

**Figure 169—Station
Creek RNA**

Chrysopsis sempervirens is a constant understory shrub. A total of 25 understory species are recorded on the sample plots, and they include *Symphoricarpos acutus*, *Pyrola picta*, *Smilacina racemosa* ssp. *amplexicaulis*, *Hieracium albiflorum*, *Pedicularis semibarbata*, *Apocynum pumilum*, *Galium bolanderi*, *Carex rossii*, *C. multicaulis*, *Adenocaulon bicolor*, *Pteridium aquilinum* var. *pubescens*, and *Chrysopsis breweri*.

White Fir-*Goodyera oblongifolia* (84240): This association forms a matrix with the previous association and predominates where snow cover is deeper (higher elevations or more directly N.-facing exposure) than the previous type. There is a dense and closed canopy of *A. concolor* with only occasional larger individuals of sugar pine (although seedlings are more common). Sampling indicates a mean tree density of 1018 stems/ha and mean basal area cover of 97.4 m²/ha. White fir comprises 95 percent of the total cover and 94 percent of the total number of stems.

The understory is very sparse (<5 percent cover). *Corallorhiza maculata* and *Pleuricospora fimbriolata* are locally restricted to this type. Other herbs and shrubs in this type include *Salix scouleriana*, *Rubus parviflorus*, *Galium triflorum*, *Chrysopsis breweri*, and *Arceuthobium campylopodum*.

Hydric Associations (45400, 63500): Although not specifically treated in the survey, a number of species in the plant list are hydrophilic and suggest that seep and montane riparian situations exist in the area.

In the RNA establishment record, all 749 acres (303 ha) are grouped into one vegetation type: Sierran Mixed Conifer Forest (84230).

Plant Diversity

One hundred eleven species are listed.

Conflicting impacts

The N. boundary of the area is formed by the South Fork of the American River. Summer homes and campsites adjacent to Highway 50 border the river along the boundary of the study area. Thus, the area is accessible to a potentially large number of people. However, no negative impacts are discussed. Recent observation following the survey shows the sugar pines to be infected with white pine blister rust.

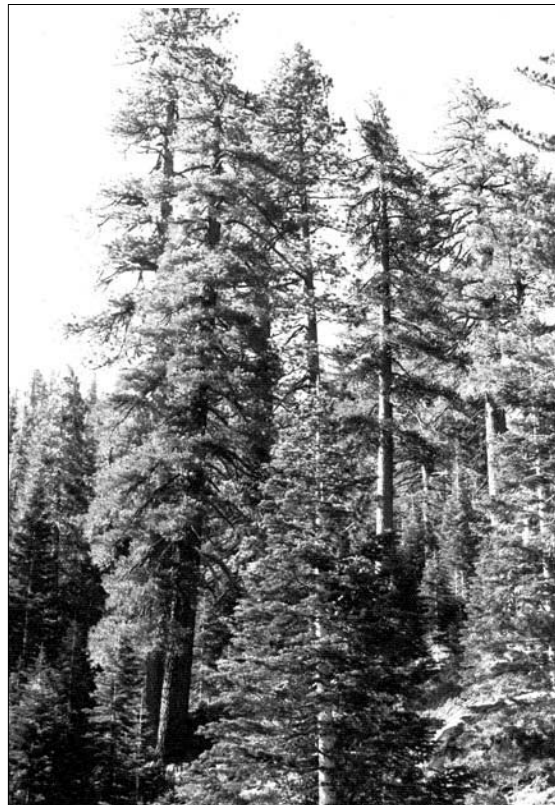


Figure 170—Station Creek,
steep slope with multi-aged forest
dominated by sugar pine and
white fir in Station Creek RNA.
(L. Johnson 1975)