

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NF000GEFL5
Gname GELATINODISCUS FLAVIDUS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments This small yellow cup-fungus fruits on dead foliage of *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* under or at the edge of snowbanks and was described from Washington (Kanouse and Smith 1940, Fogel n.d.); additional collections are at OSC (n.d.). 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 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments In Washington its documented range extends from the mountains of the Olympic Peninsula into the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and south into Mt. Rainier National Park. 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. There was not time to research the host's range; guess, the area occupied by the host is probably slightly larger or the same size as the range of this fungus.

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

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Seven protected sites are given in the ISMS all in G1/2 areas; in addition one collection was made in Matrix land and is not protected. I suspect some of the sites of herbarium specimens are in areas that were or are protected.

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

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

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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 range approximates that of its host. The paucity of documented sites is in part due to incomplete surveys in the likely areas it will occur.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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.