

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000078
Gname GLOMUS RADIATUS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Only known from one site.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

A = <100 km² (less than about 40 square miles)

Comments Only known from one site.

Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km² (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)

Comments

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

Comments

Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

U = Unknown. Short-term trend in population, range, area occupied, and number and condition of occurrences unknown.

Comments

Threats

E = Localized substantial threat. Threat is moderate to severe for a small but significant proportion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a small area, or in a small portion of their range, but threats require a long-term recovery.

Scope Low

Severity Moderate

Immediacy Moderate

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species; it is dependent on a host tree for its carbohydrates. Studies have shown that if the tree is killed the mycorrhizal fungi die shortly after. The one possibly saving feature of this species is the spore bank. However, nothing is known about the spore bank of this species.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

Comments

Environmental Specificity

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments With the broad range it is probably not specific in its environmental requirements.

Other Considerations

Edition 11/12/2002 **Edauthor** Francisco J. Camacho

Grank S1S3 **Grank Date** 11/12/2002

Reasons

Only known from one site in Washington. Although this fungus is not known from many sites, it is very small less than a cm. and grows underground. This fungus is easily overlooked. I believe that it is more common than we now know. It probably frequently occurs with *Chamaecyparis* and *Sequoia*.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Gerdemann, J.W., J.M. Trappe. 1974. The Endogonaceae in the Pacific Northwest. Mycol. Mem. 5:1-76.