The passage talks about three solutions to solve cheatgrass, a kind of invasive species in North America. However, the professor in the lecture disagrees with the passage by pointing these solutions’ drawbacks.

The first solution is to introduce and encourage animals to eat cheatgrass. This method will create room for native species to grow, since cheatgrass has been eaten. The professor in the lecture disagrees with the solution by pointing out that cheatgrass is not a preferred species for grazers to eat. He supports his opinion by claiming that animals will only eat cheatgrass after native species have been destroyed, and this may lead to opposite effect.

The second solution introduced in the passage is to burn cheatgrass with controllable fire. However, the professor opposes this method by mentioning there are still cheatgrass seeds deep in the soil. He states that the fire will only destroy cheatgrass on the surface, and their seeds, which can sprout even after several years, will come into existence. The professor mentions that this will not be effective, since there are too many seeds for people to burn out.

The last method indicated in the passage is to introduce a fungal parasite which can prevent cheatgrass from reproducing. The passage mentions that introducing this kind of fungal will slow the spread speed of cheatgrass down, giving local species more time to grow. The professor disagrees by pointing out that cheatgrass has been living will fungal for over thousands of years, and now these parasites will only kill and harm weak and old cheatgrass, while the strong and young grass will not be affected.