

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NF000SPFL8
Gname SPATHULARIA FLAVIDA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments This name has been applied to specimens from many north temperate areas.. Mains (1955) reported one variety or another of this species from Washington. Numerous collections from the Pacific Northwest 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 16 collections are mentioned in ISMS from Washington

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Three collections mentioned in ISMS are from areas protected at the G1/2 level.

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 It is widely distributed in Washington from the San Juan Islands to the Olympic Peninsula to the Cascades south to near the Columbia River; the SW corner of the state, however, is a blank spot on the map.

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

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

Comments insufficient information to evaluate these factors

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 to evaluate 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** Moderate

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

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

Comments Three sites are protected at the G1/2 level; six collections are reported from LSRs which 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 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 The constant is the association of fruiting bodies with forested areas.

Other Considerations

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Grank S2 **Grank Date** 11/22/2002

Reasons

These miniature pancake turners are listed in ISMS as known from 16 sites in Washington It is borderline between S2 and S3 ratings; if further field work enlarges the number of known sites and the range of the species, the S3 rating would be appropriate.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Fogel, R. n.d. MICH Fungal Bioinformatics Project. Retrieved 2002.11 from <http://www.herb.lsa.umich.edu/Bioinformatics.htm>.

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

OSC n.d. Mycological Collections Oregon State University. Retrieved 2002.11. from <http://ocid.nacse.org/research/herbarium/myco/index.html>.