

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000140
Gname RAMARIA BOTRYIS VAR AURANTIIRAMOSIA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments Occurs in 11 locations in the Pacific Northwest forests

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

Comments There are 4 occurrences in protected areas. This is a mycorrhizal species. Logging activities will depauperate its viability.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

G = 200,000-2,500,000 km² (about 80,000-1,000,000 square miles)

Comments Endemic to the Pacific Northwest forests. Known from 11 locations in the Pacific Northwest. OR: 8 locations; WA: 1 location and CA: 2 locations.

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

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 Logging activities will affect the populations.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments There are 4 occurrences in protected areas. This is a mycorrhizal species. Logging activities will depauperate its viability.

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).

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species that depend on its tree hosts. Tree removal and compaction will make these populations vulnerable.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

Nrank=NUT3

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Grank GUT3 Grank Date 11/6/2002

Reasons

Endemic to the Pacific Northwest forests. Known from 11 locations in the Pacific Northwest. More studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance in the Pacific Northwest. But I expect this variety to be fairly common. This is a mycorrhizal species that depend on its tree hosts. Tree removal and compaction will make these populations vulnerable.

BCD Sources

Castellano, M.A., J.E. Smith, T. O'Dell, E. Cazares and S. Nugent. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA, Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, Portland, OR. GTR PNW-GTR-476. & Petersen, R.H. 1981. Ramaria subgenus Echinoramaria. J. Cramer. Pp. 261. Marr, C.D. & Stuntz, D.E. 1973. Ramaria of Western Washington. Biblio. Mycol. 38:1-232.

New Sources