

TANOAK-DOUGLAS-FIR-CANYON LIVE OAK/POISON OAK

Lithocarpus densiflorus-*Pseudotsuga menziesii*-*Quercus chrysolepis*/*Rhus diversiloba*

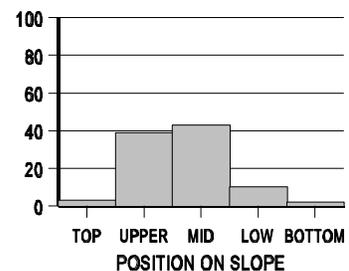
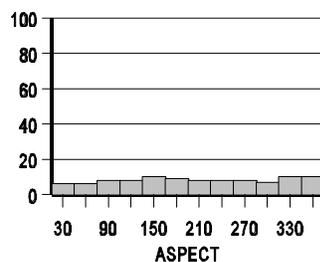
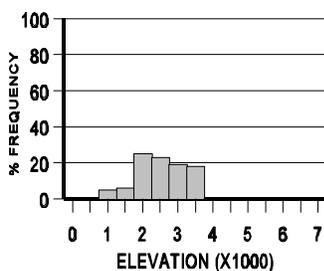
LIDE3-PSME-QUCH2/RHDI6 (N=89; FS=75, BLM=14)



Distribution. This Association occurs on the east side of the coastal crest (western Glendale Resource Area, eastern Galice Ranger District, southwest Grants Pass Resource Area and east Illinois Valley Ranger District). It may be found closer to the coast on the Chetco and Gold Beach Ranger Districts. It most commonly occurs on the northeast Galice Ranger District and the northwest Grants Pass Resource Area.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Although this Association occurs on a variety of parent materials, slope positions and aspects, it most often occurs between 2000 and 4000 feet in elevation. It occurs on inland sites in combination with poison oak and hairy honeysuckle. It is one of the drier tanoak associations and rarely occurs in bottom positions.

Soils. This Association occurs on any parent material, including ultramafics. Surface



rock is usually high, varying from 7 percent to higher than 63 percent. Based on seven samples, average depth is greater than 36 inches. Surface textures are mostly loam to silty clay loam, with 20 to 90 percent gravel, cobbles and stones.

Environment. Elevation averages about 2600 feet. Average annual temperature is about 48 degrees F and average annual precipitation is about 71 inches. This Association occurs on all aspects, but is most common on the mid to upper slopes. Slopes average about 55 percent. Moss cover, typically positively related to increasing temperature and atmospheric moisture, averages only 16 percent.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, intermediate for the series, is 26. This Association's range is limited. Thus, niche diversity may be limited, but the understory supports more species than the Series average. Sugar pine rivals Douglas-fir in constancy, but not cover. The drier sites may rarely support Oregon white oak, and California-laurel may be found on the wetter sites. Rarely will knobcone pine or Port-Orford-cedar be present. Typically, baldhip rose is present at low cover. In this Association, salal indicates the wetter sites, while California hazel and creeping snowberry are occasional to rare on the drier sites. Hairy honeysuckle and poison oak, both common shrubs, are particularly faithful indicators of dry sites. The strength of their indication is greatest when they co-occur. Although western starflower, pathfinder, Scouler's harebell, and catchweed bedstraw are often present, they wither in early summer and may not be evident later. These ephemeral species may not be evident when keying late in the Fall. Whipplevine, the most common herb, however, is evident most of the year.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				2
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	52	
Sugar pine	PILA	67	7	
<u>Understory trees</u>				7
Tanoak	LIDE3	100	47	
Douglas-fir	PSME	96	12	
Pacific madrone	ARME	89	11	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	87	12	
Sugar pine	PILA	72	2	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	60	6	
<u>Shrubs</u>				4
Hairy honeysuckle	LOHI2	62	2	
Poisonoak	RHDI6	60	6	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	57	7	
<u>Herbs</u>				12
Whipplevine	WHMO	55	3	
Vanillaleaf	ACTR	56	2	