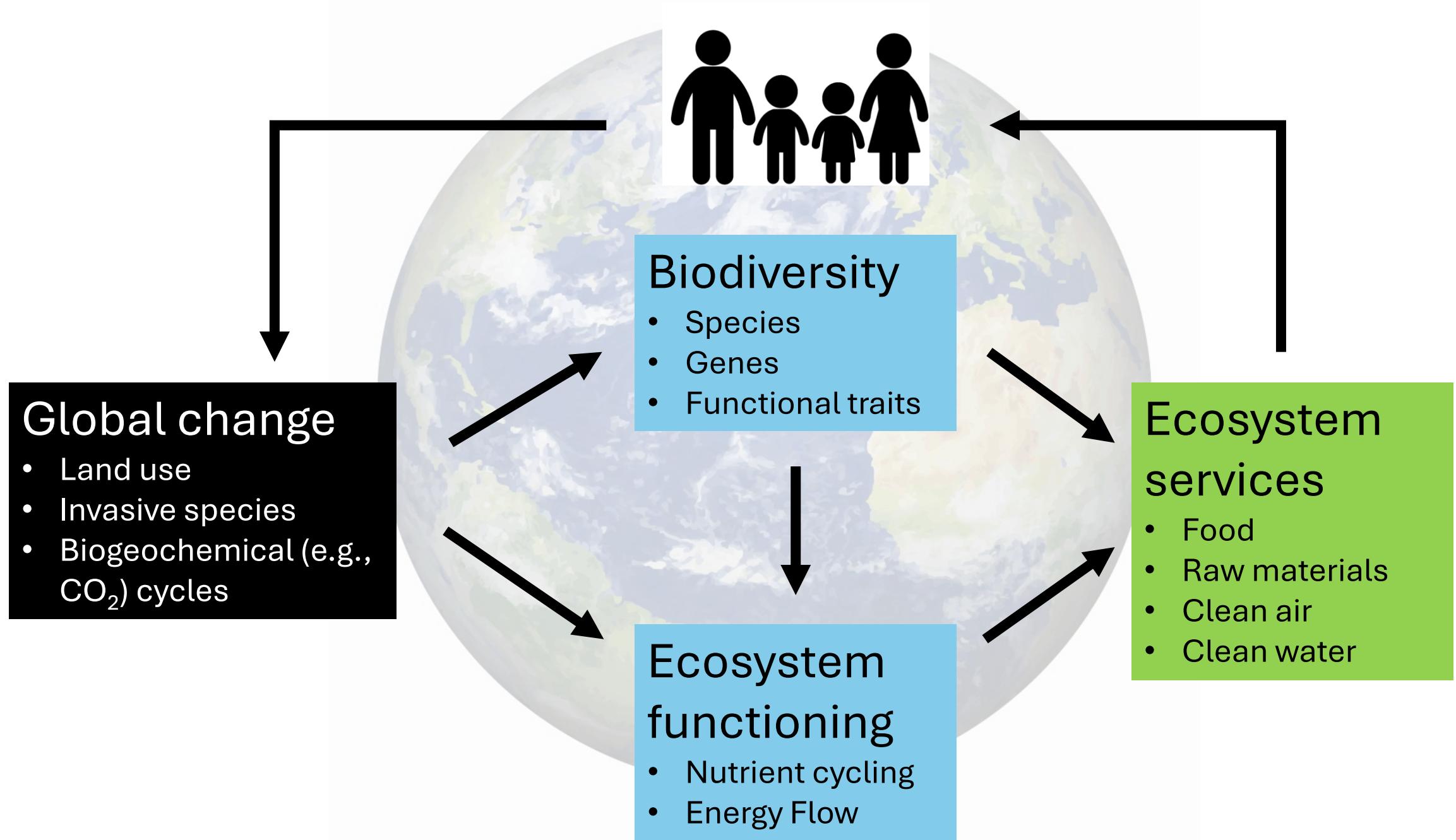


A biogeographic contrast of invasive *Bromus tectorum* abundance and management in native vs. non-native ranges

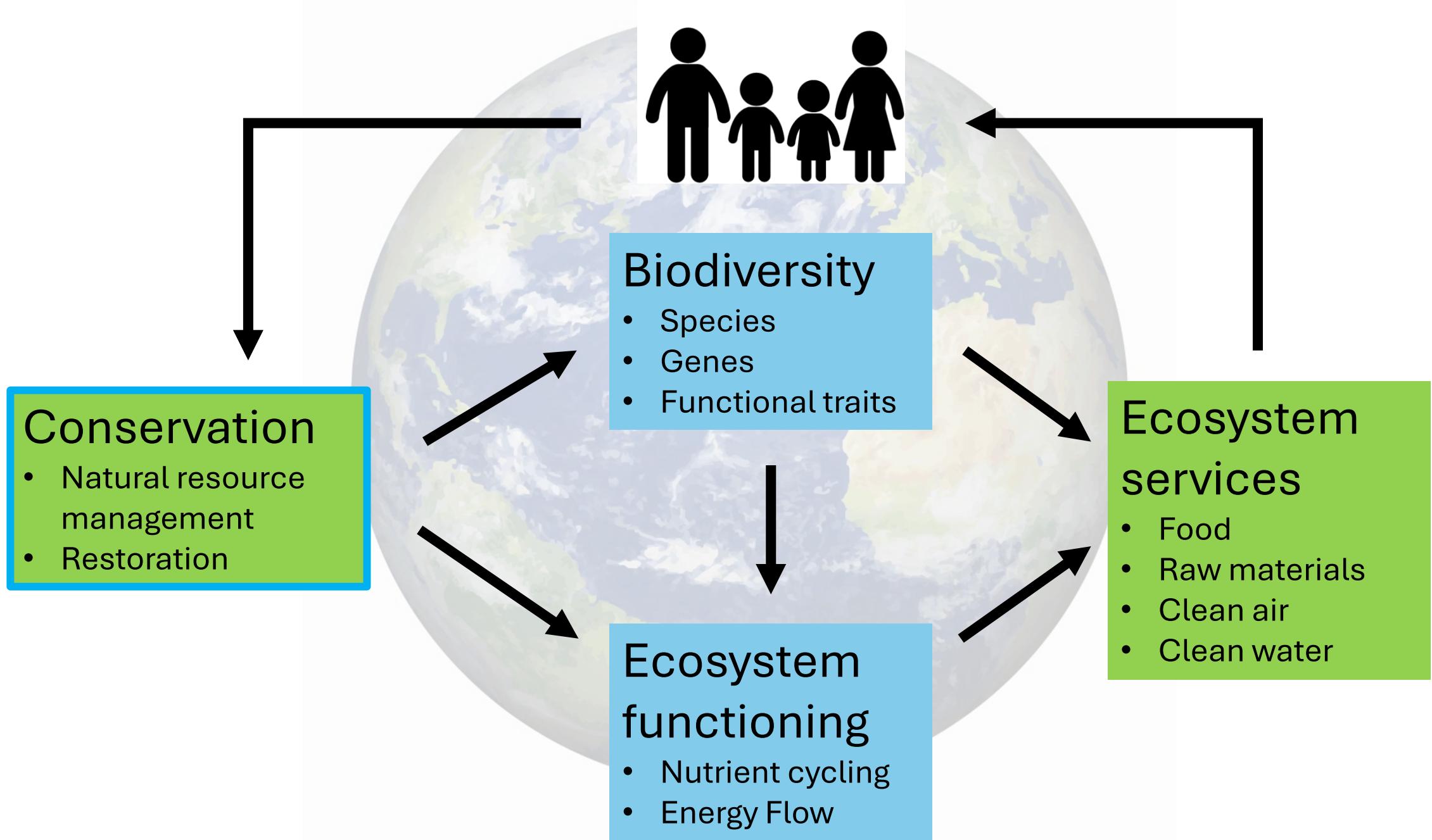
Jacob E. Lucero¹, Talia Humphries^{1,2}, Amber Johnson¹, Phil Weil³, Francesca Marini⁴, Akasha M. Faist⁵

¹Texas A&M University; ²North Dakota State University; ³CAB International, Switzerland; ⁴BBCA, Italy; ⁵University of Montana





from Cardinale et al. 2012



from Cardinale et al. 2012













Consequences

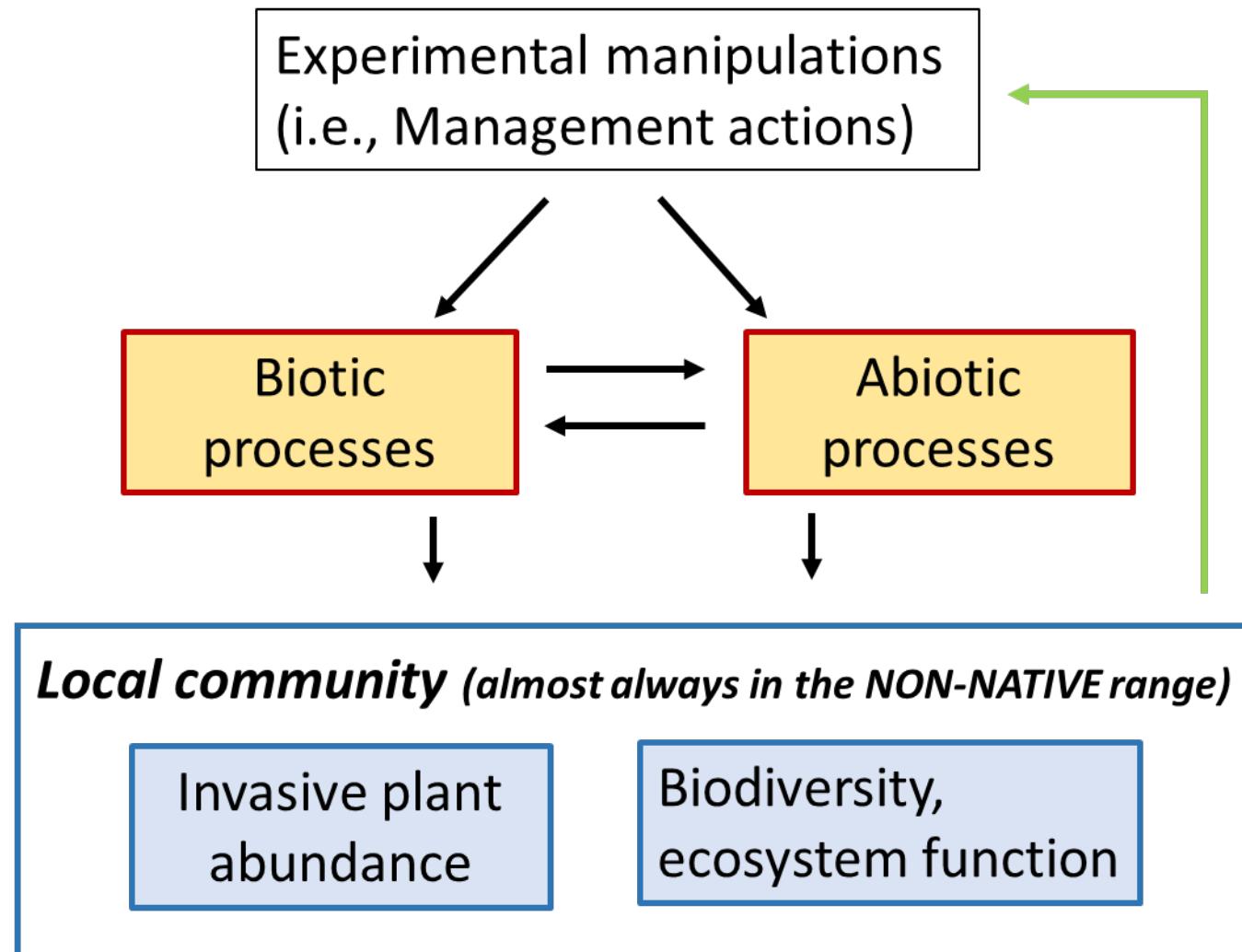
- BEF
- Ecosystem services
- Biogeochemical cycling
- Fire/disturbance regimes
- Energy flow

Causes

- Overgrazing
- Enemy release (??)
- Empty niche
- Facilitated invasion
- Fire-invasion feedbacks

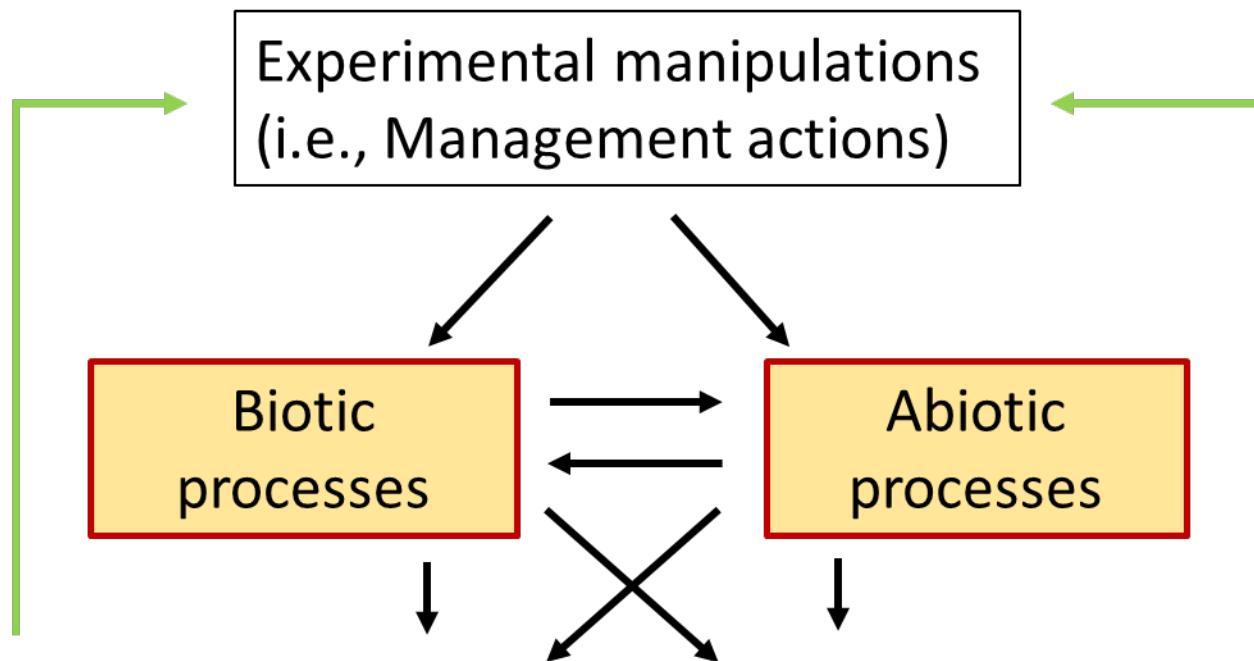
→ Ecological effects

→ Management implications



→ Ecological effects

→ Management implications



Native range

Invasive plant abundance

Biodiversity, ecosystem function

Non-native range

Invasive plant abundance

Biodiversity, ecosystem function

→ Ecological effects

→ Management implications

Experimental manipulations (i.e., Management actions)

- Fungicide
- Insecticide
- Cattle exclusion
- Experimental fire
- Hoeing



Biotic processes

- Plant-fungal interactions
- Insect herbivory
- Cattle grazing

Abiotic processes

- Wildfire
- Soil disturbance

Native range

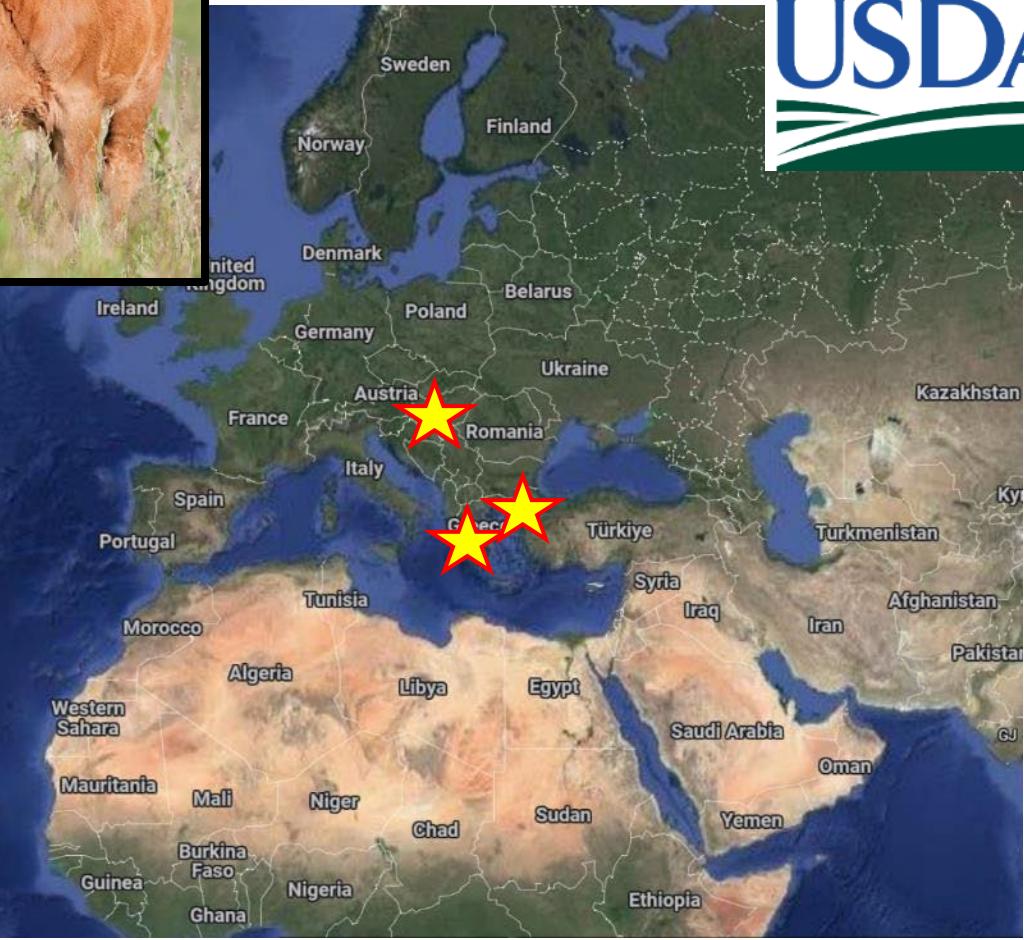
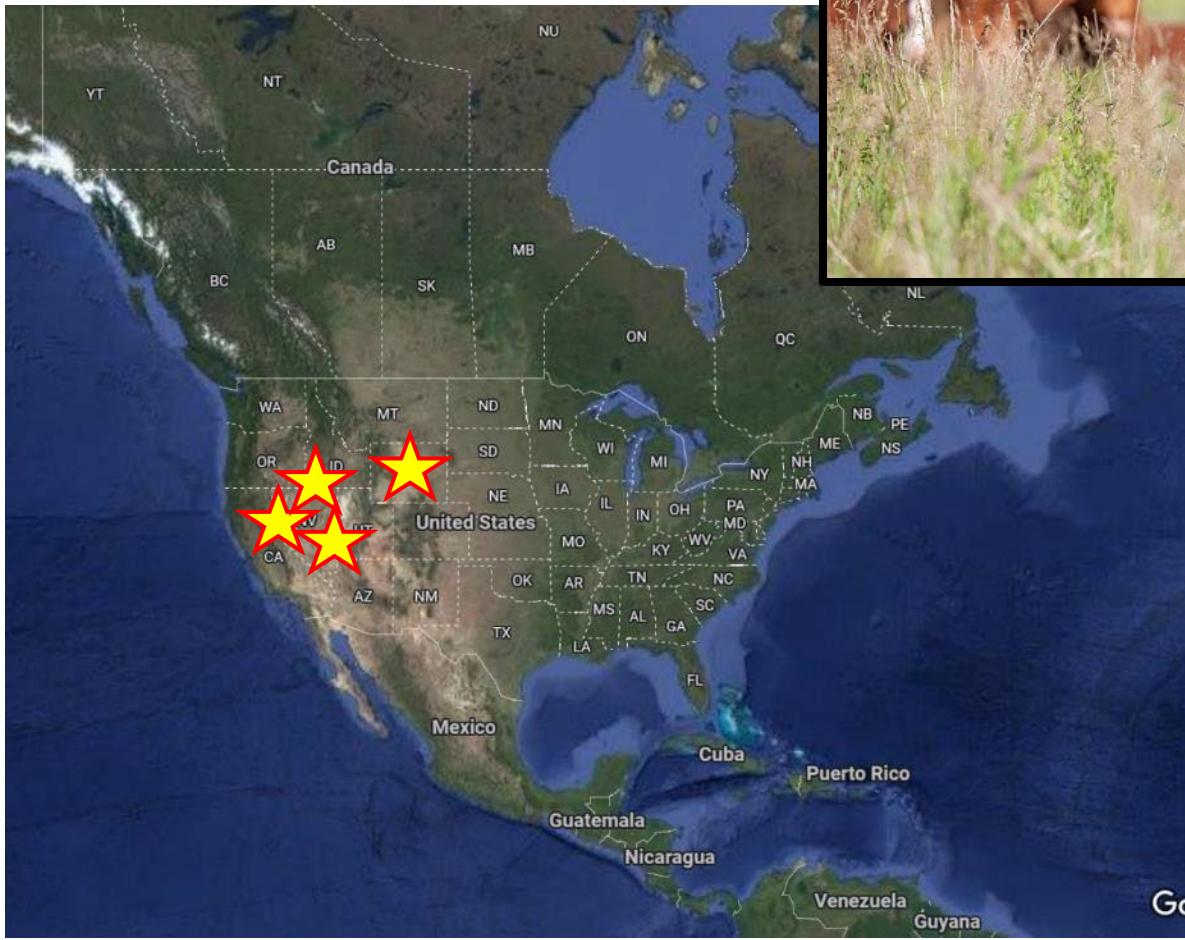
Brae abundance

Biodiversity, ecosystem
functioning

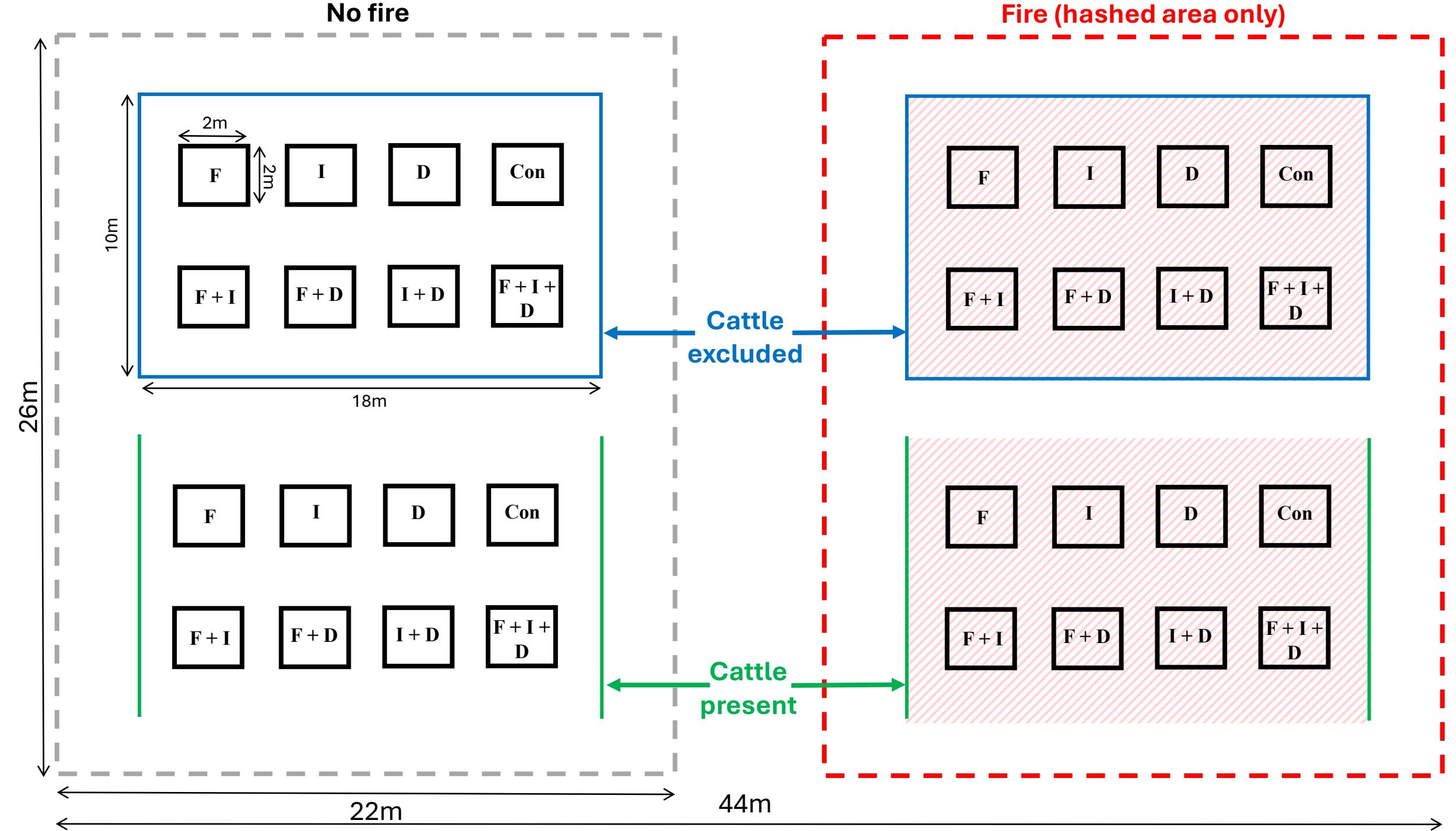
Non-native range

Brae abundance

Biodiversity, ecosystem
functioning

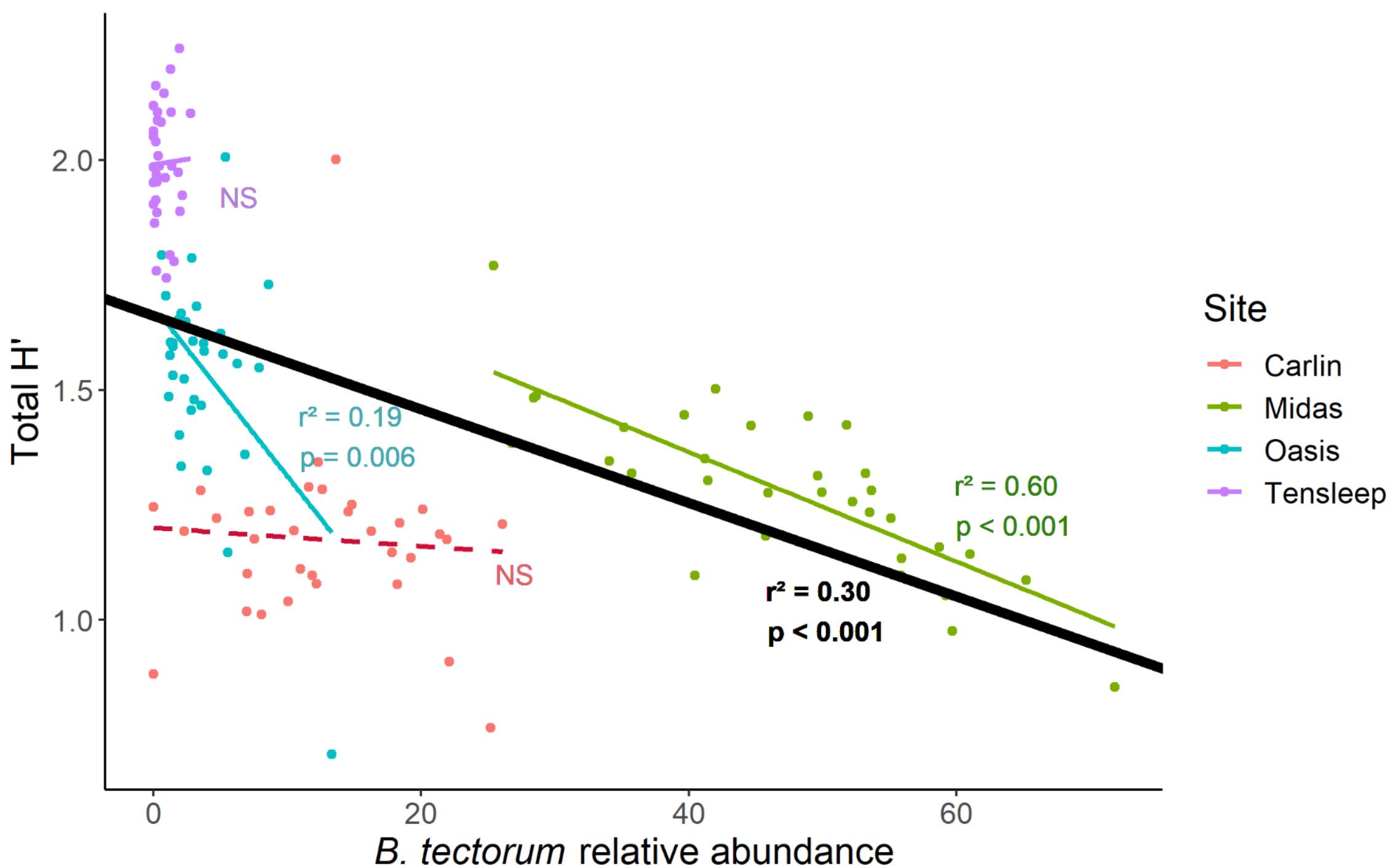


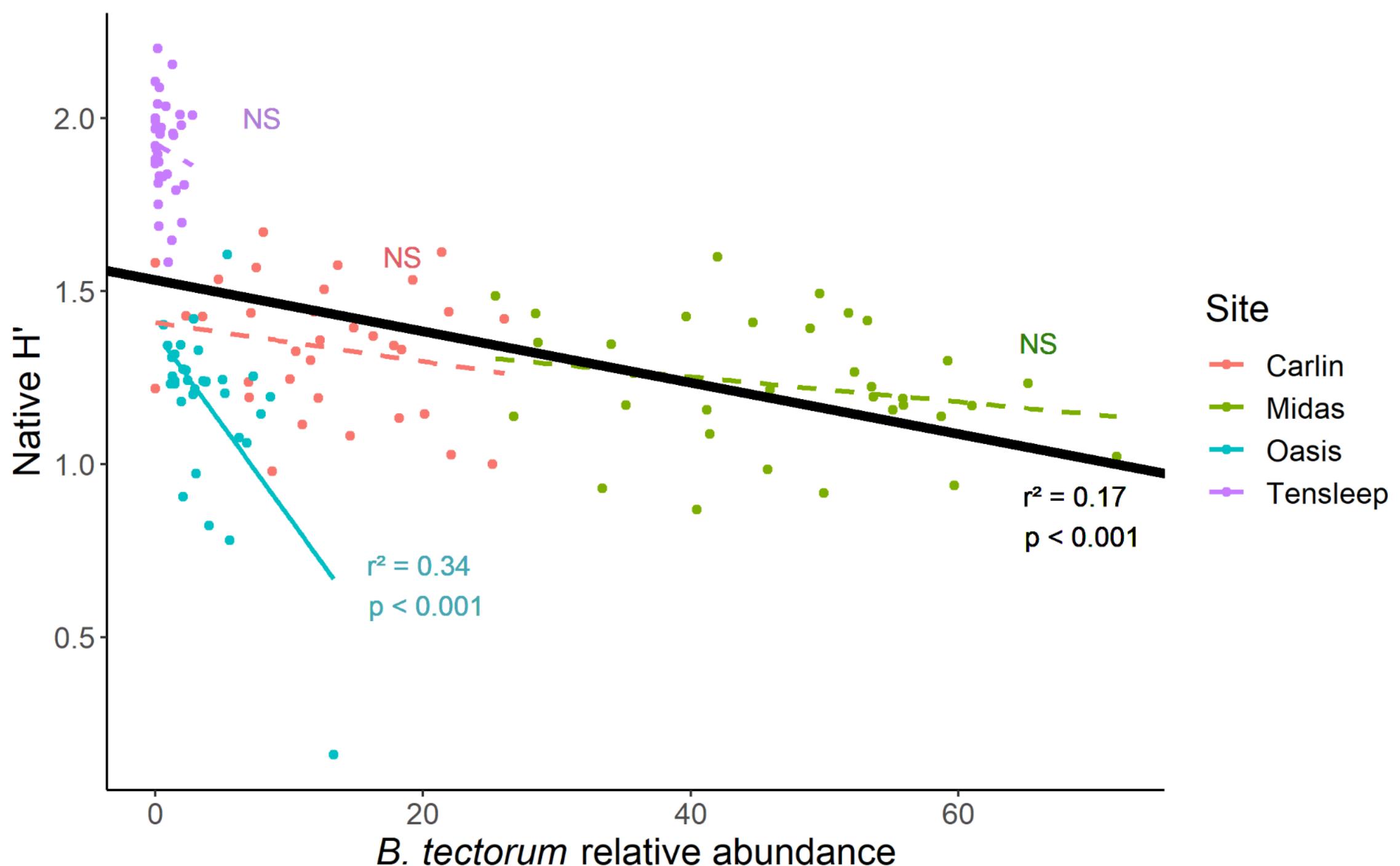
Google

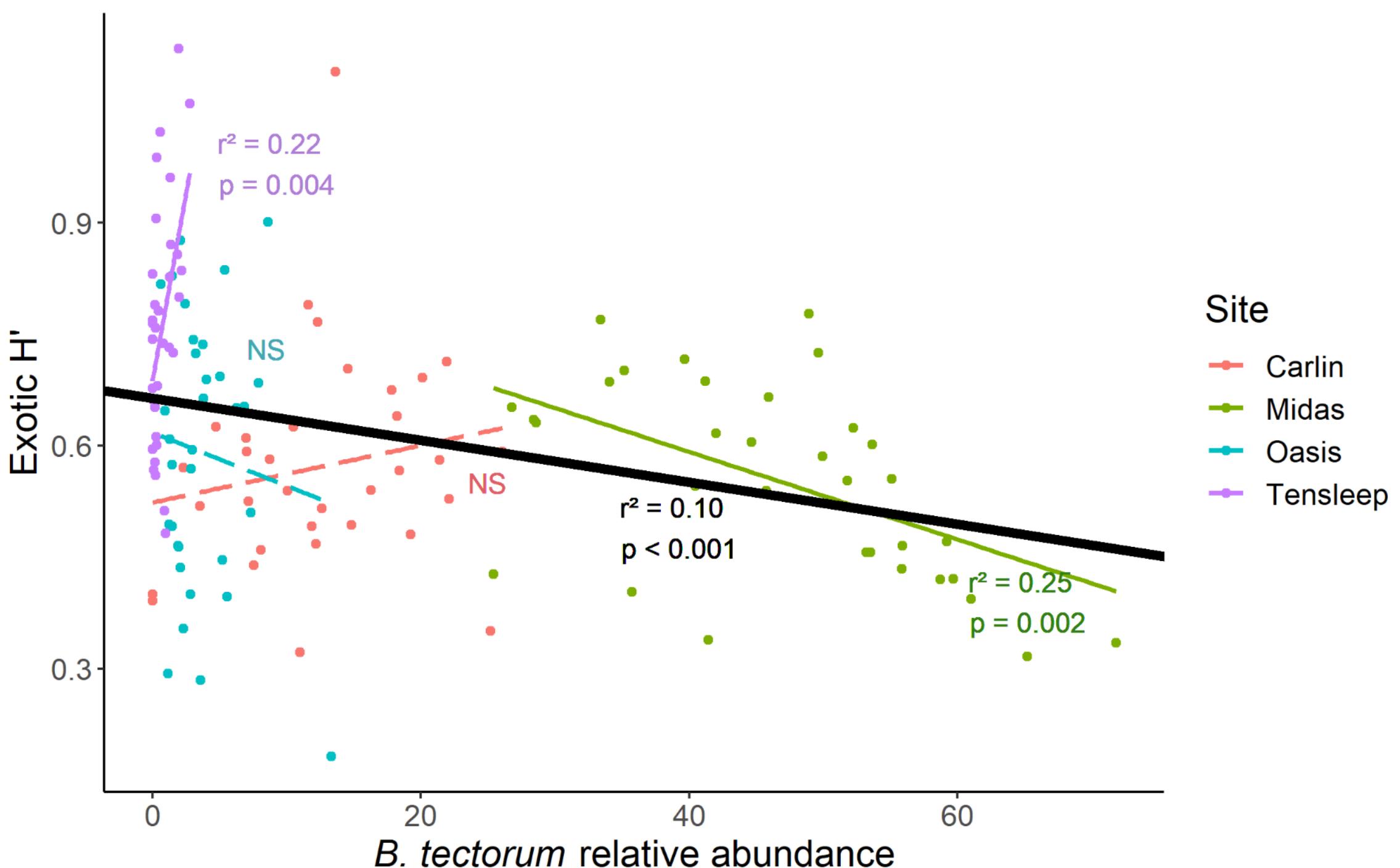


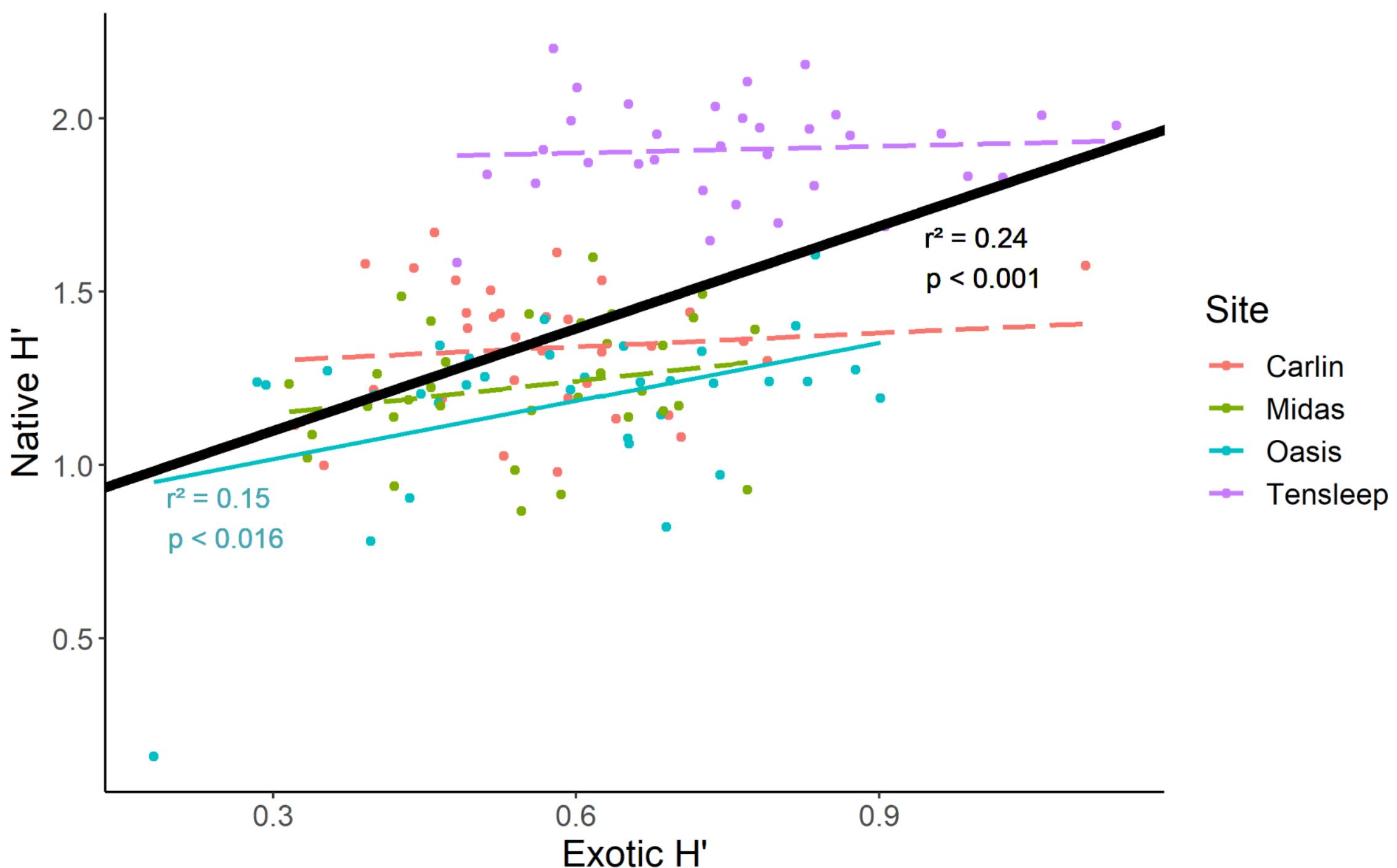




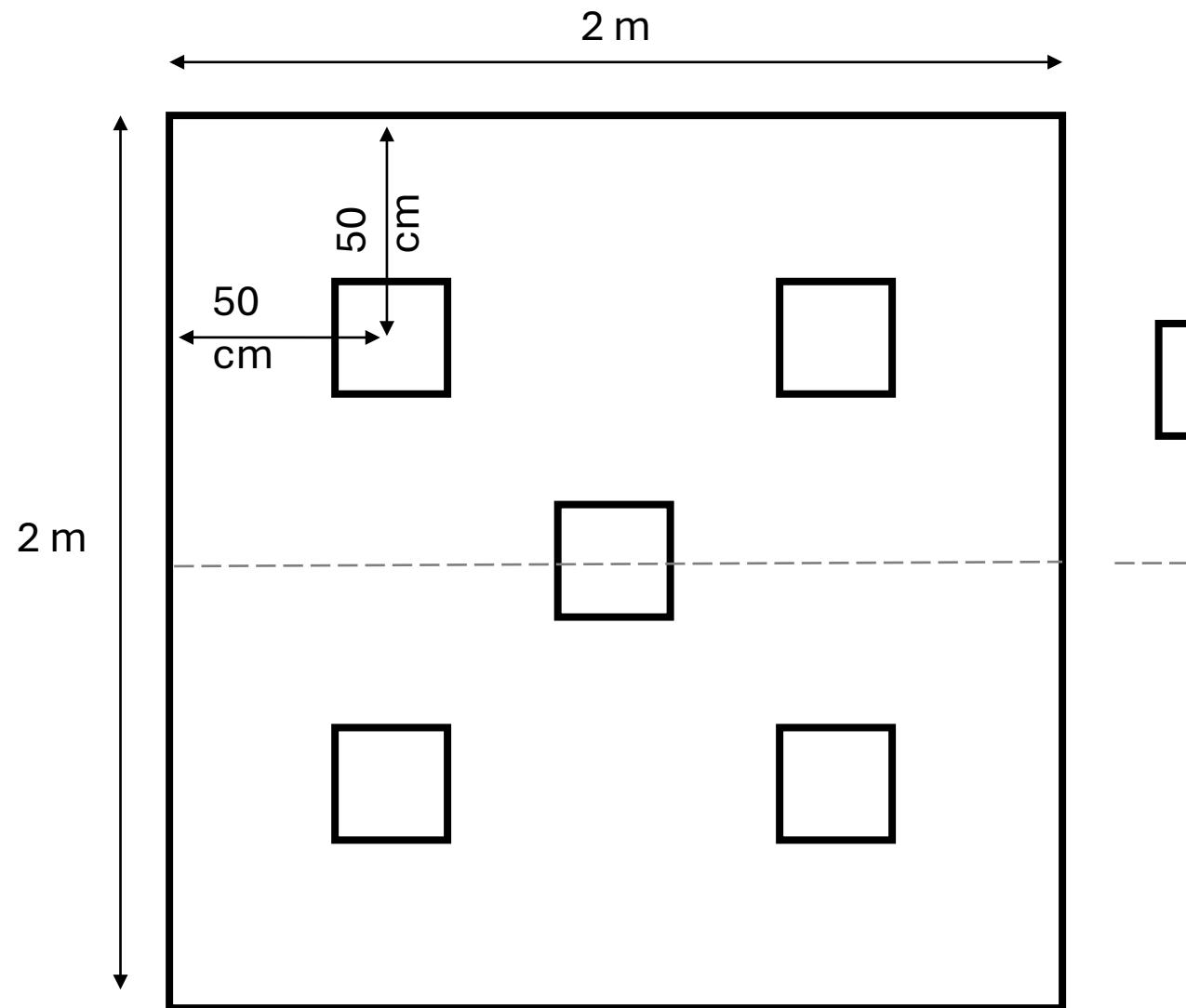












= 25 x 25 cm quadrats,
separated by 50 cm, o.c.

= 2-m transect, pin drop at
10-cm increments

