

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode IMGASB2020
Gname MEGOMPHIX HEMPHILLI
Gcomname OREGON MEGOMPHIX

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments 6-20 occurrences. See Frest and Johannes (2000).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

Comments 8 sites noted by Frest and Johannes (2000).

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments

Range Extent

E = 5,000-20,000 km² (about 2,000-8,000 square miles)

Comments Known from the Puget Trough of western Washington, through the Willamette Valley, Cascade Range foothills, and coast range of Oregon. Oregon: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Coos, Douglas, Lane, Marion, Multnomah, and Tillamook Counties. Washington: Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, and Thurston Counties (Kelley et al., 1999). Original distribution from northern Oregon to northern Washington, on the west side of the Cascades, with recent records in Oregon extending as far south as southwestern Oregon, almost to the California border (Frest and Johannes, 2000). Henderson (1936) also lists a historical site in Riverside, California.

Area of Occupancy

C = 4-20 km² (about 1,000-5,000 acres)

D = 20-100 km² (about 5,000-25,000 acres)

LC = 40-200 km (about 25-125 miles)

LD = 200-1,000 km (about 125-620 miles)

Comments Currently known at 3 sites in Mount Baker Forest (Branson, 1980) and 12 sites on the Olympic Peninsula (Branson, 1977). Records from drift at mouth of Duckabush River (Branson, 1977) and near Quilcene Dam (Branson, 1980) may be incorrect (Frest and Johannes, 2000). Present in Coos, Curry, Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, and Lane Counties, Oregon (Frest and Johannes, 2000).

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 Current range very restrictive, compared to former range (Frest and Johannes, 2000).

Threats

G = Slightly threatened. Threats, while recognizable, are of low severity, or affecting only a small portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences may be altered in minor parts of range or degree of alteration falls within the natural variation of the type.

Scope Low

Severity Low

Immediacy Low

Comments Threats are logging and grazing in low to moderate elevation old growth forests in southwestern Washington and western Oregon; road building and urbanization in riparian corridors within its range (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. Occurs on public lands (Frest and Johannes, 2000).

Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

Comments

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Found in moist conifer/hardwood forests, up to 915 meters. A big-leaf maple component and an abundance of sword-fern on forested slopes and terraces seem characteristic. This species is somewhat photophobic, preferring a moist habitat under forest litter, and is seldom found active on the surface. Typically, it is associated with big-leaf maple litter and is commonly found between layers of partially decomposed leaves (Kelley et al., 1999).

Other Considerations

NRANK - N3

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Reasons

Limited number of sites, although a bit more common than previously thought.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Branson, B.A. 1977. Freshwater and terrestrial Mollusca of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington. *The Veliger*, 19(3): 310-330.

Branson, B.A. 1980. Collections of gastropods from the Cascade Mountains of Washington. *The Veliger*, 23(2): 171-176.

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.

Henderson, J. 1936. The non-marine Mollusca of Oregon and Washington- supplement. *University of Colorado Studies*, 23(4): 251-280.

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.