Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000004

Gname ALBATRELLUS ELLISII

Gcomname Greening Goat's Foot

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 2 known occurrences (represented by 4 collections) from the northern spotted owl region in WA:

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments One site lies in a congressionally withdrawn reserve and 1 site either in a riparian reserve or in the unprotected matrix.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. The fungus can be considered rare in Washington.

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 The range is widespread from the Olympic Peninsula east to the Mt Baker-Snoqualmie & Gifford Pinchot forests (slightly east of the Cascade Range crest).

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Area of occupancy can only be roughly approximated from fungal fruitbodies as the vegetative organism is hidden from site within the substrate; its distribution is spotty and it appears restricted to fairly complex habitats. This species has unknown biological and ecological requirements that determine how and when symbiotic associations are formed with partners.

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 (±25% change)

Comments Only two known occurrences. Ectomycorrhizal fungal stability tied to the stability of the coniferous host trees. Would be threatened by logging, fires, or development. The one site lying within late-successional reserve may be imperiled if management regimes are altered in favor of logging 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 ±10% fluctuation

Comments The two occurrences are probably stable over the short term. Additional sites may be located.

Threats

C = Substantial, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent (> 10 years) for most of the population, occurrences, or area.

Scope High Severity Moderate Immediacy Low

Comments Only 2 occurrences have been verified from Washington, both of which are at rich to incidental catastrophic events. The three sites lying within Late-Successional or riparian reserves may be imperiled if management regimes are altered in favor of logging or development. Additional populations may be located in the future, but the species can be considered rare in Washington.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments 1 Washington site lies in a congressionally withdrawn reserve and I either in a riparian reserve or in the unprotected matrix. Sites lying within Late-Successional and Riparian Reserves may be at risk dependent upon management decisions; Hot fires, logging, and development imperil the species,

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

Current ISMS data show this species to be uncommon to rare in WA. More fruitbodies -- large and conspicuous for fungi and relatively long-lasting -- should have been collected. Numerous conifer species are inferred mycorrhizal hosts, however, so additional occurrences are to be expected in areas where forests are preserved. Previously known as Polyporus ellisii and Scutiger ellisii.

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

Grank S2? **Grank Date** 11/18/2002

Greasons

Only 2 occurrences confirmed for the state, of which one is in a congressionally withdrawn forest reserve and 1 either in a riparian reserve or in the unprotected matrix. The North American endemic has been collected only sproadically throughout its range since 1870. Sites lying within riparian reserves may be imperiled if management regimes are altered in favor of logging or development.The forests are not well inventoried for fungi, so that more collections are antcipated; but this species is large and striking enough that more collections should have been verified. The species is 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 unkown. Uncommon to rare in Washington.

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 database: http://ocid.nacse.org/research/herbarium/ myco/index.html