

## Conservation Status Assessment

**Scientific Name:** *Cantharellus subalbidus*

**Classification:** Fungus

**Assessment area:** Global

**Heritage Rank:** **G4**

**Rank Date:** 4/22/2017

Rank Reasons: Widespread PNW species. In some protected areas, and many collections. R. Hamill says, "many populations but much more common in late seral habitat"

**Range Extent:** G = 200,000-2,500,000 sq km (~80,000-1,000,000 sq mi)

Comments: Ranges across the Pacific Northwest from southern British Columbia to California. Approximately 750 000 sq. km. A recorded occurrence from (No Suggestions) from Iowa would extend this range, but is not included here as that is not the species typical range and was only one observation.

**Population Size:** Not assessed

Comments: None

**Number of Occurrences:** E = >300

Comments: Well over 300 occurrences, and likely many more that are not recorded. Some occurrences are close together, and would be considered a single occurrence, however, the number of occurrences will still be over 300.

**Area of Occupancy:** F = 126-500 4-km<sup>2</sup> grid cells

Comments: Many clustered occurrences, so even if counted as a single occurrence these occurrences cover a number of grid cells.

**Good Viability:** D = Some (13-40) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: At least 30 occurrences, probably more, are on protected land. Locations include: Selway Bitterroot Wilderness, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Alpine Lakes Wilderness, William O Douglas Wilderness, Bull of the Woods Wilderness, Marble Mt. Wilderness area, Crater Lake National Park (many occurrences), Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park, Mt. Rainier National Park, Jackson State Forest, Olympic National Park, Diamond Peak Wilderness, Siskiyou wilderness area

**Environmental Sensitivity:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Short Term Trends:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Long Term Trends:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Threat Impact:** C = Medium

Comments:

Fair number of occurrences in protected areas, and lots of occurrences over its range. Threats from logging still exist, however, since "this is a mycorrhizal species it is dependent on a host tree for its carbohydrates. Studies have shown that if the tree is killed the mycorrhizal fungi die shortly after. The one possibly saving feature of this species is the spore bank. However, nothing is known about the spore bank of this species." (Camacho, 2002 assessment)

**Intrinsic Vulnerability:** Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Calculated Rank:** S4

**Rank Author:** Caitlin Lawrence

**Rank Reviewer:** Ron Hamill

**References:**

No additional references listed.

**Definitions and Resources:**

<b>Rank Prefixes</b>	
G	Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range
S	State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state
<b>Rank Values</b>	
1	Critically imperiled
2	Imperiled
3	Vulnerable
4	Apparently secure, uncommon but not rare
5	Secure, common, abundant, and widespread

**Suggested citation:**

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center. 2017. Fungi Conservation Status Assessments. Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University and Oregon State University. Portland, Oregon and Corvallis, Oregon.

More assessments available at <http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation>

Element rank calculator resources at <http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator>

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