California Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000002

Gname ALBATRELLUS AVELLANEUS

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments The type collection, made only once, was made from the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park in 1956, It appears that distribution of the species is tied to Picea sitchensis.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments If still present, the fungus would be considered to be protected. However, it occurs in an area that has been logged, and the site may not have been preserved, Its dependence on Sitka spruce suggests the type locality has undergone transformation, No recent collections have been verified from California.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Genets of ectomycorrhizal fungi cannot be delimited without DNA sampling.

Range Extent

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

Comments The type collection, made only once, was made from the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, Humboldt County, California, in 1956,

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km2 (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

Comments Exact site of collection is not known.

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 It is possible that the type locality has been sufficiently altered to have extirpated the fungus from California. Until the fungus is collected again, its presence in California remains questionable.

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 No California collections have been made since the type collection in the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park in 1956.

Threats

F = Widespread, low-severity threat. Threat is of low severity but affects (or would affect) most or a significant portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are not threatened severely, with changes reversible and recovery moderately rapid.

Scope High Severity Unknown Immediacy High

Comments The solitary confirmed site, the 1956 type locality, may have been sufficiently altered that the fungus is no longer present, .

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments The solitary confirmed site, the 1956 type locality, may have been sufficiently altered that the fungus is no longer present, .

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).
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).

Comments Slow-growing and slow reproductive rate inferred, but not demonstrated. Most biological requirements unknown. Threatened by clearcutting, heavy thinning, or hot fires; probably not affected by low to moderate thinning. Logging is active (or anticipated to be active) in some areas, but not at most sites. Replantation of spruce may not have occurred.

Environmental Specificity

B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.
C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments Precise requirements are not known; however location (in the coastal lowlands), apparent preference for Picea sitchensis, and late-successional forests suggest narrow environment specificity.

Other Considerations

The patchy distribution suggests that this fungus has as yet unexplained biological requirements that dictate preservation of all known sites. Believe to favor Sitka spruce as an ectomycorrhizal associate. Only one known site known in California.

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Greasons

There is only one known site based on a collection made in 1956. The fruitbody is sufficiently long-lasting and large that more collections should have been made. It is possible that additional collections will be found in unexplored areas.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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. ALSO Gilbertson & Ryvarden. 1986. North American Polypores. Vol. 1. Fungi Flora. Oslo. 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 Spore Prints 2001: www.psms.org/sporepr/sp377.pdf; ALSO Oregon Natural Heritage Program. 2001. Rare, threatened and endangered plants and animals of Oregon. ALSO ISMS-ONH 2002 database & GIS map for ALAV.