

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode IMGASC7037
Gname MONADENIA FIDELIS KLAMATHICA
Gcomname OAK FLAT OR KLAMATH SIDEBAND

Number of Occurrences

Z = 0 (zero)

Comments No cited occurrences, but range is thought to extend north from California into Oregon as far as Josephine and Jackson counties.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments Unknown

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Unknown

Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km² (about 400-2,000 square miles)

Comments Range may extend as far north as Josephine and Jackson Counties, Oregon (Kelley et al., 1999, Burke et al., 1999).

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Unknown

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 Present knowledge of this subspecies is based on limited collecting, most of which occurred prior to the early 1960s.

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 Present knowledge of this subspecies is based on limited collecting, most of which occurred prior to the early 1960s.

Threats

U = Unknown. The available information is not sufficient to assign degree of threat as above. (Severity, scope, and immediacy are all unknown, or mostly [two of three] unknown or not assessed [null].)

Scope Unknown Severity Unknown Immediacy Unknown

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), over-collecting, and disturbance during aestivation may constitute major threats. The species' very small known range and close association with riparian zones further suggests that habitat alteration, which would result in a decrease of existing shade, woody debris and leaf litter, increased soil compaction, or major flood events by either human or natural means, might constitute specific threats to the species. Grazing activities that remove vegetative cover and compact the soil are of greatest concern. Disturbance of refuge areas by grazing animals during the aestivation periods is likely to cause mortality (Burke et al., 1999).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments There are no known protected occurrences in Oregon.

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 This subspecies lives for at least several years and is probably sexually active in the fall, with the young hatching in the spring. Egg masses are probably white, laid in small hollows in the soil under cover, and may consist of as many as 120 eggs, with more than one clutch in a season (Burke et al, 1999).

Environmental Specificity

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

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

Comments Found in stable riparian zones within semi-dry mixed deciduous and conifer forests, but not necessarily restricted to riparian zones. Late successional forest with high canopy closure, a mixed conifer and hardwood component, and the presence of large, down woody debris or rock talus is considered optimum habitat. This species has been found under logs, in rocky areas, and on pine needle and oak leaf litter (Kelley et al., 1999). Forest litter in the semi-dry areas inhabited by these species is considered to be an important habitat component. This species is tolerant of drier conditions than most *Monadenia fidelis* subspecies, but not as adapted to dry conditions as *Monadenia chaceana* or *Monadenia troglodytes* (Burke et al., 1999).

Other Considerations

Edition

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Hawes, Susan M., Cordeiro, J.

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Grank Date

1/16/2003

Greasons

No cited occurrences, but range is thought to extend north from California into Oregon as far as Josephine and Jackson counties.

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.

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.