

## Heritage Rank Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000115  
**Gname** OTIDEA LEPORINA

**Gcomname**

### Number of Occurrences

E = >300

**Comments** This name has been applied to a cup-fungus shaped like the erect ear of hare or rabbit; it tapers toward the apex and is split down the opposite side. The original description (from Europe) is not very specific so the name has probably been applied to a number of entities belonging to more than one species. Further work is need on this complex before definitive conclusions about the occurrence of this species in this region can be reached. In one guise or another it has been reported from about 77 sites in the region of the northern spotted owl. It has been reported from the Nordic countries (Hansen et al. 2000), Britain (Cannon et al. 1985), western Canada (Callan et al. N.d); from the eastern and western United States, India, Pakistan, and five (at least) European countries (Farr et al. N.d.). Castellano et al. (1999) reported it from 9 sites, now ISMIS includes 114 collections from 85 sites in the region of the northern spotted owl.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

**Comments** Only sites in protected areas have the change of being viable over a period of years. No data is available on protected areas outside the range of the northern spotted owl. Within that area, few sites are protected.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

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

### Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

**Comments** Possibly present in much of the forested, cooler parts of the North Temperate Zone around the world extending into India and Pakistan in the mountains.

### Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

**Comments** 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 Insufficient information to address these factors.

## Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

Comments Insufficient information to address these factors.

## Threats

E = Localized substantial threat. Threat is moderate to severe for a small but significant proportion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a small area, or in a small portion of their range, but threats require a long-term recovery.

Scope Low Severity Moderate Immediacy Low

Comments Logging and construction are the main threats over which people have some influence. This species is a forest-dweller; any events that threaten to change the characteristics of existing sites or destroy them is likely to affect the fungi as well.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Nine sites in G1/2 protected areas are known in the range of the northern spotted owl. Data on other areas are not available.

## 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 It is associated with mature trees; if the trees are removed/killed, the site may not be right for this fungus for several decades.

## Environmental Specificity

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments Given its broad geographic range, it probably tolerates a wide variety of conditions, if indeed the same biological species is involved throughout that range.

## Other Considerations

NRANK - N4. The taxonomic problems around this species need to be addressed before a clear picture of its ecology, viability, etc., can be developed.

**Edition** 11/25/2002 **Edauthor** Nancy S. Weber

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## Reasons

This species, or fungi that have been referred to it, is widely distributed in the North Temperate zone in forested areas and seems to be in little peril on a world basis although its distribution is spotty. It does not seem to be on the Red Lists for European species--at least not the ones I checked. The Pacific Northwest is especially rich in

known sites for the species.

## **BCD Sources**

### **New Sources**

Callan, B., Dennis, J., Thomson, A., Bahl, and Crawford, C. n.d. Pacific Forestry Centre's Forest Pathology Herbarium (DAVFP) Collections Database. Retrieved 2002.11.12 from [http://www.pfc.forestry.ca/biodiversity/herbarium/voucher\\_specimens\\_e.html](http://www.pfc.forestry.ca/biodiversity/herbarium/voucher_specimens_e.html).

Cannon et al. 1985 Cannon, P.F., Hawksworth, D.L., and Shwerwood-Pike, M.A. 1985. The British Ascomycotina[,] an annotated checklist. Slough: Commonwealth Mycological Institute. 302 pp.

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.

Farr, D.F., Rossman, A.Y., Palm, M.E., and McCray, E.B. n.d. Fungal Databases, Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, ARS, USDA. Retrieved 2002.11. from <http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/>

Hansen, L. and Knudsen, H., eds. 2000. Nordic Macromycetes. Vol. 1. Ascomycetes Copenhagen: Nordsvamp. 309 pp.