

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode IMGASC7031
Gname MONADENIA FIDELIS MINOR
Gcomname DALLES SIDEBAND

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments This species is known from 15 sites within the Columbia Gorge, in the vicinity of the Dalles (on both sides of the river) and at the confluence of the Deschutes River (Burke et al., 1999).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

Comments Rank unknown, but based on a few sites.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Population density at known sites has not been determined (Burke et al., 1999).

Range Extent

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

Comments Known from the central and eastern Columbia Gorge of Washington and Oregon, and up the Deschutes River as far as 50 miles from its mouth. This species has been found in Wasco County, Oregon and Klickitat County, Washington (Kelley et al., 1999). A total of 15 known sites occur within the Columbia Gorge in the vicinity of the Dalles (on both sides of the river) and at the mouth of the Deschutes River. The species is considered to have occurred historically in the central and part of the eastern Columbia Gorge and south up the Deschutes River Valley as far as 50 miles from the mouth (Burke et al., 1999). Henderson (1936) claims California reports by Isaac Lea are in error.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

Comments A total of 15 known sites occur within the Columbia Gorge, in the vicinity of the Dalles (on both sides of the river) and at the mouth of the Deschutes River. The species is rare and known only from a few sites (Burke et al., 1999).

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

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 which 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 a major threat to this species. Road-building and road maintenance have been identified as specific threats (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. Most of the species' range is on non-federal land within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (Burke et al., 1999).

Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

Comments

Environmental Specificity

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

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

Comments Associated with talus habitat and moist rocky areas, especially around seeps and springs, in steppe or dry forest plant communities. However, it is not found in the springs or seeps, nor is it considered to be a talus obligate. Rocks and large woody debris serve as refugia during the summer and late winter seasons (Kelley et al., 1999). The species is crepuscular (active only during dawn and dusk during the spring and fall seasons). During the summer, it may be found under rocks in suitable substrate that serve as refuge sites from desiccation. It is not expected to be found on trees below a moss layer, as with *Monadenia fidelis fidelis*. During the wet seasons, it may be found away from refugia, foraging for green vegetation and fruit, feces, old leaves, leaf mold, fungi, or woody debris. *Monadenia fidelis minor* does not occur in springs adjacent to the talus in which it is often found (Burke et al., 1999). It is associated with talus habitat and moist rocky areas, especially around seeps and springs, though it is not found in the springs or seeps, nor is it considered to be a talus obligate. Rocks and large woody debris serve as refugia during the summer and late winter seasons. Temperature is lower and humidity is higher under talus than in the surrounding environment (Burke et al., 1999).

Other Considerations

NRANK - N1

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Greasons

Range slightly restrictive, but sites scattered and abundance at all sites low. Rank changed from a T2 to a T1 in 2004.

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.

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.