

OREGON WHITE OAK/HEDGEHOG DOGTAIL

Quercus garryana/Cynosurus echinatus

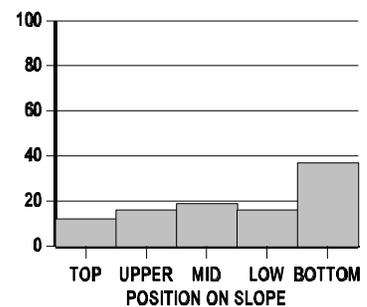
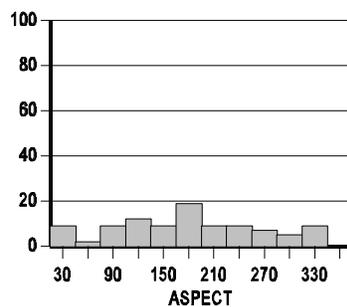
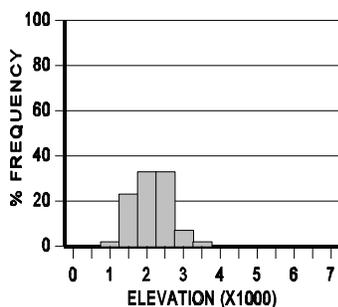
QUGA4/CYEC (N=43; BLM=39, FS=4)



Distribution. This Association occurs on the North Umpqua and Tiller Ranger Districts, Umpqua National Forest, the Grants Pass, Ashland, and Butte Falls Resource Areas, Medford District, and the Swiftwater Resource Area, Roseburg District, Bureau of Land Management. It may also occur on the Galice and Illinois Valley Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, and all Districts of the Rogue River National Forest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Douglas-fir is generally absent. This Association supports high grass species richness (approximately 18 species). Herb/grass cover is high. The average annual temperature is 50 degrees F and the average annual precipitation is 33 inches, drier than the Oregon White Oak-Douglas-fir/Poison Oak Association.

Soils. Parent material is variable, consisting of meta-volcanics, serpentine, basalt,



tuffs, sandstone, mixed-sediments, welded tuffs, and andesite. Surface gravel, rock, and bedrock covers are low, averaging less than 6 percent for each component. Based on four plots sampled, soils are shallow to moderately deep and well drained. The surface texture is silt loam or loam, with 0 to 22 percent gravel, 5 to 25 percent cobbles, and 21 to 25 percent clay. Subsurface textures are silty clay loams or clay loams, with 0 to 10 percent gravel, 0 to 25 percent cobbles, and 35 percent clay. The soil moisture regime is probably xeric and the soil temperature regime is probably mesic. Soils classify to the following subgroups: Typic Haploxeroll, Lithic Haploxeroll, and Lithic Argixeroll.

Environment. Elevation averages 2130 feet. This Association is present on all aspects, but is most common on southerly aspects. Slope averages 24 percent, ranging from 0 to 65 percent. Oregon White Oak/Hedgehog Dogtail occurs on all slope positions, but is most commonly found on slope bottoms and flats.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness averages 24, slightly higher than the Oregon White Oak-Douglas-fir/Poison Oak Association. The overstory is dominated by Oregon white oak with occasional occurrences of ponderosa pine, California black oak, and Pacific madrone. The understory is dominated by Oregon white oak, with occasional occurrences of Pacific madrone, ponderosa pine, California black oak, and birchleaf mountain-mahogany. In the shrub layer, poison oak is frequent, with an average cover of 5 percent. Hedgehog dogtail and bur-chervil are frequently found in the herb layer. The number of grass species present, along with their covers, are high. Herbs are also plentiful, although covers for individual species are low. Moss cover averages 2 percent.

On Forest Service sites, upper layer tree cover averages 6 percent. Mid-layer tree cover averages 13 percent while lower layer tree cover averages 10 percent. High shrub cover averages 1 percent and low shrub cover averages 4 percent. Herb/grass cover averages 91 percent.

On Bureau of Land Management sites, cover for trees greater than 10 feet tall (3 meters) averages 39 percent, while cover for trees less than 10 feet tall averages 6 percent. Cover for shrubs greater than 20 inches tall (50 centimeters) averages 8 percent, while cover for shrubs less than 20 inches tall averages 10 percent. Herb/grass cover averages 46 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				
Oregon white oak	QUGA4	64	21	1
<u>Understory trees</u>				
Oregon white oak	QUGA4	95	25	2
California black oak	QUKE	23	9	
<u>Shrubs</u>				
Poison oak	RHDI6	85	5	3
Buckbrush	CECU	51	4	
<u>Herbs</u>				
Hedgehog dogtail	CYEC	85	10	18
Bur-chervil	ANSC8	79	6	
Field brodiaea	BRPU8	67	1	