

Table 2. Average bird diversity, richness, and abundance by management category. Standard errors in parentheses.

	Degraded	Early Management	Mature Management	Reference	Unknown
Shannon diversity	1.97 (0.09)	2.26 (0.06)	1.94 (0.11)	1.93 (0.14)	1.94 (0.15)
Species richness	8.23 (0.41)	9.87 (0.37)	8.30 (0.56)	7.83 (0.62)	7.93 (0.89)
Abundance	13.38 (0.70)	15.13 (0.60)	13.53 (1.01)	15.92 (0.73)	13.33 (1.41)

Table 3. Average invasive shrub stem density and buckthorn trees density by management category. Standard errors in parentheses.

	Degraded	Early Management	Mature Management	Reference	Unknown
Invasive stem density (stems/m ²)	1.03 (0.14)	0.44 (0.15)	0.31 (0.09)	0.22 (0.08)	0.52 (0.18)
Buckthorn tree density (stems/ha)	280.92 (131.27)	9.11 (4.61)	24.93 (12.08)	6.23 (4.41)	79.24 (68.14)

dinal have been shown to be positively associated with increased honeysuckle density (Leston and Rodewald 2006, McCusker et al. 2010). Also, ground nesters and foragers decreased in abundance as the amount of bare ground increased. This makes sense as these birds require leaf litter for a nesting and foraging substrate. Exotic shrub species contribute to dense shading which leads to a loss of ground cover species, and generally buckthorn tends to shade virtually bare ground (Apfelbaum and Haney 1987, Kollmann and Grubb 1999).

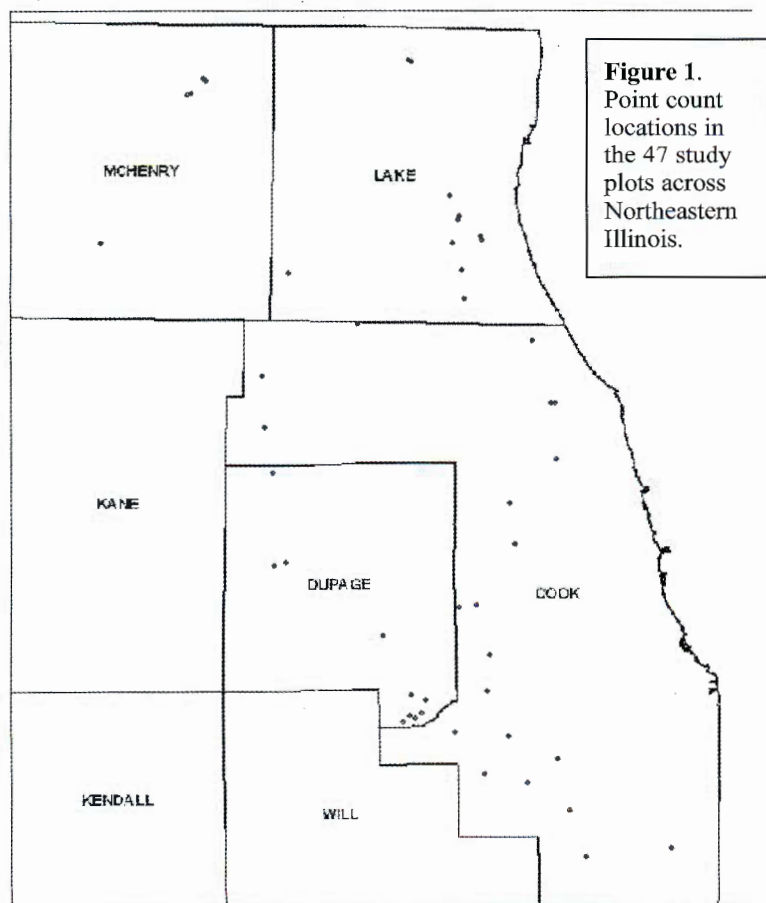
A main goal of our project is to find ways to enhance metropolitan biodiversity, which is often threatened in our developing world. It is important to understand the ecology of invasive plants and how their presence or absence can influence ecosystem functioning so that theories that promote and aid in conservation may be developed (Byers et al. 2002). Quantifying variation in bird communities across a restoration gradient is a first step in assessing the effectiveness of restoration practices. Results from this research will also have implications for urban avian ecology and conservation. Specifically, it will add to our understanding of the ways that management practices can influence avian responses to landscape context and local vegetation structure.

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LITERATURE CITED

Apfelbaum, S. L., and A. Haney. 1987. Management of degraded oak savanna remnants in the Upper



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