

# Restoring floodplain hay meadows: the example of the Upper Ray Meadows Nature Reserve, Buckinghamshire

Arnaud DURANEL

Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust

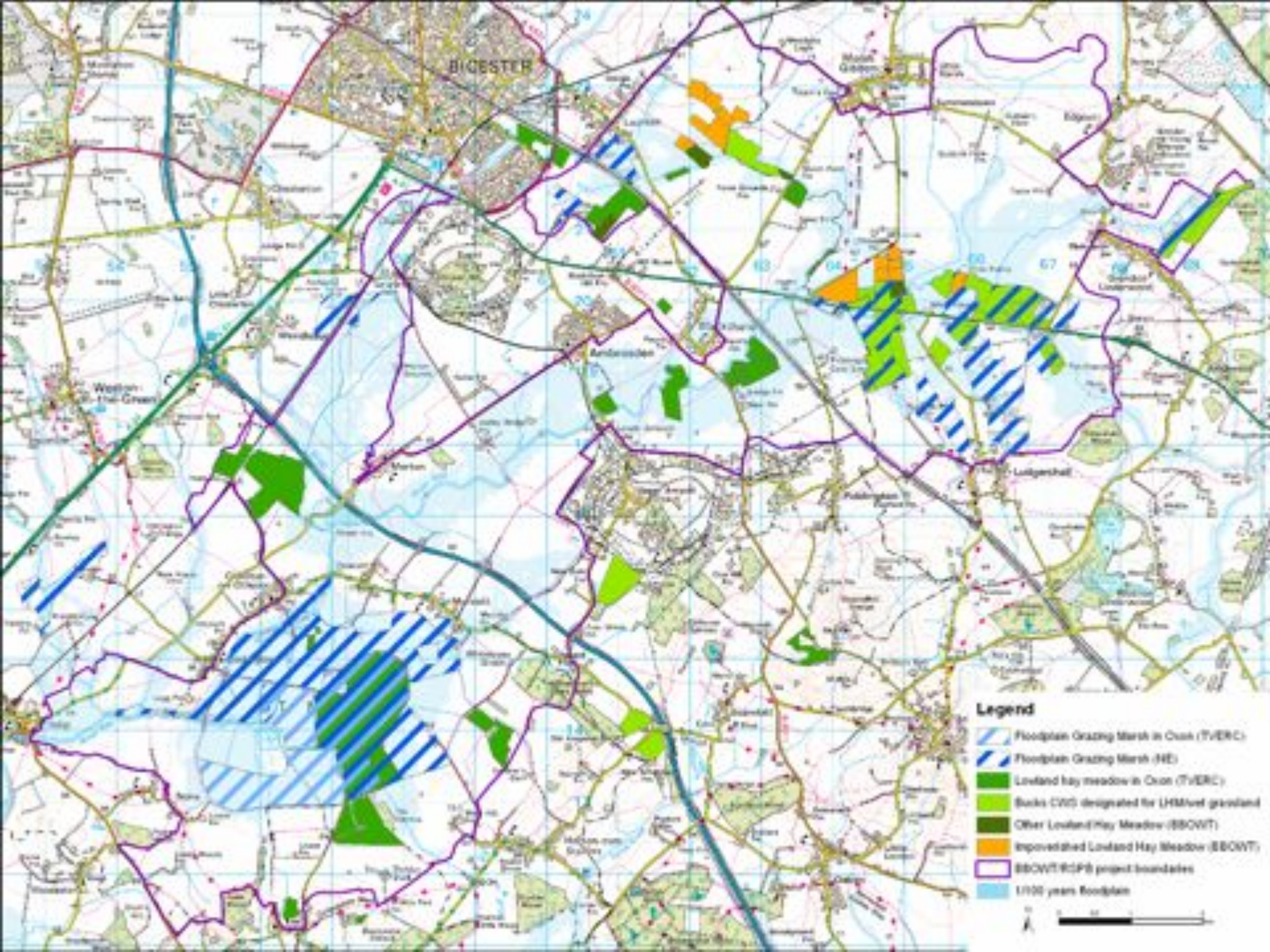
Wetland Research Unit, UCL Department of Geography

Berkshire  
Buckinghamshire  
Oxfordshire



*Upper Ray Living Landscape &  
Ray Valley Restoration Project*





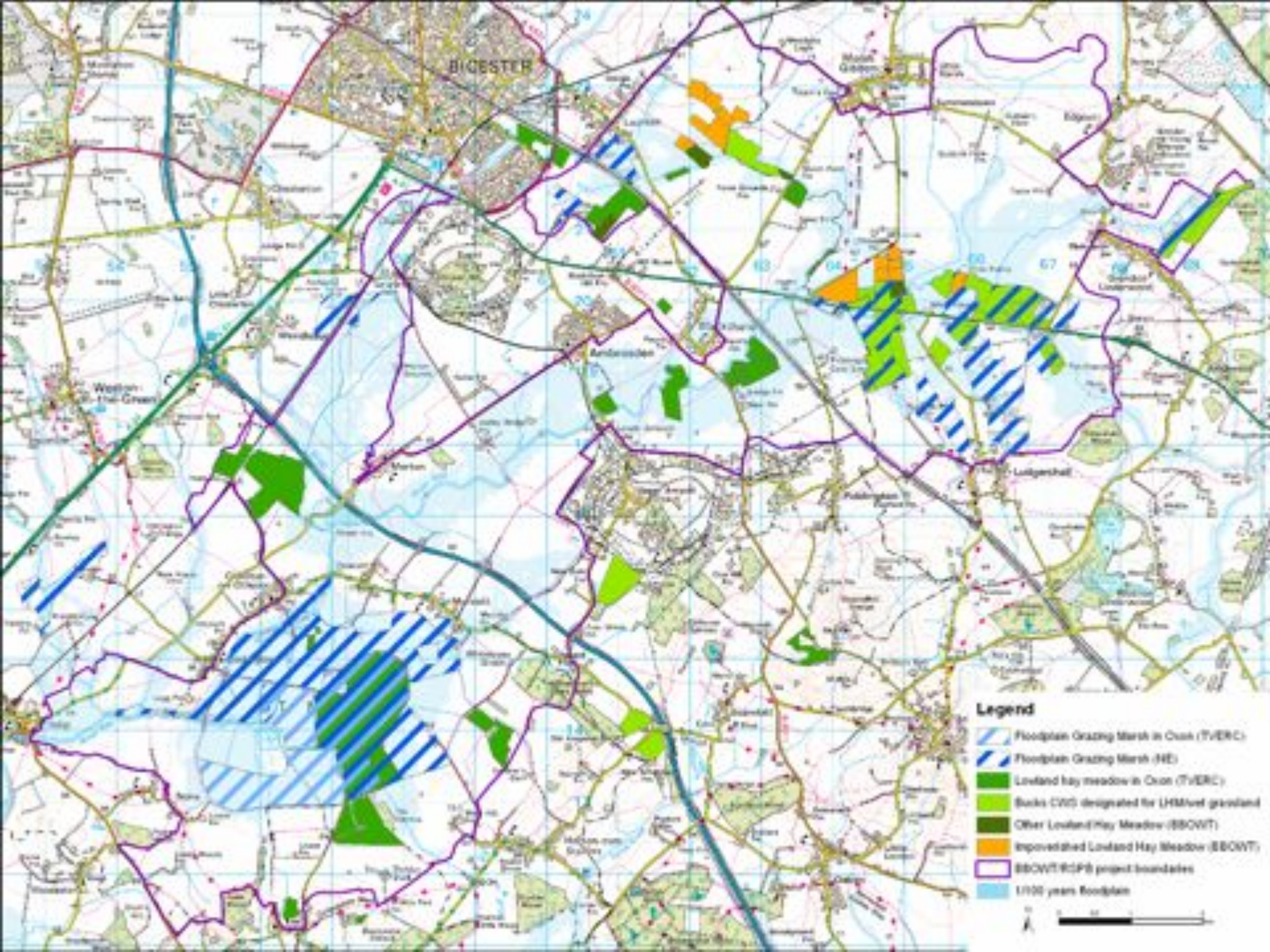








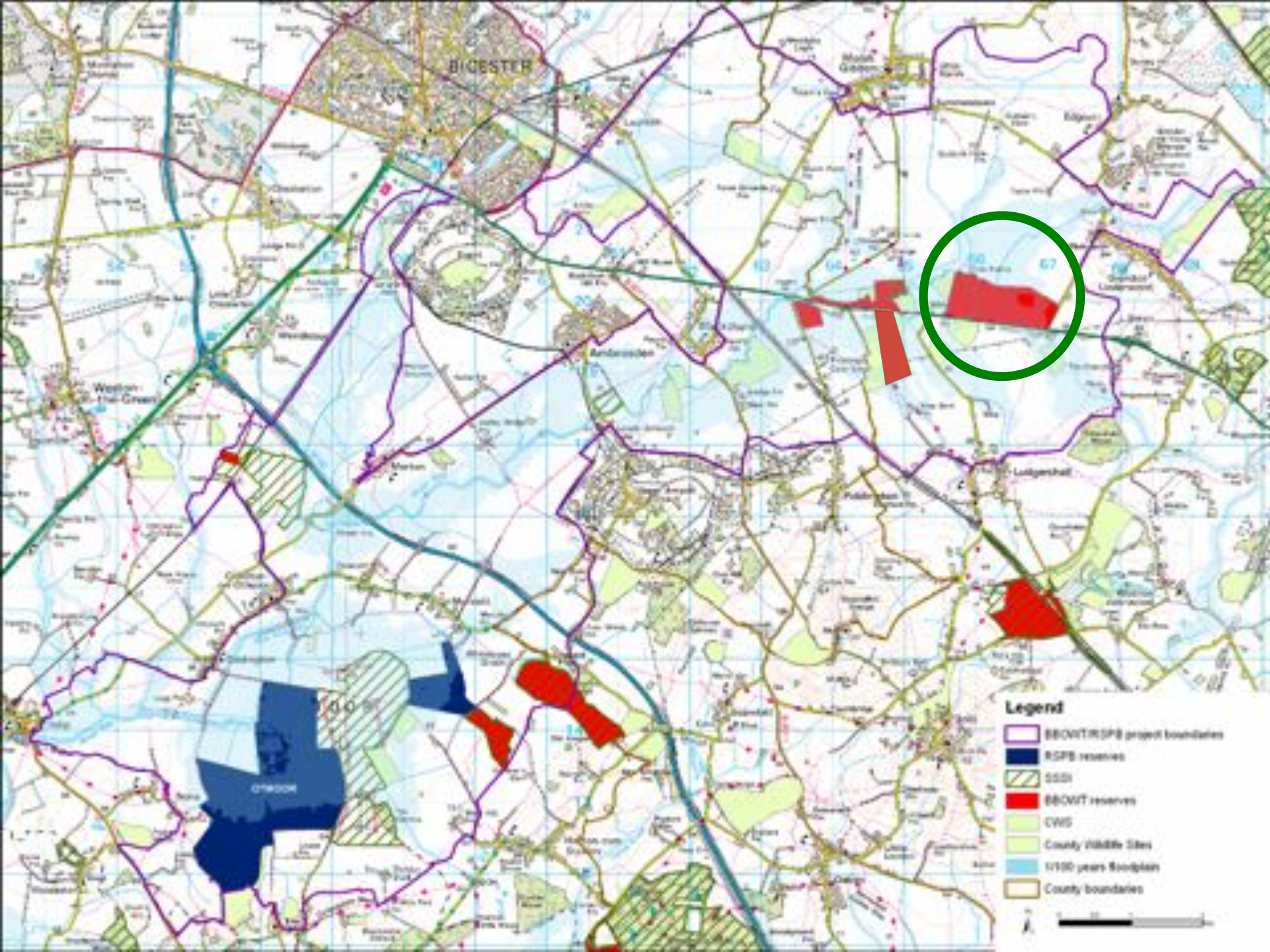




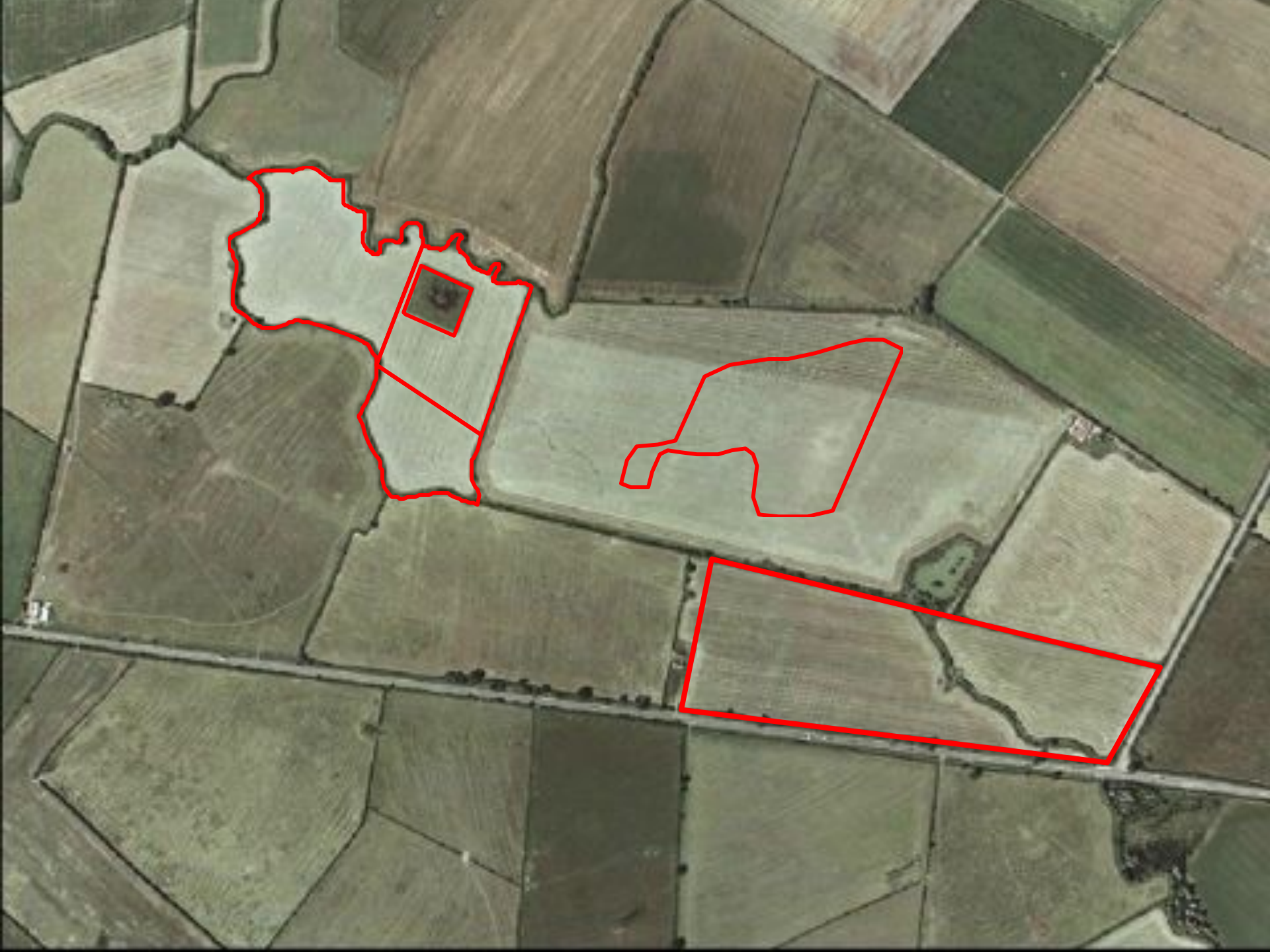
# Objectives of the Ray Valley Restoration Project

- Restoring, recreating and reconnecting 5 main floodplain habitats:
  - Species-rich floodplain hay meadows
  - Floodplain grazing marsh & wet grasslands
  - Ponds
  - Rivers & watercourses
  - Reedbeds & Fens
- Maintaining or developing the populations of target floodplain species
  - True Fox Sedge, Fen Violet, Tassel Stonewort...
  - Snipe, Curlew, Lapwing, Redshank, Bittern...
  - Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt...











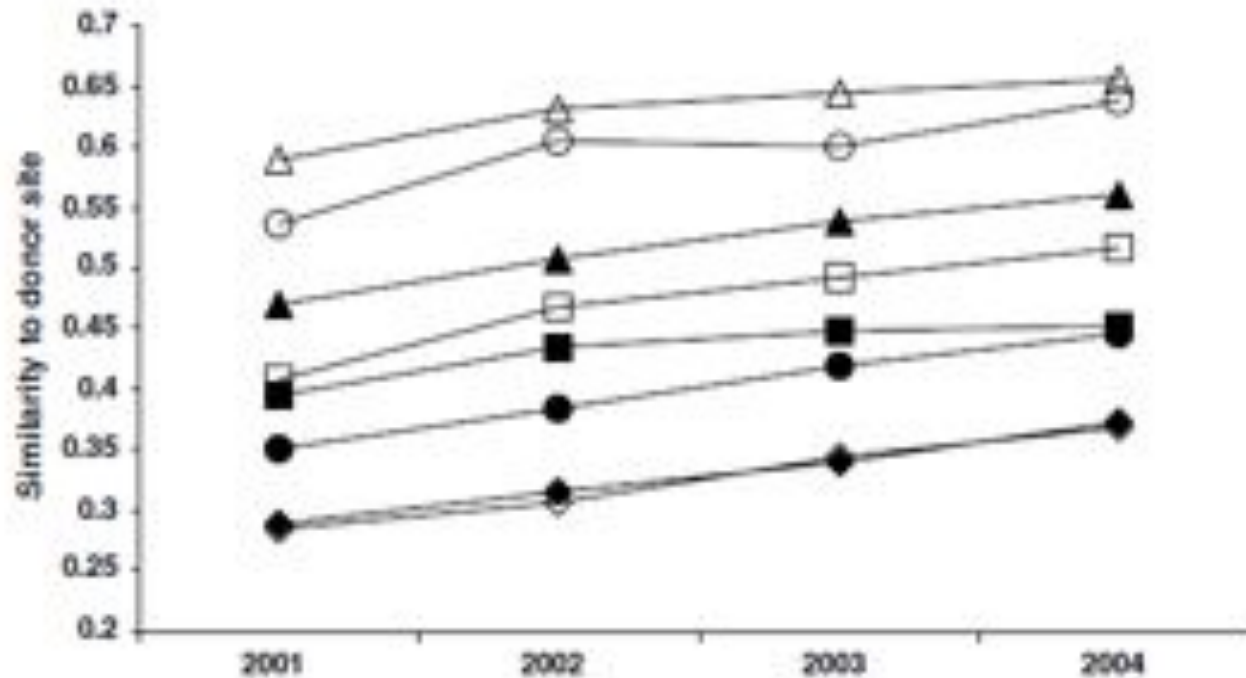


Fig. 2 – Czekanowski similarity coefficients for each treatment at Rocks Farm ♦ Control, ● Hay (low), ▲ Hay (high), ■ Brush Harvest. Open symbols are treatments with Power Harrowing.

Edwards & al (2007). Hay strewing, brush harvesting of seed and soil disturbance as tools for the enhancement of botanical diversity in grasslands. *Biological Conservation* 134 (3) 372–382.





























# Monitoring

- Replicated Before-After-Control-Impact experimental set-up
  - clusters of 3 permanent 1x1m quadrats (control, green hay, green hay and disc harrowing)
  - 7 replicates (4 in 2008, 3 in 2009)
  - surveyed annually for vascular plants
  - surveyed twice a year (early June and early July) for spiders and beetles using a suction sampler
- Hydrological monitoring
  - 1 dipwell per cluster to monitor water table depth









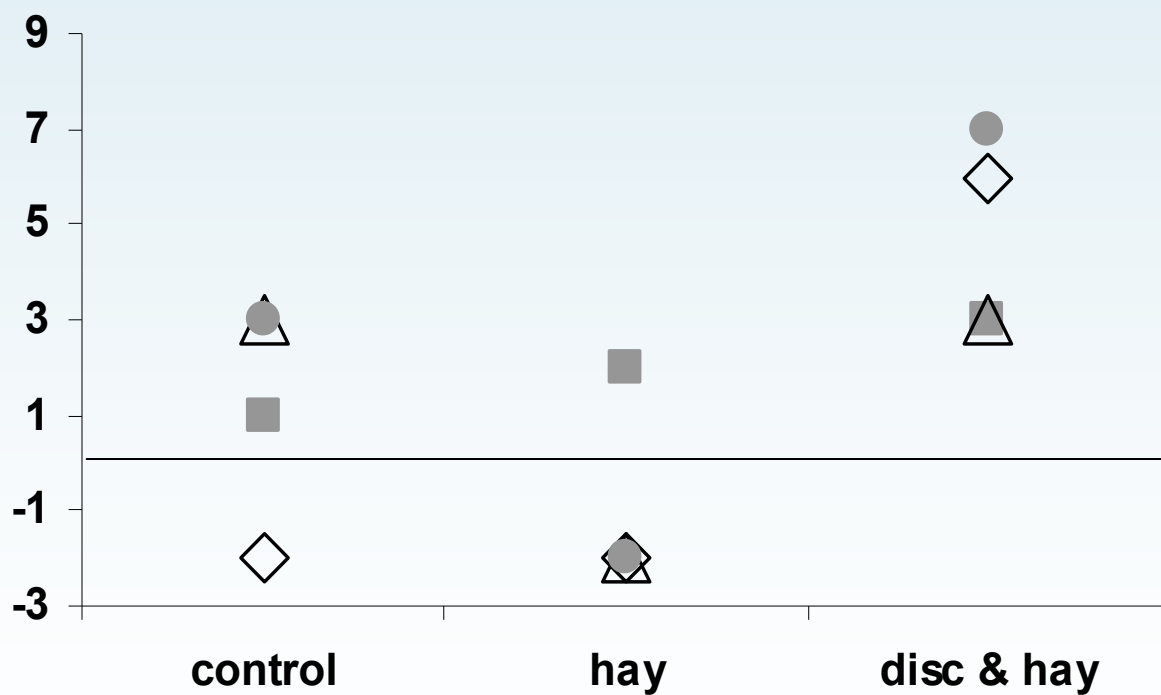




Treated

Not treated

## Change in species richness













- 2009: much tougher when disc harrowing (deeper setting, higher speed)
- 50% bare soil



**Any question?**