

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NF000SPFL8
Gname SPATHULARIA FLAVIDA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

Comments Specimens of this species resemble creamy yellow miniature pancake turners or paddles. What has passed as this species is probably a species complex. This name has been applied to specimens from many north temperate area. It is reported as rare from Denmark, present in Iceland, and occasional to rare in Norway, Sweden, and Finland (Hansen et al. 2000). Other reports include Japan (Imazeki et al. 1988), uncommon in Britain (Dennis 1978), and uncommon in Switzerland (Breitenbach and Kranzlin 1981). Mains (1955) reported one variety or another of this species from Idaho, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Ontario and Nova Scotia; it is also reported from British Columbia (Callan et al. n.d.) and Maine, Vermont, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Quebec in North America as well as France, Bohemia, and Czechoslovakia (Farr et al. n.d.). Numerous collections from the Pacific Northwest and some from Arizona are deposited at MICH (Fogel n.d.). Additional material from the PNW is deposited at OSC (n.d.). These identifications have not been verified; I suspect with are dealing with a species complex here. About 43 collections are mentioned in ISMS from the range of the northern spotted owl.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

Comments Five collections mentioned in ISMS are from protected areas. Only populations in protected sites are considered to be viable.

Population Size

U = Unknown

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

Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km² (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

Comments See introductory discussion of occurrences; it is very widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, but little information is available about it from Asia.

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 information

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 information

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 This species is widely distributed in coniferous and deciduous/coniferous forests of the Northern Hemisphere. Thus events and activities that reduce the forested area or change the forest (change humidity at soil level, change species mix, change light patterns) could reduce the vigor of this species or eliminate it from affected areas. Its ecological amplitude, however, is greater than that of many species on the ROD list such as *Cudonia montana*.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments About 17 sites appear from the ISMS data to be 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 is a forest-dependent species and as such may not be able to persist in the absence of suitable forest habitats.

Environmental Specificity

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments Members of this species complex are known from a wide variety of habitats, one factor that may indicate considerable diversity within the complex. The constant is the association of fruiting bodies with forested areas.

Other Considerations

NRANK - N4.

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Greasons

Widespread, relatively abundant, in a variety of habitats.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Breitenbach, J., and Kranzlin, F., eds. 1981. Pilze der Schweiz. Band 1. Ascomyceten (Schlauchpilze). Luzern: Verlag Mykologia. 313 pp.

Callan, B., Dennis, J., Thomson, A., Bahl, and Crawford, C. n.d. Pacific Forestry Centre's Forest Pathology Herbarium (DAVFP) Collections Database. Retrieved 2002.11.12 from http://www.pfc.forestry.ca/biodiversity/herbarium/voucher_specimens_e.html.

Dennis 1978. Dennis, R.W.G. 1978. British Ascomycetes. Vaduz: J. Cramer. 585 pp.

Hansen, L. and Knudsen, H., eds. 2000. Nordic Macromycetes. Vol. 1. Ascomycetes Copenhagen: Nordsvamp. 309 pp.

Imazeki, R., Otani, Y. and Hongo, T. 1988. Fungi of Japan. Tokyo: Yama-key Publishers Co., Ltd.

Mains, E.B. 1955. North American hyaline-spored species of the Geoglosseae [sic]. Mycologia 47: 846-877