

## Conservation Status Assessment

**Scientific Name:** *Collybia bakerensis*

**Classification:** Fungus

**Assessment area:** Global

**Heritage Rank:** **G4**

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

Rank Reasons: Common in western North America. Fair number of occurrences have some protection. L. Norvell says "Workers agree that this does not represent *Collybia*, but a gymnopoid of some sort. Check with Dennis Desjardin for a final resolution. No additional info to contradict currently assigned rank."

**Range Extent:** G = 200,000-2,500,000 sq km (~80,000-1,000,000 sq mi)

Comments: Found in Western North America including British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. There are also 2 occurrence records in Colorado, one in Wyoming and one in Montana. Range about 1,120,000 sq. km.

**Population Size:** Not assessed

Comments: None

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

Comments: Around 100 occurrences across its range. Many clustered collections, particularly in southern Oregon, that are close together and lumped together into less separate occurrences.

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

Comments: Low end of this range, around 135 occupied grid cells. Many of the occurrences in Klamath County, Oregon occupy more than one grid cell because they consist of multiple occurrences.

**Good Viability:** D = Some (13-40) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: At least 20 occurrences are found in protected areas. Locations of occurrences include: Glacier Peak Wilderness, North Cascades National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, Olympic National Park, Sky Lakes Wilderness, Mountain Lakes Wilderness, Mount Shasta Wilderness, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Yosemite National Park, Glacier National Park.

**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 20% of the occurrences are in protected areas. If the unprotected sites are logged on a 40 year rotation, about 20% would be affected in 10 years, and 80% in 100 years. Norvell 2002: "COBA11 is found in on standing or falling dead Abies, Tsuga & Picea trees and would be at risk to whatever threatens the general habitat, microclimates, and/or substrate. All populations are at risk to incidental catastrophic events, such as hot fires, and unmonitored human interference. Unprotected occurrences are at risk from logging activities such as removal of coarse woody debris and/or standing host trees with current COBA11 populations ( Desjardin & Halling 1987; Redhead 1989; Norvell pers. comm. 2002)." There are additional sites that have some sort of protection, but are not in permanently protected areas.

**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:

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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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