

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NF00POAL28
Gname PODOSTROMA ALUTACEUM
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

Comments The fruiting bodies resemble small, stubby, cream-colored, fingers that are dotted with bumps at maturity. The nutritional mode is unknown. On a world basis this species is known from Britain (Cannon et al. 1985); is on the red lists as R in Norway (Bendicksen et al. N.d.) and Denmark (Danish Conservation Committee n.d.r); is rated DD in Sweden (Samuelsson n.d.), and is reported from Japan (Imazeki et al. 1988). Nine collections are listed in the ISMS data base for the range of the northern spotted owl. Roughly nine sites, many historical, are represented in MICH collections (Fogel n. d.); they may be 9 sites without lats and longs in ISMS. Additional collections from the northwest, possibly from Oregon, are deposited at WSP but not data on them is immediately available.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments A protected habitat is the first requirement for viability and only 4 of the ISMS sites are protected at the G1/2 level; no data is available for the rest of the world.

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments This can not be determined; records reflect only species presence.

Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km² (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

Comments The species could be present but patchy in the north temperate zone of the northern hemisphere.

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Short of using molecular tools there is no way to evaluate occupancy.

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

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

Comments insufficient data

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

U = Unknown. Short-term trend in population, range, area occupied, and number and condition of occurrences unknown.

Comments insufficient data

Threats

E = Localized substantial threat. Threat is moderate to severe for a small but significant proportion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a small area, or in a small portion of their range, but threats require a long-term recovery.

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

Comments This is a species of mature forests with abundant rotting wood in them. Threats to the forest habitat are also threats to this fungus. Thus logging, mining, fire, and development are all possible threats.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments Only 4 of the ISMS sites are protected at the G1/2 level; no data is available for the rest of the world.

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 This is a species of mature forests; many such forests are vulnerable to logging and development.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments The species appears to be rare throughout its range which may be a sign that some undertimed but rare combination of environmental factors must be met for it to become established and to persist.

Other Considerations

NRANK - N3. Many collectors mistake this species for a species of Cordyceps, a group that parasitizes insects, spiders and their relatives, and the deer truffles (Elaphomyces).

Edition 11/18/2002 **Edauthor** Nancy S. Weber

Grank G3G4 **Grank Date** 11/25/2002

Greasons

These fruiting bodies are relatively small, but they stand out against the duff and forest floor litter. Many mycologists have been and are interested in this group of fungi and tend to prize their finds like trophies. Thus if this species were common, the evidence would be in herbaria around the world. Given its wide distribution the species is not in danger from local events, but it is rare throughout its range and thus of concern.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Bendiksen, E., Hoiland, K., Brandrud, T.E., and Jorda, J.B. n.d. Red List of Threatened Fungi in Norway. Retrieved 2002.11. from <http://www.toyen.uio.no/botanisk/bot-mus/sopp/>

Breitenbach, J., and Kranzlin, F., eds. 1981. Pilze der Schweiz. Band 1. Ascomyceten (Schlauchpilze). Luzern: Verlag Mykologia. 313 pp.

Cannon, P.F., Hawksworth, D.L., and Shwerwood-Pike, M.A. 1985. The British Ascomycotina[,] an annotated checklist. Slough: Commonwealth Mycological Institute. 302 pp.

Danish Conservation Committee n.d. Danish Conservation Committee n.d. The red list data of fungi in Denmark. Conservation committee. Retrieved 2002.11. from <http://192.38.37.132:591/Taxon/search.htm>.

Imazeki, R., Otani, Y. and Hongo, T. 1988. Fungi of Japan. Tokyo: Yama-key Publishers Co., Ltd.

Samuelsson, J. (compiler???) n.d. Swedish Species Information Centre. Retrieved 2002.11. from <http://www.artdata.slu.se/home.htm>.