

California Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST5470

Gname BRYORIA SUBCANA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 3 populations located in California: 2 in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties (Brodo and Hawksworth 1977) and 1 population at Tomales Bay, referred to by 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

B = 50-250 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

C = 250-1,000 km² (about 100-400 square miles)

Comments Approximately 150 square miles in coastal California (Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, and one population located at Tomales Bay).

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

Comments

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

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

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments One population in California is protected (Point Reyes).

Intrinsic Vulnerability

B = Moderately Vulnerable. Species exhibits moderate age of maturity, frequency of reproduction, and/or fecundity such that populations generally tend to recover from decreases in abundance over a period of several years (on the order of 5-20 years or 2-5 generations); or species has moderate dispersal capability such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences may be susceptible to changes in composition and structure but tend to recover through natural processes given reasonable time (10-100 years).

Comments Bryoria tends to be air pollution sensitive.

Environmental Specificity

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

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments Originally only known from coastal sites. Probably strongly affected by humidity.

Other Considerations

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

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

Reasons

Known from 3 populations in California.

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.
Brodo IM and DL Hawksworth. 1977. Alectoria and allied genera in North America. Opera Botanica 42: 1-164
Danish list accessed through www.lichen.com