

# California Status Factors

**Elcode** NLLEC2Q010  
**Gname** PLATISMATIA LACUNOSA  
**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

**Comments** Two occurrences are known from California.

## Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

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

**Comments** Sites are not located near cities.

## Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

**Comments**

## Range Extent

A = <100 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 40 square miles)

**Comments** Coastal northern CA.

## Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km<sup>2</sup> (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

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      Moderate                      Immediacy      Insignificant

**Comments**      Since the populations in California are so small and localized, they are intrinsically threatened. Cutting of its main substrate (alder) is a threat at all sites, since alder is often thinned even in protected riparian zones. Air pollution sensitive (McCune & Geiser 1997).

## Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

**Comments**      4 protected occurrences.

## Intrinsic Vulnerability

C = Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

**Comments**

## Environmental Specificity

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

**Comments**      Oceanic-suboceanic. Found along riparian zones as well as in wet coastal forests.

## Other Considerations

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

**Grank**              S1                                      **Grank Date**              11/30/2002

## Reasons

Two sites are known in California, all close together. If one site is threatened, then possibly all are. Narrow habitat range. Cutting of its main substrate (alder) is a threat at all sites, since alder is often thinned even in protected riparian zones. Air pollution sensitive (McCune & 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.  
Culberson, W. L., and C. F. Culberson. 1968. The lichen genera *Cetrelia* and *Platismatia* (Parmeliaceae). Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. 34(7): 449-558.  
Brodo, Sharnoff, & Sharnoff 2001. Lichens of North America. 795pp.