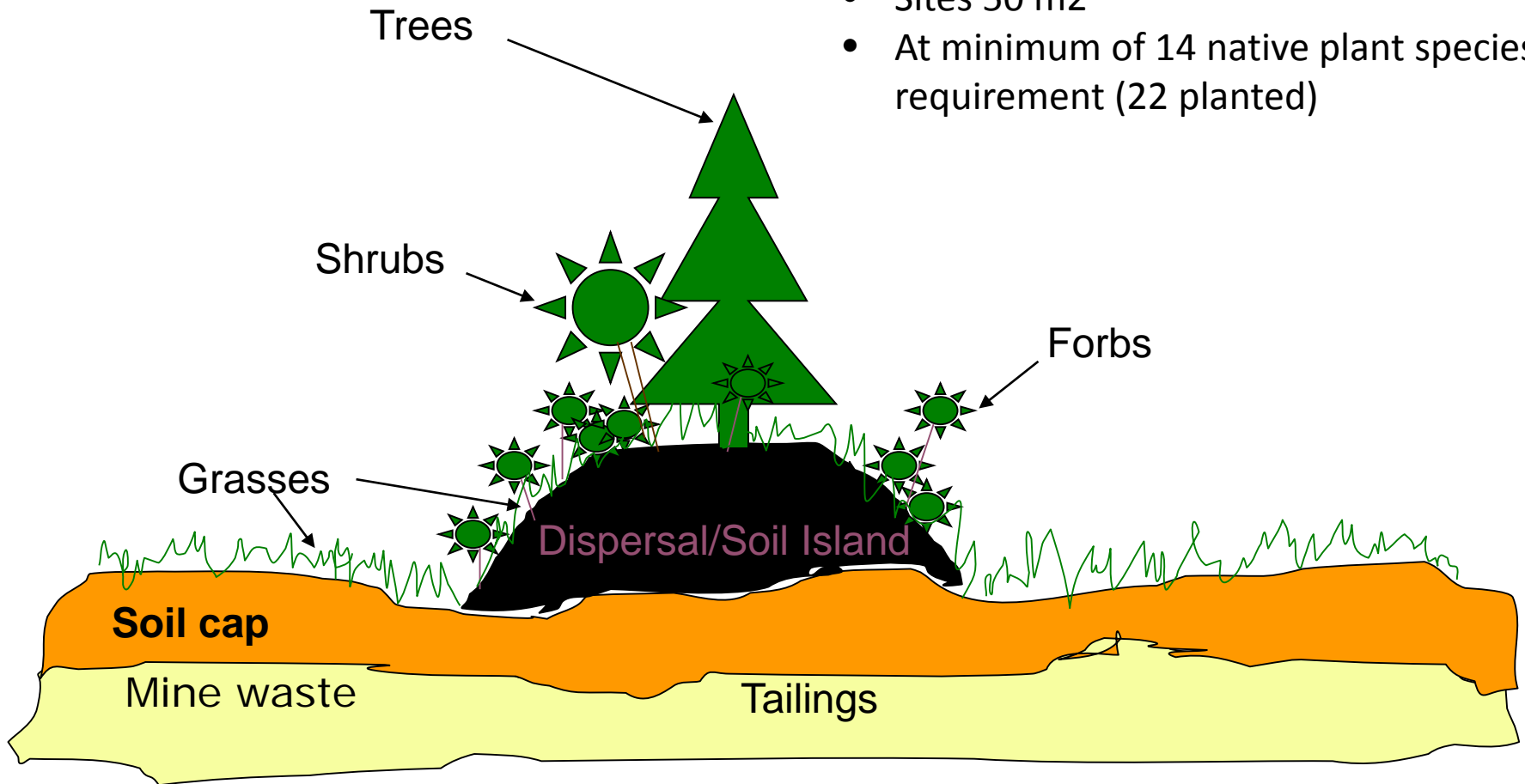


# Sudbury Canada





- Planting 2008-2012
- Sites 50 m<sup>2</sup>
- At minimum of 14 native plant species requirement (22 planted)



# DISPERSAL ISLANDS





# Approaches for restoration

- Seeding
- Sods
- Containers





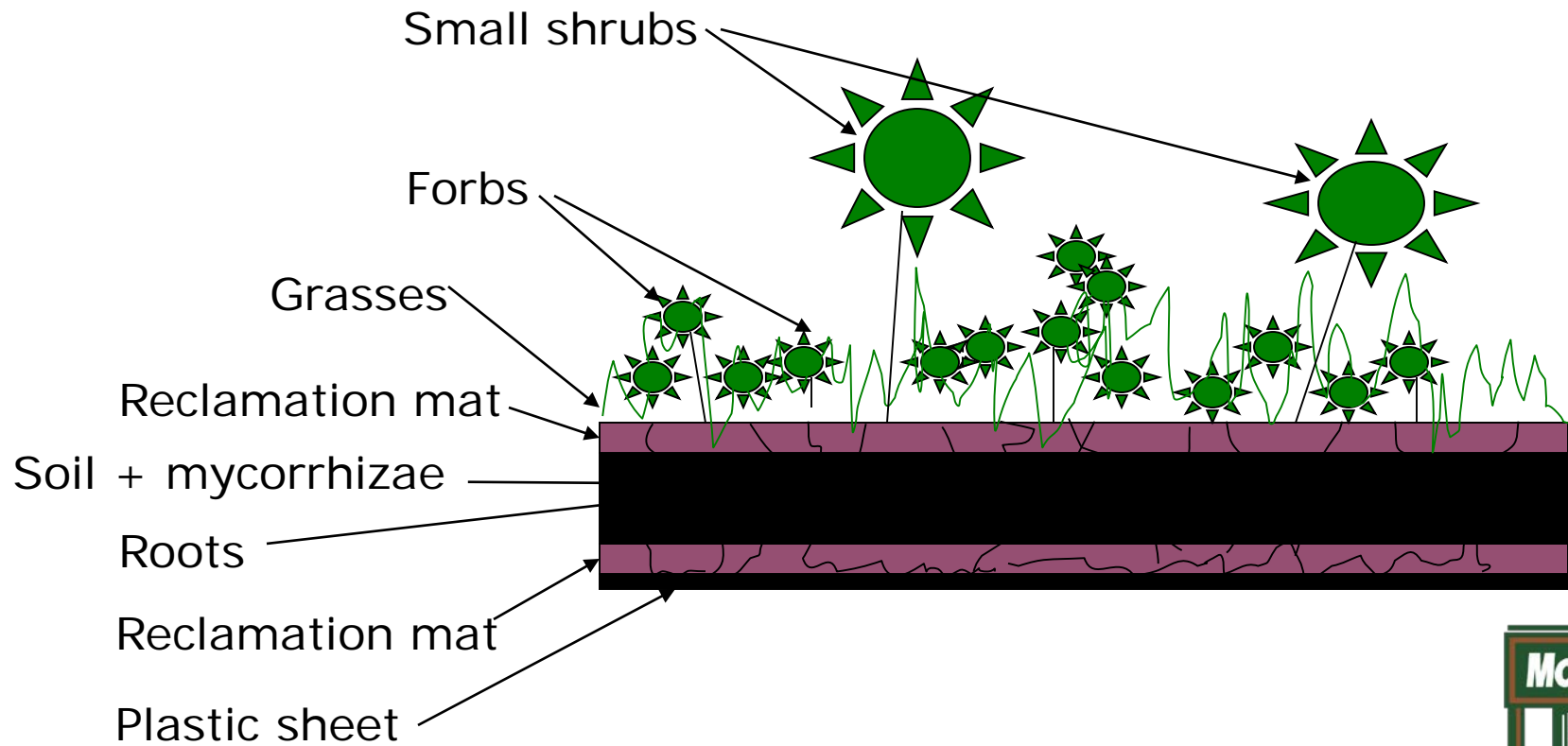








# FORB SOD









# Questions

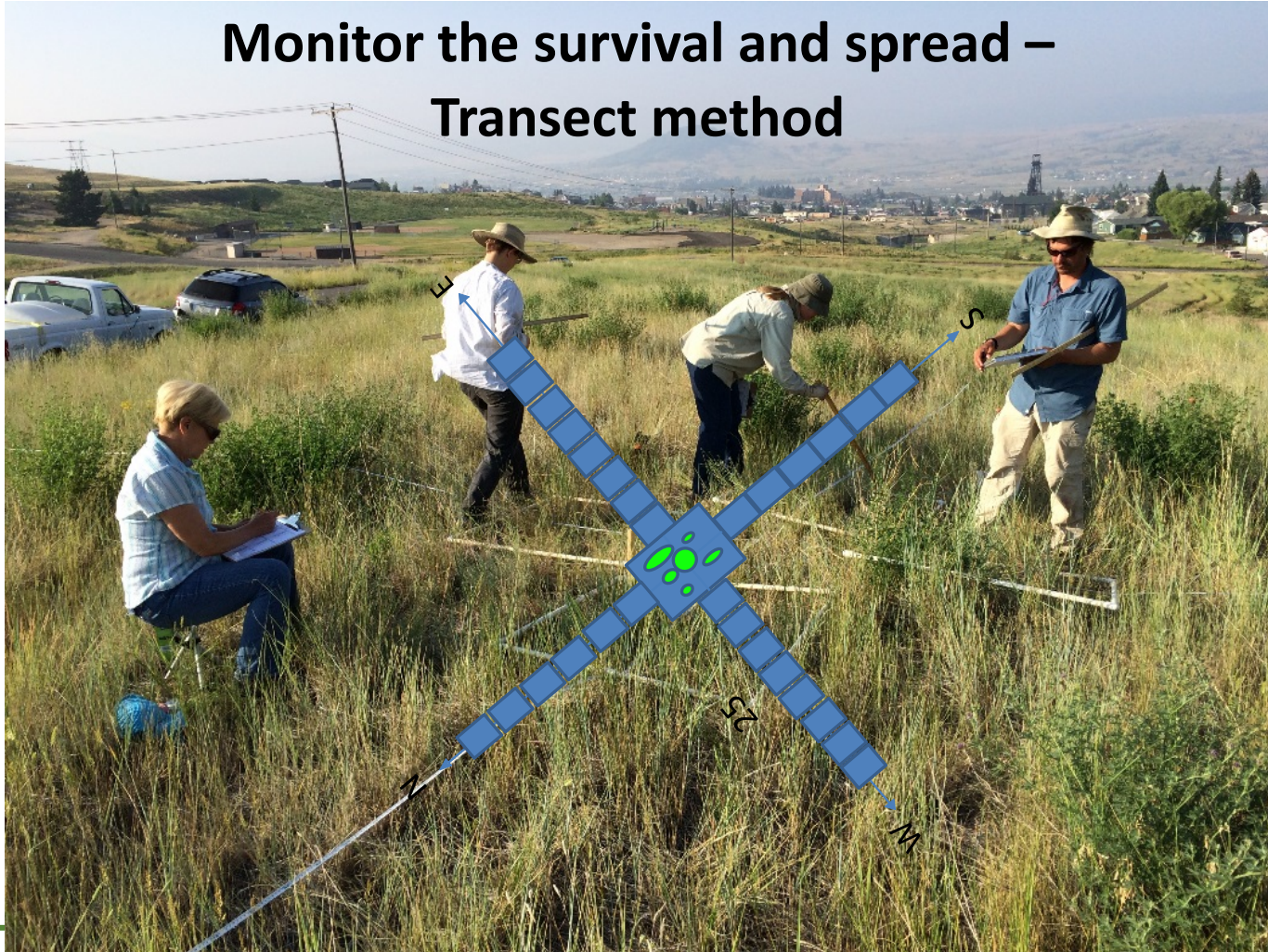
- How was the survival rate of the plants with different approaches?
- How far did plants spread out from the dispersal islands?
- Is it effective?





# Methods

Monitor the survival and spread –  
Transect method



$100 \times 40 = 4000$











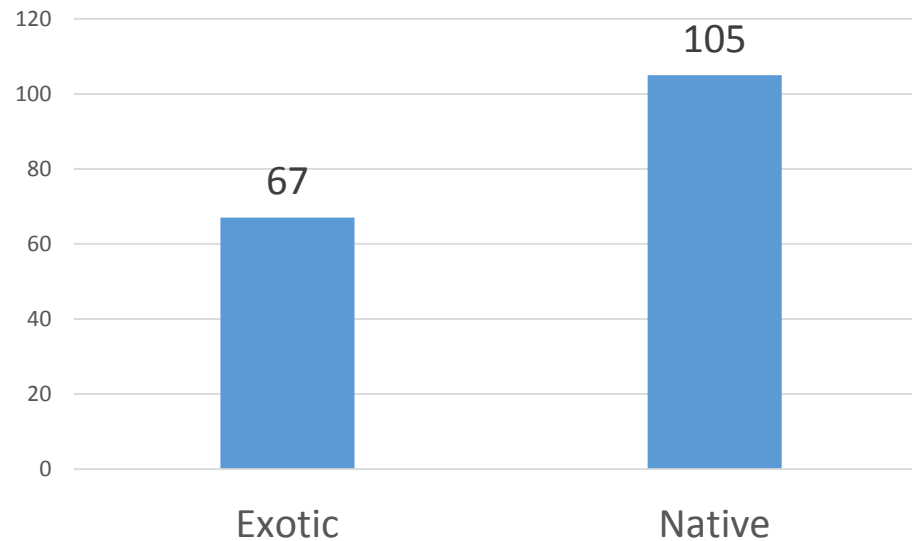






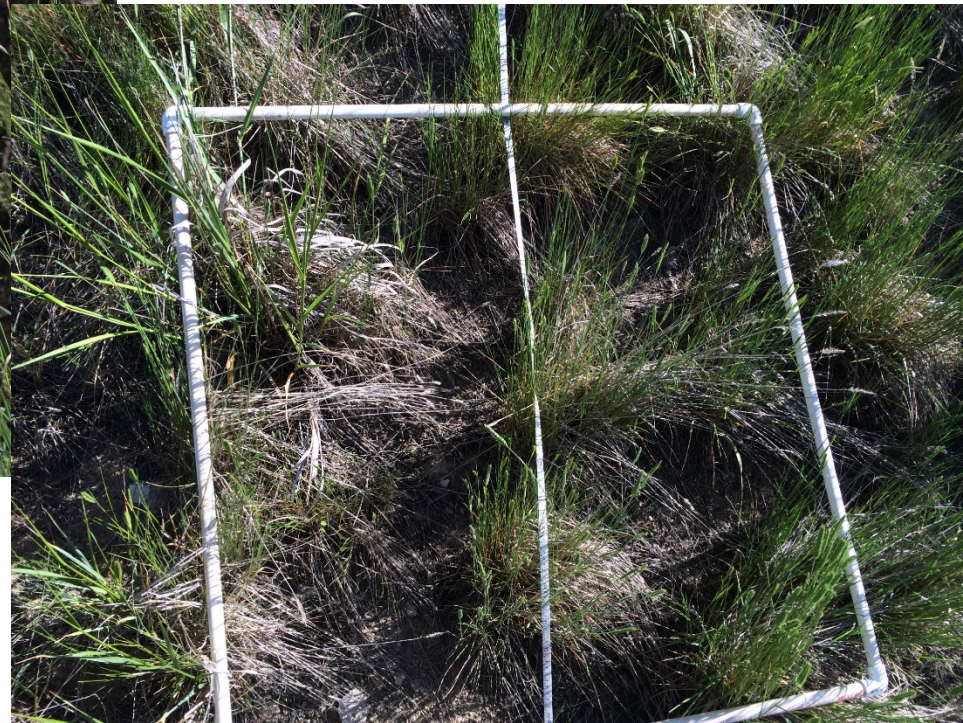
# Results

- 40 sites surveyed
- 172 total species



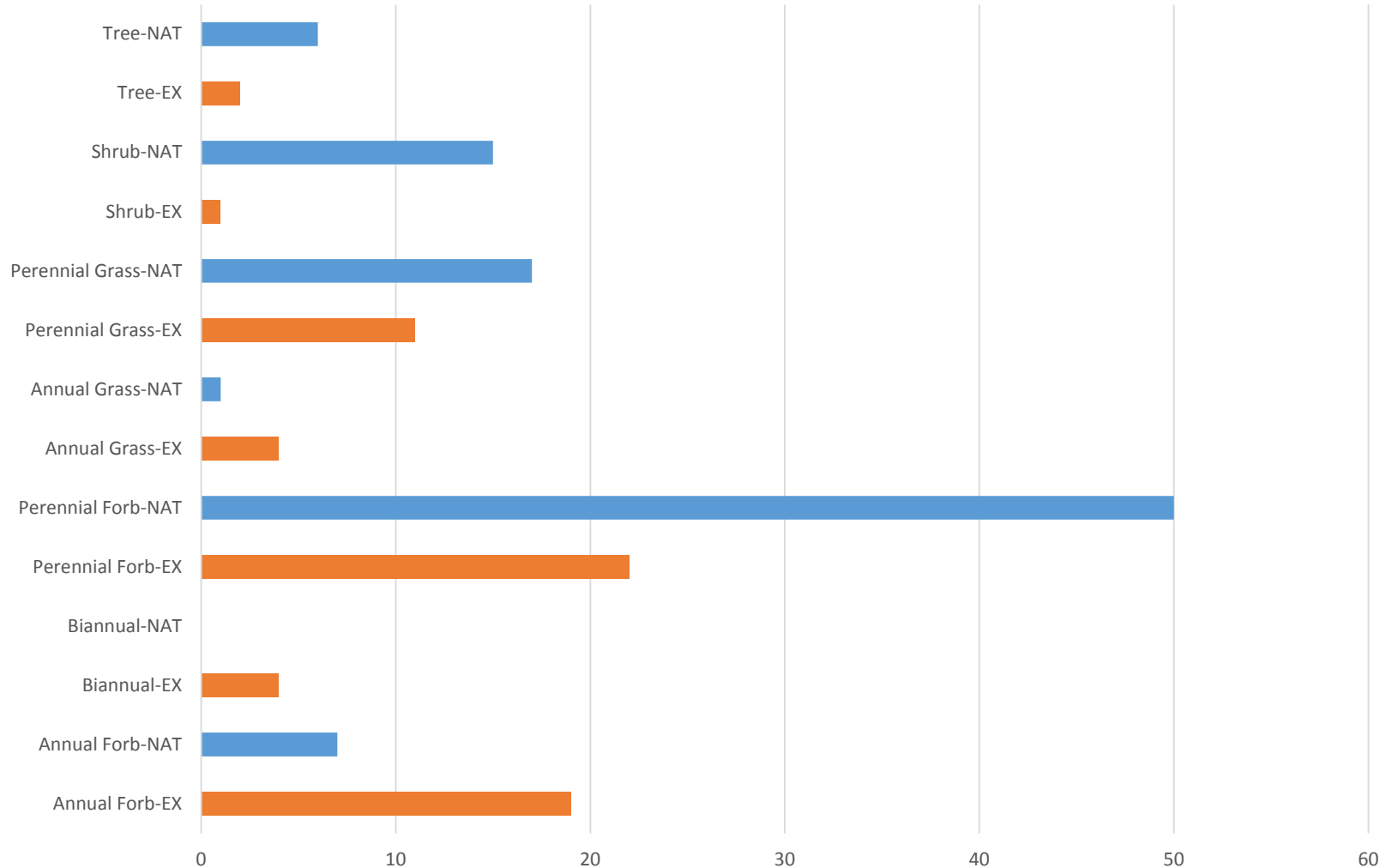


- Five Eurasian grasses gave 48 percent of the total cover (*Agropyron cristatum*, *Bromus inermis*, *Festuca ovina*, *Festuca rubra*, *Poa pratensis*)





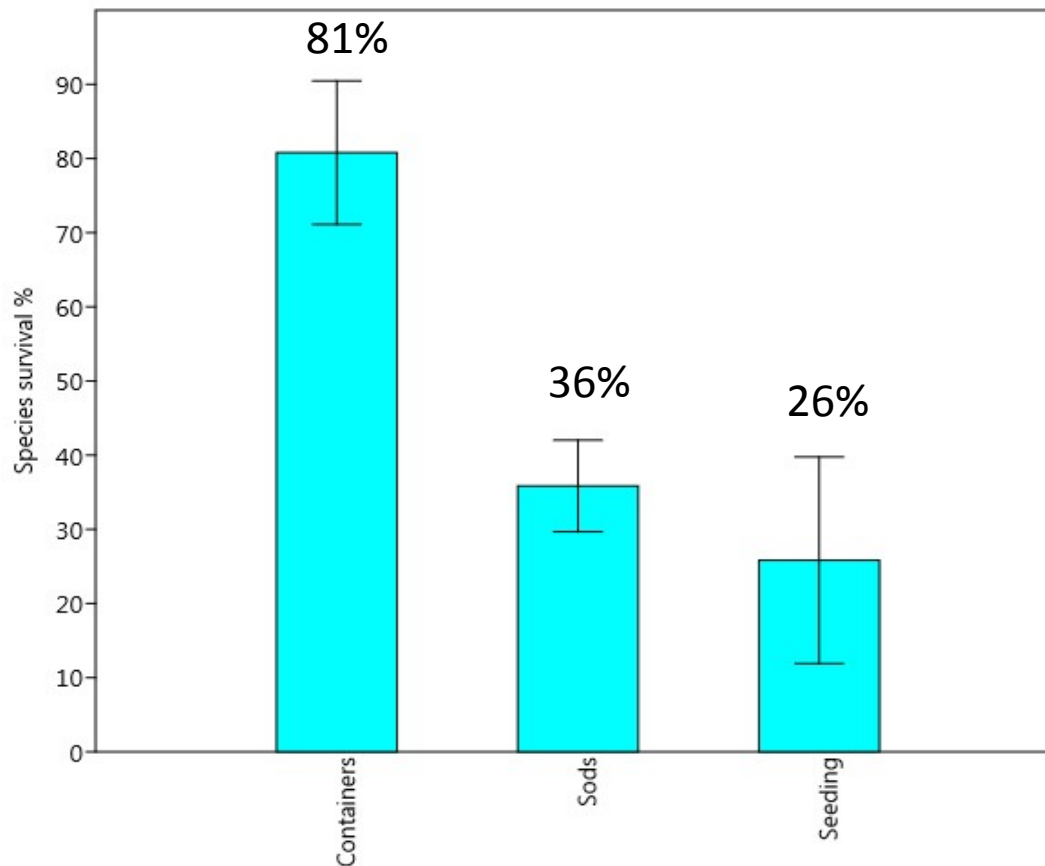
# Distribution of growth forms



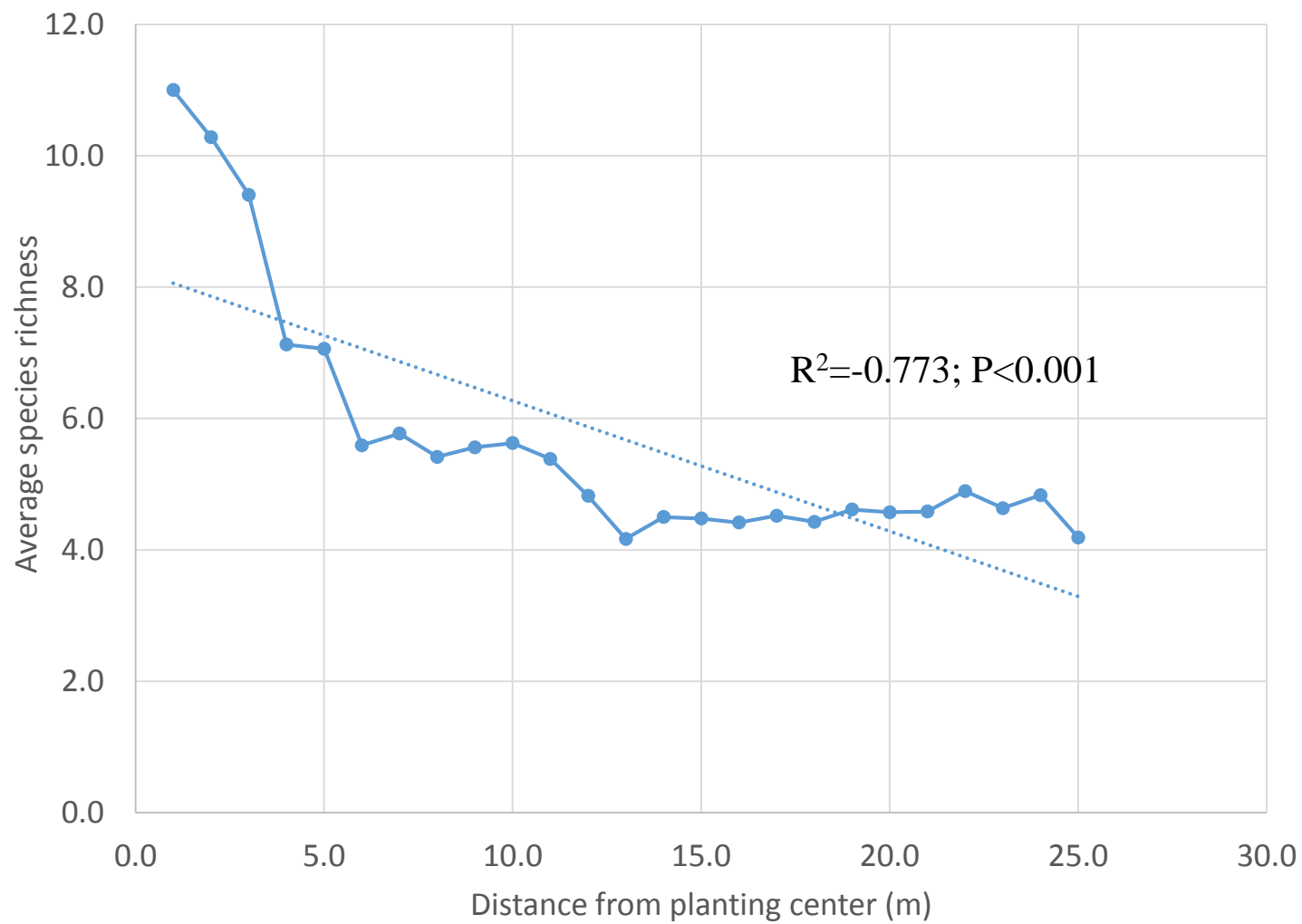


# Plant survival rate at the 40 earlier established sites

- Survival rate of plants 60% (species survival)









# Spreading species

Lewis flax

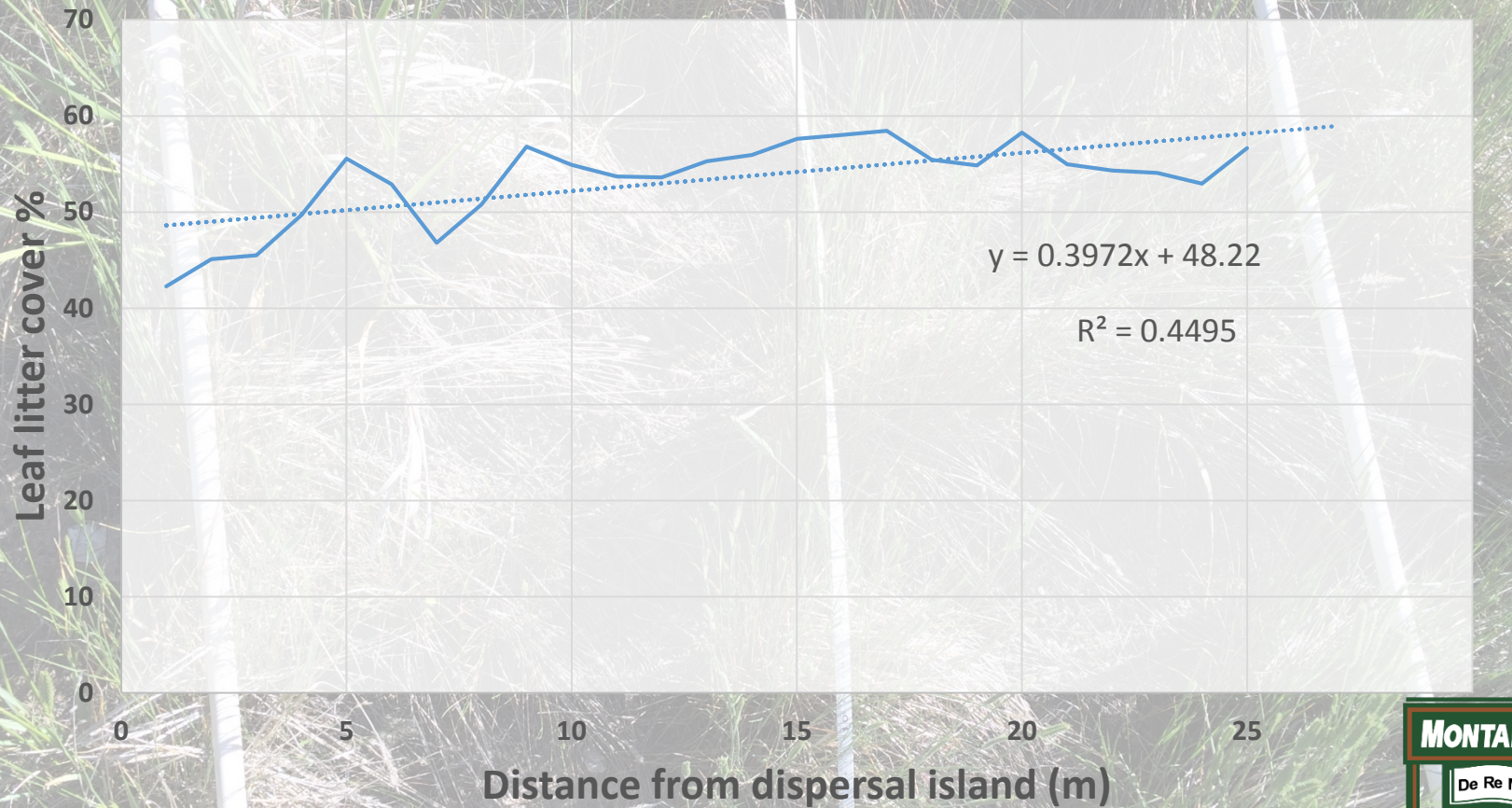


Holboell's rockcress





# Change of Litter Cover





# Lessons learnt – New approaches

Survey reference sites for more appropriate site tailoring in future plantings



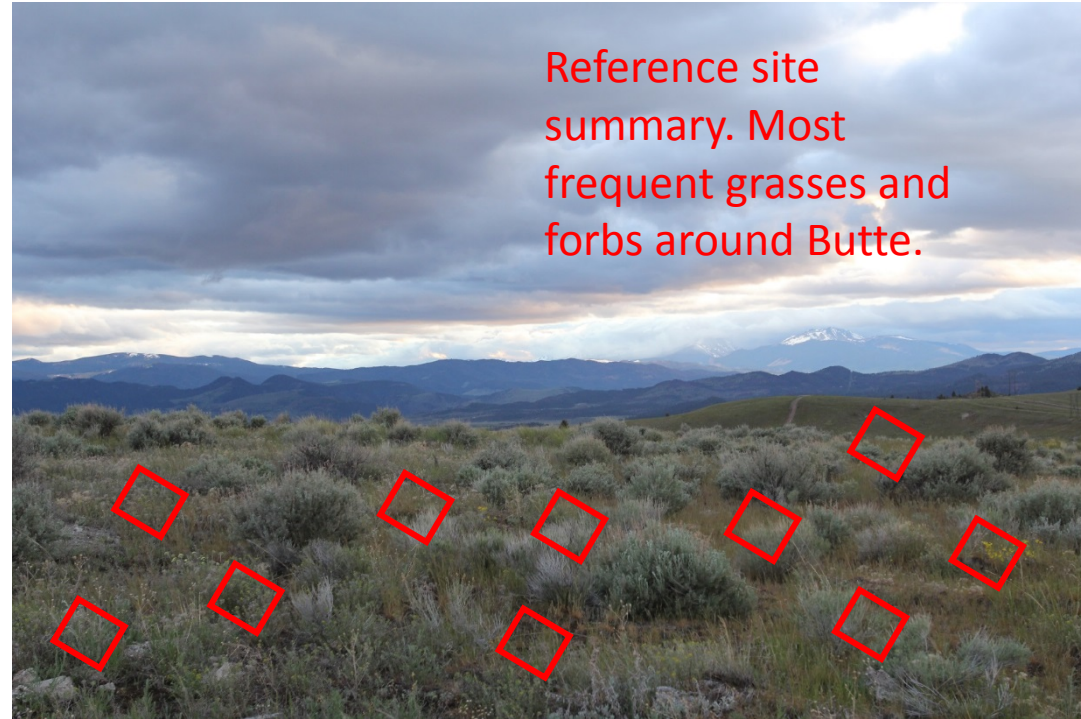


# Lessons learnt – New approaches

## Survey reference sites for more appropriate site tailoring in future plantings

### Plateau example

Common name	Scientific name	Presence %
Silky lupine	<i>Lupinus sericeus</i>	60
Prairie Junegrass	<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	53
Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	47
Sulphur buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	40
Common yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	33
Idaho fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	33
Longleaf phlox	<i>Phlox longifolia</i>	33
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	33
Slender cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>	33





# Survey reference sites for more appropriate site tailoring in future plantings

Based on these results a new EPA approved native seedmix was designed together with BSB and Len Ballek for the Butte hill.

Common Name	Species	% mix	Desired Seeds/SF	Seeds/lb.	lbs PLS/acre
Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	30%	30	117,500	11.12
Idaho fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	37%	37	450,000	3.58
Rough fescue	<i>Festuca scabrella</i>	9%	9	200,000	1.96
Prairie junegrass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	9%	9	2,300,000	0.17
Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa sandbergii</i>	10%	10	925,000	0.47
Quick guard (sterile tritcale)	<i>Triticale</i>	3%	3	22,700	5.76
Blue flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	1%	1	233,750	0.19
Rubber rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	1%	1	693,000	0.06
Grand Totals		100.0%	100		23.3





# Lessons learnt – New approaches

Collect propagules of locally adapted pioneer species





# Lessons learnt – New approaches

## Locally adapted pioneer species





"stabilizing pioneer"







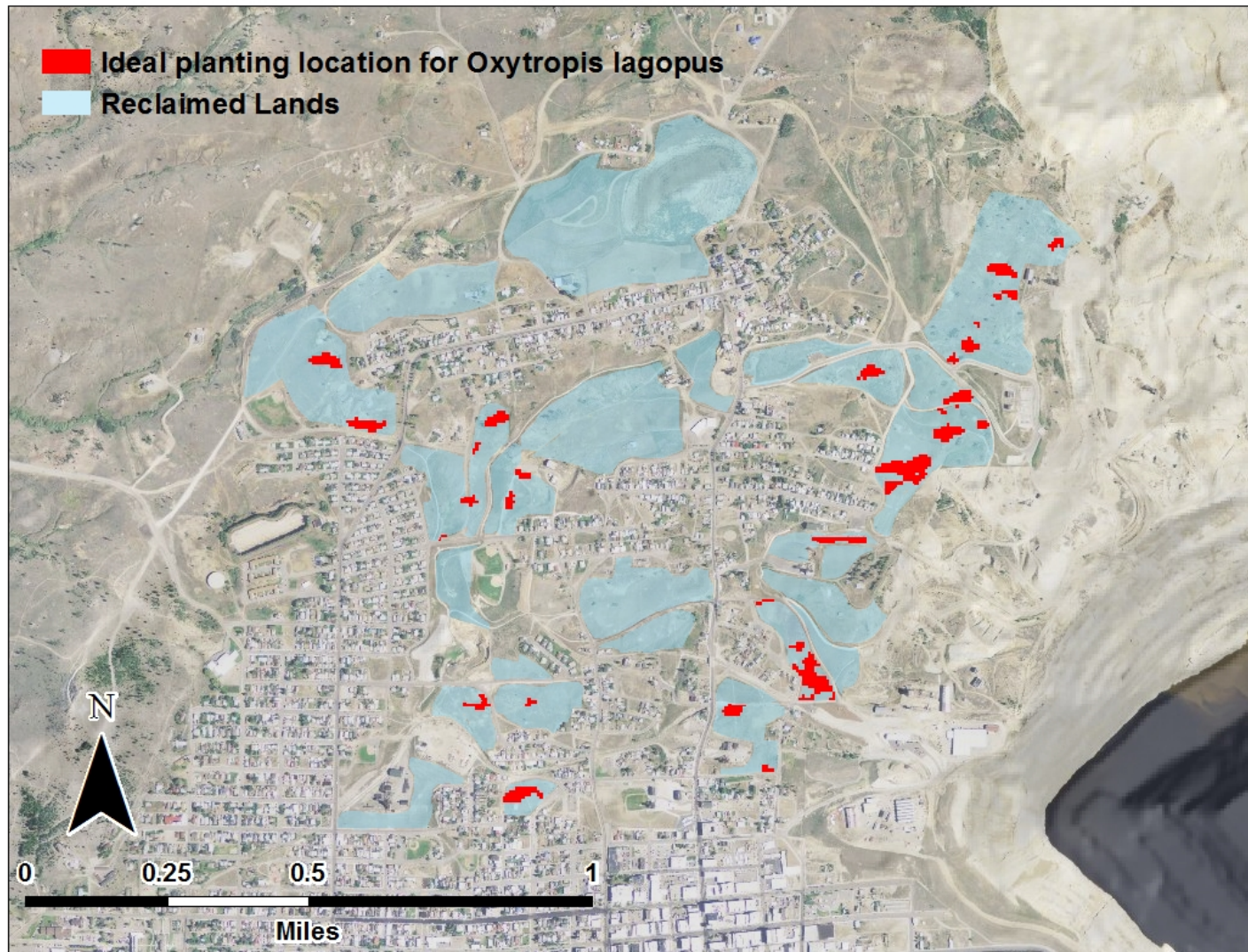






# Lessons learnt – New approaches

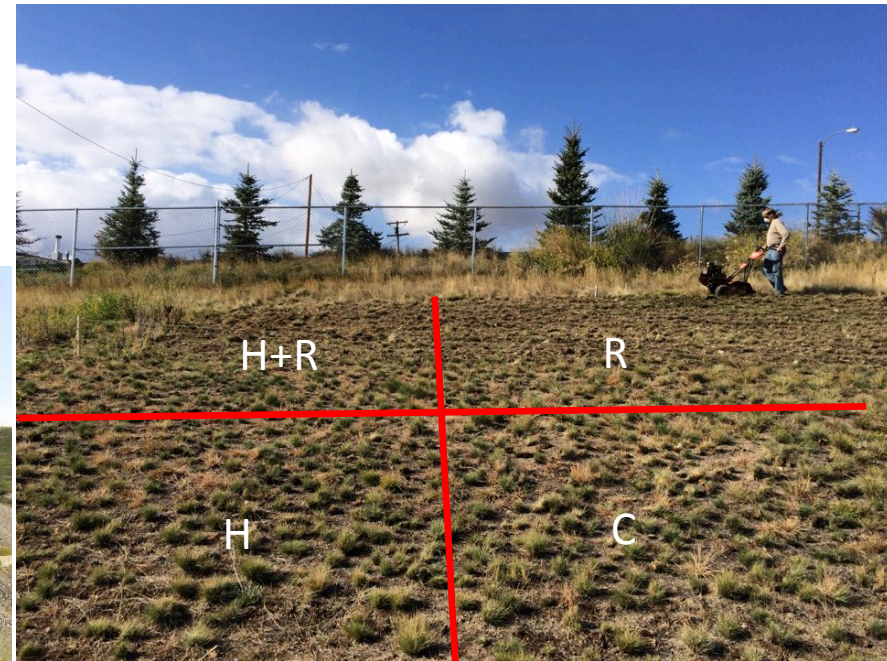
## GIS model for best planting locations





# Lessons learnt – New approaches

Apply methods for knocking back Eurasian grasses



Seed in 6 grass species

**Syndicate  
Pit**





# Lessons learnt – New approaches

Apply methods for knocking back Eurasian grasses





# Thanks

