

Wrinkled Shingle Lichen

Pannaria lurida

STATUS

Threatened 

Threatened 

95

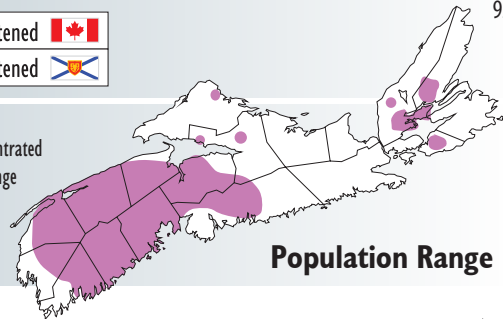


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Species Description

Wrinkled Shingle Lichen is a brown-grey to grey foliose (leaf-like) cyanolichen, which forms rosettes up to 10 cm across. The lobes are approximately 1-4 mm wide, usually appearing wrinkled on the upper surface, and often appear frosted or dusty, especially along their edges. It has red-brown apothecia (sexual reproductive structures) with gray edges.

Most occurrences are concentrated in the southwest, but its range extends into pockets of Cape Breton.



Population Range

Habitat

Wrinkled Shingle Lichen grows on the trunks of deciduous trees, usually Red Maple or Trembling Aspen in long-untouched, mature forests. It grows in areas with high humidity, typically near or sometimes in wetlands, such as swamps and flood-plains, or at the base of slopes.



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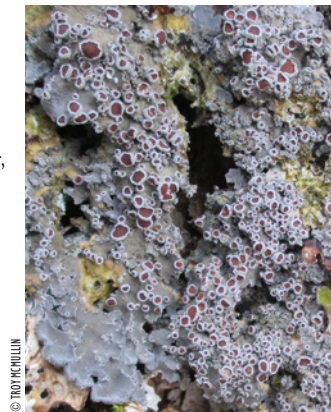
Wrinkled Shingle Lichen habitat Queens County

Look for Wrinkled Shingle Lichen on mature Red Maple or Trembling Aspen trees with rough or moss-covered bark in or near wetlands.



Interesting Points

- The genus *Pannaria* evolved during the Cretaceous period, the same period as the *Tyrannosaurus rex*.
- The subspecies that most likely occurs in Canada is *Pannaria lurida russellii*, however, genetic testing is required to confirm this.
- In Canada, all known occurrences of the Wrinkled Shingle Lichen are within Atlantic Canada, almost 90% of which occur in Nova Scotia.
- In parts of its Nova Scotia range, it is often found in forests with Crumpled Bat's Wing Lichen (*Collema leptalium*), another rare cyanolichen.



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Similar Species

Brown-eyed Shingle Lichen (*Pannaria rubiginosa*): Smaller lobes (0.5-2 mm wide). Thallus is more blue-brown in colour and often with a more distinct/visible hypothallus (blue-black fungal mat). Often not wrinkled.



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Smooth Lungwort (*Ricasolia quercizans*): Larger lobes (5+ mm wide). Light greenish in colour when wet and does not become gelatinous. Lacks wrinkles on upper surface of lobes.



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Threats to Survival

- Forestry operations (harvesting of old forests).
- Development (commercial and residential development, road construction).
- Climate change (longer periods of drought, less fog and humidity).
- Pollution (air pollution and acid rain).

How You Can Help

Learn to recognize this species and report your sightings. Participate in community bioblitzes. Advocate for sustainable forestry practices and climate change initiatives. Landowners can maintain old forests on their properties.



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Clearcutting



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Surveying for lichen

Contacts, Information & Sighting Reports

Contact: Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables:
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Info: www.sararegistry.gc.ca
Sighting Reports: 1-866-727-3447