

TANOAK-PORT-ORFORD-CEDAR/SALAL

Lithocarpus densiflorus-Chamaecyparis lawsoniana/Gaultheria shallon

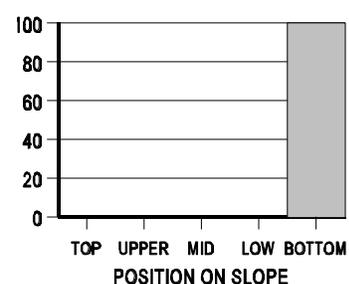
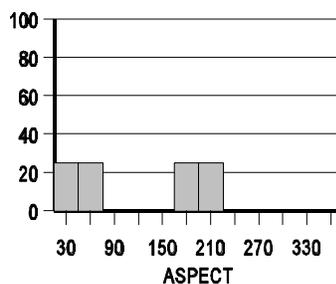
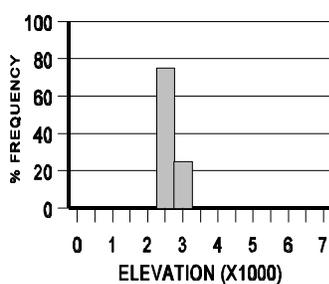
LIDE3-CHLA/GASH (N=4; FS=4)



Distribution. This uncommon Association is scattered throughout the Siskiyou National Forest and possibly the Medford District, Bureau of Land Management. It is closely associated with bottoms, concavities, or streams. It occurs on the Gold Beach, Illinois Valley, and Galice Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Although uncommon on the general landscape, this Association occurs in drainage concavities of lower slopes. It is the transition between the Port-Orford-cedar and Tanoak Series. In deeper, primary drainages, Port-Orford-cedar is usually the climax dominant. Because it occurs in protected topography, it may be found on all aspects. Several other tanoak associations contain Port-Orford-cedar, but with lower cover and constancy. The presence and relative cover of Port-Orford-cedar is the most reliable key characteristic.

Soils. Parent material is usually andesite, basalt or schist. Soil depth averages at



least 31 inches deep. Surface rock and gravel average 8 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

Environment. The average elevation is about 2400 feet. Aspects may vary. It is, however, exclusively a bottomland association. Slope averages 29 percent with a range of 11 to 48 percent. Average annual temperature is about 49 degrees F, moderate for the Series. Average annual precipitation is approximately 85 inches, also moderate for the Series.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, high for the Series, is 29. Although the Association is based on a few samples (N=4), it is the third most rich, possibly because it is extensively distributed. Douglas-fir dominates the overstory; Port-Orford-cedar occurs in both the overstory and understory and is co-climax with tanoak. Canyon live oak occurs in the driest sites. Conversely, red alder occurs on disturbed, moist sites. Salal, dwarf Oregongrape, evergreen huckleberry, Pacific blackberry, common prince's-pine, and rattlesnake-plantain frequently occur. Sedge is occasional, but abundant, where soils are commonly moist. As distance to the coast decreases, bottoms are more likely to be climax to Port-Orford-cedar.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				2
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	49	
Port-Orford-cedar	CHLA	100	8	
Sugar pine	PILA	25	1	
<u>Understory trees</u>				8
Tanoak	LIDE3	100	51	
Port-Orford-cedar	CHLA	100	28	
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	5	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	75	2	
Sugar pine	PILA	75	1	
Big-leaf maple	ACMA3	50	5	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	50	4	
Pacific madrone	ARME	50	2	
Pacific dogwood	CONU4	50	2	
<u>Shrubs</u>				7
Salal	GASH	100	58	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	100	6	
Baldhip rose	ROGY	75	1	
Evergreen huckleberry	VAOV2	50	15	
Western azelea	RHOC	50	2	
<u>Herbs</u>				13
Western sword-fern	POMU	100	2	
Western starflower	TRLA6	100	1	
Western twinflower	LIBOL	75	3	