

# California Status Factors

**Elcode** NLT0019520

**Gname** NEPHROMA BELLUM

**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments One occurrence.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

A = No (A- or B- ranked) 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 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 40 square miles)

Comments

## Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

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

## 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

A = Substantial, imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for most (> 60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a widespread area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring long term recovery

Scope High Severity High Immediacy High

Comments Known from a single population, loss of which means extinction in CA. The genus *Nephroma* is sensitive to air pollution (Pacific Northwest lichen sensitivity ratings by species).

## 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

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

Comments Like many cyanolichens, needs adequate humidity and low light.

## Other Considerations

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Grank S1 Grank Date 11/30/2002

## Reasons

Only one population is known in California. The genus *Nephroma* is sensitive to air pollution and requires adequate humidity and low light levels.

## 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.

Gustafsson L, Fiskesjo A, Ingellog T, Pettersson B, Thor G. 1992. Factors of importance to some lichen species of deciduous broad-leaved woods in south Sweden. *Lichenologist* 24(3): 255-266.

PNW lichen sensitivity ratings by species <http://www.fs.fed.us/rb/ag/lichen/images.htm>