California Status Factors

Elcode   NF00HYVE9
Gname     HYGROPHORUS VERNALIS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences
A  = 1 - 5
Comments   This gilled mushroom fruits in the spring, often around snowbanks, at high elevations in montane areas; it is likely mycorrhizal. Castellano et al. (1999) report it from one locality from Siskiyou Co., California. The summary of ISMS data indicates that no additional collections has been made in within the range of the northern spotted owl in California.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability
A  = No (A- or B- ranked) occurrences with good viability
Comments   The California collection was made in 1941 (Fogel, n.d.). No additional collections were mentioned by Largent (1985).

Population Size
U  = Unknown
Comments   Only one collection could be located that was made since 1941, but extensive herbarium searches could not be performed to look for additional material.

Range Extent
A  = <100 km2 (less than about 40 square miles)
Comments   A single collection is known from Mt. Shasta in California.

Area of Occupancy
U  = Unknown
LU  = 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   insufficient data to draw any conclusions

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 to draw any conclusions

**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

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<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Immediacy</th>
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<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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Comments Logging and development are potential threats to the California population if it is extant.

**Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

A  = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments The California site is probably 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 High elevation sites, once disturbed, do not recover rapidly. This species is likely mycorrhizal with mature conifers and thus if the forest cover is lost, it is problematical whether this species would be able to re-establish itself.

**Environmental Specificity**

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

Comments High elevation sites, once disturbed, do not recover rapidly. This species is likely mycorrhizal with mature conifers and thus if the forest cover is lost, it is problematical whether this species would be able to re-establish itself.

**Other Considerations**

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**Greasons**

The restricted known range of this attractive mushroom to some extent reflects the restricted number of high elevation sites where snowbank fungi (ones that characteristically fruit around receding snowbanks) occur in western Washington, Oregon, and California. The Mt. Shasta region has been of interest to mycologists for over 50 years yet only a single collection is known of this species. Targeted field work and a check of the SFSU herbarium might bring additional sites to light and move this species to a less restricted category

**BCD Sources**

**New Sources**

