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Scope(s): Global
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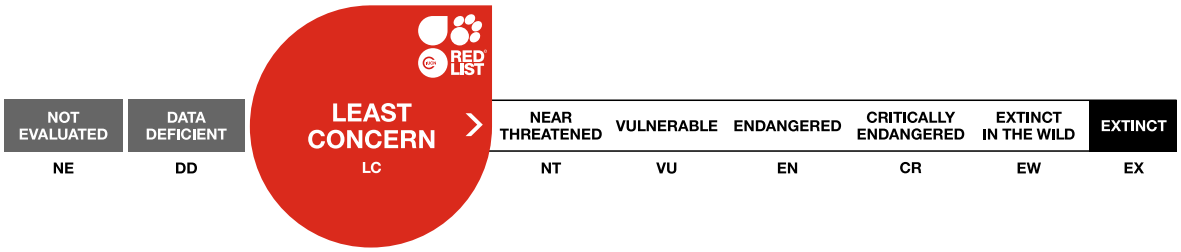
Bacidia schweintizii, Surprise Lichen

Assessment by: Lendemer, J.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanorales	Ramalinaceae

Scientific Name: *Bacidia schweintizii* (Fr. ex Tuck.) A. Schneid.

Synonym(s):

- *Biatora schweinitzii* Fr. ex Tuck.

Common Name(s):

- English: Surprise Lichen, Champion Crust

Taxonomic Source(s):

Lendemer, J. C., Harris, R. C. and Ladd, D. 2016. The faces of *Bacidia schweinitzii*: molecular and morphological data reveal three new species including a widespread sorediate morph. *The Bryologist* 119(2): 143-171.

Taxonomic Notes:

Bacidia schweintizii was described over a century ago and has been treated taxonomically in multiple detailed treatments (e.g. Ekman 1996, Lendemer *et al*. 2016). It is a highly distinctive crustose lichen that can easily be recognized in the field and laboratory.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2022

Date Assessed: April 17, 2022

Justification:

Bacidia schweintizii is a crustose lichen that is widespread in eastern North America with scattered disjunct occurrences in eastern Asia. It is not under any significant threat of extinction at the moment and is assessed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

The species occurs throughout eastern North America and is widely distributed from southern Canada to central Florida in the United States. Scattered occurrences have also been reported from eastern Asia.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Canada; Korea, Republic of; Russian Federation (Eastern Asian Russia); United States

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Distribution Map

Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN 2022

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

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Population

Comprehensive detailed population data are unavailable for *Bacidia schweintizii*. The status of the population is suspected to be stable given that it is common and widespread in many habitats and there is no indication the species is restricted to a narrow range of habitats or substrates (Ekman 1996, Lendemer *et al*. 2016).

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology **(see Appendix for additional information)**

Bacidia schweinitzii primarily occurs on the bases and boles of trees, especially in humid habitats. It is most often found on the bark of hardwood trees, but frequently also occurs on the bark of certain conifers such as cypress (*Taxodium*). It is widely distributed in temperate and subtropical areas of eastern North America as with disjunct occurrences in eastern Asia.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats **(see Appendix for additional information)**

Threats to *Bacidia schweintizii* are primarily habitat loss, air pollution and urbanization as it does not typically occur in urban areas.

Conservation Actions **(see Appendix for additional information)**

Bacidia schweintizii would benefit from broader awareness and training as to the impacts of broad scale habitat loss and pollution on lichens. This species would moreover benefit from demographic studies and long-term monitoring of population trends. Many sites where this species occurs are located on public lands and in protected areas where it is incidentally protected.

Credits

Assessor(s): Lendemer, J.

Reviewer(s): Allen, J.

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External Resources

For Supplementary Material, and 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 -> 1.1. Forest - Boreal	Resident	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	Resident	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.8. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Swamp	Resident	Suitable	Yes
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	Resident	Suitable	Yes
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.4. Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Plant Growth Forms

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

Plant Growth Form
LC. Lichen
M. Fungus

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects		
9. Pollution -> 9.5. Air-borne pollutants -> 9.5.2. Smog	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects		

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Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place land/water protection
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Action Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.2. Resource & habitat protection
4. Education & awareness -> 4.2. Training
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications

Research Needed

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

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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No

The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: ABQ BioPark; Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; Missouri Botanical Garden; NatureServe; Re:wild; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.