

## Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NLCAL00002  
**Gname** CALICIUM ADSPERSUM  
**Gcomname** paleface stubble

### Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

**Comments** Number of known occurrences in Oregon = 3, although none found in recent Survey and Manage inventories.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

**Comments** It is impossible to determine how many known occurrences have good viability, and perhaps none in Oregon.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

**Comments**

### Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

**Comments** Known only from the range of the northern spotted owl in Oregon. Not located recently in Survey and Manage inventories..

### Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)

**Comments** Occupancy for epiphytic lichens and fungi can be difficult to estimate, particularly for calicioid species (including this species) which often occur as colonies covering only a few square centimeters on single tree trunk within a stand and then again several hundred meters away. The occupancy given above is roughly estimated as the total worldwide distribution of the species; the actual coverage of the species condensed so as to be continuous may not be much more than 1 hectare.

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

B = Large Decline (decline of 75-90%)

**Comments** Most calicioid lichens and fungi inhabit aged bark or wood in sheltered locations protected from direct rain interception. This species is very restricted to the bark of old trees; in the Pacific Northwest of North America, all known occurrences are on conifers > 200 years old) (Peterson unpublished data, Peterson & McCune 2000). Removal of old-growth forest in North America and through the rest of the species' distribution has undoubtedly had severe impacts on the number of populations, population sizes, and average dispersal distance necessary to colonize new

substrates.

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

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

**Comments** With advances in conservation, the removal of old-growth forests throughout the species range is slowing, but has not stopped.

## 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** High      **Immediacy** High

**Comments** Worldwide, the species has gone through drastic declines since pre-industrial times. The Pacific Northwest, due to logging, has been no exception. However, the rate of loss in the Pacific Northwest has slowed. Although little is known about the reproductive and dispersal biology of this species, it is thought that the species can overcome some habitat fragmentation. Since the species is quite rare in the Pacific Northwest, and apparently throughout the rest of its distribution, the species is at some risk of extirpation or extinction. That, combined with its strong association with old growth warrens significant consideration in conservation actions.

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

**Comments**

## 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).

**Comments** Given high vulnerability rank because it will not return to a forest for a century or more after a stand-initiating disturbance.

## Environmental Specificity

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

**Comments**

## Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 2.

**Edition** 2/20/2003      **Edauthor** Eric B. Peterson

**Grank** S1      **Grank Date** 11/22/2002

## Greasons

The species is very rare in Oregon, restricted to a few locations with almost no habitat.

## BCD Sources

### New Sources

ISMS (Interagency Species Management System). 5 August, 2002.

Peterson, E. B. (Search of personal herbarium on 1 November, 2002) Address: Nevada Natural Heritage Program, 1550 E. College Parkway, Carson City, NV

Peterson, E. B. & McCune, B. 2000. Environmental Relations of Calicioid Lichens and Fungi in a Temperate Landscape. In: Peterson, E. B. Analysis and prediction of patterns in lichen communities over the western Oregon landscape. Ph.D. dissertation, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.

Peterson, E. B. & Rikkinen, J. 1999. Range extensions of selected pin-lichens and allied fungi in the Pacific Northwest. *The Bryologist* 102(3): 370-376.

Rikkinen, J. 2003. Calicioid lichens and fungi in the forests and woodlands of western Oregon. *Annales Botanici Fennici* (accepted, should come out in the first volume of 2003).

Selva, S., 7 November 2002. Personal communication. Address: Division of Natural and Behavioral Sciences, University of Maine at Fort Kent, Fort Kent, ME.

Tibell, L. 1975. The Caliciales of boreal North America. *Symbolae Botanicae Upsalienses* 21(2): 1-128.

Tibell, L. 1999. Caliciales. *Nordic Lichen Flora* 1: 20-93.