

## Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000050  
**Gname** CRATERELLUS TUBAEFORMIS  
**Gcomname** Winter craterelle (also winter chanterelle)

### Number of Occurrences

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

### Population Size

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

### Range Extent

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

### Area of Occupancy

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

### Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

### Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

### Threats

H = Unthreatened. Threats if any, when considered in comparison with natural fluctuation and change, are minimal or very localized, not leading to significant loss or degradation of populations, occurrences, or area even

over a few decades' time. (Severity, scope, and/or immediacy of threat considered Insignificant.)

**Scope** Insignificant      **Severity** Low      **Immediacy** Low

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

**Comments** Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

## Intrinsic Vulnerability

**B = Moderately Vulnerable.** Species exhibits moderate age of maturity, frequency of reproduction, and/or fecundity such that populations generally tend to recover from decreases in abundance over a period of several years (on the order of 5-20 years or 2-5 generations); or species has moderate dispersal capability such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences may be susceptible to changes in composition and structure but tend to recover through natural processes given reasonable time (10-100 years).

**C = Not Intrinsically Vulnerable.** Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

**Comments** CRTU3 requires western hemlock to thrive and also requires a decomposed woody substrate (Trappe 2001). It is vulnerable to anything that threatens the forest habitat, including drought, insect infestations, hot fires, road construction and development, and clearcutting.

## Environmental Specificity

**B = Narrow.** Specialist or community with key requirements common.

**Comments** SPECIFICITY: CRTU3 is found in all aged coniferous stands in which western hemlock and well decomposed wood is present. Western hemlock has been demonstrated to be the preferred mycorrhizal partner, but CRTU3 has also been found rarely in Doug-fir monocultures in the absence of western hemlock and even more rarely in sitka spruce stands when western hemlock is present. Fruitbodies begin fruiting in late autumn and early winter and can be also found in the spring. (Trappe 2001, Pilz et al 2003). One individual has been consistently sampled over four years in Oregon from the same rotten log. (Norvell & Exeter 2003, Norvell pers comm 2002).

## Other Considerations

ORNHIC - Not Listed. *Craterellus tubaeformis* as recognized from Europe has two synonyms: *Cantharellus tubaeformis* and *Cantharellus infundibuliformis*. The taxon occurring within the northern spotted region of North America and growing on wood in ectomycorrhizal association with western hemlock is thought to represent an undescribed species. It is frequently commercially harvested in the PNW North America.

**Edition** 11/22/2002      **Edauthor** Lorelei L. Norvell

**Grank** S4S5      **Grank Date**

## Reasons

Not to be evaluated for Oregon by Norvell.

## BCD Sources

## New Sources

Trappe, M. 2001. The ecology of winter chanterelles (*Craterellus tubaeformis*) in western Oregon. Oregon SU MS thesis. ALSO Kropp and Trappe, J. 1982. Ectomycorrhizal fungi of *Tsuga heterophylla*. *Mycologia* 74:479-488. ALSO Dahlman, Danell, Spatafora. 2000. Molecular systematics of *Craterellus*: cladistic analysis of nuclear LSU rDNA sequence data. *Mycological research* 104:388-394. ALSO Pilz, Norvell, Danell, Molina, 2003 (in final review). Ecology and management of commercially harvested chanterelle mushrooms. USDA-FS PNW-RS publication. Portland. ALSO Redhead. 1979. A study of the sphagnicolous fleshy basidiomycetes in the eastern sections of the Canadian boreal forest. U of Toronto PhD dissertation. ALSO Norvell & Exeter. 2003 in press. Ectomycorrhizal epigeous basidiomycete diversity in Oregon's coast montane *Pseudotsuga menziesii* forests. *New York Botanical Memoirs*. ALSO Dreisbach, Mueller, Exeter, McFarland, Cushman. 2002. 2002 Survey and Manage Step 2 Worksheet. ALSO ISMS 2002 database and GIS map for CRTU3.