

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NBMUS1B040
Gname BUXBAUMIA VIRIDIS
Gcomname MOSS

Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300

Comments Estimated 400 occurrences in Washington. The ISMS database contains records for about 72 sites in the state.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

E = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability

Comments Estimated 50 occurrences in Washington with good viability.

Population Size

D = 1,000-2,500 individuals

Comments Estimated 4000 individuals in Washington.

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments Estimated range is 20,000 square miles in Washington. Known from the Olympic Mountains and Cascade Range.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

Comments Estimated area of occupancy is 50 acres in Washington

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

D = Moderate Decline (decline of 25-50%)

Comments Long-term trend in Washington is stable, given the large number of extant sites despite decades of logging.

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

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

Comments Short-term trend in Washington is probably stable, based on reasons cited above.

Threats

E = Localized substantial threat. Threat is moderate to severe for a small but significant proportion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a small area, or in a small portion of their range, but threats require a long-term recovery.

Scope Low

Severity Moderate

Immediacy High

Comments Slightly threatened. Presumably stable, given the large number of extant sites despite decades of logging.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

E = Very many (>40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Twelve protected sites in Washington.

Intrinsic Vulnerability

C = Not Intrinsicly Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

Comments Not intrinsically vulnerable. Plants are small and fragile, but reproduce readily by spores and fragmentation of gametophytes. Plants will recolonize sites when suitable habitat and substrate are present, but this depends on the availability of inoculum from nearby populations.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Narrow environmental specificity. In North America, United Kingdom, and Scandinavia, the substrate is rotten conifer wood, peaty soil and humus. This species is located in dense, shady and humid coniferous forests, from low elevation to subalpine. Rotten wood must be in an advanced stage of decay. In mainland Europe, it occurs on rotten wood of both coniferous and deciduous species, as well as on weathered, acidic rocks.

Other Considerations

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Greasons

Estimated 400 occurrences in Washington. Estimated 50 occurrences in Washington with good viability. Estimated 4000 individuals in Washington. Estimated range is 20,000 square miles in Washington. Estimated area of occupancy is 50 acres in Washington. Long-term and short-term trends in Washington are stable. Slightly threatened. Twelve protected sites in Washington. Not intrinsically vulnerable. Narrow environmental specificity.

BCD Sources

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New Sources

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