

Conservation Status Assessment

Scientific Name: *Stropharia albivelata*

Classification: Fungus

Assessment area: Global

Heritage Rank: **G3**

Rank Date: 3/9/2017

Assigned Rank Comments: None.

Rank Adjustment Notes: Norvell: Previously a pholiota: refer to *Stropharia albivelata* Norvell & Redhead (2000), published after Desjardin Strategy 1 determinations; hence most herbaria still use 'Pholiota'. See also Siegel & Schwarz (2016: 104 note), Index Fungorum, MycoBank, and Mushroom Observer [http://mushroomobserver.org/name/show_name/53370], SVIMS Pholiota revision [<http://www.svims.ca/council/Pholio.htm>] and the California and Washington status factors reflecting my earlier designation of the species as belonging to *Stropharia*. Currently properly assigned to *Stropharia* on the Oregon list. The 2017 assigned ranking seems appropriate. (Norvell LL, Redhead SA. 2000. *Stropharia albivelata* and its basionym, *Pholiota albivelata*. *Mycotaxon* 76: 315-320. PHAL [available online via Lorelei Norvell—Research Gate] ; Siegel, Noah; Schwarz, Christian. 2016. *Mushrooms of the redwood Coast*. Ten Speed Press, Berkeley. 602 p.)

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

Comments: The range is 154,798 sq. km. There are sites in The cascades of British Columbia, in western Washington and Oregon and in the coastal mountains of Del Norte, Humboldt, and Trinity Counties, California.

Population Size: Not assessed

Comments: None

Number of Occurrences: C = 21 - 80

Comments: There are 43 known sites of this species documented in herbarium or agency databases with precise location coordinates and about 5 more documented based on herbarium collections with less precise location information.

Area of Occupancy: E = 26-125 4-km² grid cells

Comments: This species occupies about 45 grid squares across its range.

Good Viability: C = Few (4-12) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: there are 11 sites within state, provincial, or national parks or wilderness areas, and on more that is partially within a wilderness area.

Environmental Sensitivity: B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common

Comments: A saprotroph on downed woody debris within the *Tsuga heterophylla*/*Pseudotsuga menziesii* zone.

Short Term Trends: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Long Term Trends: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Threat Impact: C = Medium

Comments:

Approximately 75% of sites are not in permanently protected areas. If those sites are logged on a 40 year rotation, around 19% would be impacted over 10 years and around 75% would be impacted over 100 years. 11 of about 45 sites have location information simply stating the name of a town or city. Those sites may be threatened by residential development.

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Evaluated

Comments: None

Calculated Rank: G3

Rank Author: Michael Russell

Rank Reviewer: Lorelei Norvell

References:

Norvell, L.L. Redhead, S.A. 2000. Stropharia albivelata and its basionym Pholiota albivelata. Mycotaxon 76:315-320.

Definitions and Resources:

Rank Prefixes

- G Global rank, applied to taxon's full geographic range
- S State rank, applied to taxon's range within the designated state

Rank Values

- 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>

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

(503)-725-9950

<http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic>

<http://inr.oregonstate.edu/>