

# Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000147  
**Gname** RAMARIA CYANEIGRANOSA  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** Know from 4 locations in WA.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

C = Few (4-12) 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 4 occurrences in protected sites.

## Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

**Comments**

## Range Extent

E = 5,000-20,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 2,000-8,000 square miles)

**Comments** Endemic to the PNW. Found in 4 locations in WA.

## 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

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments There are three locations in Mt. Rainier National Park and 1 in the Olympic National Park that should be fairly protected from logging.

## 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 Douglas fir and Western Hemlock.

## Other Considerations

**Edition** 11/6/2002 **Edauthor** Efren Cazares

**Grank** S3 **Grank Date** 11/6/2002

## Greasons

This is an uncommon species in WA. Mycorrhizal species associated to late succesional forests in the PNW susceptible to logging activities. More studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance in the PNW. Then its ranking should be re-evaluated.

## 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