

## Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NF000TRFU3  
**Gname** TRICHOLOMOPSIS FULVESCENS  
**Gcomname**

### Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** This gilled mushroom is medium to large in size with a dull yellow cap and tawny fibrils on it. It fruits on very rotten conifer wood. Smith (1960) described the species from Washington and cited an additional collection from the Mt. Hood area of Oregon that is also cited in Castellano et al. (1999).

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** Smith's Oregon collection was made in 1946. Some of the area where he collected that year is still forested and the species might still be present, but undetected.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

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

### Range Extent

**Comments** This gilled mushroom is medium to large in size with a dull yellow cap and tawny fibrils on it. It fruits on very rotten conifer wood. Smith (1960) described the species and cited a 1946 collection from the Mt. Hood area of Oregon, still the only collection known from Oregon.

### Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 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** with a single data point trends can not be discerned; it has not been recorded from Oregon since about 1946

### 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** with a single data point trends can not be discerned but in the same site, these factors can not be evaluated.

## 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** Logging or other forest practices that would interrupt the addition of coarse woody debris to mesic coniferous forests are the main threats.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

**Comments** The single Oregon site 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** If this species typically utilizes well-rotted conifer logs, certain forest practices might have a negative impact on the species. However, with most of the sites in protected areas the chances of these sites being logged are very slim.

## Environmental Specificity

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

**Comments** If this species typically utilizes well-rotted conifer logs, then as old-growth is removed and large new logs thus are not added to the supply available for saprobic fungi the resources needed to support the more "choosy" wood rotters will decline.

## Other Considerations

ORNHIC List 2. This is a conspicuous mushroom found on rotting conifer logs, probably large ones. Studies on the gilled mushrooms of the PNW and northern California have been conducted since at least the 1930s, some earlier. In that time only one site is on record for Oregon.

**Edition** 11/20/2002      **Edauthor** Nancy S. Weber

**Grank** SH      **Grank Date** 11/20/2002

## Reasons

This is a conspicuous mushroom found on rotting conifer logs, probably large ones. The species is known from only one site in Oregon in spite of a long history (over 100 years) of mycological studies in the State. Further field work in the vicinity of Mt. Hood might help put this species back on the map of active Oregon fungi.

## BCD Sources

## **New Sources**

Castellano, M.A., Smith, J.A., O'Dell, T., Cazares, E., and Nugent, S. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. Portland, Oregon: USDA Forest Service, PNWRS PNW-GTR-476.

Smith, A.H. 1960. *Tricholomopsis* (Agaricales) in the western hemisphere. *Brittonia* 12: 41-70.