Sounding the alarm: Rare lichens may be rapidly declining in the Pacific Northwest

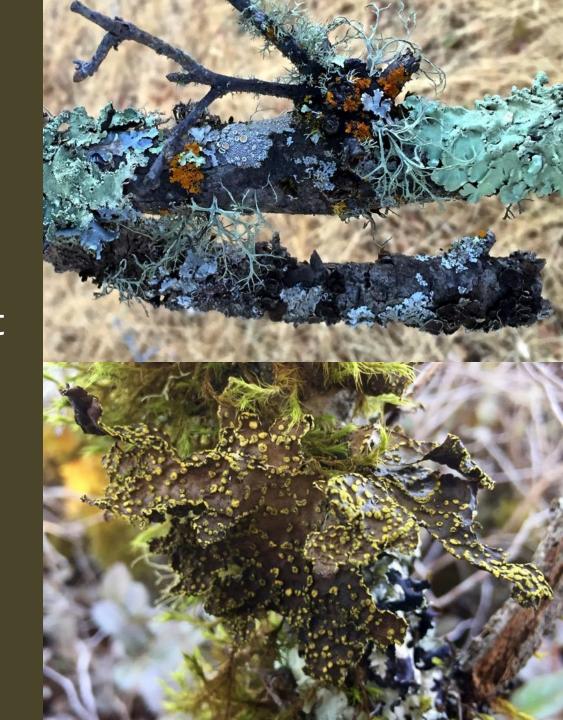
Jesse Miller Lead Botanist Washington Natural Heritage Program

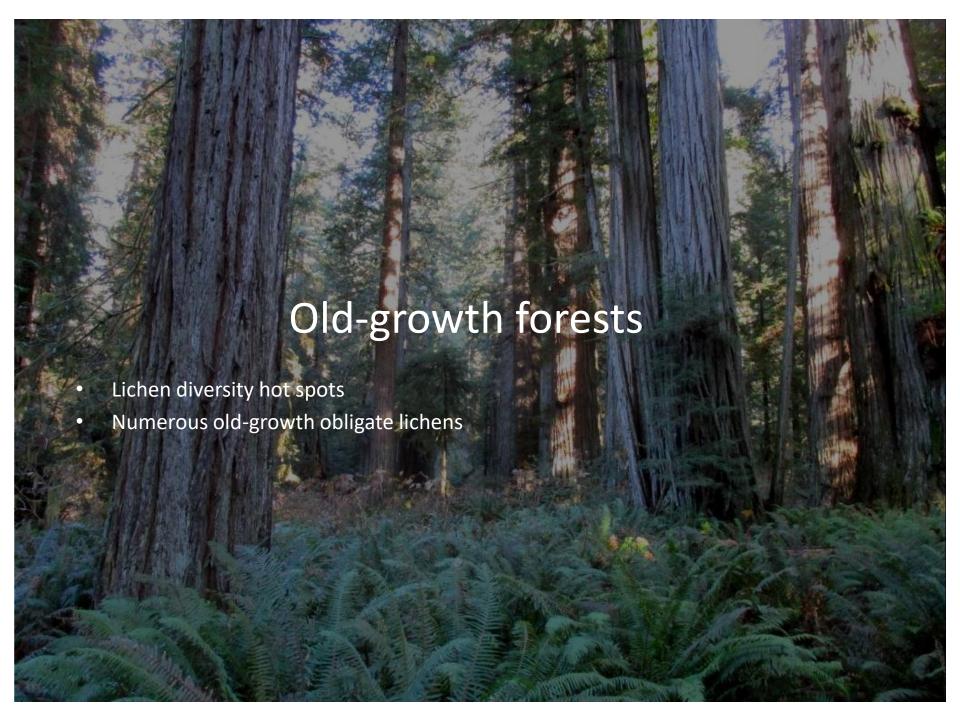


Lichens

- Important component of biodiversity
- Key roles in nutrient cycling
- Support wildlife

 How do lichens respond to global change?





Natureserve conservation status rankings

- G1: Critically imperilled
- G2: Imperilled
- G3: Vulnerable
- G4: Apparently secure
- G5: Secure

Old-growth obligate lichens

Nephroma occultum (G4)

Sticta weigelii (G5)

Pseudocyphellaria rainierensis (G4)

Pseudocyphellaria mallota (G4)

Usnea longissima (G5)

Are they as secure as we assume?

Threats to lichens



Climate change



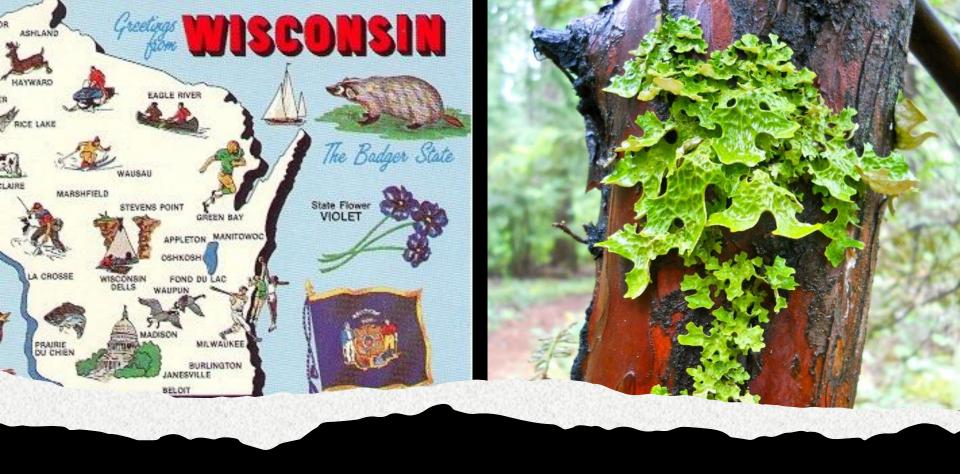
Habitat loss



Air pollutiom



Severe fires



Lichen extirpations

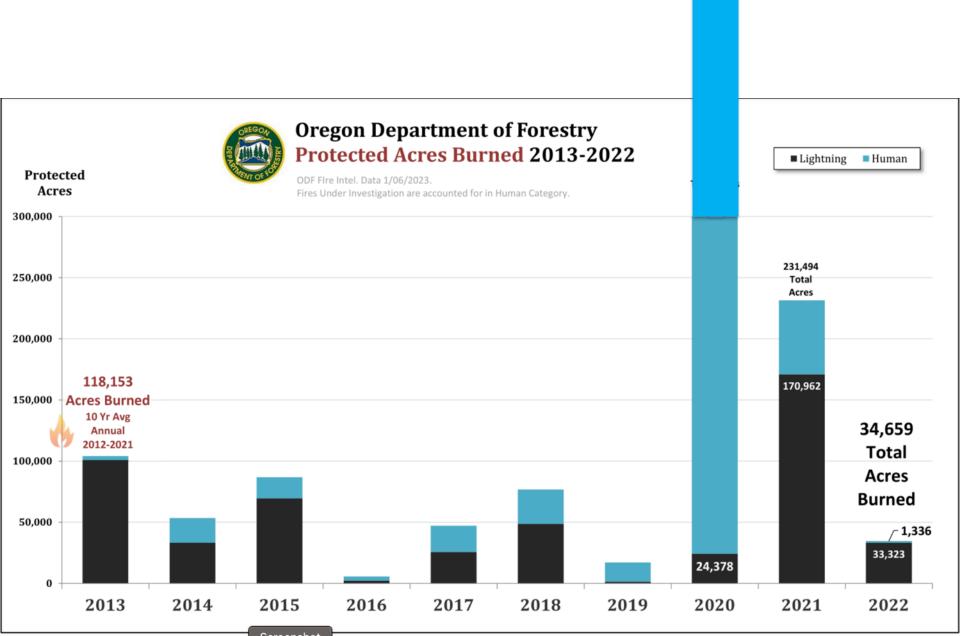
- Many examples esp. in eastern US
- More resilient western lichens?
- Very little rare lichen monitoring

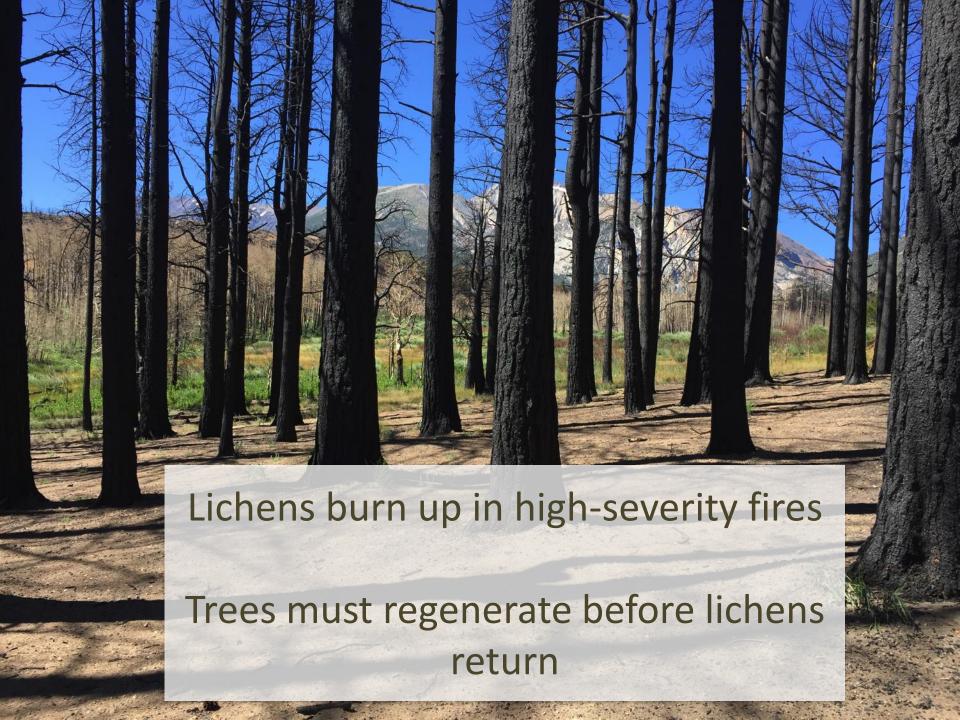
Recent severe wildfires in Oregon

- Beachie Creek fire burns Opal Creek ancient forest
- Many rare lichen populations burn











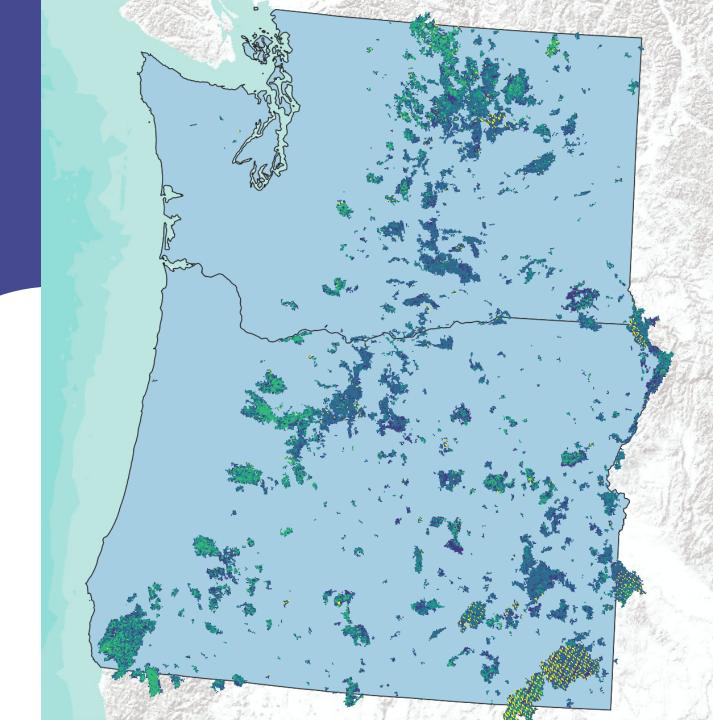




Methods

- Lichen occurrence records from Consortium of North American Lichen Herbaria (cnalh.org)
- Fire records from Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (mtbs.gov)

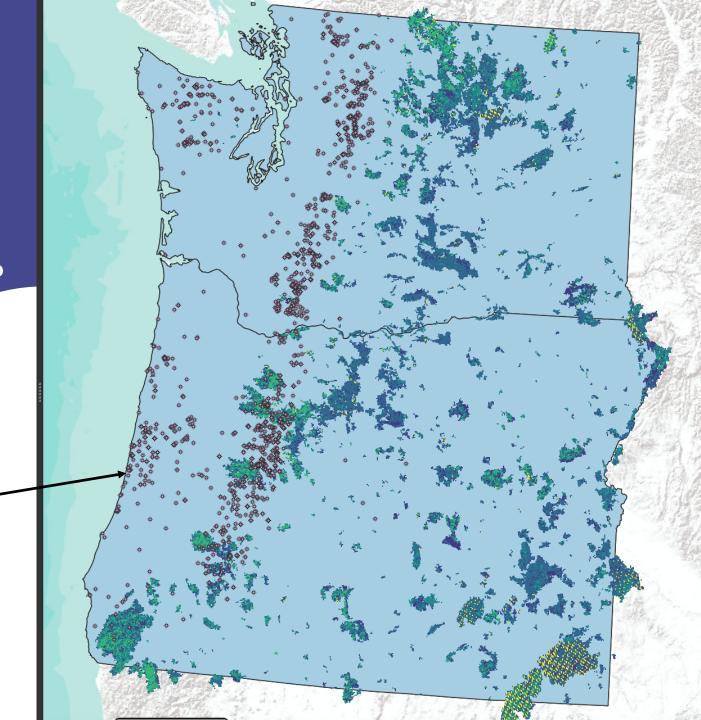
Fires 2000-2020



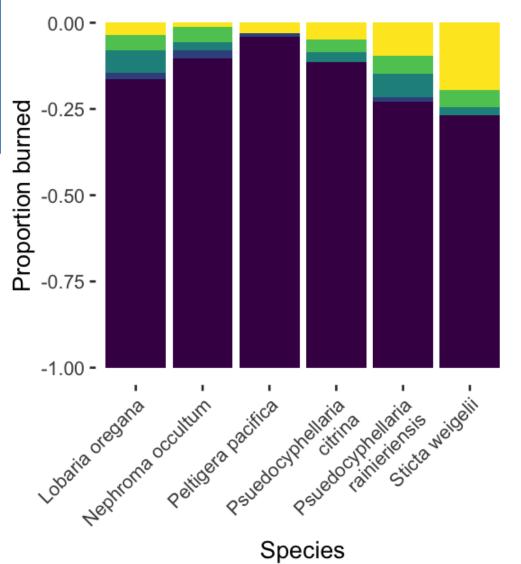
Fires 2000-2020

Looking forward – more fire in Washington? Coast ranges?

Stands with old-growth character, based on — lichens



Proportion of populations burned in Oregon



Fire severity

High Medium

Low

Very Low Unburned



Looking forward



British Columbia already set record for annual area burned in 2023



Is Washington next?



Lichens will continue to burn—focus on what we can do





Lichen conservation

- Monitoring
- Reintroductions / translocations
- Forest management
- Federal listing under the Endangered Species Act

