

TANOAK-WHITE FIR/DWARF OREGONGRAPE

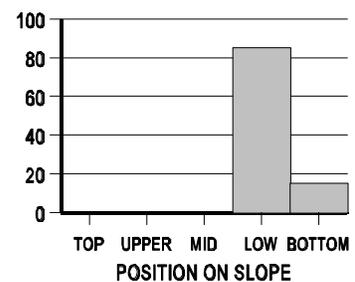
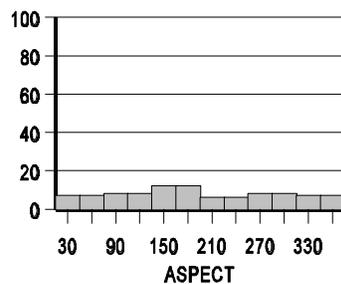
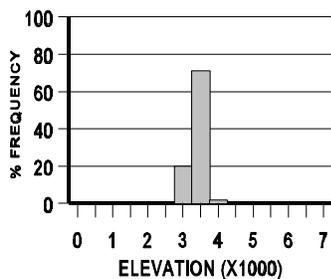
*Lithocarpus densiflorus-Abies concolor/Berberis nervosa*

LIDE3-ABCO/BENE2 (N=41; BLM=41)



Distribution. This Association occurs on the east side of the coastal crest (western Glendale Resource Area and eastern Galice Ranger District), mostly north of Township 37 South. It occurs less often in the Illinois Valley (southern Grants Pass Resource Area and eastern Illinois Valley Ranger District).

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association is the driest and coolest on normal or non ultramafic parent material. White fir is occasional in the overstory. Average elevation (3300 feet) is higher than most other tanoak associations (about 85 percent of sites occur above 2700 feet). Like most other tanoak associations, however, it occurs on all aspects. It occurs on lower third and bottom topographic positions.



Soils. Parent material varies from metavolcanic to metasediment, often sandstone, averaging at least 16 inches. Based on 34 samples, textures are silt loams, with some silty clay loams and sandy loams.

Environment. Average elevation is about 3300 feet. The Association occurs on all aspects. Slopes average 42 percent, but occurrence is mostly limited to the bottom and lower slope topographic positions. Average annual temperature is about 47 degrees (F), and average annual precipitation is approximately 69 inches.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, low for the Series, is 20. Although the tree and shrub layer are below average, the herb layer is rich. Douglas-fir dominates the overstory; white fir is occasional. Douglas-fir, and tanoak, will continue to thrive but not dominate the understory. White fir regeneration, averaging 22 percent cover, indicates the cooler tanoak sites. Pacific madrone, common within the Series, is an indicator of disturbance. Western redcedar, Port-Orford-cedar, and incense-cedar rarely occur. Dwarf Oregongrape, common throughout the Series and this Association, indicates deep soils which are common in the Series. Western twinflower and western sword-fern occasionally occur.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				2
Douglas-fir	PSME	97	56	
White fir	ABCO*	26	25	
Incense-cedar	CADE27	20	50	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	20	50	
<u>Understory trees</u>				4
Tanoak	LIDE3	97	28	
Douglas-fir	PSME	87	11	
White fir	ABCO*	46	22	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	39	17	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	29	9	
<u>Shrubs</u>				2
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	92	9	
Creambush ocean-spray	HODI	53	6	
<u>Herbs</u>				12
Western starflower	TRLA6	70	10	
Whipplevine	WHMO	68	6	
Vanillaleaf	ACTR	51	11	

\* See the discussion in the Introduction on the hybridization of white and grand fir.