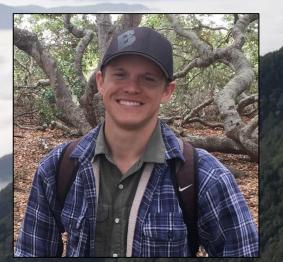
Replacing non-native grasses with herbaceous native plants to reduce ignition potential of fuel breaks and roadsides

Robert Fitch¹, Carla D'Antonio¹, & Nicole Molinari²

¹UCSB Dept. of Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology

²USDA Forest Service





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Thesis Committee

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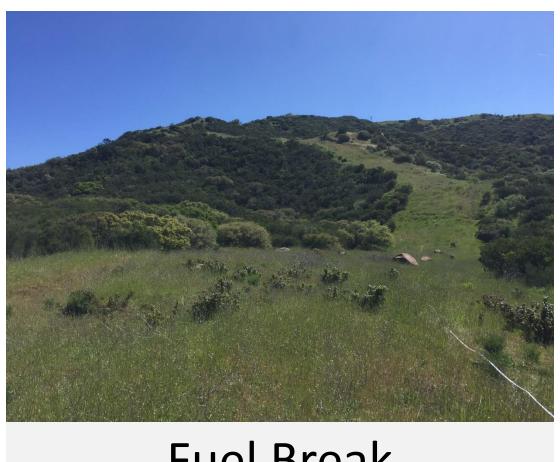
* Received undergraduate funding

Land Acknowledgment: Ancestral Chumash Land

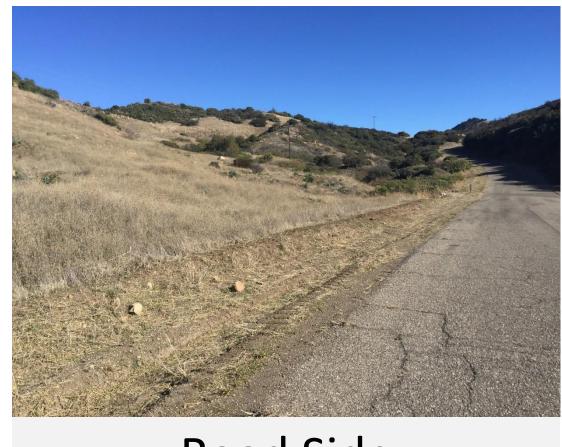




Highly Disturbed Areas -> invaded by non-native plants



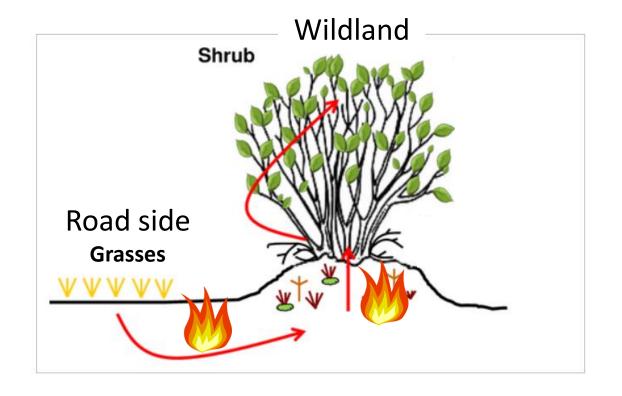
Fuel Break

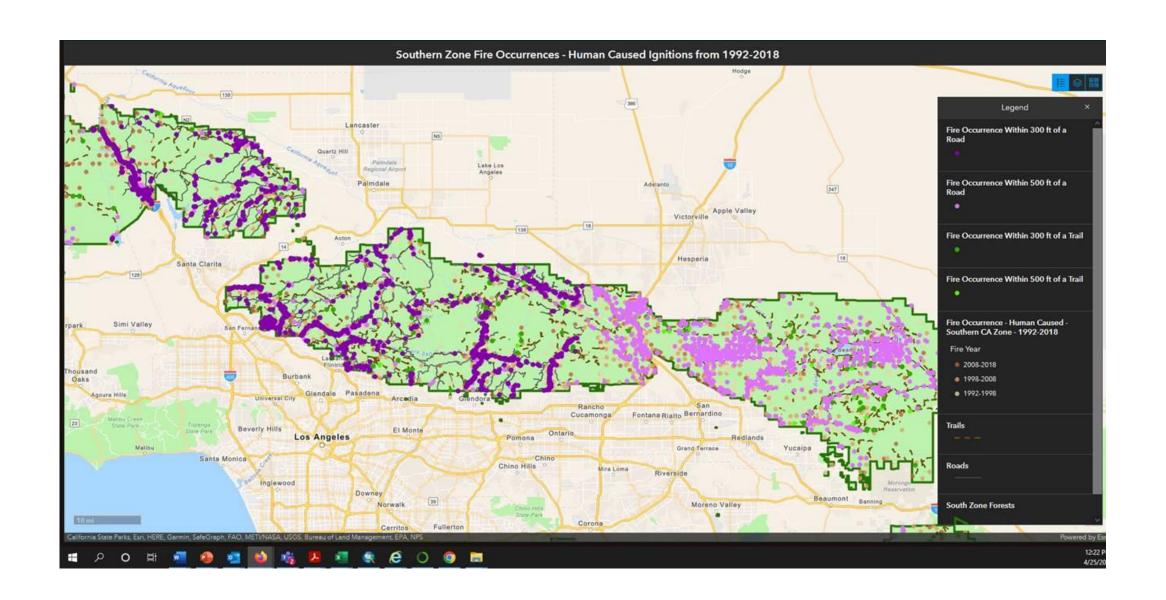


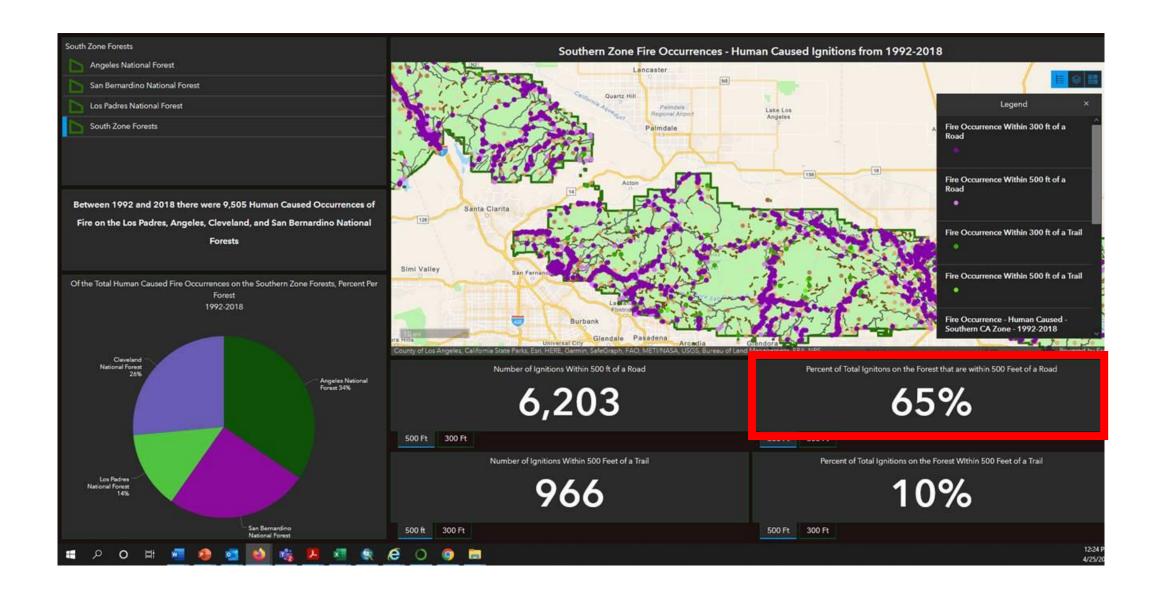
Road Side

Contribution of invasive annual grasses to fires?

- Easily ignitable fuel
- Increase fuel continuity
- Expand the fire season







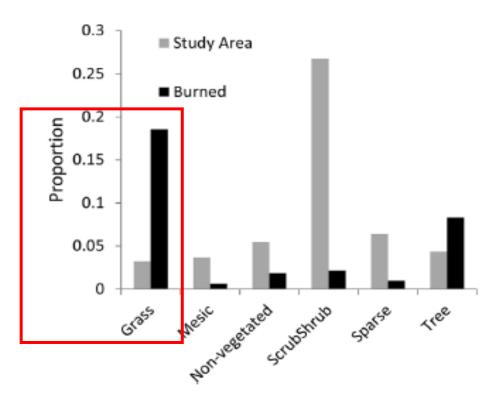


Fig. 5. Proportion of cover class in the study area and proportion of cover class burned by fire at least once from 1970 to 2010 in the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) study region.

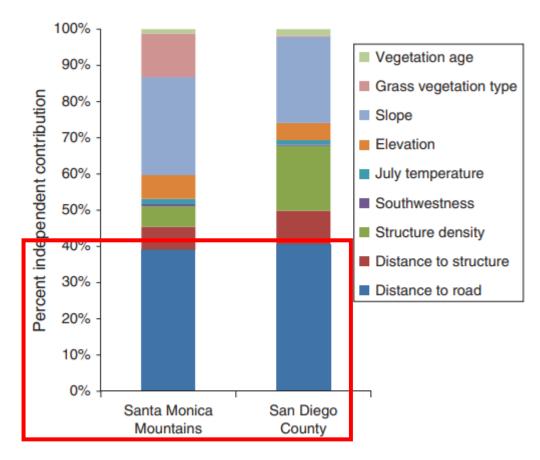
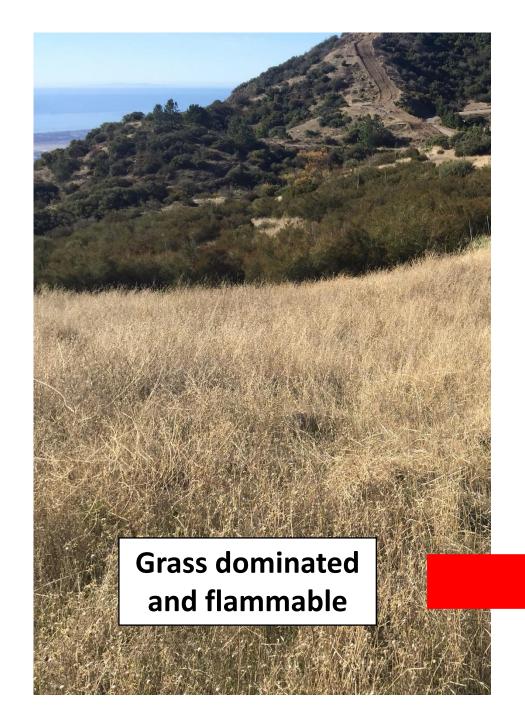
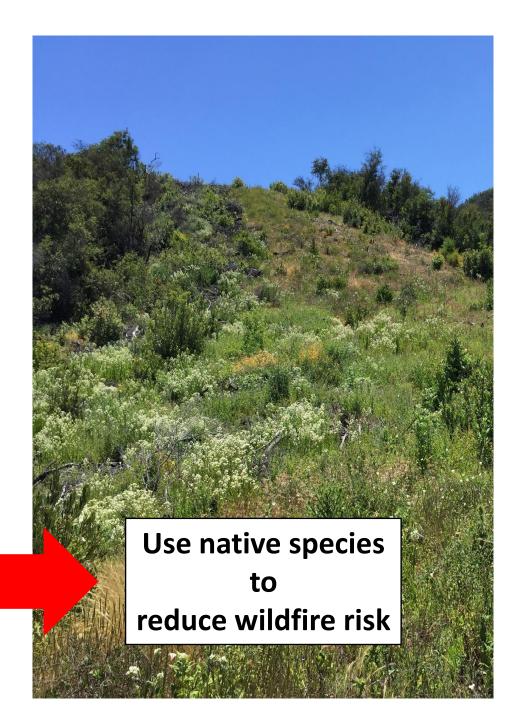


Fig. 4. Percent independent contribution of variables in hierarchical partitioning models explaining patterns of all ignitions in the Santa Monica Mountains and San Diego County.





Desirable Species Traits?

Fuel / Fire

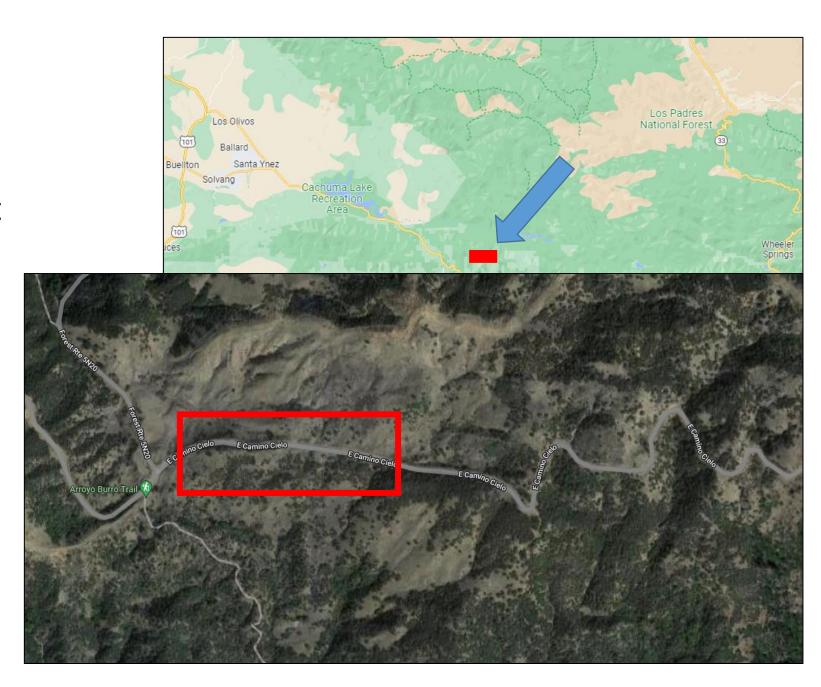
- High fuel moisture content
- Produces less litter
- Ratio of Live:Dead
- Shorter height
- Smaller fuel load

Central Question: How do native and nonnative plants differ?

- Fuel (fire) characteristics
- Ecological traits

Study Location

- Restoration Project
- Los Padres National Forest
- Santa Barbara, CA
- 108, 1.25m x 1.25m plots



Plot Treatments

Out-planted Perennial community

Asclepias eriocarpa
Asclepias fasicularis
Calystegia macrostegia
Eriophyllum confertiflorum
Melica imperfecta
Poa secunda
Mimulus aurantiacus
Pseudognaphalium californicum
Sisyrinchium bellum
Stipa pulchra

Seeded Annual community

Amsinckia mensenzii
Clarkia unguiculata
Croton setger
Lupinus bicolor
Phacelia cicutaria
Salvia columbariae
Uropappus lindleyi

Current Vegetation "Control"

Avena barbata
Bromus diandrus
Centaurea solstitialis
Erodium cicutarium
Hirschfeldia incana

Plot Treatments

Weeded weekly, every year

Out-planted Perennial community

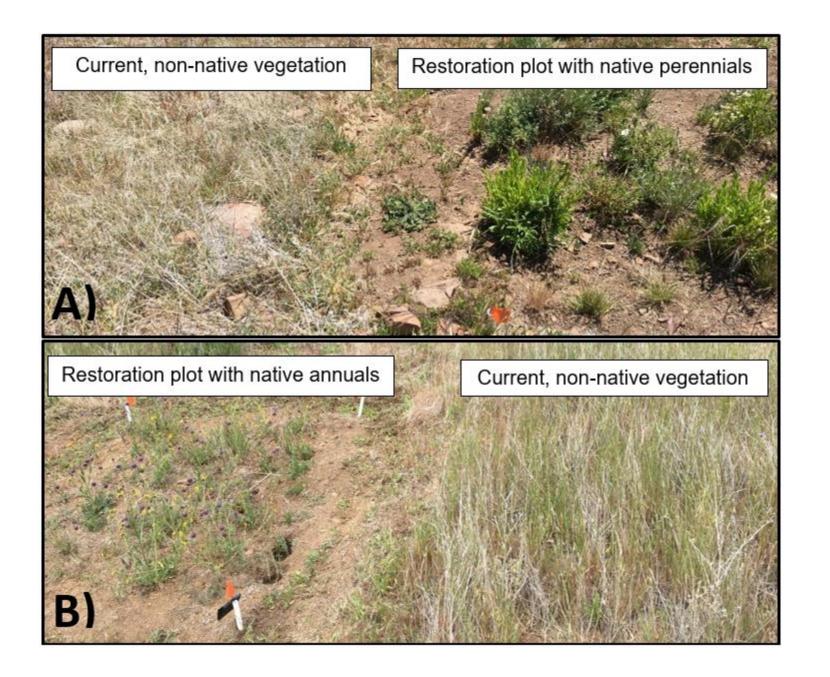
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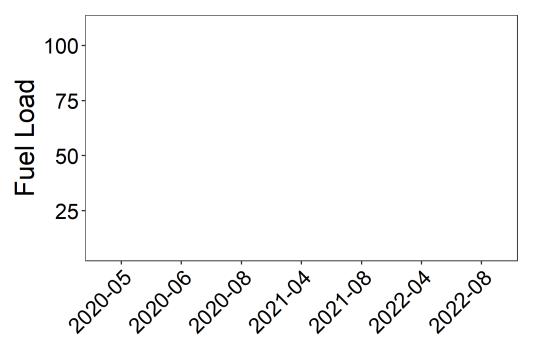
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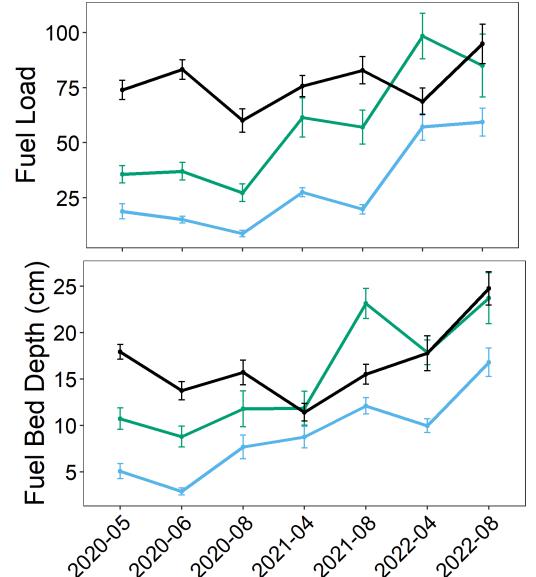
Community

- Native Annuals
- Native Perennials
- Non-native

Summary:

By three years,

- Native perennials and non-natives were EQUAL in fuel load and height
- Native annuals are the smallest.



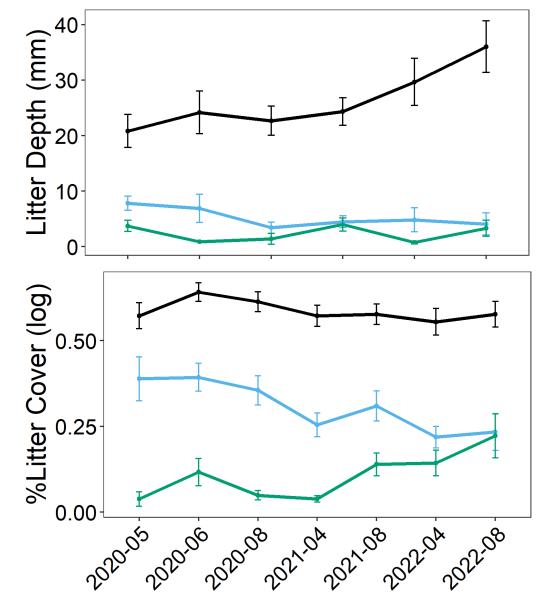
Community

- Native Annuals
- Native Perennials
- Non-native

Summary:

For ALL three years,

- Non-native species, most litter cover and depth
- Litter depth did NOT change for native communities

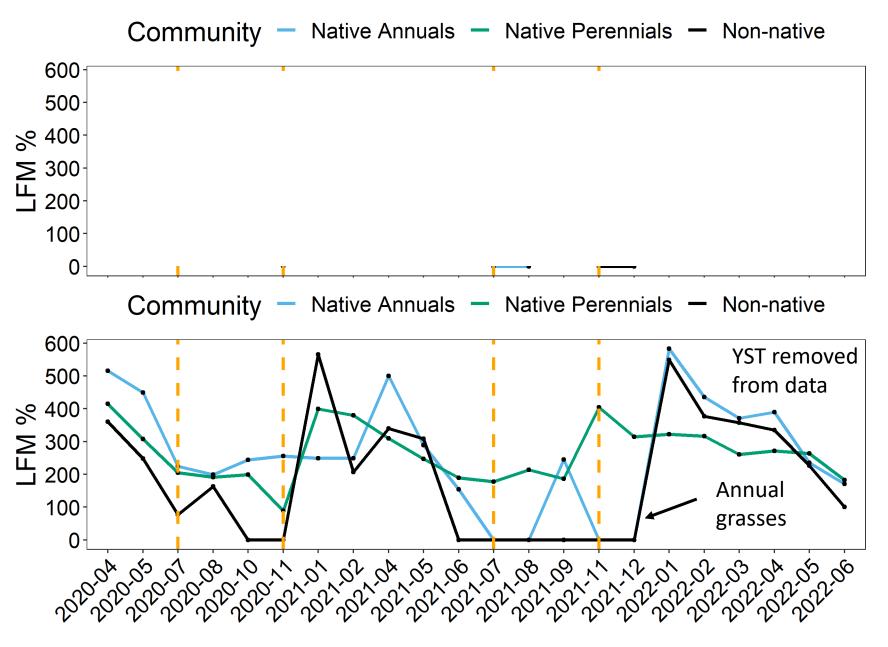


Community

- Native Annuals
- Native Perennials
- Non-native

Summary:

- LFM is driven by fewer species as the summer drought progresses
- Native communities
 retain LFM for
 longer over summer
 - 6 months!



Balance?- What changed?

TRAITS

Fuel / Fire

- Fuel moisture content
- Fuel load
- Litter
- Vegetation height

RESULT

VS





Non-native

Low/dead

Break even

Lots of litter

Break even

Wrap Up

Conclusions:

- Significant benefits for reducing fire hazard by having herbaceous native species in fuel modified habitats within the WUI
- Implications- fuel mod. projects should **prioritize greatly limiting** the amount of **annual non-native grasses** on the landscape in WUI

