

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000157
Gname RAMARIA RUBRIEVANESCENS

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments Most records are in OR (37), and fewer in WA (4) and CA (13).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

Comments There are 30 occurrences in protected sites. Most of these sites are in OR. Unknown forest management activities in the rest of the sites.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

G = 200,000-2,500,000 km² (about 80,000-1,000,000 square miles)

Comments Endemic to PNW forests. Range extends from Idaho, WA, OR, and northern CA. There is a report from Nova Scotia, however the author (Petersen 1986) admits caution about this report.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 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

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forests. Suceptible to logging activities. However, there are 30 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 forests. Suceptible to logging activities.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

Nrank=N4

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Grank G4 **Grank Date** 11/10/2002

Greasons

There are 30 out of 54 occurrences in protected sites. This mycorrhizal species is endemic and vulnerable to logging activities.

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. & Stuntz, D.E. 1973. Ramaria of Western Washington. *Biblio. Mycol.* 38:1-232.

New Sources