

# Oregon Status Factors

**Elcode** NLTES36600

**Gname** NIEBLA CEPHALOTA

**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

**Comments** About 6 occurrences.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

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

**Comments**

## Population Size

**Comments**

## Range Extent

C = 250-1,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 100-400 square miles)

**Comments** Immediate coast. OR range is about 170 square miles.

## Area of Occupancy

C = 4-20 km<sup>2</sup> (about 1,000-5,000 acres)

LC = 40-200 km (about 25-125 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

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

Comments    1 protected site in OR.

## 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

ORNHIC - List 2.

**Edition**      2/20/2003      **Edauthor**      Daphne Stone

**Grank**      S1S2      **Grank Date**      11/30/2002

## Reasons

Only about 6 populations are known. Restricted to the immediate coast.

## 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