

# Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NLPEL01010

**Gname** DENDRISCOCAULON INTRICATULUM

**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300

**Comments** Center of population (if it is one species) is in Josephine County, OR .  
134 populations in OR.

## 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** diff to assess, since the species is less than a cm across when large

## Range Extent

E = 5,000-20,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 2,000-8,000 square miles)

**Comments** This species could easily be several. All ranges and populations are dependent on identification.  
Center of population (if it is one species) is Josephine County, OR to northern CA.

## Area of Occupancy

G = 2,000-20,000 km<sup>2</sup> (500,000-5,000,000 acres)

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

**Comments** About 3,000 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** Although this (these) species has been known for a while, the extent of the West Coast populations 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

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** Some threats are thinning of oaks out of mixed stands and cutting evergreens for harvest and leaving oaks (habitat loss in spite of oak tree remaining). Areas of severe air pollution have no populations.

### Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

**Comments** OR has 9 protected sites.

### 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

A = Very Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce.

**Comments** Extremely sensitive to air moisture; needs humidity.

### Other Considerations

ORNHIC - Not listed. Since the actual ID of this lichen is unknown, it is difficult to say if the east coast populations, or even the west coast grouped populations, are even the same species. It has become clear that at least three different lichen species form Dendriscoauloid cyanotypes in Pacific NA (Tonsberg & Goward 2001).

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

**Grank** S4      **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

### Reasons

Treated as a single species, there are 134 populations. Although the total OR population is large, it is almost entirely concentrated in one county; very local but abundant.

### 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.