

Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk.	Ser. A	Nr. 456	107–109	Stuttgart, 31. 12. 1990
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Lichen Mapping in France

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With 3 figures and 1 table

Three groups of authors are participating in the production of a distribution atlas of lichens in France. The promoter of the project is the Association Française de Lichénologie (A.F.L.), data processing is managed by the Secrétariat Faune-Flore at the Museum National (S.F.F.) and the co-ordination is done by the CDM, Observatoire Régional de l'Environnement. At the moment field work is restricted to only 12 collaborators, being located in the northern, central, south-eastern and central south-western parts of the country.

The mapping project developed in five stages. In 1973 mapping began in the Region Nord, aiming at pollution monitoring. This mapping was restricted to 30 species and based on a very low scale grid system.

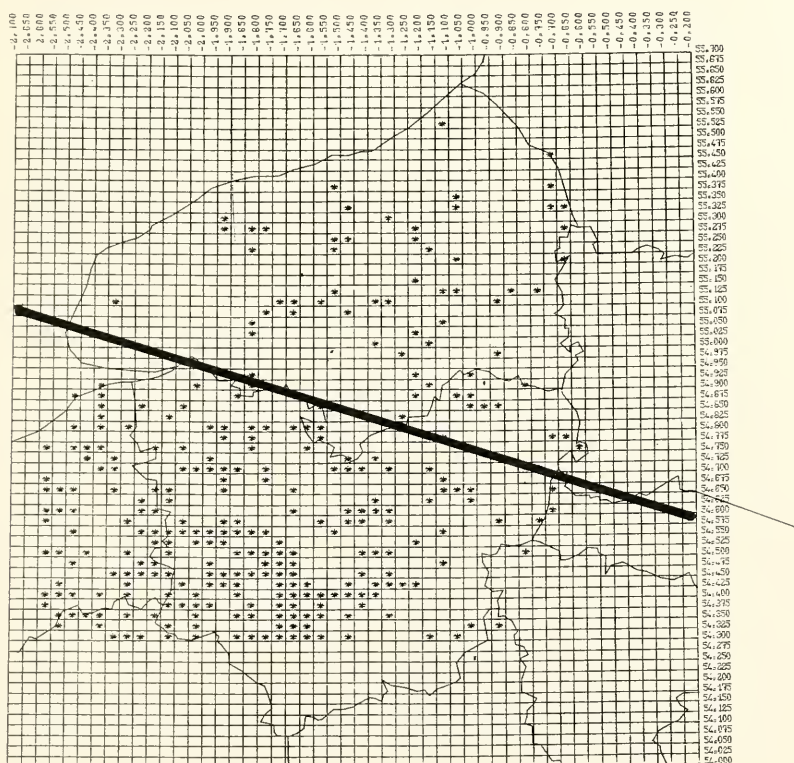


Fig. 1. Distribution of *Chrysothrix candelaris* in the Normandie. For further explanation see text. All maps edited by S.F.F. and CDM, M. LEROND. — Black lines in the maps refer to limits of Départements.

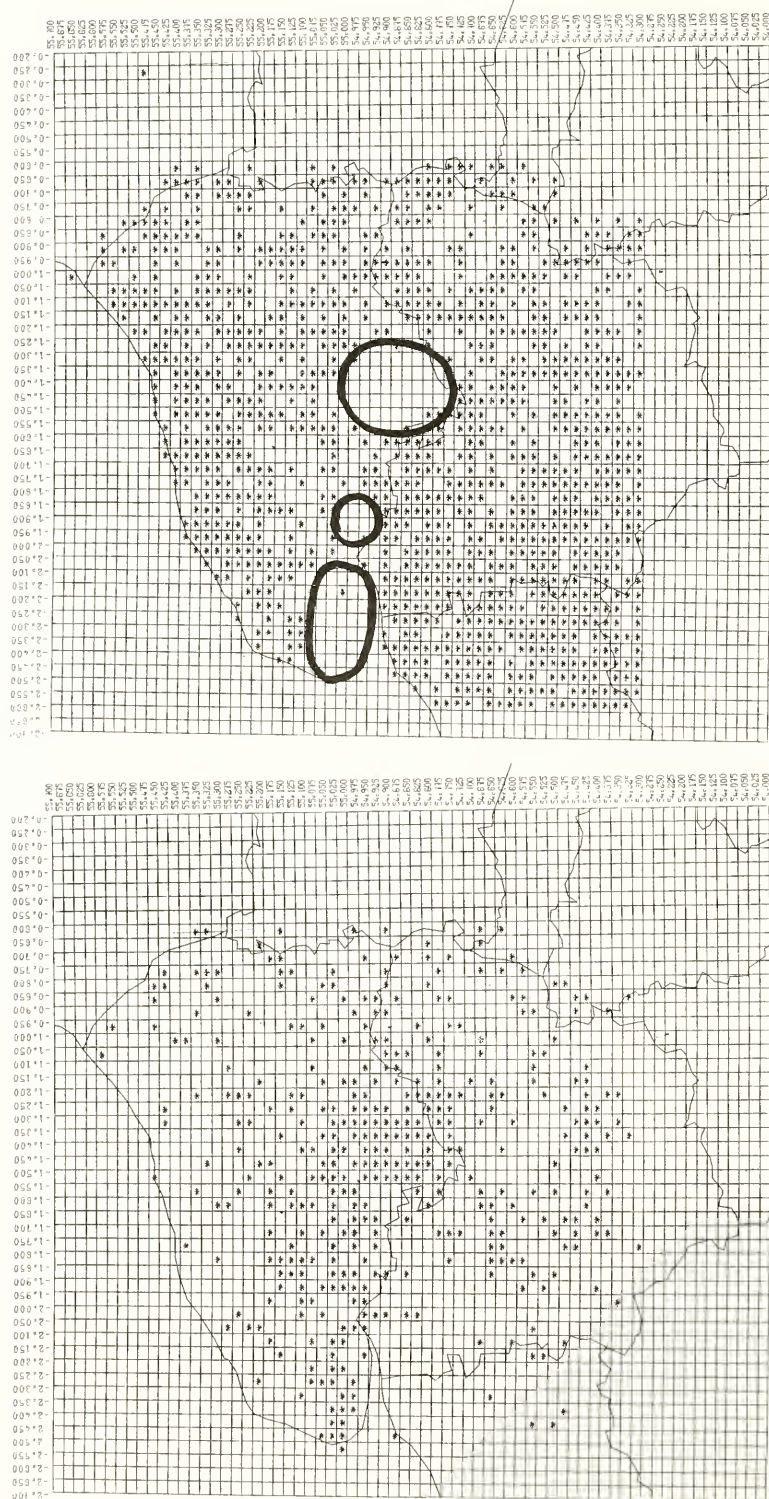


Fig. 2-3. Distribution of two lichen species in the Normandie. — 2. (left) *Lecanora conizae-ooides*, — 3. (right) *Parmelia caperata*.

In 1983 an experimental program covering the area of Haute-Normandie was started. This project used a very low scale grid system, too. A total of 135 species were mapped with regard to chorology and pollution monitoring. The distribution map (Fig. 1) of *Chryosthrix candelaris* evidently shows river Seine to form a phytogeographical borderline of the area of this species. Other distribution maps resulting from this project are those of *Lecanora conizaeoides* (Fig. 2), an example of a highly toxitolerant species, and of *Parmelia caperata* (Fig. 3), which reflects the influence of air pollution on the disappearance of this species.

Table 1. The 30 species selected for distribution mapping in 1986 [taxonomy following CLAUZADE & ROUX 1986, except for *Psora scalaris* = *Hypocenomyce scalaris* (Ach.) Choisy].

1 <i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i>	16 <i>Parmelia revoluta</i>
2 <i>Bryoria fuscescens</i>	17 <i>Parmelia soledians</i>
3 <i>Buellia punctata</i>	18 <i>Parmelia tiliacea</i>
4 <i>Cetraria chlorophylla</i>	19 <i>Parmeliopsis ambigua</i>
5 <i>Cladonia rangiferina</i>	20 <i>Pertusaria amara</i>
6 <i>Diploicia canescens</i>	21 <i>Physcia aipolia</i>
7 <i>Hypogymnia bitteriana</i>	22 <i>Physcia clementei</i>
8 <i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i>	23 <i>Physconia grisea</i>
9 <i>Lecanora expallens</i>	24 <i>Platismatia glauca</i>
10 <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	25 <i>Pseudevernia furfuracea</i>
11 <i>Normandina pulchella</i>	26 <i>Psora scalaris</i>
12 <i>Parmelia acetabulum</i>	27 <i>Pyrenula nitida</i>
13 <i>Parmelia caperata</i>	28 <i>Teloschistes chrysophthalmus</i>
14 <i>Parmelia perlata</i>	29 <i>Xanthoria parietina</i>
15 <i>Parmelia reticulata</i>	30 <i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i>

In 1986 a choice of 30 species (Tab. 1) was selected for mapping and it was also decided to follow the taxonomy applied by CLAUZADE & ROUX (1986). The first data sets were completed in 1987 and in 1989 500 data sets were processed. Until now areas in the north-western part of the country, in the French Alps and in the Bordeaux region have been mapped.

Literature

CLAUZADE, G. & ROUX, C. (1986): Likenoj de okcidenta Europo. — Bull. Soc. Bot. Centre-Ouest (Nouv. Sér.) Num. Spéc. 7: 1–893; Royan.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Stuttgarter Beiträge Naturkunde Serie A \[Biologie\]](#)

Jahr/Year: 1990

Band/Volume: [456_A](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Lerond Michel

Artikel/Article: [Lichen Mapping in France 107-109](#)