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.)

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<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Immediacy</th>
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**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**

McCune & Geiser 1997 Macrolichens of the PNW. 386 pp.
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