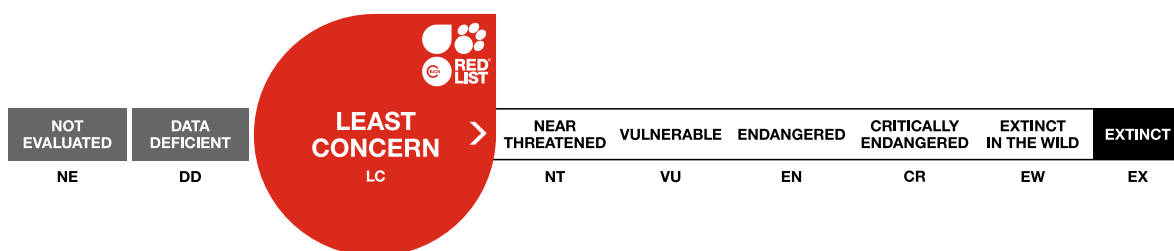


Flavoparmelia caperata, Common Green Shield

Assessment by: Allen, J., Beeching, S., Bishop, G., Dal Forno, M., Hodges, M., Lendemer, J., McMullin, T., Paquette, H. & Yahr, R.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanorales	Parmeliaceae

Scientific Name: *Flavoparmelia caperata* (L.) Hale

Synonym(s):

- *Lichen caperatus* L.
- *Parmelia caperata* (L.) Acharius
- *Pseudoparmelia caperata* (L.) Hale

Common Name(s):

- English: Common Green Shield, 40-mile Per Hour Lichen

Taxonomic Source(s):

Index Fungorum Partnership. 2020. Index Fungorum. Available at: <http://www.indexfungorum.org>.

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: August 20, 2020

Justification:

Flavoparmelia caperata is common and abundant in temperate regions worldwide and does not qualify for any threat categories. It is, therefore, listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

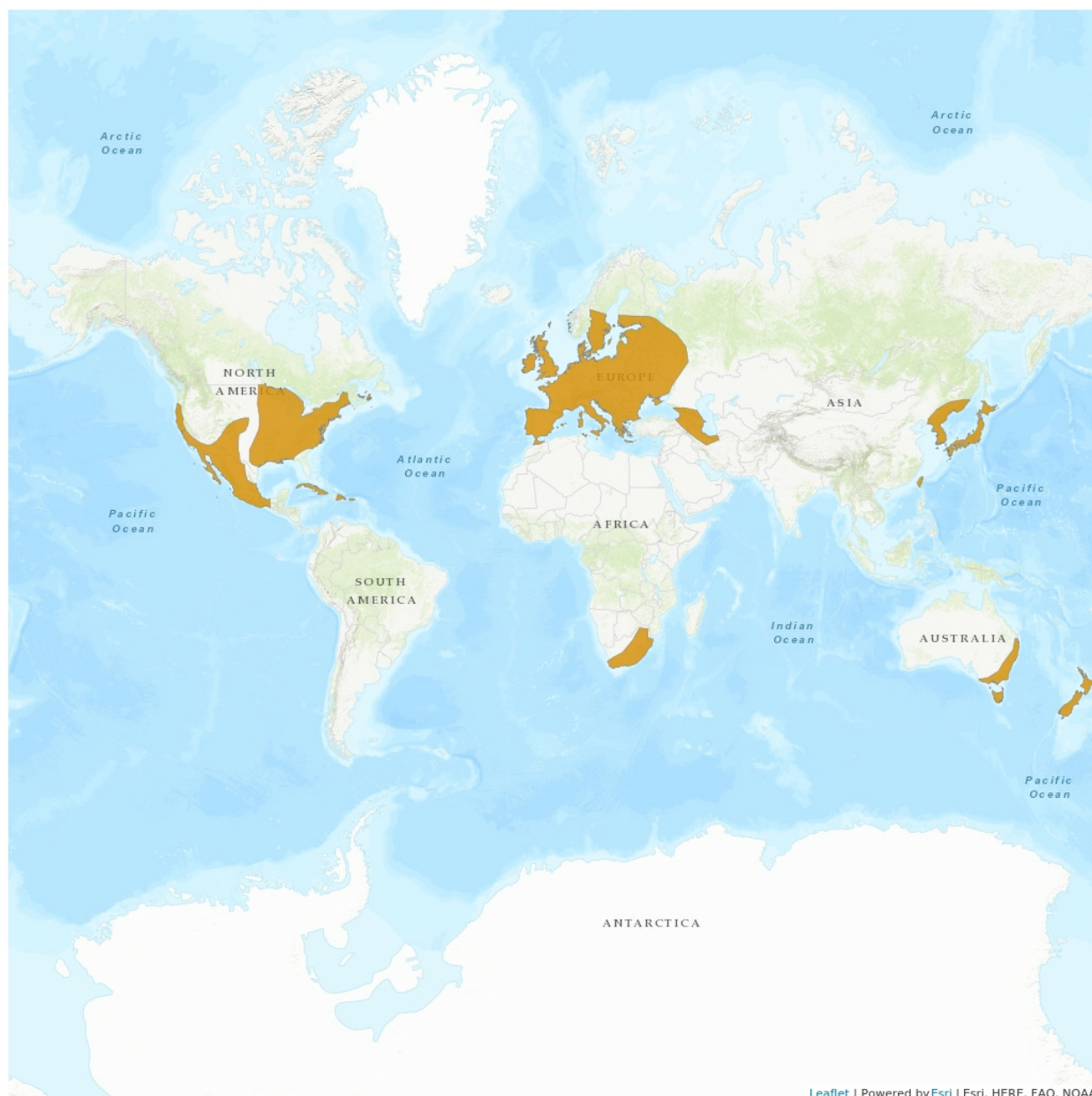
Range Description:

Flavoparmelia caperata occurs in temperate forests worldwide.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Andorra; Argentina; Australia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Croatia; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Greece; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Russian Federation; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan, Province of China; Turkey; United Kingdom; United States; Uruguay; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of

Distribution Map

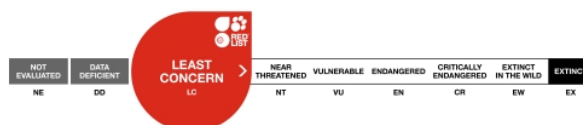


Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN 2020



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

Population

Flavoparmelia caperata is commonly observed in disturbed forests and urban areas, and in some areas of its range the population size of *F. caperata* is suggested to be increasing due to climate change (Sochting 2004, Ellis *et al.* 2014), and increased urbanisation world-wide. It is disturbance and moderately (nitrogen) pollution tolerant (Seed *et al.* 2013), and is abundant and frequent in many different habitats that experience substantial anthropogenic alteration, possibly linked to increased growth in high light situations (Ellis 2019).

Current Population Trend: Increasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Flavoparmelia caperata is a bark dwelling species of numerous different trees and shrubs in temperate forests. It rarely also occurs on rocks, a phenomenon that is reportedly more common at the northern part of its range (Hale 1976). It can be found in forested and exposed environments, from sea level to over 3400 m elevation. *F. caperata* has been used as hummingbird nest material (McCormac and Showman 2009–2010).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

While *Flavoparmelia caperata* is not widely utilized by humans, its secondary metabolites do show antibacterial activity (Aydin and Kinalioglu 2013, Dieu *et al.* 2019). It also shows potential utility for monitoring both indoor and outdoor air pollution (Will-Wolf *et al.* 2015, Canha *et al.* 2019), and for monitoring radiocaesium levels after nuclear fallout (Dohi *et al.* 2015).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Severe air pollution is a threat to this species. Compared to many lichens *Flavoparmelia caperata* is relatively pollution tolerant (Will-Wolf *et al.* 2017), though it does show signs of pollution stress in urban and suburban areas (Ali Ahmed *et al.* 2014).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Flavoparmelia caperata occurs incidentally in some protected areas. The species would benefit from broader awareness and training on the impacts of urbanisation and air pollution on lichens. Long term studies of population and habitat trends are needed to better understand air quality and climate change impacts.

Credits

Assessor(s): Allen, J., Beeching, S., Bishop, G., Dal Forno, M., Hodges, M., Lendemer, J., McMullin, T., Paquette, H. & Yahr, R.

Reviewer(s): Rosentreter, R.

Facilitator(s) and Compiler(s): Bishop, G. & 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 -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Plant Growth Forms

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

Plant Growth Form
E. Epiphyte
M. Fungus
LC. Lichen

Use and Trade

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

End Use	Local	National	International
Other (free text)	No	Yes	No
Medicine - human & veterinary	No	Yes	No

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
9. Pollution -> 9.5. Air-borne pollutants -> 9.5.3. Ozone	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Stresses:		2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

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
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
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

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
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 3,400
Population
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No

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