

## Heritage Rank Status Factors

**Elcode** NLSM000013  
**Gname** PSEUDOCYPHELLARIA PERPETUA  
**Gcomname**

### Number of Occurrences

U = Unknown

**Comments** In OR, the only large populations are from the Cape Perpetua area. Other specimens documented are from the eastern U.S. and Canada, and far east Russia ( Miadlikowska et al. 2002).

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

**Comments** Cape Perpetua, OR is the only known large occurrence in the U.S. Viability outside the U.S. is unknown.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

**Comments**

### Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

**Comments** So far the species is known from oceanic and suboceanic areas in North America and the Russian Far East; Oregon, the Great Smoky Mountains in the U.S., and Nova Scotia, Canada (Miadlikowska et al. 2002).

### Area of Occupancy

D = 20-100 km<sup>2</sup> (about 5,000-25,000 acres)

LD = 200-1,000 km (about 125-620 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** Newly described.

### 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 Moderate Severity Moderate Immediacy Insignificant

Comments Air pollution could be a major, imminent threat; elimination of the only large known population has major effect on known world population.

### Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

## Comments

### Intrinsic Vulnerability

A = Highly Vulnerable. Species is slow to mature, reproduces infrequently, and/or has low fecundity such that populations are very slow (> 20 years or 5 generations) to recover from decreases in abundance; or species has low dispersal capability such that extirpated populations are unlikely to become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are highly susceptible to changes in composition and structure that rarely if ever are reversed through natural processes even over substantial time periods (> 100 years).

Comments Population sizes are small.

### Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Oceanic and suboceanic.

### Other Considerations

NRANK - N2. Newly named as *Pseudocyphellaria perpetua* (Miadlikowska 2002). All sites listed on ISMS map are mistakes (Derr personal communication).

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

**Grank** G2G4 **Grank Date** 12/18/2002

### Reasons

Known from oceanic and suboceanic areas in Oregon, eastern Canada, the eastern U.S. and Russian Far East (Miadlikowska et al. 2002). *Pseudocyphellaria perpetua* occurs in the canopy of both conifers and hardwoods (Miadlikowska et al. 2002). However, few populations of this newly described species are currently known and most known populations are small. Reproduction appears to be slow.

### BCD Sources

### New Sources

Miadlikowska, J, B. McCune, and F. Lutzoni. 2002. *Pseudocyphellaria perpetua*, a new lichen from western North America. *Bryologist* 105(1): 1-10.

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