

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC40360
Gname COLLEMA NIGRESCENS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments 6 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

B = 50-250 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

E = 5,000-20,000 km² (about 2,000-8,000 square miles)

Comments West of the Cascades. WA range is about 6,900 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

E = 100-500 km² (about 25,000-125,000 acres)

LE = 1,000-5,000 km (about 620-3,000 miles)

Comments Estimated cover about 70 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

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

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

Comments Probably matrix is enough protection --- anywhere that oaks are allowed to age over 60 years. In WA there is 1 protected occurrence.

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 Within the appropriate climate area, it is widespread in other states; WA environmental specificity unknown.

Other Considerations

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

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

Reasons

Known from only 6, widely separated populations in the state. The size of these populations is not known. Loss of one population would have a major impact on the species' conservation status within the state. *Collema furfuraceum*, a closely related species, is sensitive to air pollution, so this is a potential threat.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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

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.