Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC40360

Gname COLLEMA NIGRESCENS

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

E = >300

Comments

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

F = Very many (>125) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

H = >1,000,000 individuals

Comments There are very healthy populations in southern Oregon and California.

Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km2 (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

Comments Collema nigrescens is found throughout much of the world: the West Coast and eastern North America, Central America, Europe, North Africa, Asia and Australia (Dey 1978). Rare in the Appalachian Mountains (Dey 1978).

Area of Occupancy

H = >20,000 km2 (greater than 5,000,000 acres)

LH = >200,000 km (greater than 125,000 miles)

Comments

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

E = Relatively Stable (±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 ±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 Cutting or other destruction of oak trees could damage populations quickly.
This species lives on boles, so is not as exposed to pollution as twig species are. Collema furfuraceum, a closely related species, is sensitive to air pollution. Extinct in Estonia (according to Estonian Red list on web), but reason not clear.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

E = Very many (>40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

Intrinsic Vulnerability

C = Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

Comments Reproduction is by spores and isidia; apothecia plentiful.

Environmental Specificity

B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.
C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments

Other Considerations

NRANK - N4. Impossible to differentiate in field from C. curtisporum. These species overlap at least in the Klamath region of Oregon.

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

Grank G5? **Grank Date** 12/23/2002

Greasons

A widespread species that occurs on five continents. Not as susceptible to air pollution as twig-growing lichens.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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