

## Heritage Rank Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000163

**Gname** RAMARIA THIERSII

**Gcomname**

### Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

**Comments** There are 16 records from 13 locations. In northern Idaho (4), Sierra Nevada, CA (5), Coastal forest in CA (1) and Oregon Cascades and southern OR (3)

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** There are 2 occurrences in protected sites. This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest and susceptible to logging activities. Unknown forest activities in the rest of the sites.

### Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

**Comments**

### Range Extent

G = 200,000-2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 80,000-1,000,000 square miles)

**Comments** Known from Idaho, OR and CA

### Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km<sup>2</sup> (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

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

Comments There are 2 occurrences in protected sites. This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forest and susceptible to logging activities. Unknown forest activities in the rest of the 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

## Environmental Specificity

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

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forests

## Other Considerations

NRANK - N3.

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

**Grank** G3 **Grank Date** 11/11/2002

## Reasons

There are only 2 occurrences in protected sites. Endemic mycorrhizal species to the PNW and associated to late successional forests. Uncommon species. More studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance within the range of the northern spotted owl.

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

Petersen, R.H. 1988. Vernaly fruiting taxa of Ramaria from the Pacific Northwest. Mycotaxon 33: 101-144.