

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000164

Gname RAMARIA VERLOTENSIS

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Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Only one record (1967) from the type locality.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

A = No (A- or B- ranked) occurrences with good viability

Comments The site locality is not protected.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

B = 100-250 km² (about 40-100 square miles)

Comments Known from the type locality (1967) - Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Verlot (old camground) -near Mt. Pilchuck.

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

A = Substantial, imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for most (> 60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a widespread area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring long term recovery

Scope High

Severity High

Immediacy High

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species that depends on late successional forests of Douglas fir and western Hemlock.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments The type locality (old campground) was heavily disturbed.

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

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Reasons

Only one record (1967) from the type locality. Endemic species to the PNW. Very rare throughout its range. Type locality in WA was heavily disturbed. More studies should be conducted around the type locality to determine the population status.

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