The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
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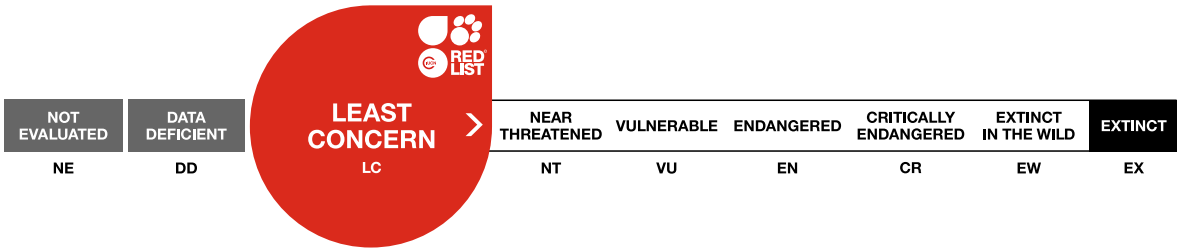
Scope(s): Global
Language: English

Lepraria normandinoides

Assessment by: Lendemer, J.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanorales	Stereocaulaceae

Scientific Name: *Lepraria normandinoides* Lendemer & R.C. Harris

Taxonomic Source(s):

Index Fungorum Partnership. 2020. Index Fungorum. Available at: http://www.indexfungorum.org.

Taxonomic Notes:

This species was described over a decade ago (Lendemer and Harris 2007) from numerous collections made throughout eastern North America. A subsequent study using molecular data (Lendemer 2012) demonstrated that the chemotype with fumarprotocetraric acid should be treated as a distinct species and it was segregated to *Lepraria oxybapha*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: August 6, 2020

Justification:

Given the large number of sites where it is extant, large geographic range, potentially large population size, and absence of documented or suspected declines, *Lepraria normandinoides* does not meet the thresholds for any threatened criteria. Therefore, it is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Lepraria normandinoides is endemic to North America. It is widespread in temperate eastern North America, with disjunct populations in montane south-western North America (Lendemer 2012, 2013)

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Canada; United States

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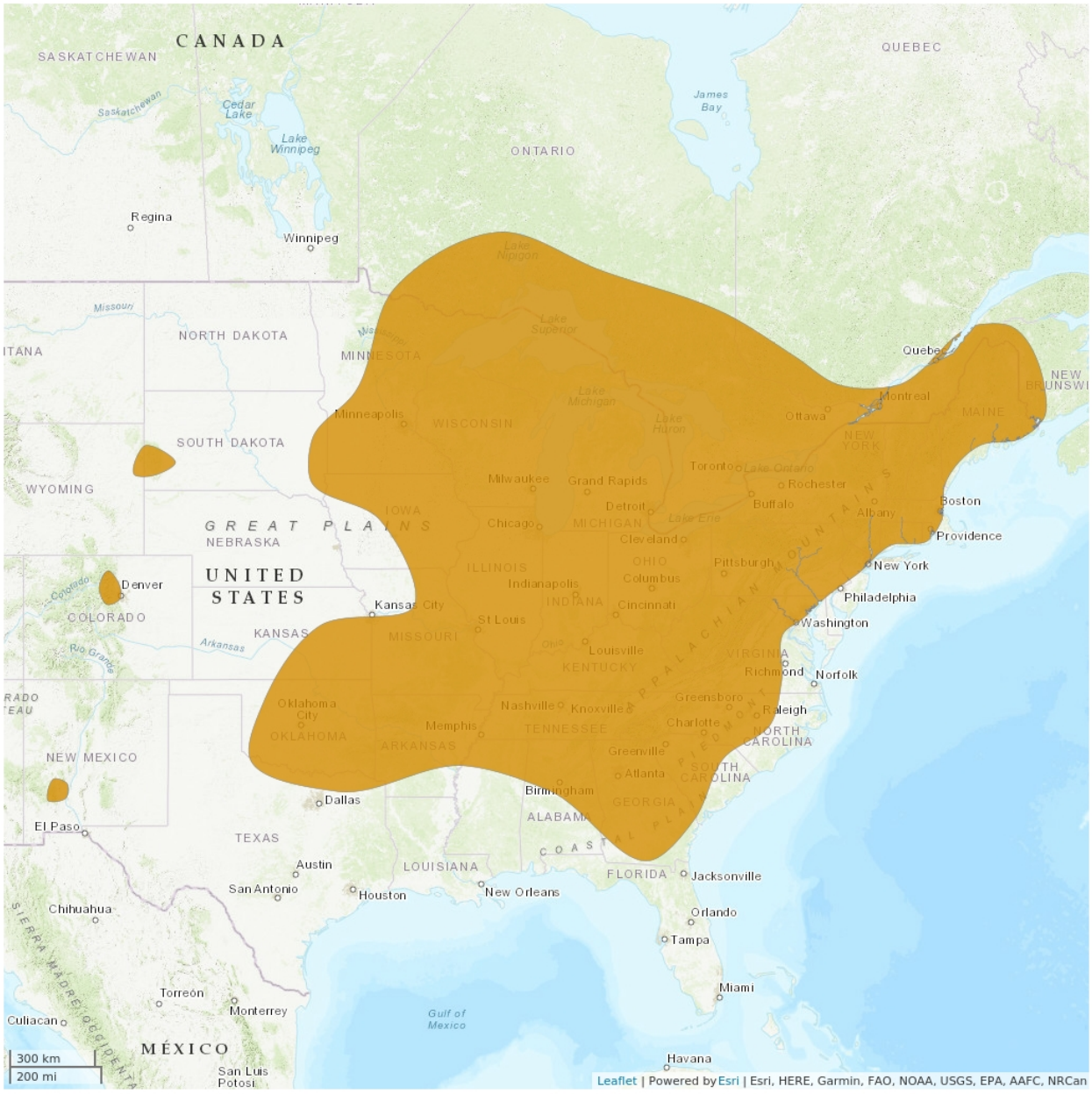
Distribution Map



Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2020

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

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Population

Comprehensive detailed population data are unavailable for this taxon. However, it is common and widespread in a wide variety of habitats (Lendemer 2013, Tripp and Lendemer 2020). There is no indication this species is restricted to a narrow range of habitats or substrates.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species occurs on the bases and boles of a wide variety of trees, as well as sheltered and protected surfaces on non-calcareous rock. It occurs across a broad range of forested habitats, elevations, and habitat qualities throughout its range.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The primary threat to this species is urbanisation as it does not typically occur in urban areas. Otherwise, it appears to be tolerant of disturbance.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Many sites where *Lepraria normandinoides* occurs are located on public lands and in protected areas where it is incidentally protected. This species would benefit from broader awareness and training as to the impacts of urbanisation on lichens in general; and further research would be beneficial to get a clearer idea of the population size and trends.

Credits

Assessor(s):	Lendemer, J.
Reviewer(s):	McMullin, T.
Facilitator(s) and Compiler(s):	Allen, J. & Chandler, A.

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Citation

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External Resources

For Supplementary Material, and for Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.1. Forest - Boreal	Resident	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	-

Plant Growth Forms

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Plant Growth Form
M. Fungus
LC. Lichen
E. Epiphyte

Threats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.2. Commercial & industrial areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

Conservation Actions in Place

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Action in Place
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified: No

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Conservation Action in Place
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes
In-place education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No

Conservation Actions Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Action Needed
4. Education & awareness -> 4.1. Formal education
4. Education & awareness -> 4.2. Training
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications

Research Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Population
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
Continuing decline in subpopulations: No
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No

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Population
All individuals in one subpopulation: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: No

The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.