**Conservation Status Assessment**

**Scientific Name:** Ramaria gracilis  
**Classification:** Fungus  
**Assessment area:** Global

**Heritage Rank:** G3  
**Rank Date:** 4/22/2017

Assigned Rank Comments: None.  
Rank Adjustment Notes: appears to be very widely distributed, collections may represent several species, few collections from last 40 yrs.

**Range Extent:**  
H = >2,500,000 sq km (> 1,000,000 sq mi)

Comments: This is a global species with sites throughout Europe, in Russia, China, Korea, Australia, Argentina, Costa Rica, and Mexico. In eastern North America there are sites from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, in the north to Alabama and Georgia in the South. In western North America, there are sites in Northern and west central Idaho, in the Cascades, Olympic, and Columbia mountains and san Juan Islands of Washington, in the Cascades and Coast mountains of Oregon, and the Coastal and Sierra Nevada mountains of Northern and Central California.

**Population Size:** Not assessed  
Comments: None

**Number of Occurrences:** 0

Comments: There are 119 known occurrences of this species across its range.

**Area of Occupancy:** E = 26-125 4-km2 grid cells  
Comments: This species occupies at least 119 grid squares across its range.

**Good Viability:** D = Some (13-40) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity  
Comments: About 21 occurrences are in State or National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, or scientific and natural areas.

**Environmental Sensitivity:** B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common

Comments: Saprophyte on conifer duff.

**Short Term Trends:** U = Unknown  
Comments: None

**Long Term Trends:** B = Decline of 80 - 90%
Comments: Around 20% of sites are relatively old collections from areas that have experienced a large amount of residential development such as Ithaca, New York, Raleigh, North Carolina, and the San Francisco Bay Area.

**Threat Impact:**

C = Medium

Comments:
Around 20% of sites are relatively old collections from areas that have experienced a large amount of residential development such as Ithaca, New York, Raleigh, North Carolina, and the San Francisco Bay Area. There are also a number of international sites that may also be threatened by residential development. Around 85% of sites are not in protected areas. If those sites are logged on a 40 year rotation, around 21% of sites would be impacted over 10 years and around 85% would be impacted over 100 years.

**Intrinsic Vulnerability:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Calculated Rank:** G3

**Rank Author:** Michael Russell  
**Rank Reviewer:** Ron Hamill

**References:** No additional references listed.

**Definitions and Resources:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank Prefixes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Critically imperiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Imperiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Apparently secure, uncommon but not rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Secure, common, abundant, and widespread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested citation:  

More assessments available at [http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation](http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation)

Element rank calculator resources at [http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator](http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator)

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center, Institute for Natural Resources  
Oregon State University and Portland State University  
Mail Stop: INR, P.O. Box 751  
Portland, OR 97207-0751  
(503)-725-9950  
[http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic](http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic)  
[http://inr.oregonstate.edu/](http://inr.oregonstate.edu/)