

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST5470

Gname BRYORIA SUBCANA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments 11 populations in Oregon (Brodo & Hawksw 1977, Glavich et al., unpublished, 2002).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

B = 50-250 individuals

C = 250-1,000 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Coastal Oregon range = 18,000 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

F = 500-2,000 km² (about 125,000-500,000 acres)

LF = 5,000-20,000 km (about 3,000-12,500 miles)

Comments Area occupied is about 632 square miles.

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

G = Slightly threatened. Threats, while recognizable, are of low severity, or affecting only a small portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences may be altered in minor parts of range or degree of alteration falls within the natural variation of the type.

Scope Low

Severity Low

Immediacy Low

Comments

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments No known protected occurrences in Oregon.

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

ORNHIC - List 2.

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

Grank S2 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Reasons

Known from 11 populations in Oregon.

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