

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLLC40360
Gname COLLEMA NIGRESCENS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

E = >300

Comments Although occurrences are underreported on maps, this species is on nearly every oak in the Medford area (personal observation).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

F = 10,000-100,000 individuals

G = 100,000-1,000,000 individuals

Comments There are very healthy populations in southern Oregon (personal observation).

Range Extent

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

Comments West of the Cascades. OR range is approximately 28,800 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

G = 2,000-20,000 km² (500,000-5,000,000 acres)

LG = 20,000-200,000 km (about 12,500-125,000 miles)

Comments Area of occurrence is about 3,336 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

H = Unthreatened. Threats if any, when considered in comparison with natural fluctuation and change, are minimal or very localized, not leading to significant loss or degradation of populations, occurrences, or area even over a few decades' time. (Severity, scope, and/or immediacy of threat considered Insignificant.)

Scope Insignificant Severity Insignificant Immediacy Insignificant

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.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments There are many sites within the Klamath Physiographic Province that are not protected, but probably matrix is enough protection --- anywhere that oaks are allowed to age over 60 years.

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 Within the appropriate climate area it is widespread.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - Not listed. 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

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Greasons

A fairly local species, with many populations, but with most protected populations found in the southwestern part of the state; populations outside of this area need more protection. The species grows on Garry oak, which is not strongly affected by sudden oak death. However, *Collema furfuraceum*, a closely related species, is sensitive to air pollution, so this is a potential threat.

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.

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.