Heritage Conservation Status Factors

Elcode NLSM000013

Gname PSEUDOCYPHELLARIA PERPETUA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Cape Perpetua, OR is only known large occurence in the U.S.

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals
B = 50-250 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

A = <100 km2 (less than about 40 square miles)
B = 100-250 km2 (about 40-100 square miles)

Comments In OR, the only large populations are from the Cape Perpetua area.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km2 (about 100-1,000 acres)

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

Comments

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

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

Comments Newly described.

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

U = Unknown. Short-term trend in population, range, area occupied, and number and condition of occurrences unknown.

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 Moderate Severity Moderate Immediacy Insignificant

Comments Air pollution could be a major, imminent threat; elimination of the only large known population has major effect on known world population.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

Comments

Intrinsic Vulnerability

A = Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (> 20 years or 5 generations) to recover from decreases in abundance; or species has low dispersal capability such that extirpated populations are unlikely to become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are highly susceptible to changes in composition and structure that rarely if ever are reversed through natural processes even over substantial time periods (> 100 years).

Comments Population sizes are small. Apparently reproduction is slow for some reason.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Oceanic.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 3. Newly named as Pseudocyphellaria perpetua (Miadlikowska 2002).

Edition 2/20/2003 **Edauthor** Daphne Stone (John Christy)

Grank S2S3 **Grank Date** 4/1/2004

Greasons

Few populations are known, most of them small; only 1 large population was known in late 2002, although more found in 2003. New occurrences are why the rank was dropped from S1 to S2S3.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Miadlikowska, j, B. McCune, and F. Lutzoni. 2002. Pseudocyphellaria perpetua, a new lichen from western North America. Bryologist 105(1): 1-10.
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