Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000151

Gname RAMARIA LARGENTII

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments Known from 6 locations in OR Cascades and costal forests.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

Comments There are 5 occurrences in protected sites. This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forests.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Occurrs in the Oregon Cascades and Costal forests.

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

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

Comments There are 5 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 late successional forest of Dpouglas fir and Western Hemlock. Populations are vulnerable to logging activities including tree removal and compaction.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

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

Grank S2? **Grank Date** 11/8/2002

Greasons

Known from 6 locations in OR Cascades and costal forests. Endemic to PNW forests. Not a common species. Most of the occurrences are in protected areas. However, more studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance in OR.

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