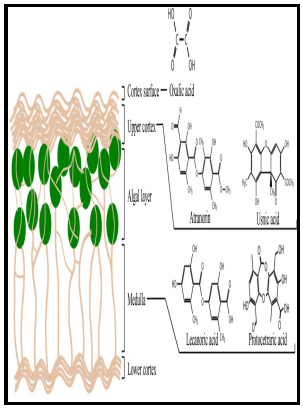
Chemistry of lichen substances

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science - Recent Progress in the Chemistry of Lichen Substances



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Lichens: Chemistry and Biological Activities

Laboratory studies have shown that several lichen metabolites inhibit the germination of, or the post-germination growth from, spores of various moss species. Following that analogy, apart from A, B and C, there are also ancestors. Possibilities are investigated for further research areas in connection with lichen substances and their relation to global environmental changes.

Chemistry

They help with photosynthesis by absorbing light of wavelengths different to those absorbed by chlorophyll and transferring the captured light energy to the photosynthesis process but also protect photosynthetic and other tissues against photo-oxidation by UV light. Effect of metal content on chlorophyll fluorescence and chlorophyll degradation in lichen Pyxine cocoes Sw. The solution should be tested on Xanthoria; if there is an almost instant crimson reaction, the strength is suitable.

Secondary Chemistry of Lichen

Biofluorescence in Terrestrial Animals, with Emphasis on Fireflies: A Review and Field Observation. Plant physiology and biochemistry, 132: 89-94. Carotenoid concentrations vary between species but even for a given species carotenoid production can vary depending on the amount of light where a thallus is growing.

Secondary Chemistry of Lichen

K — potassium hydroxide Many keys depend on the spot reactions given by potassium K in the form of potassium hydroxide. They are pioneers and famous bioindicators.

Chemistry of Lichen Substances . By Yasuhiko Asahina and Shoji Shibata. Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Tokyo. 1954. Pp. vi+240, figures 3, tables 9. Reprinted by A. Asher & Co., Amsterdam. 1971. Hfl. 8600.

For example, a study involving the genus Xanthoria showed carotenoid content of 25 micrograms per gram of dry weight of thallus for Xanthoria fallax growing in a shady site and 71 micrograms for the same species in a sunny site. Lasallia papulosa - lower side left , upper side right. For many lichens, but by no means all, chemical tests are essential for a correct identification.

Chemical Tests

Weak acid Keys may ask you to decide whether a stone is siliceous or calcareous. The standard chemical reagents for spot tests are solutions of iodine, potassium hydroxide, calcium hypochlorite and p-phenylenediamine. Of course, just as KC means that first a drop of potassium hydroxide is applied and then a drop of calcium hypochlorite, the annotation CK indicates that the hypochlorite is applied first.

Lichens: Chemistry and Biological Activities

UV-B induces cell death in the lichen Physcia semipinnata J. Journal of Retina, 10: 196-201. A slightly simplified HPLC chart.

Chemical Tests

Based on various species, chemical diversity hidden in similar morphology was justified. For example, if application of K produces a yellow colour, followed soon by a change to red, then one or more o-hydroxy aromatic aldehydes are present but a method much more discriminating than a spot test is needed to identify which aldehyde is involved in any particular case. The Royal Society of Chemistry, 30: 1490-1508.

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