Lichen M on ing

dy Wilmot and T. Simmons
nent of Forests, P s & Recre

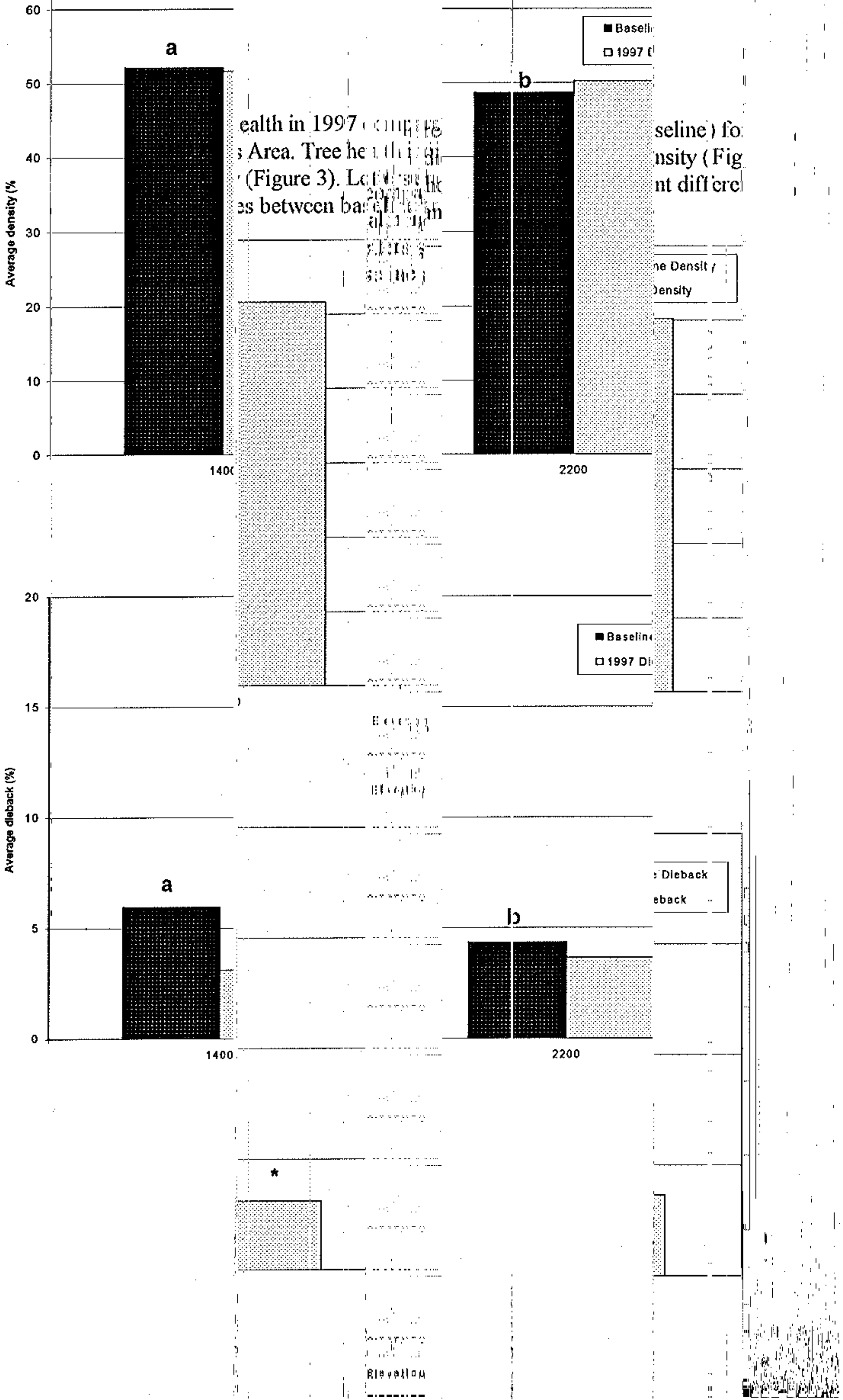
A relativ toring eff ucted by the Dep nent of Fo at n uses
epiphytic unity co and abundance measure re tive
simplicit makes the or use as indic ato f forest re n condi ns.

Lichens a the plant being a combina of a fung vi g
symbiotic ly exclus he atmosphere a source of r e. s such ey
respond t ital condi h as light, moistu and air qu u nity ca
generally e of the e ental conditions given loca e stand uld
have diffe pecies tha t edge). Lichens e been suc p round- el
effects of und a nu oint sources and ustrial citi e used a
indicators ir quality pper Ohio Valley nnecticut p n coun s.
Recent wo tional Fo th Monitoring pr am has bee g chen
communi ors of bo al air quality gra ts, and re e in the
northeast. species c ensitivity to sulfu oxide and e lic is
commonly tifying p ir pollution effec n forests.

At the Vc ring Coo sites, we are curr y compili ic n spec
and abund ciation wi f the forest healt onitoring l he goa to
survey ea lots on M nsfield and 5 at I Brook, th e comple l
on Mansfi ethods dc by the National F st Health ich su ys
only folio se lichen e thus far identif 46 species ve spe s
of sulfur s ns have b d, and have occu l across el e s rich s
has varied 8 species ion. The most co only foun v een:
Allocetrar *Evernia* *pha* and *Hypogy* *a physode* c mon
species, *P* *dachensis* nd.

Data colle will com ts on Mount Man ld. The L e s plan
for 2002. these sit HM plots statew are involv f lichen
communit

Figure 1-3. Overstory tree h d to 4 year averages (ba ots at 2 elevations in the Lye Brook Wilderness cators include: crown de wn dieback (figure 2), and foliage transparency w statistically significa en elevations, "*" shows significant differenc d 1997 averages.

ealth in 1997 compared seline) fo
Area. Tree he nsity (Fig
(Figure 3). Le nt differe
es between bas