

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NF000HYLU6
Gname HYPOMYCES LUTEOVIRENS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments This species is a parasite on fruiting bodies of mushrooms, primarily species of *Russula* and *Lactarius*; it imparts a yellow or green color to them. The species was described from Sweden and is widespread in north temperate regions.. Historic collections (pre 1950) from this region at MICH (Fogel n.d.) include 4 from Oregon, from the range of the northern spotted owl; three sites from Oregon are listed in the ISMS summary.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments Data of this sort is not available for Oregon.

Population Size

U = Unknown

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

Range Extent

E = 5,000-20,000 km² (about 2,000-8,000 square miles)

Comments Available distribution data inadequate to judge this factor, this is a guess. It is known from the Mt. Hood National forest and Salem District of the BLM but other site data in ISMS could not be readily decoded.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

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 insufficient information

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 insufficient information

Threats

D = Moderate, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent for a significant portion of the population, occurrences, or area.

Scope Moderate **Severity** Moderate **Immediacy** Low

Comments Factors that affect the survival of the host species are important to the survival of this species; the common hosts are ectomycorrhizal fungi and thus depend on certain species of trees for their survival. Certain bracket fungi also serve as hosts for this species so the elimination of coarse woody debris from forests may adversely impact this species indirectly. Given the lack of data on the ISMS localities as compared to historic ones it is impossible to assess the potential threats. The major threats thus are logging, fire, and development.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments According to the ISMS data, 2 collections are known from LSRs and thus are currently protected but may not be protected in the long term; the third collection is from Matrix land and is not protected.

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 The species is a parasite and thus activities that affect its hosts will impact it. Its usual hosts are forest-dwelling ectomycorrhizal macrofungi or saprobes on fungi on coarse woody debris. These host species are generally more abundant in mature forests than in young ones. Thus the target species is vulnerable to disturbances of the forests in which it lives; the principle threats are logging, fire, and development.

Environmental Specificity

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments The host genera, especially *Russula* and *Lactarius*, are widely distributed in the northern hemisphere and they, or closely related genera, also occur in the southern hemisphere. Both genera are associated with trees; many kinds of trees may support these fungi. Thus the specificity of this species is largely that of the hosts.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC List 3. This fungus is easy to spot when it is present, but has been found relatively few times in Oregon, primarily at mid-elevation sites with moist, mature, coniferous forests.

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Reasons

Within the broad range of this species, documented occurrences are relatively few compared to those of the host species and to some other species in the genus. It is a special day when one finds this species in the woods. Further study of the species and its requirements is merited. Oregon appears to be the southern extension of its range in the Pacific Coast states (Rogerson and Samuels 1994).

BCD Sources

New Sources

Fogel, R. n.d. MICH Fungal Bioinformatics Project. Retrieved 2002.11 from <http://www.herb.lsa.umich.edu/Bioinformatics.htm>.

Rogerson, C.T. and Samuels, G.J. 1994. Agaricolous species of *Hypomyces*. *Mycologia* 86 (839-866).