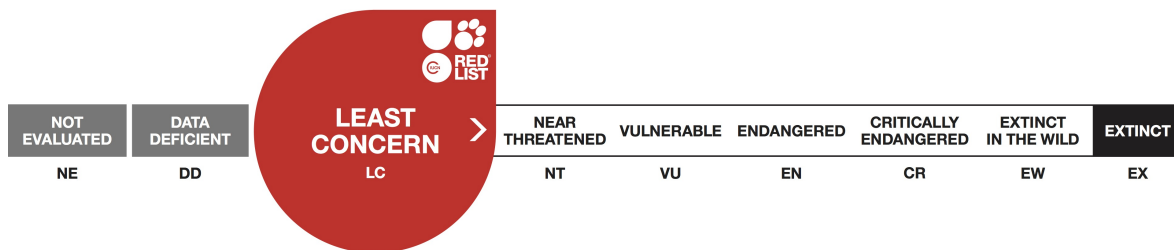


Phaeophyscia hispidula

Assessment by: Devkota, S. & Weerakoon, G.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Teloschistales	Physciaceae

Taxon Name: *Phaeophyscia hispidula* (Ach.) Essl.

Synonym(s):

- *Parmelia hispidula* Ach.

Identification Information:

Lobes brownish grey to greyish brown, 1-4 mm wide, somewhat concave with ascending apices and margins. Medulla white. Under side black, rhizines black, here and there white tipped, projecting beyond lobe margins and apices. Soralia laminal, protuberant, pustulate, becoming more or less capitate, the soredia firmaceous to granular. Apothecia uncommon. Spores 22-28 x 8-13 flrn. CHEMISTRY: No lichen substances.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: August 25, 2017

Justification:

This species is commercially harvested by Nepali communities and has being sold. Therefore, overexploitation could decline the species in its wild habitat. Because of the large global distribution area of this species, overexploitation in Nepal has a minimal effect on the global population (LC).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This is a cosmopolitan species found in Tropical to Temperate areas.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Afghanistan; Australia; Bhutan; Bolivia, Plurinational States of; Canada; China; Colombia (Colombia (mainland)); Costa Rica; Ecuador; El Salvador; India (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu); Japan; Korea, Republic of; Mexico; Namibia; Nepal; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; Russian Federation; South Africa; Spain (Spain (mainland)); Sudan; Switzerland; Taiwan, Province of China; Togo; United States

Population

No population data is available for this species. It is abundant in many countries but rare and regionally threatened in others, such as Switzerland.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Corticolous and occasionally saxicolous or terricolous among bryophytes in exposed or shady places at 1500 to 3000 m alt., common.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is commercially collected and sold by five different districts in Nepal. Different ethnic communities of Nepal use lichens for their medicinal value, food value, ritual and spiritual value, aesthetic and decorative value, bedding value, and ethno-veterinary value. In India, apart from making end products, wholesalers supply lichens with different qualities to various cities in India, such as Kannauj, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Varanasi and Lucknow, as well as to other countries, like the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia (Devkota et al. 2017).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

In Nepal, anthropogenic factors such as the unsustainable harvest and mismanagement in collection procedure of lichens at a large scale mainly to cover trade demands may reduce and threaten genetic resources. Overexploitation of lichens in the Himalaya for household and commercial uses is a major threat which will cause a decrease in the local population density. In Switzerland the species is very rare and regionally CR. In many other regions the species is widespread and locally abundant, hence the global population is considered LC.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

In Nepal, the collection of this lichen for commercial purposes and lichen trade has been completely banned since 09 February 2011. Despite the present ban on lichen collection, lichens are collected and traded illegally, with no documentation of population sizes, carrying capacity of forests or species identities, and no application of scientific tools or management. Competition among poor collectors to collect more and more lichen also forces them to cut branches and spend days and nights in the forest to collect lichens. This trend definitely leads to the decline of lichens in the wild due to overexploitation. In most other countries this species is not collected.

Credits

Assessor(s): Devkota, S. & Weerakoon, G.

Reviewer(s): Scheidegger, C.

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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?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	-	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	-	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	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Unknown

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.2. Resource & habitat protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
2. Land/water management -> 2.3. Habitat & natural process restoration
3. Species management -> 3.1. Species management -> 3.1.1. Harvest management
3. Species management -> 3.1. Species management -> 3.1.2. Trade management
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications
5. Law & policy -> 5.1. Legislation -> 5.1.1. International level
5. Law & policy -> 5.2. Policies and regulations
6. Livelihood, economic & other incentives -> 6.1. Linked enterprises & livelihood alternatives

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.2. Area-based Management Plan
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.3. Harvest & Trade Management Plan

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 1500
Upper elevation limit (m): 3000

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