

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NF000TRFU3
Gname TRICHOLOMOPSIS FULVESCENS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments This gilled mushroom is medium to large in size with a dull yellow cap and tawny fibrils on it. It fruits on very rotten conifer wood. Smith (1960) described the species from specimens collected at Lower Tahoma Creek in Mount Rainier National Park and later found it at Green Lake (Fogel n.d). from Washington is mentioned in the ISMS database, from an undisclosed site in MRNP which could be one of Smith's sites or a different one or a new collection from an old site. The photograph in Castellano et al. Was taken within the last 30 years, almost certainly in Washington, but where in MRNP could not be determined readily.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Smith's Washington collections were made in 1948 and 1952 (total of 3, Fogel n.d); these collections are from areas that have not undergone much disturbance in the last half century and should be rich in the rotting wood this species inhabits. No data on the date of collection was available in the ISMS spreadsheet.

Population Size

C = 250-1,000 individuals

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

Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km² (about 400-2,000 square miles)

Comments In Washington it is known from at least two, possibly three, sites in Mount Rainier National Park.

Area of Occupancy

E = 100-500 km² (about 25,000-125,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

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

F = Increase (increase of >25%)

Comments Without data showing if the different collections came from different years but in the same site, these factors can not be evaluated.

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

Comments Without data showing if the different collections came from different years but in the same site, these factors can not be evaluated.

Threats

H = Unthreatened. Threats if any, when considered in comparison with natural fluctuation and change, are minimal or very localized, not leading to significant loss or degradation of populations, occurrences, or area even over a few decades' time. (Severity, scope, and/or immediacy of threat considered Insignificant.)

Scope Moderate **Severity** Moderate **Immediacy** Low

Comments More collections of this species are known from Mt. Rainier National Park than any other place; the habitats are protected from logging but whether they may be threatened by expansion of Park facilities could not be determined. Logging or other forest practices that would interrupt the addition of coarse woody debris to mesic coniferous forests are the main threats.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

Comments At least two sites are in Mount Rainier National Park which is rated G1/2 although only one site is mentioned in the ISMS Buffer.. Spreadsheet.

Intrinsic Vulnerability

Comments If this species typically utilizes well-rotted conifer logs, certain forest practices might have a negative impact on the species. However, with most of the sites in protected areas the chances of these sites being logged are very slim.

Environmental Specificity

Comments If this species typically utilizes well-rotted conifer logs, then as old-growth is removed and large new logs thus are not added to the supply available for saprobic fungi the resources needed to support the more "choosy" wood rotters will decline.

Other Considerations

Edition 11/20/2002 **Edauthor** Nancy S. Weber

Grank S1S2 **Grank Date** 11/20/2002

Reasons

This is a conspicuous mushroom found on rotting conifer logs, probably large ones. Studies on the gilled mushrooms of the Washington have been ongoing since at least roughly 1918, perhaps earlier. In that time only 4 collections of this species have come to light. All are from Mt. Rainier National Park. WTU should be checked, however, for additional specimens. A good anchor of habitat exists in Mt. Rainier National Park, but outside of the Park many of the similar habitats have been logged in the last 50 years so the Park is a refugium for a species adapted to be late successional on rotten conifer wood. Further field work may be needed to see if the historic sites are still productive and to see if new sites can be found.

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.

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

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

Smith, A.H. 1960. *Tricholomopsis* (Agaricales) in the western hemisphere. *Brittonia* 12: 41-70.