

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000005

Gname ALBATRELLUS FLETTII

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments Number of verified occurrences in Oregon from the northern spotted owl region are 34 [October 18, 2002 ISMS database, Ginns 1997, OSC herbarium database]

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

Comments ISMS 2002 database reports 10-27 occurrences in permanently to temporarily protected forest reserves. All sites are at risk to fire; unprotected habitats are also subject to road construction, development and logging activities.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Individuals 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.

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments All reported OR occurrences are located along the western slopes of the Cascade Range.

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 All occurrences are in national and state forests now undergoing or scheduled to undergo logging. Ectomycorrhizal fungal viability linked to that of coniferous host trees, which are threatened by logging, fires, or development. Statistics on stand age for all occurrences will provide additional information on ability for recovery after logging and fire.

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 will diminish known sites. It is possible that additional sites in unexplored forests will be found.

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 10-27 occurrences lie within protected reserves. 6 lie within congressionally withdrawn reserves, 4 within late-successional reserves, and 17 lie either in riparian reserves or in the unprotected matrix. The LSR and "RIP" sites may be imperiled if governmental management policies change.

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

ORNHIC - Not Listed. Previous synonym = *Polyporus flettii*. The species is somewhat uncommon but not rare throughout its range. Fruitbodies are large, and relatively conspicuous and long-lasting. Many conifer species are thought to function as mycorrhizal hosts; additional occurrences are to be expected in unexplored forested areas. More fruitbodies were collected during the NWF Plan surveys than previously.

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Greasons

34 occurrences are reported for Oregon and the ranking author (Norvell) has seen many others that have not been retained as specimens. The species is a North American endemic collected sporadically throughout its range. Compared to CA, *A. flettii* is quite common in OR, although there are no protected sites other than those dictated by the NWF plan. More collections are anticipated where there are Late-Successional/Old-Growth coniferous forests. Dependent upon health and preservation of associate trees (Pinaceae) which are valuable timber targets; occurrence in forest habitats also can be threatened by recreational development and other human factors. Cultural characteristics and sexuality unknown. Uncommon.

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.