# **Washington Status Factors**

Elcode NLTEST5420

Gname BRYORIA PSEUDOCAPILLARIS

**Gcomname** 

### **Number of Occurrences**

A = 1 - 5

Comments 1 occurrence (Glavich, unpublished).

## **Number of Occurrences with Good Viability**

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

Comments

# **Population Size**

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

## Range Extent

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

Comments Deception pass; one site.

# **Area of Occupancy**

A = <0.4 km 2 (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 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 Species described in 1977, so trends not known. Still working on range (Glavich, 2002

unpublished).

# 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**

C = Substantial, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent (> 10 years) for most of the population, occurrences, or area.

Scope High Severity High Immediacy Low

Comments Threats include recreation, climate change (global warming) and the severely fragmented distribution pattern (Thor 1996)

## **Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments The population is in a state park; not really protected.

# 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 The habitat is along dunes that cover and kill the trees at a pretty good rate.

## **Environmental Specificity**

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

Comments

Found exclusively on the branches of Picea sitchensis, either on exposed headlands or stabilized dunes. The minimum December temperature and the amount of precipitation from fog are important habitat factors. Hypermaritime, 2000-year old forests.

## **Other Considerations**

Edition 2/20/2003 Edauthor Daphne Stone

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

#### Greasons

Known from a single small population in Washington State. Appropriate habitat is minimal.

#### **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. Thor, G. 1996. September 10-last update. Swedish threatened species unit: Guest: ICCL. Online. Available: http://www.dha.slu.se/guest/global3.htm#start. Accessed 1998, December 16.

Riefner, R.E., Jr., P.A. Bowler, and B.D. Ryan. 1995. New and interesting records of lichens from California. Bulletin of the California Lichen Society 2(2) Winter 1995. Online. Available:

http://ucjeps.herb.berkeley.edu/rlmoe/cals2 2.html. Accessed 1999, January 25.

Brodo IM and DL Hawksworth. 1977. Alectoria and allied genera in North America. Opera Botanica 42: 1-164 Glavich, D, Geiser LH, and Mikulun A. 2002 unpubl. Assessment of the old-growth forest association and

habitat requirements of t USDA-Forest Service	federally listed coastal lic	chens from northern	California, Oregon a	nd Washington, USA.