Oregon Status Factors

Elcode  NLCAL00002
Gname  CALICIAM ADSPERSUM
Gcomname  paleface stubble

Number of Occurrences
C  = 21-80
Comments  Number of known occurrences in Oregon = 3, although none found in recent Survey and Manage inventories.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability
U  = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability
Comments  It is impossible to determine how many known occurrences have good viability, and perhaps none in Oregon.

Population Size
U  = Unknown
Comments

Range Extent
H  = > 2,500,000 km² (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)
Comments  Known only from the range of the northern spotted own in Oregon. Not located recently in Survey and Manage inventories.

Area of Occupancy
A  = <0.4 km² (less than about 100 acres)
LA  = <4 km (less than about 2.5 miles)
Comments  Occupancy for epiphytic lichens and fungi can be difficult to estimate, particularly for calicioid species (including this species) which often occur as colonies covering only a few square centimeters on single tree trunk within a stand and then again several hundred meters away. The occupancy given above is roughly estimated as the total worldwide distribution of the species; the actual coverage of the species condensed so as to be continuous may not be much more than 1 hectare.

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences
B  = Large Decline (decline of 75-90%)
Comments  Most calicioid lichens and fungi inhabit aged bark or wood in sheltered locations protected from direct rain interception. This species is very restricted to the bark of old trees; in the Pacific Northwest of North America, all known occurrences are on conifers > 200 years old (Peterson unpublished data, Peterson & McCune 2000). Removal of old-growth forest in North America and through the rest of the species' distribution has undoubtedly had severe impacts on the number of populations, population sizes, and average dispersal distance necessary to colonize new
substrates.

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

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

Comments With advances in conservation, the removal of old-growth forests throughout the species range is slowing, but has not stopped.

**Threats**

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

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<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Immediacy</th>
<th>High</th>
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Comments Worldwide, the species has gone through drastic declines since pre-industrial times. The Pacific Northwest, due to logging, has been no exception. However, the rate of loss in the Pacific Northwest has slowed. Although little is known about the reproductive and dispersal biology of this species, it is thought that the species can overcome some habitat fragmentation. Since the species is quite rare in the Pacific Northwest, and apparently throughout the rest of its distribution, the species is at some risk of extirpation or extinction. That, combined with its strong association with old growth warrants significant consideration in conservation actions.

**Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

**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 Given high vulnerability rank because it will not return to a forest for a century or more after a stand-initiating disturbance.

**Environmental Specificity**

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

Comments

**Other Considerations**

ORNHIC - List 2.

Edition 2/20/2003  Edauthor Eric B. Peterson
Grank S1  Grank Date 11/22/2002  Greasons
The species is very rare in Oregon, restricted to a few locations with almost no habitat.

**BCD Sources**

**New Sources**

Peterson, E. B. (Search of personal herbarium on 1 November, 2002) Address: Nevada Natural Heritage Program, 1550 E. College Parkway, Carson City, NV
Selva, S., 7 November 2002. Personal communication. Address: Division of Natural and Behavioral Sciences, University of Maine at Fort Kent, Fort Kent, ME.