Oregon Status Factors

Elcode    NF00HYCA21
Gname     HYGROPHORUS CAERULEUS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences
A = 1 - 5
Comments  This distinctive gilled mushroom is grayish blue to blue or cream-colored with blue tints. Contrary to the Handbook (Castellano et al.) this species is not endemic to Oregon and Washington. It was described from Idaho (Miller 1984). Within the range of the northern spotted owl in Oregon two sites were reported by Castellano et al. (1999) in Hood River and Jefferson Cos.; on the FSL web site (FSL n.d.) two additional sites are listed for Oregon (a second site in Jefferson Co., and one from Wasco Co., OR). The ISMS data base contains records of 5 sites including at least one site in the Winema National Forest (probably Klamath Co.)

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability
U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability
Comments  no data available

Population Size
U = Unknown
Comments  This can not be determined; records reflect only species presence.

Range Extent
E = 5,000-20,000 km² (about 2,000-8,000 square miles)
Comments  In Oregon, this species has been documented from the following counties: Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, and Klamath (Winema National Forest) Cos.

Area of Occupancy
U = Unknown
Comments  Short of using molecular tools there is no way to evaluate this factor.

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  too little data to draw any conclusions

Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences
Hygrophorus caeruleus is known only from western North America where it occurs in mountainous regions roughly in an arc around the northern part of the Great Basin, an unusual distribution for a fungus. It is relatively easy to recognize when it is found; the paucity of sites is likely a reflection of true scarcity. It is known from only a few sites in the state and apparently fruits irregularly. None of the known sites in Oregon are permanently protected. On the basis of the number of known sites, it would fit nicely into the S2 category but additional field work might bring the numbers up such that S3 would be the appropriate ranking.
BCD Sources

New Sources