

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000005
Gname ALBATRELLUS FLETTII
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments At least 24 occurrences (53 collections) are known from the northern spotted owl region of WA. [Ginns 1997, October 10, 2002 USDA/ISMS dbase, OSC herbarium database]

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

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

Comments All 25 occurrences are assumed extant in the absence of contradictory data. However, it is probable that many are historical reports where known sites may no longer exist in suitable habitat. ~15 occurrences lie within currently protected forest reserves.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Genets of ectomycorrhizal fungi cannot be delimited without DNA sampling. Ginns (1997) reports that 10 basidiomes were collected over a 0.5 hectare area near Easy Pass, WA in 1993. Many fruitbodies produced over a wide area may represent only one genet.

Range Extent

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

Comments Most known sites occur on the western slope of the Cascade Range; fewer sites are found on the Olympic Peninsula.

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

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

Comments All occurrences are in national and state forests now undergoing or scheduled to undergo logging. Ectomycorrhizal fungal viability linked to that of coniferous host trees, which are threatened by logging, fires, or development. Statistics on stand age for all occurrences will provide additional information on ability for recovery after logging and fire.

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

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 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 threat and severity could be moderate.

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 5-15 occurrences are currently protected: 3 lie within permanently protected forest reserves; 2 lie within late-successional forest reserves, and 10 lie either in a riparian reserve or in the unprotected matrix. The LSR and "RIP" sites may be imperiled if governmental management policies change.

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. 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.

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 somewhat uncommon but not rare throughout its range. Fruitbodies are large, and relatively conspicuous and long-lasting. Many conifer species are thought to function as mycorrhizal hosts; additional occurrences are to be expected in unexplored forested areas. More fruitbodies were collected during the NWF Plan surveys than previously, suggesting that the species may be more common in the state than collections records indicate. No recent surveys appear to have been conducted in Washington.

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

Greasons

At least 24 occurrences represented by 43 collections are reported for the state and the ranking author (Norvell) has seen others in the state that have not been retained as specimens. The species is a North American endemic collected sproadically throughout its range. There are at least 3 protected sites in national parks in WA. More collections are anticipated where there are LSOG h coniferous forests. 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.

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.

Gilbertson & Ryvarden. 1986. North American Polypores. Vol. 1. *Fungi Flora*. Oslo.

OSU collections data: <http://ocid.nacse.org/research/herbarium/myco/index.html>

Pacific Forestry Centre (Forestry Canada) Herbarium DAVFP:

<http://www.pfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/biodiversity/herbarium/> [November 16, 2002]

Species originally described (as *Polyporus flettii*) by Morse, 1941, *Mycologia* 33:507.

Arora. 1986. *Mushrooms demystified*. Berkeley: 10 Speed Press.