

California Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000157
Gname RAMARIA RUBRIEVANESCENS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments Known to occur in 13 locations in northern CA

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments There are at least 8 occurrences in protected sites. Unknown forest management activities in the rest of the sites.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments Range extend throughout 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

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

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments There are at least 8 occurrences in protected sites. This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forests. Susceptible to logging activities.

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 depends on late successional forests. Susceptible to logging activities.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments

Other Considerations

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Reasons

There are 8 out of 13 occurrences in protected sites. This mycorrhizal species is endemic and vulnerable to logging activities. More studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance. Then ranking should be reconsidered.

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. & Marr, C.D. and Stuntz, D.E. 1973. Ramaria of Western Washington. Biblio. Mycol. 38:1-232. Petersen, R.H. 1986. Some Ramaria taxa from Nova Scotia. Can. J. Bot. 64:1786-1811.

New Sources