

# Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** NF000HYSU9  
**Gname** HYDNOTRYA SUBNIX  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** This truffle is endemic to Washington. It produces intricately folded, unusually large fruiting bodies (to 65 mm in greatest diam) at or under the edges of snowbanks in late spring (Trappe and Castellano 2000). The ISMS data summary lists a single collection from Washington which appears to be type collection mentioned by Castellano et al. (1999) and Trappe and Castellano (2000).

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

**Comments** No data was found on other attempts to recollect this species in the type locality.

## Population Size

U = Unknown

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

## Range Extent

A = <100 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 40 square miles)

**Comments** It is known from a single collection.

## 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** It is known from a single collection. Short of using molecular tools there is no way to evaluate occupancy.

## 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** Not enough data points to allow for evaluation of these factors.

## 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** Not enough data points to allow for evaluation of these factors.

## 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** High                      **Immediacy** Moderate

**Comments** Given that the species is known from a single locality, any change (logging, development) in its habitat could negatively impact this species

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

**Comments** The ISMS summary indicates that 1 collection came from a Riparian Reserve; while it is currently protected, that could change soon.

## 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** Only one collection of the species is known; thus it is vulnerable in the extreme.

## Environmental Specificity

A = Very Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce.

**Comments** This is one of the few "snowbank" truffles.

## Other Considerations

**Edition** 11/16/2002                      **Edauthor** Nancy S. Weber

**Grank** S1                      **Grank Date** 11/16/2002

## Greasons

This truffle is known from a single locality in Washington where it fruited at, and under, the edges of snowbanks. The fruiting bodies are large for a truffle. Features of the spores must be checked in order to confirm identifications. The G1 rating is an indication of the apparent rarity of this species. Targeted collecting in suitable habitats, e.g., around Mt. Hood, and in late winter/early spring are needed in order to determine if this species occurs in other areas and thus merits a less restrictive rating. If, on further study, it does appear to be extremely rare, the known populations need to be conserved.

## BCD Sources

## New Sources

Castellano, M.A., Smith, J.A., O'Dell, T., Cazares, E., and Nugent, S. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal

Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. Portland, Oregon: USDA Forest Service, PNWRS PNW-GTR-476.

Trappe, J.M.,and Castellano, M.A. 2000. New sequestrate Ascomycota and Basidiomycota covered by the Northwest Forest Plan. Mycotaxon 75: 153-179.