

WHITE FIR-DOUGLAS-FIR/BALDHIP ROSE

Abies concolor-Pseudotsuga menziesii/Rosa gymnocarpa

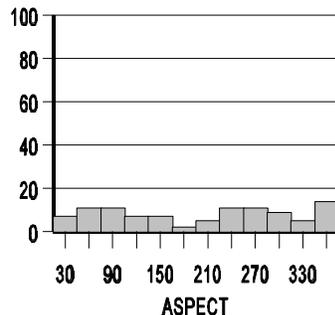
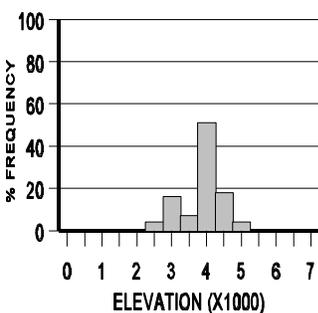
ABCO-PSME/ROGY (N=45; FS=45)



Distribution. This Association occurs on the North Umpqua Ranger District, Umpqua National Forest, the Applegate, Ashland, and Prospect Ranger Districts, Rogue River National Forest, and the Illinois Valley Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest. It may also occur on adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands.

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association occurs at moderate elevations on dry sites. It has significant levels of Douglas-fir regeneration and is a transitional plant association between the White Fir and Douglas-fir Series. The White Fir/Dwarf Oregongrape/Western Twinflower Association occurs on equally dry sites, however, the White Fir-Douglas-fir/Baldhip Rose Association occurs on warmer sites. These two associations are the driest of the Series.

Soils. Parent material is mostly schist with some basalt, andesite, and granodiorite. Average surface rock cover is 23 percent, with 18 percent gravel, and 6 percent



exposed bedrock. Based on seven plots sampled, soils are moderately deep to deep (average depth 39 inches), and well drained. The surface textures are loam, sandy loam, and loamy sand, with 10 to 50 percent gravel and cobbles, and 10 percent clay. Subsurface textures are sandy loam and loam, with some clay loam and sand. Subsurface horizons have an average of 20 to 40 percent gravel, 10 to 70 percent cobbles, and 16 percent clay.

Environment. This Association averages 4090 feet in elevation and occurs on all aspects. Slope averages 52 percent and ranges from 0 to 84 percent. This Association commonly occurs on upper, middle, and lower third slope positions.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is high for the Series, averaging 37. Douglas-fir is frequent in the overstory, and white fir, sugar pine, and ponderosa pine are common. White fir, Douglas-fir and Pacific madrone are frequent in the understory. Golden chinquapin, incense-cedar, and canyon live oak are common. Other hardwoods may include vine maple, Douglas maple, big-leaf maple, red alder, Pacific dogwood, tanoak, and California black oak. In the shrub layer, dwarf Oregongrape, creambush ocean-spray, baldhip rose, and creeping snowberry are frequent. Western serviceberry, Piper's Oregongrape, and Pacific blackberry are common. Rattlesnake-plantain and western starflower are frequent herbs. Trail-plant, common prince's-pine, Oregon fairybell, woods strawberry, white-flowered hawkweed, western false Solomon's-seal, snow-queen, whipplevine, and white trillium are common herbs. Moss cover is intermediate for the Series, averaging 10 percent.

Upper and mid layer tree covers are intermediate for the Series, averaging 64 and 45 percent cover, respectively. Lower layer tree cover averages 23 percent. Shrub cover is low, with high shrub cover averaging 12 percent and low shrub cover 29 percent. Herb/grass cover ranges between 0 and 70 percent, and averages 26 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				3
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	42	
White fir	ABCO	69	20	
Ponderosa pine	PIPO	60	6	
Sugar pine	PILA	58	6	
<u>Understory trees</u>				7
White fir	ABCO	100	18	
Douglas-fir	PSME	98	10	
Pacific madrone	ARME	82	12	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	56	5	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	53	11	
<u>Shrubs</u>				10
Baldhip rose	ROGY	93	2	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	87	12	
Creambush ocean-spray	HODI	87	8	
Creeping snowberry	SYMO	82	6	
<u>Herbs</u>				20
Rattlesnake-plantain	GOOB2	78	1	