

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000003
Gname ALBATRELLUS CAERULEOPORUS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 3 sites known in Oregon [ISMS database, July 2002; Norvell 1995; Castellano et al 1999: OSC collections database November 18, 2002]

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Two collections made from state park or other protected area. The third location may be threatened by development, fire, or logging.

Population Size

U = Unknown

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

Range Extent

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

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments Collected only from three disjunct sites in Oregon (in Clackamas Co near Mt Hood, in LaneCo inland on the western slope of the Cascades, and in Honeyman SP on the coast (Lane Co)).

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Very few individuals; difficult to estimate area of occupancy for ectomycorrhizal populations when vegetative mycelium is hidden below ground.

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 At least 1 population presumed stable due to its occurrence in protected state park. Ectomycorrhizal fungal stability tied to the stability of host *Tsuga heterophylla*, a valuable timber tree. Could be threatened in other two areas (Mt Hood National Forest, Willamette National Forest) by logging, fires, or development.

Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, 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 Logging, fire hazards, and development can diminish known sites; known occurrence of one population within protected state park (Honeymann State Park) can be assumed to be stable.

Threats

D = Moderate, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent for a significant portion of the population, occurrences, or area.

Scope Moderate **Severity** Moderate **Immediacy** Low

Comments Threatened by development, hot fires, and forest clearcutting or heavy thinning (probably not by low thinning). Additional sites may be found in unsurveyed forests.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments 1 site is unprotected; 2 sites lie in permanent preserves.

Intrinsic Vulnerability

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 Life span of fungus is not known, although Ginns (1994) suggests that the organism or its community can be stable over at least 27 years. Generally long-lived but presumed slower-growing,

Environmental Specificity

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

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments Dependent upon healthy mycorrhizal host trees (primarily Tsuga). Other environmental requirements unknown.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC List 3. Fruitbodies are striking enough in coloration and long-lasting enough that more than 3 collections should have been made in the state, particularly after implementation of Survey & Manage procedures. This species can be assumed to be rare in Oregon. Other occurrences may be located in unsurveyed forests. *Albatrellus caeruleoporus* (Peck) Pouzar; synonym = *Polyporus caeruleoporus* Peck.

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Reasons

Only 3 occurrences are verified from Oregon despite the unique coloration and relatively long-life of the fruitbody. 2 of the 3 sites lie within protected areas; the third may be threatened by logging or development. Their wide distribution in the state suggests that other populations may be found. Other forests may provide suitable habitats and other fruiting localities may be found in the future. The species is closely allied to the health and preservation of associate trees (Tsuga) that are targeted economically as valuable timber, Fire that destroys the host tree may also destroy the fungus population. Cultural characteristics and sexuality unknown.

Can be assumed to be rare.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Castellano et al. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. USDA-FS PNWRS PNW-GTR-476. 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 Ginns, J. 1997. The taxonomy and distribution of rare or uncommon species of *Albatrellus* in western North America. *Canad. J. Bot.* 75: 261-273. ALSO OSU collections data: <http://ocid.nacse.org/research/herbarium/myco/index.html>