

**Santa Monica Mountains NRA Summary
Two Fuel Breaks**

I. Etz Meloy Fuel Break Summary Table

	Off fuel break	On fuel break	Total
% Nonnative Plant Cover (across all plots)	8.0%*	60.6%*	25.6%
% Nonnative Plant Cover (in plots where they occur)	36.8%*	60.6%*	53.3%
Number Species	31	34	49
Number Native	23	21	36
Number Nonnative	8	13	13
Frequency Nonnatives (% of plots)	22%	100%	52%
Highest Total Cover (Native)	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	<i>Cryptantha muricata</i>	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>
Highest Total Cover (Nonnative)	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>

II. Zuma Summary Table

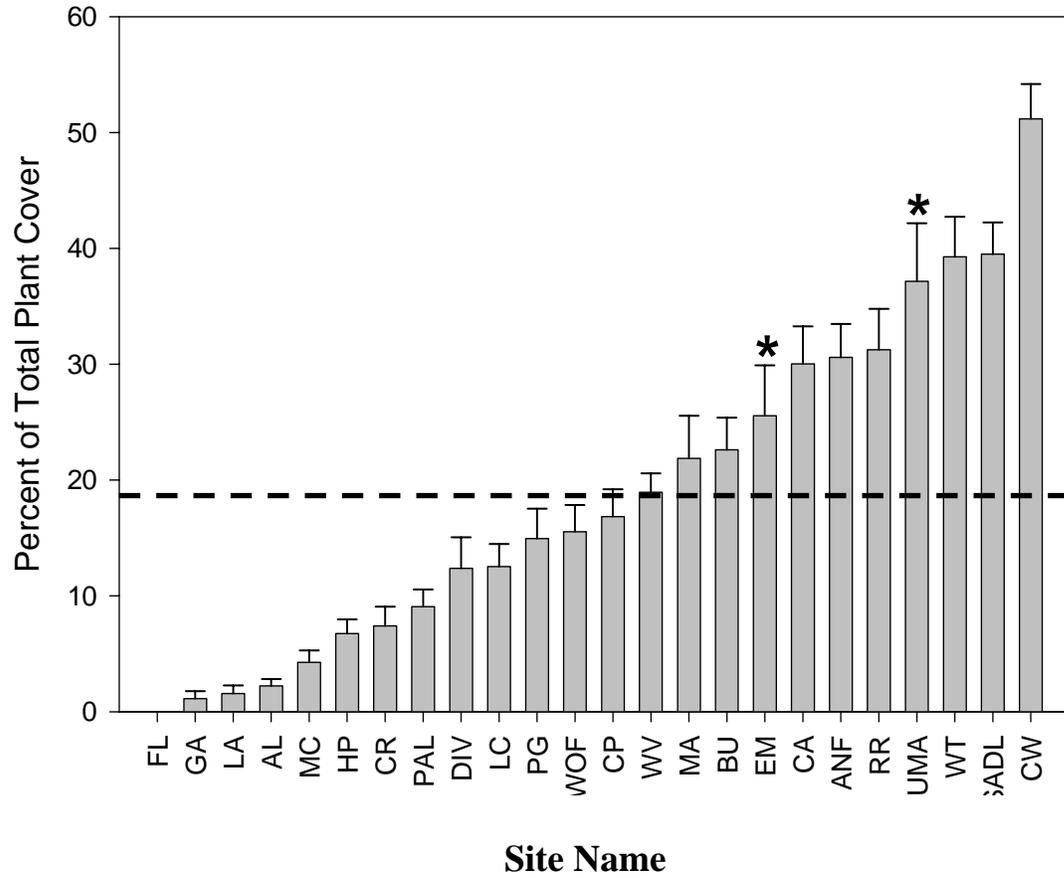
	Off fuel break	On fuel break	Total
% Nonnative Plant Cover (across all plots)	19.2%	71.3%	37.2%
% Nonnative Plant Cover (in plots where they occurred)	42.9%	71.3%	58.3%
Number Species	36	38	51
Number Native*	25	21	33
Number Nonnative*	10	17	17
Nonnative Frequency (% of plots)	44.7%	%100	63.8%
Highest Cover (Native)	<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i>	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i>
Highest Cover (Nonnative)	<i>Centauria melatensis</i>	<i>Avena fatua</i>	<i>Avena fatua</i>

*Native status could not be determined for one species.

III. Selected Figures

A. The Zuma and Etz Meloy fuel breaks (*) both had higher relative cover of nonnative plant species than the mean (17.6%) of 24 sites in our study.

Site Variation in Nonnative Plant Cover



B. Nonnative plant cover was significantly higher on both the Etz Meloy and Zuma fuel breaks than in the adjacent wildland. Zuma tended to have higher nonnative plant cover than Etz Meloy both on and off the fuel break.

Relative Nonnative Plant Cover

