

- lv** **Lodgepole/Western Larch**
This type appears in small areas of the Willows and in the Blue Mountains north and west of the Elkhorns. It is a variant of wdp and wdf, typically but not always at higher elevations than either. Both species are seral, for a time dominating in areas which may be expected to be taken over by Grand Fir.
- m** **Marsh/Wet Meadow**
The most widespread communities are alkaline grasslands and seasonal wetlands of Lake and Harney Counties, followed by Bullrush/Cattail/Burreed marshes in Klamath, Lake and Harney County depressions. Widely scattered mountain meadows dominated by Sedge and Tufted Hairgrass are also prominent in this category.
- mb** **Manzanita/Buckbrush Chaparral**
Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*) and Buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) are widely distributed as a shrub layer under open conifer overstories. As a dominant type, they are found in a few small pockets on the upper Illinois River in Josephine County.
- mbs** **Mountain Big Sage**
The dominant species at mid-elevations in northwestern Malheur County, and in scattered locations around southeast Oregon.
- ms** **Montane Shrublands**
Widely scattered in Central and Eastern Oregon, these communities reach their greatest extent in Hells Canyon on the Snake River, on the southern margins of the Grande Ronde Valley and on Steens Mountain. The principal dominants are Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides* and *C. ledifolius*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos alba*) and Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*).
- od** **Oregon White Oak/Douglas-fir**
Oak dominates in drier sites in the central and southern Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue Valleys. Ponderosa Pine and Incense Cedar are often present.
- om** **Oregon White Oak/Pacific Madrone**
Madrone is an important component of this White Oak/Douglas-fir variant. This type is commonly found at lower elevations in the Rogue and Umpqua Valleys, but also occurs locally north to the Columbia River and beyond.
- op** **Oregon White Oak/Ponderosa**
This variant of the White Oak/Douglas-fir and White Oak/Madrone types is found in drier settings in the Rogue and Chetco River drainages in southwest Oregon, and also between Mt. Hood and the Deschutes River in Wasco County. Incense Cedar may be present; all are adapted to frequent low-intensity fires.
- os** **Other Sagebrush**
Oregon is home to nine sagebrush species, in addition to the three widespread dominants noted above. Of these, Three-Tipped (*Artemisia tripartita*), Stiff (*A. rigida*) and Silver (*A. cana*) Sages are locally dominant in small areas throughout southeast Oregon. The largest area is in southern Crook County.
- p** **Ponderosa**
Large areas of forests composed almost entirely of Ponderosa Pine extend the length of the state along the eastern slopes of the Cascades and are very widespread at lower and mid-elevations in the mountains of Central and northeast Oregon. The typical open "parkland" forest seen in historical photographs was largely the result of frequent fires set by Indians; fire suppression has promoted the present shift to much denser stands.
- pdf** **Ponderosa/Douglas-fir/True Fir**
Found from Willamette Pass north to the Columbia River and throughout the mountains of northeast Oregon, typically higher in elevation than the neighboring pdw type.
- pdw** **Ponderosa/Douglas-fir/Western Larch/Lodgepole**
This is a very widespread type at lower to mid-elevations on the eastern slopes of the northern Cascades, in the Ochocos, Blue Mountains and Willows, as far south as the Baker-Malheur County line. Western Larch is a minor and scattered component.
- pg** **Ponderosa/Grasslands**
A mosaic, comparable to the Ponderosa/Shrub type ps (found alongside that type in the Blue Mountains), and especially in the Grande Ronde and Imnaha River drainages in the northeast corner of the state.
- pl** **Ponderosa/Lodgepole**
A combination of Ponderosa and Lodgepole Pine, often alternating in a sharply differentiated mosaic, covers much of the high country from Chemult to Bend. Ponderosa will overtop and eventually shade out Lodgepole in most settings. It apparently is kept in check here by the latter's advantages in pumice and in low areas where both water and very cold air pool.
- po** **Ponderosa/White Oak**
Both species are widespread, as dominants and in association with many others. This combination is highly localized southwest of The Dalles.
- pp** **Ponderosa on Pumice**
Ponderosa stands on immature pumice soils are characterized by low plant cover. The associated low shrub layer is dominated by Bitterbrush, Green Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), Snowbush (*Ceanothus velutinus*) and Buckbrush.
- ps** **Ponderosa/Shrub**
Shrubs (Bitterbrush, Manzanita, Sage) are commonly present in the Ponderosa forests described above. The Ponderosa/Shrub type as mapped, along the lower northwest slopes of the Blue Mountains, is a mosaic of alternating forest and shrub communities.
- qa** **Quaking Aspen**
This distinctive tree is widely scattered on the eastern slope of the Cascades, although it occurs rarely west of the crest. Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) occurs as a dominant species only on Steens Mountain and southwest of Silver Lake.
- rb** **Pasture/Riparian Bottomlands**
Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) and Black Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) dominate. Big Leaf Maple and Oregon White Oak are often present, with Ponderosa Pine on drier sites. River and stream bottomlands have been heavily farmed and grazed since the earliest White settlement. There is some pasturage, but not much. Oregon White Oak is a rare component (on drier sites), while some Oregon Ash is common.
- rc/rw** **Cottonwood/Willow Riparian**
Black Cottonwood dominates most river bottomlands of Western Oregon valleys in association with Black Hawthorne (*Crataegus douglasii*) and Oregon Ash. (Oregon Ash is often locally dominant along the Columbia River.) Willow communities are found mostly in floodplains in Central and Eastern Oregon.
- rs** **Rimrock Shrublands**
Sage species are prominent but combine with a number of other shrubs. Rimrock and the steep talus slopes below have extremely localized microclimates and moisture availability, supporting unusually diverse communities.
- s** **Sitka Spruce**
Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) is dominant within the range shown, especially near the ocean in sites exposed to intense wind and fog. It occurs generally on lower ocean-facing slopes, on north-facing slopes and in valley bottoms. Western Hemlock and Douglas-fir are intermixed throughout the inland portions of this type, and are often locally dominant.
- sc** **Scrub**
Black Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) and Shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*) tolerate both high salinity and alkali conditions, which will support few other species. Scrub communities dominated by these species cover large areas at the margins of fluctuating lakes and other basins throughout southeast Oregon.
- sch** **Siskiyou Mixed Conifer (High Elevation)**
The higher-elevation variant of the Siskiyou Mixed Conifer type is dominated by White Fir, with lower percentages of Douglas-fir, Sugar (*Pinus lambertiana*), Ponderosa and Western White Pine. Lodgepole Pine appears in the Cascade Range areas of this type. Shasta Red Fir (*Abies magnifica shastensis*) appears at the highest elevations.
- sf** **Silver Fir/Western Hemlock/Noble Fir**
The Silver Fir (*Abies Amabilis*)/Western Hemlock/Noble Fir (*A. procera*) type occurs as far south as the Rogue-Umpqua Divide but is more common north of Willamette Pass and most extensive in the headwaters of the Clackamas and Warm Springs Rivers, south of Mt. Hood. It is intermediate between the Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock forests (at lower elevations in the Cascades) and the Mountain Hemlock which dominates the crest of the range.
- sh** **Shorelands**
Includes coastal sand dunes, spits and beaches. Inland assemblages include dense shrub communities and Shore Pine (*Pinus contorta contorta*).
- sm** **Saltmarsh**
Tidal areas dominated by Pickleweed, Sedge, Tufted Hairgrass, Rush and other herbaceous species often abruptly change to moist conifer forest above tidal influences.
- smc** **Siskiyou Mixed Conifer**
The dominant type in eastern Curry, Josephine and Jackson Counties, where it occurs as the northernmost extension of California Coast Range and Sierra Nevada/Cascades vegetation formations. Douglas-fir, Sugar Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Incense Cedar and White Fir are abundant. Bigleaf Maple, Madrone and Western White Pine are common; Western Hemlock and Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*) are found in wetter sites.
- sme** **Siskiyou Mixed Evergreen**
A lower-elevation variant of the Siskiyou Mixed Conifer type, with a larger proportion of broadleaf trees. Madrone and Tanoak are common.
- sp** **Siskiyou Jeffrey Pine**
Jeffrey Pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) resembles Ponderosa but grows on serpentine soils with high magnesium, nickel and chromium content, which few species tolerate. On drier sites this type is distinctively open, with sparse grass cover. Higher sites include Douglas-fir, Incense Cedar and Knobcone (*Pinus attenuata*), Sugar and Western White Pine. This type appears widely within the area shown on the map, interspersed with Siskiyou Mixed Conifer (smc).
- sl** **Subalpine Lodgepole**
Lodgepole forests are scattered along the crest of the Cascades. Lodgepole is a pioneer species after disturbance, but also thrives in poorly drained and very coarse soils (especially pumice), which discourage competing species.
- ss** **Big Sage/Scrub**
An association of Big Sagebrush with Bitterbrush, or, less frequently, Squawapple (*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*), is dominant over significant areas on the Powder and Burnt River drainages.
- wdf** **Western Larch/Douglas-fir/True Fir**
This type occurs in the Blue Mountains and Willows, northwest and southeast of Elgin, north of La Grande. The Western Larch is a relatively minor and rare component.
- wdp** **Western Larch/Douglas-fir/Ponderosa/Lodgepole**
The deciduous conifer Western Larch appears along the eastern slope of the Cascades as a minor species in association with Douglas-fir, true fir, Ponderosa and Lodgepole Pine. The Larch-dominated association of all four species is found in large blocks in the Blue Mountains and also dominates the lower slopes of the Willows.