

Conservation Status Assessment

Scientific Name: *Gymnopilus punctifolius*

Classification: Fungus

Assessment area: Global

Heritage Rank: **G4**

Rank Date: 3/9/2017

Rank Reasons: Collection from Mexico (referred to as 'cf.' *G. punctifolius*) included in phylogenetic analysis by Guzman-Davalos & al. (2008). Found no new data to contradict 2017 assigned Region 6 rank. (Guzmán-Dávalos, L.; Contu, M.; Ortega, A.; Vizzini, A.; Herrera, M.; Ovrebo, C.; Rodríguez, A.; Villalobos-Arámbula, A.R.; Palomera, V.; Vargas, G.; Santerre, A. 2008. New morphological and molecular data on *Gymnopilus purpureosquamulosus* and its phylogenetic relationships among similar species. *Sydowia* 60 (my in press copy lacks final assigned pages)

Range Extent: G = 200,000-2,500,000 sq km (~80,000-1,000,000 sq mi)

Comments: Known sites range from Southeast Alaska, along coastal BC, East along the Rockies in Yellowstone, Colorado, and Taos, NM. The western range boundary follows the California coast ranges south to Sonoma county. No known sites in the Sierras.

Population Size: Not assessed

Comments: None

Number of Occurrences: D = 81 - 300

Comments: Around 200 sites including about 166 in OR, CA , and WA. And about 30 in other parts of the range

Area of Occupancy: F = 126-500 4-km² grid cells

Comments: 166 grid cells in OR , WA , and CA. about 30 sites in BC and Rockies

Good Viability: D = Some (13-40) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: Known sites in Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Olympic, and Mount Rainier National Parks as well as Jedidiah and Humboldt Redwood State Parks in California.

Environmental Sensitivity: BC = Narrow to moderate

Comments: A wood rotter that based on its wide range can grow on wood from a variety of conifer species. It may be specific to closed canopy conditions. "Saprophytic on cubical rotted coniferous wood, debris and rich humus (Hesler 1969; Castellano et al 1999) in mid-successional (Norvell pers. comm. 2002) to LSOG forests where coarse woody debris is preserved under closed canopies. Its precise biological and ecological requirements are unknown. One collection from Oregon made from a 55 year old forest came from a well-protected and very moist rotting log in an area that was clear-cut the next year before the fall mushroom season. It has not been observed in the ensuing four years. (Norvell & Exeter 2003)." from L.L.Norvell ranking of 2002

Short Term Trends: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Long Term Trends: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Threat Impact: C = Medium

Comments:

Threats include timber harvest which could impact the over 80% of sites that are not in national parks on as short as a 30 - 40 year rotation, fire which if it occurs on the historic fire return interval may occur between every 25 to over 300 years depending on the site, and climate change which may increase the fire return interval or dry out the forest at an unknown number of sites.

Intrinsic Vulnerability: B = Moderately vulnerable

Comments: According to the 2002 ranking by L. L. Norvwell, GYPU2 is inferred to be particularly vulnerable to removal of its substrate, clean cutting with burning or removal of all coarse woody debris, or logging activities that appreciably open the canopy and expose the substrate to sun and wind. It is also vulnerable to alteration of microhabitats and microclimate regimes (stream diversion, road construction, development).

Calculated Rank: G4

Rank Author: Michael Russell

Rank Reviewer: Lorelei Norvell

References:

No additional references listed.

Definitions and Resources:

Rank Prefixes	
G	Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range
S	State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state
Rank Values	
1	Critically imperiled
2	Imperiled
3	Vulnerable
4	Apparently secure, uncommon but not rare
5	Secure, common, abundant, and widespread

Suggested citation:

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center. 2017. Fungi Conservation Status Assessments. Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University and Oregon State University. Portland, Oregon and Corvallis, Oregon.

More assessments available at <http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation>

Element rank calculator resources at <http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator>

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