Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC1N090

Gname PANNARIA RUBIGINOSA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

D = 81 - 300

Comments 7 occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments

Range Extent

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

Comments Western Cascades: 3,750 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

D = 20-100 km2 (about 5,000-25,000 acres)
E = 100-500 km2 (about 25,000-125,000 acres)

LD = 200-1,000 km (about 125-620 miles)
LE = 1,000-5,000 km (about 620-3,000 miles)

Comments

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

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.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments 1 protected site.

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 Sensitive to air pollution. Pannaria spp. reproduce fairly quickly.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Oceanic.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 2. Easily confused in field with P. malmei and Fuscopannaria leucostictoides on the Pacific coast.

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

Grank S2 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Greasons

5-7 known sites, many miles apart; possibly other sites in between. The loss of one site would have major impact. The viability of sites and populations is not known; appears to be threatened by air pollution, at least in other countries.

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.
McCune & Geiser 1997 Macrolichens of the PNW. 386 pp.
Jorgensen Per M. 2000. Survey of the lichen family Pannariaceaeon the American Continent, north of Mexico. Bryologist 103(4): 670 - 704.
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