

## Heritage Rank Status Factors

**Elcode** NF000GEFL5  
**Gname** GELATINODISCUS FLAVIDUS

### Gcomname

### Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

**Comments** This small yellow cup-fungus fruits on dead foliage of *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* under, or at the edge of, snowbanks and is known only from British Columbia (Eckblad 1968), Washington (Kanouse and Smith 1940, Fogel n.d.), and Oregon (OSC n.d., Carpenter 1976). Few people have sought the species out so it is not surprising that the number of occurrences is small.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

**Comments** Based on number of protected sites, each is considered an occurrence, more are out there but are not documented.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

**Comments** This can not be determined; records reflect only species presence.

### Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

**Comments** It ranges from British Columbia (Eckblad 1968) south to the Ashland Resource area; and is also present in the mountains of the Olympic Peninsula (ISMS, Fogel n.d.) and the Aldrich Mountains (Frenkel 1974, reference missing). It is to be expected throughout the range of its host.

### Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

**Comments** The range of this species is that of the host in areas subject to heavy winter snows that result in large, slowly melting, spring snowbanks. I have no data on the host's range.

### 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** Insufficient data, but if the host dies out, the fungus also may perish.

### 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** Insufficient data, but if the host dies out, the fungus also may perish.

## Threats

D = Moderate, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent for a significant portion of the population, occurrences, or area.

**Scope** Moderate      **Severity** Moderate      **Immediacy** Low

**Comments** The threats to this species are the threats to its host. I'm not sure, but rather think that in most areas the host is not a highly valued timber species so logging may not be a major threat. Development of winter recreation sites, etc. in the range of the host could limit its populations.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

**Comments** Nine permanently protected sites are in the ISMS Buffer summary and three more are currently protected but may not be so in the future (LSRs). D

## 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** The species is vulnerable to the extent the host is vulnerable.

## Environmental Specificity

A = Very Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce.

**Comments** This species fruits at or under the edges of retreating snow banks on the wet, dead foliage of *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*.

## Other Considerations

NRANK - N3. The species was described from Washington and is most often found by mycologists who fall through the crust at the edge of snowbanks.

**Edition** 11/21/2002      **Edauthor** Nancy S. Weber

**Grank** G3      **Grank Date** 11/21/2002

## Reasons

This species is one of the snowbank fungi of the Pacific Northwest, and is known only from this region to date. It occupies a specialized niche in that it fruits on the soaked, decaying foliage of *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* at or under the edge of retreating snowbanks. Its future is intimately tied to the future of the host species, but at present it is not in great danger.

## BCD Sources

## New Sources

Carpenter, S.E. 1976. Taxonomy, morphology and ontogeny of *Gelatinodiscus flavidus*. *Mycotaxon* 3: 209-232.

Eckblad, F.-E. 1968. The genera of the operculate *Discomycetes*. A re-evaluation of their taxonomy, phylogeny and nomenclature. *Nytt Mag. Bot.* 15: 1-191.

Fogel, R. n.d. MICH Fungal Bioinformatics Project. Retrieved 2002.11 from <http://www.herb.lsa.umich.edu/Bioinformatics.htm>.

Frenkel 1974: still looking for the reference.

Kanouse, B.B. and Smith, A.H. 1940. Two new genera of *Discomycetes* from the Olympic National Forest. *Mycologia* 32: 756-759.