

# Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000001  
**Gname** ACANTHOPHYSIUM FARLOWII  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** Known from only 3 sites in Washington, but only one site noted in Castellano et al., Norvell 1995, and ISMS 2002 database. Locations also electronically noted in BPI (November 18, 2002) and NYBG (November 2002). An unrecorded collection was verified by Dr. J Ginns at a PNW Key Council foray from Lake Kachess on September 14, 2001 (Norvell, pers. comm. November 18, 2002]

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** Known from only 3 sites in Washington [but see note above]. One site has been sampled several times during the past ten years.

## Population Size

U = Unknown

**Comments**

## Range Extent

A = <100 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 40 square miles)

B = 100-250 km<sup>2</sup> (about 40-100 square miles)

C = 250-1,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 100-400 square miles)

**Comments** Known from only 2-3 sites in Washington. Location of "site 26" reported from the NYBG herbarium database is not known. (Collector Paul Lemke, 1 January 1943; This site was not uncovered during compilation of original known site list.) Another site noted from the BPI database represents a 2001 collection.

## Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km<sup>2</sup> (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

**Comments** Known from only 2-3 sites in Washington. Unfortunately the location of "site 26" reported from the NYBG herbarium database is not known. (Collector Paul Lemke, 1 January 1943; This site was not uncovered during compilation of the known site list.) Another site noted in the BPI database represents an unconfirmed May 25, 2001 collection from the Snoqualmie area that may or may not represent the targeted species.

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

D = Moderate Decline (decline of 25-50%)

E = Relatively Stable ( $\pm 25\%$  change)

**Comments** The fate of the fungus is tied to the presence of its host *Pseudotsuga/Tsuga* at the single known collection site. Several collections have been taken from the site since its discovery in 1991.

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

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

E = Stable. Population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences unchanged or remaining within  $\pm 10\%$  fluctuation

**Comments** The fate of the fungus is tied to the presence of its host *Pseudotsuga/Tsuga* at the single known collection site. Several collections have been taken from the site since its discovery in 1991.

### 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** Known from only ~3 collections at two-three sites. The fate of the fungus is tied to the presence of its host *Abies/Pseudotsuga/Tsuga* at each collection site, and development, hot burns, and clean-cutting would be expected to remove the fungus. The biological requirements of the species are not known.

### Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

**Comments** One collection site is provisionally protected in a Late-Successional Reserve. If the protected or management status of the LSR is altered, the species may be in jeopardy.

### Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

**Comments** The biological requirements of this fungus are not known. Occurs on recently dead twigs of live trees [*Abies* spp. *Tsuga canadensis*, and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*.]

### Environmental Specificity

U = Unknown

**Comments** Only 3 collections have been confirmed from Washington. The host is restricted to recently dead twigs of live trees [*Abies*, *Pseudotsuga*, & *Tsuga*.] It is possible that this species also fruits in the forest canopy, where it would generally go undetected (Luoma, personal communication).

### Other Considerations

The Lake Kachess, Washington, site has been sampled several times since its discovery. The locality of "Site 26" is unknown. Another report from Snoqualmie area has not been confirmed by an expert.

<b>Edition</b>	11/8/2002	<b>Edauthor</b>	Lorelei L Norvell
----------------	-----------	-----------------	-------------------

<b>Grank</b>	S1?	<b>Grank Date</b>	11/8/2002
--------------	-----	-------------------	-----------

### Greasons

Too much is unknown about the fungus to make an appropriate rank; it is possible that elimination of the trees through fire or logging will eliminate the fungus permanently from a site. The fungus is small and inconspicuous and experts able to (or interested in) collecting and verifying it are few. It may be found in many more sites at the state.

## BCD Sources

## New Sources

Ginns & Lefebvre. 1993. Lignicolous corticioid fungi (Basidiomycota) of North America: systematics, distribution, and ecology. ALSO Castellano et al. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA-FS PNW-Res. Stn. General technical report: PNW-GTR-476. ALSO NYBG herbarium database: [http://scisun.nybg.org:8890/searchdb/owa/wwwcatalog.detail\\_list](http://scisun.nybg.org:8890/searchdb/owa/wwwcatalog.detail_list) ALSO Penn State herbarium [<http://egghead.psu.edu/cgi-bin/pacma/search?4+Aleurodiscus+farlowii>]; Forestry Canada BC herbarium [[http://www.pfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/herbarium/Voucher\\_e.pl](http://www.pfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/herbarium/Voucher_e.pl)]; National Fungus Collections [<http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungalatabases/specimens/specimensframe.cfm>]; ALSO Norvell. 1995. ROD: Strategy 1 Fungal Species Evaluation (30 gilled and non-gilled Basidiomycete Strategy 1 species). Unpubl. report on file in the Regional Mycology Lab, Corvallis, Oregon.

Luoma, D. 2001. Monitoring of Fungal Diversity at the Siskiyou Integrated Research Site with Special Reference to the Survey and Manage Species *Arcangeliella camphorata* (Singer & Smith) Pegler & Young. Special Report on file with the Chetco Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest, Brookings, Oregon.