

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NLTEST5170
Gname PELTIGERA PACIFICA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

C = 21 - 80
D = 81 - 300

Comments In 1985, Vitikainen mapped 11 sites; more sites are probably known now, but this is uncertain. There are certainly not over 100, and the species was not included in Krog's work (1968), which covered much of the range. Currently (as of 2002) 67 populations are known in Oregon and Washington, more in in AK and ID. This species is superficially similar to a very common lichen, *P. praetextata*, and also to *P. collina*. Some sites may have been overlooked and some may be misidentified.

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 Even though it has a large thallus, this species has remained illusive, suggesting that it is not abundant anywhere. However, the difficulty in identification may be a problem.

Range Extent

G = 200,000-2,500,000 km² (about 80,000-1,000,000 square miles)

Comments Coastal AK to WA, mainly west of the Cascades, rarely inland to northern ID (Brodo and Wong 1993, McCune & Geiser 1997, Brodo et al. 2001). Range is approximately 560,000 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

G = 2,000-20,000 km² (500,000-5,000,000 acres)
H = >20,000 km² (greater than 5,000,000 acres)

LG = 20,000-200,000 km (about 12,500-125,000 miles)
LH = >200,000 km (greater than 125,000 miles)

Comments Estimated to occupy 140,000 square miles.

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

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 Soil lichens tend not to be highly sensitive to air pollution.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

D = Many (13-40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments 21 known protected sites in the U.S.

Intrinsic Vulnerability

C = Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

Comments

Environmental Specificity

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments Oceanic.

Other Considerations

NRANK - N2N3. This lichen is difficult to ID - superficially similar to a very common lichen, *P. praetextata*, and also to *P. collina*. Some sites may have been overlooked, some may be misidentified.

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

Grank G3 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Reasons

A Pacific Northwest endemic, restricted to oceanic environments and currently known from fewer than 100 sites from the coasts of Alaska to Oregon. More populations are expected to exist.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Goward T, Ahti T. 1992. Macrolichens and their zonal distribution in Wells Gray Provincial Park and its vicinity, BC, Canada. *Acta Botanica Fennica* 147: 1-60.

Vitikainen O. 1985. Three new species of Peltigera lichenized Ascomycetes. *Ann. Bot. Fennici* 22(4): 291-298.
Brodo I, Wong PY. 1993. *Lichenes Canadenses Exsiccati: Fascicle IV*. *Mycotaxon* 46: 135-140.
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.