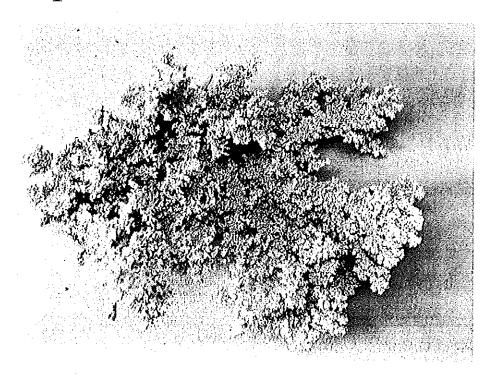
Lichens as Indicators of Sustainability

Sandy Wilmot and Tom Simmons Vt. Dept. Forests, Parks & Recreation



Why Lichens are good indicators of Air Contaminants and Biodiversity

- Lichens have no cuticle
- Total reliance on atmospheric sources for nutrition
- Species vary in response to light and humidity conditions
- Species vary in sensitivity to air pollutants
- Species vary in response to forest management practices
- Slow growing, response and recovery period is slow

Lichens as Indicators of Sustainability National Forest Health Monitoring Program

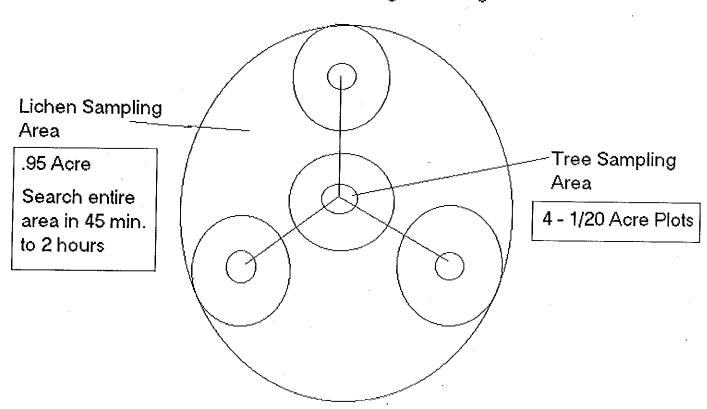
Environmental Stressors

Condition of Forest Resource

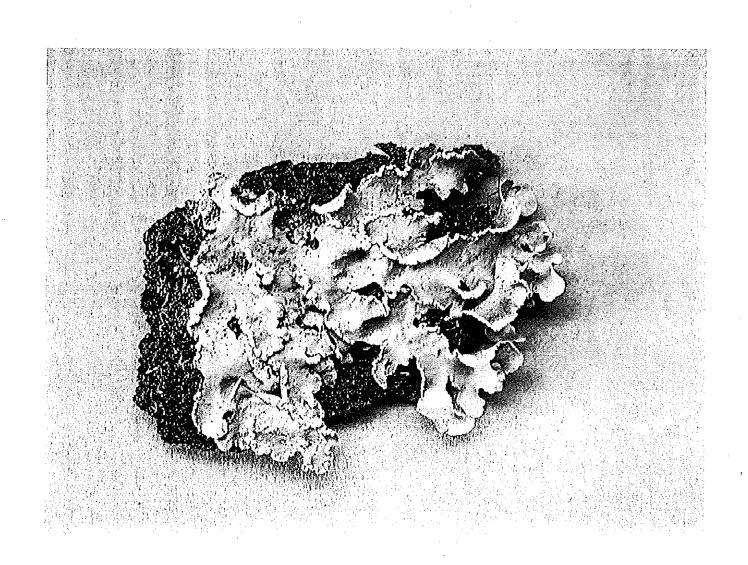
Lichen Community

Species Diversity Species Composition

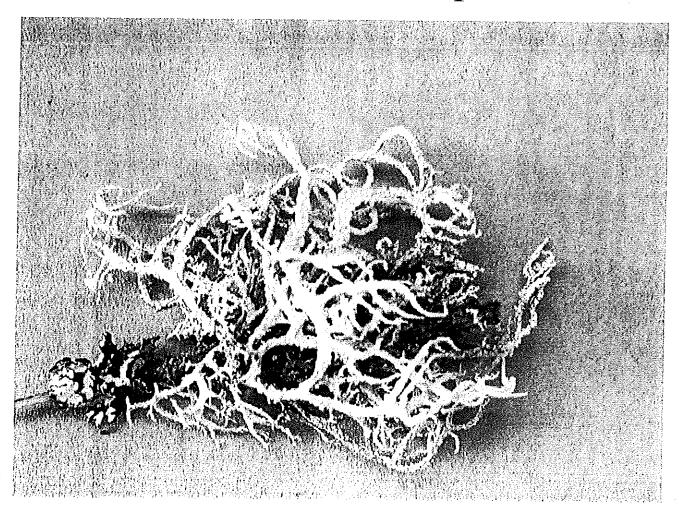
Forest Health Monitoring Plot Design



Allocetraria oakesiana



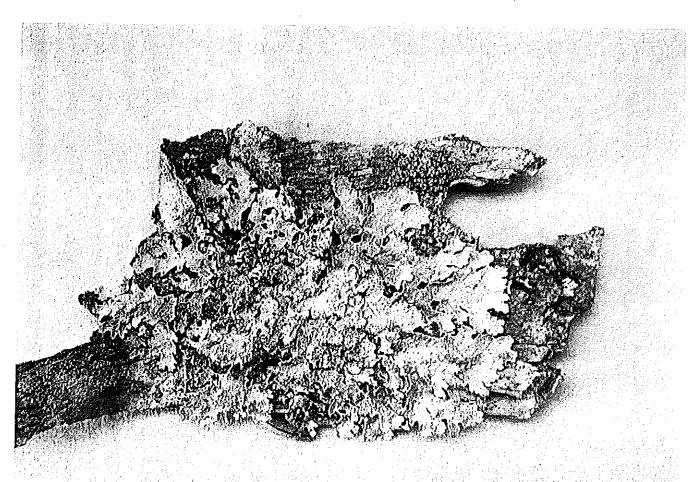
Evernia mesomorpha



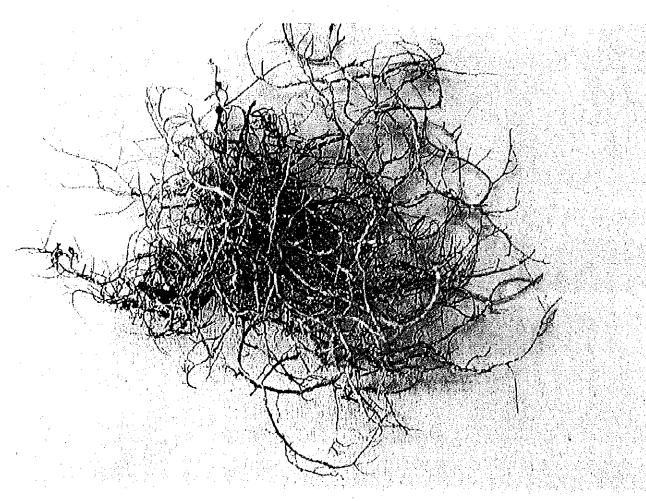
Hypogymnia physodes



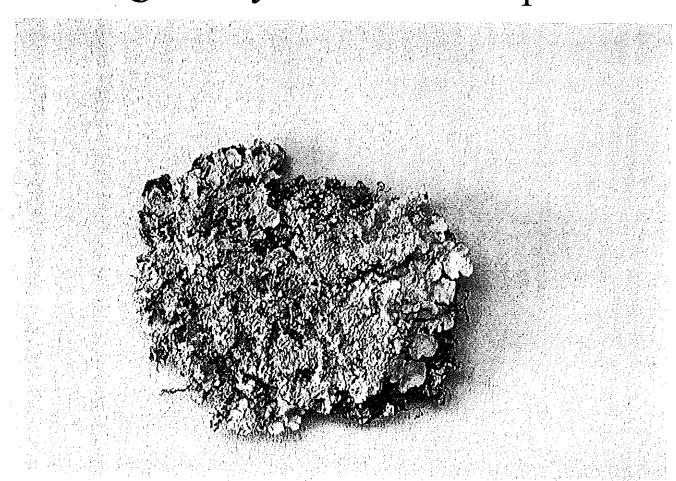
Parmelia squarrosa Sulfur Sensitive



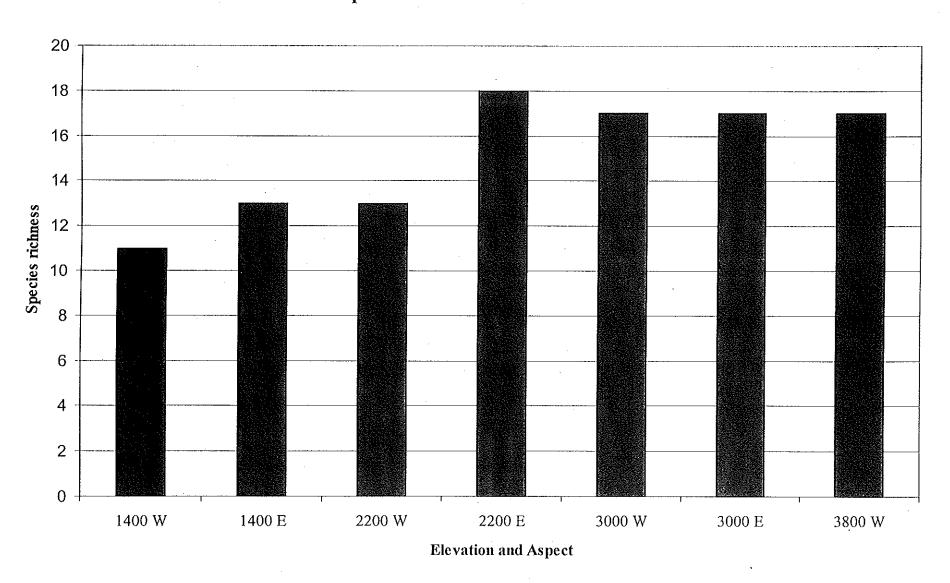
Bryoria furcellata Sulfur Sensitive



Punctelia appalachensis Regionally Uncommon Species



Lichen Species Richness on Mount Mansfield



Statewide Occurrence of Sulfur Sensitive Lichen Species: Percent of plots with species

Species	Mansfield '98-'00	Lye Brook '93	Statewide '94	Statewide '98
Bryoria furcellata	14	17	0	0
Flavoparmelia caperata *	57	P	60	83
Hypogymnia tubulosa	0	11	0	0
Lobaria pulmonaria	. 0	11	O	0
Parmelia squarrosa	43	44	20	0
Punctelia rudecta *	57	P	80	83
Ramalina obtusata	0	6	0	0
Usnea filipendula	0	6	0	0

^{*} Used in Ohia monitoring program

Results to date

- Sulfur sensitive species present at all elevations
- Species richness higher at higher elevations (favorable moisture, light, harvesting history)
- One regionally uncommon species found: Punctelia appalachensis

More to learn

- Need more lichen plots and longer period of record
- Need to work on community groupings based on species ecology: light, humidity, and temperature preferences, and pollutant sensitivity.