# **Heritage Rank Status Factors**

Elcode NLT0019520

Gname NEPHROMA BELLUM

Gcomname

### **Number of Occurrences**

E = >300

Comments

# **Number of Occurrences with Good Viability**

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

Comments

## **Population Size**

Comments

# **Range Extent**

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

Comments

A low arctic-temperate circumpolar species. (Krog 1968). In North America found from coastal CA (one site) to AK and east of the Rockies in BC and AB. In AK: in the East and Central Pacific Coast District, AK Range District, Central Yukon River District, Bering Sea District and Bering Strait District. Also found in eastern Canada and the northeastern US, and in CO and NM (Brodo et al. 2001). In Germany it is found in montane and high-montane oceanic, mild but cool areas (about 1/2 the populations are extinct (Wirth 1995). Also occurs in other parts of northern Europe. Found in Iceland (Kristinsson 1980).

# **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

E = Stable. Population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences unchanged or remaining within ±10% fluctuation

#### **Threats**

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

Scope Moderate Severity High Immediacy Moderate

Comments

Considered to be threatened in its entire distribution area in Europe. (Clerc et al 1992). The genus Nephroma is sensitive to air pollution (PNW Lichen sensitivity ratings by species). In Sweden: "the lichen species recorded were significantly correlated with the presence of large, old deciduous broad-leaved trees, Deciduous broadleaved woods with many old trees are at present being rapidly transformed into forest plantations. The recorded lichen species will decrease unless the woods are protected or have modified management" (Gustafsson 1992).

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

E = Very many (>40) 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

## **Environmental Specificity**

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

Comments Like many cyanolichens, needs adequate humidity and low light.

### **Other Considerations**

NRANK - N3N4.

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## **Greasons**

Abundant in the Pacific Northwest and also found in other parts of North America. Found in Europe as well, but considered threatened throughout its European range.

#### **BCD Sources**

#### **New Sources**

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.

Wirth, V. 1995. Die Flechten Baden-Württembergs. Teil 1 & 2. Ulmer GmBH. Stuttgart. Krog H. 1968. The macrolichens of Alaska. Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 144. Oslo. Gustafsson L, Fiskesjo A, Ingelog T, Pettersson B, Thor G. 1992. Factors of importance to some lichen species of deciduous brad-leaved woods in south Sweden. Lichenologist 24(3): 255-266. Clerc P, Scheidegger C, Ammann K. The Red Data list of Swiss macrolichens. Botanica Helvetica 102(1): 71-83.

Kristinsson H, 1980. Additions to the lichen flora of Iceland 2. Acta Botanica Islandica (6): 23-28. Estonian list accessed through www.lichen.com

PNW lichen sensitivity ratings by species <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rb/ag/lichen/images">http://www.fs.fed.us/rb/ag/lichen/images</a>, htm>