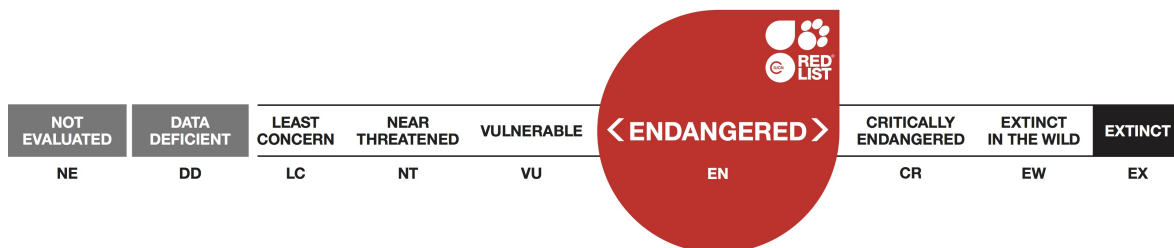


Ramalina erosa

Assessment by: Aptroot, A.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanorales	Ramalinaceae

Taxon Name: *Ramalina erosa* Krog

Taxonomic Notes:

This species is morphologically different from all other *Ramalina* species in Macaronesia (Aptroot and Schumm 2008) and elsewhere in the world. See Aptroot and Schumm (2008) for a key to distinguish this species from others.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Endangered D [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2015

Date Assessed: September 8, 2015

Justification:

This is a Macaronesian endemic, only known worldwide from Porto Santo Island. This species is not currently protected and is at high risk of extinction. There are under 100 individuals, which meets the criterion D threshold for Endangered of under 250 mature individuals. Although this species has a restricted distribution and occurs in a single subpopulation, there is no information on continuing declines and therefore, this species cannot be assessed under criteria B or C. Therefore, this species is assessed as Endangered.

Geographic Range

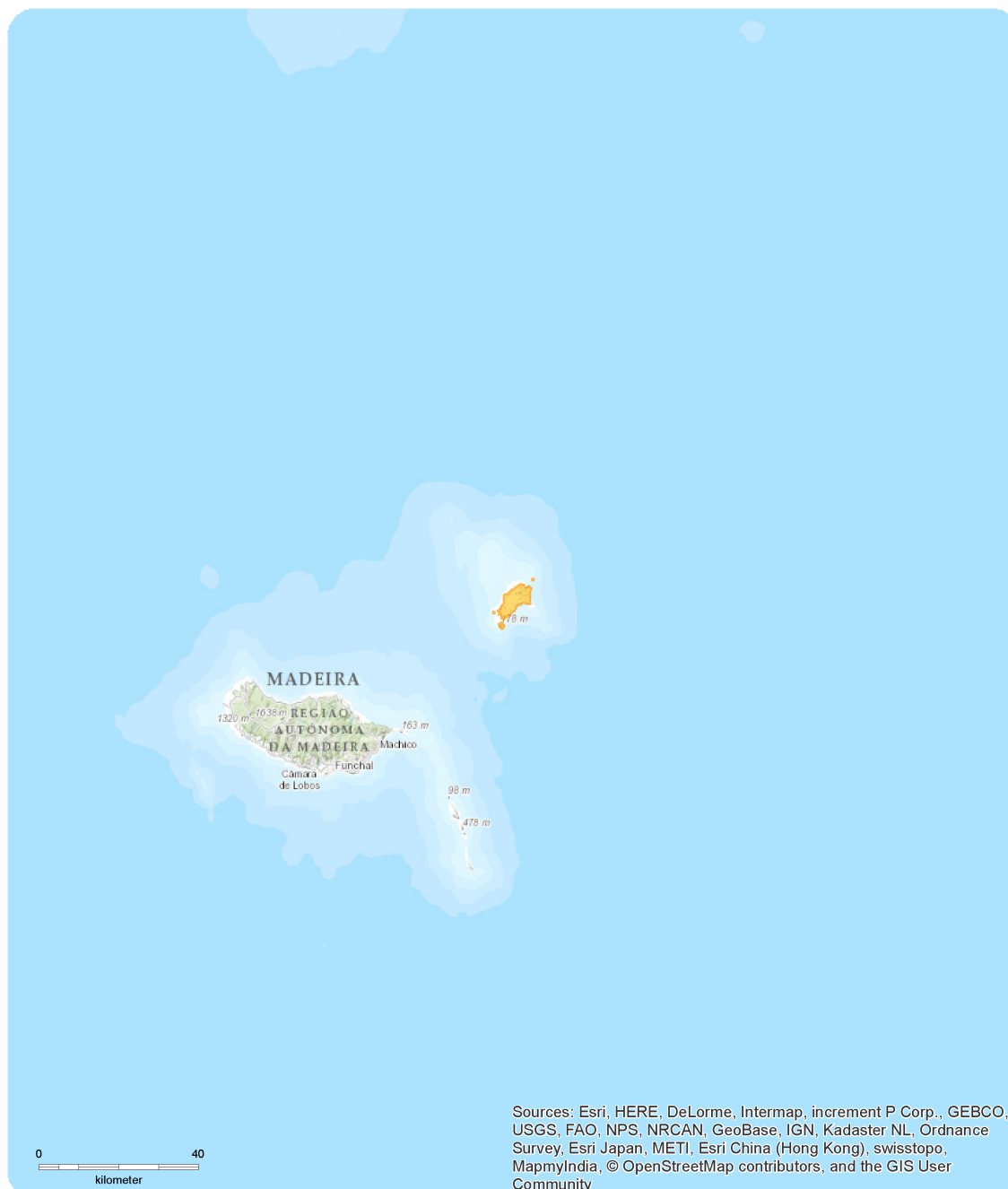
Range Description:

This is a Macaronesian endemic and is only known worldwide from Porto Santo Island. It was described in 1990 and has never been found anywhere else, but is always observed by lichenologist visiting the only locality.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Distribution Map

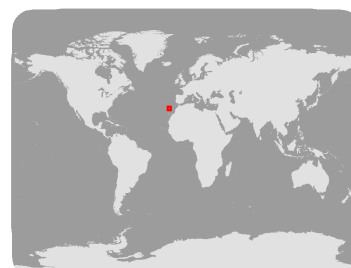


Ramalina erosa

Range

■ Extant (resident)

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



Population

The area of occupied habitat of the population is certainly less than 100 m². This species occurs on several volcanoes, but only at higher altitude (above 200 m asl), and it is only known from Porto Santo. The extent of occurrence (EOO) is c. 10 km².

In May 2015, an attempt was made to assess the total number of individuals of this species. About 100 individuals were found in four different localities (Aptroot pers. comm.). The species was never present in large groups, but mixed in between other, locally more common *Ramalina* species. However, only 10% of the suitable habitat could be investigated as much of it is on steep rock surfaces.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is found on exposed rock faces of old volcanoes. It is always scattered between other, dominant, *Ramalina* species.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is not utilised.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The threats to this species are trampling by tourists who go off the tracks and collecting by lichenologists.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Tourism to the summit of the Pico de Facho should be strictly regulated, either by forbidding access altogether (which will impossible to control) or rather by opening a small trail and putting an information shield in place alerting the tourist on the unique lichens present, and the harm done to them by trampling. This species should feature on a leaflet with protected plants.

Credits

Assessor(s): Aptroot, A.

Reviewer(s): Scheidegger, C.

Contributor(s): Perez-Ortega, S, Spribille, T. & Dahlberg, A.

Bibliography

Aptroot, A. and Schumm., F. 2008. Key to *Ramalina* species known from Atlantic islands, with two new species from the Azores. *Sauteria* 15(21-57).

IUCN. 2015. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 19 November 2015).

Krog, H. 1990. New *Ramalina* species from Porto Santo, Madeira. *Lichenologist* 22(3): 241-247.

Citation

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External Resources

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?
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.2. Gathering terrestrial plants -> 5.2.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.1. Recreational activities	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: No
Occur in at least one PA: No
Percentage of population protected by PAs (0-100): 0
Area based regional management plan: No
In-Place Species Management
Harvest management plan: No
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: No
Subject to any international management/trade controls: No

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 10
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 4
Lower elevation limit (m): 250
Upper elevation limit (m): 470
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: No
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of subpopulations: 1
Continuing decline in subpopulations: No

Population
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
All individuals in one subpopulation: Yes
Habitats and Ecology
Movement patterns: Not a Migrant

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