

California Status Factors

Elcode NF000CUMO2
Gname CUDONIA MONTICOLA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments These fruiting bodies resemble small, tough/fibrous, pinkish tan to grayish brown misshapen mushroom buttons; the spores are produced on the surface of the irregularly hemispherical head (not a true cap) and not on gills. This was reported by Mains (1956) from an unspecified location in California and from two collections from a single site in the Klamath National Forest in California (Ukonom Ranger District, ISMS). Northern California appears to be the southern most boundary of its range.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

A = No (A- or B- ranked) occurrences with good viability

Comments The single site is not in a protected area according to the ISMS data.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments This can not be determined; records reflect only species presence.

Range Extent

Comments Only one extant site, in the Klamath National Forest , is known.

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Short of using molecular tools there is no way to evaluate this factor.

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

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

Comments too little data to draw any conclusions

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

U = Unknown. Short-term trend in population, range, area occupied, and number and condition of occurrences unknown.

Comments too little data to draw any conclusions

Threats

A = Substantial, imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for most (> 60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a widespread area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring long term recovery

Scope High **Severity** Moderate **Immediacy** Moderate

Comments Mostly found in mature moist coniferous forests and typically associated with very rotten wood which may be buried. Thus ground-disturbing activities that reduce the amount of rotting wood and interrupt the addition of fresh wood to rot could impact the species. Other threats include logging, thinning, or other activities that would change the humidity, light patterns, and composition of the habitats.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

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 This species is a forest-dweller that is especially abundant within the northern 2/3rds of the range of the northern spotted owl, an area that has experienced considerable logging with more likely to occur in the future. Logging and other activities that alter the environment of this fungus are likely to result in the fungus dying out in the habitat. It is known from a single collection in California; it is not in a protected site and thus is vulnerable.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Often found in areas with thick duff or moss on the ground and that are shaded much of the day so the humidity remains high at ground level. It has no adaptations for resisting drying out.

Other Considerations

Edition 11/22/2002 **Edauthor** Nancy S. Weber

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Reasons

These fruiting bodies resemble small, tough/fibrous, pinkish tan to grayish brown misshapen mushroom buttons; the spores are produced on the surface of the irregularly hemispherical head (not a true cap) and not on gills. *C. monticola* fruits in an irregular manner and fruiting bodies are seldom abundant when it does fruit. The California site is at the edge of the range and thus has special importance. Poor field data has made accurate identification of specimens difficult to impossible in many cases thus resulting in probable undercounts of the actual number of occurrences.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Mains 1956b Mains, E.B. 1956. North American species of the Geoglossaceae. Tribe Cudonieae. *Mycologia* 48: 694-710.