Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode       NBHEP15080
Gname        DIPLOPHYLLUM PLICATUM
Gcomname     LIVERWORT

Number of Occurrences
E  = >300
Comments  Estimated 500 occurrences worldwide. The University of Alberta database has the most complete listing, with 262 records worldwide. The ISMS database contains 56 records, representing about 31 sites.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability
E  = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability
Comments  Estimated 200 occurrences worldwide with good viability.

Population Size
F  = 10,000-100,000 individuals
Comments  Estimated 20,000 individuals worldwide.

Range Extent
F  = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)
Comments  Estimated range is 200,000 square miles worldwide. Amphiberingian distribution, primarily maritime. Found in Japan, Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.

Area of Occupancy
B  = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)
LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)
Comments  Estimated area of occupancy is 500 acres worldwide.

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences
D  = Moderate Decline (decline of 25-50%)
Comments  Moderate long-term decline is 25-50% worldwide. Local impacts from logging.

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  Short-term decline of 0-30% worldwide, due to logging in coastal forests.
Threats
E = Localized substantial threat. Threat is moderate to severe for a small but significant proportion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a small area, or in a small portion of their range, but threats require a long-term recovery.

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<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Low</th>
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<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immediacy</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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Comments Localized substantial threat. Logging of coastal forests is primary threat.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences
D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Estimated 30-40 protected occurrences worldwide.

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 Not intrinsically vulnerable. Plants are small and fragile, but reproduce readily by spores and fragmentation of gametophytes. Plants will recolonize sites when suitable habitat and substrate are present, but this depends on the availability of inoculum from nearby populations.

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

Comments Narrow environmental specificity. Located on bark, rotting wood, humus, mineral soil, and rock. Requires high humidity and perennially cool temperatures.

Other Considerations

Edition 2/20/2003 Edauthor John A. Christy
Grank G4 Grank Date 11/21/2002

Greasons

BCD Sources

New Sources