Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST7570

Gname HYPOGYMNIA DUPLICATA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments 24 occurrences.

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

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments In Oregon, this species is found in the Coast Ranges and the western slope of the Cascades. Not known south of Corvallis in the Coast Range, nor south of Mt. Hood in the Cascades (McCune and Geiser 1997). Oregon range is approximately 8,250 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 occurrence is approximately 1,352 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 Most populations are away from cities, but still affected by pollution.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments 14 protected sites and 4 matrix sites. It is unclear whether matrix sites provide protection for this species.

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

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 3.

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

Grank S2 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Greasons

Known from northwestern Oregon in the Coast Ranges and western slope of the Cascades. 24 populations are currently known. Possibly threatened by pollution; not enough is known about this species' needs to accept its existence as secure.

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.
Krog H. 1968. The macrolichens of Alaska. Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 144. Oslo.
Bird CD, Marsh AH. 1973. Phytogeography and ecology of the lichen family Parmeliaceae in SW Alberta. Canadian Journal of Botany 51(1): 261-288.