

California Status Factors

Elcode IMGASA2030
Gname TRILOBOPSIS ROPERI
Gcomname SHASTA SHAPARRAL

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments Trilopopsis roperi is a local endemic known from 12 sites in Shasta County, California (Burke et al., 1999).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Present knowledge of this species is based on limited collecting from known population areas in the 1930s. Significant data gaps exist in our knowledge of the species' fossil record and its biologic and environmental needs (Burke et al., 1999). Roth (1993) lists about five sites in Shasta County, California.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Population density at known sites has not been determined (Burke et al., 1999).

Range Extent

B = 100-250 km² (about 40-100 square miles)

Comments An endemic species of Shasta County, California (Kelley et al., 1999). Trilopopsis roperi is a local endemic known from 12 sites in Shasta County, California (Burke et al., 1999).

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

C = 4-20 km² (about 1,000-5,000 acres)

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

LC = 40-200 km (about 25-125 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 Present knowledge of this species is based on limited collecting from known population areas in the 1930s. Significant data gaps exist in our knowledge of the species' fossil record and its biologic and environmental needs. Local and range-wide population trends are not known (Burke et al., 1999).

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 Present knowledge of this species is based on limited collecting from known population areas in the 1930s. Significant data gaps exist in our knowledge of the species' fossil record and its biologic and environmental needs. Local and range-wide population trends are not known (Burke et al., 1999).

Threats

F = Widespread, low-severity threat. Threat is of low severity but affects (or would affect) most or a significant portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are not threatened severely, with changes reversible and recovery moderately rapid.

Scope Moderate Severity Low Immediacy Low

Comments Little information is available about the habitat needs of the species. Road building and substantial road maintenance were identified as specific issues of concern for *Trilobopsis roperi* (Burke et al., 1999). Frest and Johannes (2000) also list recreational usage and road building, limestone quarrying, mining (quiescent at the moment), and urbanization in the Redding area.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments There are no currently protected occurrences in California. *Trilobopsis roperi* is known from 3 sites on non-federal land and 1 on federal matrix land. Another site is now under Shasta Lake. This species is also expected to be found within the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area (Burke et al., 1999).

Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

Comments

Environmental Specificity

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

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments May be found within 100 meters of lightly to deeply shaded limestone rockslides, draws, or caves, with a cover of shrubs or oak (Kelley et al., 1999). During the summer, this species may be found under rocks or large woody debris that serve as refuge sites from desiccation. During the wet seasons, it may be found away from refugia foraging for green vegetation and fruit, feces, old leaves, leaf mold, and fungi (Burke et al., 1999).

Other Considerations

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Reasons

Limited range and number of occurrences.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Burke, T.E., J.S. Applegarth, and T.R. Weasma. 1999. Management recommendations of survey and manage terrestrial mollusks. Ver. 2.0. Report submitted to USDI Bureau of Land Management, Salem, Oregon, October 1999. Unpaginated.

Frest, J.T. and E.J. Johannes. 2000. A baseline survey of southwestern Oregon, with emphasis on the Rogue and Umpqua River drainages. Year 2000 Report prepared for Oregon Natural Heritage Program, Portland, Oregon. 403 pp.

Kelley, R., S. Dowlan, N. Duncan, and T. Burks. 1999. Field Guide to Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusk Species from the Northwest Forest Plan. Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office, Portland, Oregon. 114 pp.

Roth, B. 1993. Polygyrid land snails, *Vespericola* (Gastropoda: Pulmonata). 1. Species and populations formerly referred to *Vespericola columbianus* (Lea) in California. *The Veliger*, 36: 134-144.