

# Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000141  
**Gname** RAMARIA CELERIVIRESCENS  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

**Comments** There are at least 60 occurrences in OR forests.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

**Comments** Fairly common species. There are 33 occurrences in protected areas.

## 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 Pacific Northwest. Common species in Oregon

## Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 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

H = Unthreatened. Threats if any, when considered in comparison with natural fluctuation and change, are minimal or very localized, not leading to significant loss or degradation of populations, occurrences, or area even over a few decades' time. (Severity, scope, and/or immediacy of threat considered Insignificant.)

Scope High Severity High Immediacy Insignificant

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

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Most of the populations occur in National forest subject to forest management. However, There are 33 occurrences in protected areas.

## 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

ORNHIC - Not Listed. *Ramaria claviramulata* is a synonym of *R. celerivirescens*.

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

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## Reasons

There are at least 60 occurrences in OR forests. Fairly common species in Oregon. About 50% of occurrences are in protected sites.

## 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