

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NLT0019520

Gname NEPHROMA BELLUM

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

Comments 22 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

C = 250-1,000 individuals

D = 1,000-2,500 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Coastal. WA range is about 28,000 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 WA occupancy is about 2,000 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

G = Slightly threatened. Threats, while recognizable, are of low severity, or affecting only a small portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences may be altered in minor parts of range or degree of alteration falls within the natural variation of the type.

Scope Low

Severity Low

Immediacy Low

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

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments WA has 18 protected sites, 1 matrix site. 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

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

Reasons

Known from 22 populations and well distributed across the state. Although the genus *Nephroma* is sensitive to air pollution, extant Washington populations are away from polluted areas.

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, Ingelög 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>