

# **Ecological site AX001X03X411**

## **Mesic Udic Moist Forest**

Last updated: 1/23/2025

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### **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.

### **MLRA notes**

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 001X–Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys

This long and narrow resource area stretches along the Pacific Border Province of the Pacific Mountain System in Oregon and Washington. The area is bounded by the Olympic Mountains on the north and the Klamath Mountains on the south. Most of the area consists of hills and low mountains with gentle to steep slopes. The parent materials are composed primarily of young Tertiary sedimentary rocks with some minor volcanic rocks. Glacial till and outwash deposits are found in the northern half of the area within Washington. In the far southern portion of the area, near the Klamath Mountains, the sedimentary rocks are older and some have been metamorphosed. The average annual precipitation ranges from 60 to 200 inches, increasing with elevation.

The dominant soil orders in this MLRA are Andisols, Inceptisols, and Ultisols. Soil depth ranges from shallow to very deep. While most soils in the area are well drained and occur on foothills, mountain slopes and ridges, floodplain and depressional soils can range from well drained to very poorly drained. Soil textures are typically medial, loamy, or clayey. The dominant soils in the area have a mesic or frigid soil temperature regime and a udic soil moisture regime; however, soils with an aquic soil moisture regime or cryic soil temperature regime do occur.

### **LRU notes**

The Central Pacific Coast Range land resource unit (LRU 3) of MLRA 1 ranges from the Olympic Peninsula south into northern Oregon. LRU 3 is located south of the Olympic National Forest and extends to the Siletz River in Oregon. LRU 3 is bounded on the west by MLRA 4a Sitka Spruce Belt and MLRA 2 Willamette and Puget Sound Valleys to the

east. Several major rivers have headwaters in this LRU or carved valleys through the landscape depositing more recent alluvium. These include the Chehalis, Columbia, Grays, Humptulips, Klaskanine, Nehalem, Satsop, Siletz, Willapa, Wilson, Wynoochee, and Yamhill Rivers.

Ecological site concept

This ecological site is found on the western Coast Range in the Pacific Northwest from southern Washington to northern Oregon. It is located on footslopes, toeslopes, and backslopes. Elevations range from 50 to 2,000 feet with slopes ranging from 0 to 60 percent.

The most common overstory species are western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), and western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*). Red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) may be common where there are forest openings. Regeneration of red alder and bigleaf maple is limited by canopy cover and is commonly found in gaps where sunlight is most available. Common understory species include salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Cascade oregongrape (*Mahonia nervosa*), western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), and Oregon oxalis (*Oxalis oregana*).

The most common natural disturbance is windthrow. The shallow rooting zone causes roots to grow laterally, resulting in more frequent tip-ups in these saturated areas. This in turn creates more canopy openings which allow more sunlight to reach the forest floor, leading to a shrubby understory. Frequent tip-ups also cause these sites to have a hummocky surface with an abundance of down woody debris.

In addition, western hemlock is highly susceptible to rot diseases from fungi such as; *Armillaria ostoyae*, *Heterobasidion annosum*, *Phellinus weirii*, and *Echinodontium tinctorium* which may exacerbate the extent and area of disturbance. The resulting openings in the canopy allow sunlight to reach the forest floor, benefiting the understory. Disturbance by fire is infrequent due to the high humidity and precipitation within the western hemlock zone; however, the site has a fire regime between 150-400 years and may experience stand replacing catastrophic wildfires (US Department of Agriculture, 2012).

Associated sites

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| AX001X03X410 | <p><b>Mesic Udic Forest</b></p> <p>Mesic Udic Moist Forest is found in areas with a higher degree of soil moisture than compared to Mesic Udic Forest. It is often found in concave landform positions within the same zone as Mesic Udic Forest. Indicators of Mesic Udic Moist Forest include salmonberry (<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>) and Oregon oxalis (<i>Oxalis oregana</i>).</p> |
|--------------|---|

Table 1. Dominant plant species

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Tree       | (1) <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i><br>(2) <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> |
| Shrub      | (1) <i>Rubus spectabilis</i><br>(2) <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>     |
| Herbaceous | (1) <i>Polystichum munitum</i><br>(2) <i>Oxalis oregana</i>       |

## Legacy ID

F001XC411OR

## Physiographic features

This ecological site is located on footslopes, toeslopes, and backslopes. Elevations range from 50 to 2,000 feet with slopes ranging from 0 to 60 percent.

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

|                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Landforms          | (1) Mountains > Mountain slope |
| Flooding frequency | None                           |
| Ponding frequency  | None                           |
| Elevation          | 15–610 m                       |
| Slope              | 0–60%                          |
| Aspect             | W, NW, N, NE, E, SE, S, SW     |

## Climatic features

The climate has warm, moist summers and cool, wet winters. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 70 to 130 inches. Average annual temperatures range from 45 to 52 degrees F. The mild temperatures, abundant precipitation, and a long growing season result in highly productive forestlands.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Frost-free period (characteristic range)   | 121-139 days   |
| Freeze-free period (characteristic range)  | 157-212 days   |
| Precipitation total (characteristic range) | 1,778-3,302 mm |
| Frost-free period (actual range)           | 116-148 days   |
| Freeze-free period (actual range)          | 157-215 days   |
| Precipitation total (actual range)         |                |

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Frost-free period (average)   | 130 days |
| Freeze-free period (average)  | 185 days |
| Precipitation total (average) |          |

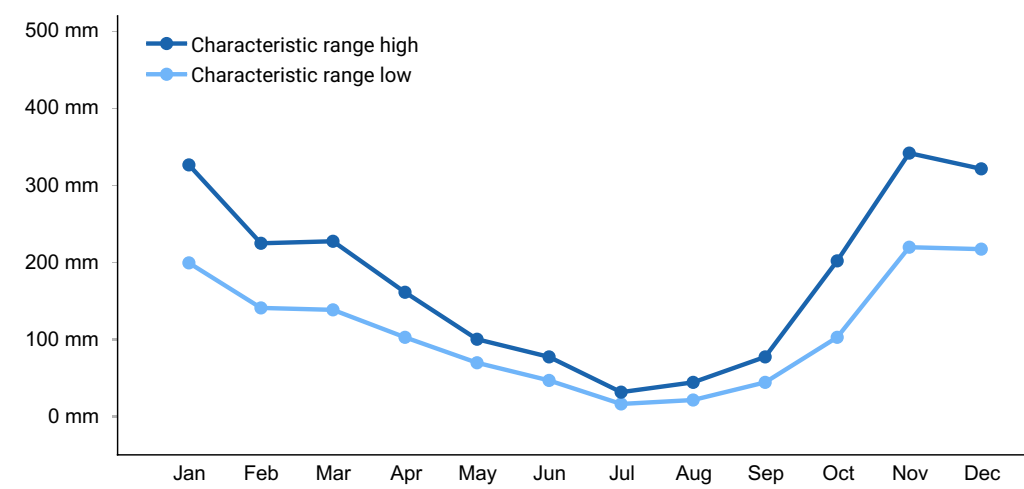


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

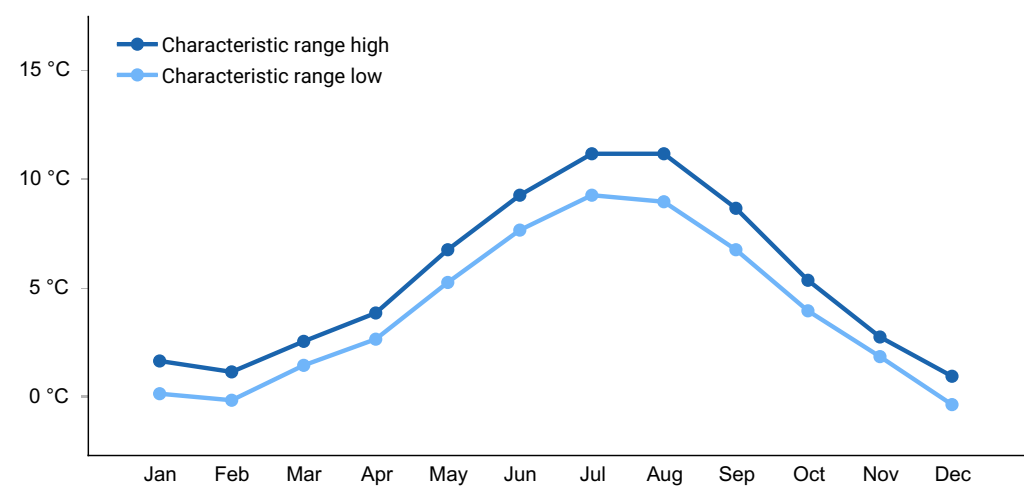


Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range

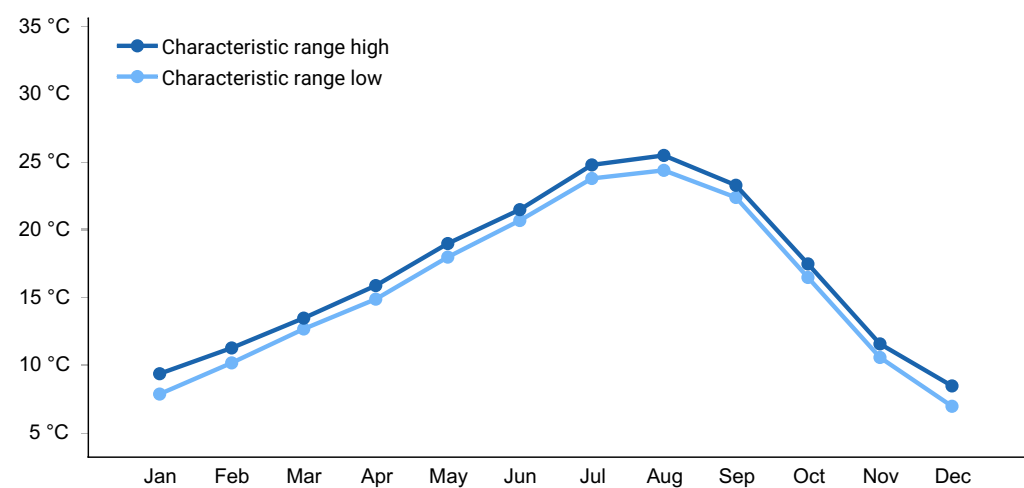
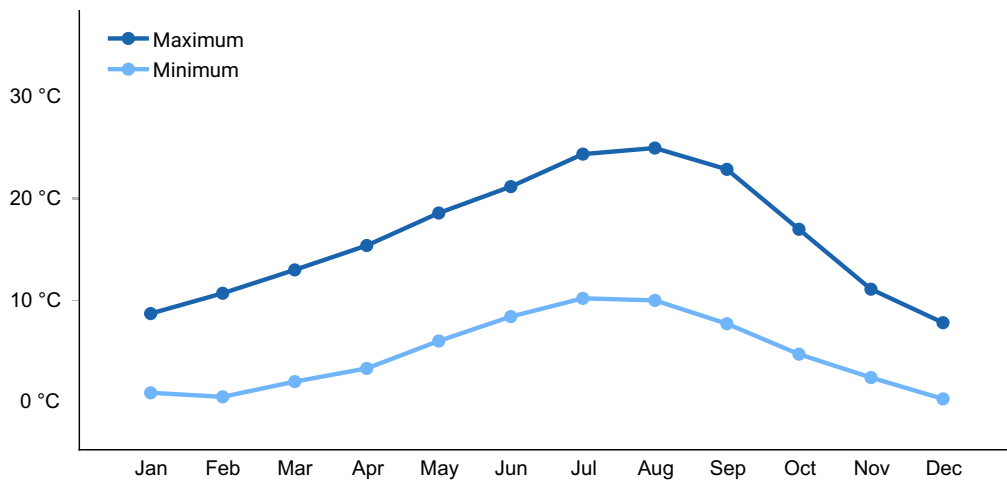
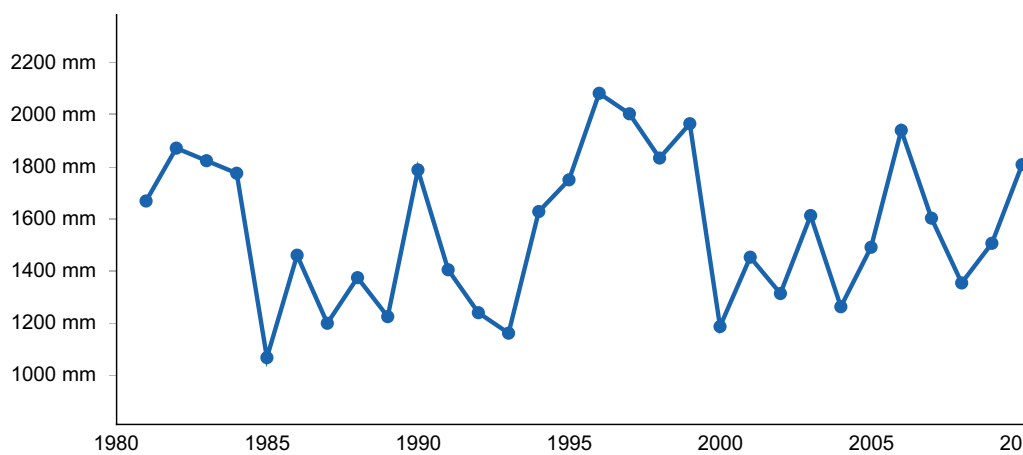


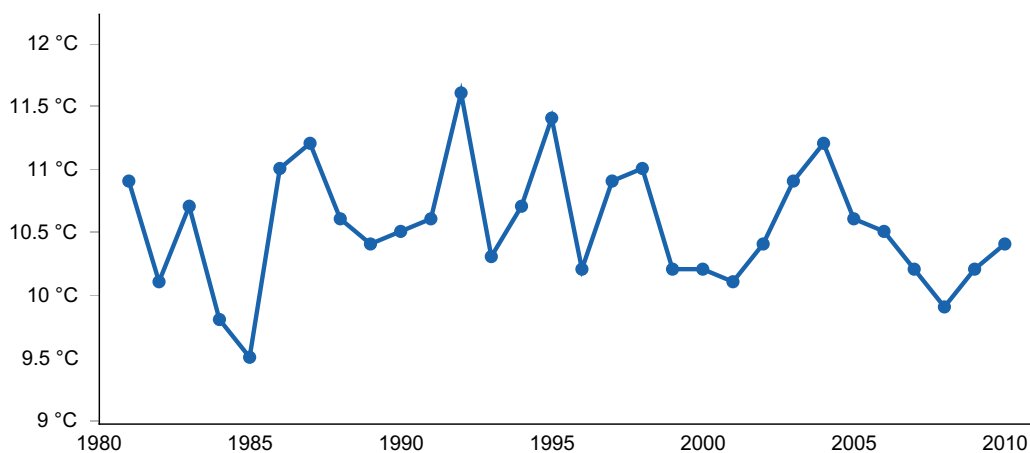
Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range



**Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature**



**Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern**



**Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern**

## Climate stations used

- (1) ELMA [USC00452531], Elma, WA
- (2) GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY [USC00453333], Grays River, WA
- (3) CLATSKANIE [USC00351643], Clatskanie, OR
- (4) VERNONIA NO 2 [USC00358884], Vernonia, OR

## Influencing water features

The soils have a high water table from March through June.

## Soil features

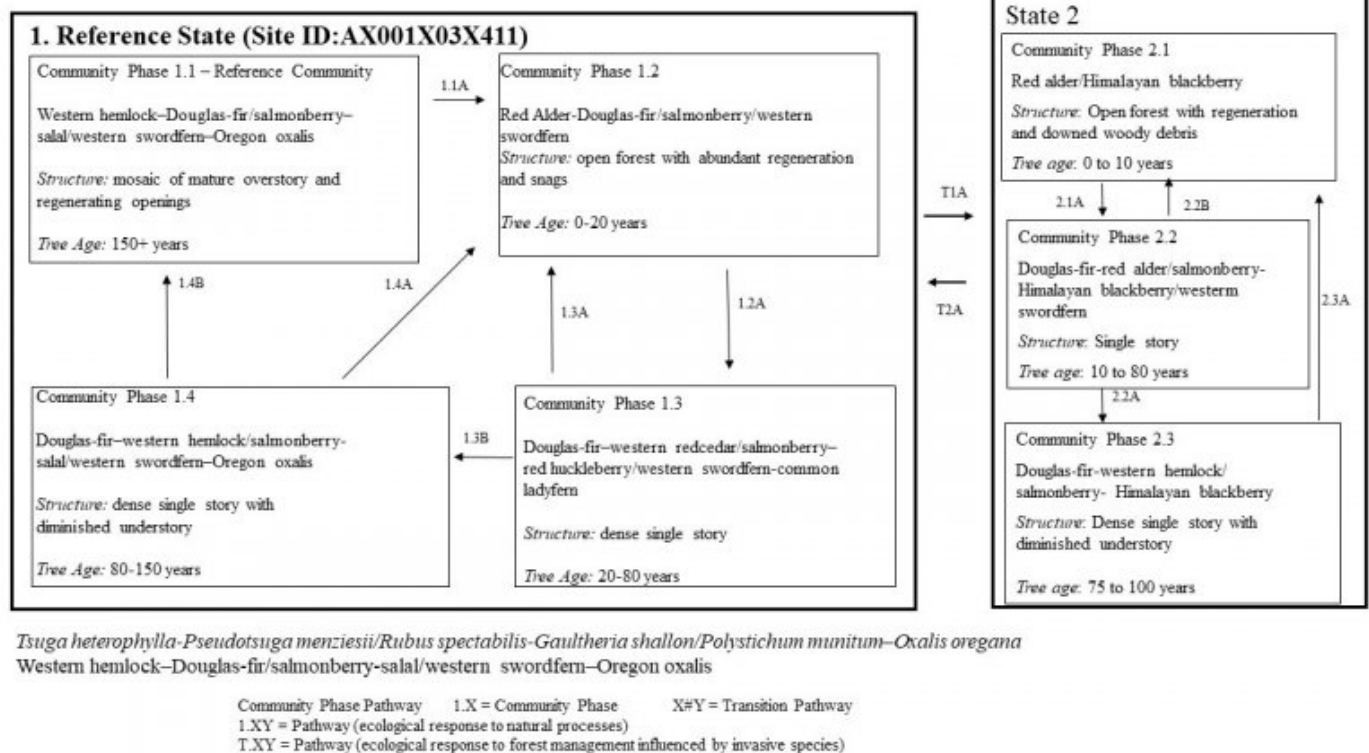
Soils that support this ecological site occur in the mesic soil temperature regime and the udic soil moisture regime. The soil is usually moist. Excess moisture can be limiting to some species, however, and soils with a seasonally high water table in the upper part of the profile may not be included in this concept.

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Parent material                                 | (1) Colluvium–igneous rock<br>(2) Colluvium–sandstone           |
| Surface texture                                 | (1) Clay loam<br>(2) Silt loam<br>(3) Loam<br>(4) Gravelly loam |
| Drainage class                                  | Somewhat poorly drained to well drained                         |
| Depth to restrictive layer                      | 102–152 cm  |
| Soil depth                                      | 102–152 cm  |
| Surface fragment cover ≤3"                      | 0–13%   |
| Surface fragment cover >3"                      | 0%  |
| Clay content<br>(0-15.2cm)                      | 12–34%  |
| Subsurface fragment volume ≤3"<br>(2.5-152.4cm) | 0–31%   |
| Subsurface fragment volume >3"<br>(2.5-152.4cm) | 0–20%   |

## Ecological dynamics

## State and transition model



## State 1 Reference

### Community 1.1

### Western Hemlock, Douglas-fir, Salmonberry, Salal, Western Swordfern, and Oregon Oxalis

Western hemlock – Douglas-fir / salmonberry - salal / western swordfern – Oregon oxalis  
 Structure: mosaic of mature overstory and regenerating openings  
 Western hemlock, Douglas-fir, and western redcedar are the most common overstory species in the Reference Community which lacks major disturbance for at least 100 years. Western hemlock is the most shade tolerant species in this forest and regenerates successfully in the understory. Douglas-fir and western redcedar may be codominant in the overstory, but regeneration is limited to gaps in the canopy. Gaps in the mid-canopy and overstory allow sunlight to reach the ground which is where the majority of the understory plants establish. In addition, these gaps provide opportunities for deciduous tree species such as red alder and bigleaf maple to regenerate throughout this reference community. Common understory shrub species include salal, red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), vine maple, salmonberry, Cascade oregongrape, Devils club (*Oplopanax horridus*), common ladyfern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), western swordfern, and Oregon oxalis.

### Dominant plant species

- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), tree

- western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), tree
- grand fir (*Abies grandis*), tree
- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), tree
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), shrub
- Cascade barberry (*Mahonia nervosa*), shrub
- vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), shrub
- red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), shrub
- devilsclub (*Oplopanax horridus*), shrub
- western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), other herbaceous
- redwood-sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*), other herbaceous
- common ladyfern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), other herbaceous

## Community 1.2

### Red Alder, Douglas-fir, Salmonberry, and Western Swordfern

Red alder – Douglas-fir / salmonberry / western swordfern Structure: open forest with abundant regeneration and snags Community phase 1.2 is an early seral plant community that has been impacted by a stand-replacing disturbance such as a wildfire, large scale wind event, mass movement, or major insect pest or disease. Nearly all trees are absent, but some fire-resistant trees may survive in the overstory. Snags are prevalent and remain standing and decaying. Large woody debris may be present on the surface and serve as nurse sites. The understory is predominately early seral tree, shrub, and forb species such as red alder, red huckleberry, and salmonberry. Red alder has several competitive advantages and can establish quickly, relative to conifers. Red alder can sprout and establish in full sunlight and fixes nitrogen providing an early competitive advantage (Villarin, 2009). In addition, the seeds of deciduous species are light and can be transported long distances by wind and water, allowing for rapid recolonization. Red alder seedlings and saplings will typically establish 3 to 10 years following disturbance, depending on severity. Douglas-fir is relatively fire resistant and can survive moderately intense fires, due to its thick corky bark. Depending on fire severity and cambium damage, a mature Douglas-fir component may remain as a dominant overstory species, while western red cedar and western hemlock may be at full stand replacement post fire (Tesky, 1992). When resulting from a moderate to severe fire event, there is a good probability for shrubs to out-compete tree seedlings. Vine maple, salmonberry, red huckleberry, salal, and Cascade Oregongrape (which may have been only moderately abundant previously) all have the capacity to rapidly recover and spread when top-killed, slowing successful overstory regeneration. Seed sources for tree species would be from the surrounding, undisturbed forest and any of the survivors of the disturbance. This would result in a mixed stand which could include Douglas-fir, western hemlock, red alder, bigleaf maple, western redcedar, and grand fir.

### Dominant plant species



- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), tree
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), shrub
- vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), shrub
- Cascade barberry (*Mahonia nervosa*), shrub
- salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), shrub
- western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), other herbaceous

## Community 1.3

### **Douglas-fir, Western Redcedar, Salmonberry, Red Huckleberry, Western Swordfern, and Common Ladyfern**

Douglas-fir – western redcedar / salmonberry – red huckleberry / western swordfern – common ladyfern Structure: dense single story Community phase 1.3 is an early seral forest in regeneration, possibly with scattered remnant mature trees. Species composition depends on the natural seed sources present and the intensity of disturbance. When resulting from a moderate to severe fire event, it is probable that shrubs will out-compete tree seedlings. Red alder, bigleaf maple, red huckleberry, evergreen huckleberry, western swordfern, and salmonberry may be abundant in the understory depending on sunlight availability (Bailey, 1968). Red alder will begin to die between 40 to 70 years following disturbance and allow more light to penetrate the newly nitrogen rich soil (Naiman, 2009). As a result, conifer regeneration becomes more prevalent in this community phase. Douglas-fir and western redcedar will begin to regenerate rapidly and increase in dominance, creating thick patches of regenerating saplings. Species composition depends on the natural seed sources present and the intensity of disturbance.

#### **Dominant plant species**

- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), tree
- western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), tree
- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), tree
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), shrub
- California huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), shrub
- western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), other herbaceous
- common ladyfern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), other herbaceous

## Community 1.4

### **Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Salmonberry, Salal, Western Swordfern, and Oregon Oxalis**

Douglas-fir - western hemlock / salmonberry – salal / western swordfern – Oregon oxalis Structure: dense single story with diminished understory Community phase 1.4 is a forest

in the competitive exclusion stage, possibly with scattered remnant mature trees. There is increasing competition among individual trees for available water and nutrients. Douglas-fir and western redcedar, will dominate the overstory canopy, however red alder may be present in pockets of canopy openings. In addition, western hemlock is very shade tolerant and will begin to establish in the shade of mature Douglas-fir and western redcedar. Canopy closure is almost 100 percent leading to diminished shrub and forb layers. Some understory species better adapted to at least partial shade will begin to increase in dominance. Over time, the forest will begin to self-thin due to the elevated competition.

### **Dominant plant species**

- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), tree
- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), tree
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), shrub
- red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), shrub
- vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), shrub
- Cascade barberry (*Mahonia nervosa*), shrub

### **Pathway 1.1A**

#### **Community 1.1 to 1.2**

This pathway represents a major stand-replacing disturbance such as a high-intensity fire, large scale wind event, major insect pest infestation, timber management, or large mass movement event leading to the stand initiation phase of forest development.

### **Pathway 1.2A**

#### **Community 1.2 to 1.3**

This pathway represents growth over time with no further significant disturbance.

### **Pathway 1.3A**

#### **Community 1.3 to 1.2**

This pathway represents a major stand-replacing disturbance such as a high-intensity fire, large scale wind event, major insect pest infestation, timber management, or large mass movement event leading to the stand initiation phase of forest development.

### **Pathway 1.3B**

#### **Community 1.3 to 1.4**

This pathway represents growth over time with no further significant disturbance.

## **Pathway 1.4B**

### **Community 1.4 to 1.1**

This pathway represents growth over time with no further significant disturbance.

## **Pathway 1.4A**

### **Community 1.4 to 1.2**

This pathway represents a major stand-replacing disturbance such as a high-intensity fire, large scale wind event, major insect pest infestation, timber management, or large mass movement event leading to the stand initiation phase of forest development.

## **State 2**

### **Disturbed**

## **Community 2.1**

### **Red Alder and Himalayan Blackberry**

Red alder/Himalayan blackberry Structure: Open forest with regeneration and downed woody debris Community Phase 2.1 represents a recently disturbed forest that is naturally regenerating. Logging slash and large woody debris are often prolific following large-scale disturbances which inhibits vegetation to establish under natural conditions. Areas that are not replanted immediately (1 to 3 years) following a timber harvest or large-scale disturbance may become vulnerable to invasive species infestation. Typically, commercially managed forests will be replanted following disturbance and species preference depends on site conditions and long-term economic market decisions. Overall, species biodiversity in forests managed for short rotation timber is diminished. Natural reforestation depends on available seed sources following disturbance. Early seral species such as red alder tend to regenerate quickly with abundant sunlight. Plant community composition is typically homogenous and even-aged. Following disturbance, these sites are often dominated by Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) and Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) which tend to outcompete native species establishment. These sites are often prolific with foxglove (*Agalinis* spp.) following logging disturbance. Invasive species management is most critical during this phase.

#### **Dominant plant species**

- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), shrub
- Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), shrub
- false foxglove (*Agalinis*), other herbaceous
- fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*), other herbaceous

## **Community 2.2**

### **Douglas-fir, Red Alder, Salmonberry, Himalayan Blackberry, and Western**

## Swordfern

Douglas-fir-red alder/salmonberry-Himalayan blackberry/western swordfern Structure: Single story Community phase 2.2 represents an even-aged, regenerating forest. Douglas-fir can regenerate quickly on nurse logs or in recently disturbed soils. Shade-intolerant red alder remains a large component in the overstory until it reaches maturity (Fonda, 1974). The vegetation in areas that have been replanted commonly is dense and even aged, and the understory species are sparse in areas that have a high percentage of canopy cover. Salmonberry is a common understory species, but invasive species increase in prominence. Scotch broom, common gorse, and Himalayan blackberry can greatly impact the shrubby understory and outcompete native species. Scotch broom and common gorse are shade-intolerant and will diminish as the canopy cover increases. Management techniques such as pre-commercial thinning and mitigation of invasive species will accelerate the maturation and improve the health of the forest.

### Dominant plant species

- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), tree
- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), shrub
- western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), other herbaceous

## Community 2.3

### Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Salmonberry, and Himalayan Blackberry

Douglas-fir-western hemlock/salmonberry-Himalayan blackberry Structure: Dense single story with diminished understory Community phase 2.3 represents a maturing forest that has increased plant diversity. Western hemlock can regenerate under dense, shrubby canopies. It will begin to establish in the overstory canopy along with Douglas-fir. Invasive species will inhibit the overall health and structure of the forest, creating an ecosystem which is susceptible to devastation from insects and disease. The dense, shrubby understory is susceptible to wildfires. Commercial logging operations commonly take place during this phase as trees reach economical maturity in size and volume. It is presumed that without timber management during this phase, an old-growth western hemlock stand will develop.

### Dominant plant species

- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), tree
- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), shrub
- western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), other herbaceous

## Pathway 2.1A

## **Community 2.1 to 2.2**

This pathway represents growth over time with no further major disturbance or active forest management.

### **Pathway 2.2B**

#### **Community 2.2 to 2.1**

This pathway represents a major stand-replacing disturbance such as a high-intensity fire, a large-scale wind event, a major insect or disease infestation, large mass movement, or timber harvest that lead to the stand initiation phase of forest development.

### **Pathway 2.2A**

#### **Community 2.2 to 2.3**

This pathway represents growth over time with no further major disturbance or active forest management.

### **Pathway 2.3A**

#### **Community 2.3 to 2.1**

This pathway represents a major stand-replacing disturbance such as a high-intensity fire, a large-scale wind event, a major insect or disease infestation, large mass movement, or timber harvest that lead to the stand initiation phase of forest development.

## **Transition T1A**

### **State 1 to 2**

This pathway represents an area of major disturbance that removes most of the overstory. Large-scale disturbances such as this, have the potential to increase the vulnerability of invasive species infestation when the seed source is either nearby or introduced to the site. This type of disturbance will impact the ecological site and the natural feedbacks that maintained the reference state.

## **Transition T2A**

### **State 2 to 1**

This pathway represents intensive management to restore the historic plant community.

## **Additional community tables**

## **Inventory data references**

Other Established Classifications for Ecological Site

National Vegetation Classification: G240 North Pacific Maritime Douglas-fir-Western Hemlock Forest Group and A3377 *Tsuga heterophylla* – *Pseudotsuga menziesii* / *Rubus spectabilis* Mesic Forest Alliance

USDA Forest Service Plant Association and Management Guide of the Northern Oregon Coast Range: western hemlock/salmonberry

Washington Department of Natural Resources Ecological Systems of Washington State-North Pacific Maritime Mesic-Wet Douglas-fir Western Hemlock Forest

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## Contributors

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## Approval

Kirt Walstad, 1/23/2025

## 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  | 12/16/2021        |
| Approved by                                 | Kirt Walstad      |
| Approval date                               |                   |
| Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on | Annual Production |

## Indicators

### 1. Number and extent of rills:

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