

Oregon 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 is 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

A = <100 km² (less than about 40 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) and Ontario, Canada; northern Europe (including Great Britain); and Japan. In Oregon, it is known from only one site.

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 redlisted 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 environs. 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 ambiguum*, *Ogonatum macounii* and *Mnium glabrescens*.

Other Considerations

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Reasons

This species is circumboreal in the northern hemisphere, but in the US, it is only known from Washington, and a recent collection in Oregon. Its status in the state is not very clear, but it appears to be quite rare, having only been collected once.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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The Canadian Biodiversity Website. Canada's Species-Fungi. Museums Assistance Program of Heritage Canada. No date given.

http://www.canadianbiodiversity.mcgill.ca/english/species/fungi/shroompages/Cyp_lae.htm

National Botanic Garden of Belgium (BR). Herbarium Mycologicum--Theleporoid and Corticioid Fungi in EUROPA Herbarium. Last updated: 2000.

<http://www.br.fgov.be/SCIENCE/COLLECTIONS/HERBARIUMS/FUNGI/SURVEY/eur71.html#Cyph0>

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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Svampar i Sverige. Fungus info-Mykologi. Checklista Västerbotten and Checklista Värmland.

<http://www.algonet.se/~fungus/checkvrm.html> and <http://www.algonet.se/~fungus/checkvb.html>

British Mycological Society. The BMS Fungal Records Database. Unrecorded polypores with more than 25 record in the BMSFRD. Last date noted: 2000.

<http://194.131.255.3/bmspages/Fungus2000/CommonPolypores.htm>

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>

Geobotanisches Institut der Universität Bern. Pilzarten der Schweiz. Rote Liste. 2001.

<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>