

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLT0019520

Gname NEPHROMA BELLUM

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Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300

Comments 121 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

E = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

E = 2,500-10,000 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Coastal. OR range is about 22,000 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

H = >20,000 km² (greater than 5,000,000 acres)

LH = >200,000 km (greater than 125,000 miles)

Comments OR occupancy is about 10,650 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

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 Low Severity Low Immediacy Insignificant

Comments The genus Nephroma is sensitive to air pollution (Pacific Northwest lichen sensitivity ratings by species).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

E = Very many (>40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments OR has 55 protected sites, 42 matrix sites. Some matrix riparian zones will provide protection, others will not.

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

ORNHIC - Not listed.

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Grank S3S4 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Reasons

Over 120 populations are known in Oregon, but the 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 Polarinstittutt 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>