

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC3S240
Gname RAMALINA POLLINARIA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 3 known sites.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

A = No (A- or B- ranked) occurrences with good viability

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

Comments

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

B = 50-250 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments Mainly between the Cascades and the Rocky Mountains (McCune & Geiser 1997, Brodo et al. 2001) Oregon range is approximately 18,400 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

C = 4-20 km² (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

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

Comments

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 High Severity High Immediacy Insignificant

Comments Said to be sensitive to intermediate air pollution by McCune & Geiser (1997), but it is found across Baden-Wurtemmburg, 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

Comments 1 protected occurrence in OR.

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 Associated with wet environments, such as swamps, in the Pacific Northwest.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 2.

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

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

Reasons

Only 3 populations known in Oregon. This is a twig species, therefore exposed to pollution and possibly threatened by it.

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.

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

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