

California Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC3S240
Gname RAMALINA POLLINARIA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20
C = 21 - 80

Comments 7 occurrences in northern California. Some occurrences in southern California.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

Comments

Range Extent

G = 200,000-2,500,000 km² (about 80,000-1,000,000 square miles)

Comments Brodo et al. (2001) show populations in northwestern CA and along the southeastern border going into Arizona. Range is approximately 260,000 square km.

Area of Occupancy

G = 2,000-20,000 km² (500,000-5,000,000 acres)
H = >20,000 km² (greater than 5,000,000 acres)

LG = 20,000-200,000 km (about 12,500-125,000 miles)
LH = >200,000 km (greater than 125,000 miles)

Comments In northern CA the range is about 280 square miles; southern CA range unknown (9,000 square miles?).

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 Low Severity Low Immediacy Insignificant

Comments Said to be sensitive to intermediate to air pollution by McCune & Geiser (1997) but it is found across Baden-Wurtemberg, Germany, so it is apparently not highly susceptible to damage from air pollution.

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 At least 3 protected occurrences in northern California. Protected status in southern California unknown.

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 Ramalina species in general grow on twigs, a quickly changing environment. Therefore, they are species of fast reproduction (within 10 years).

Environmental Specificity

B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.

Comments

Other Considerations

Appears to be pioneer lichen species in California (Glavich et al unpubl 2002).

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Greasons

Unsure of the number of populations in southern California, but only 7 are known in the northern part of the state. Possibly somewhat threatened by air pollution.

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

Krog H. 1968. The macrolichens of Alaska. Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 144. Oslo.