

California Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000005

Gname ALBATRELLUS FLETTII

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Known from 4 occurrences within the northern spotted owl habitat in CA. Apparently only one collection per site to date; Arora (1986) considers the species rare in the state, although he notes that it is sold commercially there (perhaps imported from Oregon?).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments At least 3 occurrences are believed extant (Norvell 2002 pers comm) 1 occurrence is in the protected Rugg Grove near Jedediah Smith SP (CA) and one in Lassen Volcanic NM. The Klamath National Forest occurrence may be at risk to logging; all three populations are at risk to fire.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Individuals 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 in California extends from the northern border down to near Mendocino on the coast and east to the Mt Lassen area.

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Area 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. ALFL6 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%)

Comments At least 2 populations occur within permanently protected reserves. Ectomycorrhizal fungal viability linked to that of coniferous host trees. The fungal species, like the host trees, is threatened 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 will diminish known sites; the known protected populations are assumed to be stable. It is probable that additional occurrences exist in unexplored forests with suitable habitat.

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 Threatened by development, hot fires, and forest clearcutting or heavy thinning (probably not by low thinning). Logging is occurring in or predicted for the unprotected areas. Depending on forest management or fire, the scope of the severity could be moderate.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments 2 occurrences lie within permanently protected reserves.

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).

C = Not Intrinsicly Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

Comments Life span of fungus is not known. Generally long-lived and presumed slower-growing fungi often require several years of growth to establish a viable population/community,

Environmental Specificity

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

D = Broad. Generalist or community with all key requirements common.

Comments Dependent upon associate trees (Pinaceae) for existence. Cultural characteristics, sexuality, and other environmental requirements unknown.

Other Considerations

Previous synonym = *Polyporus flettii* The species is uncommon to rare in CA. The fruitbodies are large, and relatively conspicuous and long-lasting enough to have been noticed by collectors more frequently. Many conifer species may serve as inferred mycorrhizal hosts; additional occurrences are to be expected in unexplored forested areas.

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

Grank S2

Grank Date 11/18/2002

Greasons

Total estimated number of occurrences in CA is <20. The fungus is a western North American endemic that is only sporadically collected throughout its range. There is only one protected forest site, but other localities may be protected as part of the Northwest Forest Plan. More occurrences may be verified if surveys continue. The species is mycorrhizal and thus dependent upon the health and preservation of associated coniferous trees which are valuable timber targets. Other threats include fire, development, and other human factors. Cultural characteristics and sexuality unknown. Rare in the state (cf also Arora 1986).

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> ALSO Pacific Forestry Centre (Forestry Canada) Herbarium DAVFP: <http://www.pfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/biodiversity/herbarium/> [November 16, 2002] ALSO Species originally described (as *Polyporus flettii*) by Morse, 1941, *Mycologia* 33:507. ALSO Arora. 1986. *Mushrooms Demystified*. Ten Speed Press: Berkeley.