

## Conservation Status Assessment

**Scientific Name:** *Clitocybe senilis*

**Classification:** Fungus

**Assessment area:** Global

**Heritage Rank:** **G4Q**

**Rank Date:** 3/9/2017

Rank Reasons: Wide distribution, about 12 in protected areas.

Rank Adjustment Notes: L. Norvell says, "Desjardin, written last month to determine whether Gregory sequenced trulliformis/senilis for SFSU thesis, has not responded. Collections prev. identified as *C. senilis* (Norvell identifications; see also Norvell & Exeter 2004) may well represent instead the North American *C. trulliformis*. Kluting & al. (2014) refer the eastern 'senilis' to *Clitocella popinalis* (Fr.) Kluting, T.J. Baroni & Bergemann (2017), which differs from PNW material. *C. senilis* is a European name; the western species probably represents *C. trulliformis*. Additional info needed." (Norvell, Lorelei L.; Exeter, Ronald L. 2004. Ectomycorrhizal epigeous basidiomycete diversity in Oregon's coastal montane *Pseudotsuga menziesii* forests – preliminary observations. IN *Fungi in Forest Ecosystems: Diversity, Ecology, and Systematics*, Cathy Cripps (ed.). *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 89: 159-189. ; Kluting, Kerri L.; Baroni, Timothy J.; Bergemann, Sarah E. 2014. Toward a stable classification of genera within the Entolomataceae: a phylogenetic re-evaluation of the *Rhodocybe-Clitopilus* clade. *Mycologia* 106: 1127–1142.)

**Range Extent:** H = >2,500,000 sq km (> 1,000,000 sq mi)

Comments: Found in North America, and Europe. Norvell says in 2002 assessment: "Widely, but spottily, distributed in Europe and North America. Has been collected on duff in coniferous and/or hardwood forests from mid-successional to LSOG stands in the Pacific Northwest. The smoky-brown coloration of the cap and small stature make this an inconspicuous mushroom that may be more numerous than the literature and herbarium collections indicate and as recent surveys suggest, but CLSE4 may also be genuinely rare throughout its range except for certain areas in which it is locally abundant. Known within the northern spotted owl region in Washington and Oregon from only 4-5 occurrences. All Oregon known sites are within 30-40 miles of one another."

**Population Size:** Not assessed

Comments: None

**Number of Occurrences:** D = 81 - 300

Comments: At least 175 occurrences worldwide.

**Area of Occupancy:** F = 126-500 4-km<sup>2</sup> grid cells

Comments: At least 175 grid cells occupied.

**Good Viability:** C = Few (4-12) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: High end of this range, around 12 occurrences in protected area: George reserve, Tahquamenon Falls State Park, Wilderness State Park, Porcupine Mts. St. Park, Lloyd-Cornell Preserve, Ringwood Preserve, Great Smoky Mountain National Park, Winston-Salem Nissen Park, Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, Mountain Lake Wilderness, Sandwich Range Wilderness.

**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:

Around 12 of 175 occurrences in protected areas. If the unprotected areas are logged on a 40 year rotation, about 23% of occurrences would be affected in 10 years and 93% in 100 years. From 2002 assessment Norvell says "The scattered but wide distribution and unknown biology complicate identifying threats to CLSE4. Heavy logging or incidental catastrophic occurrences (such as wide-ranging hot fires), and anything else that threatens the general habitat, microclimates, and/or substrate would endanger the known populations. Selective logging practices, such as thinning, appear not to negatively affect the species. Norvell & Exeter (1993) collected fruitbodies from a moderately thinned 55 year old stand (120 residual trees per acre) one and two years after thinning, and from a heavily thinned stand (40 residual trees/acre) 2 years post-treatment. No collections have been reported from the clear-cut stand since its 1999 treatment. (Norvell pers. comm. 2002)."

**Intrinsic Vulnerability:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Calculated Rank:** G4

**Rank Author:** Caitlin Lawrence

**Rank Reviewer:** Lorelei Norvell

**References:**

No additional references listed.

**Definitions and Resources:**

<b>Rank Prefixes</b>	
G	Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range
S	State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state
<b>Rank Values</b>	
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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