# Effects of mowing at varying propagule pressures on competition between native and non-native annual species

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# Mowing & Thatch Removal



- Common and cost-effective technique
- Reduces invasive grass abundance and increases success of native forbs
- Leaving thatch is counter productive
  - Prohibits growth of new plants
  - Phenology & functional traits



# Propagule Pressure

- High propagule pressure = competitive advantage
- To compete and get established, native species need high seed abundance
- Important to restoration

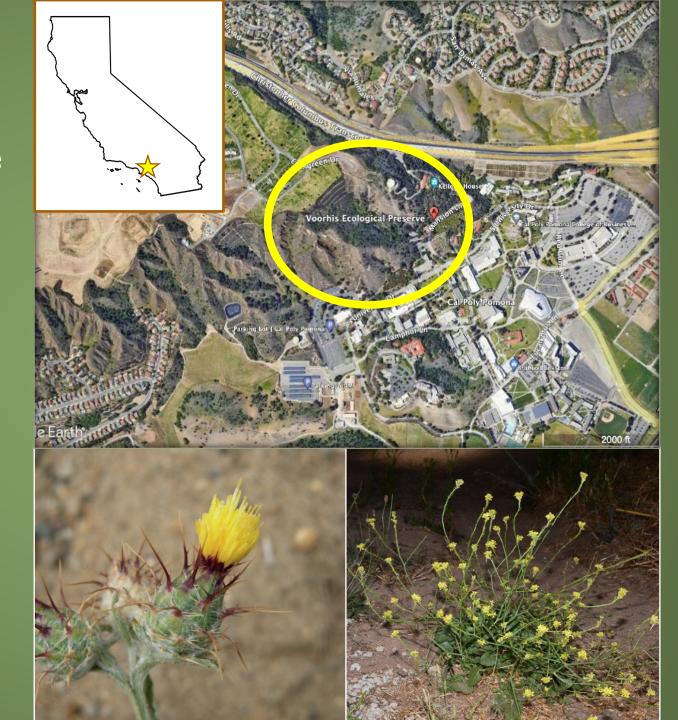


# Objectives

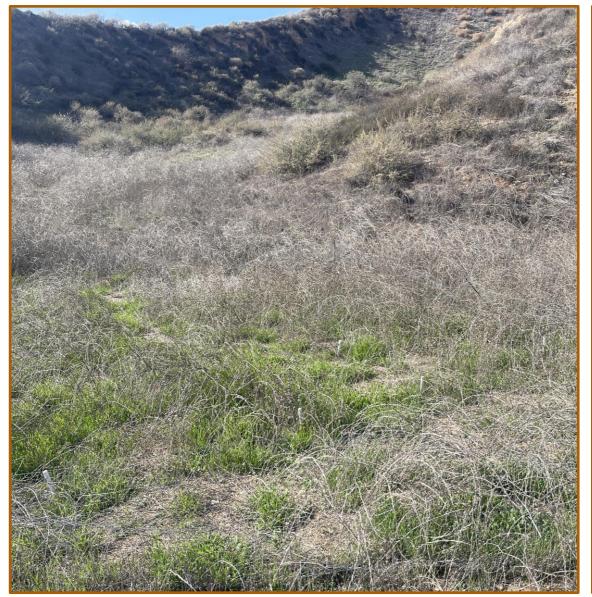
- Examine the interaction between a mowing and thatch removal treatment at varying native propagule pressures.
- Asses the impact these treatments have on invasive species cover.

# Study Site

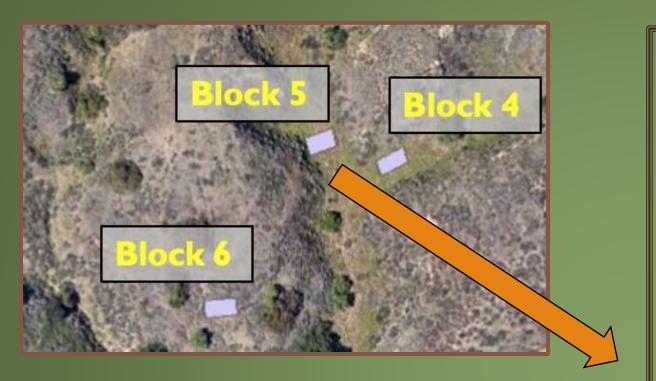
- Voorhis Ecological Reserve
- Invaded habitat
  - cattle grazing
  - fire
- Common Invasive Species
  - Bromus diandrus
  - Centaurea melitensis
  - Hirschfeldia incana

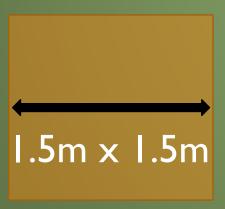












Invasive Control 0 Seeds

P3
6,016
Seeds

PI 500 Seeds P4 10,352 Seeds

P2 1,680 Seeds

P5 40,000 Seeds

## Methods

Eleven locally native annual species seeded:

#### Scientific Name

Amsinckia intermedia

Calandrinia ciliata

Castilleja exserta

Clarkia purpurea

Cryptantha intermedia

Deinandra fasciculata

Festuca microstachys

Muhlenbergia microsperma

Phacelia minor

Plantago erecta

Pseudognaphalium californicum









## Methods

- Eleven locally native annual species seeded:
  - Found in many common plant communities
  - Majority of biodiversity
  - Functionally similar to invasive species
  - Create thatch



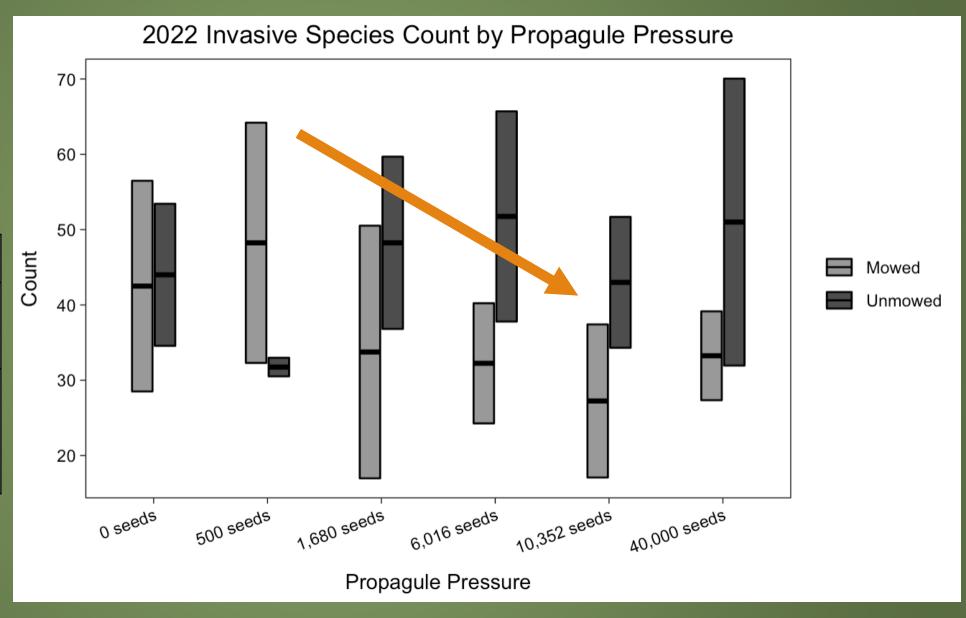




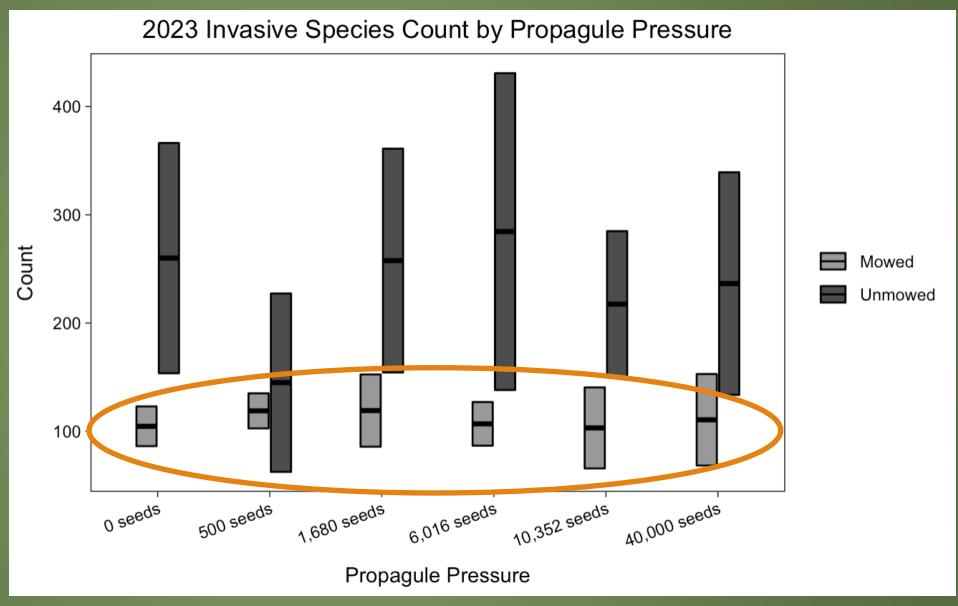


## 

Mowing	NS
Propagule Pressure	NS
Mowing x Propagule Pressure	P<0.05



Mowing	P<0.05
Propagule Pressure	NS
Mowing x Propagule Pressure	NS



## In conclusion...

- Employing a mowing technique with thatch removal lowers invasive species cover.
- The best way to reduce invasive species cover is to use a mowing and thatch removal technique and broadcast native seed.
- Important cost-effective technique for highly invaded sites.



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