Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode    NFSM000141
Gname     RAMARIA CELERIVIRESCENS

Number of Occurrences
C = 21-80
Comments  There are at least 75 occurrences reported. This is a common species in the Pacific Northwest forests.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability
D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability
Comments  Fairly common species. There are at least 35 occurrences in protected areas.

Population Size
A = 1-50 individuals
Comments

Range Extent
G = 200,000-2,500,000 km² (about 80,000-1,000,000 square miles)
Comments  Endemic to the Pacific Northwest. Occurs in WA, OR, and northern CA.

Area of Occupancy
B = 0.4-4 km² (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 (±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 ±10% fluctuation
Comments
**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Immediacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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</table>

**Comments**

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

**Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments**

There are at least 35 occurrences in protected areas.

**Intrinsic Vulnerability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intrinsic Vulnerability</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (&gt; 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 (&gt; 100 years).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments**

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

**Environmental Specificity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Specificity</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments**

Mycorrhizal species

**Other Considerations**

NRANK - N4. *Ramaria claviramulata* is a synonym of *R. celerivirescens*.

**Edition**

11/6/2002

**Edauthor**

Efren Cazares

**Grank**

G4

**Grank Date**

11/6/2002

**Greasons**

This is a common endemic species in the Pacific Northwest forests. There are at least 75 occurrences reported. Fairly common species in Oregon and Washington. About 50% of occurrences are in protected sites.

**BCD Sources**


**New Sources**