

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST5840
Gname CETRELIA CETRARIOIDES
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments About 20 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

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

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments Coastal Alaska to Oregon, mainly in the Coast Ranges, not known east of the Cascades in the western United States (McCune and Geiser 1997).
Washington range is about 46,650 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

D = 20-100 km² (about 5,000-25,000 acres)

LD = 200-1,000 km (about 125-620 miles)

Comments Washington occupancy is approximately 10 square miles.

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).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

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

Comments Washington has 3 protected sites and 4 in the matrix. 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.

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

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

Grank S2 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Reasons

Sensitive to air pollution. Small populations. About 20 populations known.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Culberson WL and Culberson CF. 1968. The lichen genera *Cetrelia* and *Platismatia* (Parmeliaceae).

Contributions from the United 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.

Culberson, W and C Culberson. 1978. *Cetrelia cetrarioides* and *C. monachorum* (Parmeliaceae) in the New World. Bryologist 81(4): 517-523.

Krog H. 1968. The macrolichens of Alaska. Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 144. Oslo.