

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST7930

Gname LOBARIA LINITA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments Four occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

A = No (A- or B- ranked) occurrences with good viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

A = 1-50 individuals

B = 50-250 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

E = 5,000-20,000 km² (about 2,000-8,000 square miles)

Comments Northwestern Oregon in the Cascades. Oregon range is approximately 6,750 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

F = 500-2,000 km² (about 125,000-500,000 acres)

LF = 5,000-20,000 km (about 3,000-12,500 miles)

Comments About 300 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 Moderate **Severity** Moderate **Immediacy** Insignificant

Comments Sensitive to air pollution (McCune & Geiser 1997). Loss of one of the four known populations would have a major impact on the species' state conservation status.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

A = None. No occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

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 Reproduction is by spores.

Environmental Specificity

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments In the Pacific Northwest, this species is found in moist habitats with coastal influence (McCune & Geiser 1997).

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 2.

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Grank S1 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Reasons

Only four populations are known and these occupy a small area. Air pollution is a threat, especially to these southern populations (the species is arctic circumpolar).

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.

Krog H. 1968. The macrolichens of Alaska. Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 144. Oslo.

Jordan WP. 1973. The genus *Lobaria* in North America north of Mexico. *Bryologist* 76(2): 225-251.

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.