

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000056
Gname DICHOSTEREUM BOREALE
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20
C = 21 - 80

Comments 2 *Vararia granulosa* (which may represent *D boreale*) collections in BPI Database (11-18-02) are noted for Washington. Norvell (1995) verified 6 other collections from the WTU herbarium from collections labeled as *Vararia* sp. collected during 1958-1982 from Chelan, Pierce, and King Counties. 2 other WA collections also reported in literature (Castellano and others 1999).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments Dependent on substrate, which may have decomposed. Reported generally only in taxonomic treatises, check-lists, and culture studies; no ecological studies made.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Presumed limited to substrate, usually cited as being "dead conifer logs".

Range Extent

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

Comments Currently known from only one site in the Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Area of Occupancy

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

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

Comments As the organism is substrate dependent and has been reported generally only in taxonomic treatises, check-lists, and culture studies, only an estimate of area occupancy can be made at this time.

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

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

Comments Known from only one site currently in Washington. Dependent on substrate and other unknown factors. Reported generally only in taxonomic treatises, check-lists, and culture studies; no ecological studies made.

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

U = Unknown. Short-term trend in population, range, area occupied, and number and condition of occurrences unknown.

Comments Dependent on substrate and other unknown factors. Reported generally only in taxonomic treatises, check-lists, and culture studies; no ecological studies made.

Threats

U = Unknown. The available information is not sufficient to assign degree of threat as above. (Severity, scope, and immediacy are all unknown, or mostly [two of three] unknown or not assessed [null].)

Scope Unknown **Severity** Unknown **Immediacy** Unknown

Comments Removal of substrate -- coniferous logs -- by fire, landscaping, or other hazards would remove fungus. *Dichostereum granulatum* is listed as threatened on Norwegian Red List. (There are no collections held within the Oslo Mycological herbarium. This may represent either *D. boreale* under a misapplied name or another fungus.) All previously known sites in WA except one are on unprotected land.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments All previously known sites in WA are on unprotected land, one potential occurrence lies within a riparian reserve. As Riparian Reserve sites may be imperiled if governmental management policies change, that occurrence cannot be considered to be protected.

Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

Comments Removal or destruction of substrate coniferous logs by fire, landscaping, or heavy logging would seriously jeopardize the organism.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Dependent on coniferous substrate and other unknown factors. Ginns & Lefebvre (1993) indicate that the substratum is probably gymnosperm logs.

Other Considerations

As the fungus occurs on the undersides of logs, it may simply be underreported due to difficulty in finding it. No collections have been verified from the past four years of NWF plan surveys. Previous synonyms include *Vararia borealis*, *Vararia granulosa*, and the misapplied names *Grandinia granulosa* and *Dichostereum granulatum*.

Edition 11/10/2002 **Edauthor** Lorelei L Norvell

Grank S2S4 **Grank Date** 11/10/2002

Reasons

There may be more collections in the area, but there is no available information as to the presence of the species elsewhere in the state. Too much is unknown about the requirements of this little-collected and easily overlooked organism that resembles a paint-like smear on the underside of logs. The fact that during the NWFP Strategy 1 evaluation process, several WTU herbarium "*Vararia* sp." collections were determined as *D. boreale* suggests that more study is needed before this is listed as a rare or threatened fungus.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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.

Binns & Lefebvre. 1993. Lignicolous corticioid fungi (Basidiomycota) of North America: systematics, distribution, and ecology.; Castellano et al. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal species in the Northwest Forest Plan.

USDA-FS PNW-Res. Stn. General technical report: PNW-GTR-476.

Redlist of Threatened Fungi in Norway: <http://www.toyen.uio.no/botanisk/bot-mus/sopp/redgroup.htm>.

Pouzar. 1962. *Ceska Mykologie* 36(2): 72-76.

U.S. National Fungus Collections databases http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungal_databases/specimens/specimensframe.cfm