

# Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** NLTEST5470

**Gname** BRYORIA SUBCANA

**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** 7 sites in Washington, including two new sites: Orcas Island and near Quilcene on the Olympic Peninsula (Glavich, unpublished, 2002).

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

**Comments**

## Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

B = 50-250 individuals

**Comments**

## Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 400-2,000 square miles)

**Comments** Coastal Washington range = 1500 square miles.

## Area of Occupancy

F = 500-2,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 125,000-500,000 acres)

LF = 5,000-20,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 3,000-12,500 miles)

**Comments** A generous estimate is 400 square miles.

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

E = Relatively Stable ( $\pm 25\%$  change)

**Comments**

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

E = Stable. Population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences unchanged or remaining within  $\pm 10\%$  fluctuation

**Comments**

## Threats

G = Slightly threatened. Threats, while recognizable, are of low severity, or affecting only a small portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences may be altered in minor parts of range or degree of alteration falls within the natural variation of the type.

Scope Low

Severity Low

Immediacy Low

Comments

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments 1 protected site and 2 matrix sites. Matrix sites are probably not good enough protection; populations are small, so they likely aren't increasing fast enough to recover from matrix cutting.

## 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 Bryoria tends to be air pollution sensitive.

## Environmental Specificity

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

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

Comments Originally only known from coastal sites. Probably strongly affected by humidity.

## Other Considerations

**Edition** 2/20/2003 **Edauthor** Daphne Stone

**Grank** S1 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

## Reasons

Known from 7 sites in Washington. Populations are small.

## BCD Sources

## New Sources

McCune, B. and L. Geiser. 1997. Macrolichens of the Pacific Northwest. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, Oregon. A co-publication with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. 386 pp.  
Brodo IM and DL Hawksworth. 1977. Alectoria and allied genera in North America. Opera Botanica 42: 1-164  
Danish list accessed through [www.lichen.com](http://www.lichen.com)