

California Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000013
Gname BAEOSPORA MYRIADOPHYLLA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

U = Unknown

Comments Species occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments Species occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Species occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

Range Extent

Comments BAMY3 occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments BAMY3 occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

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 BAMY3 is a saprophyte dependent upon appropriate weather and microclimate regimes and the presence of large decomposing Abies logs for its existence. Removal or destruction of such logs will remove the species. It has a wide but unpredictable and spotty distribution, with most occurrences found in LSOG habitats where Abies is present. Species occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987) Longevity of individuals and populations is unknown. The lack of adequate information on its biological requirements and the availability of sufficient Abies at the known sites precludes estimating a long-term trend for BAMY3. (Norvell 2002 pers comm). Species occurs only outside

the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

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 BAMY3 is saprophyte dependent upon the presence of large decomposing *Abies* logs. It appears restricted to LSOG coniferous forests where *Abies* is present. Incidental catastrophic events and/or removal of the substrate or *Abies* trees can extirpate fungus. Species occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

Threats

U = Unknown. The available information is not sufficient to assign degree of threat as above. (Severity, scope, and immediacy are all unknown, or mostly [two of three] unknown or not assessed [null].)

Scope	Unknown	Severity	Unknown	Immediacy	Unknown
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Comments BAMY3 is found in LSOG coniferous forests in decomposing *Abies* logs. Whatever threatens the general habitat, microclimates, and/or substrate can imperil BAMY3. All populations are at risk to incidental catastrophic events, such as hot fires, and removal of either the log or surrounding *Abies* trees from the occurrence sites. Unprotected occurrences are at risk from logging activities such as brush clearing or removal of *Abies* trees and current populations (Norvell pers comm 2002). Species occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments BAMY3 occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

Intrinsic Vulnerability

A = Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (> 20 years or 5 generations) to recover from decreases in abundance; or species has low dispersal capability such that extirpated populations are unlikely to become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are highly susceptible to changes in composition and structure that rarely if ever are reversed through natural processes even over substantial time periods (> 100 years).

Comments BAMY3 is particularly vulnerable to removal or complete decomposition of its host fir log or disappearance of live *Abies* to serve as future substrates for new individuals. It is also vulnerable to alteration of microhabitats and microclimate regimes (stream diversion, road construction, development).

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments BAMY3 is generally found in complex late-successional or old coniferous forests on large decomposing or well-decomposed *Abies* logs. Its precise biological and ecological requirements are unknown. It fruits during the moist fall and spring seasons. While it fruits whenever moisture is present, its phenology is unpredictable and occurrence is erratic. (Desjardin 1987, Norvell 1998).

Other Considerations

Baeospora myriadophylla (Peck) Singer in Rev. Myc. 3:193.1938 had several earlier synonyms, the most recent of which was *Collybia myriadophylla*, a name that is universally no longer used. BAMY3 has a worldwide

distribution but is everywhere regarded as infrequent and/or rare.

Edition 2/24/2002 **Edauthor** Lorelei L Norvell

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Greasons

BAMY3 occurs only outside the range of the northern spotted region in California, where it is considered rare. (Desjardin 1987)

BCD Sources

New Sources

Desjardin. 1987. Agaricales of California. 7. Tricholomataceae I. Mad River Press. ALSO Lennox. 1979. Collybioid genera of the Pacific Northwest. Mycotaxon 9: 117-231. ALSO Norvell. 1998. ROD: Strategy 3 Fungal Species Evaluation (11 gilled Basidiomycete Strategy 3 species). Unpubl. report on file at the Regional Mycology Lab, Corvallis, Oregon. ALSO ISMS-ONH. 2002. ISMS data; ONH protection extrapolations; GIS map for BAMY3;