

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000152
Gname RAMARIA LORITHAMNUS

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Know only from one locality (Mt Rainier National Park, Frying Pan Creek trail) in WA

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments This collection is from 1966. Since it is from a National Park the site might be somewhat protected.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km² (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

Comments

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 This is a mycorrhizal species associated to late successional forest of Douglas fir and Western Hemlock in the PNW. In Australia and New Zealand is associated to *Nothofagus* ?.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments The site in WA might be protected since it is a National Park

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 susceptible to logging activities.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

NRANK - N2. This species has unique taxonomic problems. *R. lorithamnus* name was taken to synonymized *R. synapicolor* and *R. synaptopoda*. *R. synaptopoda* was collected and described by Marr and Stuntz 1973 which is now is considered as *R. lorithamnus*. *R. lorithamnus* is reported from Australia and New Zealand associated with *Nothofagus*. In my opinion I do not think they are the same species, but since I do not have published data I am going to assume that *R. lorithamnus*=*R. synaptopoda* and that also occurs in the Australia and New Zealand.

Edition 11/8/2002 **Edauthor** Efren Cazares

Grank G2 **Grank Date** 11/8/2002

Reasons

This species is uncommon. Further molecular studies should be done to the type specimens to determine if *R. lorithamnus* and *R. synaptopoda* are synonyms. If they are not synonyms then this species should be a G1.

BCD Sources

New 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.

Marr, C.D. & Stuntz, D.E. 1973. *Ramaria* of Western Washington. *Biblio. Mycol.* 38:1-232.