

# Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000100  
**Gname** MACOWANITES MOLLIS  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Known from one site.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

Comments

## Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

## Range Extent

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

Comments Known from one site.

## 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

## 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

## 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

## Threats

E = Localized substantial threat. Threat is moderate to severe for a small but significant proportion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a small area, or in a small portion of their range, but threats require a long-term recovery.

Scope Low

Severity Moderate

Immediacy Moderate

**Comments** This is a mycorrhizal species; it is dependent on a host tree for its carbohydrates. Studies have shown that if the tree is killed the mycorrhizal fungi die shortly after. The one possibly saving feature of this species is the spore bank. However, nothing is known about the spore bank of this species.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

**Comments**

## Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

**Comments**

## Environmental Specificity

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

**Comments**

## Other Considerations

**Edition** 11/17/2002      **Edauthor** Francisco J. Camacho

**Grank** S1S2      **Grank Date** 11/17/2002

## Reasons

One of the two collections is historic, 1948. This species is only known from one site. Apparently it has persisted at the site for many years (around 40+). This area has not been truffled as well as Oregon. This species may be found to be more common.

## BCD Sources

## New Sources

Singer, R., A.H. Smith. 1960. Studies on Secotiaceous fungi. IX. The astrogastreaeous series. Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 21:1-112