

Conservation Status Assessment

Scientific Name: *Turbinellus kauffmanii*

Classification: Fungus

Assessment area: Oregon

Heritage Rank: **S3**

Rank Date: 3/9/2017

Rank Reasons: Fair number of occurrences in Oregon with a good range, but very few of these are located in protected areas.

Range Extent: F = 20,000-200,000 sq km (~8,000-80,000 sq mi)

Comments: About 78, 000 sq. km. West side of the state spanning north to south. In 2002 assessment Norvell noted "In Oregon, Gomphus kauffmanii is known from one site near Coos Bay, 5 sites in the Oregon coast range, ~20 sites in the western Cascades, and 5 sites from the eastern Cascades. (Dreisbach et al 2002; ISMS 2002 GIS map for GOKA). Dreisbach et al note a difference between historical and current data, with post 1996 data showing a clustering in the Oregon Cascades. They speculate that this might be an artifact of sampling." Seems to be spread across the west side of the state.

Population Size: Not assessed

Comments: None

Number of Occurrences: C = 21 - 80

Comments: In 2002 assessment Norvell reports "ISMS-ONH (2002) reports 22 occurrences from Oregon; Dreisbach et al (2002) report 30 occurrences of which 20 were collected after 1996 (Dreisbach et al 2002; ISMS-ONH 2002)." At least 10 new occurrences since 2002 assessments. Around 60 occurrences currently.

Area of Occupancy: E = 26-125 4-km² grid cells

Comments: Around 60 occurrences, a few clusters of occurrences in Southern Oregon.

Good Viability: B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: One occurrence in the Rouge-Umpqua Divide Wilderness, one on the edge of the Three Sisters Wilderness. Only 2 or 3 in protected areas of 60.

Environmental Sensitivity: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Short Term Trends: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Long Term Trends: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Threat Impact: C = Medium

Comments:

If the unprotected sites are logged on a 40 year rotation about 24% of sites would be impacted over 10 years, and 96% over 100 years. From Norvell 2002 assessment: "GOKA is thought to occur more frequently in LSOG than in younger forests, but this inference has not been statistically demonstrated, due to the lack of insufficient data. It is thought to associate mycorrhizally with Abies and Tsuga. Whatever threatens its habitat and symbiotic partners will threaten GOKA. All populations are at risk to incidental catastrophic events (wildfire) and unmonitored human interference. Unprotected populations are at risk to road construction or other development, and heavy logging (i.e. clean/or clearcutting or heavy thinning). (Norvell pers. comm. 2002)."

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Calculated Rank: S3

Rank Author: Caitlin Lawrence

Rank Reviewer: Lorelei Norvell

References:

Giachini, A.J.; Castellano, M.A. 2011. A new taxonomic classification for species in Gomphus sensu lato. Mycotaxon. 115:183-201.

Definitions and Resources:

Rank Prefixes

- G Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range
- S State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state

Rank Values

- 1 Critically imperiled
- 2 Imperiled
- 3 Vulnerable
- 4 Apparently secure, uncommon but not rare
- 5 Secure, common, abundant, and widespread

Suggested citation:

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center. 2017. Fungi Conservation Status Assessments. Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University and Oregon State University. Portland, Oregon and Corvallis, Oregon.

More assessments available at <http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation>

Element rank calculator resources at <http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator>

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