

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000114
Gname OCTAVIANINA PAPYRACEA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Two collections 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

Comments

Range Extent

Comments

Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km² (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

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

Comments Only known from the northern California coast.

Other Considerations

National Rank - NH

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Grank GH

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Reasons

Only known from two collections from one site on the northern California coast. Both collections are from the 1930's. The site is in an area that has been examined since for truffle like fungi although not thoroughly. This is likely a rare fungus.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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