

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC5P340

Gname USNEA HESPERINA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

E = >300

Comments

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Population size at each location unknown.

Range Extent

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

Comments Worldwide. In North America, occurs in Mexico (Herrera-Campos et al. 1998) and along the west coast from CA to WA, in the Appalachian Mountain states, and from northern New England into Nova Scotia (Brodo et al. 2001). Also reported from Japan (Ohmura 2001), South Africa, Chile, western Europe, the Canary Islands, Jamaica (Clerc et al. 1997, Herrera-Campos et al. 1998).

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

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

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 Insignificant Severity Insignificant Immediacy Insignificant

Comments In general, Usnea is moderately sensitive to air pollution.

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 This is a larger Usnea. Maturity takes a long time, probably over 10 years.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments

Other Considerations

NRANK - N4. Usnea species difficult to identify in the field and otherwise. Several of the cited world locations are newly noted due to a name change - it could also go the other way.

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

Grank G4G5 **Grank Date** 11/30/2002

Reasons

Worldwide distribution.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Brodo, Irwin M., Sharnoff, Sylvia D. and Stephen Sharnoff. 2001. Lichens of North America. Yale University Press. New Haven and London. 795 pp.

Ohmura Y. 2001. Taxonomic study of the Genus Usnea in Japan and Taiwan. Hattori Shokubutsu Kenkyusho Hokoku (90): 1-96.

Clerc P. 1997. Notes on the Genus Usnea. Lichenologist 29(3): 209-215.

Clerc P and Herrera-

Campos MA. 1997. Saxicolous species of Usnea Subgenus Usnes in North America. Bryologist 100(3): 281-301.

Herrera-Campos MA, Clerc P, Nash TH. 1998. Pendulous species of Usnea from the temperate forests in Mexico. Bryologist 101(2): 303-329.

Halonen P, Clerc P, Goward T, Brodo IM, Wulff K. 1998. Synopsis of the genus *Usnea*...in British Columbia, Canada. *Bryologist* 101(1): 36-60.

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

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.