

California Status Factors

Elcode IMGASF4300
Gname LYOGYRUS SP 3
Gcomname CANARY DUSKYSNAIL

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Known from two sites in Shasta County, California; one near the present boundary of the Shasta National Forest and the other in a spring-influenced area in the Pit River (Furnish and Monthey, 1999). This species occurs in one very large cold spring and in a spring-fed portion of the Pit River (Furnish et al., 1997; Furnish and Monthey, 1999).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

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Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments

Range Extent

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

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Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

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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

U = Unknown. Short-term trend in population, range, area occupied, and number and condition of occurrences unknown.

Comments Unknown

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 High Immediacy High

Comments Habitats associated with the Pit River have been intensively modified by humans. Therefore, it is highly probable that the species in this area have suffered significant negative impacts from mining, logging, grazing, chemical pollution, road and railroad grade construction, and water diversions (Furnish and Monthey, 1999).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments No sites adequately protected (Furnish and Monthey, 1999).

Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

Comments Unknown

Environmental Specificity

A = Very Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce.

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

Comments Individuals occur on the undersides of loose cobble and boulders that are covered with encrusting red algae (Furnish et al., 1997; Furnish and Monthey, 1999). Little else is known, except that it occurs in a very large, cold spring and a spring-fed portion of the Pit River. May be photophobic. Rank here based on other Lyogyrus environmental specificities.

Other Considerations

Cited as Lyogyrus n. sp. In Frest and Johannes (1993b) and as Lyogyrus n. sp. 1 in Frest and Johannes (1995a).

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Reasons

Limited number of occurrences, with restricted range. No sites adequately protected (Furnish and Monthey, 1999). Rank here based on other Lyogyrus environmental specificities.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Frest, T.J. and E.J. Johannes. 1993b. Freshwater mollusks of the Upper Sacramento System, California, with particular reference to the Cantara Spill. 1992 yearly report to California Department of Fish and Game, Deixis Consultants, Seattle, Washington. 1-1 pp.

Frest, T.J. and E.J. Johannes. 1995a. Freshwater mollusks of the Upper Sacramento System, California, with particular reference to the Cantara Spill. 1995 final report to the California Department of Fish and Game, Deixis Consultants, Seattle, Washington. 88 pp.

Furnish, J., R. Monthey, and J. Applegarth. 1997. Survey protocol for terrestrial mollusk species from the Northwest Forest Plan. Version 2.0. Report to the USDI Bureau of Land Management, Salem, Oregon, October 29, 1997. Unpaginated.

Furnish, J.L. and R. Monthey. 1999. Management recommendations for aquatic mollusks. Ver. 2.0. Report submitted to USDI Bureau of Land Management, Salem, Oregon, December 1998. Unpaginated.