

Table 4. Summary of abundance characteristics for 11 seral species groups delineated by Halpern [6] during the first 17 to 20 years after clearcutting and broadcast slash burning on the HJ Andrews Experimental Forest

Species	Growth form(s) ¹	Peak abundance		
		Phase ²	Duration ³	Magnitude ⁴
Invaders ⁵				
woodland ragwort, tall annual willowherb, Canadian horseweed	H	early	short, moderate	major
fireweed	H	early-middle	long	major
agoseris, thistle, Wright's cudweed, prickly lettuce	H	early-middle	<1 year	minor
western pearly everlasting, variableleaf collomia, American vetch, brome; whitebark raspberry	H; S	middle	<1 year	minor
snowbrush ceanothus, redstem ceanothus	S	middle	long	major
western brackenfern; thimbleberry; bitter cherry, Scouler willow	H; S; T	late	<1 year	major, minor
Residuals ⁵				
trailing blackberry	H	early	long	major
broadleaf starflower, common whipplea, white hawkweed	H	middle	moderate-long	major
western swordfern, Cascade barberry; vine maple, salal, Pacific rhododendron; California hazelnut, western hemlock	H; S; T	middle-late, late	moderate, long	major
Oregon goldthread, evergreen violet, redwood-sorrel; red huckleberry, snow raspberry; golden chinkapin, bigleaf maple, Pacific dogwood	H; S; T	no peak	<1 year	minor
prince's-pine, western rattlesnake plantain, snowqueen; western redcedar, Pacific yew	H; T	no peak	<1 year	minor

¹Growth form: H=herbs and low shrubs, S=tall shrubs, T=understory trees.

²Phase of peak abundance (after disturbance but prior to canopy closure) (early (0-4 years), middle (5-10 years), or late (>10 years)).

³Period with canopy cover >5%; short (1-2 years), moderate (3-5 years), or long (>5 years).

⁴Magnitude of peak abundance (those exhibiting >5% canopy cover during any growing season were classified as "major" species and those with consistently <5% cover were "minor" species).

⁵Seral origin: Invaders were defined as species either absent from the aboveground vegetation of undisturbed forest communities or restricted to locally disturbed microsites, and residuals were defined as species characterizing the aboveground vegetation of undisturbed forest communities, regardless of their initial abundance or mode of recovery. Species that reside in undisturbed forest only as buried, viable seed would be classified as invaders.