

## Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NF0000OTSM  
**Gname** OTIDEA SMITHII  
**Gcomname**

### Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

**Comments** The fruiting bodies vaguely resemble bowls or glasses with a slit down one side; they are purple-brown to brown with fresh and can be up to 9 cm tall. The species was described from material collected near Crescent City, CA (Kanouse 1938). It is known from six sites in Oregon.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** None of the Oregon sites are protected thus there is no provision for providing suitable habitat for the species in the future, a definite need if the species is going to be viable.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

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

### Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

**Comments** The collections from Oregon were made in the Mt. Hood, Siuslaw (personal collection of NSW), Willamette, and Rogue River National Forests, and the Salem and Roseburg BLM districts.

### Area of Occupancy

**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** None of the sites are protected from logging or development.

### Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

**Comments** No sites are protected; four sites are in Matrix land which is 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

ORNHIC List 3.

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### Reasons

This handsome cup-fungus was described from northern California. 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 Oregon it has been found in about a half dozen localities for a total of a 9 collections from the state. Further observations are merited, and at least some 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.