

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NLEEC4W040
Gname TELOSCHISTES FLAVICANS
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

B = 6 - 20

Comments Considered rare by Glavich et al. (unpublished, 2002). Six sites reported on a map (not cited).

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments Only 1 substantial population is known for OR (McCune 1997).

Population Size

B = 50-250 individuals

Comments Only 1 substantial population is known for OR (McCune 1997).

Range Extent

C = 250-1,000 km² (about 100-400 square miles)

Comments Coastal. Estimated range is 200 square miles.

Area of Occupancy

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

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

Comments About 45 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

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

D = Moderate, non-imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe but not imminent for a significant portion of the population, occurrences, or area.

Scope Moderate Severity Moderate Immediacy Low

Comments Sensitive to air pollution. Also, 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

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

Comments 1 protected occurrence.

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

A = Very Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements scarce.

Comments Coastal.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - List 2. Fairly specific as to substrate.

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

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

Greasons

Fewer than 10 small, widely scattered populations are known. Because of its sensitivity to air pollution, this species cannot be considered secure.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Fink, Bruce. 1935. The Lichen Flora of the United States. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 473 p.
Riefner, R.E., Jr., P.A. Bowler, and B.D. Ryan. 1995. New and interesting records of lichens from California. Bulletin of the California Lichen Society 2(2) Winter 1995. <http://ucjeps.herb.berkeley.edu/rlmoe/cals2_2.html>. Accessed 1999, January 25.
Gilbert OL, Purvis OW. 1996. Teloschistes flavicans in Great Britian: Distribution and ecology. Lichenologist 28(6): 493-506.
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