

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000005
Gname ALBATRELLUS FLETTII
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300
E = >300

Comments Endemic to and widespread in western North America; known from 2 provinces and 7 states. Approximately 150 occurrences reported. In the northern spotted owl region, 124 collections have been recorded [Ginns 1997; other databases:ISMS-ONH 2002, DAVFP, OSC]. Numbers of both historical and recent occurrences from the northern spotted owl region include 24 (WA), 34 (OR), and 4 (CA) [ISMS 2002-ONH data only].

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

E = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability

Comments Except for 6 occurrences made within Yellowstone Park ~30 years ago, the status of occurrences outside the northern spotted owl region is unknown to this author. Within the northern spotted owl region at least 44 (ISMS 2002 database) occurrences lie within currently protected forest reserves. Other collections from unprotected public lands may be at risk to development, fire, or logging.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Genets of ectomycorrhizal fungi cannot be delimited without DNA sampling. Ginns (1997) reports that 10 basidiomes were collected over a 0.5 hectare area near Easy Pass, Washington in 1993. Many fruitbodies produced over a wide area may represent only one genet.

Range Extent

G = 200,000-2,500,000 km² (about 80,000-1,000,000 square miles)
H = > 2,500,000 km² (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

Comments The species is a western North American endemic with a range extending from Alaska along the Pacific coast south to California and east to New Mexico and Wyoming.

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Area of occupancy can only be roughly approximated from fungal fruitbodies as the vegetative organism is hidden from site within the substrate; its distribution is spotty and it appears restricted to fairly complex habitats. This species has unknown biological and ecological requirements that determine how and when symbiotic associations are formed with partners.

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 Stability of eastern occurrences is unknown to this author. Within the northern spotted owl region of the United States, the species should be regarded as stable throughout most of its range. Logging, fire hazards, and development will diminish known sites; the known protected populations (ONP, MRNP, YNP, Redwoods) are assumed to be stable. It is possible that additional sites in unexplored forests will be found.

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 Stability of eastern occurrences is unknown to this author. Within the northern spotted owl region of the United States, the species should be regarded as stable throughout most of its range.

Threats

G = Slightly threatened. Threats, while recognizable, are of low severity, or affecting only a small portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences may be altered in minor parts of range or degree of alteration falls within the natural variation of the type.

Scope Low Severity Low Immediacy Low

Comments Threatened by development, hot fires, and forest clearcutting or heavy thinning (probably not by low thinning). Logging is occurring in or predicted for the unprotected areas. Depending on forest management or fire, the scope of the threat and severity could be moderate.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments 44 collections are known to occur within permanently or temporarily protected forest reserves. It is possible that no sites are being managed specifically for this species.

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).

C = Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

Comments Life span of fungus is not known. Generally long-lived and presumed slower-growing fungi often require several years of growth to establish a viable population/community,

Environmental Specificity

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

D = Broad. Generalist or community with all key requirements common.

Comments Dependent upon associate trees (Pinaceae) for existence. Cultural characteristics, sexuality, and other environmental requirements unknown.

Other Considerations

Previous synonym = *Polyporus flettii*. The species is relatively uncommon throughout its range. The fruitbodies are large, and relatively conspicuous and long-lasting. Coniferous habitat requirements appear varied with many conifer species the inferred mycorrhizal hosts; additional occurrences are to be expected in unexplored forested areas.

Edition 11/18/2002 **Edauthor** Lorelei L Norvell

Grank G4 **Grank Date** 11/18/2002

Greasons

The species is a western North American endemic with a range extending from Alaska along the Pacific coast south to California and east to New Mexico and Wyoming. The species is relatively uncommon throughout its range. Total estimated number of occurrences is >200. The fungus is a western North American endemic that is somewhat sporadically collected throughout its range. Within the northern spotted owl region of the United States, there are ~44 occurrences that lie within presently protected forest reserves. More occurrences are anticipated if surveys continue. The species is mycorrhizal and dependent upon the health and preservation of associated coniferous trees which are valuable timber targets. Other threats include fire, development, and other human factors. Uncommon but not rare.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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 Gilbertson & Ryvarden. 1986. *North American Polypores*. Vol. 1. *Fungi Flora*. Oslo. ALSO OSU collections data: <http://ocid.nacse.org/research/herbarium/myco/index.html> ALSO Pacific Forestry Centre (Forestry Canada) Herbarium DAVFP: <http://www.pfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/biodiversity/herbarium/> [November 16, 2002] ALSO Species originally described (as *Polyporus flettii*) by Morse, 1941, *Mycologia* 33:507.