Conservation Status Assessment

Scientific Name: ***Cortinarius olympianus***
Classification: Fungus
Assessment area: Global

Heritage Rank: **G3**
Rank Date: 3/9/2017

Rank Reasons: Found on the west coast of North America with around 70 occurrences. A good species, recently verified (Frøslev & al. 2017) as also present in Finland within 2% of genetic similarity; however Harrower & al. (2011) note that application of western North American names to European material (and vice versa) may be ill advised. (Frøslev, Tobias Guldberg; Brandrud, Tor Erik; Dima, Bálint. 2017. Cortinarius stjernegaardii and C. kristinae (Basidiomycota, Agaricales), two new European species with a mainly northern distribution. Mycological Progress 16: 145–153. ; Harrower, Emma; Ammirati, Joseph F.; Cappuccino, Adam A.; Ceska, Oldriska; Kranabetter, J.M.; Kroeger, Paul; Lim, SeaRa; Taylor, Terry; Berbee, Mary L. 2011. Cortinarius species diversity in British Columbia and molecular phylogenetic comparison with European specimen sequences Botany 89: 799–810.)

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

Comments: Found in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Idaho, and Colorado. Range is 1,0460,000 sq. km with the Colorado occurrence.

Population Size:
Not assessed

Comments: None

Number of Occurrences:
C = 21 - 80

Comments: Around 70 known occurrences.

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

Comments: Around 70 occurrences, occupying one or two grid cells each.

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

Comments: Around 9 occurrences are found in protected areas including Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, Marble Mountain Wilderness, Koksilah Provincial 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:
At least 9 of 70 occurrences are located in protected areas. Unprotected occurrences could be threatened by logging or other development. From 2002 assessment Norvel said "COOL4 has been historically reported primarily from old-growth forests, where it is associated with Tsuga, Picea, and/or Abies. Populations are inferred to be long-lived: e.g. the type locality in Washington has been successfully sampled in 1935 and 1992. (Norvell pers. comm. 2002). Whatever threatens an extant forest and its symbiotic partners will threaten COOL4, which is imperiled by hot fires, road construction or other development, and clearcutting. (Norvell pers. comm. 2002). The age of the current successfully surveyed forests is not known; these data will help determine the forest age specificity of COOL4. Dr Joe Ammirati and/or Dr Michelle Seidl of the U of Washington should be contacted for additional information on COOL4 populations."

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Calculated Rank: G3

Rank Author: Caitlin Lawrence
Rank Reviewer: Lorelei Norvell

References:

No additional references listed.

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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