Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode        NFSM000152
Gname         RAMARIA LORITHAMNUS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences
A  = 1 - 5
Comments  Know only from one locality (Mt Rainier National Park, Frying Pan Creek trail) in WA

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability
U  = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability
Comments  This collection is from 1966. Since it is from a National Park the site might be somewhat protected.

Population Size
A  = 1-50 individuals
Comments

Range Extent
H  = > 2,500,000 km2 (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)
Comments

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  This is a mycorrhizal species associated to late successional forest of Douglas fir and Western Hemlock in the PNW. In Australia and New Zealand is associated to Nothofagus ?.

**Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**
U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments  The site in WA might be protected since it is a National Park

**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 susceptible to logging activities.

**Environmental Specificity**
B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.

Comments  Mycorrhizal species

**Other Considerations**
NRANK - N2. This species has unique taxonomic problems. R. lorithamnus name was taken to synonymized R. synapicolor and R. synaptopoda. R. synaptopoda was collected and described by Marr and Stuntz 1973 which is now is considered as R. lorithamnus. R. lorithamnus is reported from Australia and New Zealand associated with Nothofagus. In my opinion I do not think they are the same species, but since I do not have published data I am going to assume that R. lorithamnus=R. synaptopoda and that also occurs in the Australia and New Zealand.

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

**Grank**  G2  **Grank Date** 11/8/2002

**Greasons**
This species is uncommon. Further molecular studies should be done to the type specimens to determine if R. lorithamnus and R. synaptopoda are synonyms. If they are not synonyms then this species should be a G1.

**BCD Sources**

**New Sources**