

## Conservation Status Assessment

**Scientific Name:** *Galerina atkinsoniana*

**Classification:** Fungus

**Assessment area:** Oregon

**Heritage Rank:** **S4**

**Rank Date:** 3/9/2017

Rank Reasons: At least 55 occurrences, some in protected areas and believed to be at low risk.

**Range Extent:** F = 20,000-200,000 sq km (~8,000-80,000 sq mi)

Comments: Range of around 52,000 sq. km. Found across the west side of Oregon.

**Population Size:** Not assessed

Comments: None

**Number of Occurrences:** C = 21 - 80

Comments: Around 55 occurrences in Oregon.

**Area of Occupancy:** E = 26-125 4-km<sup>2</sup> grid cells

Comments: Around 55 occupied grid cells.

**Good Viability:** C = Few (4-12) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: At least 9 occurrences in protected areas. Found in Cummings Creek Wilderness, Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness, Opal Creek Wilderness, Waldo Lake Wilderness,

**Environmental Sensitivity:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Short Term Trends:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Long Term Trends:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Threat Impact:** D = Low

Comments:

Risk to the species is believed to be low. From Norvell 2002 assessment: "GAAT2 is found in boreal forests with full canopy (to preserve moisture) and sufficient moss and needle litter. It has been reported from riparian areas or highly moist LSOG forests with little to no disturbance (Roger 1998), but in Oregon it has also been collected from protected sites in recently thinned and clear cut stands (Norvell & Exeter 2003). It would appear that the primary threat to GAAT2 is exposure to the full sun and loss of substrate. All populations are at risk to incidental catastrophic events, such as hot fires, and logging activities that destroy canopy coverage and expose previously moist areas to sun and wind. (Roger 1998. pers. comm.; Norvell 2002 pers. comm.)." "GAAT2 appears fairly resilient to many threats, at least in the central part of its range in the boreal forests where it is common. In the more southern latitudes toward the limits of its range, the species may be at risk to substrate removal (moss or leaf/needle litter) and lack of forest canopy that would alter its usual microhabitats and microclimate regimes."

**Intrinsic Vulnerability:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Calculated Rank:** S4

**Rank Author:** Caitlin Lawrence

**Rank Reviewer:** Lorelei Norvell

**References:**

No additional references listed.

**Definitions and Resources:**

<b>Rank Prefixes</b>	
G	Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range
S	State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state
<b>Rank Values</b>	
1	Critically imperiled
2	Imperiled
3	Vulnerable
4	Apparently secure, uncommon but not rare
5	Secure, common, abundant, and widespread

**Suggested citation:**

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center. 2017. Fungi Conservation Status Assessments. Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University and Oregon State University. Portland, Oregon and Corvallis, Oregon.

More assessments available at <http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation>

Element rank calculator resources at <http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator>

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