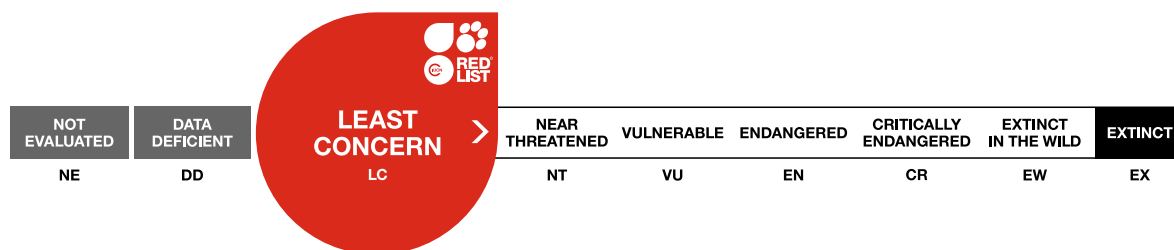


Parmotrema crinitum, Salted Ruffle Lichen

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: *Parmotrema crinitum* (Ach.) M. Choisy

Synonym(s):

- *Imbricaria crinita* (Ach.) Arnold
- *Imbricaria proboscidea* (Taylor) Jatta
- *Parmelia arechavaletae* Müll. Arg.
- *Parmelia catharinensis* Müll. Arg. fma. *isidiosa* Müll. Arg.
- *Parmelia chloropcarpa* Müll. Arg.
- *Parmelia crinita* Ach.
- *Parmelia excrescens* (Arnold) Hay
- *Parmelia pilosella* Hue fma. *excrescens* Hue
- *Parmelia pilosella* Hue
- *Parmelia proboscidea* Taylor
- *Parmelia pseudocatharinensis* Gyelnik.
- *Parmelia schweinfurthii* Müll. Arg.
- *Parmelia tuckermanii* Du Rietz

Common Name(s):

- English: Salted Ruffle 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:

Parmotrema crinitum is widespread and abundant across the tropical and temperate zones; although in parts of its range it is threatened by habitat loss and changes in land management practices, it does not qualify for any of the threat criteria and is therefore listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

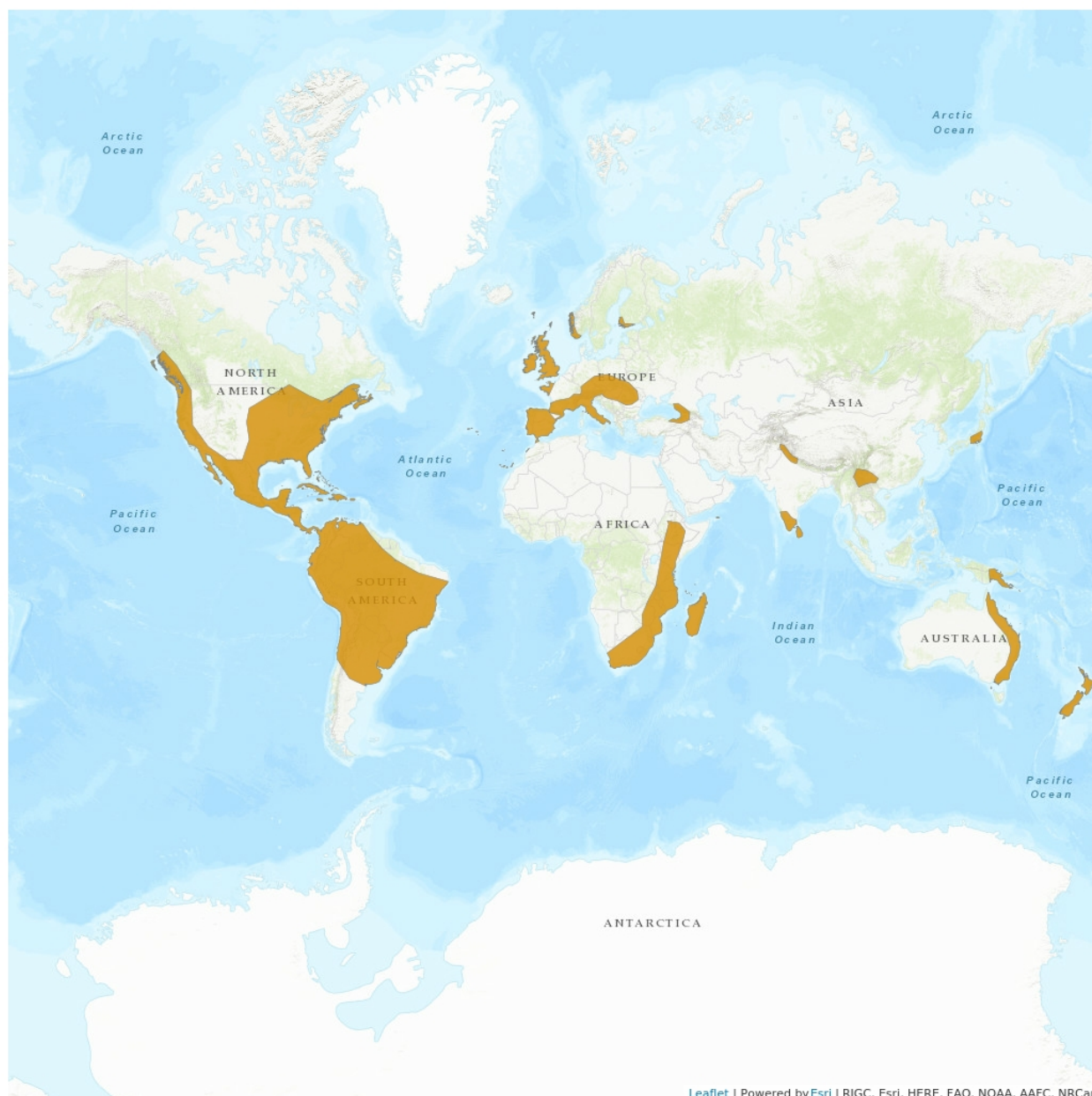
Range Description:

Parmotrema crinitum is a pan-tropical and pan-temperate lichen found across the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; Austria; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bolivia, Plurinational States of; Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba; Brazil; Cayman Islands; China; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Czechia; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Ethiopia; Faroe Islands; France; Germany; Greece; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Hungary; India; Ireland; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Madagascar; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Morocco; Nicaragua; Norway; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal (Azores, Madeira); Puerto Rico; Romania; Rwanda; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten (Dutch part); Slovakia; Slovenia; South Africa; Spain (Canary Is.); Sri Lanka; Switzerland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Trinidad and Tobago; Turkey; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uganda; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Uruguay; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Yemen (Socotra)

Distribution Map

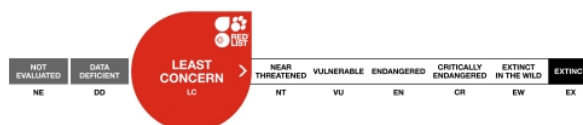


Legend

■ 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

Based on its widespread and global distribution and breadth of ecological niches, the population size is inferred to be large and stable.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is found in moist woodlands, forests, savannas and shrublands throughout the tropics and temperate zones, predominantly as an epiphyte on branches and trunks of shrubs and trees, but also on mossy rocks in humid situations.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

The artificial plant market results in minor incidental harvest on branches of shrubs for production of tall artificial plants with sinuous lichen-covered trunks.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Losses of this species occur as a result of logging, habitat conversion and improper habitat management (closure of canopy reducing available light or overgrazing/browsing resulting in lack of regeneration for new colonization).

Credits

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

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Contributor(s): Anderson, F., Calabria, L., Glew, K., Hodges, M., Hollinger, J., Kaminsky, L., Noell, N., Parrinello, C., Ramos, D., Restrepo, A., Root, H., Rosentreter, R., Scott, T. & Stone, D.

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Citation

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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	-
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	Resident	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.8. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Swamp	Resident	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	Resident	Suitable	-
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	-	Suitable	-
2. Savanna -> 2.2. Savanna - Moist	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.6. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Moist	-	Suitable	-

Plant Growth Forms

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

Plant Growth Form
LC. Lichen

Use and Trade

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

End Use	Local	National	International
Pets/display animals, horticulture	No	Yes	Yes

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	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3

2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.3. Agro-industry farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
5. Biological resource use -> 5.2. Gathering terrestrial plants -> 5.2.2. Unintentional effects (species is not the target)	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 area of occupancy (AOO): No
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: No

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