

TANOAK-DOUGLAS-FIR/SADLER OAK-DWARF OREGONGRAPE

Lithocarpus densiflorus-*Pseudotsuga menziesii*/*Quercus sadleriana*-*Berberis nervosa*

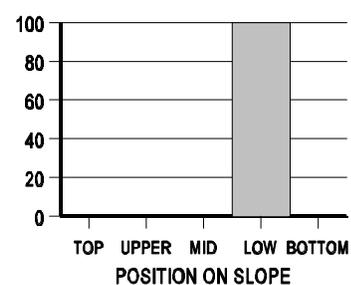
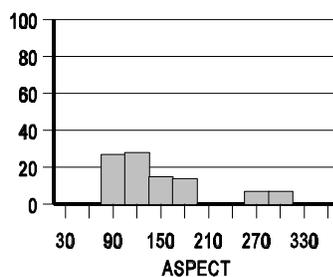
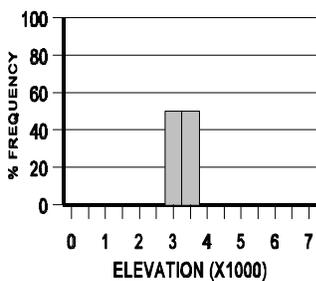
LIDE3-PSME/QUSA2-BENE2 (N=7; BLM=7)



Distribution. This Association's range is limited to the northwest corner of the Grants Pass Resource Area, Medford District, Bureau of Land Management. It may be found elsewhere in the immediate vicinity at similar elevations on similar parent material. However, it is a separate association because of its unique complement of flora and potential differences in management response.

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association most often occurs on sandstone. Soils are shallower than other tanoak associations. Aspects are more often southerly, and sites are associated with lower slope positions. The average elevation is high (3600 feet) and lacks variability; the standard deviation is less than 300 feet. The occurrence and high cover (43 percent) of Sadler oak is its most distinguishing characteristic.

Soils. This Association occurs on sandstone where soils are usually moderately



deep. Average depth is at least greater than 14 inches (pits were not dug to bedrock). Soil textures are mostly sandy loam. Based on seven samples average rock fragment content is 52 percent; 50 percent is in the gravel size class.

Environment. Elevation averages about 3600 feet. Average annual temperature is about 46 degrees F. Average annual precipitation is about 87 inches, the lowest for the Series (cool and relatively dry). Slopes average 45 percent and are usually steeper than most other associations. See the graph on page LIDE3 3.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is the second lowest of the Series (15). All layers lack richness. The Association is not extensive and often has high surface rock content, a condition that may depress survival of shallow rooted species. Although typically dominated by Douglas-fir and less so, by sugar pine, this Association may often have some early seral species, most typically knobcone pine. Competition in the understory is usually high among tanoak, golden chinquapin, and Douglas-fir. Canyon live oak is commonly present and sugar pine is occasional. Sadler oak dominates the shrub layer, but dwarf Oregongrape is usually present. Red huckleberry, a widely occurring forest species lacking indicator value in the Tanoak Series, is common. Little prince's-pine and common prince's-pine are the dominant herbs. They are also common and seem to lack indicator value. Rattlesnake-plantain, present in almost every forest stand, is also present. Oregon fairybell may be found in the spring before moisture stress limits growth and survival.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				2
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	40	
Sugar pine	PILA	43	29	
<u>Understory trees</u>				4
Golden chinquapin	CACH2	100	14	
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	13	
Tanoak	LIDE3	86	15	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	57	6	
Sugar pine	PILA	43	3	
<u>Shrubs</u>				3
Sadler oak	QUSA2	100	43	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	100	15	
Red huckleberry	VAPA	57	5	
<u>Herbs</u>				6
Common prince's-pine	CHUM	71	1	
Little prince's-pine	CHME	57	1	