

California Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST5460
Gname BRYORIA SPIRALIFERA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 5 occurrences: one large occurrence in Lanphere dunes; one at Lake Earl; one in San Luis Obispo; possibly one in Monterey, possibly one in Point Arena. Point Arena area was searched recently for populations, but none were found (Glavich, personal communication, 2002).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

Comments Most individuals are part of a single large population at Lanphere Dune.

Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km² (about 400-2,000 square miles)

Comments Known from Humboldt, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, and Sonoma counties in California, and from coastal Oregon (Coos Bay) (Brodo & Hawksw 1977, Riefner 1995, McCune and Geiser 1997, McCune 1997). Total range in California is about 550 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 California occupancy is about 5 square miles.

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

Comments Two California populations were not relocated by Glavich (unpublished, 2002). It is unknown whether these populations are still extant.

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 Disturbance of any of the small populations could lead to that population's extinction. Bryoria tends to be sensitive to air pollution.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments One has adequate protection. Others are in state or other parks but do not have specific protection.

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 "Perhaps *B. spiralifera* is more sensitive to small-scale climatic differences and/or is more dispersal limited [than *B. pseudocapillaris*]" (Glavich et al., 2002 unpublished).

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Sand dune predictor, old dune forests, high dew point , immediate coast areas.

Other Considerations

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

Reasons

Of five populations known, one is only a couple of thalli and two others were not relocated recently despite searches by Glavich (unpublished, 2002). Only one population is large. The species is restricted to a 550-mile long area immediately adjacent to the coast.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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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:

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