

## Heritage Rank Status Factors

**Elcode** NF000HYSU9  
**Gname** HYDNOTRYA SUBNIX

### **Gcomname**

### **Number of Occurrences**

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** This truffle is endemic to Washington. It produces intricately folded, unusually large fruiting bodies (to 65 mm in greatest diam) at or under the edges of snowbanks in late spring (Trappe and Castellano 2000). The ISMS data summary lists a single collection from Washington which appears to be type collection mentioned by Castellano et al. (1999) and Trappe and Castellano (2000).

### **Number of Occurrences with Good Viability**

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

**Comments** No data was found on other attempts to recollect this species in the type locality.

### **Population Size**

U = Unknown

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

### **Range Extent**

A = <100 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 40 square miles)

**Comments** It is known from a single collection.

### **Area of Occupancy**

A = <0.4 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)

**Comments** It is known from a single collection. Short of using molecular tools there is no way to evaluate occupancy.

### **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** Not enough data points to allow for evaluation of these factors.

### **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** Not enough data points to allow for evaluation of these factors.

### Threats

A = Substantial, imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for most (> 60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a widespread area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring long term recovery

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

**Comments** Given that the species is known from a single locality, any change (logging, development) in its habitat could negatively impact this species.

### Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

**Comments** The type, and only, locality is not protected.

### Intrinsic Vulnerability

A = Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (> 20 years or 5 generations) to recover from decreases in abundance; or species has low dispersal capability such that extirpated populations are unlikely to become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are highly susceptible to changes in composition and structure that rarely if ever are reversed through natural processes even over substantial time periods (> 100 years).

**Comments** Known from a single site and thus vulnerable in the extreme.

### Environmental Specificity

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

**Comments** This is one of the few "snowbank" truffles.

### Other Considerations

NRANK - N1.

**Edition** 11/16/2002 **Edauthor** Nancy S. Weber

**Grank** G1 **Grank Date** 11/26/2002

### Reasons

This truffle is known from a single locality in Washington where it fruited at, and under, the edges of snowbanks. The fruiting bodies are large for a truffle. Features of the spores must be checked in order to confirm identifications. The G1 rating is an indication of the apparent rarity of this species. Targeted collecting in suitable habitats, e.g., around Mt. Hood, and in late winter/early spring are needed in order to determine if this species occurs in other areas and thus merits a less restrictive rating. If, on further study, it does appear to be extremely rare, the known populations need to be conserved.

### BCD Sources

### New Sources

Castellano, M.A., Smith, J.A., O'Dell, T., Cazares, E., and Nugent, S. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. Portland, Oregon: USDA Forest Service, PNWRS PNW-GTR-476.

Trappe, J.M.,and Castellano, M.A. 2000. New sequestrate Ascomycota and Basidiomycota covered by the Northwest Forest Plan. *Mycotaxon* 75: 153-179.