

## Conservation Status Assessment

**Scientific Name:** *Albatrellus ellisii*

**Classification:** Fungus

**Assessment area:** Oregon

**Heritage Rank:** **S3**

**Rank Date:** 3/9/2017

Assigned Rank Reasons: Good number of occurrences and range in Oregon. None on protected land though and could be at risk.

**Range Extent:** F = 20,000-200,000 sq km (~8,000-80,000 sq mi)

Comments: Western Oregon, covers most of N to S range

**Population Size:** Not assessed

Comments: None

**Number of Occurrences:** C = 21 - 80

Comments: Many collections (some that didn't count as separate occurrences) in Winema National Forest, Klamath Ranger District.

**Area of Occupancy:** E = 26-125 4-km<sup>2</sup> grid cells

Comments: Many collections (some that didn't count as separate occurrences) in Winema National Forest, Klamath Ranger District.

**Good Viability:** A = No occurrences with excellent or good (A or B) viability or ecological integrity

Comments: None appear to be in protected areas. However, From Norvell 2002: "2 occurrences lie within permanently protected areas, 6 are located in late-successional reserves, and 12 lie either within riparian reserves or in the unprotected matrix. Sites lying within Late-Successional Reserves may be imperiled if management regimes are altered in favor of logging or development, at which point only 2 occurrences may lie in protected reserves. Other sites are expected to be found." According to her assessment some might have some type of protection, but perhaps none are permanently protected.

**Environmental Sensitivity:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Short Term Trends:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Long Term Trends:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Threat Impact:** C = Medium

**Comments:**

Logging risk for most sites. From Norvell 2002: Recent intensive surveys have uncovered 34 collections, of which ~15 lie within protected areas. All populations would be threatened by hot fires. The unprotected populations are imperiled by development and heavy logging but probably not by low thinning. Additional populations will probably be located in the future. 2 Oregon sites lie in permanently protected areas; 6 in late-successional reserves, and 12 either in Riparian reserves or the unprotected matrix. Sites lying within Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves may be imperiled if management regimes are altered in favor of logging or development.

**Intrinsic Vulnerability:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Calculated Rank:** S3

**Rank Author:** Caitlin Lawrence

**Rank Reviewer:** Lorelei Norvell

**Definitions and References:**

**Rank Prefixes**

- G Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range
- S State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state

**Rank Values**

- 1 Critically imperiled
- 2 Imperiled
- 3 Vulnerable
- 4 Apparently secure, uncommon but not rare
- 5 Secure, common, abundant, and widespread

**Suggested citation:**

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center. 2017. Fungi Conservation Status Assessments. Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University and Oregon State University. Portland, Oregon and Corvallis, Oregon.

More assessments available at <http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation>

Element rank calculator resources at <http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator>

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