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Botanical Report



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Short Note of Xanthoria parietina (L.) Th. Fr.

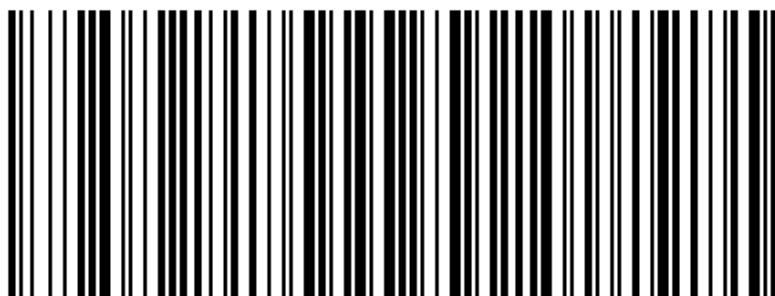
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Xanthoria parietina
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***Xanthoria parietina* (L.) Th. Fr.**

Lich. Arctoi: 69, 1860

- **A species of fungus from the family Teloschistaceae.**
- **Due to the symbiosis with algae (*Trebouxia arboricola*, *Trebouxia irregularis*) it is classified as lichen.**

Order: Teloschistales, Family: Teloschistaceae, Species: *Xanthoria parietina*

Growth type, foliose. Yellow-orange thallus with large lobes, greyish-yellow in shade. Lobules sometimes present in centre of thallus. Abundant apothecia, discs with smooth margins. Ascus 8-spored, the spores colourless and polariculate, 12-16 x 7-9 µm. Host to lichenicolous fungi including *Xanthoriicola physciae*, *Arthonia molendoi*, *Illosporopsis christiansenii*.

Common on nutrient-rich rocks, trees, walls and roofs. Occurs inland in both rural and urban habitats. Very resistant to air pollution and increasing rapidly due to nitrates and ammonia from car exhausts and agricultural chemicals.

K+ crimson / purple.

Similar species:

***Massjukiella polycarpa* (Hoffm.) Rieber (*Xanthoria polycarpa*)
Xanthoria elegans (L.) Th. Fr.**

Taxonomic position:

***Xanthodia parietina*, *Xanthoria*, Teloschistaceae, Teloschistales, Lecanoromycetidae, Lecanoromycetes, Pezizomycotina, Ascomycota, Fungi.**

This species was first diagnosed in 1753 by Charles Linnaeus as *Lichen parietinus*. He was transferred to the genus *Xanthoria* in 1860.

Popular synonyms for the scientific name:

***Blasteniospora parietina* (L.) Trevis. 1853, *Geissodea parietina* (L.) J. St.-Hil. 1805, *Imbricaria parietina* (L.) DC. 1805, *Lichen parietinus* L. 1753, *Lobaria parietina* (L.) Hoffm. 1796, *Parmelia parietina* (L.) Ach. 1803, *Physcia ectanea* (Ach.) Linds. 1869, *Physcia parietina* (L.) De Not. 1847, *Platysma parietinum* (L.) Frege 1812, *Teloschistes parietinus* (L.) Norman 1853, *Xanthoria ectanea* (Ach.) Räsänen ex Filson 1969.**

Upper surface has an intense yellow or yellow-orange color, in shady places is yellow-green or gray-green. The lower surface is wrinkled and veiny and whitish, only its edges are yellowish. Widely widespread, found on all continents except Antarctica. It grows on the bark and wood of trees and shrubs, both deciduous and coniferous (less often), as well as on limestone rocks, concrete and on straw roofs. The wide spread is due to high resistance to pollution. It is highly resistant to heavy metals, which is why it has been used in biomonitoring. It can grow in heavily polluted air. It is a nitrogen-loving species, and for this reason it is often found in populated and agricultural areas with a high degree of eutrophication.

***Sometimes pink papules can be seen on its surface.
It is the mushroom parasite *Illosporiosis christiansenii*.***

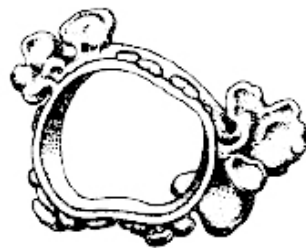
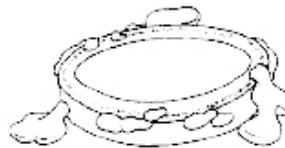
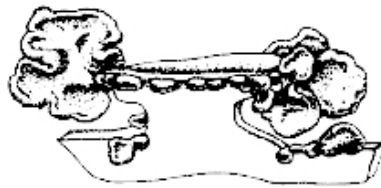
***Produces a chemical called anthraquinone.
Shows strong fluorescence under the influence of UV light, it is also an acid-base indicator.***

***Aqueous extract has good antiviral activity in vitro.
Inhibits replication of human type 2 parainfluenza virus.***





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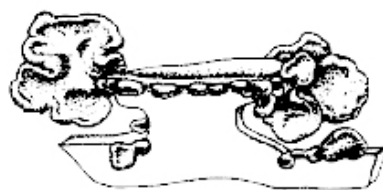
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Lich. Arctoi: 69, 1860



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