

# California Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000003  
**Gname** ALBATRELLUS CAERULEOPORUS  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** Known occurrences in CA: 2 [ISMS 2002 database; OSC database November 18, 2002)

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** Both collections were made from the Redwood National Park, a protected area.

## Population Size

U = Unknown

**Comments** Genets of ectomycorrhizal fungi cannot be delimited without DNA sampling.

## Range Extent

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** Both collections were made within the Redwood National Park in Humboldt County.

## 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** Cannot estimate occupancy of area for mycorrhizal fungi as vegetative organism is underground. The above number reflects the possible area in which the *A. caeruleoporus* might be collected.

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

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

**Comments** Both collections known from California have been recently collected from the Redwood National Park and can be assumed to be stable unless the mycelium producing the fruitbodies that were collected was destroyed.

## Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, 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** Logging, fire hazards, and development can diminish known sites; occurrences within Redwood National Park are thought to be protected and thus stable.

## 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 Insignificant      Severity Low      Immediacy Insignificant

**Comments** Redwood National Park seeks to deter development, hot fires, and forest clearcutting or heavy thinning that would adversely affect existing populations.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

**Comments** Two sites in Redwood National Park.

## 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** Life span of fungus is not known, although Ginns (1994) suggests that the organism or its community can be stable over at least 27 years. Generally long-lived but presumed slower-growing,

## Environmental Specificity

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

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

**Comments** Dependent upon healthy mycorrhizal host trees (primarily Tsuga). Other environmental requirements unknown.

## Other Considerations

Fruitbodies are striking enough in coloration and long-lasting enough that more than 2 collections should have been made in the state, particularly after implementation of Survey & Manage procedures. Considered rare in California. Other occurrences may be located in unsurveyed forests. *Albatrellus caeruleoporus* (Peck) Pouzar; synonym = *Polyporus caeruleoporus* Peck.

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**Grank** S1S2      **Grank Date** 11/18/2002

## Reasons

Only 2 sites in one small region in California, others expected but will probably not be plentiful. Estimated fewer than 10-20 individuals. Primary factors indicate S2, although there is some potential habitat unchecked and both collections were made from protected sites. Fruitbodies are striking enough in coloration and long-lasting enough that more collections should have been made in the west, particularly after implementation of Survey & Manage procedures. Can be assumed to be rare.

## BCD Sources

## New Sources

Castellano et al. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA-FS PNWRS PNW-GTR-476. 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. ALSO Ginns, J. 1997. The taxonomy and distribution of rare or uncommon species of *Albatrellus* in western North America. *Canad. J. Bot.* 75: 261-273. ALSO OSU collections data: <http://ocid.nacse.org/research/herbarium/myco/index.html> ALSO Ginns. 1994. *Albatrellus* (Fungi: Basidiomycota) in Michigan. *Michigan Botanist* 33: 74-90.