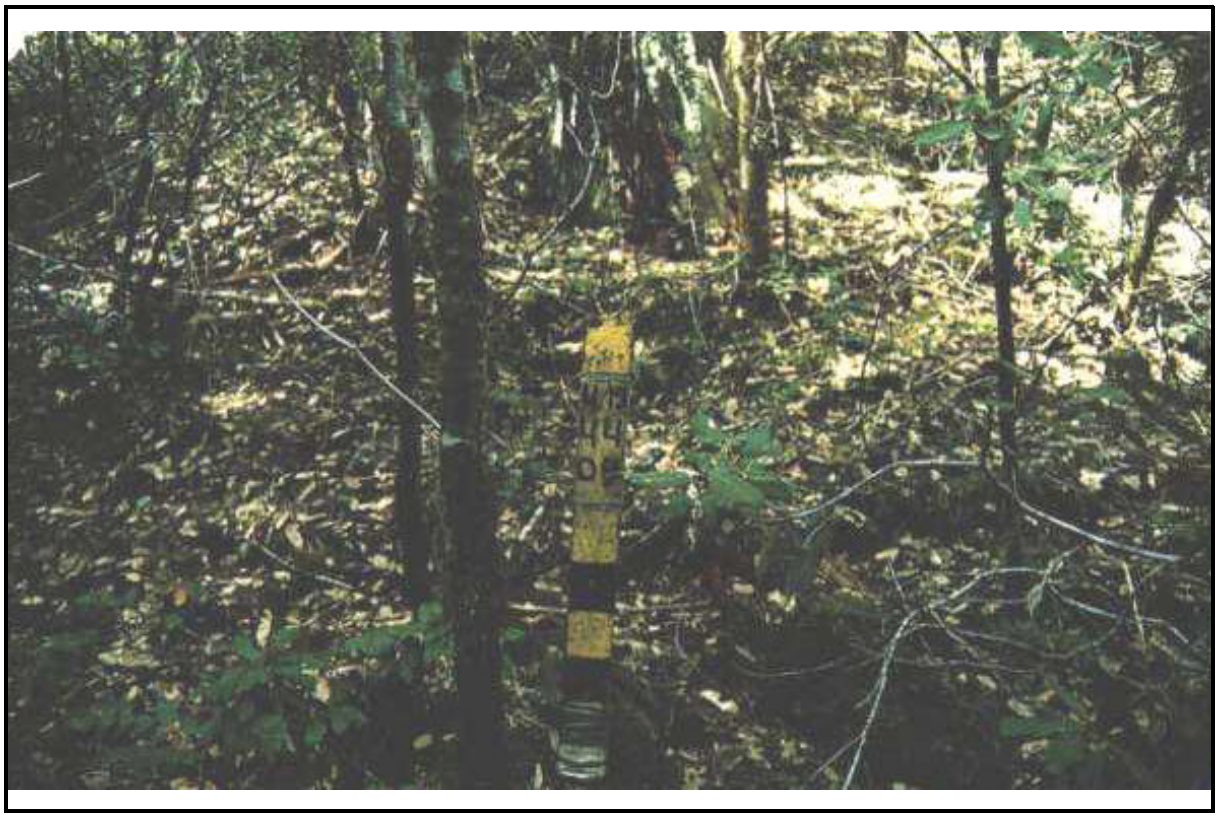
LIDE3 22

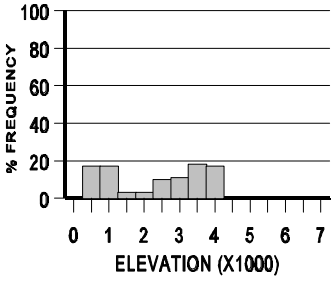
TANOAK-DOUGLAS-FIR-CANYON LIVE OAK/DWARF OREGONGRAPE
Lithocarpus densiflorus-Pseudotsuga menziesii-Quercus chrysolepis/Berberis nervosa
LIDE3-PSME-QUCH2/BENE2 (N=72; BLM=52, FS=20)

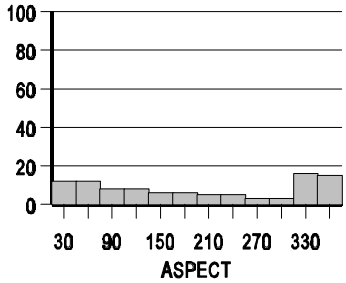


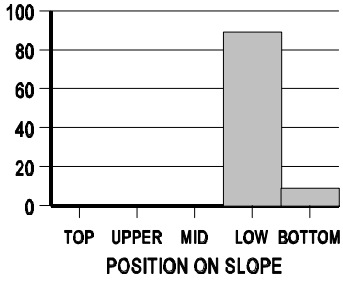
Distribution. This Association occurs on the western Glendale Resource Area, eastern Galice Ranger District, southwestern Grants Pass Resource Area and east Illinois Valley Ranger District. It is evenly distributed throughout the area, however, most sites are east of Range 11 West, east side of the coastal crest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association commonly occurs on all parent materials, all aspects, and on a variety of slope positions. Its elevational range is also wide. There are no key distinguishing environmental characteristics. Species presence and relative abundance are the basis for keying this Association.

Soils. Parent material can be metavolcanic, metasediment, sandstone, andesite, basalt, greywacke and less commonly, diorite or gabbro. Based on 52 plots, soil depth averages greater than 42 inches. Textures are silt loams with some silty clay







loams and sandy loams. Rock fragment content, mostly gravel, averages 38 percent. Surface rock cover averages 13 percent.

Environment. Elevation averages about 2900 feet. The average is slightly higher on Bureau of Land Management lands (3100 feet) compared to Forest Service lands (2700 feet). Average annual temperature is about 48 degrees F, cool for the Series, and average annual precipitation is about 63 inches, the driest of the Series. Slopes average about 49 percent, litter cover averages 88 percent and moss cover averages 17 percent. See graph on page LIDE3 3.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, highest for the Series, is 35. This Association has an extensive environmental range, which helps to diversify the tree layers. Sugar pine is far less abundant than Douglas-fir, but is typical in inland sites of the Series. Jeffrey pine, ponderosa pine, and California black oak are rarely found, and Port-Orford-cedar is rare on the wetter, sometimes ultramafic, sites. Dwarf Oregongrape, common on inland, higher elevation sites, is the most frequently occurring shrub, but may be less abundant than salal on some sites. Poison oak cover is low, and it most commonly occurs on the drier sites. Red huckleberry, conversely, is more common on the wetter sites. Similarly, whipplevine and western twinflower represent drier and wetter sites, respectively. Western sword-fern may also be present, but the inland, dry site variety usually found in this Association is not an indication of high soil moisture.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
Overstory trees				2
Douglas-fir	PSME	96	57	
Sugar pine	PILA	39	18	
Tanoak	LIDE3	19	12	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	17	6	
Big-leaf maple	ACMA3	15	8	
Understory trees				8
Douglas-fir	PSME	95	8	
Tanoak	LIDE3	85	58	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	75	35	
Pacific madrone	ARME	60	6	
Sugar pine	PILA	50	1	
Shrubs				7
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	95	14	
Red huckleberry	VAPA	55	6	
Poison oak	RHDI6	30	6	
Salal	GASH	25	23	
Herbs				19
Whipplevine	WHMO	70	3	
Western twinflower	LIBOL	70	3	