**Interactive effects of a non‐native invasive grass *Microstegium vimineum*and herbivore exclusion on experimental tree regeneration under differing forest management**

1. We evaluated tree seedling survival and biomass after two growing seasons in blocked split‐plots where the invasive grass was present or experimentally removed and where vertebrate herbivores were excluded by fencing or allowed onto the plots.
2. Removal of the invasive grass and herbivore exclosures both had positive effects on seedling survival. Survival of all species was significantly increased by removal or by the interaction of removal with exclosure or timber harvest history.
* Invasions of non‐native species can have significant ecological and economic effects on ecosystems
* Moreover, the presence of invasive species can affect the recovery of communities following disturbances, such as timber harvest or natural disaster, if the invasive species is a driver of ecosystem change rather than a passive opportunist responding to change in resource availability after disturbance
* Alternatively, some invasive species are unpalatable to herbivores and can thereby concentrate herbivore pressure on co‐occurring species, leading to native population declines
* invasive species can have direct effects on native populations through competition or alteration of disturbance regimes (Levine *et al*. [**2003**](https://besjournals-onlinelibrary-wiley-com.proxy.longwood.edu/doi/full/10.1111/1365-2664.12356?sid=worldcat.org#jpe12356-bib-0049)), but they may also have indirect effects by changing the abundance or behaviour of a third species, often at another trophic level
* Additionally, the interaction of native deer *O. virginianus* and non‐native *M. vimineum,*two potential ecosystem engineers, may have negative effects on native plant communities and other trophic levels

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