

Washington Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC3S340
Gname RAMALINA THRAUSTA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 5

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

B = 50-250 individuals

Comments Difficult to determine what is an individual; reproduces by fragmentation as well as by soredia.

Range Extent

A = <100 km² (less than about 40 square miles)

Comments About 20 square miles total range in WA.

Area of Occupancy

D = 20-100 km² (about 5,000-25,000 acres)

LD = 200-1,000 km (about 125-620 miles)

Comments About 20 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 Habitat in North America not as threatened by air pollution as that in Europe.

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

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

Scope Moderate **Severity** Moderate **Immediacy** High

Comments The number of populations in Washington is small, so the loss of one would have a major impact. Sensitive to air pollution (McCune & Geiser 1997) but threat in North America considered insignificant compared to that in Europe. "R. thrausta occurred more frequently on older trees and increased in number with increasing stand age." (Rolstad et al. 2001), so timber harvest may pose some threat (?)

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments In WA,, 2 protected, 1 matrix. Matrix may or may not be good enough protection, depending on site climate.

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 Dispersal is slow; dispersal is by fragmentation as well as soredia.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Along water or in fog zones.

Other Considerations

"Ramalina thrausta occurred more frequently on older trees and increased in number with increasing stand age." (Rolstad et al 2001)

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

Reasons

Only 5 Washington populations are known. The species is sensitive to air pollution and the populations are largest in old-growth.

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.
Bowler PA. Ramalina thrausta i North America. Bryologist 80(3): 529-532.