

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NLPEL01010
Gname DENDRISCOCAULON INTRICATULUM
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300

Comments This "species" is probably a complex of several different species. At least three different lichen species form dendriscocauloid cyanotypes in Pacific North America (Tonsberg & Goward 2001). When assumed to be one species, an estimated 300 occurrences are known from coastal AK to northern CA, and east to MO, the Appalachian states, and New Brunswick (Brodo et al. 2001). However, the eastern occurrences are almost certainly a different species, leaving rather few occurrences in the west. The center of total species population (if it is one species) is in Josephine County, OR to northern CA.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

F = Very many (>125) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

E = 2,500-10,000 individuals

Comments Identification is critical here; if there are two or more species, Washington has a far smaller population size.

Range Extent

G = 200,000-2,500,000 km² (about 80,000-1,000,000 square miles)

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Area of Occupancy

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 Although this (these) species has been known for a while, the extent of the West Coast populations is not known. "Increases" are artificial: It appears to have increased because new occurrences have been found.

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** Unknown

Comments

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments

Intrinsic Vulnerability

B = Moderately Vulnerable. Species exhibits moderate age of maturity, frequency of reproduction, and/or fecundity such that populations generally tend to recover from decreases in abundance over a period of several years (on the order of 5-20 years or 2-5 generations); or species has moderate dispersal capability such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences may be susceptible to changes in composition and structure but tend to recover through natural processes given reasonable time (10-100 years).

Comments Slow-growing.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Extremely sensitive to air moisture; needs humidity.

Other Considerations

NRANK - N4Q. This "species" is probably a complex of several different species. At least three different lichen species form dendriscocauloid cyanotypes in Pacific North America (Tonsberg & Goward 2001). When assumed to be one species, an estimated 300 occurrences are known from coastal AK to northern CA, and east to MO, the Appalachian states, and New Brunswick (Brodo et al. 2001). However, the eastern occurrences are almost certainly a different species, leaving rather few occurrences in the west. The center of total species population (if it is one species) is in Josephine County, OR to northern CA.

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

Grank G3G4Q **Grank Date** 12/18/2002

Greasons

Estimated occurrences 81-300, estimated individuals 2500.

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.

Tonsberg, T. and T Goward 2001. *Stictooroborealis* sp. novum and other pacific North American lichens forming dendriscoauloid cyanotypes. *Bryologist* 104(1): 12-23.

Ladd, D. 1991. Preliminary list of the rare and endangered macrolichens of Missouri. *Transactions of the Missouri Academy of Sciences* 25: 5-12.

Goward T, Ahti T. 1992. Macrolichens and their zonal distribution in Wells Gray Provincial Park and its vicinity, BC, Canada. *Acta Botanica Fennica* 147: 1-60.