

## Lichen Descriptions

<p><i>Alectoria</i> (Goat's Beard)</p>	<p>Typically yellowish-green and hair-like, this lichen can be confused with <i>Usnea</i>. <i>Usnea</i>, however has a white central cord, while <i>Alectoria</i> does not. This lichen is usually found on trees and shrubs in the Pacific Northwest and provides food for ungulates (animals with split hooves) and many other animals.</p>
<p><i>Bryoria</i> (Brown Beard)</p>	<p><i>Bryoria</i> is usually brown and hair-like. It is commonly eaten by ungulates and flying squirrels. This lichen grows on trees and is commonly associated with old growth ecosystems.</p>
<p><i>Candelaria</i> (Lemon Lichen)</p>	<p>This lichen is generally small and yellow or yellowish green in color. It is only slightly foliose and is commonly found with <i>Xanthoria sp.</i> <i>Candelaria</i> could be confused with <i>Ramalina</i>, however, it has more of a "coral-like" form with somewhat bulbous tips, where as <i>Ramalina</i> generally has pointy or flattened tips. <i>Candelaria</i> grows on bark and wood; usually hardwoods.</p>
<p><i>Evernia</i> (Elk Horn)</p>	<p><i>Evernia</i> is "bushy" with a greenish top and whitish bottom. It divides regularly (forks) and looks similar to elk horns. This lichen can be confused with <i>Ramalina</i>, however, <i>Ramalina</i> is greenish on the top and the bottom and usually has uneven forks. Common on hardwoods (broad-leaf trees), this lichen has been used in perfumes.</p>
<p><i>Hypogymnia</i> (Tube Lichen)</p>	<p>This lichen is leaf-like with grayish-green coloration on top and is black below. It can be confused with <i>Parmelia</i>, but <i>Hypogymnia</i> has hollow, tube-like lobes. <i>Hypogymnia</i> is usually found on conifers (needle-leaf trees) and sometimes rocks.</p>
<p><i>Lobaria</i> (Lung Lichen)</p>	<p><i>Lobaria</i> is a large, leafy lichen. It is green when wet, or brown, greenish to gray when dry. It has pockets and ridges across the surface which helps distinguish it from other lichens. It is commonly found in old growth forests. <i>Lobaria</i> prefers hardwoods, but will grow on conifers as well.</p>
<p><i>Melanelia</i> (Camouflage)</p>	<p>The somewhat broad lobes of this lichen are usually brown above and black below. They are also usually appressed to the substrate. These lichens may be found on trees, shrubs or rock.</p>
<p><i>Nephroma</i> (Kidney Lichen)</p>	<p>This lichen is usually gray to brown and flattened or somewhat "leafy". One of its distinguishing characteristics are bean-shaped (or kidney-shaped) structures on the underneath sides of the lobes. Although <i>Nephroma</i> is most commonly found on hardwood trees and shrubs, it is sometimes associated with old growth (conifer) forests, as well.</p>
<p><i>Parmelia</i> (Shield Lichen)</p>	<p>Narrow and leafy, this lichen is usually pale (white or grayish) above and black below. It can be confused with <i>Hypogymnia</i>, but remember that <i>Hypogymnia</i> has hollow lobes. This lichen grows on trees, shrubs, rock and sometimes soil.</p>
<p><i>Physcia</i> (Rosette Lichen)</p>	<p>This narrow-lobed, lichen is pale (whitish) above and below. It is one of the first lichens a person might expect to see on a young twig and is commonly associated with <i>Xanthoria</i>. <i>Physcia</i> grows on twigs and rock.</p>

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<p><i>Platismatia</i> (Rag Lichen)</p>	<p><i>Platismatia</i> is generally flattened, narrow- to broad- lobed and greenish on top. Below it is usually two-toned; a combination of white and brown, white and black, or brown and black. This lichen prefers conifers and is rarely found on rocks.</p>
<p><i>Ramalina</i> (Pointy Antler)</p>	<p>This “bushy” lichen is similar to <i>Evernia</i>, but remember that <i>Ramalina</i> is greenish (of the same shade) on the top and bottom. It is a lichen that can be found on hardwoods, conifers and sometimes rocks.</p>
<p><i>Sticta</i> (Moon Lichen)</p>	<p><i>Sticta</i> is leafy and usually brown, black or dark gray on top. The bottom is commonly of a lighter shade than the top and may smell “fishy” when wet. Be careful not to confuse with <i>Melanelia</i>, which generally has a darker bottom and is more tightly appressed to the substrate. These lichens grow on trees and shrubs, with some showing a preference for hardwoods.</p>
<p><i>Usnea</i> (Beard Lichen)</p>	<p>This hair-like, greenish lichen can be short and bushy or very long (e.g. tinsel on a Christmas tree). It can be confused with <i>Alectoria</i>, however, <i>Usnea</i> has a white central cord that is visible when slowly pulled apart. This lichen is often eaten by wildlife and is commonly associated with old growth forests. It usually grows on trees and shrubs, but occasionally can be found on rocks.</p>
<p><i>Xanthoria</i> (Orange Lichen)</p>	<p>As the common name implies, this lichen is orange (to yellow) in color. It is a narrow-lobed lichen that can often be found with <i>Physcia</i> on even very young twigs. <i>Xanthoria</i> can be found on trees and shrubs, and sometimes rocks.</p>