From Callaway & Aschehoug (2000)

Fig. 1. Total biomass for related Eurasian and North American bunchgrass species grown alone, or with the invasive plant, C. diffusa, either with or without activated carbon in the soil. Error bars represent S.E.M. Means with different letters were significantly different in pairwise comparisons.


Fig. 1. (A) Natural concentrations of (−)-catechin in soils supporting invasive C. maculosa in North America compared with soils supporting native C. maculosa in Europe. Effect of (−)-catechin [200 μg g−1 soil dry weight (DW) basis] on the germination (B) and total biomass (C) of two native North American grasses. Bars, 1 SE. Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for biomass: F(treatment) = 16.92, df = 1.39, P < 0.001; F(species x treatment) = 9.58, df = 1.39, P = 0.004. Two-way ANOVA for germination: F(treatment) = 35.47, df = 1.39, P < 0.001; F(species x treatment) = 2.22, df = 1.39, P = 0.145.
From Smith et al. (2000)

Figure 2. The relative ratio (elevated CO₂/ambient CO₂) of plant density (left), above-ground plant biomass (centre) and seed rain (total seed production; right) per unit area at the Nevada Desert FACE Facility in May, 1996. 

a. Native annuals (open bars) and Bromus madritensis spp. rubens (solid bars) in interspaces (open bars) and in "fertile island" (solid bars) microsites. Note the dashed baseline at a ratio of 1; above the line plants at elevated CO₂ are greater than at ambient CO₂ for that parameter; below the line plants at ambient CO₂ are greater.

b. # of species

From Dukes in Mooney & Hobbs (2000)

Figure 5.1. Distribution of mean weight ratios of species as listed by Porter et al., 1996, with species listed in Table 5.1. Identified as invasive and all other species identified as noninvasive. The dashed line represents the border between positive and negative CO₂ responses.