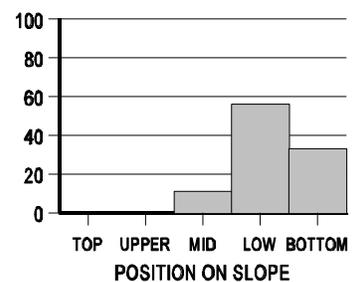
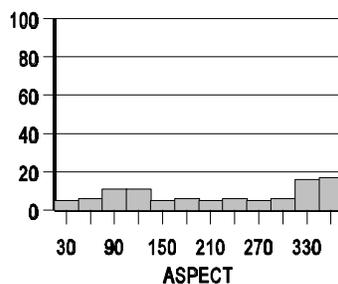
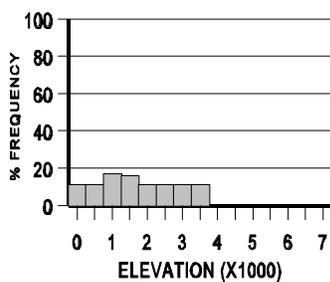


TANOAK-BIG-LEAF MAPLE-CANYON LIVE OAK/WESTERN SWORD-FERN
Lithocarpus densiflorus-*Acer macrophyllum*-*Quercus chrysolepis*/*Polystichum munitum*
 LIDE3-ACMA3-QUCH2/POMU (N=9; BLM=9)



Distribution. This Association is found east of the coastal crest (east of Range 11 West) in the Grants Pass and Glendale Resource Areas, Medford District, Bureau of Land Management, and in the Illinois Valley and Galice Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Associated with inland sites, this Association occurs on all aspects, slightly more often on milder north and east faces, and below the upper third topographic positions. It also occurs across a wide range of elevations, from near the valley floor to over 3500 feet. The flora is a combination of “wet” and “dry” species, since it commonly occupies steep canyon walls with shallow soils or soils with high amounts of gravel (soils can dry quickly). However, these sites are protected from the wind and sun, and maintain high humidity throughout the day.



Soils. Parent material can be metavolcanic, metasediment, ultramafic and sandstone. Soils are usually deep. Based on nine samples average soil depth is at least greater than 20 inches. Textures are silt loams, or sandy loams with some clay loams and loamy sand. Rock fragment content, mostly gravel (67 percent), averages 74 percent.

Environment. Elevation ranges from about 500 feet to over 3500 feet and averages over 1900 feet. Slopes average 66 percent. Sites occur on all aspects, but slightly more often on those facing north. Average annual temperature is a warm 50 degrees F and average annual precipitation is only 71 inches, well into the dry end of the moisture gradient. Wet species are supported by atmospheric moisture, fog, and high humidity. See the Environmental Graph on page LIDE3 3.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, low for the Series, is 18. Douglas-fir dominates the overstory, but is less than half as abundant in the understory. Nearly 30 percent cover of big-leaf maple is unusual for the Series. Big-leaf maple is less common in the southern third of Oregon. It occurs sporadically and total cover rarely exceeds 10 percent. The highest density and cover of big-leaf maple occurs at 3600 feet in elevation. Even at its elevational peak, average cover for the Siskiyou Mountain Province is only one percent. It is most common in riparian topography, where it competes well with tanoak. Oregon ash may be present, an indication of lower slope, wet soils. Rather than the four most common species (evergreen huckleberry, salal, Pacific rhododendron, and dwarf Oregongrape) of the wetter sites of the Series, the shrub layer is dominated by three shrubs that characterize the drier end of the moisture gradient; hairy honeysuckle, poison oak and California hazel. Western sword-fern will almost always be present, but averages less than 10 percent cover. Whipplevine cover increases on drier sites. Rattlesnake-plantain is ever present, as in every wooded site.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				1
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	39	
<u>Understory trees</u>				5
Tanoak	LIDE3	100	28	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	100	20	
Big-leaf maple	ACMA3	89	29	
Douglas-fir	PSME	56	19	
<u>Shrubs</u>				2
Hairy honeysuckle	LOHI2	78	1	
California hazel	COCOC	56	9	
Poison oak	RHDI6	56	2	
<u>Herbs</u>				10
Western sword-fern	POMU	100	9	
Whipplevine	WHMO	78	2	
Western starflower	TRLA6	67	1	
Marbled wild ginger	ASHA	56	1	