Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000156

Gname RAMARIA RUBRIBRUNNESCENS

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Occurs in 1 location in WA. There is also a report from the Olympic Peninsula with vague locality data.

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. The only occurrence is in Mt. Rainier National Park (protected)

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Only known from location in WA

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 this site.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments There is a population in Mt. Rainier National Forest that might be somewhat protected even tough was found in a campground.

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 this site..

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments

Other Considerations

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Greasons

The only occurrence is in a protected area This species is considered rare in WA. This is a mycorrhizal species susceptible to logging activities. More studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance in WA. Then its ranking should be re-evaluated.

BCD Sources

New 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.