Lichens of *Picea abies* forests in Greece

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Twenty-six epiphytic and 12 epigeic species are reported from oroboreal *Picea abies* forests in the Rodopi Mountains, northern Greece. All species except *Usnea intermedia* also occur in the boreal zone of northern Europe and most inhabit a broad range of climatic zones. Conservation aspects of the forests are briefly discussed. Six taxa, *Bryoria nadvornikiana*, *Cladonia subulata*, *Fellhanera subtilis*, *Peltigera hymenina*, *Ramalina obtusata* and *R. thrausta*, are new to Greece, and two, *Usnea intermedia* and *U. subfloridana*, are new to Macedonia.


**Introduction**

With the checklist of Abbott (2009) and following papers (Christensen 2014a, 2014b, 2016, Christensen & Alstrup 2013, Sipman 2012, 2014, Sipman & Ahti 2011, Sipman & Raus 2015) the Greek lichenized mycota is fairly well known. However, when it comes to species composition of different biotopes and particularly communities of different substrates our knowledge is wanting. A few papers dealing with lichens on different substrates have appeared in recent years: epilithic, epigeic and muscicolous lichens were dealt with by Christensen (2014b) and Christensen & Alstrup (2013), epiphytic lichens by Christensen (1989, *Ulmus*; 1994, *Pinus nigra*; 1995, *Olea*; 2000, *Buxus*, *Carpinus*, *Juniperus*; 2007, *Cupressus sempervirens*; 2014a, *Platanus orientalis*), by Mucina et al. (2000, *Abies cephalonica*) and by Muggia et al. (2018, *Quercus* spp., *Pinus nigra*, *Phillyrea*, *Cotinus*, *Fraxinus*). The present paper on the lichenized mycota of *Picea abies* forests, which have their southern limit in the Greek part of the Rodopi Mts, is a further contribution to the knowledge of the epiphytic lichen mycota of Greece. The aim was also to see if the species on this (oro-)boreal tree species have a northern bias in their distribution patterns.