

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC2Q010
Gname PLATISMATIA LACUNOSA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments 18 sites known in Washington.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

Comments Sites are not located near cities.

Population Size

D = 1,000-2,500 individuals

E = 2,500-10,000 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments Coastal.

Area of Occupancy

F = 500-2,000 km² (about 125,000-500,000 acres)

G = 2,000-20,000 km² (500,000-5,000,000 acres)

LF = 5,000-20,000 km (about 3,000-12,500 miles)

LG = 20,000-200,000 km (about 12,500-125,000 miles)

Comments Approximately 1,000 square miles.

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

E = Relatively Stable ($\pm 25\%$ 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 $\pm 10\%$ 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 Air pollution sensitive (McCune & Geiser 1997), but sites are not located near cities. Cutting of its main substrate (alder) is a threat at all sites, since alder is often thinned even in protected riparian zones.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

E = Very many (>40) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments

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

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

Comments Oceanic-suboceanic. Found along riparian zones as well as in wet coastal forests.

Other Considerations

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

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

Reasons

Known from 18 populations. Narrow habitat range. Cutting of its main substrate (alder) is a threat at all sites, since alder is often thinned even in protected riparian zones.

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.
Culberson, W. L., and C. F. Culberson. 1968. The lichen genera *Cetrelia* and *Platismatia* (Parmeliaceae). Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. 34(7): 449-558.
Brodo, Sharnoff, & Sharnoff 2001. Lichens of North America. 795pp.