Washington Status Factors

Elcode NLCAL00003
Gname CALICIUM GLAUCELLUM
Gcomname white-collar stubble

Number of Occurrences
E = >300
Comments Number of known occurrences in Washington = 12+, and there are likely to be more found.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability
U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability
Comments

Population Size
U = Unknown
Comments

Range Extent
F = 20,000-200,000 km2 (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)
Comments Known from the range of the northern spotted owl in Washington.

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 10 hectares.

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences
C = Substantial Decline (decline of 50-75%)
Comments Most calicioid lichens and fungi inhabit aged bark or wood in sheltered locations protected from direct rain interception. This species is fairly restricted to the bark and wood of old trees; in the Pacific Northwest of North America, it is typically found on trees > 200 years old, but can occasionally be found on dead wood of younger trees, still > 100 years old (Peterson unpublished data, Rikkinen unpublished data, Peterson & McCune 2000).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>Severity</th>
<th>Immediacy</th>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
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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 and, at this point, is secure from extirpation or extinction. However, given the general old-growth association of this species, it should not be ignored in conservation actions.

**Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

*E* = Very many (>40) 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. Although the species is limited to substrates that are very slow to develop and the maturation time required between colonization and reproduction is unknown, the species does demonstrate a remarkable ability to disperse to appropriate substrates once they are available, even when those substrates are rather isolated. This may be due to use of a dispersal vector such as birds or arthropods which target similar habitats.

**Environmental Specificity**

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

**Comments**

**Other Considerations**

**Edition** 2/20/2003  **Edauthor** Eric B. Peterson

**Grank** S4  **Grank Date** 11/17/2002
Greasons
Still fairly abundant and secure in Washington, although declines may be occurring.

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.