Vegetation Composition Table (selected species):
Con = constancy, the percent of plots within which each species was found;
Cov = cover, the mean crown cover of the species in plots where it was found;
+ = trace (< 0.5% cover).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Kartesz 2005 Name</th>
<th>Con</th>
<th>Cov</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir</td>
<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii var. menziesii</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grand fir</td>
<td>Abies grandis</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scouler’s willow</td>
<td>Salix scouleri ana</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western redcedar</td>
<td>Thuj a plicata</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific yew</td>
<td>Taxus brevifolia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitka spruce</td>
<td>Picea stichensis</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shrubs and Dwarf-shrubs
salal                        | Gaultheria shallon                    | 100 | 62  |
oceanspray                   | Holodiscus discolor                   | 100 | 20  |
baldhip rose                 | Rosa gymnocarpa                       | 90  | 6   |
trailing blackberry          | Rubus ursinus ssp. macropetalus       | 60  | 2   |
orange honeysuckle           | Lonicera ciliosa                      | 40  | 2   |
common snowberry             | Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus  | 30  | 4   |

Graminoids
western fescue               | Festuca occidentalis                  | 80  | 2   |
Coast Range fescue           | Festuca subuliflora                   | 40  | 1   |

Forbs and Ferns
sword fern                   | Polystichum munitum                  | 60  | 6   |
bracken fern                 | Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens   | 60  | 2   |
western startler             | Trientalis borealis ssp. latifolia   | 30  | 5   |
sweet-scented bedstraw       | Galium triflorum                     | 30  | 1   |

DISTRIBUTION: In Washington, this association occurs in the San Juan Islands, islands in western Skagit County, northern and central Whidbey Island, and possibly the far northeastern Olympic Peninsula. It probably also occurs in adjacent British Columbia on the Gulf Islands and southeastern Vancouver Island, but is recognized as part of a broader unit there.

GLOBAL/STATE STATUS: GNRS1. There are less than 5 high-quality occurrences known in Washington. Much of the area of this type has been displaced or degraded by development. The vast majority of stands have been significantly impacted by past timber harvest. Development is an ongoing threat. The type has a limited geographic range.

ID TIPS: Grand fir occupies >10% cover or is the dominant tree regeneration and western hemlock and western redcedar are either absent or minor in importance. Salal occupies >10% cover. If present, sword fern occupies <10% cover. Beaked hazelnut and vine maple are absent.

ENVIRONMENT: These sites are moderately dry to perhaps mesic and appear to be relatively nutrient-poor. Slopes are usually gentle, occasionally moderate in steepness. Aspect is variable. Mid slopes are typical. Parent materials are most often glacial till, but also include glacial drift without a restrictive layer. Stony or gravelly loams are most typical. All plots are within about 1 mile of saltwater shorelines at low elevations. Found only in dry climatic areas.

Precipitation: 21-29 inches (mean 24)
Elevation: sea level - 250 feet
Aspect/slope: various/3-44% (mean 13)
Slope position: mid, plain, lower, upper
Soil series: Roche, Keystone, Swinomish

DISTURBANCE/SUCCESSION: Fire is the primary natural disturbance. Old-growth stands show evidence of past low- to moderate-severity fire (underburns). Grand fir will increase over
time in the absence of disturbance, Douglas-fir decreases, though still remains prominent after hundreds of years. Some of these stands may have been Douglas-fir savannas prior to fire suppression. Depending on seed sources, Pacific madrone or lodgepole pine could regenerate abundantly on these sites after a major disturbance and persist until sometime in the middle of the sere.

**VEGETATION:** Canopy is dominated by Douglas-fir or co-dominated by that species and grand fir. Grand fir dominates tree regeneration or a lower canopy layer. Sitka spruce is occasionally prominent. Western redcedar is sometimes present in small amounts. Salal dominates the understory. Oceanspray usually forms a prominent to co-dominant tall shrub layer. Baldhip rose and trailing blackberry are usually present. The herb layer is poorly developed. Western fescue, bracken fern, and sword fern are usually present in small amounts.

**CLASSIFICATION NOTES:** Not previously described in the literature. Chappell (1997) considered it part of PSME-THPL/GASH-HODI. NatureServe (2005) does not currently recognize it, but will probably include it in the near future as a part of PSME-(THPL-ABGR)/MANE-GASH.

**MANAGEMENT NOTES:** Stands that have not been previously harvested, especially mature and old-growth, should be considered for conservation status. These sites appear to be moderately low in productivity for tree growth.