

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000138
Gname RAMARIA ARAIOSPORA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments 44 sites in Oregon.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments I am estimating that at least 50% of the populations could remain viable if 50% of the stands are not subject to logging activities.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Know from 85 locations.

Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km² (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)

Comments

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 Immediacy will depend on the forest management for each location. Therefore unknown at this time.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments

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.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments

Other Considerations

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Reasons

Endemic to the Pacific Northwest forests. Population viability is apparently secure.

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

New Sources