

# Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000150  
**Gname** RAMARIA HILARIS VAR OLYMPIANA  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments Unknown forest management practices in this site.

## Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

## Range Extent

A = <100 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 40 square miles)

Comments Rare. Only known from a single site in Grays Harbor, 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 There are no more records of this species since it was described by Marr and Stuntz in 1973.

## 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

A = Substantial, imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for most (> 60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a widespread area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring long term recovery

Scope High

Severity High

Immediacy High

Comments

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments Unknown forest management practices in this site.

## 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 a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest of Douglas fir and Western Hemlock.

## Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

## Other Considerations

**Edition** 11/8/2002 **Edauthor** Efren Cazares

**Grank** S1? **Grank Date** 11/8/2002

## Reasons

This species is endemic and rare to WA. Further molecular studies should be done to the type specimens to determine if this taxon is valid. If this is a valid species then should be a S1 due to its rarity and site condition. If it is not a valid species, then the ranking should be reconsidered.

## 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. 1988. Contribution toward a monograph of Ramaria. VII. New Taxa and Miscellany. Mycologia 80:233-234.

## New Sources