

# Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000141

**Gname** RAMARIA CELERIVIRESCENS

**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

**Comments** There are at least 11 occurrences in WA forests.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** I considered *R. celerivirescens* a common species. There are only 2 occurrences in protected sites.

## Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

**Comments**

## Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

**Comments** Endemic to the PNW.

## Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km<sup>2</sup> (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 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

E = Relatively Stable ( $\pm 25\%$  change)

**Comments**

## Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

E = Stable. Population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences unchanged or remaining within  $\pm 10\%$  fluctuation

**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 Common species however it is a mycorrhizal species that needs the tree host to survive.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments There are only 2 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 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.

**Edition** 11/6/2002 **Edauthor** Efren Cazares

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## Greasons

There are at least 11 occurrences in WA forests. More studies are needed to determine its rarity or abundance in WA, but I expect to be a fairly common species in Washington.

## 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