California Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000156

Gname RAMARIA RUBRIBRUNNESCENS

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Occurs in 1 location in CA

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest of Douglas fir and Western Hemlock. There is only 1 occurrence in a protected site

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km2 (about 400-2,000 square miles)

Comments Endemic to the PNW forests. Known from one locality in CA.

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 that depends on late successional forest of Douglas fir and Western Hemlock. Unknown forest management activities in these sites.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments There is only one occurrence in a protected 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 is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest of Douglas fir and Western Hemlock. Unknow forest management activities in theis site.

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

Greasons

This is a rare species in CA. There is only one occurrence in a protected site. More studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance in CA. 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