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.

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<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Immediacy</th>
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<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
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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 Intrinsically 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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<td>2/20/2003</td>
<td>John A. Christy</td>
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**Greens**


**BCD Sources**


**New Sources**


