

## Conservation Status Assessment

**Scientific Name:** *Craterellus tubaeformis*

**Classification:** Fungus

**Assessment area:** Global

**Heritage Rank:** **G4G5**

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

Assigned Rank Comments: None.

Rank Adjustment Notes: The occurrences considered here include all those referred to as *Craterellus tubaeformis*, where there may be two distinct populations that should be considered separately. In this case the east coast and European occurrences would not be included. L. Norvell says "As noted in 2002, the organism flagged in 1994 does not appear to represent the European *C. tubaeformis*. DNA data reported at that time supported our PNW taxon as distinct. Scott Redhead, Matt Trappe, and I intended to name the new species *Craterellus neotubaeformis* but we've still not managed to write the paper! Trappe (2004) notes that our taxon is mycorrhizal with *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, and *Picea sitchensis*, with a hemlock component (included well decayed wood) needed for fruiting, [This species is listed as "*Craterellus 02*" on Michael Kuo's MushroomExpert website.]" (Trappe, M.J. 2004. Habitat and host associations of *Craterellus tubaeformis* in northwestern Oregon *Mycologia* 96: 498–509.)

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

Comments: Widespread across North America. Also found in Costa Rica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Japan. This range and overall this assessment include *Craterellus tubaeformis*, *Cantharellus tubaeformis*, *Cantharellus xanthopus*, and *Cantharellus infundibuliformis*. (No Suggestions) considers these synonymous, however, there may in fact be two distinct genetic populations of *Craterellus tubaeformis*, one European and one North American that is an undescribed species. In the 2002 assessment Norvell says "*Craterellus tubaeformis* as recognized from Europe and eastern North America is considered distinct from the taxon growing on wood in ectomycorrhizal association with western hemlock in the northern spotted owl region. (Redhead 1979, Dahlman et al 2000, Trappe 2001, Pilz et al 2003). For that reason, only data from western North American northern spotted region are included here. (Norvell 2002). CRTU3 is believed to range from Alaska south to California and east to Idaho and possibly Colorado in western hemlock habitats. (Trappe 2001, Pilz et al 2003, Dreisbach et al 2002, ISMS Database 2002 and GIS map for CRTU3). There are no data on occurrences of CRTU3 (the unnamed taxon with affinities to *Craterellus tubaeformis*; Norvell 2002 pers. comm.) outside the northern spotted region of PNW North America. Within the region it is not uncommon. The ISMS 2002 database for Washington, Oregon, and California cites 194 occurrences for that region. Continued fungal surveys may uncover more sites. It is frequently commercially harvested (Pilz et al, 2003)."

**Population Size:** Not assessed

Comments: None

**Number of Occurrences:** E = >300

Comments: 100s of occurrences

**Area of Occupancy:** G = 501-2,500 4-km<sup>2</sup> grid cells

Comments: Widespread species. Over 2000 records on (No Suggestions), some of which are overlapping and older, but this is a well collected species covering a wide area.

**Good Viability:** E = Many (41-125) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: Occurrences in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Shenandoah National Park, Holly River State Park, Ohiopyle State Park, William B Umstead State Park, Tahquamenon Falls State Park, Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park, Prairie Creek State Park, Salt Point State Park, Cummins Creek Wilderness, Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, Badger Creek Wilderness, Clackamas Wilderness, Three Sisters Wilderness, Waldo Lake Wilderness, Henry M Jackson Wilderness, Wild Sky Wilderness.

**Environmental Sensitivity:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Short Term Trends:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Long Term Trends:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Threat Impact:** CD = Medium - Low

Comments:  
Some sites are protected, but those that are not still have a threat of logging, fire, and other human influences.

**Intrinsic Vulnerability:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Calculated Rank:** S4S5

**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>

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center, Institute for Natural Resources  
Oregon State University and Portland State University

Mail Stop: INR, P.O. Box 751

Portland, OR 97207-0751

(503)-725-9950

<http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic>

<http://inr.oregonstate.edu/>