

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000147
Gname RAMARIA CYANEIGRANOSA

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Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments Known form 23 locations in OR.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species associated to late successional forest (Douglas fir and western Hemlock). Susceptible to logging activities. Populations will be viable as long there is absence of logging. There are 17 occurrences in protected sites.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments Found in the Oregon Cascades and the costal range.

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

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species associated to late successional forest (Douglas fir and western Hemlock). Susceptible to logging activities. Populations will be viable as long there is absence of logging. There are 17 occurrences in protected sites.

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 is a mycorrhizal species that depends on its tree hosts.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Associated to late successional forest of Douglas fir and Western Hemlock.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC Not listed

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Reasons

This is a common species in OR. Most of the occurrences are in protected sites. Mycorrhizal species associated to late successional forests in the PNW susceptible to logging activities.

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