

California Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000141
Gname RAMARIA CELERIVIRESCENS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Known from two locations in coastal forests in northern CA

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Occurrences are in non protected areas.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Endemic to the PNW. There are only two records in CA.

Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km² (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)

Comments This is a mycorrhizal species associated to late successional forests (Douglas fir and Western Hemlock)

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 It is a mycorrhizal species that needs the tree host to survive.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

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 Logging activities including tree removal and compaction could affect the species viability.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Mycorrhizal species

Other Considerations

Ramaria claviramulata is a synonym of R. celerivirescens.

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Reasons

Not a common species based on the data available. 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