

# Ecological site group F022BF201CA

## Ash-Influenced, warm (FFD >100) rocky mountains

Last updated: 03/01/2021  
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### Key Characteristics

None specified

### Physiography

This ESG is found on mountain summits, backslopes, and shoulders at elevations from 3000 to 5000 feet and slopes typically between 10 to 50%.

### Climate

The average annual precipitation in this MLRA is typically 20 to 65 inches but can range from 13 to 123 inches (176 to 2,471 millimeters). This ESG averages 50 inches. It is lowest in the lower valleys and highest on the mountain peaks. The precipitation falls mainly from fall to spring, mostly as snow. Winter precipitation is from Pacific storms that are frontal in nature. The amount of precipitation decreases from west to east. Summers are typically warm and dry, but there are occasional thunderstorms. The average annual temperature is 27 to 61 degrees F (-3 to 16 degrees C). The frost-free period for this ESG is generally less than 100 days, and the freeze-free period averages 215 days and ranges from 85 to 350 days. The lowest annual temperatures and the shortest freeze-free periods occur in the mountains.

### Soil features

This ESG is currently represented by:

Parent material: Residuum weathered from rhyolite  
Surface textures: gravelly and stony sandy loams  
Surface RF%: 15.0 percent (greater than 15% gravels, cobbles and stones)  
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 24 inches to lithic bedrock  
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained  
Runoff class: Medium  
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1-2.8 inches)  
HSG: B

Representative soils are Jiggs and Lyonsville components, which are a medial Typic Vitrandepts and Typic Haploxeralfs respectively. And the mapunits include survey CA645 LvD, LvE, LyD and LyE and survey CA607 LhE.

### Vegetation dynamics

This site is composed of a lot of map units from a very old soil survey and will likely need to be re-evaluated to determine finer level ecological site concepts within it. It is described as a sloping to steeply sloping site that is excessively drained with a fractured and somewhat weathered rhyolite bedrock. Soils are erosive and can be heavily disturbed by logging practices. Steeper slopes are a high risk of erosion and soil surface loss. Vegetation dominating this site is Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and incense cedar.

Across mountain ranges, successional advancement was slower in the drier mountain ranges. In many fire-excluded areas, ponderosa pine and other early-seral, shade-intolerant tree species have been replaced successionaly by late-seral, shade-tolerant species. Stand structure has changed from a mostly single canopy layer to multiple canopy layers.

The ponderosa pine habitat includes pure stands of ponderosa pine as well as stands of mixed species in which at least 50% of the canopy area is ponderosa pine. Associated species vary depending on location in the state and site conditions. Typical tree associates include white fir, incense-cedar, Coulter pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, canyon live oak, California black oak, Oregon white oak, Pacific madrone and tanoak.

Associated shrubs include manzanita, ceanothus, mountain-misery, Pacific dogwood, hairy yerba-santa, yellowleaf silktassel, bitter cherry, California buckthorn, poison-oak, Sierra gooseberry. Grasses and forbs include slimleaf brome, Orcutt brome, carex, smallflower melicgrass, bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, bedstraw, bracken fern, bush morning-glory, rhomboid clarkia, Child's blue-eyed mary, shrubby eriastrum, splendid gilia, Sierra iris, whisker-brush, Inyo bush lupine, summer lupine, purple nightshade, streptanthus, gooseroot violet, and wild iris.

Montane chaparral species are common post-disturbance on these deeper forest soils. After disturbance (logging, fire, erosion) chaparral proliferates and may exclude conifers and other vegetation for many years. However, chaparral may facilitate the germination of red fir seedlings and other shade tolerant conifers by providing a protective cover, moderating microclimate, and improving soil conditions. Chaparral shrubs may be an essential link in forest succession by building up soil nutrient levels, especially nitrogen, to the point where trees can survive. In mature timber stands, chaparral species may senesce due to insufficient light through the canopy and are only present as a sparse understory. Thus, silvicultural practices have a strong influence on the structure of montane chaparral.

FEIS. Pacific Ponderosa Pine, <https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/pinponp/all.html>. Accessed September 28, 2020.

California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System  
California Department of Fish and Game  
California Interagency Wildlife Task Group  
E. Lee Fitzhugh

## **Major Land Resource Area**

MLRA 022B  
Southern Cascade Mountains

## **Stage**

Provisional

## **State and transition model**

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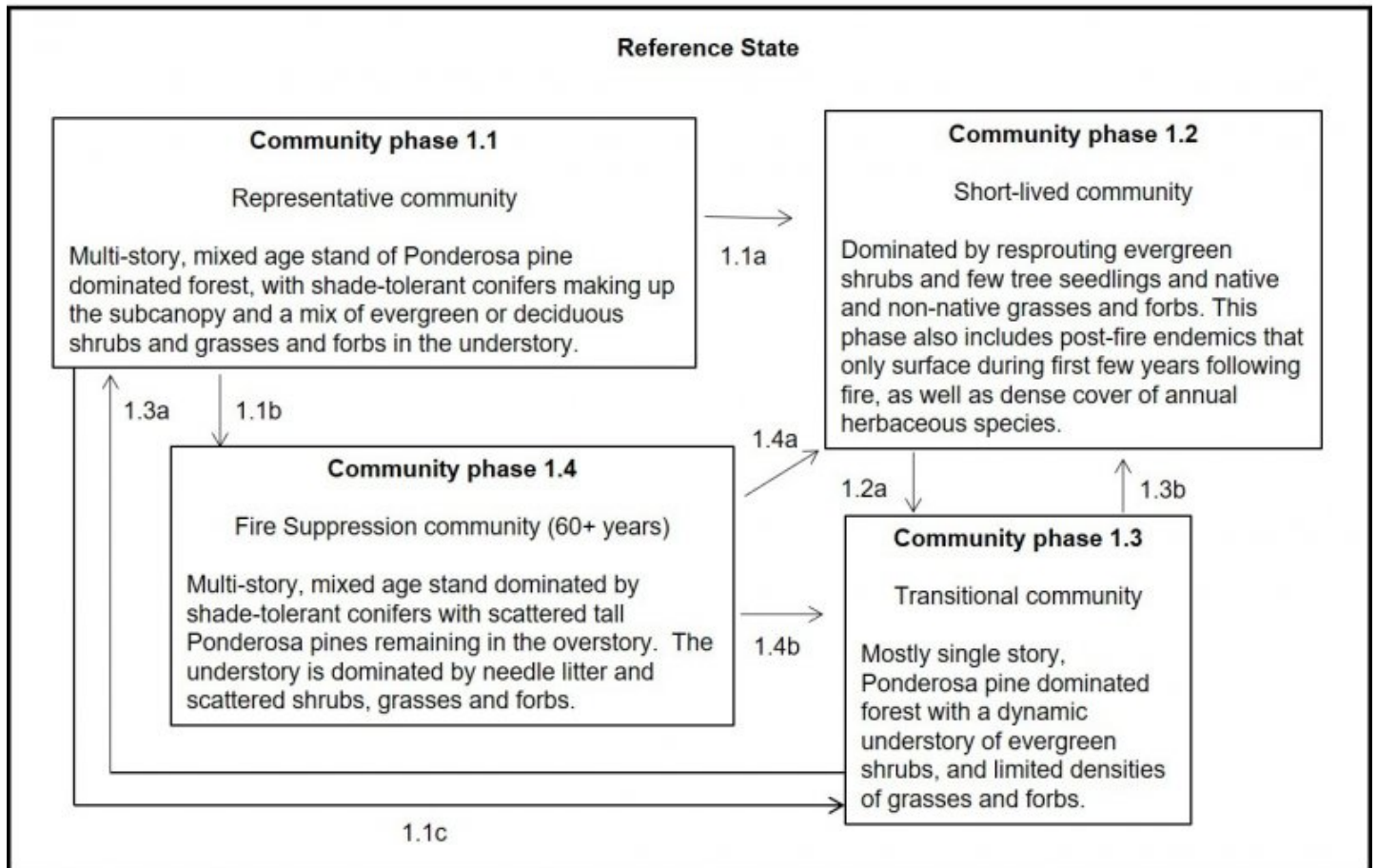


Figure .

Reference State Community Pathways (Natural dynamics only – no management scenarios)

While low-severity surface fires are common in open-canopy forests with limited understory fuels, increased forest densities and an increased presence of ladder fuels in the understory fuel higher-severity fires. Most ponderosa pine stands that include other coniferous trees probably are maintained by periodic ground fires. In many of these stands, crown fires result in dense montane chaparral communities. Young, dense stands, as in plantations, exclude most undergrowth once trees attain a closed canopy. Prior to that, dense brush is typical, but an herbaceous layer may develop on some sites.

On sites or areas that are dry or of low quality, significant pine regeneration may depend on concurrent disturbance of chaparral and a good pine seed crop with favorable weather. Thus, it may require 50-100 years for significant pine regeneration in the absence of intervention. Clearcuts with minimal brush control develop a dense stand of pole-size trees in 2030 years, twice the time required when brush is completely removed. Dense brush is typical in young stands and an herbaceous layer may develop on some sites. On drier sites, there is less tendency for succession toward shade-adapted species. Sites disturbed by fire or logging sometimes are converted to dense montane chaparral or mixed chaparral. Moist chaparral areas of higher site quality tend to develop directly into mixed conifer stands. As young, dense stands age and attain a closed canopy, they exclude most undergrowth. When other adapted conifers occur in moist ponderosa pine stands of medium to high site quality, they may form a significant understory in about 20 years in the absence of fire. If allowed to continue, such succession may change the structure and composition of the stand within 40 years sufficiently to favor wildlife adapted to mixed conifer habitats. Most ponderosa pine stands that include other coniferous trees probably are maintained by periodic ground fires.

\*\*Low-severity fire is defined as fire that replaces <25% of the dominant overstory (i.e., ponderosa pine and any co-dominants); moderate-severity fire replaces 25% to 75% of the dominant overstory; and high-severity fire replaces >75% of the dominant overstory.

1.1a This community pathway occurs following a high severity fire. A prescription of mechanical clearing and burning of slash may also produce the same results.

1.1b This community pathway occurs over time without fire (60+ years), as the shade-tolerant conifers over top and shade out the Ponderosa pine. This results in decreased Ponderosa pine recruitment, increased Ponderosa pine mortality, increased stand density, increased shade-tolerant conifer importance, and increased canopy closure are common as succession proceeds without fire in Ponderosa pine-dominated stands.

1.1c This community pathway occurs following a low to moderate severity fire that removes younger subcanopy conifers, some Ponderosa pines and understory species.

1.2a This community pathway occurs over time without vegetation management or major disturbances.

1.3a This community pathway occurs over time without vegetation management or major disturbances and normal progression.

1.3b This community pathway occurs following a low to moderate severity fire.

1.4a This community pathway occurs following a high severity fire that removes everything.

1.4b This community pathway occurs following a moderate severity fire.

Figure 1.

## Citations