

California Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000137

Gname RAMARIA AMYLOIDEA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments CA:2 in the Klamath Region and 1 in the northern coast.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Only one occurrence is considered protected (Gap 1/2). The others are found in National Forest that could be subject to logging activities.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km² (about 400-2,000 square miles)

Comments Known only from northern CA.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

Comments Associated to *Abies* spp., *Pseudotsuga menziesii* and *Tsuga heterophylla*.

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

C = Substantial, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent (> 10 years) for most of the population, occurrences, or area.

Scope High

Severity High

Immediacy Unknown

Comments This species is strictly associated to its hosts (mycorrhizal). Tree removal and compaction (Logging activities) will depauperate the populations. This species is known to occur only in late successional forests.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments Only one is found in a GAP 1/2 area

Intrinsic Vulnerability

A = Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (> 20 years or 5 generations) to recover from decreases in abundance; or species has low dispersal capability such that extirpated populations are unlikely to become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are highly susceptible to changes in composition and structure that rarely if ever are reversed through natural processes even over substantial time periods (> 100 years).

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Environmental Specificity

B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.

Comments Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

Edition 11/5/2002 **Edauthor** Efren Cazares

Grank S2S3 **Grank Date** 11/5/2002

Reasons

Only found in Northern region, only one site is protected and a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest. We need more population and ecological studies to determine if this species should be later considered as S3

BCD Sources

Castellano, M.A., E. Cazares, B. Fondrick and T. Dreisbach. 2002. Handbook to additional fungal species of special concern in the Northwest Forest Plan. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-xxx. Portland, OR; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. xxx p. (In press) and Petersen, R.H. 1981. *Ramaria* subgenus *Echinoramaria*. J. Cramer. Pp. 261.

New Sources