Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000115

Gname OTIDEA LEPORINA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

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 10 sites for this species in Washington within the range of the northern spotted owl; no information on specimens from other areas was available.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

Comments Only sites in protected areas have the change of being viable over a period of years. Within the range of the northern spotted owl in Washington, six sites are protected as the G1/2 level and two are on Matrix land.

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 Reported from the Olympic National Forest and in the Cascades from a line running east-west just south of Mt. Rainier National Park.

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 Six sites in G1/2 protected areas are known in the range of the northern spotted owl; two sites are unprotected in Matrix land. 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

Other Considerations

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

Grank S3S4 **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 known from 10 scattered sites in Washington in the range of the northern spotted owl. . It is hard to account for the difference in number of known sites between Oregon with 46 and Washington with 10. Further field work may provide insight into this difference and, if several sites are found, promote the species to a S4 rating. Due to its abundance in Oregon, and presence in British Columbia, its not likely to be of major conservation concern.

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 p