

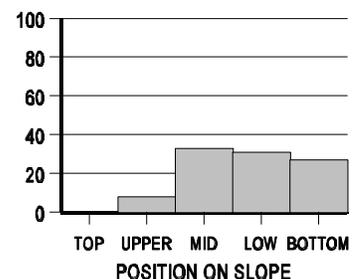
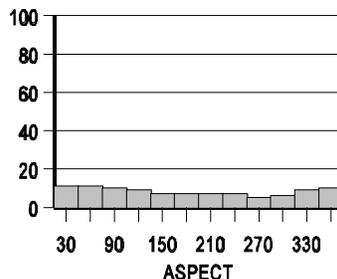
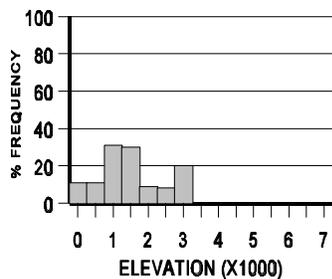
TANOAK/EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY-PACIFIC RHODODENDRON-SALAL
Lithocarpus densiflorus/Vaccinium ovatum-Rhododendron macrophyllum-Gaultheria shallon
 LIDE3/VAOV2-RHMA3-GASH (N=36; FS=36)



Distribution. Found entirely west of Range 11 West, this Association is confined to the Myrtlewood Resource Area, Medford District, Bureau of Land Management and Gold Beach and Chetco Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest. It is not likely to occur north of Township 34 South.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Mostly associated with coastal sediments, this extensive Association occurs on all aspects and all but ridgetop slope positions. It also occurs over a wide range of elevations. The relative cover of the four most common shrubs, evergreen huckleberry, salal, Pacific rhododendron, and dwarf Oregongrape, is the most discriminating key characteristic.

Soils. Parent material is usually sedimentary, often sandstone and less often siltstone, mudstone, conglomerate or shale. Soils are moderately deep to deep. Average depth is greater than 44 inches. Surface rock cover averages 10 percent.



Environment. Elevation ranges from about 500 feet to over 3000 feet, and averages about 1400 feet. Slopes average 38 percent. Sites occur on all aspects, but slightly more often on those facing north. Average annual temperature is about 52 degrees F and average annual precipitation is about 122 inches, the third highest rate for the Series. Litter cover on the forest floor averages 95 percent. Moss cover averages 20 percent. See the Environmental Graph on page LIDE3 3.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness, very low for the Series, is 17. Site domination by tanoak, evergreen huckleberry, Pacific rhododendron, and salal seem to limit herbaceous diversity. Douglas-fir is the only overstory species to attain greater than 50 percent cover. Diversity for the tree layer is low (richness averages one). Microsite temperature and moisture differences in the herb layer can be contrasted using western sword-fern and common beargrass as opposite extremes. Braken is usually an early seral, opportunistic species invading disturbed ground. Once established, however, it is persistent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				1
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	51	
Sugar pine	PILA	8	2	
Western hemlock	TSHE	8	1	
Port-Orford-cedar	CHLA	8	1	
<u>Understory trees</u>				5
Tanoak	LIDE3	100	64	
Douglas-fir	PSME	92	9	
California-laurel	UMCA	56	8	
Pacific madrone	ARME	50	3	
Pacific dogwood	CONU4	31	2	
Canyon live oak	QUCH2	28	7	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	25	2	
Big-leaf maple	ACMA3	22	3	
Western hemlock	TSHE	17	4	
<u>Shrubs</u>				5
Evergreen huckleberry	VAOV2	100	50	
Pacific rhododendron	RHMA3	75	27	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	67	9	
Salal	GASH	64	29	
Baldhip rose	ROGY	33	1	
Hairy honeysuckle	LOHI2	31	1	
Red huckleberry	VAPA	25	1	
<u>Herbs</u>				6
Western sword-fern	POMU	83	4	
Common beargrass	XETE	64	3	
Braken	PTAQ	58	2	