Symbioses: Lichens

Topics (just the very basics):

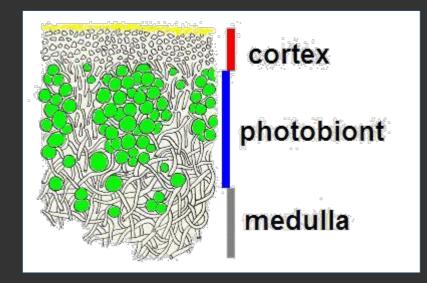
- What is a lichen?
- How to do phylogeny w/ lichens?
- Examples
- Diversity and distributions
- Ecology

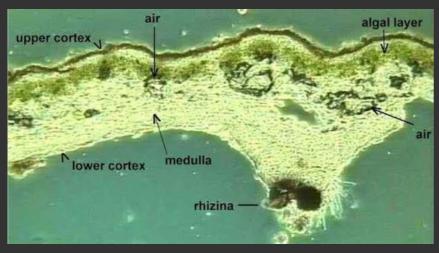


More than one species functioning as a single organism

mycosymbiont + photosymbiont

"Fungi farming algae"





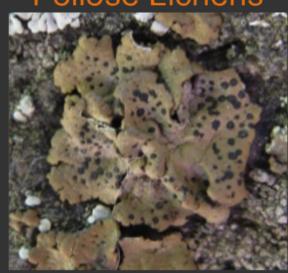


Major growth forms

Crustose Lichens



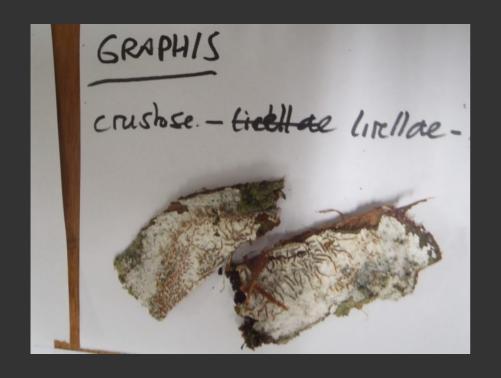
Foliose Lichens

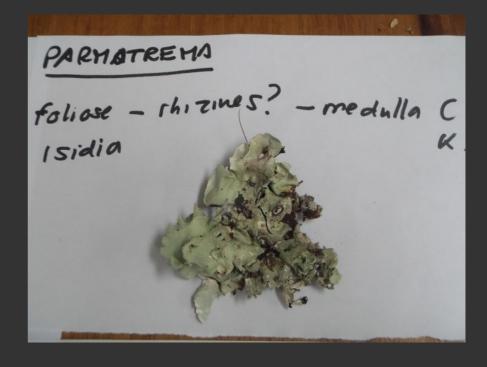


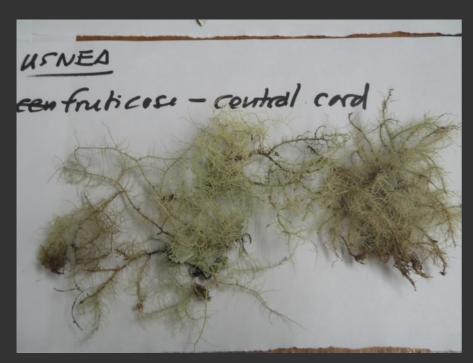
Fruticose Lichens

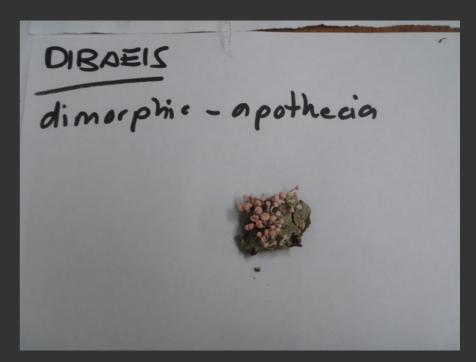


Growth form examples

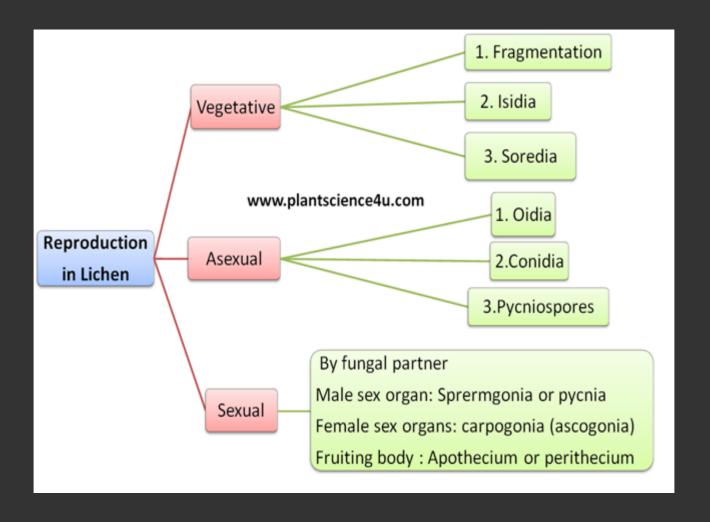




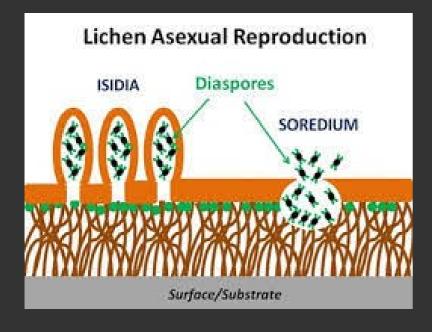


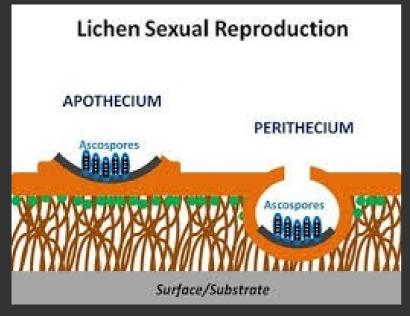


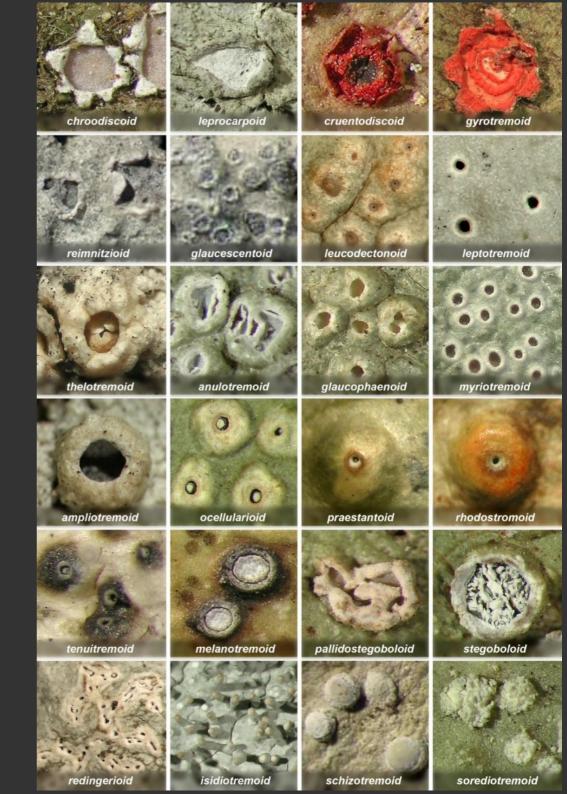
Lichen reproduction



Lichen reproduction







Lichen ecology factoids:

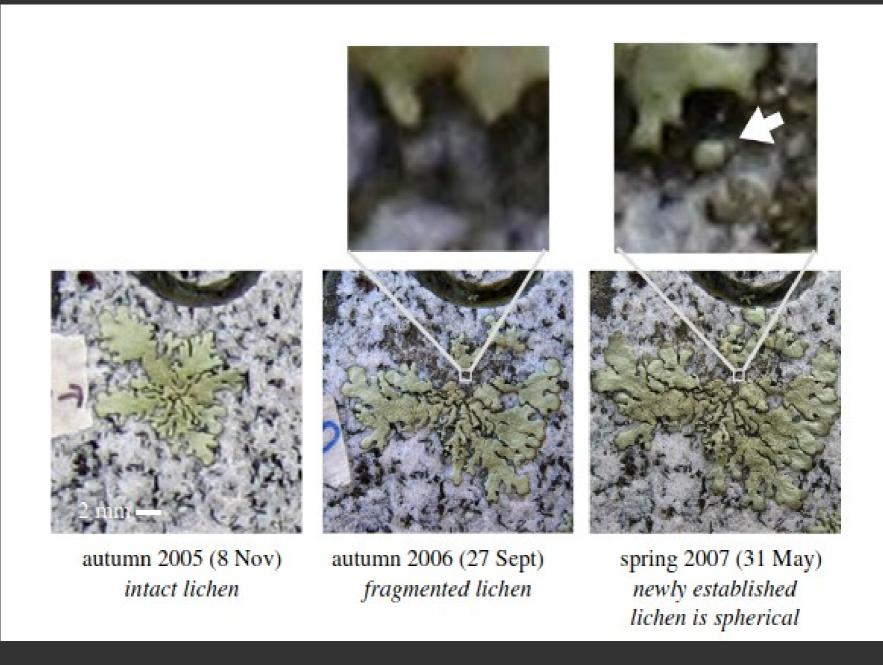
Can grow in horrible places like exposed rocks
Often the primary colonizers of new land (volcanic)
Very sensitive to air pollution; can be used as air quality indicators
Grow very slowly (~1-2 mm per year)



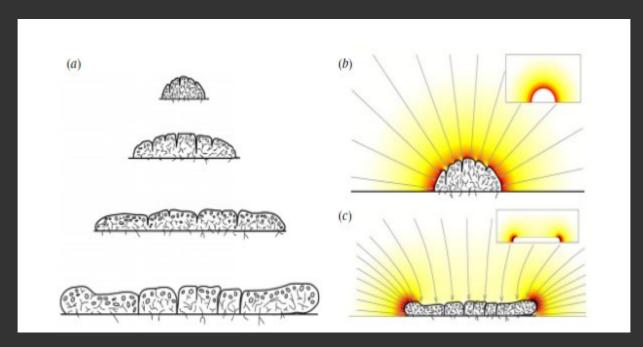


Dr. Anne Pringle

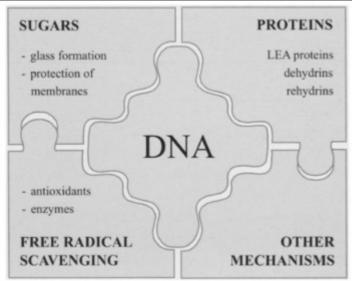




Diffusion of CO2 above the lichen enforces an upper limit for growth speed



Seminara et al., 2018



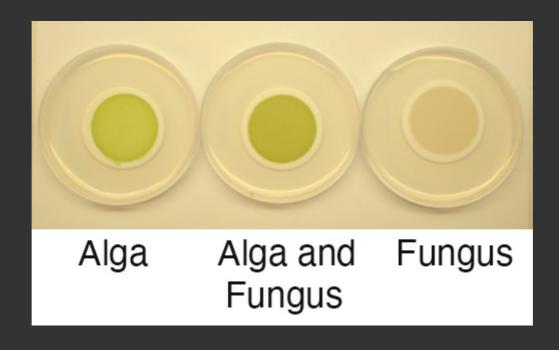
Lichens survived outer space for 1.5 years !!!

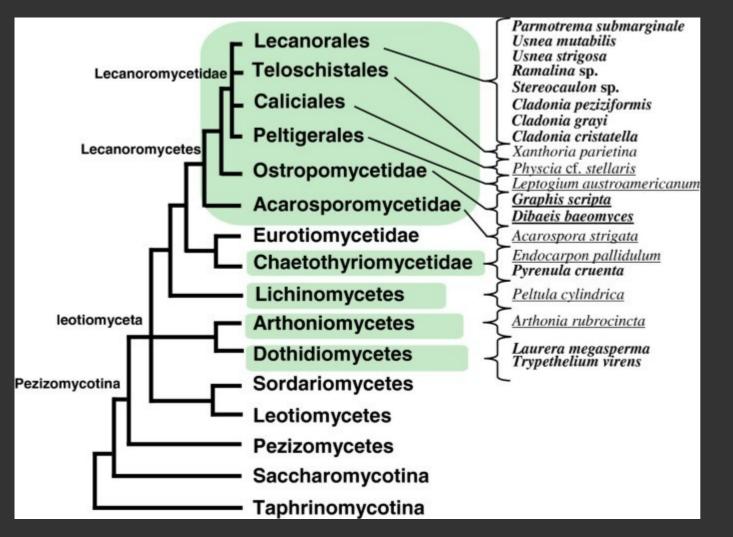




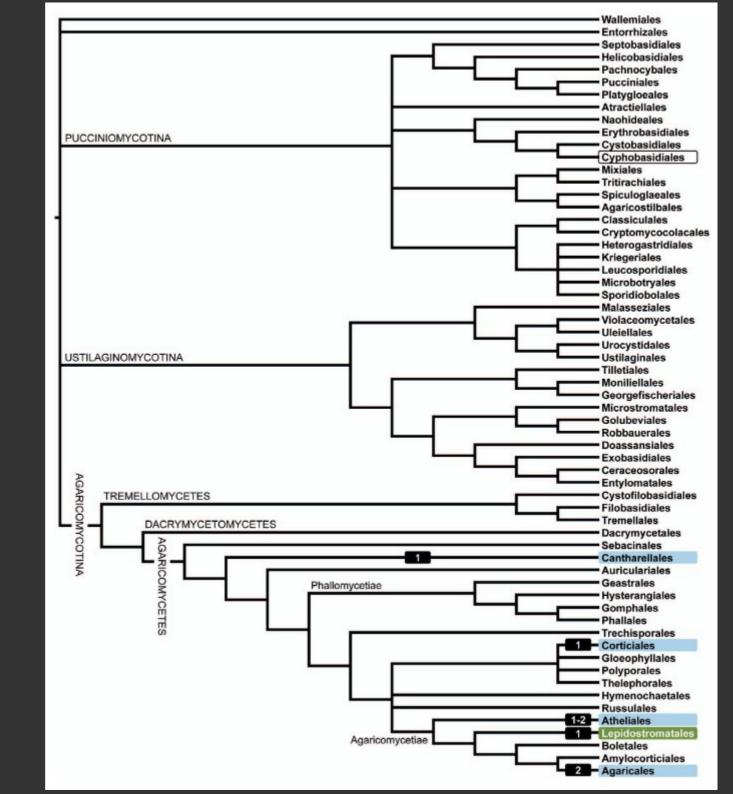
No gene transfer between symbionts!

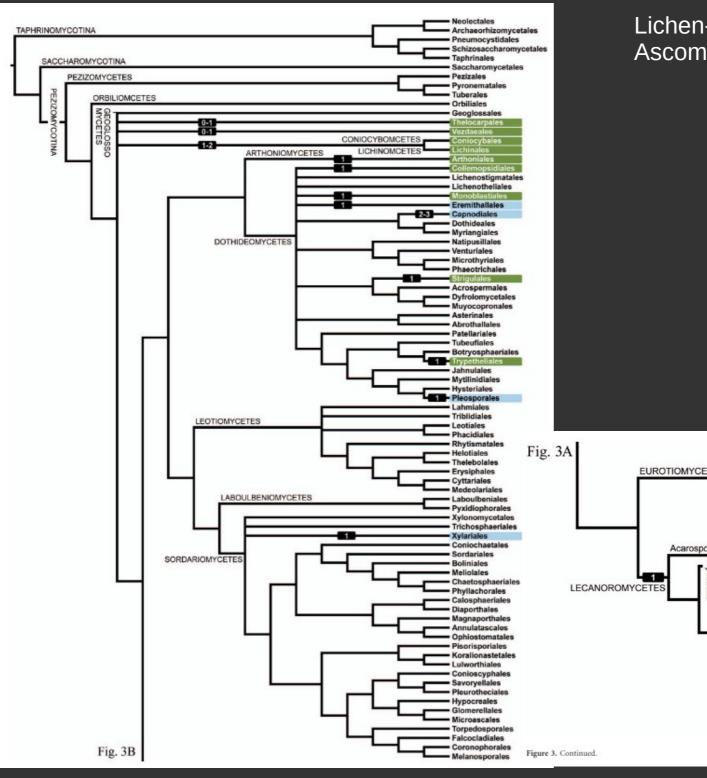
Each can be grown separately, just fine.





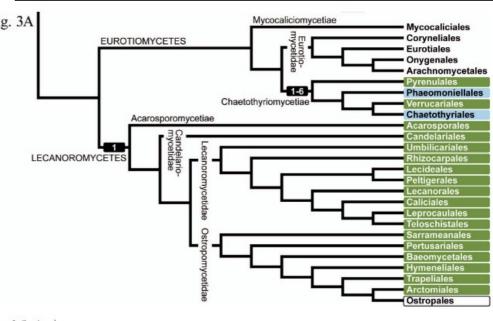
20,000 + named lichens Have to study phylogeny via one or the other symbiont Named after mycosymbiont Mostly ascomycota (fewer than 200 Basidiomycete species) Lichen-forming groups in Basidiomycota



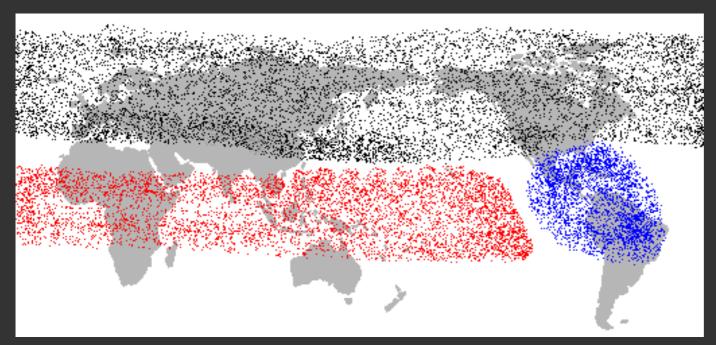


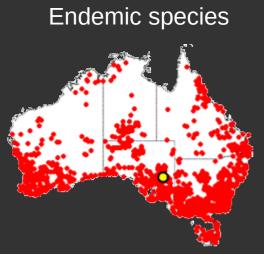
Lichen-forming groups in Ascomycota

Lücking, et al, 2017



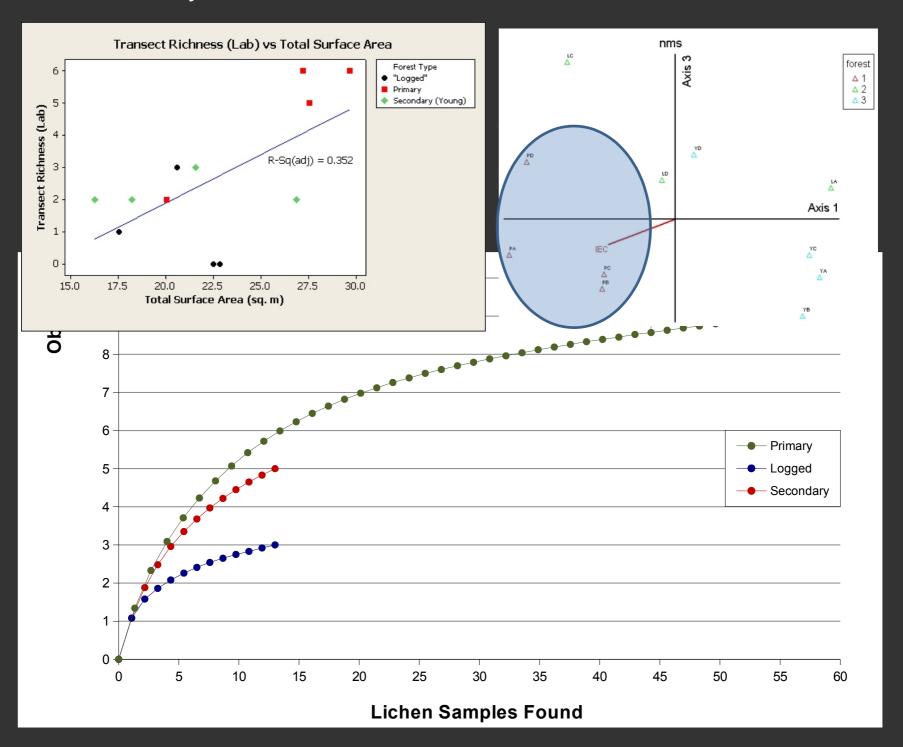
Lichen distributions





Lots of species have "limited" but giant distributions

Lichen surveys can be used as a stand-in for lots of conservation measures





Assignments

- 1. Keep working on your lab assignments
- 2. Read Spribille et al., 2016
- 3. Quiz over reading before class Thursday