

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode IMGASC2280
Gname HELMINTHOGLYPTA HERTLEINI
Gcomname OREGON SHOULDERBAND

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Klamath Province, including Jackson County, Oregon, and near the eastern border of the Klamath National Forest. It may also be found as far north as Douglas County, Oregon (Kelley et al., 1999). The species is rare and known from a total of 16 sites from the Klamath Province, including Jackson County, Oregon, (and Siskiyou County, California) and near the eastern border of the Klamath National Forest. The species is expected to be found as far north as Douglas County, Oregon. (Burke et al., 1999).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Only 2 living specimens have been found (Burke et al., 1999) extant at two of the three sites (Frest and Johannes, 2000).

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Population density at known sites has not been determined, as only 2 living specimens have been found (Burke et al., 1999).

Range Extent

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

Comments Klamath Province, including Jackson County (Oregon), and near the eastern border of the Klamath National Forest. It may also be found as far north as Douglas County, Oregon (Kelley et al., 1999). The species is rare and known from a total of 16 sites from the Klamath Province, including Jackson County, Oregon (and Siskiyou County, California) and near the eastern border of the Klamath National Forest. The species is expected to be found as far north as Douglas County, Oregon. (Burke et al., 1999).

Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km² (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)

Comments Population density at known sites has not been determined, as only 2 living specimens have been found (Burke et al., 1999). An additional 13 specimens were located in 2002 on a Medford BLM CVS plot (31028072).

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

C = Rapidly Declining. Decline of 30-50% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

Comments Extreme decline (Frest and Johannes, 2000).

Threats

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

Scope Moderate Severity Moderate Immediacy Moderate

Comments Given that little information is available about the habitat needs of the species, the following statements can be applied: In general, land snails cannot tolerate extremely dry (xeric) conditions, have restricted ranges, and are slow to disperse. Consequently, they are very vulnerable to management activities that increase temperature, decrease moisture, or decrease food supplies available in populated sites. Habitat alteration by either human or natural means (including fire, herbicide use, recreation development, quarry development, road construction and major maintenance), over-collecting, and disturbance during aestivation may constitute a major threat to this species (Burke et al., 1999). Road building and mining operations, past and present, in the Shasta corridor (Jackson County, Oregon) are a threat; and there is an active quarry below the type locality, which was found on Medford BLM land (Frest and Johannes, 2000).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments There are no known protected occurrences. Except the Type Locality on Medford BLM land, all known locations are on private land. No sites on Federal land (Burke et al., 1999).

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 An Oregon Natural Heritage Program List 1 species (critically imperiled because of extreme rarity or because it is somehow especially vulnerable to extinction or extirpation, typically with 5 or fewer occurrences) (Burke et al., 1999).

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Generally associated with, though not restricted to, talus and other rocky substrates. It is suspected to be found within its range wherever permanent ground cover and/or moisture is available. This may include rock fissures or large woody debris sites. This species is also adapted to somewhat dry conditions during a portion of the year (Kelley et al., 1999). The species is found in basalt rockslides (talus), under rocks and woody debris in moist conifer forests, and in shrubby areas in riparian corridors. No strong riparian association has been identified. While the

specific food requirements of this species is not known, a variety of vegetation, subsurface roots, fungi, and organic debris is typically found in talus slopes. The species occurs with *Monadenia chaceana* at some sites (Burke et al., 1999).

Other Considerations

ORNHIC List 1

Edition	11/27/2002	Edauthor	Cordeiro, J.
Grank	S1	Grank Date	11/27/2002

Reasons

Limited number of occurrences, with restricted range.

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.