

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NF0000OTSM

Gname OTIDEA SMITHII

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments The fruiting bodies vaguely resemble bowls or glasses with a slit down one side; they are purple-brown to brown with fresh and can be up to 9 cm tall. The species was described from material collected near Crescent City, CA (Kanouse 1938). In Washington It is known from four sites; five collections are listed in ISMS.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Only one site within the range of the northern spotted owl is permanently protected and thus likely to provide appropriate habitat for the fungus in the future. That site is Lower Tahoma Creek in Mt. Rainier National Park; the species was collected there in 1948, 1951, and again in the late 1990s.

Population Size

U = Unknown

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

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments In Washington the range includes Mt. Rainier National Park; and the Gifford Pinchot, and Wenatchee National Forests,

Area of Occupancy

Comments 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 At Lower Tahoma Creek in Mt. Rainier National Park the species was collected in 1948, 1951, and again in the late 1990s. At least the species persisted in that habitat for many years.

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 data to draw any conclusions

Threats

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

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

Comments Of the four Washington sites in ISMS, only one is in a permanently protected locality. Other sites may be threatened by logging and development.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments Only one of the ISMS sites is listed as protected at the G1/2 level. One site is in Matrix land.

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 This species often fruits in sites with diverse mature trees, deep moss beds, and decaying bits of wood in the soil. If the trees are removed and the soil dries out and the humidity falls, the survival of this species is in doubt.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments

Other Considerations

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Grank S2 **Grank Date** 11/26/2002

Reasons

This handsome cup-fungus was described from northern California. While the fruiting bodies are not brightly colored, they are usually large enough to catch the eye of a serious mushroomer; the apparent rarity of this species is most likely real. In Washington it has been found in about four localities for a total of a 5 recent collections from the state. Based on the number of know occurrences S1 seems to be the appropriate ranking. Further observations are merited, and perhaps some additional sites need to be conserved.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Kanouse, B.B. and Smith, A.H. 1940. Two new genera of Discomycetes from the Olympic National Forest. *Mycologia* 32: 756-759.