

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NLT0019540
Gname NEPHROMA ISIDIOSUM

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

Comments

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability
E = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

Comments

Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km² (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

Comments Coastal AK and northern BC to southern BC, where it occurs in inland areas and not coastal (Brodo et al. 2001). In AK: East Pacific Coast District and Central Pacific Coast District. Abundant in the Juneau region. (Krog 1968) Also known from the Onega region in Russia, from southwestern Siberia. Reported in AB by Goffinet (1994), and in Greenland by Alstrup (1982). Apparently also in Europe, as it is considered vulnerable in Estonia (Estonian list on web).

Area of Occupancy

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

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

Comments Vulnerable in Estonia, probably elsewhere in Europe.

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 Listed as vulnerable in Estonia (Estonian List on web).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

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

Comments Cyano lichens are sensitive to humidity, light levels.

Other Considerations

NRANK - N3.

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Reasons

This lichen typically grows in humid sites and occurs from southern Alaska to British Columbia, primarily near the coast. Scattered occurrences have been recorded in other parts of the world (Siberia, Greenland, Estonia).

BCD Sources

New Sources

Brodo, I. M., Sharnoff, S. D. & S. Sharnoff. 2001. Lichens of North America. Yale University Press. New Haven and London. 795 pp.

Krog H. 1968. The macrolichens of Alaska. Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 144. Oslo.

Goffinet B. 1994. Floristic notes on the lichen and lichenic fungi flora of Alberta Canada. Mycotaxon 51:1-4.

Alstrup V. 1982. The epiphytic lichens of Greenland. Bryologist 85(1): 64-73.

Estonian List accessed through www.lichen.com