

SHASTA RED FIR-WHITE FIR/BALDHIP ROSE/ONE-SIDED PYROLA

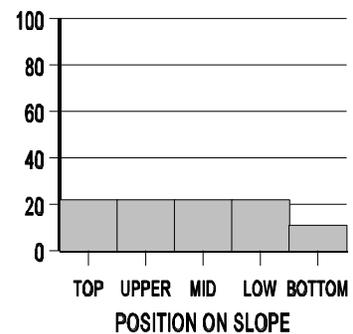
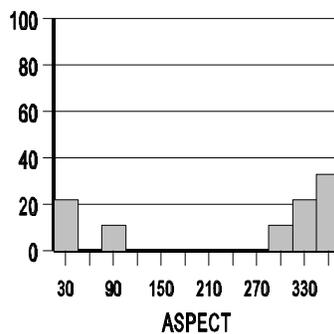
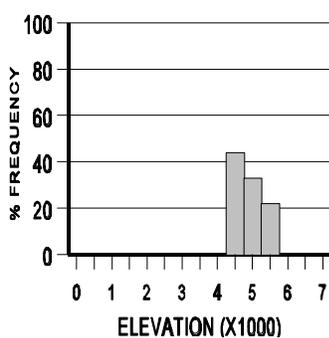
Abies magnifica shastensis-Abies concolor/Rosa gymnocarpa/Pyrola secunda

ABMAS-ABCO/ROGY/PYSE (N=9; FS=6, BLM=3)



Distribution. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Baldhip Rose/One-sided Pyrola occurs in the Siskiyou Mountains on the Ashland Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest, the Illinois Valley Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest, and the Grants Pass Resource Area, Medford District, Bureau of Land Management. It may also occur on the Applegate Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Baldhip Rose/One-sided Pyrola is very similar to Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/Common Prince's-pine. Both have Douglas-fir present in the overstory and/or understory. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Baldhip Rose/One-sided Pyrola is found in areas with an average annual precipitation of 50 inches and has a greater constancy and cover of one-sided pyrola. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/Common Prince's-pine is found in areas with an average annual precipitation of 110 inches and has a greater constancy and cover of Sadler oak.



Soils. Parent material is mostly granodiorite, quartz diorite, or diorite. Soils are shallow to moderately deep, with an average depth of greater than 27 inches. Average surface rock cover is 8 percent, with 4 percent gravel.

Environment. Elevation averages 5150 feet. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Baldhip Rose/One-sided Pyrola occurs mostly on west, north, and east aspects and rarely on south aspects. Slope averages 32 percent and ranges from 8 to 53 percent. Slope positions range from ridge tops to valley bottoms.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is very high for the Series, averaging 32 species. Overstory and understory tree layers are dominated by Shasta red fir, with Douglas-fir and white fir frequently occurring. In the understory, golden chinquapin, western white pine, and Pacific yew occur occasionally. In the shrub layer, baldhip rose occurs frequently, and thin-leaved huckleberry and dwarf Oregongrape commonly. Herb/grass richness is very high for the Series. One-sided pyrola and common prince's-pine occur frequently, and rattlesnake-plantain, white-flowered hawkweed, whitevein pyrola, queen's cup, threelobed anemone, and white trillium occur commonly. Moss cover averages 3 percent.

On Forest Service sites, upper layer tree cover is intermediate for the Series, averaging 51 percent. Mid-layer tree cover is high, averaging 44 percent. Lower layer tree cover is low, averaging 27 percent. High shrub cover is high, averaging 19 percent, and low shrub cover is intermediate, averaging 28 percent. Herb/grass cover is high, ranging from 10 to 70 percent, with an average of 45 percent.

On Bureau of Land Management sites, tree cover exceeding 10 feet tall (3 meters) averages 83 percent, while cover for tree species less than 10 feet tall averages 6 percent. Cover for shrubs greater than 20 inches tall (50 centimeters) averages 8 percent, and cover for shrubs less than 20 inches tall averages 38 percent. Herb cover ranges from 3 to 30 percent, with an average of 18 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				3
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	29	
Douglas-fir	PSME	89	17	
White fir	ABCO	89	14	
<u>Understory trees</u>				4
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	19	
White fir	ABCO	100	14	
Douglas-fir	PSME	78	2	
<u>Shrubs</u>				7
Baldhip rose	ROGY	78	4	
Thin-leaved huckleberry	VAME	56	4	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	56	2	
<u>Herbs</u>				17
One-sided pyrola	PYSE	100	2	
Common prince's-pine	CHUM	89	11	
Rattlesnake-plantain	GOOB2	67	1	
White-flowered hawkweed	HIAL2	67	1	
Whitevein pyrola	PYPI2	67	1	