

## Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NFSM000002  
**Gname** ALBATRELLUS AVELLANEUS

### Gcomname

### Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** 2 historical collections from coastal Oregon spruce forests, Shore Acres State Park (Coos County, 1993) and Cascade Head Experimental Forest (Lincoln County, 1970) [Norvell, 1995; Castellano 1999]. No Oregon collections noted in the ISMS database (2002) for OR.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

A = No (A- or B- ranked) occurrences with good viability

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

**Comments** Neither site is managed for the species. They are recorded as "not protected" in the ISMS database (2002).

### Population Size

U = Unknown

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

### Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 400-2,000 square miles)

**Comments** Collected from the mid-coastal area (overall range extends from Olympic Peninsula south to Humboldt County).

### Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km<sup>2</sup> (about 100-1,000 acres)

C = 4-20 km<sup>2</sup> (about 1,000-5,000 acres)

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

LC = 40-200 km (about 25-125 miles)

**Comments** Difficult to estimate as most collections were made within 30 miles of the ocean. Generally patchy and local; appears restricted to *Picea sitchensis*.

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

**Comments** The fungus has been collected only twice in Oregon, prior to the recent USDA/I S&M surveys. Neither site is protected (ISMS 2002)

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

**Comments** The collection sites are too spotty and disjunct and habitat requirements are unknown. The fungus has been collected only twice in Oregon in the 1970's and its current presence not documented.

## Threats

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

Scope Moderate Severity Moderate Immediacy Moderate

**Comments** One recent site occurs in Shore Acres State Park and the habitat is protected; the site is not being managed. The other population was sampled in 1970 and not since from the Cascade Head Experimental Research Forest; it may no longer be viable. Populations are expected to be threatened by clearcutting, heavy thinning, and hot fires but possibly not by low thinning.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

**Comments** Two historical sites; ISMS does not list any locations from the recent S&M surveys and notes that one historical site (in the Cascade Head Experimental Research Forest) is not protected. The other site is believed not to be managing for the fungus.

## 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.

## 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

ORNHIC - List 1. The patchy distribution suggests that this fungus has as yet unexplained biological requirements that dictate preservation of all known sites. The species is extremely rare in Oregon.

**Grank** S1?

**Grank Date** 11/18/2002

### **Greasons**

Known sites are few, and the fruitbody is sufficiently long-lasting and large that more collections should have been made. While only 2 Oregon sites are known, discovery of a new occurrence in 1992 suggests that additional collections may be found in unexplored Sitka spruce forests.

### **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](http://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.