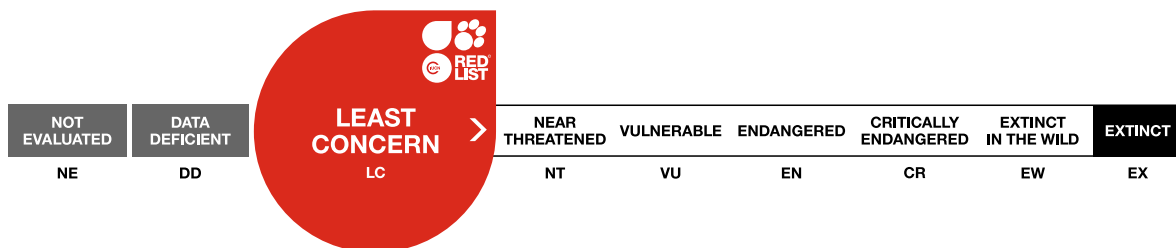


Parmelia squarrosa, Bottle Brush Shield Lichen

Assessment by: Yahr, R. *et al.*



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanorales	Parmeliaceae

Scientific Name: *Parmelia squarrosa* Hale

Common Name(s):

- English: Bottle Brush Shield Lichen

Taxonomic Source(s):

Index Fungorum Partnership. 2021. Index Fungorum. Available at: <http://www.indexfungorum.org>.

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2021

Date Assessed: May 25, 2021

Justification:

Parmelia squarrosa is common and abundant in forests in North America, India, China, and Japan in addition to being known from scattered locations across Europe and other parts of northern Asia. It does not qualify for any threat categories, and is, therefore, listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

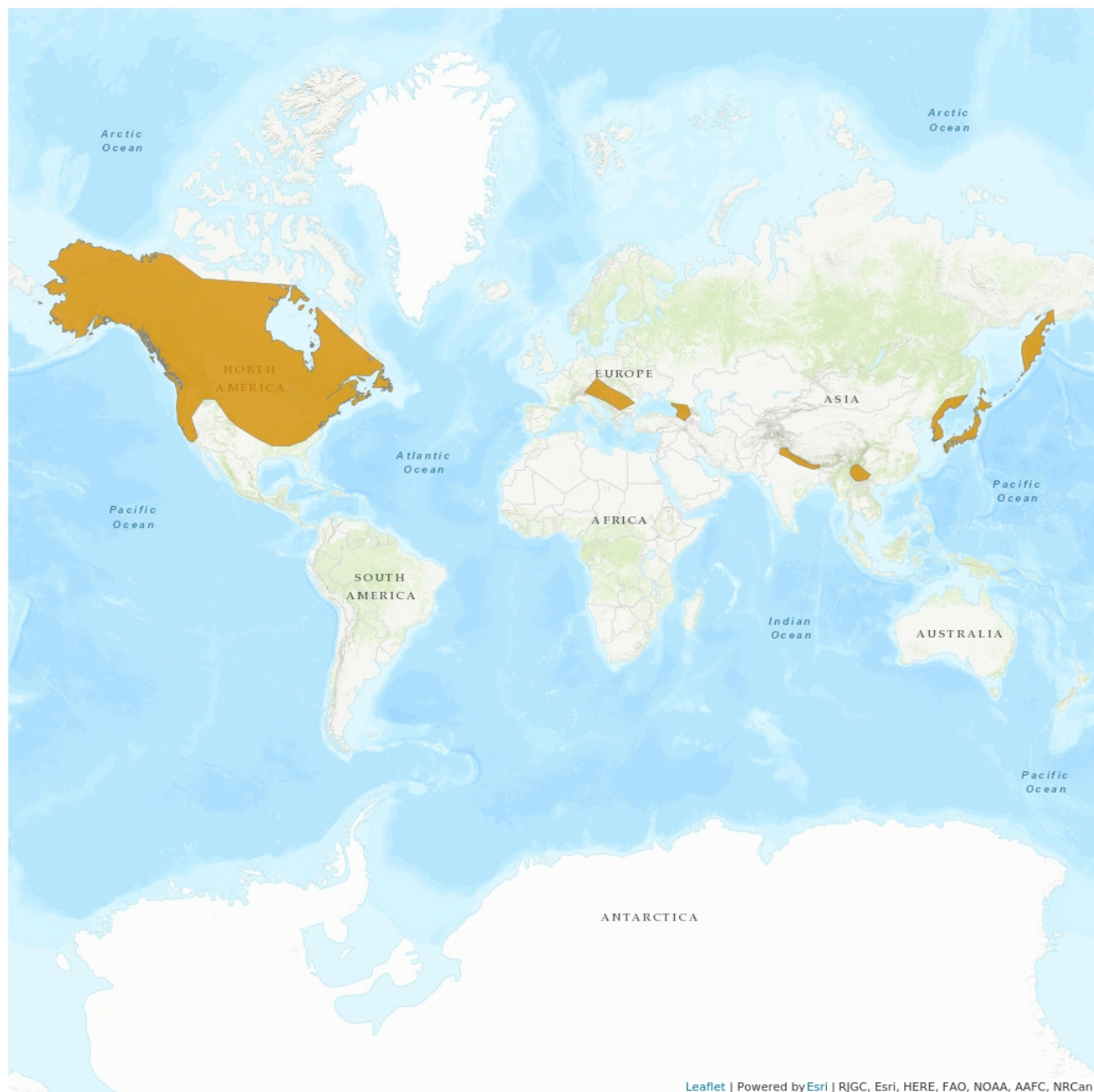
Range Description:

Parmelia squarrosa is widespread in eastern North America and in moist, coastal influenced areas of western North America from Alaska south to California (Brodo *et al.* 2001), and scattered across many countries in the northern hemisphere in Europe (Hyvonen 1985), Turkey (Yazici *et al.* 2013), the Russian Federation (Tolpysheva and Konnychev 2015), China, Japan, Korea, and the Himalayas (Hale 1987, Divakar and Upreti 2005).

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Canada; China; Croatia; Czechia; Georgia; Hungary; India; Japan; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Korea, Republic of; Nepal; Russian Federation (West Siberia); Serbia; Slovenia; Switzerland; Turkey; United States

Distribution Map

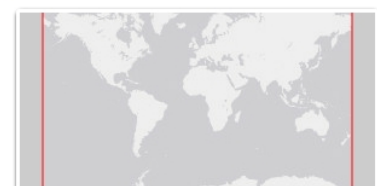
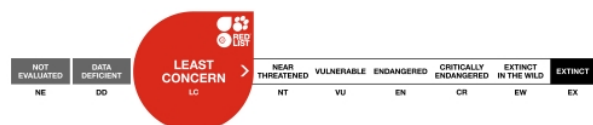


Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN 2021



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

Population

The population is inferred to be stable, as it grows on both young and old trees, and can be found in open primary forest in addition to disturbed habitats.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Parmelia squarrosa is a member of a common and abundant guild of epiphytic lichens found across forest types and in microhabitats common across primary and secondary forests, including relatively young trees. It can also be found on mossy rocks (Brodo *et al.* 2001).

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Although forests throughout this species' range are impacted by habitat loss, this species is abundant and the population is inferred to be robust to many changes in land management.

Credits

Assessor(s):	Yahr, R., Allen, J., Lymbery, C., Batallas-Molina, R., Dal Forno, M., Howe, N., Lendemer, J., McMullin, T., Mertens, A., Petix, M., Reese Næsborg, R., Roberts, F., Sharrett, S. & Vilella, J.
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Citation

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<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2021-2.RLTS.T194660642A194678134.en>

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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	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	-	Suitable	-

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	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.3. Unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.4. Unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No

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