

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000130
Gname PHAEOCOLLYBIA SPADICEA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments Approximately 42 verified occurrences have been confirmed for this organism, of which at least 33 are believed extant (these include occurrences known to this contractor that have been collected since 1991). (Norvell 1998ac, pers. comm. 2002; Dreisbach et al. 2002; ISMS database 2002; Castellano 1999).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

Comments At least 33 occurrences are believed by this author still to exist.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Records reflect only species occurrence, i.e. fruitbodies, not numbers of individuals. Genets of ectomycorrhizal fungi cannot be delimited without DNA sampling.

Range Extent

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

Comments Endemic to the northern spotted region within western North America. Known from the Washington border south along the Pacific coast to the California border and in central Oregon extending east to the eastern Willamette Valley fringe and south.. (Norvell 1998abc, ISMS map for PHSP8). The center of distribution for the species is believed to be Oregon.

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Occupancy is highly spotty and cannot be extrapolated for this organism, which appears restricted to fairly complex environments. It is only possible to estimate area occupancy from fungal fruitbodies as larger vegetative organism is hidden underground. The species has unknown biological and ecological requirements that determine how and when ectomycorrhizal associations are formed with coniferous partners. The fungus fruits sporadically (not annually).

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

D = Moderate Decline (decline of 25-50%)

E = Relatively Stable ($\pm 25\%$ change)

Comments Due to the spotty nature of the occurrences, it is difficult to project a long-term trend in population size, extent of occurrence, or the area of occupancy. Ectomycorrhizal fungal stability in general is

tion to the stability of the coniferous partner trees. It would be fair to estimate a long-term trend in population size based on the forest trend. The species appears restricted to mature (i.e. 65 year old) to LSOG forests and has not been collected from disturbed habitats. It appears to grow slowly and is less dependent upon spore dispersal than on associations with mycorrhizal partners. (Norvell 1998ab)

Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

E = Stable. Population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences unchanged or remaining within $\pm 10\%$ fluctuation

Comments Ectomycorrhizal fungal stability in general is tied to the stability of the coniferous partner trees. It would be fair to estimate a short-term trend in population size based on the forest trend.

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 Ectomycorrhizal fungal stability depends on the stability of the coniferous partners, so that what threatens the extant forests threaten the organism. This species appears restricted to mature (i.e. 65 year old) to LSOG forests and has not been collected from disturbed habitats (Norvell 1998ab, pers comm 2002). It also appears to grow slowly. (Norvell 1998ab) Would be threatened by hot fires, development, and heavy logging activities.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

Comments ISMS 2002, which includes historical occurrences with extant occurrences, cites 9 occurrences in non-protected areas, 2 in permanently protected preserves, 18 in late-successional reserves, and ~4 in riparian reserves. If governmental management policies dictate ending late-successional and/or riparian reserves, the 24 currently protected and managed occurrences would possibly decrease to 2 and the rank raised to "B". It is also not known whether the sites in the temporary reserves are managed sufficiently to ensure their survival.

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 Ectomycorrhizal fungal vulnerability generally is linked to that of the coniferous partner trees. This fungus is thought to be relatively slow-growing and associated with older stands and is normally not found in plantation settings. (Norvell 1998ab). It is vulnerable to anything that threatens the forest habitat, including hot fires, heavy logging (not moderate to light thinning, Norvell pers comm 2002), and development.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments P spadicea is restricted to very moist mesic late successional and old growth coniferous forests.

It is associated with coastal or low-lying closed-canopy stands containing *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Picea sitchensis*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and rarely in mixed deciduous/coniferous (*Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Lithocarpus*, *Quercus*) forests, (Norvell 1998ab) It appears to grow slowly, but its precise biological and ecological requirements are not known .

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 3. Another as yet undescribed species shares many morphological similarities with *P spadicea* as well as similar habitats, which may complicate future surveys. Distribution and phenology of *P spadicea*, like all *Phaeocollybias*, are patchy and unpredictable (Norvell 1998ab). Additional occurrences are to be expected in unexplored late-successional or old-growth forests in coastal or low-lying areas.

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Greasons

While the 24 currently protected occurrences may be sufficient to protect the species from heavy logging or development, opening of the late-successional and riparian reserves to development or heavy logging would place 22 occurrences at risk.. It remains vulnerable to hot fires in all locations. Total predicted occurrences is probably around ~50 in the state. Many areas within that range, however, lack appropriate habitat. Spotty distribution and unpredictable phenology complicate ranking this organism.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Norvell. 1998a. The biology and taxonomy of Pacific Northwest species of *Phaeocollybia* Heim. 391 pp. ALSO Norvell. 1998b. . Observations on the development, morphology, and biology of *Phaeocollybia*. *Mycological Research* 102:615-630. ALSO Norvell. 1998c. ROD: Strategy 3 Fungal Species Evaluation (11 gilled Basidiomycete Strategy 3 species). Unpubl. report on file at the Regional Mycology Lab, Corvallis, Oregon. ALSO Castellano et al. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA-FS PNWRS PNW-GTR-476. ALSO Dreisbach, Mueller, Exeter, McFarland, Cushman. 2002. 2002 Survey and Manage Step 2 Worksheet. ALSO ISMS 2002 database and map on PHSP8.