California Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000163

Gname RAMARIA THIERSII

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments There are 9 records from 5 locations: Sierra Nevada, CA (5) and Costal forest in CA (1) .

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments There is 1 occurrence in a protected site. This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest and susceptible to logging activities.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Known from the Sierra Nevada and Jackson State Forest.

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

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments There is 1 occurrence in a protected site. This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest and 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

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forests

Other Considerations

Edition	11/11/2002	**Edauthor**	Efren Cazares
Grank	S2S3	**Grank Date**	11/11/2002

Greasons

There is only 1 out of 5 occurrences in a protected site. Endemic mycorrhizal species to the PNW and associated to late successional forests. Uncommon species. More studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance within the range of the northern spotted owl.

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. 1988. Vernally fruiting taxa of Ramaria from the Pacific Northwest. Mycotaxon 33: 101-144.

New Sources