Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000115

Gname OTIDEA LEPORINA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21 - 80

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. Futher work is need on this complex before definitive conclusions about the occurrence of this species in this region can be reached. The ISMS data includes 46 sites for it; some additional sites may be in Weber (1995).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

Comments

Only sites in protected areas have the change of being viable over a period of years. None of the Oregon collections are in areas with G1/2 status, one is currently protected in a LSR, and 36 are in Matrix lands. It may be that this species can do well in younger forests, second growth, or in more open sites that some species can tolerate.

Population Size

U = Unknown

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

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km2 (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments

One set of sites cluster NW of Portland, other wise that corner of the state is devoid of sites for this species. Most collections are from the foothills of the Cascades and in the Cascades and southern and southwestern Oregon, although it is reported (F. Camacho per. comm) to be common in the central Oregon coast.

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

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 None of the Oregon collections are in areas with G1/2 status, one is currently protected in a LSR, and 36 are in Matrix lands.

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 the number (36) of sites on matrix land, it may be that this species can do well in younger forests, second growth, or in more open sites than some species can tolerate.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC -- no list. The taxonomic problems around this species need to be addressed before a clear picture of its ecology, viability, etc., can be developed. It may be that this species can do well in younger forests, second growth, or in more open sites than previously thought.

Edition 11/25/2002 Edauthor Nancy S. Weber

Grank S4 **Grank Date** 11/25/2002

Greasons

The distinctive fruiting bodies are shaped like the erect ear of hare or rabbit; each "ear" tapers toward the apex and is split down the opposite side. This species is well-represented in Oregon although generally spotty; enough sites are known from a large enough area that no single normal event is likely to stress the entire population. Currently quite common in the central Oregon Coast.

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.

Weber, N.S. 1995. Report on FEMAT Strategy 1 Epigeous Discomycetes. Submitted to the USDA Forest Service. 252 pp.