

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000004
Gname ALBATRELLUS ELLISII
Gcomname Greening Goat's Foot

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments Known collections in northern spotted owl region in OR = 34 representing 22 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

Comments 2 occurrences lie within permanently protected areas, 6 are located in late-successional reserves, and 12 lie either within riparian reserves or in the unprotected matrix. Sites lying within Late-Successional Reserves may be imperiled if management regimes are altered in favor of logging or development, at which point only 2 occurrences may lie in protected reserves. Other sites are expected to be found.

Population Size

U = Unknown

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

Range Extent

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

Comments Most collections appear to occur in the Cascade range in Oregon; only one site is noted for the Coast range.

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Cannot estimate area occupancy from fruitbodies as vegetative organism is underground and has unknown ecological requirements that determine how and when ectomycorrhizal associations are formed with coniferous host trees.

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

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

Comments The number of occurrences (8-20 of which lie in protected areas) recently discovered through surveys suggest that the fungus is hardy and relatively stable under current management.

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 will diminish known sites, but It is probable that additional sites in unexplored forests will be found.

Threats

G = Slightly threatened. Threats, while recognizable, are of low severity, or affecting only a small portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences may be altered in minor parts of range or degree of alteration falls within the natural variation of the type.

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

Comments Recent intensive surveys have uncovered 34 collections, of which ~15 lie within protected areas. All populations would be threatened by hot fires. The unprotected populations are imperiled by development and heavy logging but probably not by low thinning. Additional populations will probably be located in the future.,

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments 2 Oregon sites lie in permanently protected areas; 6 in late-successional reserves, and 12 either in Riparian reserves or the unprotected matrix. Sites lying within Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves may be imperiled if management regimes are altered in favor of logging or development.

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, but believed to be long-lived. Slow-growing and slow reproductive rate inferred, but not demonstrated. Generally slower-growing fungi require several years of growth to establish a viable population/community,

Environmental Specificity

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

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

Comments Dependent upon health of associated host trees (Pinaceae). Biological requirements unknown.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC List 4. The species is somewhat uncommon in Oregon. The species is uncommon throughout its range in the northern spotted owl region of the United States, although less so in Oregon where intensive surveys have been conducted. As fruitbodies are large and conspicuous and relatively long-lasting, more should have been found in California and Washington if there. Many different conifers are the inferred mycorrhizal hosts, thus additional occurrences are to be expected in areas where forests are preserved. Previously known as *Polyporus ellisii* and *Scutigera ellisii*.

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

Grank S2S3 **Grank Date** 11/18/2002

Greasons

22 occurrences (34 collections) are reported for the state and the ranking author (Norvell) holds at least two other collections in the PNW-MS herbarium. The fungus is a North American endemic that is collected sporadically throughout its range. It is more frequently encountered in Oregon than in CA or WA. There are 2 permanently protected sites, 7 LSR, and ~6 Riparian reserve sites. More occurrences may be found in unsurveyed late-successional to old-growth coniferous forests in the Oregon Cascade range. Dependent upon health and preservation of associate trees (Pinaceae) which are valuable timber targets; occurrence in forest habitats also can be threatened by recreational development and other human factors. Cultural characteristics and sexuality unknown. Uncommon and potentially at risk in Oregon since sites are concentrated in a few areas, which may not be protected.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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 Gilbertson & Ryvarden. 1986. *North American Polypores*. Vol. 1. Fungi Flora. Oslo. ALSO OSU collections data: <http://ocid.nacse.org/research/herbarium/myco/index.html>