Washington Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST7930

Gname LOBARIA LINITA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300

Comments About 100 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability
E = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Western Washington in the Cascades and Olympics. Washington range is approximately 25,000 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 Washington area of occurrence is approximately 3,436 square miles.

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

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 Sensitive to air pollution (McCune & Geiser 1997).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments 80 protected sites.

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

Other Considerations

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

Grank S3 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Greasons

97 populations are known in the North Cascades and Olympics. Air pollution is a threat, especially to these southern populations (the species is artic 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.