

Some Ground-dwelling Lichens from Mima Prairie
Thurston County, Washington
July 2009

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Records contributed by Bruce McCune, Peter Nelson, and Roger Rosentreter
Based on field visit in March 2009

Cladonia

Cladonia carneola

Cladonia cornuta

Cladonia fimbriata

Cladonia furcata

Cladonia gracilis

Cladonia novochlorophaea McCune 29914; Nelson 4249. TLC: sekikaic and homosekikaic acids.

Perhaps recognizable in the field. Look for rather broad cups with brownish tone (when dry) and micro-pebbly outer surface of podetia, grading into soredia; with 1-3 tiers of cups.

Cladonia phyllophora

Cladonia squamosa

Cladonia transcendens

Cladonia verruculosa

Cladonia verticillata

Cladonia subgenus Cladina

Cladonia arbuscula McCune 29914. TLC: usnic and fumarprotocetraric acids. The usnic acid was in low concentration – not obviously yellowish. P+R, UV+ or -.

Cladonia ciliata McCune 29920, Nelson 4245a. TLC: fumarprotocetraric acid. More slender than *C. rangiferina*. Branches more paired. Pycnidial jelly red.

Cladonia portentosa – McCune 29917, 29922 (with pink base), Nelson 4244a, 4244b. TLC: perlatolic acid (not always detected by TLC), usnic acid (not always detected), ursolic acid. Perhaps the most common reindeer lichen at the site. Conspicuously UV+.

Cladonia rangiferina McCune 29917; Nelson 4245b. TLC: atranorin, fumarprotocetraric acid. UV-.

Cladonia unknowns

McCune 29915. Like *C. albonigra* but with perlatolic and fumarprotocetraric acids. Tall cups, with microsquamules grading into soredia. Melanotic base of podetia.

McCune 29921. *C. chlorophaea* group but with high Rf yellow unknown (Rf B'6 C5-6) and unknown Rf C2-3. Rather fine soredia. Somewhat melanotic podetia.

Other genera

Lichenomphalia sp.

Peltigera britannica

Placynthiella oligotropha

Placynthiella sp.