

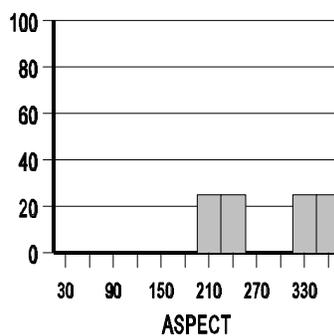
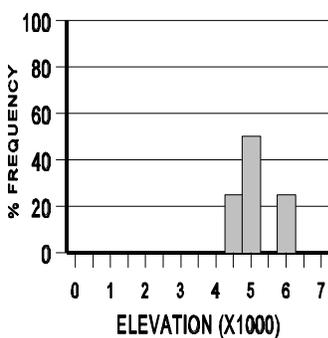
SHASTA RED FIR-LODGEPOLE PINE/PINEMAT MANZANITA/COMMON PRINCE'S-PINE
*Abies magnifica shastensis-Pinus contorta/Arctostaphylos nevadensis/Chimaphila
 umbellata*
 ABMAS-PICO/ARNE/CHUM (N=4; FS=4)



Distribution. Shasta Red Fir-Lodgepole Pine/Pinemat Manzanita/Common Prince's-pine occurs in the southern Oregon Cascades on the Ashland Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest, and on the Diamond Lake Ranger District, Umpqua National Forest. It may also occur on the Butte Falls and Prospect Ranger Districts, Rogue River National Forest, and adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Shasta Red Fir-Lodgepole Pine/Pinemat Manzanita/Common Prince's-pine is found at moderate temperatures and precipitation relative to the other plant associations in the Series. The slopes are relatively flat, averaging 5 percent. The presence of lodgepole pine in the understory indicates cold air accumulation.

Soils. Parent material is mostly pumice or andesite. Soils are shallow to deep, with an average depth of greater than 26 inches. Average surface rock cover is 5 percent, with 3 percent gravel.



Environment. Elevation averages 5390 feet. Shasta Red Fir-Lodgepole Pine/Pinemat Manzanita/Common Prince's-pine probably occurs on all aspects. Slope averages 5 percent and ranges from 0 to 12 percent. Slope positions are mostly valley bottoms, though may also be ridge top or middle one-third of gentle slopes.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is intermediate for the Series, averaging 25 species. Overstory tree layer is dominated by Shasta red fir, with western white pine occurring frequently. Lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir are also common in the overstory. White fir and mountain hemlock occur occasionally. Shasta red fir dominates the understory, with lodgepole pine, white fir, and western white pine occurring frequently, and mountain hemlock commonly. Douglas-fir, Pacific silver fir, and golden chinquapin occur occasionally. In the shrub layer, pinemat manzanita and Oregon boxwood occur frequently. Western serviceberry and thin-leaved huckleberry occur commonly. In the herb/grass layer, common prince's-pine, woods strawberry, queen's cup, and one-sided pyrola occur frequently. Moss cover averages 2 percent.

Upper layer tree cover is low for the Series, averaging 39 percent. Mid-layer tree cover is high, averaging 47 percent. Lower layer tree and high shrub covers are low, averaging 20 and 1 percent, respectively. Low shrub cover is intermediate, averaging 20 percent. Herb/grass cover is low for the Series, ranging from 5 to 8 percent, with an average of 6 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				3
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	23	
Western white pine	PIMO3	75	7	
Lodgepole pine	PICO	50	13	
Douglas-fir	PSME	50	3	
<u>Understory trees</u>				5
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	29	
Lodgepole pine	PICO	100	10	
White fir	ABCO	100	8	
Western white pine	PIMO3	75	7	
Mountain hemlock	TSME	50	5	
<u>Shrubs</u>				5
Pinemat manzanita	ARNE	100	9	
Oregon boxwood	PAMY	100	4	
Western serviceberry	AMAL2	50	4	
Thin-leaved huckleberry	VAME	50	3	
<u>Herbs</u>				11
Common prince's-pine	CHUM	75	3	
Woods strawberry	FRVEB3	75	1	
Queen's cup	CLUN2	75	1	
One-sided pyrola	PYSE	75	1	
Sedge species	CAREX	50	2	
Leafy lousewort	PERA	50	1	
California brome	BRCA5	50	1	
Starry false Solomon's-seal	SMST	50	1	
Whitevein pyrola	PYPI2	50	1	
Rattlesnake-plantain	GOOB2	50	1	