

SHASTA RED FIR-WHITE FIR/SADLER OAK/ONE-SIDED PYROLA

Abies magnifica shastensis-Abies concolor/Quercus sadleriana/Pyrola secunda

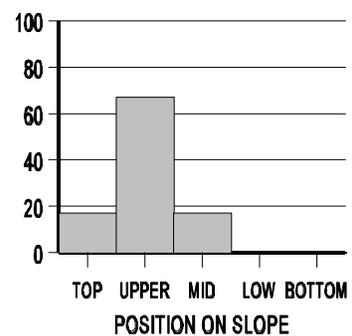
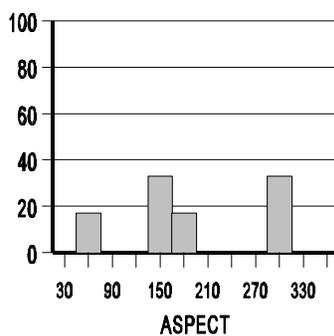
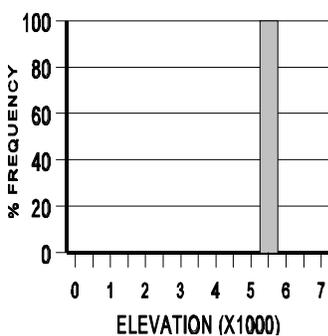
ABMAS-ABCO/QUSA2/PYSE (N=6; FS=6)



Distribution. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/One-sided Pyrola occurs in the Siskiyou Mountains on the Applegate Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest, and the Illinois Valley Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest. It may also occur on adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/One-sided Pyrola is found at moderate temperatures and precipitation for the Series. It is characterized by the absence of Douglas-fir in the overstory and understory, and the presence of Sadler oak.

Soils. Parent material is mostly one of a variety of igneous materials - granodiorite, gabbro, diorite, or granite. Soils are moderately deep to deep, with an average depth of greater than 42 inches. Average surface rock cover is 5 percent, with 7 percent gravel, and 6 percent bare ground exposure.



Environment. Elevation averages 5720 feet. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/One-sided Pyrola likely occurs on all aspects. Slope averages 42 percent and ranges from 30 to 55 percent. Upper one-third slope positions predominate.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is very high for the Series, averaging 33 species. Overstory and understory tree layers are both dominated by Shasta red fir, with white fir occurring frequently. Incense-cedar is frequently present in the understory. The shrub layer is dominated by Sadler oak, with dwarf bramble and Sitka mountain-ash occurring frequently. Creeping snowberry, gummy gooseberry, purple-flowered honeysuckle, baldhip rose, sticky currant, and thimbleberry commonly occur. Herb/grass richness is very high for the Series with one-sided pyrola, white-flowered hawkweed, western false Solomon's-seal, whitevein pyrola, common prince's-pine, and catchweed bedstraw occurring frequently. Columbia brome, vanillaleaf, coffee fern, spotted coral-root, threeleaf anemone, little prince's-pine, Scouler's harebell, white inside-out-flower, and bigleaf sandwort occur commonly. Moss cover averages 2 percent.

Upper layer tree cover is low for the Series, averaging 47 percent. Mid-layer tree cover is high, averaging 41 percent, and lower layer tree cover is low, averaging 24 percent. High and low shrub cover are low, averaging 6 and 9 percent, respectively. Sadler oak was included in the lower layer tree cover. Herb/grass cover is low for the Series, ranging from 3 to 50 percent, with an average of 27 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				2
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	42	
White fir	ABCO	100	14	
<u>Understory trees</u>				4
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	27	
White fir	ABCO	100	17	
Incense-cedar	CADE27	83	2	
<u>Shrubs</u>				8
Sadler oak	QUSA2	100	9	
Dwarf bramble	RULA2	83	9	
Sitka mountain-ash	SOSI2	83	1	
Creeping snowberry	SYMO	67	2	
Gummy gooseberry	RILO	67	2	
Purple-flowered honeysuckle	LOCO5	67	1	
<u>Herbs</u>				19
One-sided pyrola	PYSE	100	3	
White-flowered hawkweed	HIAL2	100	2	
Western false Solomon's-seal	SMRA	100	1	
Whitevein pyrola	PYPI2	100	1	
Common prince's-pine	CHUM	83	8	
Catchweed bedstraw	GAAP2	83	2	
Columbia brome	BRVU	67	7	
Vanillaleaf	ACTR	67	6	
Coffee fern	PEAN	67	4	
Spotted coral-root	COMA4	67	1	
Threeleaf anemone	ANDE3	67	1	
Little prince's-pine	CHME	67	1	