

## The Lichens of Great Dixter



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## Introduction

In May 2018, as part of the biodiversity audit at Great Dixter, I was asked to carry out a lichen survey to assess the value of the Great Dixter estate for lichens.

Following this survey, it is possible to say that Great Dixter is an important site for lichens. Of especial importance is the wall above the Upper Moat below the Lower Terrace. This supports a rather confusing assemblage of species. The rock, apparently, according to archival documents, is known as Guernsey Granite, which was shipped to Rye in about 1912. The best fit for this is a rock known as Cobo Granite, which is a basic magma derived rock ie a fine grained Basaltic granite. Its basic nature is in no small way responsible for the lichen interest seen on this wall. It is just possible that some of the lichen species were introduced to Great Dixter with the stone from Guernsey. The lichen flora is similar to that which would appear on magnesian limestone. There are species here such as *Lecanora campestris* ssp. *dolomitica* which is almost certainly correct. It is a nationally scarce subspecies of a very common lichen, the subspecies being typical of magnesian limestone, and is a probable first record for Sussex. A similarly important possibility is *Melanelia disjuncta* which is also a nationally scarce species. At Dixter if present, it grows in close proximity with the very similar, and much more common *Xanthoparmelia verruculosa* (these two species are very similar and also rather variable, and being certain of the rarer one is difficult, especially as collecting a good specimen off the wall is not really practical, together with the fact that the identification is made less easy with the chewing by molluscs which can create identification difficulties if little material is present for study). Also puzzling, and important, is the presence of the coastal species *Lecanora gangaleoides*. This is recorded occasionally inland in churchyards. It is interesting that *Xanthoparmelia verruculosa* is also reckoned to be largely coastal in occurrence, though it has been found in Leicestershire personally. It is clear that this is a very important lichen assemblage and that there are other species present, which could not be identified.

The walls in the kitchen garden also support a good assemblage of saxicolous lichens.

The trees in the Nursery and the Orchard area support a lush assemblage of mostly common species. Of some interest here is *Fuscidea lightfootii* which is scarce in Sussex, though fairly common in other parts of Britain. Other species here are lichenicolous fungi, a group which parasitise lichens, which are not well understood. Of interest is the pink parasite on *Physcia tenella* which used to be included under *Illosporium christensenii*, but recently it has been separated as *Laetisaria lichenicola* which parasitizes the common *Physcia tenella* and has been found to be frequent. The study of lichenicolous fungi is very specialist, and available literature is scant.

There are two areas of woodland present, Four Acre Shaw and Weights Wood. While Four Acre Shaw has reasonable light levels through much of it, Weights Wood does not. Being photosynthetic organisms, lichens require light, and without sufficient light levels, will not flourish. The importance so far in Weights Wood is confined to one oak tree that supports the ancient woodland indicator species *Thelotrema lepadinum* and *Enterographa crassa*. It is very probable that further study of areas close to ghyll streams with less understorey will be found to support further important lichens. For a rich woodland lichen flora, considerable ecological continuity is required and this is measured by the presence of a number of 80 indicator species to calculate the New Index of Ecological Continuity. One species in this list was recorded (*Thelotrema lepadinum*). An older index, the Revised Index of Ecological Continuity was a list of 30 species, and three of these were recorded, *Pyrenula chlorospila* is present in Four Acre Shaw, while *Enterographa crassa* as well as *Thelotrema lepadinum* were found in Weights Wood.

The house itself is mostly rather shaded, and possibly because of cleaning supports few lichens. However, of interest is the presence of *Lecanora crenulata* on lime wash on timber framing on walls surrounding the Terrace, particularly the west facing wall. This is normally a species of actual saxicolous habitats.

Also of interest are the lichens of some worked timbers. With a total of 120 species recorded including one important subspecies, one lichenicolous fungus and one important ancient woodland indicator species, Great Dixter is clearly of considerable importance for lichens, and it is hoped that this initial survey can be added to as a result of a visit by a team from the British Lichen Society. It is suggested that a visit should be made by the British Lichen Society in 2019. The Field Secretary of the BLS will be approached to try and organise this.

It should be noted that when a species is described in this report as rare, this refers to its frequency in the listed site at Dixter, and not in the Country or County as a whole unless otherwise stated.

### Woodland

There are two areas of woodland present. Weights Wood in the north and Four Acre Shaw in the south.

### Weights Wood

The following is a list of the Ancient Woodland flowering plant flora listed in Weights Wood which is quite impressive. These are identified as such from a list of 100 plants made by Dr Francis Rose. 36 species are considered to be especially important in assessing long ecological continuity, an aspect of woodland particularly important for lichens. These are indicated below with an asterisk. Eighteen species is a significant number to have been recorded:-

* <i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
* <i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood Sedge
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
* <i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male Fern
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Soft Brome. The very hairy nodes compared with the internodes indicate this species
<i>Hyacinthoides non scriptus</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
* <i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch

At first, Weights Wood seemed to have limited interest for lichens. The high levels of regeneration and dense chestnut coppice stools have reduced the light levels to a level where a lichen flora could only be very limited. It was decided to have a second visit as late as possible in the year when the leaves in the canopy would reduce the light less, and observation would be easier. It was also hoped to see fallen branches and twigs dislodged by gales. At first, the opinion of the wood as being of little interest was continued. A comparatively recently fallen oak close to a shallow valley with a ghyll stream was studied. Close to this fallen oak, there was another mature oak on which a single patch of the ancient woodland indicator species *Thelotrema lepadinum*, the Barnacle Lichen, was found. This species is used to calculate both the New Index of Ecological Continuity, and the Revised Index of Ecological Continuity. It is the former list that is more in use today.

*Thelotrema lepadinum* is reckoned to be a particularly good indicator of ecological continuity. It is a species that may be spread only in the digestive systems of molluscs. It is therefore unlikely to be found in any wood that has not had a continuous ecological history for some hundreds of years. *Thelotrema lepadinum* is more usually found on hazel coppice poles in Sussex. In Sussex generally, it is very far from common. It is therefore even more significant that it was found on oak. A few inches from the *Thelotrema*, a few small colonies of *Enterographa crassa* were found. This is a species used to calculate the Revised Index of Ecological Continuity. The common species *Schismatomma decolorans* was also found close by on the bark, and this is very scarce at Dixter. This assemblage of lichens is indicative of potential significant lichenological interest in Weights Wood. *Enterographa crassa* was also found on one other oak close by.

Beyond the small ghyll valley, clearance of chestnut coppice and regeneration has led to more open woodland. The age of trees is uneven, and consists of oak and ash, though there is some chestnut present. The habitat here is reminiscent of Combwell Wood, an area near Bedgebury Pinetum in Kent to the north of Dixter. This wood has been suffering from dense understorey, to the detriment of a fine lichen flora that was in evidence far more forty years ago when studied by the late Dr Francis Rose. There are still pockets of considerable lichen interest, and these are associated with ghyll streams that have little regeneration and chestnut coppice. Currently, a major conservation exercise is underway at Combwell, and this should encourage the spread of the more interesting lichen associations there. If further assemblages of ancient woodland lichens can be found in Weights Wood, this will be very important in its management planning as sensitive opening up of areas around any ancient woodland indicator lichen presence will encourage their spread.

The following lichens were recorded in Weights Wood

On ash

*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Melanelixia subaurifera*  
*Parmotrema perlatum*  
*Pertusaria amara*

On chestnut

*Cladonia chlorophaea*  
*Cladonia coniocraea* and dead stumps  
*Lecanora chlarotera*  
*Lecanora expallens*

*Lepraria lobificans*  
*Melanelixia subaurifera*  
*Opegrapha vulgata*  
*Pertusaria leioplaca*  
*Ramalina farinacea*  
*Xanthoria parietina*

On hornbeam

*Graphis scripta*  
*Pertusaria leioplaca*

Very little of this species  
was present.

On oak

*Cladonia ramulosa*  
*Enterographa crassa*  
*Lecanactis abietina*  
*Lecanora expallens*  
*Pertusaria hymenea*  
*Pertusaria pertusa*  
*Schimatomma decolorans*  
*Thelotrema lepadinum*

A very small amount present

Also on the oak bark, the fungus *Hysterium pulicare*

On the fallen oak

*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Flavoparmelia soledians*  
*Ochrolechia subviridis*  
*Phlyctis argena*

Dominant

On fallen twigs and branches

*Arthonia radiata*  
*Lecanora chlarotera*  
*Lecidella elaeochroma*  
*Melanelixia subaurifera*  
*Parmelia sulcata*  
*Physcia adscendens*  
*Physcia tenella*  
*Xanthoria parietina*

On a pile of logs and rotten tree stumps

*Cladonia coniocraea*  
*Cladonia pyxidata*  
*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Lecanora chlarotera*  
*Lecidella elaeochroma*  
*Phlyctis argena*  
*Physcia adscendens*

Fallen from the canopy

*Usnea cornuta*, one of the beard lichens. These are rather scarce in Sussex and do have a tendency to be associated with ancient woodland.

Other observations during the first visit on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018

A single example of a very attractive micro-moth *Alabonia geofrella* was seen. This species belongs to the family *Oecophoridae*. Also seen and a bit similar but smaller and with very long antennae was *Nemophora degeerella*. This second species belongs to the family *Adelidae*. An attractive red beetle, characteristic of ancient woodland *Pyrrhocroa serraticornis* was seen in flight, and later another of them on the ground. A single example of the hoverfly *Ferdinandea cuprea* was also seen. This also tends to be found in ancient woodland.

Bryophytes

A very small amount of the liverwort *Radula complanata* was seen on a hornbeam branch. This species is in a list prepared by the British Bryological Society as indicating ancient woodland. Another ancient woodland indicator species frequent by the path was *Eurhynchium striatum*.

Four Acre Shaw

Four Acre Shaw was found to be hornbeam coppice with some mature ash and oak trees.

The following lichens were recorded here:-

On Ash

<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	Senso latu
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	
<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>	
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>	Fertile
<i>Pyrrhospora querneae</i>	
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	

On small branch fallen from the canopy

<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	The only time this species was seen at Dixter
<i>Xanthoria candelaria</i>	
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	

Liverworts

*Frullania dilatata*  
*Metzgeria furcata*

On dead decorticate stump

*Cladonia coniocraea*

On Field Maple

<i>Candelariella reflexa</i>	Occasional
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	Senso latu
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	
<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>	Rare
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	
<i>Physcia tribacia</i>	Rare
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	

On Hornbeam

Hornbeam was easily the most important habitat for lichens here, and for this reason, frequencies are noted for all species.

<i>Arthonia cinnabarina</i>	One patch only found. Although not an ancient woodland indicator as such, this species tends to be present in more mature woodland. TQ 818249
<i>Arthonia didyma</i>	One patch noted
<i>Arthonia elegans</i>	Difficult to identify, but appears to be frequent
<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	Occasional
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	Rare
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Locally frequent
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	Frequent
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	Frequent
<i>Lepraria lobifigans</i>	Locally frequent
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Rare
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Abundant
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	Frequent
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Frequent
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	Occasional (twigs)
<i>Porina aenea</i>	Locally abundant
<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>	2 patches. Species used to calculate the Revised index of ecological continuity
<i>Schismatomma decolorans</i>	Rare
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	Rare (twigs)

On oak

<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	
<i>Lepraria lobifigans</i>	
<i>Pertusaria albescens</i> var. <i>albescens</i>	Rare

*Pertusaria hymenea*  
*Pertusaria pertusa*  
*Phlyctis argena*  
*Pyrrhospora quernea*  
*Xanthoria candalaria*

Fertile  
On a piece of dead branch  
fallen from the canopy.

#### On Sweet Chestnut

*Graphis scripta*  
*Pertusaria leioplaca*

The following are the ancient woodland flowering plant species found here; this is also an impressive list:-

<i>*Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel
<i>*Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons, or Wild Garlic
<i>*Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>*Carex laevigata</i>	Smooth-stalked Sedge
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine (at least 5 plants)
<i>Hyacinthoides non scriptus</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Moerhingia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort
<i>*Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield Fern
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Common Primrose
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>*Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Wood Goldilocks
<i>*Sanicula europaea</i>	Wood Sanicle
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch

Also present in Dixter, but not in this area of woodland:-

<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid
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Many of the species listed above are less than frequent in woodland, and the following are often common in woodland less obviously ancient. They could well have been missed, or perhaps the time of year was against them being seen.

- + Species likely to have been missed due to time of year
- ++ Species frequent in woodland and very likely to be present somewhere

+ <i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush
++ <i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick
+ <i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood Millet
+ <i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrel
+ <i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
+ <i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony
+ <i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Wood Dog Violet



The common ascomycete non-lichenised fungus *Hysterium pulicare* was also seen here on oak.

**Two ash trees north of Four Acre Shaw**  
TQ818250

<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	On a twig
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	On a twig
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>	
<i>Pyrrhospora quernei</i>	

The moth belonging to the family Tortricidae *Semioscopa steinkelleriana* was seen near here resting on a grass stalk.

**The Visitor's entrance kiosk**

This has a wood shingle roof, which supports a number of lichens:-

<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	On brickwork
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>	
<i>Platismatia glauca</i>	

Also on the edge of the roof is a single bit of *Usnea cornuta*, not unknown but rather unusual on worked wood as here.

**The Upper Car Park**

This has a number of wooden posts for fencing. They support a number of common lichens. Of particular interest was a very small amount of the lichen *Cyphelium inquinans*. This is a species which seems to have declined somewhat recently. The following were recorded on wooden fence posts here:-

<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>
<i>Cyphelium inquinans</i>
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>
<i>Flavoparmelia soredians</i>
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>
<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>

On wooden fencing on the edge of the car park next to the small barn:-

<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i> (infertile)
<i>Ochrolechia microstictoides</i>

On a concrete post

*Lecanora campestris*  
*Lecanora expallens*

#### **The wooden dog's house**

This is a wooden structure fairly close to the main entrance, apparently known as the Dog House. The following lichen was recorded on the wood, and was only found here at Dixter.

*Hypocenomyce scalaris*

It is also rich in *Cladonia* species, including *Cladonia pyxidata* and *Cladonia coniocraea*.

#### **The gate to the gardens in front of the house main entrance**

Little of interest was on the wood of the gate itself, however *Caloplaca saxicola* is present on the brickwork supporting the gate.

#### **Lichens in the Garden**

Twigs on exotic trees beside the approach path to the house in the Meadow Garden.

*Amandinea punctata*  
*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Lecanora chlarotera*  
*Lecidella elaeochroma*  
*Lepraria lobificans*  
*Parmotrema perlatum*  
*Punctelia subrudecta*  
*Ramalina farinacea*  
*Scoliciosporum chlorococcum*  
*Xanthoria parietina*

#### **Lichens in the Nursery**

On an exotic *Sorbus* species at TQ 81892509

*Evernia prunastri*  
*Hypogymnia physodes*  
*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Lecidella elaeochroa*  
*Lecanora expallens*  
*Lecanora pallida*  
*Melanelixia subaurifera*  
*Parmelia sulcata*  
*Pertusaria pertusa*  
*Ramalina farinacea*  
*Ramalina fastigiata*

On the concrete ends of the raised beds holding the flower pots close to the above tree the species here are characteristic of a basic substrate such as limestone, mortar or concrete:-

*Buellia aethelea*  
*Caloplaca crenulatella*

A species confined to concrete, it seems. Only relatively recently described.

*Caloplaca flavovirescens*  
*Catillaria lenticularis*  
*Lecanora albescens*  
*Lecanora campestris*  
*Lecanora dispersa*  
*Protoblastenia rupestris*  
*Rhizocarpon petraeum*  
*Tephromela atra*  
*Verrucaria muralis*  
*Verrucaria nigrescens*

In the Nursery, there was also *Physcia tenella* growing on a label for Clematis, which is a nice find.

**Lichens found on trees in the Orchard:-**

A *Crataegus* shrub with entire leaves at TQ81942508

*Arthonia radiata*  
*Evernia prunastri*  
*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Haematomma elatinum* var. *porphyrium*  
*Hypotrachyna revoluta*

Not fertile and scarcely sorediate so not separable from *Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta*. Only recently confirmed in Britain, this species seems to be the commoner of the two.

*Lecidella elaeochroma*  
*Lepraria lobificans*  
*Melanelixia subaurifera*  
*Parmelia sulcata*  
*Parmotrema perlatum*  
*Physcia tenella*  
*Xanthoria parietina*

On another more typical hawthorn in the Orchard close by

*Evernia prunastri*  
*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Melanelixia glabratula*  
*Parmelia sulcata*  
*Physcia tenella*  
*Ramalina farinacea*

On *Sorbus* at TQ 81952509

*Flavoparmelia soredians*  
*Lecanora expallens*  
*Lepraria lobificans*

*Melanelixia subaurifera*  
*Parmelia sulcata*  
*Pertusaria pertusa*  
*Phlyctis argena*  
*Physcia tenella*  
*Punctelia jeckeri*  
*Ramalina farinacea*  
*Xanthoria parietina*

On a small tree close by, whose lower parts are dying. When branches of a tree die, the bark releases nutrients and there is often a sudden ebullience of lichens as here.

*Evernia prunastri*  
*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Fuscidea lightfootii*

A very small patch of this lichen was found on this tree. This species has one other East Sussex site at Sheffield Park where it was recorded in 1969. However, since the Sussex Lower Plant Flora, this species has been found more in SE England

*Hypogymnia physodes*  
*Hypogymnia tubulosa*  
*Hypotrachyna revoluta*  
*Lecanora expallens*  
*Lecanora pallida*  
*Melanelixia subaurifera*  
*Parmelia saxatilis*

Senso latu

A species that used to be common but is intolerant of high levels of nitrogen based fertilizers.

*Pertusaria amara*  
*Physcia tenella*  
*Punctelia jeckeri*  
*Punctelia subrudecta*  
*Pyrrhospora quernea*  
*Ramalina farinacea*  
*Ramalina fastigiata*  
*Xanthoria parietina*

Tree at TQ 81972508. The identification of this tree was not apparent.

*Amandinea punctata*  
*Arthonia radiata*  
*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Haematomma ochroleucum* var. *porphyrium*  
*Lecanora expallens*  
*Parmelia sulcata*  
*Parmotrema perlatum*  
*Physcia tenella*  
*Punctelia jeckeri*  
*Ramalina fastigiata*  
*Usnea cornuta*

One small thallus present on a branch.

*Xanthoria parietina*

On *Physcia tenella* on a tree in the Orchard, the lichenicolous fungus *Laetisaria lichenicola* was found during a visit in October. This seems to be a short lived species, probably mostly seen from autumn through to spring.

Other species noted on dead branches on this tree during the autumn visit included:-

*Ochrolechia subviridis*  
*Pertusaria amara*  
*Pyrrhospora quernea*

Also on the upper branches of this tree was the moss *Orthotrichum lyellii*. In the Sussex Lower Plant Atlas (1991), the map shows just nine sites in East Sussex, and none east of TQ 71. It is an ancient woodland indicator species, and is told from the much more common *Orthotrichum affine* by the minute, finger like gemmae attached to the leaves.

On a wooden gate at TQ 819251

*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Hypogymnia physodes*  
*Lecanora expallens*

On a dead branch high on a tree fairly close to the Orchard seen with binoculars close to the above.

*Usnea* probably *cornuta*

**Wall above the Upper Moat at TQ 31942510**

This is one of the most important sites for lichens at Dixter, probably supporting the Nationally Scarce species *Melanelia disjuncta* which forms distinctive patches on top of the wall. Small white structures on the edge of the thallus called pseudocyphellae suggest this species. Very similar is *Xanthoparmelia verruculifera* which was also present, but telling these two species apart in the field is virtually impossible, especially when browsed by slugs. It is, or maybe even was, present on top of a slab memorial in Stopham churchyard in West Sussex. It was last seen in East Sussex in Penhurst Churchyard in 1994. Though searched for hard, it could not be found at Stopham personally during recent visits. The *Collema* species, all black foliose lichens were present on the wall below the top in an area which is shaded through much of the summer by flowering plants. They were all present in very small amounts. Also most unusual here is the presence of *Caloplaca ceracea*, a species distinguished from the commoner *Caloplaca crenularia* by a faint green colouration in the ascocarps. This becomes more intense when the lichen is wetted and was well seen on the last day of survey work when it rained hard. Also unusual is the fact that this species is more usually coastal.

<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>	Locally frequent
<i>Acrocordia coniodea</i>	Rare
<i>Aspicilia contorta</i>	

<i>Botryolepraria lesdainii</i>	On part of the wall shaded by the large mulberry tree
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*Buellia aethelea*  
*Caloplaca ceracea*

<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>	At least one patch which remained bright orange in the rain.
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	A common species, but scarce here.
<i>Candelariella aurella</i>	
<i>Candelariella mediana</i>	One patch
<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	
<i>Catillaria chalybeia</i>	
<i>Collema auriforme</i>	Very little present
<i>Collema crispum</i>	Very little present
<i>Collema fuscovirens</i>	Very little present. Thought to be this species. Small patch present, but few isidia, so atypical.
<i>Diplotomma alboatrum</i>	occasional
<i>Lecania erysibe</i>	
<i>Lecanora albescens</i>	
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>	
<i>Lecanora campestris</i> ssp. <i>dolomitica</i>	This nationally scarce sub-species is rare on the wall.
<i>Lecanora muralis</i>	
<i>Lecanora orosthea</i>	
<i>Lecanora sulphurea</i>	
<i>Lepraria vouauxii</i>	
<i>Melanelia disjuncta</i>	
<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>	
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	
<i>Pertusaria amara</i>	Rather unusual on rock
<i>Porpidia cinereoatra</i>	
<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>	
<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>	Occasional
<i>Sarcogyne regularis</i>	One patch in shaded part
<i>Sarcopyrenia gibba</i>	Rare
<i>Tephromela atra</i>	
<i>Toninia aromatica</i>	Local and scarce
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>	
<i>Verrucaria viridula</i>	
<i>Xanthoparmelia mougeotii</i>	Rare. Just one very small piece
<i>Xanthoparmelia verruculifera</i>	

Also on a wall close by. Two very common species were noted.

*Caloplaca flavescens*  
*Diploicia canescens*

Also the very common *Physcia adscendens* was noted close by on Cotoneaster.

Infertile *Caloplaca citrina* was also seen on the wall, but in small quantity and infertile, and not possible to separate from the very similar, and recently described *Caloplaca flavocitrina*.

*Caloplaca oasis* and *Caloplaca saxicola* were both recorded in small quantities at TQ 81402512 close to the site for *Epipterygium tozeri*.

### The Main House

Looked at from a distance, the main house seems to support few lichens. However in the area of the Terrace, very interestingly *Lecanora crenulata* was present on timber framing. This species is almost, if not always saxicolous and it is presumably the lime wash that caused it to grow here. The common lichen *Diploicia canescens* was also seen on the lime washed timbers. Traces of the treatment of the wall were still present, and it is likely that this lichen first colonised this substrate. Also on flagstones in the Terrace area is a small amount of *Caloplaca crenularia* and *Xanthoria parietina*. Apart from these timbers in the courtyard, the building material of the House itself supports very few lichens. Much of the walls are shaded with shrubs, and this is a contributing factor to the lack of lichens.

The only other species noted on the main house brickwork were:-

*Caloplaca citrina*

*Diploicia canescens* (other than on the white-washed timbers)

*Ochrolechia parella*

#### Walls to the kitchen garden

Brick walls surround the small kitchen garden on the east side of the House. The following species were recorded on these walls:-

*Buellia aethelea*

*Buellia ocellata*

*Caloplaca flavocitrina*

*Candelariella aurella*

*Cladonia coniocraea*

*Lecanora albescens*

*Lecidea grisella* - This is the new name for *Lecidea fuscoatra* var *grisella*

*Lecidella carpathica*

*Lecidella stigmatea*

*Porpidia tuberculosa*

*Rhizocarpon reductum*

*Tephromela atra*

*Toninia aromatica*

*Verrucaria muralis*

*Verrucaria nigrescens*

*Verrucaria viridula*

#### On shrubs in the Cat Garden below the kitchen garden

*Arthonia radiata*

*Cladonia digitata* - close to the roots of one shrub

*Flavoparmelia caperata*

*Lecanora confusa* - dominant on one shrub

*Lecanora expallens*

*Lecidella elaeochroma*

*Opegrapha atra* - rare. One small patch

*Parmotrema perlatum*

#### On timber in a shaded area

*Botryolepraria lesdainii*

#### On furniture in the café area

*Candelariella vitellina*  
*Flavoparmelia caperata*  
*Lecanora confusa*  
*Melanelixia subaurifera*  
*Micarea denigrata*  
*Parmelia sulcata*  
*Physcia tenella*

### Sunk Garden

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A charophyte or stonewort was found in quantity in the pond within the Sunk Garden. These can be difficult to identify, but the presence of a cortex made of evenly sized cells and the lack of any encrustation (which should separate it from the commoner *Chara vulgaris*) suggests that it is *Chara baltica*. This is a species tending to grow in slightly saline conditions close to the coast. It could well have come in with the *Stratiotes aloides*, especially if material of that came in the first place, from Norfolk where it is native. It might be a good idea to collect some material, and send it to an expert in the Natural History Museum. With just 34 British records, this would put this species into the Nationally Scarce category.

The rust fungus *Puccinia iridis* was also seen growing on an Iris in the gardens. This is a very common species affecting Irises.

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