

Washington Status Factors

Elcode IMGASC2280
Gname HELMINTHOGLYPTA HERTLEINI
Gcomname OREGON SHOULDERBAND

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments The species is rare in Washington. Interagency Species Management System (via BLM) lists one site in Washington.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments The species is rare in Washington. Interagency Species Management System (via BLM) lists one site in Washington.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments

Range Extent

A = <100 km² (less than about 40 square miles)

Comments The species is rare in Washington. Interagency Species Management System (via BLM) lists one site in Washington.

Area of Occupancy

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

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

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

Comments The species is rare in Washington. Interagency Species Management System (via BLM) lists one site in Washington.

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

A = Severely Declining. Decline of >70% 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, are a threat.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments There are no protected occurrences. 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

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Grank S1 **Grank Date** 11/27/2002

Greasons

Known from only one site in Washington.

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.