

TANOAK-GOLDEN CHINQUAPIN/SALAL-SADLER OAK

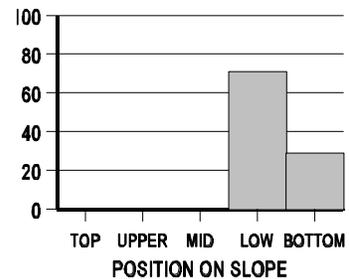
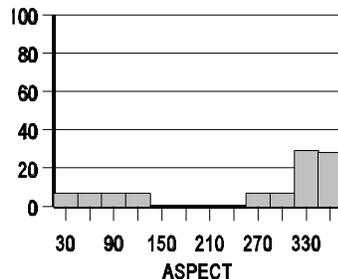
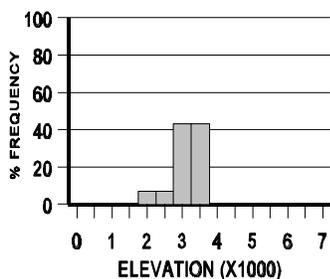
Lithocarpus densiflorus-*Castanopsis chrysophylla*/*Gaultheria shallon*-*Quercus sadleriana*
 LIDE3-CACH6/GASH-QUSA2 (N=7; BLM=7)



Distribution. This Association occurs within the Grants Pass Resource Area and is associated with a mix of parent materials. Relatively high in elevation for the coastal crest area, it may host ice age relics (see the office guide discussion). It occurs in Township 34 South, Range 8 West, and Township 35 South, Range 9 West but may be found in the general vicinity.

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association, like Tanoak-Golden Chinquapin-Sugar Pine, occurs on high elevation, inland sites. Average elevation is 3300 feet. Unlike, Tanoak-Golden Chinquapin-Sugar Pine, it is associated with normal soils, avoids south aspects and is on lower slope and bottomland topographic positions. Although golden chinquapin is common to both associations, Sadler oak dominates the shrub layer of this Association.

Soils. Parent material can be granodiorite, mixed metavolcanic, intrusive volcanic,



or even ultramafic. Average depth is greater than 18 inches, based on seven plots. Textures are silt loam or sandy loams. Rock fragment content, mostly gravel (30 percent is of gravel size), averages 38 percent.

Environment. Elevation averages 3300 feet. Slopes average 50 percent. Sites predominately occur on north aspects. Average annual temperature is a cool 46 degrees F and average annual precipitation is 83 inches.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, low for the Series, is 16. Niche diversity is very low. Typically, Douglas-fir and sugar pine comprise the majority of the overstory cover. The understory sustains a variety of species. Golden chinquapin, competitive with tanoak, often indicates rocky soils. Rarely, western hemlock or Port-Orford-cedar may be present in the understory, but only on the wettest sites. Sadler oak and golden chinquapin indicate a variation in the salal dominated associations. Both species are usually associated with rocky sites. Cover in the herb layer is usually lacking, possibly a result of rocky well drained soil .

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				2
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	45	
Sugar pine	PILA	71	19	
White Fir	ABCO	29	13	
Port-Orford-cedar	CHLA	14	20	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	14	25	
<u>Understory trees</u>				4
Tanoak	LIDE3	100	20	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	86	29	
Douglas-fir	PSME	86	5	
Sugar pine	PILA	71	2	
White fir	ABCO	57	17	
Port-Orford-cedar	CHLA	29	9	
Western hemlock	TSHE	14	1	
<u>Shrubs</u>				4
Salal	GASH	100	72	
Sadler oak	QUSA2	100	34	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	71	9	
Pacific rhododendron	RHMA3	57	40	
Red huckleberry	VAPA	57	6	
<u>Herbs</u>				6
Braken	PTAQ	57	2	
Vanillaleaf	ACTR	57	1	