Conservation Status Assessment

Scientific Name: ***Phaeocollybia scatesiae***
Classification: Fungus
Assessment area: Global

Heritage Rank: **G3**
Rank Date: 3/9/2017

Rank Reasons: RPB2 & ITS sequence analyses of 27 collections support a cohesive species concept with no ambiguities; the initial RFLP data showing no differences between holotypes were due to contaminants: sequences now support PHSC13 & PHCA40 in different clades. 96 collections were identified from 37 known sites in California (3,one from Crescent City collected in 1935 depicted by a photograph in MICH.), Oregon (31) & WA (3) from 1970–2013. See Norvell & Exeter (2008: 181–186) for full treatment & references and Norvell & al. (2010) for molecular data. The 2017 assigned global ranking seems appropriate given the wide range in Region 6.Multigene sequence analyses by Matheny & al. (2006) support Phaeocollybia in the Hymenogastraceae (not Cortinariaceae).

Range Extent: F = 20,000-200,000 sq km (~8,000-80,000 sq mi)

Comments: The range is 103,810 sq. km. Sites are located on the west side of the Olympic peninsula, in the Coast, west Cascade, and Siskiyou mountains of Oregon, and on the west side of the Coastal Mountains of Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino Counties, California.

Population Size: Not assessed

Comments: None

Number of Occurrences: C = 21 - 80

Comments: There are 51 known occurrences of this species.

Area of Occupancy: E = 26-125 4-km2 grid cells

Comments: This species occupies about 64 grid squares across its range.

Good Viability: C = Few (4-12) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: 5 occurrences are located in State or National Parks or wilderness areas.

Environmental Sensitivity: A = Very narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce

Comments: P scatesiae is a mycorrhizal fungus that occurs in well-decomposed wood or woody humus in densely canopied coniferous forests from where it sends long rhizomorph-like strands that appear to connect it to its symbiotic partner. It is most frequently (but not exclusively) associated with Picea sitchensis, Abies, and/or (possibly) Vaccinium species. Its precise biological and ecological requirements still remain unknown. (Norvell. 1998a. The biology and taxonomy of Pacific Northwest species of Phaeocollybia Heim. 391 pp. ALSO Norvell. 1998b. . Observations on the development, morphology, and biology of Phaeocollybia. Mycological Research 102:615-630.).

Short Term Trends: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Long Term Trends: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Threat Impact: C = Medium

Comments:
Approximately 90% of sites are not in permanently protected areas. If those sites are logged on A 40 year rotation, about 22% would be impacted over 10 years, and about 90% would be impacted over 100 years.

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Calculated Rank: G3

Rank Author: Michael Russell
Rank Reviewer: Lorelei Norvell

References:
No additional references listed.

Definitions and Resources:

Rank Prefixes	
G	Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range
S	State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state
Rank Values	
1	Critically imperiled
2	Imperiled
3	Vulnerable
4	Apparently secure, uncommon but not rare
5	Secure, common, abundant, and widespread

Suggested citation:
Oregon Biodiversity Information Center. 2017. Fungi Conservation Status Assessments. Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University and Oregon State University. Portland, Oregon and Corvallis, Oregon.

More assessments available at http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation

Element rank calculator resources at http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator

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