Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000084

Gname GYMNOPILUS PUNCTIFOLIUS

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

Comments GYPU2 is being ranked only for California at this time (Norvell pers comm 2002).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

Comments GYPU2 is being ranked only for California at this time (Norvell pers comm 2002).

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Records reflect only species occurrence, i.e. fruitbodies, not numbers of individuals. Fungal genets cannot be delimited without DNA sampling.

Range Extent

Comments GYPU2 is being ranked only for California at this time (Norvell pers comm 2002). It is known from Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California and is infrequent to uncommon within its range

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Area occupancy can only be roughly approximated from fungal fruitbodies as the vegetative organism is hidden from site within the substrate. Saprophytic and/or bryophilous fungi have spotty distributions that are tied to the presence of appropriate substrates. The area of occupancy in this instance can be assumed to be very small, generally the size of a collection.

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

Comments GYPU2 is being ranked only for California at this time (Norvell pers comm 2002).

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

Comments GYPU2 is being ranked only for California at this time (Norvell pers comm 2002).

Threats

Scope	Severity	Immediacy

Comments GYPU2 is being ranked only for California at this time (Norvell pers comm 2002).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

Comments GYPU2 is being ranked only for California at this time (Norvell pers comm 2002).

Intrinsic Vulnerability

B = Moderately Vulnerable. Species exhibits moderate age of maturity, frequency of reproduction, and/or fecundity such that populations generally tend to recover from decreases in abundance over a period of several years (on the order of 5-20 years or 2-5 generations); or species has moderate dispersal capability such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences may be susceptible to changes in composition and structure but tend to recover through natural processes given reasonable time (10-100 years).

Comments GYPU2 is inferred to be particularly vulnerable to removal of its substrate, clean cutting with burning or removal of all coarse woody debris, or logging activites that appreciably open the canopy and expose the substrate to sun and wind. It is also vulnerable to alteration of microhabitats and microclimate regimes (stream diversion, road construction, development).

Environmental Specificity

B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.
C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments Saprophytic on cubical rotted coniferous wood, debris and rich humus (Hesler 1969; Castellano et al 1999) in mid-successional (Norvell pers comm 2002) to LSOG forests where coarse woody debris is preserved under closed canopies. Its precise biological and ecological requirements are unknown. One collection from Oregon made from a 55 year old forest came from a well-protected and very moist rotting log in an area that was clear-cut the next year before the fall mushroom season. It has not been observed in the ensuing four years. (Norvell & Exeter 2003).

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 3. Gymnopilus punctifolius has 4 previous synonyms, all of which are no longer in use: Cortinarius punctifolius Peck, Flammula punctifolia (Pk.) AHSmith, Gymnopilus subviridis Murr, and Flammula subviridis (Murr.) Murr. The photographs provided in Castellano et al 1999 are misleading and do not properly display the distinctive blue-green coloration of the pileus nor the lavender mycelium at the base.

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Greasons

Gymnopilus punctifolius is known from California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho (Hesler 1969; Norvell 1995; Castellano 1999; ISMS 2002 database & map for GYPU2). The rarity of Gymnopilus punctifolius is only being ranked for California at this time (Norvell pers comm 2002).

BCD Sources

New Sources

Hesler. 1969. North American species of Gymnopilus. Mycologia Memoir No 3. New York: Hafner Pub Co. ALSO Norvell . 1995. ROD: Strategy 1 Fungal Species Evaluation (30 gilled and non-gilled Basidiomycete Strategy 1 species). Unpubl. report on file at the Regional Mycology Lab in Corvallis, Oregon. ALSO Castellano et al. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 fungal species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA-FS PNWRS PNW-GTR-476. ALSO ISMS-ONH. 2002. ISMS data; ONH protection extrapolations; GIS map for GYPU2. ALSO Norvell & Exeter. (2003 in edit). Ectomycorrhizal epigeous basidiomycete diversity in Oregon's coast montane Pseudotsuga menziesii forests. [New York Botanical Memoirs].