

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC4W040
Gname TELOSCHISTES FLAVICANS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

E = >300

Comments This species has a worldwide distribution. It has high visibility and is not overlooked.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

F = Very many (>125) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

H = >1,000,000 individuals

Comments

Range Extent

H = > 2,500,000 km² (greater than 1,000,000 square miles)

Comments In the U.S., known from Massachusetts to Florida, and in Texas, California, Nevada, and Oregon (Fink 1935). Also in Europe and Asia (Brodo 1968, Czeuczuga et al. 1996). Widely distributed in South America (Almborn 1992) and common in southern and central Africa and elsewhere (Madagascar, South Africa, eastcentral Africa, islands off the west coast of north and central Africa). "In Africa it is a frequent species mainly in the east and southern parts. It occurs in southwestern Europe as far north as Great Britain and Ireland (nowadays rare), in France, Spain, and Portugal. Also known from the Mediterranean Islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. In Asia it is found in India, Sri Lanka, Malasia, Vietnam, Indonesia, China, Taiwan, and Japan. In the new world, in Newfoundland, USA, Carribean Islands, Mexico, Central America and throughout South America, from Colombia to Chile. Ecuador and Peru at high elevations. In Australia, Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands including Hawaii" (Almborn 1989).

Area of Occupancy

H = >20,000 km² (greater than 5,000,000 acres)

LH = >200,000 km (greater than 125,000 miles)

Comments

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 Declining in Europe. In southwest England and in Ireland, this was formerly a widespread species but is now rare and very local (Dobson 1979). Along the west coast of Great Britain,

many populations now extinct. Rare or disappearing in some parts of the former USSR (Skirina 1992).

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

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.

Scope Low Severity Low Immediacy Low

Comments Highly sensitive to air pollution and also threatened by removal of substrate (in Europe, old, mature single trees). Many of the populations are on single, large mature trees, so the life of the population is only that of its host. Other threats are agrochemicals, cattle rubbing, and fires (Gilbert and Purvis 1996).

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments

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

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Coastal, islands.

Other Considerations

NRANK - N4. Fairly specific as to substrate.

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

Grank G4G5 **Grank Date** 12/18/2002

Reasons

This species has a worldwide distribution, but because of its sensitivity to air pollution, it cannot be considered completely secure.

BCD Sources

New Sources

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