

WHITE FIR-SHASTA RED FIR/VANILLALEAF

*Abies concolor-Abies magnifica shastensis/Achlys triphylla*

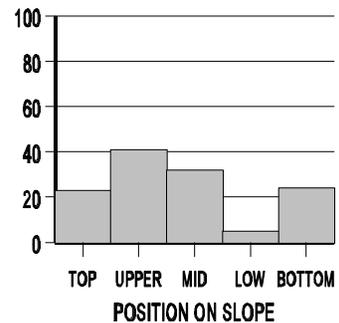
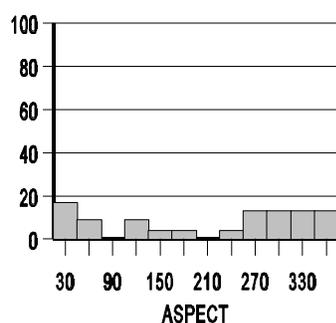
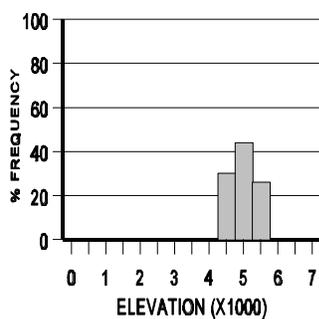
ABCO-ABMAS/ACTR (N=22; FS=22)



Distribution. This Association occurs on the Diamond Lake Ranger District, Umpqua National Forest, the Applegate and Prospect Ranger Districts, Rogue River National Forest, and the Illinois Valley Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association occurs on very high elevation, cold sites. Overstory tree cover is low and herbs are abundant. This Association receives less precipitation than White Fir-Shasta Red Fir/Sadler Oak and more precipitation than White Fir-Shasta Red Fir/Common Prince’s-pine-Threeleaf Anemone or White Fir/Creeping Snowberry.

Soils. Parent material is mostly a mix of igneous materials including diorite, granodiorite, granite, gabbro, andesite, and basalt. Average surface rock cover is 5 percent, with 7 percent gravel and 5 percent bare ground exposure. Soils are moderately deep to deep, with an average depth greater than 44 inches.



Based on one plot sampled, surface textures are loam with 15 to 45 percent gravel, 40 percent cobbles, and 19 percent clay. Subsurface textures are loam with 15 percent gravel, 50 percent cobbles, and 23 percent clay.

Environment. This Association averages 5190 feet in elevation and the aspect is predominantly north and west. Slope averages 35 percent and ranges from 6 to 65 percent. This Association occurs predominantly upper or middle-thirds of slopes or ridge tops.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is very high for the Series, averaging 44. White fir and Shasta red fir are frequent in the overstory, and Douglas-fir is common. White fir and Shasta red fir are frequent in the regeneration layer, and incense-cedar is common. Mountain hemlock occurs occasionally. Hardwoods include Douglas maple, big-leaf maple, Sitka alder, Pacific dogwood, and canyon live oak. Baldhip rose, creeping snowberry, and dwarf Oregongrape are common. Vanillaleaf, white inside-out-flower, trail-plant, threelobed anemone, bigleaf sandwort, Scouler's harebell, queen's cup, Oregon fairybell, woods strawberry, white-flowered hawkweed, starry false Solomon's-seal, western starflower, white trillium, and stream violet are frequent herbs. Moss cover averages 2 percent.

Upper and mid layer tree covers are low for the Series, averaging 55 and 33 percent cover, respectively. Lower layer tree cover averages 15 percent. Shrub cover is low to very low, with high shrub cover averaging 3 percent and low shrub cover 15 percent. Herb/grass cover is high for the Series, ranging from 45 to 95 percent, and averaging 71 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				3
White fir	ABCO	100	31	
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	13	
Douglas-fir	PSME	61	11	
<u>Understory trees</u>				4
White fir	ABCO	100	21	
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	91	8	
Incense-cedar	CADE27	70	2	
<u>Shrubs</u>				8
Baldhip rose	ROGY	73	3	
<u>Herbs</u>				32
Vanillaleaf	ACTR	100	13	
Starry false Solomon's-seal	SMST	96	7	
White inside-out-flower	VAHE	96	4	
White-flowered hawkweed	HIAL2	96	2	
Trail-plant	ADBI	91	2	
Bigleaf sandwort	ARMA18	91	2	
Scouler's harebell	CASC7	87	4	
Threelobed anemone	ANDE3	87	2	
White trillium	TROV2	87	1	
Stream violet	VIGL	83	2	
Woods strawberry	FRVEB	78	3	