

California Status Factors

Elcode AMAFF23021
Gname ARBORIMUS LONGICAUDUS LONGICAUDUS
Gcomname RED TREE VOLE

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments An unknown number of occurrences, but only known from a few locations in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. Johnson and George (1991) regard all California red tree vole populations as A. pomo.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Total adult population size is unknown.

Range Extent

C = 250-1,000 km² (about 100-400 square miles)

D = 1,000-5,000 km² (about 400-2,000 square miles)

Comments Extreme northwestern California (Del Norte Co. and perhaps others). Precise limits and extent of distribution in northern California are uncertain (Hayes 1996).

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 Distribution is increasingly patchy, with fragmentation of forest habitats.

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

C = Substantial Decline (decline of 50-75%)

Comments Population trend unknown, but distribution has been reduced because much of its preferred habitat has been lost and continues to decline due to logging (Corn and Bury 1988, Verts and Carraway 1998).

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 Habitat is becoming increasingly fragmented rangewide.

Threats

A = Substantial, imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for most (> 60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a widespread area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring long term recovery

Scope High **Severity** Moderate **Immediacy** High

Comments Threats include loss of preferred old-growth forest habitat and forest fragmentation by clear-cutting practices (Verts and Carraway 1998, Thomas et al. 1993). Habitat is becoming increasingly fragmented rangewide.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments Basic life history information and habitat requirements, including minimum patch size of suitable habitat to maintain colony, are not currently known (Verts and Carraway 1998).

Intrinsic Vulnerability

B = Moderately Vulnerable. Species exhibits moderate age of maturity, frequency of reproduction, and/or fecundity such that populations generally tend to recover from decreases in abundance over a period of several years (on the order of 5-20 years or 2-5 generations); or species has moderate dispersal capability such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences may be susceptible to changes in composition and structure but tend to recover through natural processes given reasonable time (10-100 years).

Comments Species disperses slowly and with limited capabilities; low reproductive rate (C. Maser, personal communication). Early seral stage forests may be a barrier to dispersal.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Optimum habitat is wet and mesic old-growth Douglas-fir forest.

Other Considerations

Edition 11/20/2002 **Edauthor** Scheuering, E.

Grank S1 **Grank Date** 11/20/2002

Reasons

Extremely restricted distribution; prefers old-growth forest habitats that are being eliminated and fragmented by large scale timber harvesting.

BCD Sources

Hayes, J. P. 1996. ARBORIMUS LONGICAUDUS. Mammalian Species 532:1-5.

Johnson, M. L., and S. B. George. 1991. Species limits within the ARBORIMUS LONGICAUDUS species-complex (Mammalia: Rodentia) with a description of a new species from California. Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles County Contrib. Sci. (429):1-16.

Thomas, J. W., et al. 1993. Viability assessments and management considerations for species associated with

late-successional and old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest. The report of the Scientific Analysis Team. USDA Forest Service, Spotted Owl EIS Team, Portland Oregon. 530 pp.

Verts, B. J., and L. N. Carraway. 1998. Land mammals of Oregon. University of California Press, Berkeley. xvi + 668 pp.

New Sources

Corn, P. S., and R. B. Bury. 1988. Distribution of the voles *ARBORIMUS LONGICAUDUS* and *PHENACOMYS INTERMEDIUS* in the central Oregon Cascades. *J. Mamm.* 69:427-29.