



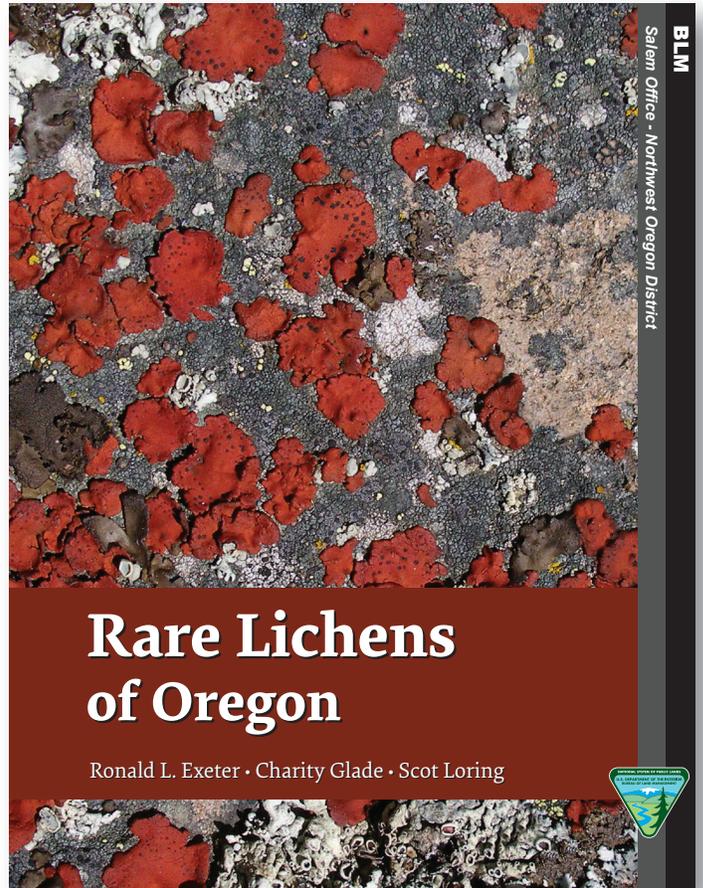
“Rare Lichens of Oregon”

By Ronald L. Exeter, Charity Glade and Scot Loring

This Bureau of Land Management publication provides species-specific information on 78 special status lichen species included in the 2016 publication of *Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species of Oregon* by the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center’s (ORBIC). Additionally, *Leptogium compactum* is included and considered rare in Oregon. Individual treatments include synonyms, common names, field summaries, diagnostic characters, species descriptions, ecologies, distributions, and similar species. Also included are species distribution maps by Oregon counties and over 290 photos and drawings.

Each publication includes a CD with both a low resolution and a high resolution copy of the entire publication.

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Hypogymnia pulverata (Nylander) Elix

Recent synonym: none
Common name: powdered tube lichen

FIELD SUMMARY — A solid, pale greenish-grey, sorediate, foliose lichen with a black lower surface and a green algal photobiont. Epiphytic.

Diagnostic characters — *Hypogymnia pulverata* can be distinguished by its (1) solid lobes and (2) laminar, granular soredia.

Description

THALIUS — foliose, 3–15 cm broad, overall has a distinctive trailing habit; lobes solid, sparingly branched, of two types. Primary lobes 2–3 mm, appressed. Secondary lobes narrow, 1–2 mm, ascending upper surface pale greenish grey, disintegrating into granular soredia; lower surface black, irregularly pitted, brown at the tips. —soredia laminar, granular, arising from disintegration of the upper cortex. —thrimen and alia absent. —granula black. —photobiont green (Trebouxia).

APOTHECIA — rare, thallose, subperithecial, with a flat or concave disk 3–12 mm, on a sorediate receptacle. —asci 8-spored. —spores simple, hyaline, ellipsoid.

CHEMISTRY — cortex K+ yellow, medulla K+ reddish brown (diox), P+ or P+ red, KC+ orange.

Ecology — *Hypogymnia pulverata* is known from bark and wood, especially conifers at low elevations along the eastern Pacific coast. Sites in Oregon are situated in tall spruce forests on the immediate coast. In Alaska it is reported farther inland within mature western hemlock forests.

Distribution — *Hypogymnia pulverata* is known from Eurasia, North and South America, and Australasia. In western North America, it *pulverata* is known from Alaska, British Columbia, and Oregon. In Oregon, it *pulverata* is reported from Tillamook County within the Coast Range ecoregion.

Similar species — *Hypogymnia inaequalis* is sometimes partially solid, but lacks soredia. Most other similar *Hypogymnia* consistently have hollow lobes.

References — Nelson et al. (2011), Eberhalk (2011), Breda et al. (2001, p. 345).

References with color photos — McCune and Geiser (2009, p. 156).

FIGURE 17. *Hypogymnia pulverata*. A: Thallus. B: Lobe with laminar soredia. C: Thallus. D: Irregularly pitted lower surface. (A–B: IAC 022144; C–D: Jansen 0784)