

## Conservation Status Assessment

**Scientific Name:** *Aleurodiscus farlowii*

**Classification:** Fungus

**Assessment area:** Global

**Heritage Rank:** **G3**

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

Assigned Rank Reasons: Widespread range but moderate number of occurrences and many old with unknown current status. Only a few in protected areas. IndexFungorum, Mycobank, & Wu & al. (2001) retain as ALEURODISCUS farlowii Burt (1918), with Aleurobasidium cited as a possible alternative in 2001. Other regions, particularly those visited by more wood decay mycologists, report more occurrences. The low incidence reported for Region 6 is probably due to the inconspicuous fruitbody. (Wu, Sheng-Hua; Hibbett, David S.; Binder, Manfred. 2001. Phylogenetic analyses of Aleurodiscus s.l. and allied genera. Mycologia 93: 720–731. [PDF available online])

**Range Extent:** H = >2,500,000 sq km (> 1,000,000 sq mi)

Comments: Found in Western US and Canada, including Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and Eastern US and Canada, including Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, New York, Michigan, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Wisconsin.

**Population Size:** Not assessed

Comments: None

**Number of Occurrences:** D = 81 - 300

Comments: A fair number of collections, but many of them old (1930s or older) and current status unknown, as well as exact location unknown.

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

Comments: Difficult to say but this is probably on the low end because some of the collections are old and may have been developed or logged since they were observed.

**Good Viability:** B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: Occurrences located in Snoqualmie Nat. Forest, Three Sisters Wilderness, and Algonquin Provincial Park.

**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:

Threat is medium based on 3 or 4 occurrences are in protected areas. Of the 45 with known locations (some of the older 1930s samples exact location is unknown) this is 8% protected. If the unprotected sites were logged on a 40 year rotation, about 20% would be impacted over 10 years and 90% in 100 years. As well, from Norvell 2002 "Known from only 80 collections, most historical collections (1870-1946). The original areas in the northeast may well have since been developed or logged. 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."

**Intrinsic Vulnerability:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Calculated Rank:** G3

**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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