

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000186
Gname TRICHOLOMA VENENATUM
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

Z = 0 (zero)

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington; earlier reports (FEMAT 1994, Castellano 1999) are based on a misidentified collection from Olympic National Park believed to represent a pale form of *Tricholoma pardinum*, a known coniferous associate (Norvell 1995, 2002 pers comm.). No recent reports are noted in the ISMS 2002 database.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

A = No (A- or B- ranked) occurrences with good viability

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington.

Population Size

Z = Zero, no individuals known extant

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington.

Range Extent

Z = Zero (no occurrences believed extant)

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington; earlier reports (FEMAT 1994, Castellano 1999) are based on a misidentified collection from Olympic National Park believed to represent a pale form of *Tricholoma pardinum*, a known coniferous associate (Norvell 1995, 2002 pers comm.). No recent reports are noted in the ISMS 2002 database.

Area of Occupancy

Z = Zero (no occurrences believed extant)

LZ = Zero (no occurrences believed extant)

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington.

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington.

Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington.

Threats

U = Unknown. The available information is not sufficient to assign degree of threat as above. (Severity, scope, and immediacy are all unknown, or mostly [two of three] unknown or not assessed [null].)

Scope Unknown **Severity** Unknown **Immediacy** Unknown

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

Comments No occurrences are verified from Washington.

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 Ectomycorrhizal fungal vulnerability is linked to that of the symbiotic partner (here hardwoods in northeastern North America and possibly conifers in the California Sierra Nevada). (Ovrebo 1980, Ammirati et al. 1985, Shanks 1997, Castellano 1999). It is vulnerable to anything that threatens the forest habitat, including hot fires, road construction and development, and clearcutting. No occurrences are verified from Washington.

Environmental Specificity

A = Very Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce.

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

Comments TRVE is generally found in hardwood forests in northeast North America where it forms symbiotic partnerships with unknown deciduous tree spp and possibly in Sierra Nevada coniferous forests with members of the Pinaceae. Its precise biological and ecological requirements are unknown. If the western occurrence/s do represent *T. venenatum*, the species has a disjunct distribution. It appears RARE wherever it is found. No occurrences are verified from Washington.

Other Considerations

Tricholoma venenatum has no known synonyms, The occurrence reported from the Olympic Peninsula (Castellano et al. 1999) is believed to represent a pale form of *T. pardinum* by Norvell (1995, 2002 pers com).

Edition 11/21/2002 **Edauthor** Lorelei L Norvell

Grank SU **Grank Date** 11/21/2002

Reasons

No occurrences are verified from Washington.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Norvell . 1995. ROD: Strategy 1 Fungal Species Evaluation (30 gilled and non-gilled Basidiomycete Strategy 1 species). Unpubl. report on file at the Regional Mycology Lab in in Corvallis, Oregon.

Castellano et al. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA-FS PNWRS PNW-GTR-476.

Shanks. 1997. Agaricales of California. 11. Tricholoma. Mad River Press.

Ovrebo. 1980. A taxonomic study of the genus Tricholoma (Agaricales) in the Great Lakes Region. University of Toronto PhD dissertation.

SFSU Sierra Nevada collections: http://www.mycena.sfsu.edu/courses/agaricsiz_list.html.

NY Botanical Garden Collections: <http://scisun.nybg.org>:

8890/searchdb/owa/wwwspecimen.search_list?taxon=Tricholoma+venenatum+G.+F.+Atk.+++++&projcode=FUNG

Ammirati, Traquair, Horgen. 1985. Poisonous mushrooms of the northern United States and Canada. University of Minnesota Press.

Atkinson, 1908. Botanical Gazette 46: 461-462.