

TANOAK-DOUGLAS-FIR/SALAL-EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY

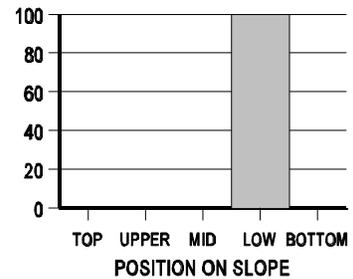
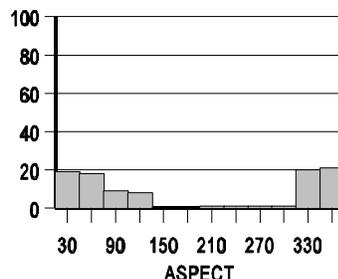
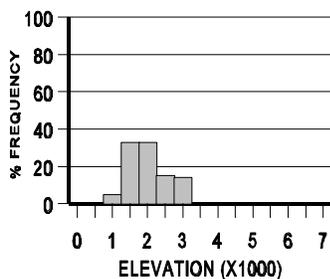
*Lithocarpus densiflorus*-*Pseudotsuga menziesii*/*Gaultheria shallon*-*Vaccinium ovatum*

LIDE3-PSME/GASH-VAOV2 (N=41; NRCS=28, BLM=13)



Distribution. This Association straddles the coastal crest, but is mostly confined to the Glendale Resource Area and the Gold Beach Ranger District. Most sites are north of Township 37 South, only a few occur further south. The most westerly known occurrence is less than a mile from the Pacific Ocean. The northern Grants Pass Resource Area is likely to support this Association.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Because most coastal associations are on sediment, geologic material is not often an effective discriminator. This Association is highly associated with the lower third slope positions and is rarely found on south aspects. Its elevational range is high for coastal associations, but low for inland sites. Climate is moderate, mostly warm and wet. Evergreen huckleberry and salal are greater in relative abundance than dwarf Oregon grape and Pacific rhododendron.



Soils. Parent material is mostly metasediment and sandstone. Based on 13 samples, average soil depth is greater than 52 inches. Textures are mostly silt loam and sandy loam. Average rock fragment content is 53 percent, mostly gravel size.

Environment. Elevation averages about 1750 feet and variability is low. Slopes average about 45 percent. Coastal sites are less steep, but highly variable. Average annual temperature is 50 degrees F and average annual precipitation averages 97 inches. This Association is in the warm, wet quadrant of the environmental grid. See the Environmental Graph on page LIDE3 3.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, low for the Series, is 20. There are few understory species and the number of herbaceous species is low. The drier sites of this Association may support canyon live oak and creambush ocean-spray, while Pacific yew, western redcedar, red alder, or salmonberry (salmonberry usually occurs on the very wettest sites) may be present at very low cover. Typically, tanoak and Douglas-fir dominate the regeneration layer. Canyon live oak and creambush ocean-spray, together, indicate the drier sites. Pacific rhododendron is low in cover compared to other Tanoak-Douglas-fir associations dominated by salal. Pacific rhododendron seems to be less competitive with evergreen huckleberry and salal closer to the coast. Conversely, western sword-fern and Oregon oxalis increase in cover toward the coast. They are the dominant herbs, while evergreen violet is commonly present, but averages only one percent cover.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				3
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	45	
Pacific madrone	ARME	31	11	
<u>Understory trees</u>				3
Tanoak	LIDE3	100	55	
Douglas-fir	PSME	85	11	
<u>Shrubs</u>				5
Salal	GASH	100	21	
Evergreen huckleberry	VAOV2	92	42	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	71	9	
<u>Herbs</u>				9
Western sword-fern	POMU	100	24	
Oregon oxalis	OXOR	64	6	
Redwood violet	WISE3	61	1	