

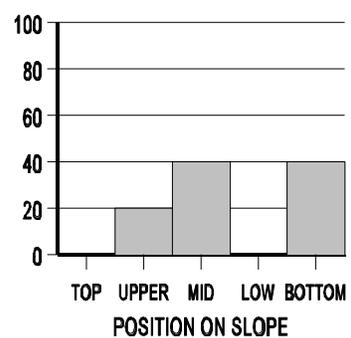
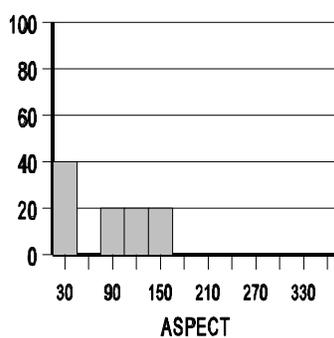
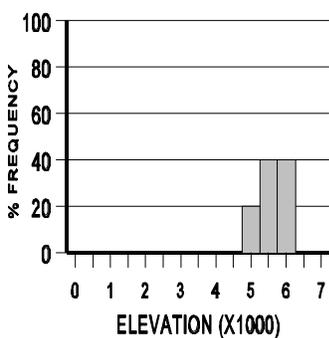
SHASTA RED FIR/OREGON BOXWOOD/ONE-SIDED PYROLA  
*Abies magnifica shastensis/Pachistima myrsinites/Pyrola secunda*  
 ABMAS/PAMY/PYSE (N=5; BLM=5)



Distribution. Shasta Red Fir/Oregon Boxwood/One-sided Pyrola occurs in the southern Oregon Cascades on the Ashland Resource Area, Medford District, and the Klamath Falls Resource Area, Lakeview District, Bureau of Land Management. It may also occur on the Butte Falls and Ashland Ranger Districts, Rogue River National Forest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Shasta Red Fir/Oregon Boxwood/One-sided Pyrola is found at cool temperatures and low precipitation relative to the other plant associations in the Series. Shasta red fir is generally the only species found in the overstory and the dominant species in the understory, with golden chinquapin occurring commonly, and sugar pine and western white pine rarely.

Soils. Parent material is mostly andesite or basalt. Based on five plots sampled, soil textures are loam or silty loam. Average rock fragment content is 18 percent, most of which is gravel (average 12 percent).



Environment. Elevation averages 5910 feet. Shasta Red Fir/Oregon Boxwood/One-sided Pyrola generally occurs on north, east, and southeast aspects. Slope averages 17 percent and ranges from 2 to 28 percent. Slope positions include upper, middle one-third, and valley bottom.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is low for the Series, averaging 20 species. Overstory and understory tree layers are dominated by Shasta red fir. Golden chinquapin occurs commonly in the understory. The shrub layer is very low in richness for the Series, with Oregon boxwood occurring commonly. In the herb/grass layer, sticky starwort and one-sided pyrola occur frequently. Common prince's-pine, northwest listera, threeleaf anemone, California brome, starry false Solomon's-seal, white trillium, Pacific bleedingheart, and white-flowered hawkweed occur commonly. Moss cover averages 2 percent.

Tree cover exceeding 10 feet tall (3 meters) averages 75 percent while cover for tree species less than 10 feet tall averages 20 percent. Cover for shrubs greater than 20 inches tall (50 centimeters) averages 10 percent and cover for shrubs less than 20 inches tall averages 16 percent. Herb cover ranges from 2 to 99 percent, with an average of 24 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				1
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	52	
<u>Understory trees</u>				2
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	35	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	60	10	
Western white pine	PIMO3	20	2	
Sugar pine	PILA	20	1	
<u>Shrubs</u>				3
Oregon boxwood	PAMY	60	1	
Thin-leaved huckleberry	VAME	40	15	
Dwarf bramble	RULA2	20	5	
<u>Herbs</u>				12
Sticky starwort	STJA3	80	1	
One-sided pyrola	PYSE	80	1	
Common prince's-pine	CHUM	60	9	
Northwest listera	LICA10	60	1	
Threeleaf anemone	ANDE3	60	1	
California brome	BRCA5	60	1	
Starry false Solomon's-seal	SMST	60	1	
White trillium	TROV	60	1	
Pacific bleedingheart	DIFO	60	1	
White-flowered hawkweed	HIAL2	60	1	
Little prince's-pine	CHME	40	1	
Pacific coral-root	COME4	40	1	
Queen's cup	CLUN2	40	1	
Whitevein pyrola	PYPI2	40	1	
Snow-queen	SYRE	40	1	
Braken	PTAQ	20	85	
Woods strawberry	FRVEB3	20	5	
Sedge species	CAREX	20	3	