

California Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST5500
Gname BRYORIA TORTUOSA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments About 10 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

Comments

Range Extent

Comments California range is approximately 60,000 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

C = 4-20 km² (about 1,000-5,000 acres)

LC = 40-200 km (about 25-125 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

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 Because this species occupies transitional areas at the edge of the mountains, its habitat is subject to repeated human disturbance and encroachment by development. Its habitat at numerous historical locations has been destroyed (McCune & Geiser 1977)

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments CA protected sites: 0

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 Appears to reproduce mostly by fragmentation (heavy and slow to spread); the largest populations are often found on shrubs beneath large pines.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Dry pine savannah.

Other Considerations

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

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

Reasons

About 10 known sites, which are well distributed across northern California.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Brodo, Irwin M., Sharnoff, Sylvia D. and Stephen Sharnoff. 2001. Lichens of North America. Yale University Press. New Haven and London. 795 pp.

Brodo IM and DL Hawksworth. 1977. Alectoria and allied genera in North America. Opera Botanica 42: 1-164.

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.