

# California Status Factors

**Elcode** NLTES36600

**Gname** NIEBLA CEPHALOTA

**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

**Comments** Perhaps 6 occurrences in California.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

**Comments**

## Population Size

**Comments**

## Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 400-2,000 square miles)

**Comments** Throughout CA on the immediate coast. (McCune & Geiser 1997). CA range is about 850 square miles.

## Area of Occupancy

F = 500-2,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 125,000-500,000 acres)

LF = 5,000-20,000 km (about 3,000-12,500 miles)

**Comments** CA occupancy near Arcata to Manchester and near San Diego is about 200 square miles; however, that may not include all the occupied areas.

## 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 Insignificant Severity Insignificant Immediacy Insignificant

Comments

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

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

Comments 3 roTECTED: Lanphere Dunes, (2), Crescent Beach,

## 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 A slow growing twig epiphyte, so it gets the full effects of air pollution. Grows on trees on dune edges; whole trees are killed by dune movement.

## Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Sitka spruce forests along deflation plains. Immediately adjacent to the ocean.

## Other Considerations

**Edition** 2/20/2003 **Edauthor** McDonald, L.

**Grank** S1S2 **Grank Date** 1/21/2001

## Greasons

About 6 California occurrences estimated, but southern CA range and populations uncertain.

## BCD 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.  
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  
Rundel PW and PA Bowler. 1978. Niebla, a new generic name for the lichen genus Desmazieria (Ramalinaceae)  
Howe, H. 1913. North American species of the genus Ramalina . Bryologist 16(5) 65-75

## New Sources