

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000002
Gname ALBATRELLUS AVELLANEUS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments 5 out of 8 occurrences in Washington have been confirmed. Known sites are Quinault RNA (ONP), Mt Angeles (ONP), Copalis Beach, Lake Quinault (ONP) and the Friday Harbor Research Station in the San Juan Islands. A 6th [unverified] collection from the Olympic Peninsula reported in 2001 PSMS "Spore Prints" is now at WTU.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Historical: 3 sites occur in Olympic National Park, but recent collections have not been verified from that area. Current [ISMS-ONH 2002] data note one site is protected in a LSR.

Population Size

U = Unknown

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

Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km² (about 400-2,000 square miles)

E = 5,000-20,000 km² (about 2,000-8,000 square miles)

Comments Known only from Friday Harbor and the Olympic Peninsula; Very sporadic and patchy distribution difficult to estimate. Overall range extends south to Humboldt County, California.

Area of Occupancy

C = 4-20 km² (about 1,000-5,000 acres)

D = 20-100 km² (about 5,000-25,000 acres)

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

LD = 200-1,000 km (about 125-620 miles)

Comments This is 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

D = Moderate Decline (decline of 25-50%)

E = Relatively Stable ($\pm 25\%$ change)

Comments The 2001 collection from the Olympic Peninsula suggests that at least one population is still viable (and likely to be located within Olympic National Park). Two other Washington sites are possibly protected -- one in a late-successional reserve and (possibly) one in a Riparian reserve. If LSR management policies change and if the possible Riparian reserve occurs instead in the

matrix, there will be very few protected sites.

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

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

E = Stable. Population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences unchanged or remaining within $\pm 10\%$ fluctuation

Comments The collection sites are too spotty and disjunct and habitat requirements are unknown. There are possibly at least 3 protected sites; however none of the sites are being managed for the fungal species.

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 Moderate Severity Low Immediacy Low

Comments Of the 8 WA occurrences, 3-5 Washington sites are protected, including one in a late-successional reserve and (possibly) one in a Riparian reserve. If LSR management policies change and if the possible Riparian reserve collection was made in the matrix, there will be only four protected occurrences, none of which are managed for the fungus. It is possible that other occurrences will be found in unexplored forests.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments 3-4 historical sites within the Olympic National Park; Only 2 collections have been made of the species in WA since 1985. The viability of most historical collections has not been demonstrated. One site is protected in a late-successional forest reserve. If late-successional and/or riparian reserves are opened to logging, road construction, or development, the number of protected and managed occurrences could decrease to 0 (Rank A). None of the sites are being managed for the fungus; however the health of the fungus is tied to that of the trees at the site.

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

The patchy distribution suggests that this fungus has as yet unexplained biological requirements that dictate preservation of most known sites. The species is rare in Washington and has been granted an S1 status by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program (2001).

Edition 11/18/2002 **Edauthor** Lorelei L Norvell

Grank S2? **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. Only 2 collections are verified from the area since 1985. While only 8 -- possibly 9 -- sites are known, the fungus can be easily confused with *Albatrellus ovinus*; more sites will probably be found.

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.