

## Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** PMORC0Q060  
**Gname** CYPRIPEDIUM FASCICULATUM  
**Gcomname** clustered lady's-slipper

### Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

**Comments** 59 recent occurrences. Some of these might be lumped together if Element Occurrence separation distances were carefully considered.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** At least 17 occurrences with A or B ranks.

### Population Size

D = 1,000-2,500 individuals

**Comments** This is a rhizomatous species with multiple ramets, and most counts are based on number of stems. It's not possible to count number of genets in the field. "Clusters" may be one individual or multiple individuals. There were approximately 5400 stems counted in Washington occurrences. Since plants can also be dormant, it's estimated that there are 1000-2500 plants known in Washington.

### Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 400-2,000 square miles)

**Comments** Mostly known from the East Cascades in Washington, as well as occurrences in Whitman and Columbia Counties. However, most occurrences are just in one Ranger District (Leavenworth).

### Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km<sup>2</sup> (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

**Comments** Plants occur in small, to very small patches.

### 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** Unknown

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

**Comments** Appears stable. However, it's vulnerable to land-management decisions in the future, since it responds poorly to ground disturbance and catastrophic fire and favorably to low-intensity fires

### Threats

D = Moderate, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent for a significant portion of the population, occurrences, or area.

**Scope** Moderate      **Severity** Moderate      **Immediacy** Low

**Comments** The taxon responds poorly to ground disturbance and positively to fire, so long-term land management will determine trend and degree of threat for the taxon.

### Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

**Comments**

### 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** Requires mycorrhizal fungal associate, can have long dormancy, pollinator dependent, has good pollen dispersal, but poor seed dispersal.

### Environmental Specificity

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

**Comments** Occupies a variety of coniferous forest types, though may prefer open, mid-seral stand conditions.

### Other Considerations

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**Grank** S3      **Grank Date** 11/25/2002

### Reasons

More than 50 occurrences. Vulnerable to land management practices and has high intrinsic vulnerability, but occurs over a relatively broad area and is not highly habitat specific.

### BCD Sources

### New Sources

Washington Natural Heritage dataset. 2002. Washington Department of Natural Resources. Olympia, WA.