

California Status Factors

Elcode NFFUN0F010
Gname BRIDGEOPORUS NOBILISSIMUS
Gcomname Fuzzy Sandozi

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 1 collection is reported from northern California in the Six Rivers National Forest.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments It is assumed that the single occurrence is extant after collection; the site is not protected and may be in jeopardy.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Individuals and/or genets cannot be determined without recourse to molecular analysis.

Range Extent

A = <100 km² (less than about 40 square miles)

Comments Known only from one site in northern California in the Six Rivers National Forest.

Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km² (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)

Comments Only one occurrence has been reported; the extent of the population is not known. Assumed to be small.

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

A = Very Large Decline (decline of >90%, with <10% of population size, range extent, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences remaining)

B = Large Decline (decline of 75-90%)

Comments Any eradication of old, large diameter dead *Abies* substrate would imperil the fungus; the fruitbodies are found on snags, stumps, or dead portions of decadent large, live trees. Many of the fruitbodies monitored in reserves have begun to disappear due to natural senescence. Unless *Abies* species are replanted, populations will begin to die off. Until additional occurrences are documented and confirmed, the current trend in non-protected area is in peril.

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

A = Severely Declining. Decline of >70% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences
B = Very Rapidly Declining. Decline of 50-70% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences
C = Rapidly Declining. Decline of 30-50% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

Comments It is possible that removal of fruitbodies during the recent surveys may have threatened the viability of the fungus at those sites. See concerns above.

Threats

A = Substantial, imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for most (> 60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a widespread area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring long term recovery

Scope High **Severity** High **Immediacy** High

Comments Threats to *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* are those actions that disrupt stand conditions necessary for its survival. These include activities that cause removal of host trees or modification of microclimatic conditions required for fruiting and survival, such as logging, road, trail, and campground construction (Hibler & O'Dell 1998). The current site is not protected and so any of the above threats are very real.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments The currently known occurrence is not protected.

Intrinsic Vulnerability

A = Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (> 20 years or 5 generations) to recover from decreases in abundance; or species has low dispersal capability such that extirpated populations are unlikely to become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are highly susceptible to changes in composition and structure that rarely if ever are reversed through natural processes even over substantial time periods (> 100 years).

Comments The fungus is believed to be very slow-growing. The populations may be larger than anticipated. It is not known how long it will take for an extirpated occurrence to re-establish itself (if ever).

Environmental Specificity

A = Very Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce.

Comments All of the known *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* sites have old, large diameter dead *Abies procera* or *Abies amabilis* material as the substrate. Known sites are in a wide range of seral stages from a 60 year old stand (on old stumps) to old-growth forests. The conks are found on snags, stumps, or dead portions of decadent large, live trees. (Hibler & Odell 1998)

Other Considerations

Also known as *Oxyporus nobilissimus* and *Fomes nobilissimus*. The species is rare in California, known only from one unprotected site.

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Greasons

A western North American endemic known from only 3 states and collected only once in California. Collection was the result of an intensive fungal survey; the fungus is large enough (once holder of the world's largest fungus in the Guinness Book of records) to be noticed by surveyors. The species is tied to old-growth *Abies procera*/*A. amabilis*, species that are not being managed for.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Gilbertson & Ryvarden. 1986. North American Polypores. Vol. 1. Fungi Flora. Oslo. ALSO Burdsall, Volk & Ammirati. 1996. Mycotaxon 60:387-395. 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 Castellano et al. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA-FS PNWRS PNW-GTR-476. ALSO OSU Fungal collections database 11-18-02: <http://ocid.nacse.org/research/herbarium/myco/index.html> ALSO OSU Forestry Sciences Lab herbarium database 11-18-02 <http://mgd.nacse.org/cgi-bin/qml2.0> ALSO Hibler & O'Dell. 1998. Survey Protocols for *Bridgeoporus* (= *Oxyporus*) *nobilissimus*... FUNGI Version 2.0 May 13, 1998