## Conservation Status Assessment

**Scientific Name:** *Sparassis radicata*  
**Classification:** Fungus  
**Assessment area:** Washington  

**Heritage Rank:** S3S4  
**Rank Date:** 6/15/2018

Assigned Rank Comments: None.  
Rank Adjustment Notes: Formerly S. crispa, see global notes. S. Loring says "I am unsure how to handle this species, globally or by each state. This is not a rare species on the west coast, but goes extremely under-reported to agency databases and herbariums. I frequently see it throughout forested areas of the PNW -- I cannot count how many times I have encountered this species, not reported it, and then added it to my dinner. It turns up multiple times at nearly all forays I have been too. It is a prized edible and commonly documented via online mushrooms forums." L. Wise also encountered this species many times when working as a seasonal botanist at Mt. Rainier National Park. Given under-reporting and uncertainty about threats, ranked as S3S4.

### Range Extent:

F = 20,000-200,000 sq km (~8,000-80,000 sq mi)

Comments: The Washington range is 55,570 sq. km. There are sites in the Olympic Peninsula, the San Juan Islands, the Kitsap Peninsula, and the Cascade Mountains.

### Population Size:

Not assessed  

Comments: None

### Number of Occurrences:

C = 21 - 80  

Comments: There are 33 known sites in Washington.

### Area of Occupancy:

E = 26-125 4-km² grid cells  

Comments: This species occupies 40 grid squares in Washington.

### Good Viability:

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

Comments: 9 occurrences are in state or national parks.

### Environmental Sensitivity:

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

Comments: A pathogen and saprotroph on roots and wood of trees.

### Short Term Trends:

Not Evaluated  

Comments: None

### Long Term Trends:

Not Evaluated
Comments: None

**Threat Impact:**

C = Medium

Comments:
Around 25% of sites have cities, a college campus, towns or recreational residential areas as the location information suggesting they may be threatened by residential development. This is a sought after edible species making it possible for the fruiting bodies to be short lived in areas regularly visited by people. Harvesting the fruiting bodies would reduce the opportunities for spore dispersal, but it would not be expected to damage the mycelium. However as a pathogen and saprotroph, it would need to disperse to new sites as its substrate is killed and decomposed. Approximately 72% of sites are not in permanently protected areas. If those sites are logged on a 40 year rotation, around 19% of sites would be impacted over 10 years and around 72% of sites would be impacted over 100 years.

**Intrinsic Vulnerability:**

Not Evaluated

Comments: None

**Calculated Rank:**

S3

**Rank Author:**
Michael Russell

**Rank Reviewer:**
Scot Loring; Lindsey Wise

**References:**


**Definitions and Resources:**

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

More assessments available at [http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation](http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/rare-species/ranking-documentation)

Element rank calculator resources at [http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator](http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-rank-calculator)

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center, Institute for Natural Resources
Oregon State University and Portland State University
Mail Stop: INR, P.O. Box 751
Portland, OR 97207-0751  [http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic](http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic)