

# Washington Status Factors

**Elcode** NLLC1N090

**Gname** PANNARIA RUBIGINOSA

**Gcomname**

## Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments One known occurrence.

## 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

U = Unknown

Comments

## Range Extent

A = <100 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 40 square miles)

Comments One site on the Columbia River in western Washington.

## Area of Occupancy

A = <0.4 km<sup>2</sup> (less than about 100 acres)

LA = <4 km (less than about 2.5 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

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

Comments

## Threats

A = Substantial, imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for most (> 60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a widespread area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring long term recovery

Scope High Severity High Immediacy High

Comments Appears to be threatened by air pollution.

## 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 Sensitive to air pollution. Pannaria species reproduce fairly quickly.

## Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Oceanic.

## Other Considerations

Easily confused in field with *P. malmei* and *Fuscopannaria leucostictoides* on the Pacific coast.

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

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

## Greasons

1 known site; the loss of this site would probably mean extirpation in Washington. The viability of the site and population 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 Pannariaceae on 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.