

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NF0000OTSM
Gname OTIDEA SMITHII
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments The fruiting bodies vaguely resemble small bowls or glasses with a slit down one side; they are purple-brown to brown when fresh and can be up to 9 cm tall. The species was described from material collected near Crescent City, CA (Kanouse 1938), and is known from one recent collection from that area as well as nine from Oregon, and five from Washington (total 11 sites) as well as northern Idaho (ISMS, Castellano et al. 1999). The BPI web site (Farr et al. N.d.) lists collections identified as this species from northern India. These identifications need to be confirmed before they are accepted. Farr et al. (n.d.) also list one collection from British Columbia.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

Comments Only one site within the range of the northern spotted owl is permanently protected and thus likely to provide appropriate habitat for the fungus in the future; the Idaho collection is from an Experimental Forest and might thus enjoy some degree of protection.

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 The collections from northern India identified as this species are omitted pending study of the material. In North America the range extends from the Idaho panhandle to Vancouver Island then south to Mt. Rainier National Park; the Gifford Pinchot, Wenatchee, Mt. Hood, Siuslaw, (personal collection of NSW) Willamette, and Rogue River National Forests, the Salem and Roseburg BLM districts to Redwood National Park (ISMS, perhaps a State Park in Castellano et al. 1999 or two different collections) near Crescent City, CA.

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 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

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

Scope Moderate Severity Moderate Immediacy Moderate

Comments Of the 11 sites in ISMS, only one is in a permanently protected locality (Washington), but I wonder about the collection listed from the Redwoods National Park in ISMS.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Only one of the ISMS sites is listed as protected at the G1/2 level. Four sites in Oregon and one in Washington are in Matrix land are not protected.

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 This species often fruits in sites with diverse mature trees, deep moss beds, and decaying bits of wood in the soil. If the trees are removed and the soil dries out and the humidity falls, the survival of this species is in doubt.

Environmental Specificity

B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.

Comments

Other Considerations

NRANK - N2.

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Grank G2 Grank Date 11/26/2002

Reasons

This handsome cup-fungus was described from northern California and occurs in the Pacific Northwest and possibly India. While the fruiting bodies are not brightly colored, they are usually large enough to catch the eye of a serious mushroomer; the apparent rarity of this species is most likely real. In the PNW it has been found

in about a dozen localities on about 14 occasions. Further observations are merited, and more of the known populations need to be conserved.

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.

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/>

Kanouse, B.B. and Smith, A.H. 1940. Two new genera of Discomycetes from the Olympic National Forest. *Mycologia* 32: 756-759.