*Running Head: A native bryophyte influences growth and survival of two exotic grass species across a stress gradient.*

**Species Specific Effects of a Native Bryophyte on Exotic Grass Species Across an Environmental Stress Gradient**

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**Abstract**

Native species are thought to reduce the establishment and abundance of invasive exotic species. However, studies also show that native species may actually facilitate exotic species invasion especially in stressful environments. In many plant communities, biological soil crusts can have an outsized role on the germination, survival and growth of larger vascular plants. Biological soil crusts are also generally more common in stressful environments where vascular plant cover is lower, so we expect that they may have a more important role on the exotic plant invasion in these environments. We sampled the association between vascular plants and bryophyte dominated biological soil crusts across a documented 200-m stress gradient in a coastal dune in northern California. We also used removal experiments to test the effects of dominant native bryophytes on the germination, growth and reproduction of two exotic annual grasses (*Bromus diandrus* and *Vulpia spp.*), and whether these effects depended on environmental stress. We found that vascular plants were more likely to be rooted within biological soil crusts than expected by chance—but this positive association did not increase across the gradient. Our removal experiment showed the effects of bryophytes to be species-specific: bryophytes facilitated *Vulpia* survival, growth and reproduction at both low and high stress environments; in contrast, bryophytes inhibited *Bromus* survival and growth at low stress but had positive effects at high stress. Our experiment adds to the growing evidence for the importance of bryophytes and other components of biological soil crusts in vascular plant population ecology. We show that even the smallest plants in a community can have a large influence on exotic species invasion.

**Key-words:** biological soil crusts, dune ecosystems, exotic species, facilitation, stress-gradient hypothesis.

**Introduction**

Plant communities across the globe are increasingly made up of both native and exotic species (Rejmánek 1996). Understanding the factors that allow or block exotic species from colonizing new environments is a focal issue for community ecology. Environmental filtering, biotic resistance and the stress-gradient hypothesis have emerged as complementary explanations for understanding patterns in the success of exotic invasion. The environmental filtering model contrasts physical (abiotic) environmental conditions such as climate and soil type that might restrict exotic invasion with the effects of biotic interactions such as with competitors and natural enemies (Kennedy et al. 2002, Kraft et al. 2015). Species are able to invade when they can pass through abiotic filters and can cope with biotic interactions. Despite much evidence that competition can limit exotic plant invasion (Levine 2000, Kennedy et al. 2002) there are examples of exotic plants being facilitated by native species as well (Badano et al. 2007, Griffith 2010, Cushman et al. 2011, Kleinhesselink et al. 2014). The stress gradient hypothesis predicts that interactions between species will tend to be competitive in more physically benign or productive environments, while interactions will become more positive in more stressful environments (Bertness and Callaway 1994). An implication of the SGH is that it should also control how native species interact with exotics: while natives may restrict invasion in productive habitats, they may facilitate invasion in stressful environments (Bruno et al. 2003, Badano et al. 2007).

Ecologists have predicted that stressful sites within a landscape may be less invaded for the simple reason that that these stressful environments make colonization and growth more difficult (Harrison 1999). The SGH predicts that species invasion could potentially be simultaneously resisted and facilitated by biotic interactions across stress gradients within the same environment.

Studies examining the effects of competition and facilitation on plant invasion have tended to focus on the effects of native species with similar functional traits and life-history to the invader. For instance, studies of vascular invasive plants tend to focus on competition and facilitation by native vascular plants (Kennedy et al. 2002, Badano et al. 2007). This focus ignores the fact that invasive plants usually face a much more diverse community of competitors during invasion. Deserts, coastal dunes, shady forest under stories, and arctic environments, often have an abundance of non-vascular plants in the form of bryophytes and lichens (Belnap et al. 2001). In some environments, non-vascular plants form a tight bond with the soil surface and can be considered biological soil crusts (Belnap et al. 2001). In these environments, invasive vascular plants are likely to have significant interactions with non-vascular plants and BSCs (cite). Despite their small stature, non-vascular plants can strongly affect the germination conditions for seeds and the availability of nutrients and water resources in the soil (cite). In some environments, bryophytes and BSC have been found to be particularly important for resisting exotic species invasion (cite). This often occurs through impacts on seedling germination and seedling success (cite)In the arid conditions of the Western North America, biological soil crusts appear to play an especially important role in limiting the invasion by non-native annual grasses such as Bromus tectorum (cite). Considerable efforts are now being made to protect and restore BSC cover in these environments as a means to reduce exotic grass invasion (cite).

Because bryophytes and BSC are often more common in stressful environments, and because it is in these same environments that the SGH predicts that positive interactions between plants should be prevalent, it would seem logical to expect that vascular plants should often be facilitated by biological soil crusts. Indeed, many studies have found that bryophytes and BSC facilitate vascular plant germination, survival and growth (Rayburn et al. 2012). Nonetheless few studies have examined how bryophyte interactions with vascular plants, and invasive annual grasses in particular, change along environmental stress gradients (cite). In this study, we investigate the effects of BSC on the local distribution of vascular plants across an environmental stress gradient and also experimentally test whether BSC affect these species’ germination, survival, growth and reproductive output. We test four hypotheses: 1) vascular plants will be found more frequently growing in BSC patches; 2) BSC patches will directly facilitate the germination and growth of exotic grasses; 3) the effects of BSC on germination and growth will become more positive across an environmental stress gradient.

**Study System**

We conducted our observational study and experiment in a coastal dune system at Bodega Head in Sonoma County, California (38 19’ N, 123 3’ W). This area has a Mediterranean climate, receiving most of its precipitation between the fall and early spring and northwest winds blow across the site throughout the spring and summer (Barbour et al. 1973). The soil at this site is composed almost entirely of fine to coarse dune sands low in nutrients and organic matter (McNeil and Cushman 2005, Lortie and Cushman 2007; Cushman et al. 2010; Kleinhesselink et al. 2014). The study area is located between two large dune ridges that run in the direction of the prevailing winds. This site spans a gradient in soil conditions and wind speed that creates a large gradient in plant size and species composition which we refer to as a stress gradient. The details of this environmental stress gradient are thoroughly described in previous publications from this site (see Lortie and Cushman 2007; Kleinhesselink et al. 2014). Soil nitrate pools, soil water field capacity, average plant size, perennial cover, native plant cover and species richness are highest at the east or “sheltered” end of the trough and decrease towards the west or “exposed” end. Soil coarseness, wind speed, bare ground, annual plant cover and non-native plant cover also follow the gradient and are highest at the exposed end of the gradient and decrease towards the sheltered end (Lortie and Cushman 2007; Kleinhesselink et al. 2014). *Bromus diandrus* (Poaceae; hereafter referred to as a *Bromus*) and two species of *Vulpia* (*Vulpia bromoides* and *Vulpia myuros*) are common exotic annual grass species at this site and throughout coastal California. We treat the two *Vulpia* species as one taxon in our study because we were not always able to identify them to species in the field. Based on previous research at this site, *Bromus* constitutes roughly x cover and *Vulpia* x cover across this stress gradient. More of x and x were found

Bryophytes and lichens constitute an important part of the ground cover at this site. The most abundant bryophyte is *Syntrichia ruralis* [Pottiaceae] which is a large drought tolerant moss species common in seasonally dry environments across California (Malcolm et al. 2009). Other bryophytes common at this site are *Homalothecium* *arenarium* [Brachytheceae] and *Didymodon vinealis* [Pottiaceae].

**Methods**

Bryophyte patches across the dune stress gradient

We established 23 20-m transects spaced approximately 10 m apart along the 220 m long stress gradient documented by Lortie and Cushman (2007) and Kleinhesselink et al. (2014). Each transect ran perpendicular to the dune gradient. The most southeasterly transect occurred at the sheltered low stress end, and the most northwesterly transect occurred at the more exposed high stress end of the gradient. For the remainder of the paper, we refer to position along the gradient in meters away from the more sheltered southeast end of the gradient.

In order to determine cover of bryophytes across this study site and their association with the focal species of annual grass and other vascular plants we recorded bryophyte cover at 25 points randomly spaced on each of the 23 transects described above. At each point we recorded the species identity of any vascular plant rooted within 1 cm of the point.

Bryophyte effects on *Bromus* and *Vulpia*

We established a field experiment in winter 2009/2010 to directly observe the effects of bryophyte cover on the germination, survival, growth and reproduction of both grass species. For each species we established 18 separate study blocks centered on large moss patches, almost exclusively composed of *Syntrychia ruralis*, greater than 15 cm across. Each block was established away from shrubs and other large perennial plants. Nine blocks were located at the ‘low stress’ end of the gradient and nine were located at the ‘high stress’ end of the gradient. Each block consisted of three separate patches 10 cm long and 5 cm wide. Two patches were located within a natural mat of moss. We left one of these un-manipulated, but carefully removed the moss from the other. The third patch was located next to the natural moss patch but on naturally bare sand. Within each patch we planted five seeds of the either *Vulpia* or *Bromus*. Both *Vulpia* and *Bromus* seeds have long awns on their seeds. To prevent the seeds from blowing out of the plots we glued each seed by its awn to a small piece plastic coated wire. The ends of the wire were then inserted into the sand surface and the seeds themselves lightly pressed into the sand. Each wire was 10 cm long and we glued the seeds roughly 2cm apart. Seeds of both species were collected from the field site in the fall of 2009. The *Bromus* seeds were planted in late December 2009 and the *Vulpia* seeds were planted a few weeks later in January of 2010 in separate blocks. We recorded the number of emerged plants roughly once every two weeks in each study patch starting in January 2010. Because seeds were glued to the wire in each patch we were able to easily distinguish between plants germinating from the seeds we planted and plants emerging from the natural seed bank. We weeded out all other plants emerging within the experimental patches. In May 2010, the surviving plants produced inflorescences and began to senesce. We counted the total number of plants and number of inflorescences produced in each patch and collected the aboveground biomass from all the plants. Cumulative aboveground biomass from each patch was dried at 60°C for 48 hours and weighed to the nearest milligram.

Statistical Analyses

Each of the point-intercept sampling points along each of the 23 transect was categorized as either shrub, bare sand or moss patch, and for analysis we considered only points falling outside of shrub canopies. We used simple chi-square tests to determine whether our target grass species and vascular plants as a whole were more frequently rooted within moss patches than expected at random. We then used binomial logistic regression models to determine whether vascular plants were more associated with moss patches than expected and whether the association between plants and moss changed across the stress gradient. We modeled the probability of a vascular plant occurring at each sampling point as a function of gradient position (m away from the SE low stress end of the gradient), micro-habitat (either moss patch or bare sand) and the interaction between these two factors. We implemented the logistic regression using the ‘glm’ command in the statistical program R (R Core Team 2013). When residual deviance was greater than residual degrees of freedom, we used a quasibinomial model as recommended by Crawley (2007). We tested significance of the gradient effect, the micro-habitat effect and their interaction using analysis of deviance with F-tests using the ‘anova’ function in R.

We used a logistic binomial regression to model how environmental stress (low stress or high stress positions on the gradient) and experimental treatment (moss removed, moss patch, or bare sand) and their interaction affected the germination and survival of *Bromus* and *Vulpia*. Because we did not track individuals, our analysis focuses on the expected probability of one of the five seeds planted in each patch transitioning to an adult plant at the end of the growing season, rather than separate germination and survival rates. Treatment and stress level were set as fixed effects and the 18 experimental blocks as random grouping factors in the analysis. We fit the model with a logit link in the ‘glmer’ function in the lme4 package in R (cite).

We also analyzed how experimental treatments and gradient position affected the final aboveground biomass of the surviving *Bromus* and *Vulpia*. We divided the total aboveground biomass of the surviving plants in each experimental patch by the number of surviving plants to determine average individual aboveground biomass. We then log-transformed this value and analyzed it as for survival above but using a linear mixed model with normal errors in the ‘lmer’ function in the lme4 package in R.

Finally, we analyzed how the number of inflorescences produced in each patch varied with experimental treatment and position on the stress gradient using generalized linear models with quasipoisson errors. We used the number of surviving plants in each patch as an offset term in the regression so that we effectively modeled the number of inflorescences produced per plant in each patch. We fit these data using without the random block effects because models fit with the random effect failed to converge.

We used either likelihood ratio tests or F-tests to test for the significance of each of the fixed effects in the models: the interaction effect between moss treatment and gradient position, the moss treatment effect and the stress gradient position effect in that order. When there were significant treatment effects we tested for significant pairwise differences between treatments means. We adjusted for the multiple comparisons using the Šidák method in the lsmeans package in R (Lenth & Hervé 2015).

**Results**

Vascular plant association with moss patches across the gradient

Moss cover was low at the low stress (southeastern) end of the gradient and peaked at about 40 percent cover towards the middle of the gradient (Fig. 1). Moss cover declined as conditions became more stressful across the last 50 m of the stress gradient (Fig 1). This distribution of abundance was well described by a quadratic function of distance on the stress gradient (F2,20 = 26.5, R2 = 0.70). In contrast, bare sand was most frequent at the low stress of the gradient and the high stress end of the gradient and least frequent in the middle where moss cover was highest (Fig. 1; F2,20 = 15.9, R2 = 0.58). We found 31 different species of vascular plants rooted at 189 of the 398 non-shrub covered sampling points. *Chorizanthe cuspidata* (Polygonaceae) a small annual plant endemic to coastal dunes in California was the most frequently encountered plant species and occurred at 60 sampling points. Our target annual exotic grass species occurred at 22 sampling points: *Vulpia* at 17 and *Bromus* at five. *Bromus* and *Vulpia* together occurred at 12 of 277 bare sand points and 10 of 121 moss covered points—indicating a slight positive association with moss but this was not significant (Chi-squared test, *X*2 = 1.8, df = 1, p = 0.18). Lumping all vascular plants together, we found vascular plants rooted at 104 out of 173 bare sand points, and 85 out of 36 moss covered points, indicating a positive association with moss patches (Chi-squared test, *X*2 = 34.8, df =1, p < 0.01). When we regressed plant occurrence against position on the stress gradient, micro-habitat (moss covered or bare sand), and the interaction between micro-habitat and gradient position, we found a that the overall frequency of vascular plants increased towards the more stressful end of the gradient (F1,396 = 54.3, p < 0.01; Fig 2) and was greater within moss patches than bare sand (F1,395 = 17.8, p < 0.01). However, we did not find evidence that the positive association between moss and vascular plants changed across the gradient (stress x micro-habitat interaction; F1,394 = 0.70, p = 0.40). Similarly, exotic and native species analyzed separately both increased in frequency towards the stressful end of the gradient (exotics: F1,396 = 5.0, p = 0.03; natives: F1, 396 = 37.4, p < 0.01) and were both more common within moss patches (exotics: F1,395 = 9.2, p < 0.01; natives: F1,395 = 4.3, p = 0.04), but there was no stress by micro-habitat interaction for either group (exotics: F1,394 = 0.0, p = 0.93; natives: F1,394 = 0.0, p = 0.93).

Effects of moss on *Bromus*

In the experiment, the effects of moss on *Bromus* varied with demographic rate and position on the environmental stress gradient. There was a significant treatment by stress interaction on *Bromus* survival (*X*2 = 24.8, df = 2, p < 0.01): in the low stress environment, *Bromus* had significantly greater success in bare sand patches over both moss covered patches and patches where moss cover was removed, whereas in the high stress environment there were no significant differences between treatments (fig 3 a). Survival was also significantly greater in the high stress moss patches than within the low stress moss patches. There was no significant treatment by stress interaction effect on *Bromus* final biomass (X2 = 4.27, df = 2, p = 0.12) nor any effect of stress (*X*2 = 1.76, df = 1, p = 0.19 ), but biomass was significantly affected by moss treatment ( *X*2 = 7.44, df = 2, p = 0.02) with plants grown in the moss removed plots showing significantly lower final biomass than plants grown in bare sand (fig 3 c). *Bromus* final inflorescence numbers were affected by a treatment by stress gradient interaction (F1,46 = 5.35, p < 0.01): at low stress plants in bare sand produced significantly more inflorescences than plants in either moss patches or in moss removed patches, whereas at high stress there were no differences between treatment levels (fig 3 e). Plants in moss covered and moss removed patches also produced significantly more inflorescences at high stress than at low stress.

Effects of moss on *Vulpia*

*Vulpia* survival was not affected by a treatment by stress interaction (*X*2 = 0.58, df = 2, p = 0.75), but there was a significant effect of moss treatment (*X*2 = 32.97, df = 2, p < 0.01): plants within moss patches had significantly greater survival than plants in bare sand or in moss removed patches (fig 3 b). There was a trend towards higher *Vulpia* survival in the higher stress environment (*X*2 = 3.59, df = 2, p = 0.06). There was no significant treatment by stress interaction effect on final *Vulpia* biomass (*X2* = 1.18, df = 2, p = 0.55), nor was there any main effect of stress gradient position (*X2* = 0.64, df = 1, p = 0.42), but there was a trend towards a moss treatment effect (*X2* = 4.97, df = 2, p = 0.08; fig 3 d). *Vulpia* inflorescence production was not affected by moss treatment (F2,40 = 0.43, p = 0.65), stress gradient position (F1,42 = 0.53, p = 0.47) nor their interaction (F2,38= 0.18, df = 2, p = 0.83; fig 3 f).

**Discussion**

Our study demonstrates that native mosses can have an important influence on the occurrence, survival, growth and flower production of vascular plants and especially invasive annual grasses in this system. We found mixed support for our hypothesis that mosses would generally have a more beneficial effect on plants in the more stressful environment.

Vascular plant occurrence was positively associated with moss in this system but this association was not stronger at the more stressful end of the environmental gradient as we hypothesized (fig 2). This result held for both native and exotic species alike. Likewise, in our moss removal experiment we found only limited support for our hypothesis that mosses would have a more positive influence on plant performance in the more stressful environment: in particular,, we only observed significant interactions effects between stress gradient position and moss treatment for *Bromus* survival (fig 3a) and *Bromus* inflorescence production (fig 3e). In the low stress environment, *Bromus* seeds had the poorest chances of becoming adult plants when planted in moss patches, whereas in the high stress environment *Bromus* had the highest chance of becoming adult plants when planted in moss (fig 3a). This suggests that moss patches are an important microhabitat for *Bromus* success in the more stressful environment. We also observed a gradient by treatment interaction effect on *Bromus* inflorescence production but this was less supportive of our hypothesis (fig 3e). In the low stress environment, *Bromus* showed highest inflorescence production when planted in bare sand whereas this effect disappeared in the high stress environment (fig 3e). In the case of the other exotic grass in this study, *Vulpia*, we found that the effect of moss treatment did not vary with environmental stress (fig 3 b, d, f). However, we did find that moss covered patches consistently gave *Vulpia* seeds the highest probability of transitioning into adult plants (fig 3 b). And there was a trend towards *Vulpia* plants in moss patches being larger than in other treatments (fig 3 d).

We had expected that the exotic annual grasses in this system would have their performance limited at the more stressful end of the gradient. Instead, we found that *Bromus* and *Vulpia* sometimes performed better at the high stress end of the gradient (fig 3). This suggests that despite the clear changes in physical properties across this gradient, including higher wind speeds, and coarser and drier soils (see Lortie and Cushman 2007 and Kleinhesselink et al. 2014) and a strong decrease in shrub cover (fig 1), that the high stress portion of this gradient may not actually be stressful for these annual exotic grasses. We note also that plant density tends to increase towards the stressful end of the gradient as well (fig 2), but this increase in density actually reflects a decrease in plant size and height (Kleinhesselink et al. 2014). This result runs contradicts the hypothesis that exotic species could be limited from particularly stressful environments within landscapes because they lack specialized adaptations needed to tolerate the local stresses (Harrison 1999). Instead, our finding supports the idea that stressful environments can sometimes be more easily invaded by exotic plants, perhaps because it offers opportunity to escape competition from more dominant competitors (MacDougall et al. 2006). Our study adds an extra component to this hypothesis, by showing that performance at high stress is not merely a balance of environmental effects and competition, but also reflects some facilitation of the exotic species by the native species—in this case mosses.

We also expected that physically removing moss from treatment patches would undo the effects of mosses and produced effects similar to bare sand. However, for *Bromus* survival and inflorescence production in low stress, and we actually found significant differences between bare sand patches and moss removed patches, while we found no differences between moss patches and moss removed patches (fig 3a,e). These differences are especially notable because they are among the largest treatment effects in our study. This pattern suggests that the environment created by our removal treatment was somehow different from bare sand. We speculate that this effect could be due to some residual influence of moss in these patches. In particular, recent studies have shown that Bryophytes may inhibit germination and root growth of some vascular plants through allelopathy (Michel et al. 2011).

Our results in a carefully controlled study over a local stress gradient, demonstrate that the stress gradient hypothesis is not predictive of the direction of species interactions in all cases or for all stages in a plant’s life cycle. Our results, however, do show the importance of bryophytes in this environment. Our study suggests that increased bryophyte cover in this environment could lead to greater *Vulpia* invasion, and greater *Bromus* invasion in more stressful areas that are windier and that have coarser soil texture. In contrast, in less windy areas, our study suggests that increased bryophyte cover actually should reduce *Bromus* invasion. Taken at its face value, this is a challenge for applying the results of this study to manage species invasion in this system: mosses may be detrimental to the goal of reducing species invasion in some parts of the environment but not others.

**Conclusion:**

Mosses may have strong effects on vascular plants and our study demonstrates that these effects can also extend to non-native exotic plants. We found support for the stress gradient hypothesis for one species, but not for the other species. This means that like vascular plants, mosses can have effects on other plants that depend on the vital rate being measured and also on the local environmental heterogeneity within an ecosystem. … <I’m sure we can add a better ending here... >

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**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

**FIGURE LEGENDS**

Figure 1. Point intercept cover of moss patches, bare sand and shrubs across the stress gradient. Lines show quadratic regression fitted to points to show pattern across gradient. Positions further to the right on the plot correspond to increasing environmental stress.

Figure 2. Occurrence of vascular plants in moss patches and bare sand across the stress gradient. Y-axis gives probability of a vascular plant rooted within 1 cm of sampling point. Symbol size is scaled to indicate the number of samples within each habitat at each position along the stress gradient—larger symbols indicate larger sample size. Lines and shaded areas show back-transformed means ± standard error from a binomial model. Positions further to the right on the plot correspond to increasing environmental stress.

Figure 3. Effect of moss patches, bare sand, and moss removal treatments on the survival growth and fecundity of *Bromus* and *Vulpia* at low and high stress. Upper row (panels a and b) show the cumulative germination and survival of *Bromus* and *Vulpia* seeds planted in each patch (± S.E.). Y-axis gives the number of live plants at the end of the growing season divided by the number of seeds planted. Middle row (panels c and d) shows the final size of *Bromus* and *Vulpia* plants as log-transformed average mass per plant in g (± S.E.). Bottom row (panels e and f) shows the number of inflorescences produced per plant for *Bromus* and *Vulpia* (± S.E.). Average inflorescence production can be less than one per plant because some plants produced no inflorescences.

**FIGURES**

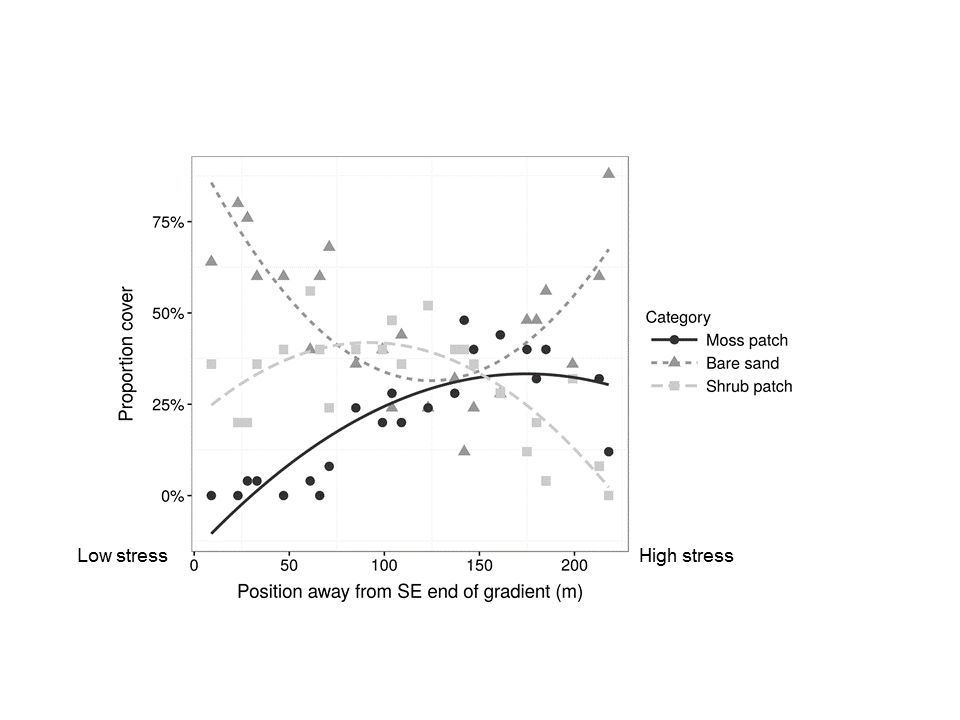


Figure 1.

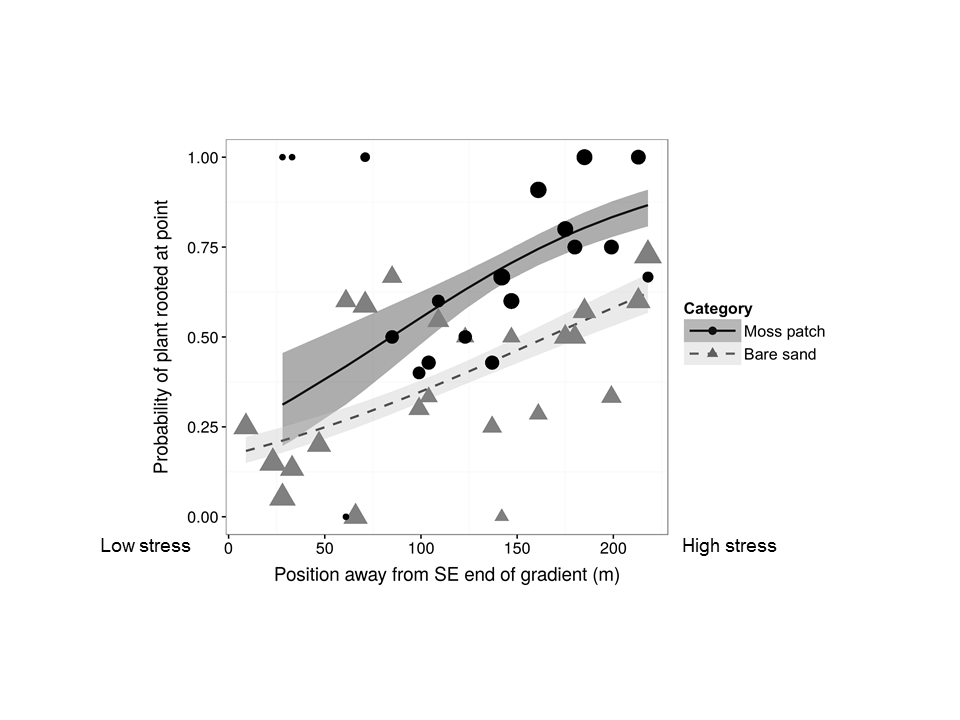


Figure 2.

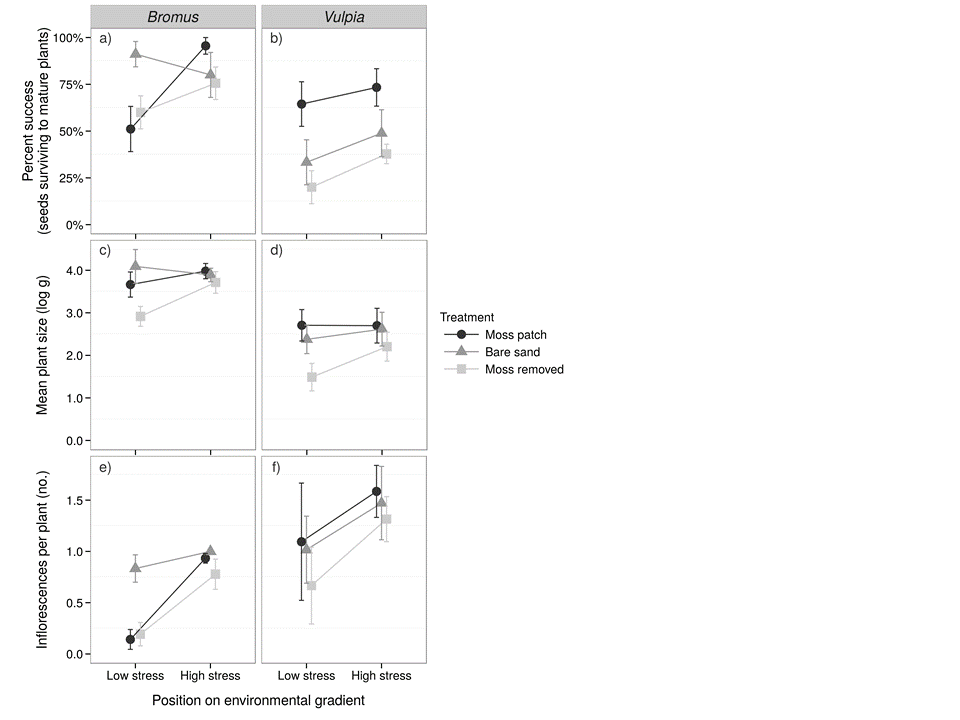


Figure 3.