

Sierra National Forest Results from Two Fuel Breaks

Burrough Mtn. Fuel Break Summary

	Off fuel break	On fuel break	Total
% Nonnative Plant Cover (across all plots)	17%	34%	23%
% Nonnative Plant Cover (in plots where they occur)	32%	34%	33%
Number Species	79	71	100
Number Native*	61	51	76
Number Nonnative*	15	17	20
Frequency Nonnatives (% of plots)	53%	100%	69%
Highest Total Cover (Native)	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	<i>Madia elegans</i>	<i>Madia elegans</i>
Highest Total Cover (Nonnative)	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>

* native/nonnative status could not be determined for four species

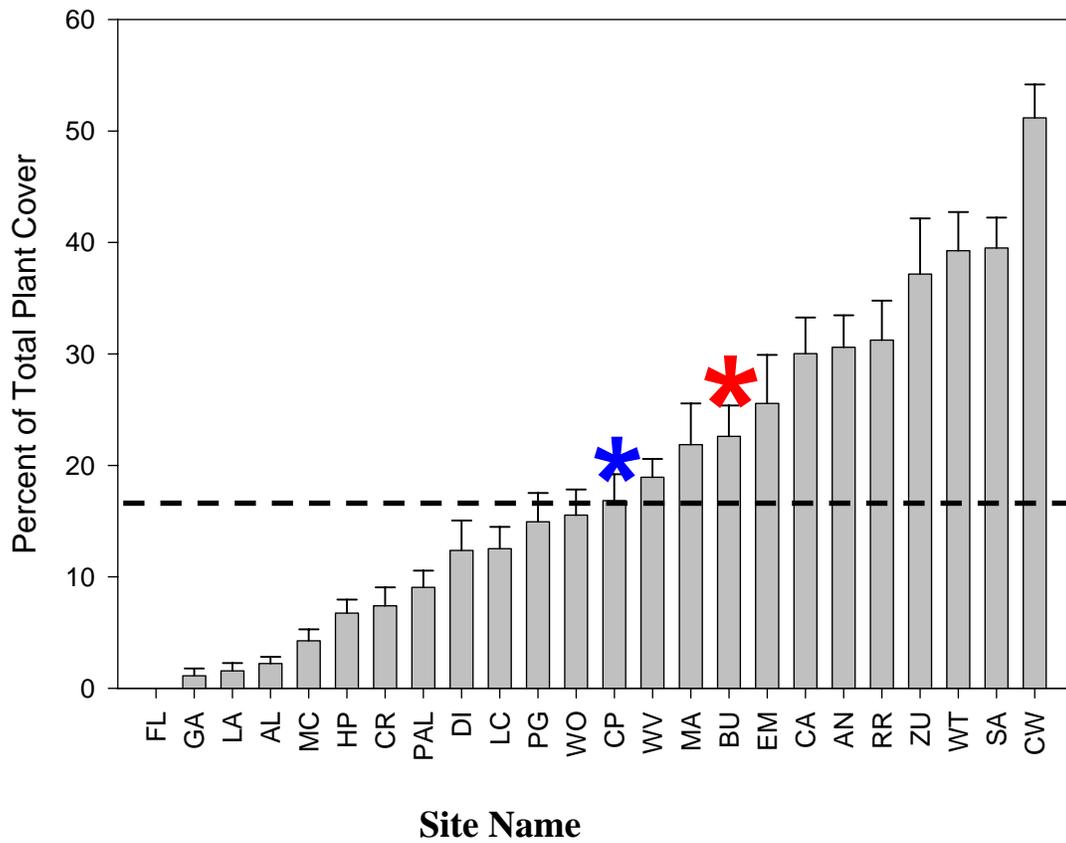
Cascadel Point Fuel Break Summary

	Off fuel break	On fuel break	Total
% Nonnative Plant Cover (across all plots)	12	23	17
% Nonnative Plant Cover (in plots where they occur)	21	31	26
Number Species	65	57	80
Number Native*	51	41	60
Number Nonnative*	10	10	12
Frequency Nonnatives (% of plots)	56	75	64
Highest Total Cover (Native)	<i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>	<i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>	<i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>
Highest Total Cover (Nonnative)	<i>Toralis arvensis</i>	<i>Toralis arvensis</i>	<i>Toralis arvensis</i>

Selected Figures

- A. The Burrough Mtn. fuel break (*) had higher relative cover (23%) of nonnative plant species than the mean (18%) of 24 sites in our study. Burrough Mtn. also had slightly higher nonnative species cover than the Cascadel Point Fuel Break (*) in Sierra National Forest.

Site Variation in Nonnative Plant Cover



B. Nonnative plant cover was significantly higher on both the Burrough Mtn. and North Fork fuel break than in the adjacent wildland off of the fuel break. Plots on the Burrough Mtn. fuel break also had higher nonnative plant cover than plots both on and off the North Fork fuel break (ANOVA, $p = 0.033$).

Burrough Mtn. and North Fork Fuel Breaks
Relative Nonnative Cover

