# **Heritage Rank Status Factors**

Elcode NLTES46100

Gname HYPOTRACHYNA REVOLUTA

Gcomname

### **Number of Occurrences**

Comments A total of 4 localities found on the CA-OR-WA coast (Glavich et al., unpublished 2002). Also in

other parts of North America, South America, and Europe.

## **Number of Occurrences with Good Viability**

Comments

## **Population Size**

H = >1,000,000 individuals

Comments Rare in the Pacific Northwest, but one of the leading dominants in all stands looked at in New

Hampshire (Lang et al. 1980). Also in other parts of North America, South America, and Europe.

## **Range Extent**

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

Comments

Coastal BC to CA, rare (McCune & Geiser 1997) Also found in southern AZ, TX, , eastern WY and CO, the Appalachian Mountain states, and northern New England to New Brunswick (Brodo et al. 2001). Found in a large number of new localities in southwestern Sweden (Fritz 1998). Newly found in Argentina (Adler and Elix 1992). Found in Denmark, but listed as rare there (website).

# **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

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, 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 Listed as rare in Denmark, the reasons being air pollution and changed farming practices (Danish list on web).

## **Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

Comments Two known managed sites in the Pacific Northwest. One of dominants in NH forests, so there will be some protection there.

## **Intrinsic Vulnerability**

B = Moderately Vulnerable. Species exhibits moderate age of maturity, frequency of reproduction, and/or fecundity such that populations generally tend to recover from decreases in abundance over a period of several years (on the order of 5-20 years or 2-5 generations); or species has moderate dispersal capability such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences may be susceptible to changes in composition and structure but tend to recover through natural processes given reasonable time (10-100 years).

#### Comments

### **Environmental Specificity**

Comments

On the OR coast, all sites are within 50 miles along the coast to 40 miles inland or less. The WA sites are also very close together. However, this species lives in many places in the world, not always or even usually near a coast. For example, it is found on trees in open areas and on sheltered rocks in the higher elevations of the Appalachian Mountains (Flenniken 1999). Humidity appears to be factor.

#### **Other Considerations**

NRANK - N4.

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#### **Greasons**

The known range is large, and the species is documented as common in at least one part of it (New Hampshire), but it is rare in much of its range.

#### **BCD Sources**

#### **New Sources**

Flenniken, D.G. The Macrolichens in West Virginia. Carlisle Printing, Ohio. Fritz O, Hultengren S. 1998. The lichen Hyptrachyna revoluta found on a large number of new localities in southwest Sweden. Svenst Botanisk Tidskrift 92(3): 139-146

Adler MT, Elix JA. 1992. New records of Hypotrachyna and Parmeliopsis ..from northwest and central Argentina. Mycotaxon 43: 283-288.

Lang GE, Reivers W, Pike LH. 1980. Structure and biomass dynamics of epiphytic lichen communities of balsam fir forests in New Hampshire USA. Ecology 61(3): 541-550.

Glavich, D, Geiser LH, and Mikulun A. 2002 unpubl. Assessment of the old-growth forest association and habitat requirements of federally listed coastal lichens from northern California, Oregon and Washington, USA. USDA-Forest Service

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. Danish List accessed through www.lichen.com