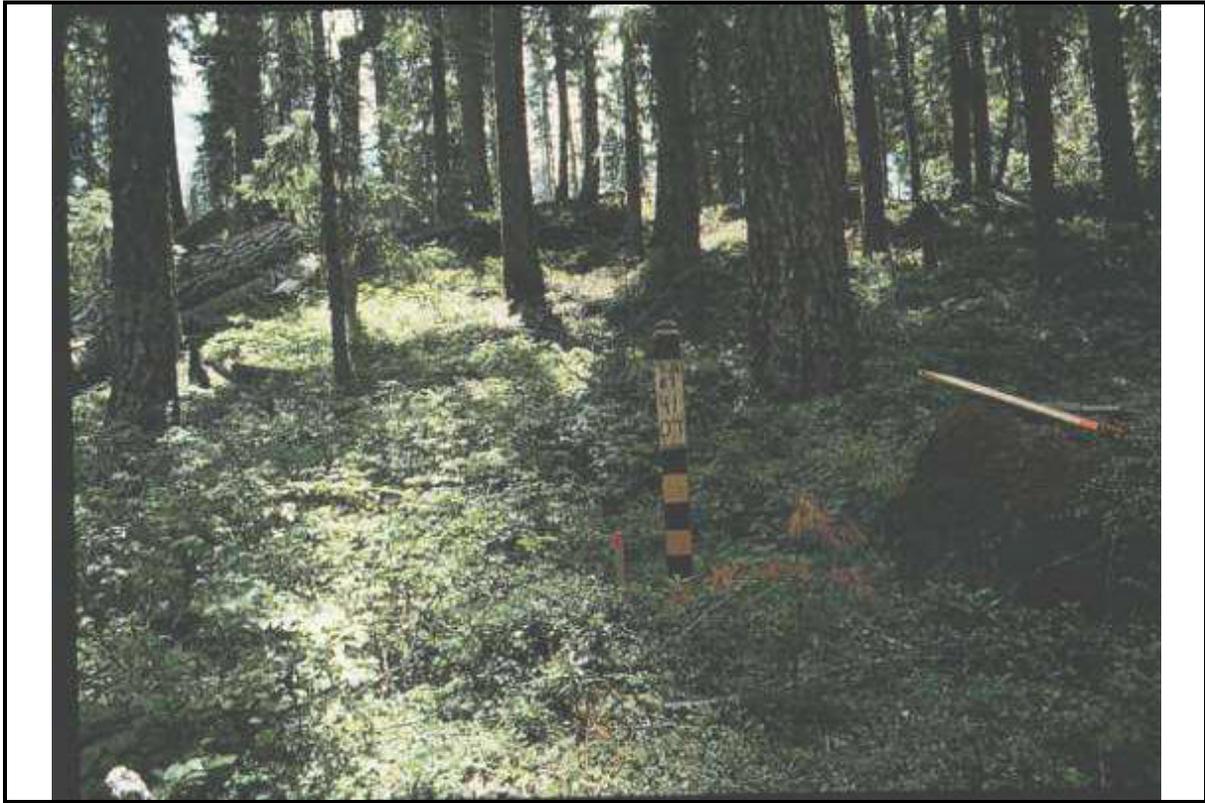


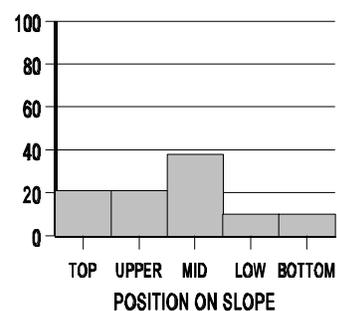
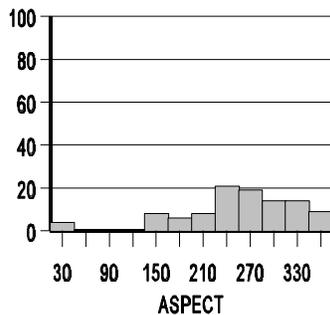
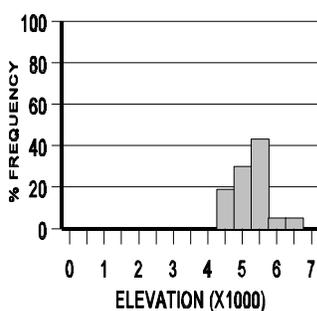
WHITE FIR-SHASTA RED FIR/COMMON PRINCE'S-PINE-THREELEAF ANEMONE
Abies concolor-Abies magnifica shastensis/Chimaphila umbellata-Anemone deltoidea
 ABCO-ABMAS/CHUM-ANDE3 (N=27; FS=27)



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

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association occurs at high elevations on cold sites. Shasta red fir is a major component of the stand. The number of herb species is about half that of the White Fir-Shasta Red Fir/Vanillaleaf Association. This Association is slightly colder and much drier than the White Fir-Shasta Red Fir/Vanillaleaf or White Fir-Shasta Red Fir/Sadler Oak Plant Associations.

Soils. Parent material varies from andesite and basalt to diorite and granite. The average surface rock cover is 12 percent, with 9 percent surface gravel. Based on three plots sampled, soils can be shallow to deep (average depth of greater than 40



inches and very well drained. The surface textures are fine loamy sand and loamy sand, with an average of 15 percent gravel and 5 percent clay. Subsurface textures are loamy sand, with an average of 21percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 3 percent clay.

Environment. This Association averages 5420 feet in elevation and the aspect is predominantly west to northwest. Slope averages 24 percent and ranges from 3 to 50 percent. This Association occurs on ridge tops and upper and middle thirds of slopes.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is intermediate for the Series, averaging 33. White fir, Shasta red fir, and Douglas-fir are frequent in the overstory and understory. Pacific yew, golden chinquapin, and lodgepole pine may have high cover. Additional hardwoods include Douglas maple, red alder, and Pacific dogwood. In the shrub layer, baldhip rose is frequent, and Oregon boxwood and creeping snowberry are common. Threeleaf anemone, bigleaf sandwort, Scouler’s harebell, common prince’s-pine, woods strawberry, white-flowered hawkweed, and whitevein pyrola are frequently encountered herbs. Moss cover is very low for the Series, averaging 3 percent.

Upper and mid layer tree covers are low to intermediate for the Series, averaging 56 and 44 percent, respectively. Lower layer tree cover averages 21 percent. Shrub cover is very low to low, with high shrub cover averaging only 2 percent and low shrub cover 23 percent. Herb/grass cover ranges from 1 to 65 percent, and averages 31 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				3
White fir	ABCO	100	29	
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	19	
Douglas-fir	PSME	75	11	
<u>Understory trees</u>				4
White fir	ABCO	100	24	
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	93	10	
Douglas-fir	PSME	79	4	
<u>Shrubs</u>				6
Baldhip rose	ROGY	82	2	
Creeping snowberry	SYMO	68	4	
<u>Herbs</u>				21
Common prince’s-pine	CHUM	96	9	
Bigleaf sandwort	ARMA18	89	2	
Threeleaf anemone	ANDE3	86	1	
Woods strawberry	FRVEB3	79	2	
Scouler’s harebell	CASC7	75	2	
White-flowered hawkweed	HIAL2	75	1	
Whitevein pyrola	PYPI2	75	1	
Starry false Solomon’s-seal	SMST	68	2	
One-sided pyrola	PYSE	68	1	
Rattlesnake-plantain	GOOB2	61	1	