Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000027

Gname CLAVARIADELPHUS OCCIDENTALIS

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300

Comments

There are 142 records in OHIC database and Methven 1990 examined 90 collections. So, there are over 200 records of this species. Seems to be a fairly common species throughout its range. It is scattered to gregarious, in coniferous or mixed deciduos-coniferous forests.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

Comments Unknown forest manage

Unknown forest management activities in many of these sites. However, there are at 31 occurrences in protected sites.

Population Size

B = 50-250 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments

Range is across western North America: British Columbia, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Mexico.

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.

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 with coniferous and deciduous forest. Susceptible to logging activities.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments There are 31 occurrences in protected sites.

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 speices

Other Considerations

Edition 11/12/2002 Edauthor Efren Cazares

Grank G5 **Grank Date** 11/12/2002

Greasons

Common mycorrhizal species throughout western North America. Range includes British Columbia, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Mexico. Seems to be a fairly common species throughout its range. It is scattered to gregarious, in coniferous or mixed deciduos-coniferous forests. 31 out of 200 occurrences are in protected sites.

BCD Sources

Castellano, M.A., E. Cazares, B. Fondrick and T. Dreisbach. 2002. Handbook to additional fungal species of special concern in the Northwest Forest Plan. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-xxx. Portland, OR; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. xxx p. (In press)

Methven, A.S. 1990. The genus Clavariadelphus in North America. Bibliotheca Mycologica. J. Cramer. pp 192.

New Sources