

## Heritage Rank Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000052  
**Gname** CYPHELLOSTEREUM LAEVE  
**Gcomname**

### Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

**Comments** Estimated number of occurrences is 35-40. The ISMS database contains 3 records, all three of which are located in Washington. The University of British Columbia Herbarium (Fungal) database contains 8 records. The University of Michigan Fungal Bioinformatics Project database contains 3 records, all located in Washington state. It is uncertain whether all three of these records are identical to the ISMS records, but because of their protection status, it is assumed that at least two of these sites are the same. Other areas where this species has been noted include Ontario, Canada (2 records); northern Europe [Belgium (3 records), Great Britain (more than 25 records), Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and possibly Denmark]; and Shikoku, Japan.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

**Comments** Unknown.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

**Comments** It is unknown how many individual organisms are located at each site of occurrence and there is no estimation as to how large each organism is and how many fruiting bodies it has.

### Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

**Comments** Estimated range greater than 1,000,000 square miles worldwide. Primarily found on the northwest coast of North America (British Columbia and Washington), Ontario, Canada, northern Europe (including Great Britain), and Japan.

### Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

**Comments** It is unknown how many individual organisms are located at each site of occurrence and there is no estimation as to how large each organism is and how many fruiting bodies it has.

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

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

**Comments** Unknown.

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

U = Unknown. Short-term trend in population, range, area occupied, and number and condition of occurrences unknown.

**Comments** Unknown.

## Threats

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

**Scope** Moderate      **Severity** High      **Immediacy** High

**Comments** Moderate and imminent threat. This species is red listed in Norway and Switzerland. Widespread logging, road and trail construction, or other activities that destroy the mossy substrate on which this species occurs may threaten this species.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

**Comments** Estimated number of protected occurrences is 6-7. The ISMS database notes 2 protected occurrences in Washington and the University of Michigan Fungal Bioinformatics Project notes 3 protected occurrences in Washington. It is assumed that two of these sites are the same. Approximately 4 sites are protected in British Columbia. It is unknown to what degree populations are protected in Ontario and in other countries.

## 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).

**Comments** Moderately vulnerable. Fruiting bodies rather small and fragile.

## Environmental Specificity

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

**Comments** This species tends to grow in mossy, shady environments. It has been noted to grow in coniferous forests, as well as on wet rock faces and under *Alnus rubra*. This species is listed as growing in conjunction with the following moss species: *Pogonatum macounii*, *Pogonatum contortum*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Atrichum selwynii*, *Polytrichum juniperinum*, *Ditrichum ambigum*, *Ogonatum macounii*, and *Mnium glabrescens*.

## Other Considerations

National rank = N1N3.

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**Grank** G4      **Grank Date** 12/1/2002

## Reasons

This species is circumboreal in the northern hemisphere, but appears to be rare in many of the countries in which it is found. It occurs on the northwest coast of North America (British Columbia and Washington), Ontario, northern Europe (including Great Britain), and Japan. Estimated number of occurrences is 35-40. Moderately vulnerable. Narrow environmental specificity. Because of a lack of collections and information about this species, the guide for ranking poorly known species was used to assign the Grank.

## BCD Sources

### New Sources

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[http://www.canadianbiodiversity.mcgill.ca/english/species/fungi/shroompages/Cyp\\_lae.htm](http://www.canadianbiodiversity.mcgill.ca/english/species/fungi/shroompages/Cyp_lae.htm)

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The New York Botanical Garden. Catalog of the Tulane University Fungal Herbarium. No date given. Unable to access species record page. <http://www.nybg.org/bsci/hcol/no/Corticiaceae.html>

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The Natural History Museums and Botanical Garden, University of Oslo. THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM. RED LIST OF THREATENED FUNGI IN NORWAY. Updated 2000. <http://www.toyen.uio.no/botanisk/botmus/sopp/redalpha.htm>

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<http://www.pilze.ch/Roteliste/Roteliste2.html>

<http://user.shikoku.ne.jp/okinots/list/hidanasitakemoku.htm>. (This web page is almost unreadable. It is assumed that the specimen noted was found in Japan.)

Government of British Columbia. Resources Information Standards Committee. Standardized Inventory Methodologies for Components of British Columbia's Biodiversity: MACROFUNGI. 1997.

<http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/risc/pubs/tebiodiv/macrofungi/macrofungi-3.htm>

The University of Michigan Herbarium. Michigan Fungal Bioinformatics Project database. Updated 2000.

<http://www.herb.lsa.umich.edu/combqury.htm>

University of British Columbia Herbarium Databases. 1991. <http://herbarium.botany.ubc.ca/FMRes/FMPro>