

## Oregon Status Factors

**Ecode** NBMUS9Q040

**Gname** RHIZOMNIUM NUDUM

**Gcomname** MOSS

### Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

**Comments** The ISMS database has records for about 17 sites in Oregon. Two records from the Wallowa Mountains (Duvall 1938) have not been verified.

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

**Comments** Estimated 10 occurrences in Oregon with good viability.

### Population Size

D = 1,000-2,500 individuals

**Comments** Estimated 2000 individuals in Oregon.

### Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

**Comments** Estimated range is 20,000 square miles in Oregon. Known from the Cascade Range and Coast Range. Two records from the Wallowa Mountains (Duvall 1938) have not been verified.

### 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** Estimated area of occupancy is 10 acres in Oregon.

### 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** Long-term trend in Oregon is relatively stable. There may be some declines near the southern end of its range where it is affected by logging.

### 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** Short-term trend in Oregon is stable, for reasons cited above.

## **Threats**

G = Slightly threatened. Threats, while recognizable, are of low severity, or affecting only a small portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences may be altered in minor parts of range or degree of alteration falls within the natural variation of the type.

<b>Scope</b>	Low	<b>Severity</b>	Low	<b>Immediacy</b>	Low
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**Comments** Slightly threatened in Oregon. Logging and trampling by hikers, horses and cows at stream crossings and watering holes could endanger some populations.

## **Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

**Comments** Four sites protected in Oregon. Presumably also protected adequately by stream and wetland buffers.

## **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** Moderately vulnerable. Plants are small and fragile, but reproduce readily by spores and fragmentation of gametophytes.

## **Environmental Specificity**

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

**Comments** Narrow environmental specificity. Located on moist (but not wet) organic soil, rocks, or rotten logs in damp shaded sites, sometimes along streams or by late-persisting snow beds.

## **Other Considerations**

ORNHIC - List 2.

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**Grank** S2      **Grank Date** 11/25/2002

## **Greasons**

About 17 sites in Oregon. Estimated 10 occurrences in Oregon with good viability. Estimated 2000 individuals in Oregon. Estimated range is 20,000 square miles in Oregon. Estimated area of occupancy is 10 acres in Oregon. Long-term and short-term trends in Oregon are relatively stable. Slightly threatened in Oregon. Four sites protected in Oregon. Moderately vulnerable. Narrow environmental specificity.

## **BCD Sources**

Noguchi, A. 1987. Illustrated Moss Flora of Japan. Part 1. The Hattori Botanical Laboratory, Hiroshima, Japan. 242 pp.

## **New Sources**

Christy, J.A. & D.H. Wagner. 1996. Guide for the identification of rare, threatened or sensitive bryophytes in the range of the northern spotted owl, western Washington, western Oregon, and northwestern California. USDI Bureau of Land Management. 200 pp.

University of Alberta. 2002. Devonian Botanic Garden bryophyte database. Edmonton, Alberta.

<<http://www.devonian.ualberta.ca/devonian/bryosearch.cfm>>.

USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service. 2002. Interagency Species Management System [ISMS] database. Portland, Oregon.

Duvall, R.H. 1938. The moss flora of the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon. *Bryologist* 41: 90-95.