Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000137

Gname RAMARIA AMYLOIDEA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 5 occurences in the WA Cascades.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Only one population occurrs in a Wilderness area (Glacier Peak), the rest of them are in National Forests and considered unprotected.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Occurs in Wenatche National Forest and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km2 (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

Comments 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 occurr in late successional forest only.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Only one population occurrs in a Wilderness area (Glacier Peak), the rest of them are in National Forests and considered unprotected.

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).

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 occurr in late successional forest only.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

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Greasons

Only one site is protected out of 5 locations and a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest.

BCD Sources

Castellano, M.A., E. Cazares, B. Fondrick and T. Dreisbach. 2002. Handbook to additional fungal species of special concern in the Northwest Forest Plan. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-xxx. Portland, OR; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. xxx p. (In press) and Petersen, R.H. 1981. Ramaria subgenus Echinoramaria. J. Cramer. Pp. 261.

New Sources