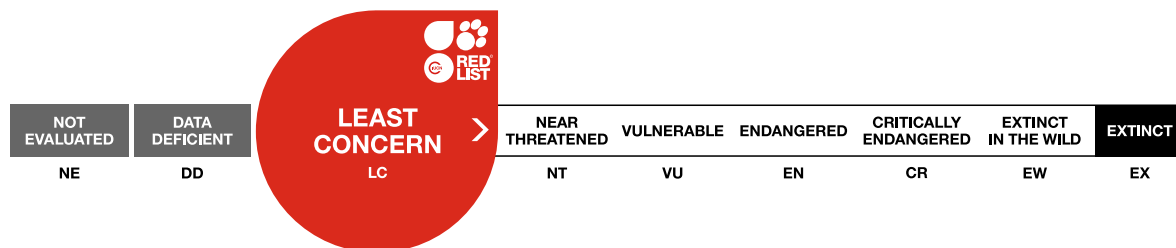


Lepraria oxybapha, Lesser Lichen Vulgaris

Assessment by: Lendemer, J.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanorales	Stereocaulaceae

Scientific Name: *Lepraria oxybapha* Lendemer

Common Name(s):

- English: Lesser Lichen Vulgaris

Taxonomic Source(s):

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

Taxonomic Notes:

This species was originally included within *Lepraria normandinoides* as a chemical variant, however, molecular data has since demonstrated that it should be recognized as a distinct species (Lendemer 2012).

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 *Lepraria oxybapha* is extant, its large geographic range, potential large population size, and absence of documented or suspected declines, the species does not meet the thresholds for any threatened criteria. Therefore, it is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

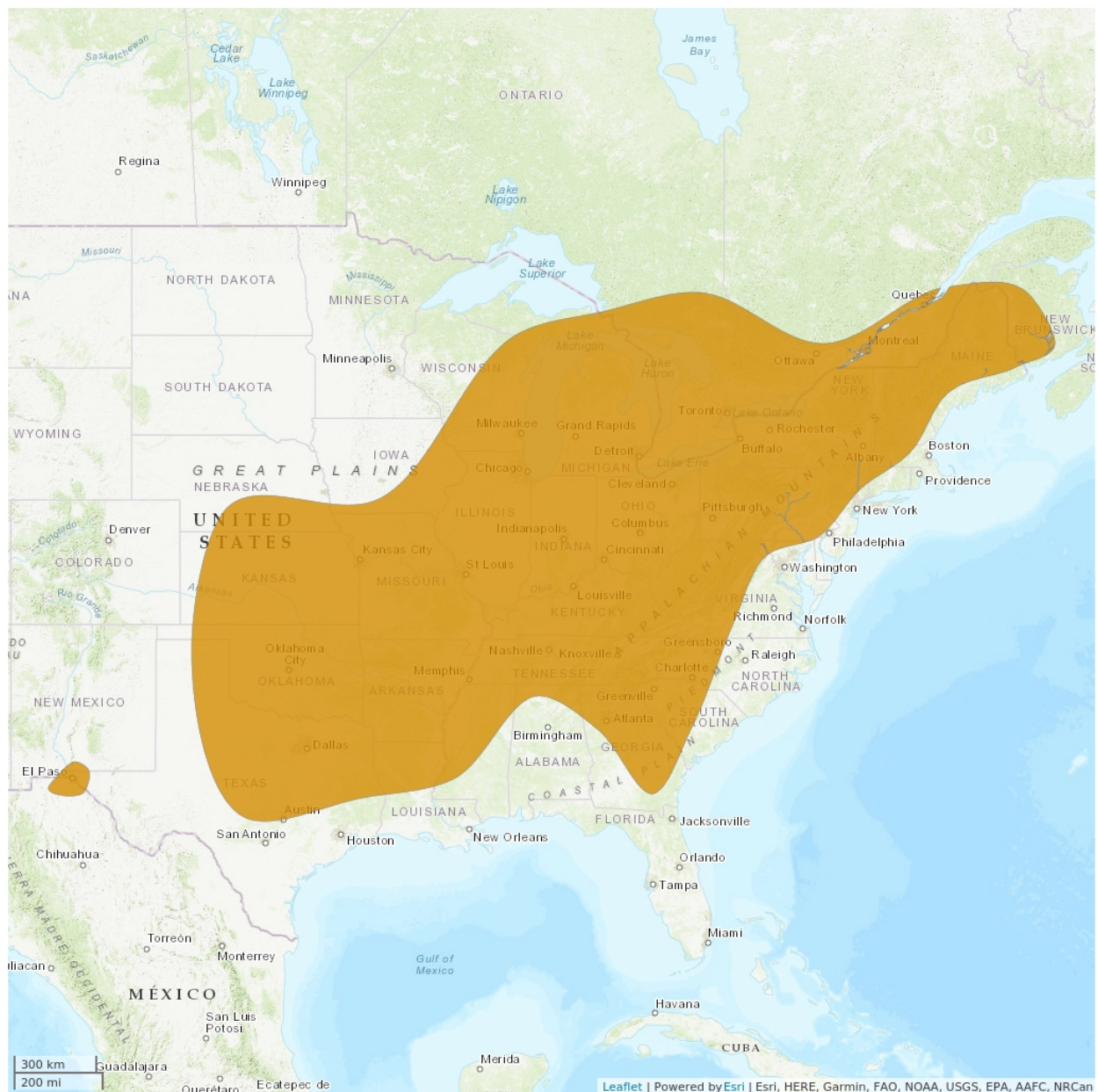
Range Description:

Lepraria oxybapha is endemic to North America, where it is widespread in eastern North American temperate areas and has disjunct subpopulations in montane habitats of south-western North America (Lendemer 2012, 2013).

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Canada; United States

Distribution Map

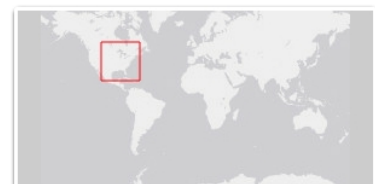
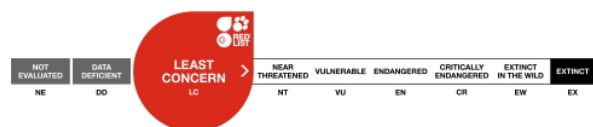


Legend

■ 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.

Population

Detailed population data are unavailable for this taxon. However, it is suspected to be stable as it is common and widespread in many different habitats (Lendemer 2013, Tripp and Lendemer 2020). There is no indication that this species is restricted to a narrow range of habitats or substrates.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Lepraria oxybapha grows on the bases and boles of trees, as well as on sheltered and protected surfaces of non-calcareous rock. It occurs throughout a broad range of forested habitats, elevations, and habitat qualities across 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 oxybapha* is found are located on public lands and protected areas where it is incidentally protected. This species would benefit from broader awareness and training as to the general impacts of urbanisation on lichens. Further research and monitoring would also be beneficial.

Credits

Assessor(s): Lendemer, J.

Reviewer(s): McMullin, T.

**Facilitator(s) and
Compiler(s):** Chandler, A. & Allen, J.

Bibliography

IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 10 December 2020).

Lendemer, J.C. 2012. A tale of two species: molecular data reveal the chemotypes of *Lepraria normandinoides* (Stereocaulaceae) to be two sympatric species. *Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society* 139(2): 118-130.

Lendemer, J.C. 2013. A monograph of the crustose members of the genus *Lepraria* Ach. s. str. (Stereocaulaceae, Lichenized Ascomycetes) in North America north of Mexico. *Opuscula Philolichenum* 12(1): 27-141.

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Citation

Lendemer, J. 2020. *Lepraria oxybapha*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T180096958A180097011. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T180096958A180097011.en>

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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	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.4. Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	Resident	Suitable	-

Plant Growth Forms

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

Plant Growth Form
LC. Lichen
M. Fungus
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	Majority (50-90%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 5
	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	Majority (50-90%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 5
	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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified: No
Area based regional management plan: No
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
Continuing decline of mature individuals: No

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

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