

Ecological site F005XY700OR **South-facing andesitic slopes**

Accessed: 05/11/2025

General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

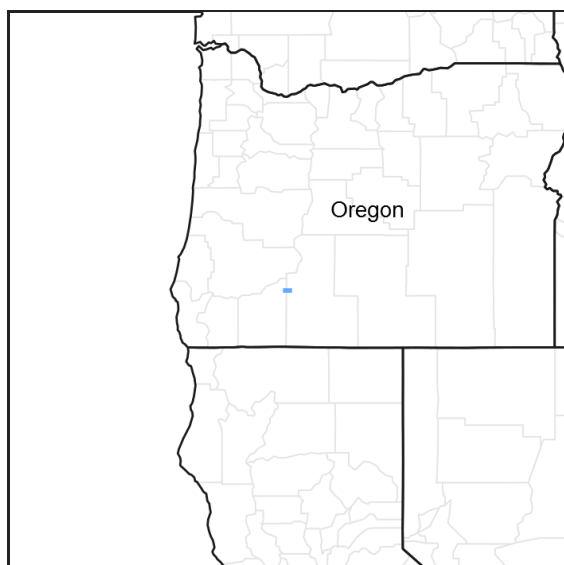


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

Similar sites

F003XY709OR	Pseudotsuga menziesii/Vaccinium membranaceum/Chimaphila umbellata This site has Shasta red fir in the overstory instead of White fir. Also, site is in MLRA 3 and not MLRA 5.
-------------	---

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Mahonia nervosa</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>

Physiographic features

This site is found on steep and very steep slopes of south facing sidewalls.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Glacial drainage channel
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None

Elevation	4,000–5,100 ft
Slope	30–65%
Water table depth	60 in
Aspect	SE, S, SW

Climatic features

Precipitation is received mostly in the fall, winter and spring. Summer thunderstorms do occur and can provide small to large amounts of rainfall in a short period of time. Winters are cool and moist , and summers are hot and dry.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	120 days
Freeze-free period (average)	160 days
Precipitation total (average)	66 in

Influencing water features

None

Soil features

This site is found on soils developed in andesite lava flows on south facing, and very steep glacial sidewalls.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Very gravelly sandy loam (2) Gravelly loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderate
Soil depth	20–40 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	10–40%
Surface fragment cover >3"	15–35%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5.1–7.6 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	5.6–6.5
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	20–60%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	10–40%

Ecological dynamics

Douglas-fir is the dominant tree in the historic climax plant community. Other tree species that may be present in the stand are Sugar pine and White fir.

Douglas-fir was maintained by the frequent occurrence of fire. Douglas-fir can withstand low to moderate severity fires, depending upon tree age. The frequent fires maintained Douglas-fir dominance by consuming fire intolerant trees and ground vegetation, thus preparing a seedbed for regeneration.

Fire exclusion will lead to the establishment of shade tolerant, fire intolerant tree community. In this ecological site White fir will invade. White fir will establish itself and grow up into the canopy. All Douglas-fir will not be displaced. Large dominant old growth trees will survive, but White fir will be the largest component in the overstory. Without some disturbance White fir will maintain its dominance. When White fir becomes dominant a threshold has been crossed and a new state has developed.

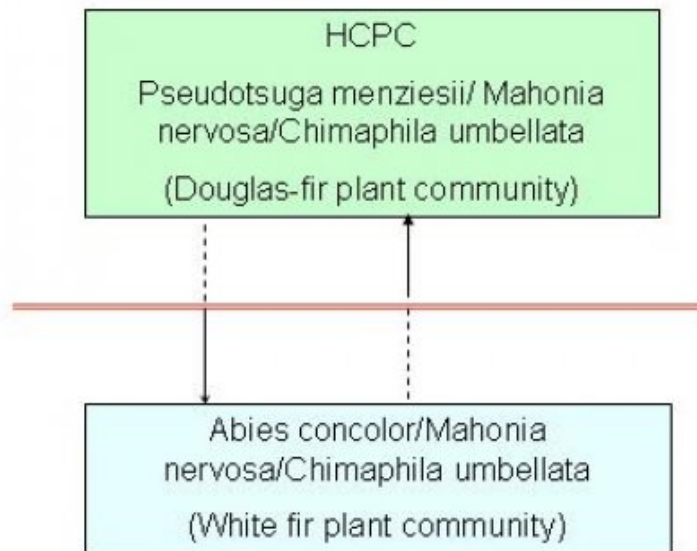
Significant inputs are needed to move back to the HCPC (see state & transition model).

The introduction of prescribed burning can halt the dominance of white fir. A low to moderately intense fire will kill much of the younger white fir trees. But, older trees will not be killed and some other method of control or removal is needed to limit regeneration to encourage movement back to the HCPC.

Harvesting/clearcutting the white fir is also a possible management tool to move back to the HCPC. After removing all or most of all white fir, plant douglas-fir seedlings, and control competing vegetation. If competing vegetation is not controlled it will limit seedling establishment.

A stand replacement fire will halt the progression towards a fire intolerant plant community. In a SRF situation all trees are generally consumed. It is possible that large, old Douglas-fir with thick bark will survive and be the seed source for the start of a new HCPC.

State and transition model



State 1 Douglas fir plant community

Community 1.1 Douglas fir plant community

The Douglas-fir plant community is the historic climax community. Douglas-fir dominates the stand due to its resistance to fire.

Forest overstory. The typical forest overstory composition of the historic climax community.

Forest understory. The typical annual production of the understory species to a height of 4.5 feet (excluding boles of trees) under low, high, and representative canopy covers. Plant composition is expressed as "percent canopy cover". Species listed as "0" percent are present at less than 1 percent canopy cover.

Table 5. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	60-70%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	1-3%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	0-1%
Forb foliar cover	0-1%
Non-vascular plants	0-1%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	20-30%

Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	0%

Table 6. Soil surface cover

Tree basal cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana basal cover	0-1%
Grass/grasslike basal cover	0-1%
Forb basal cover	1-3%
Non-vascular plants	0-1%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	95-100%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	0%

Table 7. Canopy structure (% cover)

Height Above Ground (Ft)	Tree	Shrub/Vine	Grass/ Grasslike	Forb
<0.5	—	15-20%	0-1%	8-10%
>0.5 <= 1	—	8-10%	—	1-2%
>1 <= 2	0-1%	3-5%	—	8-10%
>2 <= 4.5	0-1%	0-1%	—	—
>4.5 <= 13	0-1%	1-3%	—	—
>13 <= 40	3-5%	—	—	—
>40 <= 80	1-3%	—	—	—
>80 <= 120	50-60%	—	—	—
>120	1-3%	—	—	—

State 2

White fir plant community

Community 2.1

White fir plant community

The White fir plant community occurs when fire is excluded beyond the historic fire return intervals. White fir, being shade tolerant, will invade and regenerate under the Douglas-fir canopy. It will also regenerate under its own canopy. Ground vegetation cover will lessen as the canopy nears and exceeds 100 percent crown closure.

Forest overstory. The typical forest overstory composition of the white fir plant community

Forest understory. The typical annual production of the understory species to a height of 4.5 feet (excluding boles of trees) under low, high, and representative canopy covers. Plant composition is expressed as "percent canopy

cover". Those species with "0" recorded have less than 1 percent canopy cover.

Table 8. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	75-85%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	1-3%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	0%
Forb foliar cover	0-1%
Non-vascular plants	0-1%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	10-15%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0-1%
Surface fragments >3"	0-1%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	1-2%

Table 9. Soil surface cover

Tree basal cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana basal cover	0-1%
Grass/grasslike basal cover	0-1%
Forb basal cover	0-1%
Non-vascular plants	0-1%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	95-100%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	0%

Table 10. Canopy structure (% cover)

Height Above Ground (Ft)	Tree	Shrub/Vine	Grass/ Grasslike	Forb
<0.5	0-1%	10-15%	0-1%	8-10%
>0.5 <= 1	0-1%	3-5%	—	1-2%
>1 <= 2	—	3-5%	—	3-5%
>2 <= 4.5	0-1%	—	—	—
>4.5 <= 13	—	1-2%	—	—
>13 <= 40	3-5%	—	—	—
>40 <= 80	5-10%	—	—	—
>80 <= 120	50-60%	—	—	—
>120	1-3%	—	—	—

Additional community tables

Animal community

The climax plant community has a moderate flora abundance. The major animals that use these plants are deer, elk and an assortment of birds.

Hydrological functions

The hydrology of the site is influenced by the moisture patterns. Rain occurs in the fall and spring, and snow occurs in the winter. Spring runoff can be heavy and a rain on snow event could cause flooding and heavy damage. Summer thunderstorms can provide intense down pours leading to heavy short term runoff and possible severe erosion.

Recreational uses

The site is limited in its recreational use. The steep slopes limits the use of the area to hiking trails that lead to other destinations. Flatter locations could be used as small camp sites.

Wood products

Possible wood products that can be obtained would be sawlogs, poles, veneer logs and fire wood.

Other products

Native plants could possibly be collected.

Other information

None

Type locality

Location 1: Klamath County, OR	
Township/Range/Section	T32S R5E S8
General legal description	SW corner of Crater Lake National Park.

Contributors

Craig Ziegler

Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**

12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

-
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**
-

16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**
-

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
-