

California Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC40360
Gname COLLEMA NIGRESCENS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21 - 80
D = 81 - 300

Comments 69 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability
E = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

Comments There are very healthy populations in northern California.

Range Extent

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

Comments CA range is approximately 16,500 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

G = 2,000-20,000 km² (500,000-5,000,000 acres)

LG = 20,000-200,000 km (about 12,500-125,000 miles)

Comments Area of occurrences is about 5,200 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

H = Unthreatened. Threats if any, when considered in comparison with natural fluctuation and change, are minimal or very localized, not leading to significant loss or degradation of populations, occurrences, or area even over a few decades' time. (Severity, scope, and/or immediacy of threat considered Insignificant.)

Scope Insignificant Severity Insignificant Immediacy Insignificant

Comments Cutting or other destruction of oak trees could damage populations quickly.
This species lives on boles, so is not as exposed to pollution as twig species are. *Collema furfuraceum*, a closely related species, is sensitive to air pollution.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Probably matrix is enough protection---anywhere that oaks are allowed to age over 60 years. CA has 17 protected occurrences.

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 Reproduction is by spores and isidia; apothecia plentiful.

Environmental Specificity

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

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

Comments

Other Considerations

Impossible to differentiate in field from *C. curtisporum*. The species overlap at least in the Klamath region of Oregon.

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

Grank S3 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Greasons

A fairly local species, found only in the northeast corner of the state. However, there are about 70 populations known and these appear to be stable. The species grows on Garry oak, which is not strongly affected by sudden oak death. However, *Collema furfuraceum*, a closely related species, is sensitive to air pollution, so this is a potential threat.

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, Irwin M., Sharnoff, Sylvia D. and Stephen Sharnoff. 2001. *Lichens of North America*. Yale University Press. New Haven and London. 795 pp.