

## Oregon Status Factors

**E1code** NLTEST8480

**Gname** DERMATOCARPON LURIDUM

**Gcomname**

### Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments 6 known occurrences in Oregon.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

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

Comments

### Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

B = 50-250 individuals

Comments

### Range Extent

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

Comments Oregon range is approximately 2,900 square miles.

### Area of Occupancy

F = 500-2,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 125,000-500,000 acres)

LF = 5,000-20,000 km (about 3,000-12,500 miles)

Comments Sites are small (along streams). Oregon area occupies approximately 600 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

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, 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 Decline assumed because of loss of habitat and pollution of habitat.

## **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	Low	Severity	Low	Immediacy	Insignificant
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Comments

## **Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

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

Comments Oregon has 2 protected sites and one in the matrix. Matrix sites may afford protection, but silting and organic matter in streams would ruin habitat, and even with buffers, silt and slumps inevitably occur.

## **Intrinsic Vulnerability**

A = Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (> 20 years or 5 generations) to recover from decreases in abundance; or species has low dispersal capability such that extirpated populations are unlikely to become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are highly susceptible to changes in composition and structure that rarely if ever are reversed through natural processes even over substantial time periods (> 100 years).

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 grower.

## **Environmental Specificity**

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

Comments Streamside or lakeside rocks where frequently wetted.

## **Other Considerations**

ORNHIC - List 3.

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

**Grank** S1S2      **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

## **Greasons**

Six populations known in Oregon. Few are protected. Abundance/size of populations not known. The species' stream/water habitat is easily polluted.

## **BCD Sources**

### **New Sources**

McCune, B. and L. Geiser. 1997. Macromlichens of the Pacific Northwest. Oregon State University Press,

Corvallis, Oregon. A co-publication with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. 386 pp.  
Danish list accessed through [www.lichen.com](http://www.lichen.com)  
Brodo, Irwin M., Sharnoff, Sylvia D. and Stephen Sharnoff. 2001. Lichens of North America. Yale University Press. New Haven and London. 795 pp.