

Glacier Creek Preserve | University of Nebraska – Omaha Publications and Book Chapters

The following are peer reviewed journal articles and book chapters resulting from research conducted at Glacier Creek Preserve (prev. Allwine Prairie Preserve).

Benning, T.L. and T.B. Bragg. 1993. Response of big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii* Vitman) to specific date of spring burning. The American Midland Naturalist, 130: 127-132.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/2426281>

Bragg, T.B. 1978. Annual variations in the burning potential of a bluestem prairie. Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America, 59: 109.

Bragg, T.B. and L.J. Stephens. 1979. Effects of agricultural terraces on the re-establishment of bluestem grasslands. Journal of Range Management, 32: 437-441.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/3898554>

Bragg, T.B. 1982. Biological And Medical Sciences Changes In Moisture Content Of Little Bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*) Standing Dead Following Rainfall. Transactions of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, X:5-6.

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Bragg, T.B. 1982. Seasonal variations in fuel and fuel consumption by fires in a bluestem prairie. Ecology, 63: 7-11. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/1937024.pdf>

Bragg, T., Maier, C., Johnson, Y. 2016. Matching long term fire effects research to pressing questions facing tallgrass prairie managers across the upper Midwest. North American Prairie Conference Proceeding 15.

<https://ir.library.illinoisstate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=napc>

Bragg, T.B. and D.M. Sutherland. 1989. Establishing warm-season grasses and forbs using herbicides and mowing. Pages 81-89 in Bragg, T.B. and J. Stubbendieck, editors. Proceedings of the Eleventh North American Prairie Conference, University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Lincoln, NE.

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Clarke, W.M. and T.B. Bragg. 1994. Movement of tallgrass prairie plant species from sod transplant into adjacent reestablished grassland. The Prairie Naturalist, 26(1): 67-81.

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Dere, A.L., Miller, A.W., Hemje, A.H., Parcher, S.K., Capalli, C.A., and Bettis, E.A. 2019. Solute fluxes through restored prairie and intensively managed critical zones in Nebraska and Iowa. Frontiers in Earth Science, 7:24. <https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2019.00024>

- Dickson, T.L., B.A. Hayes, and T.B. Bragg, 2019. Effects of 34 years of experimentally manipulated burn seasons and frequencies on prairie plant composition. *Journal of Rangeland Ecology and Management*, 72: 82-91. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rama.2018.07.014>
- Dickson, T. L. 2019. Burning and mowing similarly increase prairie plant production in the spring, but not due to increased soil temperatures. *Ecosphere*, 10(2): e02606. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.2606>
- Dollen, C., T.J. Coleman, and T. R. Robbins. 2023. Assessment of fall season habitat and coverboard use by snakes in a restored tallgrass prairie community. *Acta Herpetologica*, 18(1): 53-60. http://dx.doi.org/10.36253/a_h-14358
- Erwin, W.J. and R.H. Stasiak. 1979. Vertebrate mortality during the burning of a reestablished prairie in Nebraska. *The American Midland Naturalist*, 101: 247-249. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2424922>
- Farhat, Y. A., Janousek, W.M., McCarty, J.P., Rider, N., Wolfenbarger, L.L. 2014. Comparison of butterfly communities and abundances between marginal grasslands and conservation lands in the eastern Great Plains.” *Journal of Insect Conservation*, 18(2): 245-256. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10841-014-9635-7>
- Huebschman, J.J. and Bragg, T.B. 2000. Response of Regal Fritillary (*Speyeria idalia Drury*) to Spring Burning in an Eastern Nebraska Tallgrass Prairie, USA. *Natural Areas Journal*, 20(4). https://www.naturalareas.org/docs/v20_4_00_pp386_388.pdf
- Kirsch, E.M. 1997. Small mammal community composition in cornfields, roadside ditches, and prairies in Eastern Nebraska. *Natural Areas Journal*, 17(3): 204-211. (14) (PDF) [Small mammal community composition in cornfields, roadside ditches, and prairies in eastern Nebraska \(researchgate.net\)](https://researchgate.net/publication/266111111_Small_mammal_community_composition_in_cornfields_roadside_ditches_and_prairies_in_eastern_Nebraska)
- Li, H and J. A. White. 2024. Conservation Value to Bats: Assessing Multiple Functional Habitats in a Nature Preserve at the Urban-Agricultural Interface via Temporal Ecology. *Sustainability*, 16(7) 2858. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16072858>
- Manning, D.W.P., A.L. Dere, A.W. Miller, and T.J. Coleman. 2022. Evidence for pulse-shunt carbon exports from a mixed land use, restored prairie watershed. *Freshwater Science*, 41(2): 285-298. <https://doi.org/10.1086/719755>
- Miller, A.W., Dere, A.L., Coleman, T. 2021. High frequency data reveal differential dissolved and suspended solids behavior from a mixed restored prairie and agricultural catchment. *Science of Total Environment*, 753: 141731. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.141731>

Ohr, K.M. and T.B. Bragg. 1985. Effects of fire on nutrient and energy concentration of five prairie grass species. *Prairie Naturalist*, 17(3): 113-126.

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Stipe, D.J. and T.B. Bragg. 1989. Effect of eastern red cedar on seedling establishment of prairie plants. Pages 101-102 in T. Bragg and J. Stubbendieck, editors. *Proceedings of the Eleventh North American Prairie Conference*, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Vacanti, P.L., and K.N. Geluso. 1985. Recolonization of a burned prairie by meadow voles (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*). *Prairie Naturalist*, 17(1): 15-22.

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White, J.A., C.A. Lemen, and P.W. Freeman. 2016. Acoustic detection reveals fine-scale distributions of *Myotis lucifugus*, *Myotis septentrionalis*, and *Perimyotis subflavus* in Eastern Nebraska. *Western North American Naturalist*, 76(1): 27-35.

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Zhu L., Dickson, T.L, Zhang Z., Dere, A., Xu, J., Bragg, T., Tappich, W. and Lu, G. 2021. Effects of burning and mowing on the soil microbiome of restored tallgrass prairie. *European Journal of Soil Science*, 72: 385–399. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejss.12980>