Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST5840

Gname CETRELIA CETRARIOIDES

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300
E = >300

Comments Common in Europe (Brodo et al. 2001).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

E = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability
F = Very many (>125) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

Comments Sporadic throughout its range (McCune and Geiser 1997).

Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km2 (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

Comments Known from Eurasia, from the Iberian Peninsula (Barbero et al 1995) to China and the Russian Far East (Guseva et al 1993), and from North America. In North America, reported from coastal Alaska to Oregon, mainly in the Coast Ranges, not known east of the Cascades in the western United States. Rarely in interior ranges of British Columbia (McCune and Geiser 1997). In the eastern U.S., the species is known from the Appalachian Mountains in NC (10 collections) and from West Virginia. It has also been collected in Mexico.

Area of Occupancy

H = >20,000 km2 (greater than 5,000,000 acres)

LH = >200,000 km (greater than 125,000 miles)

Comments

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

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

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 Sporadic throughout its range (McCune & Geiser 1977); loss of a few individuals could mean loss of a whole population. Sensitive to air pollution (McCune & Geiser 1997). Cutting of its main substrates (alder and vine maple) is a threat at all sites because these two trees are often thinned, even in protected riparian zones.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed
E = Very many (>40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

Intrinsic Vulnerability

C = Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

Comments Produces abundant soredia.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Wet low forests.

Other Considerations

NRANK - N4. For ten years, C. cetrarioides and C. monachorum were considered one species. This species is now considered two distinct species whose populations overlap (Culberson & Culberson 1978).

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

Grank G4G5 **Grank Date** 12/20/2002

Greasons

This species has a large range in Eurasia and North America, but the populations are small and somewhat restricted to humid habitats. This species is sensitive to air pollution. Cutting of its main substrates (alder and vine maple) is a threat at all sites because these two trees are often thinned, even in protected riparian zones.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Culberson WL and Culberson CF. 1968. The lichen genera Cetrelia and Platismatia (Parmeliaceae). Contributions from the Unites States National Herbarium 34(7) 449-558.
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.
Amoroso, Jame. Botanist, North Carolina Natural Heritage Program. Personal communication.
Culberson, W and C Culberson. 1978. Cetrelia cetrarioides and C. monachorum (Parmeliaceae) in the New World. Bryologist 81(4): 517-523.
Czeczuga B, Randlane T, Saag A, Czeczuga-Semeniuk E. 2000. Carotenoids in six species of the lichen genus Cetrelia from different sites in Eurasia. Hattori Shokubutzu Kenyyusho Hokoku (88): 51-60.
Barbero M, Etayo J, Gomez-Bolea A. 1995. Chemotuypes of Cetrelia cetrarioides s.l. in the Iberian Peninsula. Cryptogamic Botany 5(1): 28-30.
Guseva SG, Srepaneko LS, Knyazheva LA, Skirina IF, Dmitrenok PS. 1993. The genera Cetrelia and Platismatia (Lichenes) in the flora of the southern Russian far east.
Krog H. 1968. The macrolichens of Alaska. Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 144. Oslo.