

DOUGLAS-FIR/HUCKLEBERRY OAK

Pseudotsuga menziesii/Quercus vaccinifolia

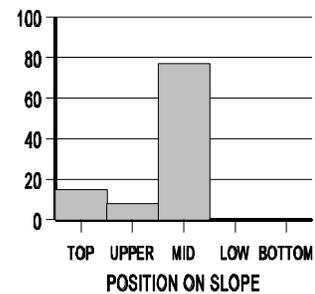
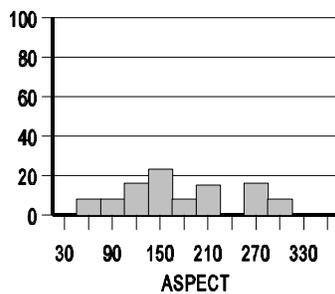
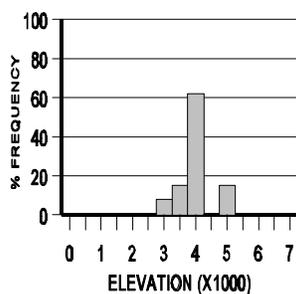
PSME/QUVA (N=13; BLM=13)



Distribution. This Association is scattered east of the Coast Range crest on dry sites. It occurs on the Grants Pass and Glendale Resource Areas, Medford District, Bureau of Land Management and is common on the Galice and Illinois Valley Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest. There may be occasional occurrences on the west half of the Butte Falls Resource Area, Medford District, Bureau of Land Management.

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association only occurs in the Siskiyou east of the coastal crest and does not occur in the Cascades. The presence of huckleberry oak and ultramafic parent materials indicate poor sites, but they are not preemptive key characteristics. The occasional presence of Sadler oak and/or knobcone pine may help key to this Association.

Soils. Parent material varies from sandstone, mixed sediment, and mixed



metavolcanic to ultramafic. Based on 13 samples, soils average at least 12 inches deep. Textures are mostly sandy loam, silt loam, and silty clay loam. Average rock fragment content is 62 percent. Most fragments (49 percent) are of gravel size.

Environment. Elevation ranges from about 3000 feet to over 5000 feet. The average is 3900 feet. This Association occurs equally on all aspects, but usually occupies midslope topographic positions. Slopes average about 32 percent. Average annual temperature is about 45 degrees F (cool for the Series) and average annual precipitation is about 71 inches. Approximately 4 percent of the forest floor is exposed bedrock, 53 percent is covered with litter, 12 percent is bare ground, and 2 percent is covered with moss.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, very low for the Series, is 22. The herb layer particularly lacks richness, hosting an average of eight species. Cover greater than 10 feet (3 meters) tall, usually trees, averages 54 percent. Tree cover less than 10 feet tall averages 12 percent; tall shrubs, greater than 20 inches (50 centimeters) tall, average 43 percent cover; low shrubs, less than 20 inches tall, average 31 percent cover; herb cover averages 7 percent. When sugar pine occurs in the overstory it can be an indication of early growing season water availability, however, only dwarf Oregongrape in the shrub layer supports such an interpretation. Dwarf Oregongrape covers are too low, however, to add more surity. Knobcone pine, golden chinquapin, and the two manzanita species often indicate disturbance, usually fire. On sites with ultramafic rocks, huckleberry oak and common beargrass are often present with relatively high cover.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				2
Douglas-fir	PSME	92	26	
Sugar pine	PILA	23	27	
<u>Understory trees</u>				4
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	12	
Knobcone pine	PIAT	54	13	
Incense-cedar	CADE27	40	7	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	31	25	
Sugar pine	PILA	23	5	
<u>Shrubs</u>				8
Huckleberry oak	QUVA	85	39	
Greenleaf manzanita	ARPA6	77	15	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	62	2	
Baldhip rose	ROGY	54	1	
Sadler oak	QUSA2	15	16	
Hairy manzanita	ARCO3	15	15	
<u>Herbs</u>				8
Common prince's-pine	CHUM	62	2	
White-flowered hawkweed	HIAL2	62	1	
Common beargrass	XETE	54	5	