

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000138
Gname RAMARIA ARAIOSPORA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 6 sites in Washington.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species susceptible 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 Only known from 5 locations in WA.

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

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

Comments Two protected sites. One in Mt. Rainier National Park and one in the Olympic National Forest.

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 Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

Edition 11/5/2002 **Edauthor** Efren Cazares

Grank S2S3 **Grank Date** 11/5/2002

Reasons

Endemic to the Pacific Northwest forests. Population viability is susceptible to logging activities. We need more population and ecological studies to determined if this species should be later considered as S2. I am ranking this species as S3 based on the occurrence data from Oregon.

BCD Sources

New 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.