

# Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000139  
**Gname** RAMARIA AURANTIISICCESCENS  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

**Comments** 16-18 sites in Oregon. Is found to be more common in Oregon than WA or CA.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** There are 16 occurrences in protected areas.

## Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

**Comments**

## Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

**Comments** Known from 16-18 locations.

## Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km<sup>2</sup> (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 This is a mycorrhizal species associated with late successional forests,

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments Protected only if logging activities are null. There are 16-18 occurrences in protected areas.

## 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 a vulnerable species due to its mycorrhizal habit (Tree host dependency),

## Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

## Other Considerations

ORNHIC List 4

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

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## Reasons

16-18 sites in Oregon. Most of the populations are in protected areas. However, this is a mycorrhizal species associated with late successional forest. Populations are susceptible to logging including tree removal and soil compaction.

## 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.

## New Sources