

Restoration

Three globally imperiled plant communities and eight species classified as threatened or endangered in New York have been planted on a Solvay Settling Basin.

High levels of evapotranspiration effectively manage the site's water balance.

Marl fen restored as a part of the Inland Salt Marsh Demonstration Project

Natural heritage

The focal plant community of this project, inland salt marsh, was once widespread adjacent to Onondaga Lake.

Some of the largest and most diverse populations of inland salt marsh plant species in New York State have been introduced to the project site.

Syracuse University botanists at Syracuse inland salt marsh, circa 1936

Cultural value

Culturally important species, such as sweetgrass (pictured), have been planted as a part of this effort.

This species, once used by Native Americans for ceremonies and baskets, thrives on the Solvay Settling Basins.

Sweetgrass (*Hierochloa odorata*) growing at the Inland Salt Marsh Demonstration Project

Education

Over 50 State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY ESF) students have gained hands-on experience while assisting with this and related Honeywell projects, and have gone on to publish valuable research and embark on rewarding careers in ecological science.

SUNY ESF students assisting with demonstration project vegetation monitoring