

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NLTES46100
Gname HYPOTRACHYNA REVOLUTA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Two populations are known from Washington.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

A = <100 km² (less than about 40 square miles)

Comments Estimate of 30 square miles. However, range in WA is all inland, while other Pacific Northwest sites are directly on the coast, so these occurrences are suspect.

Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km² (less than about 100 acres)

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

Comments

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

Threats

C = Substantial, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent (> 10 years) for most of the population, occurrences, or area.

Scope High Severity High Immediacy Low

Comments

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments None known.

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

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

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

Comments Humidity appears to be factor.

Other Considerations

All WA populations are suspect, since they are on the map as inland, and the rest of PNW sites are directly on the coast.

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

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

Reasons

Two populations are known from Washington.

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.

Glavich, D, Geiser LH, and Mikulun A. 2002 unpubl. Assessment of the old-growth forest association and habitat requirements of federally listed coastal lichens from northern California, Oregon and Washington, USA. USDA-Forest Service

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.

Danish List accessed through www.lichen.com