

## Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NF00POAL28  
**Gname** PODOSTROMA ALUTACEUM  
**Gcomname**

### Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** The fruiting bodies resemble small, stubby, cream-colored, fingers that are dotted with bumps at maturity. The nutritional mode is unknown although this fungus appears to be closely related to the genus *Cordyceps* which is parasitic. Within the range of the northern spotted owl, two collections from the same area near Mt. Hood are deposited at MICH (Fogel n.d.); one is listed in ISMS from Oregon, and I know of at least one additional site. Additional collections from the northwest, possibly from Oregon, are deposited at WSP but no data on them is immediately available.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

**Comments** None of the sites are in permanently protected areas and thus their long term viability can not be addressed.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

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

### Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

**Comments** Known sites in Oregon extend down the Cascades from Mt. Hood nearly to Highway 20 near Lost Prairie.

### Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

**Comments** Short of using molecular tools there is no way to evaluate this factor.

### 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

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

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

**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

**Comments** The one collection listed in the ISMS data from Oregon is in a Late Successional Reserve which will only be protected as long as the Northwest Forest Plan remains in effect.

### Intrinsic Vulnerability

A = Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (> 20 years or 5 generations) to recover from decreases in abundance; or species has low dispersal capability such that extirpated populations are unlikely to become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are highly susceptible to changes in composition and structure that rarely if ever are reversed through natural processes even over substantial time periods (> 100 years).

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

A = Very Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce.

**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

ORNHIC List 3. 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

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### 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. In Oregon this species seems to prefer moist mature coniferous forests of the west side of the Cascades. It is interesting that it has not been found in coastal forests; however, there may be too little mature coastal forest left for this fungus to survive in them. Further monitoring is needed in order to fill in the blanks in our knowledge of this species.

## **BCD Sources**

## **New Sources**

Fogel, R. n.d. MICH Fungal Bioinformatics Project. Retrieved 2002.11 from <http://www.herb.lsa.umich.edu/Bioinformatics.htm>.