California Status Factors

Elcode NLLEC1N090

Gname PANNARIA RUBIGINOSA

Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

A = 1 - 5

Comments 2-6 known occurrences.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

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

Comments

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments

Range Extent

B = 100-250 km2 (about 40-100 square miles)

Comments Mid-coast CA; 2 locations 100 miles apart.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km2 (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 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

E = Stable. Population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences unchanged or remaining within ±10% fluctuation

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 Appears to be threatened by air pollution.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

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

Comments 1 protected site.

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 Sensitive to air pollution. Pannaria species reproduce fairly quickly.

Environmental Specificity

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

Comments Oceanic.

Other Considerations

Easily confused in field with P. malmei, Fuscopannaria leucostictoides on Pacific coast, and by P. subfusca and P. lurida ssp. quercicola in the southeastern USA.

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

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

Greasons

2-6 known sites; the loss of one site would have major impact. The viability of sites and populations is not known; the species appears to be threatened by air pollution, at least in other countries.

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.
McCune & Geiser 1997 Macrolichens of the PNW. 386 pp.
Jorgensen Per M. 2000. Survey of the lichen family Pannariaceaeon the American Continent, north of Mexico. Bryologist 103(4): 670 - 704.
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