Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NLTES36600

Gname NIEBLA CEPHALOTA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

Comments At least 15 occurrences known. Howe (1913) described it as "not uncommon" in the transition zone on the Pacific coast from SanJuan Island, Washington to Mexico. Others consider this species to be uncommon in the Pacific Northwest (McCune & Geiser 1997).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

Comments

Population Size

Comments

Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km2 (about 400-2,000 square miles)

Comments Washington to Baja California, Mexico, but only on the immediate coast (McCune & Geiser 1997).

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

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

E = Relatively Stable (±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 ±10% fluctuation

Comments

Threats

U = Unknown. The available information is not sufficient to assign degree of threat as above. (Severity, scope, and immediacy are all unknown, or mostly [two of three] unknown or not assessed [null].)

Scope	Unknown	Severity	Unknown	Immediacy	Unknown

Comments

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed
D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments At least 6 occurrences protected.

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, where 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

NRANK - N1N3.

Edition	2/20/2003	Edauthor	Daphne Stone
Grank	G1G3	Grank Date	12/18/2002

Greasons

Niebla cephalota occurs only on exposed coastal trees and sometimes on rocks from the Washington oceanic shores to Baja California. Niebla cephalota is always found very close to the ocean and is considered rare in the Pacific Northwest (McCune and Geiser 1997).

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.
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). Mycotaxon 6: 497-499.
Howe, H. 1913. North American species of the genus Ramalina . Bryologist 16(5): 65-75