Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST5460

Gname BRYORIA SPIRALIFERA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments One occurrence. (Reports of sites in The Gifford Pinchot National Forest , Mt Hood, and the Willamette Valley are mistakes [Glavich, personal communication]).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Oregon range consists of 1 population near Coos Bay.

Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km2 (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

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 Disturbance of the small population could lead to its extinction. Bryoria tends to be sensitive to air pollution.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed
B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Not 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 "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

ORNHIC - List 1.

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

Known from a single Oregon population at Coos Bay.

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: http://ucjeps.herb.berkeley.edu/rlmoe/cals2_2.html. Accessed 1999, January 25.
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