

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000137

Gname RAMARIA AMYLOIDEA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments CA:2 in the Klamath Region and 1 in the Northern coast; OR: 8 in the Oregon Cascades and WA: 5 in the WA Cascades.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments At least 8 occurrences are in protected areas

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments This species is endemic to the Pacific Northwest forests in Northern WA, OR, and CA.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species associated to *Abies* spp., *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, and *Tsuga heterophylla*.

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

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

Comments

Threats

C = Substantial, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent (> 10 years) for most of the population, occurrences, or area.

Scope High Severity High Immediacy Unknown

Comments This species is strictly associated to its hosts (mycorrhizal). Tree removal and compaction (logging activities) will depauperate the populations. This species is known to occur in late successional forest only.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments At least 8 occurrences are in protected areas and the rest of them otherwise UNKNOWN forest management activities.

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).

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Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

Nrank=N3

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Grank G3 **Grank Date** 11/5/2002

Reasons

Endemic to the Pacific Northwest and a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest. Only 50 % of sites are protected.

BCD Sources

Castellano, M.A., J.E. Smith, T. O'Dell, E. Cazares and S. Nugent. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA, Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, Portland, OR. GTR PNW-GTR-476.

Petersen, R.H. 1981. Ramaria subgenus Echinoramaria. J. Cramer. Pp. 261.

Marr, C.D. & Stuntz, D.E. 1973. Ramaria of Western Washington. Biblio. Mycol. 38:1-232.

New Sources