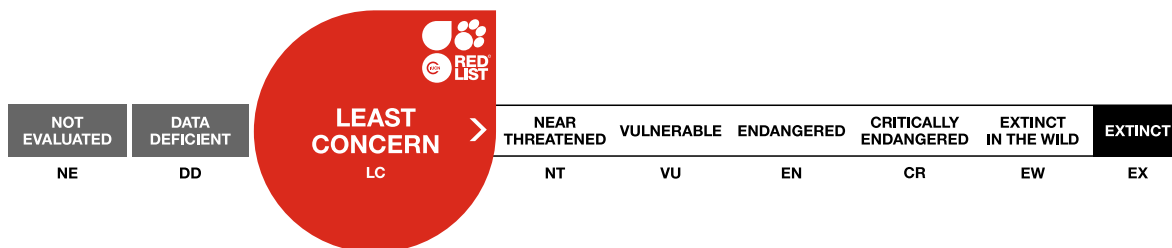


Ramalina menziesii, Lace Lichen

Assessment by: Reese Næsborg, R.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanorales	Ramalinaceae

Scientific Name: *Ramalina menziesii* Taylor

Common Name(s):

- English: Lace Lichen

Taxonomic Source(s):

Index Fungorum Partnership. 2021. Index Fungorum. Available at: <http://www.indexfungorum.org>.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2022

Date Assessed: December 20, 2021

Justification:

Ramalina menziesii is common and locally abundant in coastal western North America. It does not qualify for any threat category. It is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

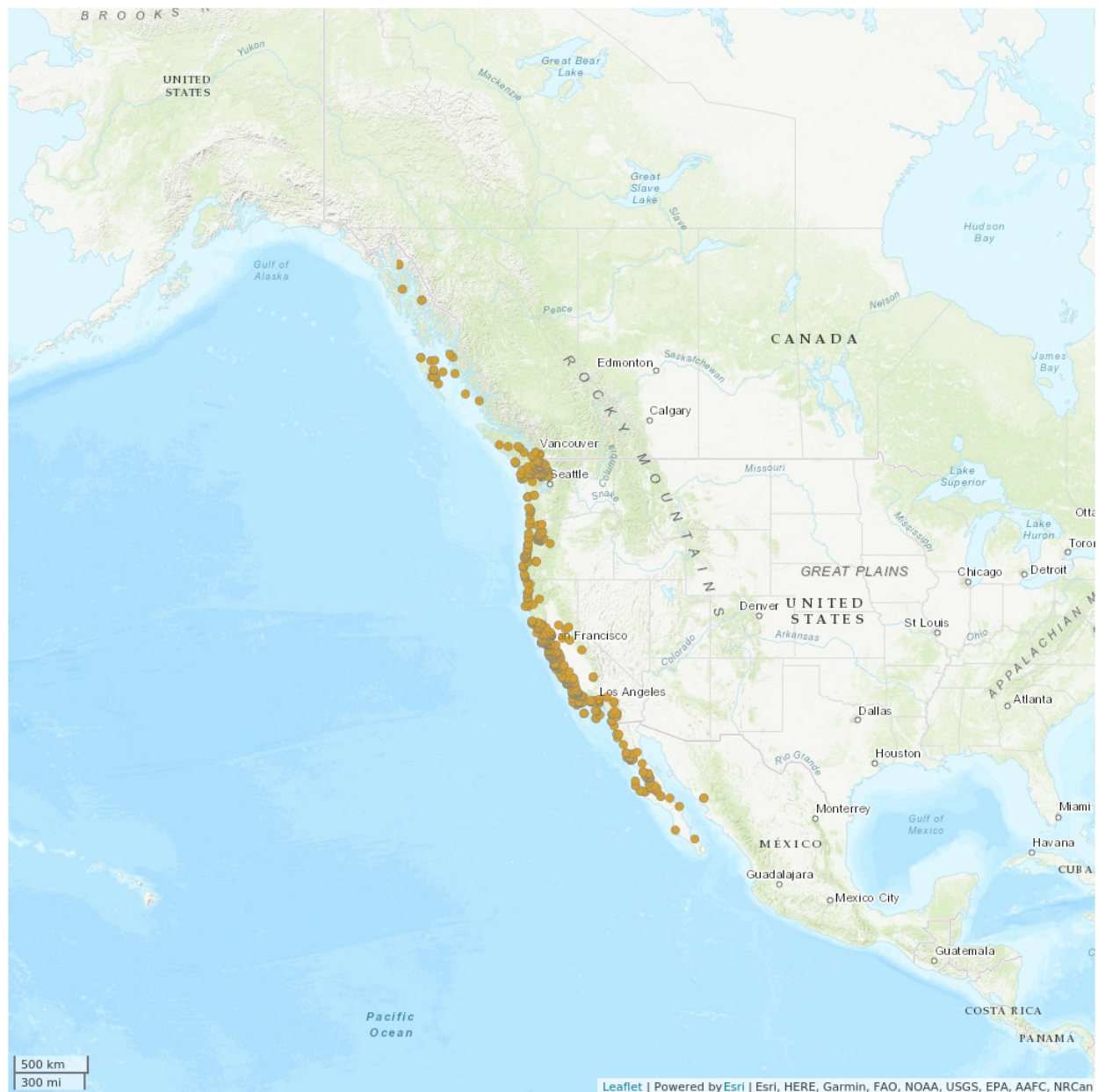
Range Description:

Ramalina menziesii is distributed across coastal western North America where it spans the temperate and boreal zones in the north to the Mediterranean zones in California to the subtropical zone of Baja California in Mexico (Rundel 1974, Sork and Werth 2014).

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Canada; Mexico; United States

Distribution Map

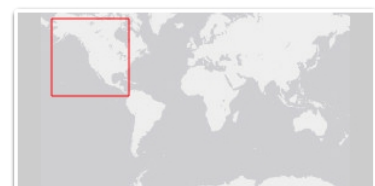
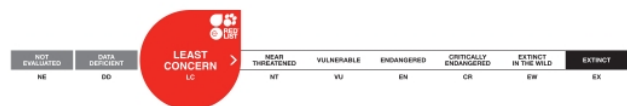


Legend

● EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN 2021



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

Population

Ramalina menziesii is endemic to western North America. It is common and abundant on a number of different phorophytes (Rundel 1974, Sork and Werth 2014); therefore the population size is inferred to be stable.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Ramalina menziesii is an epiphytic, fruticose lichen characterized by an intricate netted structure of the thallus. Typical substrates include *Abies grandis*, *Picea sitchensis*, *Quercus lobata*, *Q. douglasii*, *Fouquieria columnaris*, and *Pachycormus discolor* (Rundel 1974).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

The Kashaya Pomo people of northern California used *Ramalina menziesii* as sanitary material, and the Kawaiisu people used lace lichen, which they knew as paaziomōora for its magical properties (Zigmond 1977, Vilella 2016).

Threats

No significant threats have been identified.

Credits

Assessor(s): Reese Næsborg, R.

Reviewer(s): Allen, J.

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Villella, J. 2016. A look at how lace lichen came to be known as *Ramalina menziesii* and how it grows its nets. *Bulletin of the California Lichen Society* 23: 1-5.

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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	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	-	Suitable	-

Plant Growth Forms

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

Plant Growth Form
LC. Lichen

Use and Trade

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

End Use	Local	National	International
3. Medicine - human & veterinary	Yes	No	No
17. Other (free text)	Yes	No	No

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place land/water protection
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 2120
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 1998718
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No

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