








## Standard Paper

# Distribution and habitat preference of protected reindeer lichen species (*Cladonia arbuscula*, *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina*) in the Balaton Uplands (Hungary)

Mónika Sinigla<sup>1</sup> , Erzsébet Szurdoki<sup>2,3</sup> , László Lőkös<sup>2</sup> , Dénes Bartha<sup>4</sup> , István Galambos<sup>5</sup> , András Bidló<sup>6</sup>   
and Edit Farkas<sup>7</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Bakony Museum of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, H-8420 Zirc, Rákóczi tér 3–5, Hungary; <sup>2</sup>Department of Botany, Hungarian Natural History Museum, H-1431 Budapest, Pf. 137, Hungary; <sup>3</sup>Department of Natural Sciences, Faculty of Primary and Pre-School Education, Eötvös Loránd University, H-1126 Budapest, Kiss János altábornagy u. 40, Hungary; <sup>4</sup>Institute of Botany and Nature Conservation, University of Sopron, H-9400 Sopron, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 4, Hungary; <sup>5</sup>H-8420 Zirc, Alkotmány u. 33/A, Hungary; <sup>6</sup>Institute of Environmental and Earth Sciences, University of Sopron, H-9400 Sopron, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 4, Hungary and <sup>7</sup>Institute of Ecology and Botany, Centre for Ecological Research, H-2163 Vácrátót, Alkotmány u. 2–4, Hungary

## Abstract

The maintenance of protected lichen species and their biodiversity in general depends on good management practices based on their distribution and habitat preferences. To date, 10 of the 17 protected lichen species of Hungary have been recorded in the Bakony Mts including the Balaton Uplands region. Habitat preferences of three protected *Cladonia* species (*C. arbuscula*, *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina*) growing on underlying rocks of red sandstone, basalt, Pannonian sandstone and gravel were investigated by detailed sampling. We recorded aspect, underlying rock type, soil depth, pH and CaCO<sub>3</sub> content, habitat type (as defined by the General National Habitat Classification System Á-NÉR), all species of lichen, bryophyte and vascular plants as well as percentage cover of exposed rock, total bryophytes, lichens, vascular plants and canopy, degree of disturbance and animal impacts. Sporadic populations of these species mostly exist at the top of hills and mountains in open acidofrequent oak forests, but they may occur in other habitats, such as closed acidofrequent oak forests, slope steppes on stony soils, siliceous open rocky grasslands, open sand steppes, wet and mesic pioneer scrub and dry *Calluna* heaths. *Cladonia rangiferina* was found to grow beneath higher canopy cover than either *C. arbuscula* or *C. mitis* in the Balaton Uplands. Furthermore, there were significant differences in canopy cover between occupied and unoccupied quadrats in the case of all three species. *Cladonia rangiferina* is a good indicator species of natural habitats in Hungary due to its restricted distribution and low ecological tolerance. These results may lead to the adoption of effective conservation methods (e.g. game exclusion, artificial dispersal) in the future.

**Key words:** box and whisker plots, *Cladina*, lichen-forming fungi, PCA, protected species

(Accepted 8 February 2021)

## Introduction

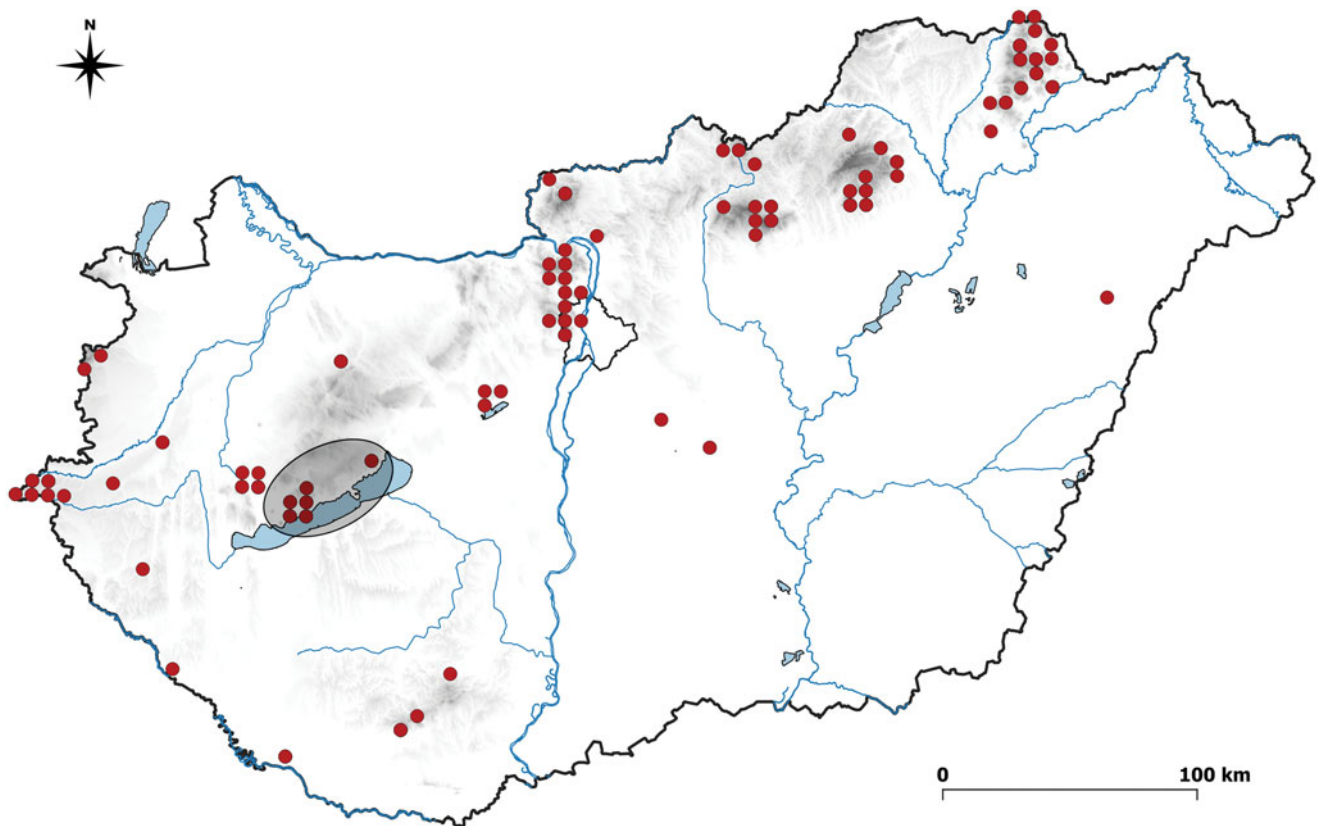
Species of the reindeer lichen *Cladonia* subgen. *Cladina* (*Cladoniaceae*, Lecanoromycetes) have an important European role as ‘species of community interest’ in Annex V of the EEC Habitat Directive (1992) (Stenroos *et al.* 2002). Three of these species, *Cladonia arbuscula*, *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina*, which are protected in Hungary, are the focus of our study. All three species have various propagation modes (vegetative via thallus fragments, asexual via asexual propagules (conidia) and sexual via ascospores (Crittenden 2000)). Therefore, reproductive capacity is unlikely to be the limiting factor in their distribution. They are characterized by a fruticose growth form, forming cushions, richly branched podetia, and an evanescent crustose primary thallus (Verseghy

1994). Less than 0.5% of lichen species worldwide are able to develop closed, carpet-like ground cover including species of the subgenus *Cladina* of the genus *Cladonia* as well as the genera *Cetraria*, *Stereocaulon* and *Alectoria* (Crittenden 2000). Lichen-dominated vegetation covers c. 8% of the world’s surface, the largest part of which is found in subarctic and arctic regions (Larson 1987). The mat-forming lichens appear in open habitats, where the cover of vascular plants is insignificant. In boreal regions, mat-forming lichens represent 60% of reindeer nutrition in winter, and the damage caused by trampling is considerable throughout the year (Miller 1976; Boertje 1990). Mat-forming lichens can grow on top of one another’s thalli, the freshly developing thalli often growing over the dead ones. In the north-eastern part of Finland, more than 90% of the total lichen biomass is produced by *Cladonia rangiferina* and *C. mitis* (Helle *et al.* 1983). However, in Hungary these species do not form extensive uninterrupted ground cover, but generally occur in patches of c. 10–30 cm<sup>2</sup> (exceptionally up to 1 m<sup>2</sup>) (personal observations). Their sporadic occurrence may be caused by habitat loss due to

**Author for correspondence:** Edit Farkas. E-mail: farkas.edit@ecolres.hu

**Cite this article:** Sinigla M, Szurdoki E, Lőkös L, Bartha D, Galambos I, Bidló A and Farkas E (2021) Distribution and habitat preference of protected reindeer lichen species (*Cladonia arbuscula*, *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina*) in the Balaton Uplands (Hungary). *Lichenologist* 53, 271–282. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0024282921000165>

© The Author(s), 2021. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of the British Lichen Society



**Fig. 1.** Distribution of *Cladonia* subgen. *Cladina* in Hungary. Circles represent an area of c.  $5 \times 6$  km (a quarter of the grid unit) (Niklfeld 1971). The Balaton Uplands are indicated by the ellipsoid highlighted in grey. In colour online.

grazing and trampling by wild animals, vehicle tracks (off-road, motocross and quad bikes), and less frequently by tourism.

The taxonomy of the ‘*Cladina*’-group was studied in detail by Ahti (1961) but it remains unclear and continues to be the subject of investigation (Ahti 2000; Ahti & DePriest 2001; Carbonero *et al.* 2002; Stenroos *et al.* 2002; Myllys *et al.* 2003; Bültmann 2006; Piercey-Normore *et al.* 2010; Ahti *et al.* 2013; Athukorala *et al.* 2016). The greyish *Cladonia rangiferina* is a species well-delimited from *C. mitis* and *C. arbuscula* both morphologically (having more robust branches and tips turning in the same direction) and chemically (containing atranorin and fumarprotocetraric acid). The usnic acid-containing and therefore yellowish *C. arbuscula* has three subspecies, *C. arbuscula* (Wallr.) Flot. subsp. *arbuscula* (with additional psoromic acid), subsp. *squarrosa* (Wallr.) Ruoss (with fumarprotocetraric acid) and subsp. *mitis* (Sandst.) Ruoss (with rangiformic acid) (Ruoss 1987), but only the latter two have been recognized in Hungary (Farkas *et al.* 2012). Following traditional nomenclature (since it is irrelevant for our study at which rank these differences are handled), the three existing taxa (*C. arbuscula* subsp. *squarrosa*, *C. arbuscula* subsp. *mitis* and *C. rangiferina*) are treated at species level as *C. arbuscula*, *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina*.

*Cladonia arbuscula* and *C. mitis* are circumpolar species which occur in boreal-subarctic-subalpine regions; however, *C. rangiferina* is also a circumpolar species but with an arctic-alpine distribution (cf. Dingová Košuthová & Šibík 2013). The major distribution of these species is boreal, but they can also be found in alpine and montane zones from Central Europe to the Mediterranean (Myllys *et al.* 2003; Dingová

Košuthová & Šibík 2013). Their distribution and ecology overlap widely and are seldom investigated with statistical rigour (Ahti 2000; Fabiszewski & Szczepańska 2010; Landolt *et al.* 2010; Dingová Košuthová & Šibík 2013). Hungarian populations of these three species of *Cladonia* grow near to the southern edge of their European distribution (GBIF 2020) (Fig. 1) and in the Balaton Uplands they occupy a narrow range as isolated populations. The aim of this study was to compare the environmental and microhabitat characteristics of these species in the populations found in the Balaton Uplands.

## Material and Methods

### Study area

Our study area is situated to the north of Lake Balaton, in the Balaton Uplands region (Fig. 1). Most of the quadrats are located in the Káli-medence basin, which is bordered by basalt mountains (Sátormá-hegy, Öreg-hegy and Fekete-hegy) in the north and red sandstone mountains in the east and south at 150–400 m a.s.l. The west part of the Káli-medence consists of lime-free sandstone conglomerate, and the underlying rock of the centre of the basin is Triassic limestone and dolomite (Futó 2005). The climate of this area is moderately cool (annual mean temperature is 10.2–10.5 °C), with a mean annual precipitation of c. 620–640 mm. This area can be characterized by the high proportion of southern, sub-Mediterranean species. Zonal vegetation is dry deciduous forest (closed thermophilous *Quercus pubescens* forest) mixed with calcareous rocky steppes and *Q. pubescens* scrub stands.



**Fig. 2.** Examples of the habitats in which *Cladonia arbuscula*, *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina* were found in the Balaton Uplands, Hungary. A, open acidofrequent oak forest. B, siliceous open rocky grassland. C, patches of *Cladonia* thalli among bryophytes in open acidofrequent oak forest. In colour online.

Acidofrequent oak forests grow on Permian red sandstone underlying rock together with acidophilous vascular plant, lichen and bryophyte species (Fig. 2). Tall-sedge beds and marshes remain as fragments alongside Lake Balaton (Dövényi 2010). The distribution of lichens in the study area is affected by wild animals (grazing and trampling), vehicle tracks (off-road, motocross and quad bike) and less frequently by tourism.

#### Sampling of environmental and species data

A total of 46 quadrats was sampled. The sampling points were selected based on information obtained from the literature and in herbaria (BP, BTM, EGR), as well as new locations found during the study (Fig. 1).

A sampling frame of flexible rope was used for ease of handling on rocky grasslands and wooded cliffs. These individual sampling quadrats (2 × 2 m) were placed where at least one of

*Cladonia arbuscula*, *C. mitis* or *C. rangiferina* were present, avoiding tree trunks, but often just under the tree canopy.

In each quadrat, we recorded aspect (north (N), east (E), south (S), west (W), north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW), north-west (NW) and hilltop), underlying rock type (red sandstone, gravel, Pannonian sandstone and basalt), habitat type (open acidofrequent oak forests (L4b), closed acidofrequent oak forests (L4a), slope steppes on stony soils (H3a), siliceous open rocky grasslands (G3), open sand steppes (G1), dry *Calluna* heaths (E5) and wet and mesic pioneer scrub (P2b)) (General National Habitat Classification System, Á-NÉR; MÉTA 2019), elevation (m a.s.l.), total percentage cover of exposed rock, bryophytes, lichens, vascular plants and canopy (estimated as an upwards occlusion of skylight) and the number of species of lichens, bryophytes and vascular plants were recorded. Soil pH and CaCO<sub>3</sub> content were measured as follows. Soil samples were collected from five points in each quadrat and mixed in

the field. A minimum of 25 g combined soil sample per quadrat was necessary for the analyses. Soil pH measurements were carried out by potentiometry using a Handylab pH 11, according to a recognized protocol (Hungarian Standard: MSZ-08-0206/2:1978) in the laboratory. Gas volumetry was used for the analysis of CaCO<sub>3</sub> content using a Scheibler calcimeter at the Institute of Environmental and Earth Sciences, University of Sopron (Hungarian Standard: MSZ-08-0206/2:1978) and was expressed as a percentage. Soil depth (cm) was measured with a pointed iron rod at five points within each quadrat (four corners and the centre), and the mean value of these measurements was calculated. The impact of animals and general small-scale disturbance of quadrats was assigned to a four-point scale: 0 = zero disturbance, 0–5% trampling and grazing; 1 = weak disturbance, 5–25% trampling and grazing; 2 = medium disturbance, 25–50% trampling and grazing; 3 = strong disturbance, above 50% trampling and grazing.

Every 2 × 2 m quadrat was divided into 400 microquadrats (each of 10 × 10 cm), in which the horizontal thallus size (cm<sup>2</sup>) and the number of well-developed and fragmented thalli of the three *Cladonia* species were recorded. Thalli (obviously broken) under 1 × 1 cm in size as well as some juvenile thalli were considered to be fragmented.

The nomenclature of vascular plants follows Király (2009) and *The Plant List* (2013; <http://www.theplantlist.org/>); lichen species are named according to CABI (2020), and names of bryophyte species are based on Hill *et al.* (2006) and Grolle & Long (2000). Small samples of the *Cladonia* species were collected from each 10 × 10 cm microquadrat, where at least one species was sampled and identified on the basis of secondary substances determined by HPTLC analysis in solvent system C according to Arup *et al.* (1993). Several specimens of the three species collected from the study area are deposited in the Bakony Museum of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (BTM). Bryophyte, vascular plant and other lichen species were collected from quadrats for the purpose of identification.

Distribution maps were prepared using QGIS (QGIS.org 2020). An adaptation of the Central European grid system (Nikfeld 1971; Borhidi 1984) was used to identify the collection sites of herbarium specimens (BP, BTM, EGR).

### Data processing

Univariate statistical and multivariate methods were used for data analyses. Box and whisker plots and bar graphs were used to visualize the differences between *Cladonia mitis*, *C. arbuscula* and *C. rangiferina*. As 14 of the 46 quadrats contained two or three of these species, these data were not accessible to more complex statistical analyses.

Canopy cover, total number and cover of species (vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens), pH, elevation, soil depth and CaCO<sub>3</sub> content were subjected to Mann-Whitney tests to compare quadrats with one *Cladonia* species with those without that particular *Cladonia* species (e.g. 15 quadrats of *C. arbuscula* were compared with 31 quadrats without *C. arbuscula*) (Zar 1999). For categorical variables (underlying rock type, aspect, vegetation type and disturbance), the Fisher exact test was used to compare quadrats with and without the investigated *Cladonia* species.

Two Principal Component Analyses (PCA) were calculated, one for species composition data and the other using environmental variables (bryophyte, lichen, vascular plant, canopy and exposed rock percentage cover as well as soil pH and CaCO<sub>3</sub> content). Species that occurred in fewer than five quadrats were

excluded from the PCA analyses and therefore only 46 species of the 154 vascular plants, lichens and bryophytes recorded were used in the analyses. Descriptive statistics (mean, max., min.) were calculated using Statistica 13.6 (StatSoft 2019). The univariate statistics (Mann-Whitney test, Fisher exact test) and multivariate analyses were calculated using R version 3.6.1 (R Core Team 2019). Box and whisker plots and bar graphs were produced using the R packages *vegan* v. 2.5–6, *ggplot2* v. 3.2.1, *cowplot* v. 1.0.0 and *ade4* v. 1.7–13.

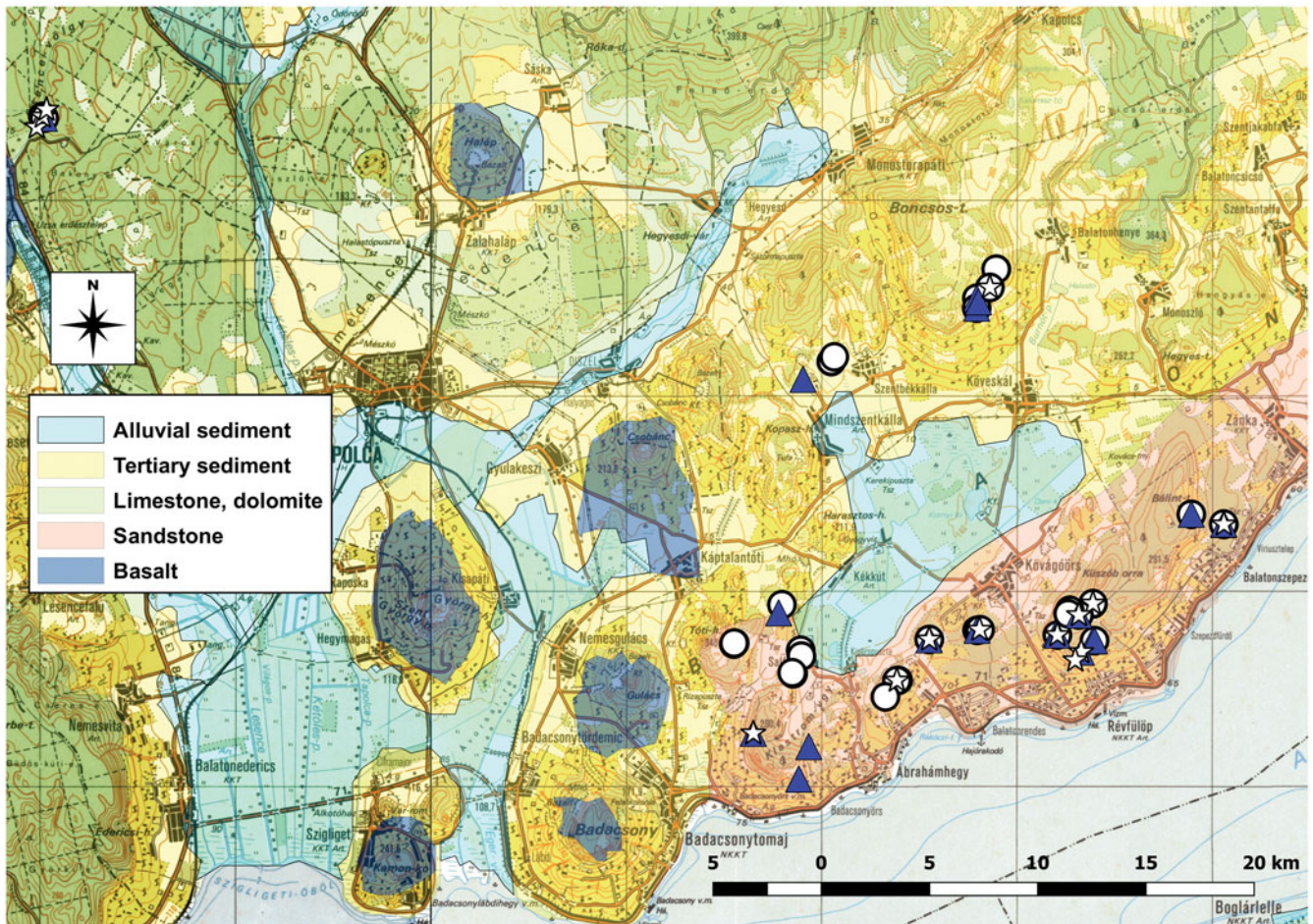
### Results

Only a limited number of isolated populations of the protected *Cladonia* subgen. *Cladina* species (15 of *C. arbuscula*, 36 of *C. mitis* and 13 of *C. rangiferina*) were found in the Balaton Uplands region, mostly on hilltops with acidic underlying rock (Fig. 3). All former localities of the three *Cladonia* species in the Balaton Uplands were checked during fieldwork taking place between 2016 and 2019; 11 of the 20 previously described populations were successfully confirmed, with the addition of 23 new records. Detailed distribution data were published in Sinigla *et al.* (2019).

Altogether 154 species (42 lichens, 97 vascular plants, 15 bryophytes) were recorded in the 46 quadrats (see Supplementary Material Table S1, available online). The abundance of the three *Cladonia* species in the quadrats was as follows: 5 quadrats with only *C. arbuscula*, 22 with only *C. mitis*, 4 with only *C. rangiferina*, 5 with *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis*, 5 with *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina*, and 4 with all three *Cladonia* species. Table 1 summarises the range of environmental variables associated with each of the three species of *Cladonia*.

The PCA of species percentage cover separated the quadrats of these three *Cladonia* species moderately well (Fig. 4). The *C. mitis* plots can be found in the entire ordination space, and those of *C. arbuscula* and *C. rangiferina* are scattered. In the case of *C. rangiferina*, the quadrats (black symbols) are more-or-less concentrated in the upper part of the ordination diagram, which emphasizes its narrower ecological range. The species occurring together with the *Cladonia* species are concentrated around the 0.0 point, and are mainly the three bryophyte species, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Hypnum cupressiforme* and *Polytrichum piliferum* which separate the quadrats. The point-concentrations can be detected near to the three most frequent bryophyte species, but these are independent from the occurrence of *Cladonia* species. However, *C. rangiferina* rarely occurs together with *P. piliferum*, but is associated mainly with places dominated by *D. scoparium* and *H. cupressiforme*.

The PCA of environmental variables (Fig. 5) showed a more explicit separation between *Cladonia* species. *Cladonia mitis* (circle and star symbols) sampled in the Balaton Uplands can be found in the whole ordination space. Places with a deeper soil layer or with more vascular plants seem to be suitable for *C. mitis*, and quadrats which contain *C. rangiferina* are located in relatively delimited places, emphasizing that *C. rangiferina* has a somewhat narrower ecological range than the other two species. *Cladonia rangiferina* grows in places where the canopy and bryophyte cover are greater, there is less vascular plant and lichen cover, the soil is thinner, and the pH is lower. The quadrats with *C. arbuscula* did not form a dense group, although they are concentrated in the narrowest part of the ordination diagram. *Cladonia arbuscula* grows mainly in rocky places with few vascular plants and a higher cover of bryophytes or lichens.



**Fig. 3.** Distribution of the three *Cladonia* species examined in this study and the types of underlying rock with which they are associated in the Balaton Uplands, Hungary. Triangle = *C. arbuscula*, circle = *C. mitis*, star = *C. rangiferina*. Out of 20 previously described populations, 11 were confirmed, 9 were not found and 23 new records were established. In colour online.

Although there were no significant differences between occupied and unoccupied quadrats for underlying rock type, vegetation type and disturbance and only a significant difference for *C. mitis* for aspect (Table 2), there are a number of interesting observations to be made. All three species grow on red sandstone; more than 75% of the quadrats were sampled on this underlying rock type. *Cladonia rangiferina* can also be found on gravel, *C. arbuscula* on gravel and basalt, and *C. mitis* on all four underlying rock types (Fig. 6A). The aspect of the sampling points showed some differences between species but most occurred in hilltop positions (Fig. 6B). In addition, they were found most frequently in closed acidofrequent oak forests. *Cladonia rangiferina* was found in the fewest vegetation types, *C. mitis* grew in the most diverse range of habitats (Fig. 6C) and all species were found mostly in undisturbed or slightly disturbed places (Fig. 6D). *Cladonia rangiferina* was the most sensitive to disturbance, with more than 75% of samples growing in undisturbed locations, and it was absent from medium or strongly disturbed plots. Both *C. mitis* and *C. arbuscula* can occur in more disturbed habitats. In undisturbed habitats, greater numbers of well-developed *Cladonia* thalli can be found but with increasing disturbance, the number of, and area covered by well-developed and fragmented thalli of *C. mitis* tend to decline (Fig. 7).

There was no significant difference between occupied and unoccupied quadrats in terms of pH, elevation, soil depth or

CaCO<sub>3</sub> content (Table 2). However, *C. rangiferina* occurred at lower mean elevations than either *C. arbuscula* or *C. mitis*. (Supplementary Material Fig. S1, available online; Table 1). In addition, quadrats containing *C. rangiferina* had a slightly lower mean pH value than the other two species. (Supplementary Material Fig. S1; Tables 1 & 2). Quadrats containing *C. mitis* had a wider range of soil depth, 0 cm to 20.5 cm, than those containing *C. arbuscula* or *C. rangiferina*, 2.1 cm and 10.8 cm, although the mean values for soil depth were similar.

The numbers of lichen, bryophyte and vascular plant species varied little between occupied and unoccupied quadrats for all three species except for quadrats containing *C. rangiferina*, where there was a significant difference between quadrats both for bryophyte and vascular plant numbers, with remarkably fewer species in the occupied quadrats (Supplementary Material Fig. S2, available online; Tables 1 & 2). In addition, there was a significant difference in the number of lichen species for *C. mitis*, and the number of lichen-containing microquadrats for *C. arbuscula* between occupied and unoccupied quadrats (Supplementary Material Fig. S2; Tables 1 & 2).

There were no significant differences in the cover of lichens, vascular plants and exposed rock between occupied and unoccupied quadrats for all three species (Supplementary Material Fig. S3, available online; Table 2). However, there was a significant difference in bryophyte cover for *C. rangiferina* with it being

**Table 1.** A summary of the range, mean and standard deviation of the environmental variables measured in association with three species of rare and protected lichens, *Cladonia arbuscula*, *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina*, found in the Balaton Uplands of Hungary. *n* = number of quadrats in which each species was recorded. See 'Material and Methods' for estimation of disturbance.

Environmental variable	<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i> (n = 15)				<i>Cladonia mitis</i> (n = 36)				<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i> (n = 13)			
	Mean	Min.	Max.	SD	Mean	Min.	Max.	SD	Mean	Min.	Max.	SD
Elevation (m)	241.7	151.0	372.0	66.4	233.3	159.0	372.0	56.6	209.3	169.0	276.0	35.2
Disturbance	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4
Soil												
pH	4.2	3.6	5.7	0.6	4.2	3.5	5.5	0.4	4.1	3.6	4.6	0.3
CaCO <sub>3</sub> content (%)	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.3
Depth (cm)	5.1	2.6	10.8	2.8	5.8	0.0	20.5	4.4	4.5	2.1	9.3	2.1
No. of species												
Total	13.9	4.0	26.0	7.2	14.8	4.0	31.0	6.4	12.7	8.0	24.0	4.6
Lichens	5.9	2.0	15.0	3.4	5.9	1.0	15.0	3.3	5.7	1.0	15.0	3.7
Bryophytes	2.5	1.0	6.0	1.5	2.4	1.0	6.0	1.3	3.5	1.0	8.0	1.8
Vascular plants	5.5	0.0	18.0	5.6	6.4	0.0	22.0	6.0	3.5	0.0	10.0	3.0
Cover (%)												
Canopy	26.0	0.0	70.0	22.9	15.4	0.0	70.0	20.2	37.7	0.0	95.0	30.7
Lichens	15.7	0.1	70.0	19.8	15.2	0.1	70.0	16.6	10.4	0.1	20.0	5.9
Bryophytes	55.0	5.0	95.0	28.9	57.1	5.0	95.0	30.1	75.0	35.0	100.0	22.4
Vascular plants	19.0	0.0	75.0	22.1	24.3	0.0	95.0	28.0	10.0	0.0	35.0	12.1
Exposed rock	35.7	0.1	100.0	32.1	41.7	0.0	100.0	37.2	27.3	0.0	100.0	33.7

slightly higher in the occupied quadrats (Supplementary Material Fig. S3). Only canopy cover showed a significant difference between occupied and unoccupied quadrats for all three species of *Cladonia* (Table 2): *C. rangiferina* grows beneath higher canopy cover (mean = 38%) than *C. arbuscula* (mean = 26%) and *C. mitis* (mean = 15%). Quadrats of *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis* showed the same minimum (0%) and maximum (70%) values, but those of *C. rangiferina* were higher at 95%.

The number of fragmented and well-developed thalli as well as the area covered by fragmented and well-developed thalli, were significantly different between occupied and unoccupied quadrats for *C. arbuscula* and were consistently lower than for the other two species (Supplementary Material Fig. S4, available online; Table 2).

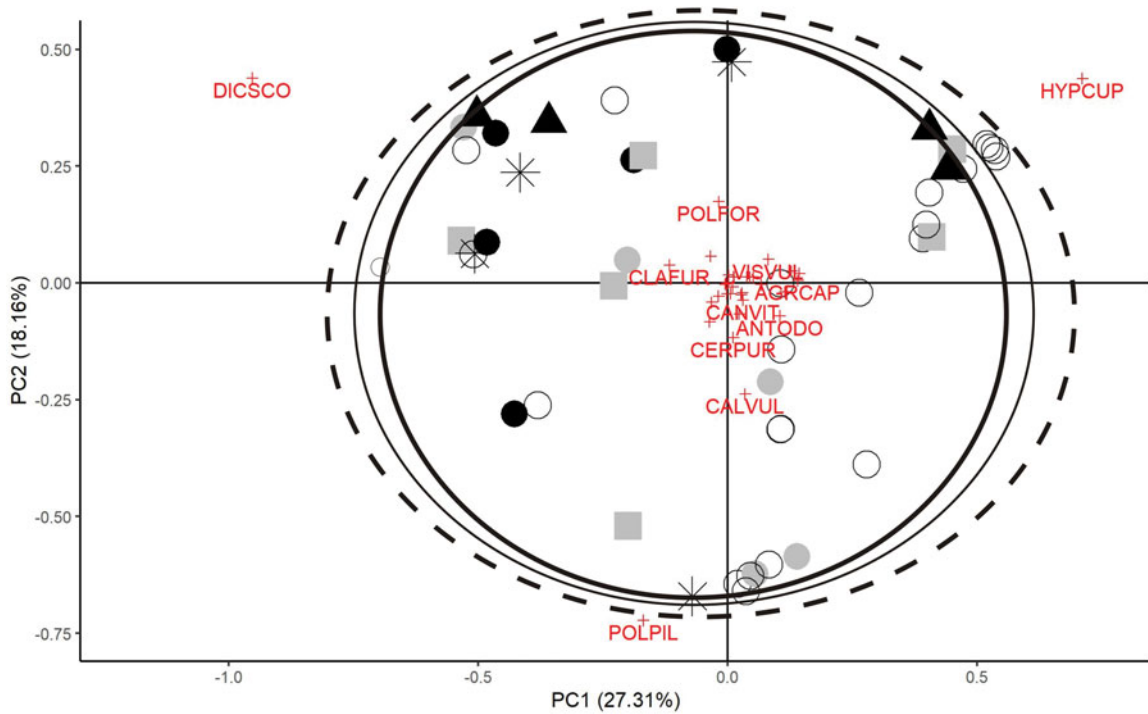
Among the saxicolous lichen species in the study area, *Candelariella vitellina* (Hoffm.) Müll. Arg., *Circinaria caesiocinerea* (Nyl. ex Malbr.) A. Nordin et al., *Protoparmeliopsis muralis* (Schreb.) M. Choisy, *Rhizocarpon distinctum* Th. Fr., *Xanthoparmelia conspersa* (Ehrh. ex Ach.) Hale, *X. pulla* (Ach.) O. Blanco et al. and *X. stenophylla* (Ach.) Ahti & D. Hawksw. occurred together with these *Cladonia* species the most frequently, and the most common accompanying terricolous lichen species were *C. chlorophaea* (Flörke ex Sommerf.) Spreng., *C. foliacea* (Huds.) Willd., *C. furcata* (Huds.) Schrad., *C. gracilis* (L.) Willd., *C. macilenta* Hoffm., *C. rangiformis* Hoffm. and *C. uncialis* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg. Vascular plants which were recorded in 10 or more quadrats were *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Hieracium bauhini*, *Jasione montana*, *Luzula campestris*, *Polygonatum officinale* and *Rumex acetosella*, and the most frequent bryophytes were *Dicranum scoparium*,

*Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Polytrichum piliferum* and *P. formosum*. Two protected plants, *Carex fritschii* and *Leucobryum glaucum*, were also recorded in the quadrats (Supplementary Material Table S1).

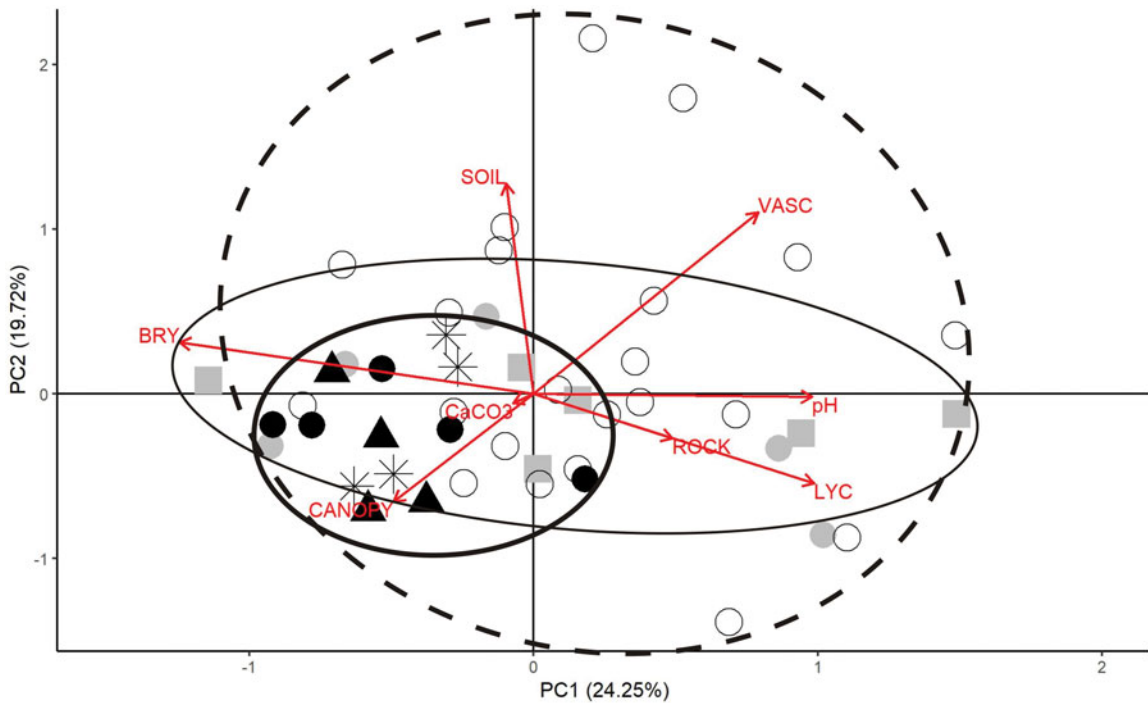
## Discussion

This study supports the conclusion that *Cladonia rangiferina* is a good indicator species of its natural habitats in Hungary due to its narrow distribution area and its narrower ecological tolerances. *Cladonia mitis* and *C. arbuscula* have wider ranges of occurrence than *C. rangiferina* in Hungary. In succession and recolonization studies by previous authors, it has also been shown that among reindeer lichens, *C. mitis* is the first colonizer, then *C. arbuscula* and finally *C. rangiferina* (cf. Kershaw 1977; Ahti & Oksanen 1990; Roturier et al. 2007). Furthermore, *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis* occur in similar habitats, but *C. arbuscula* usually exists within a narrower range of environmental variables than *C. mitis*. Due to their greater genetic variability, *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis* might have an adaptive advantage over *C. rangiferina* (Athukorala et al. 2015). Although our studied lichens originate from different locations, our results justify differences between these species in respect of their characteristic habitat features. It should also be noted that in terms of the world distribution of these species (GBIF 2020), the populations in our study area grow near to the southern edge of their European distribution and at a relatively low range of elevation (150–400 m).

*Cladonia rangiferina* occurs in the cooler submontane to cooler mountain areas (value 3 altitudinal belt) (Dingová



**Fig. 4.** Principal Component Analysis based on species composition data. Analysis was performed on a Hellinger transformed dataset, and species with a minimum of five occurrences in quadrats were included excluding the three *Cladonia* species under investigation. Encircling lines: thin = quadrats containing *C. arbuscula*; dashed = quadrats containing *C. mitis*; thick = quadrats containing *C. rangiferina*. Presence in quadrats is designated as follows: grey squares = *C. arbuscula* alone; open circles = *C. mitis* alone; triangles = *C. rangiferina* alone; grey closed circles = both *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis* present; black closed circles = both *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina* present; asterisk = all three *Cladonia* species present. Vascular plants, lichens and bryophytes are listed in Supplementary Material Table S1 (available online). POLFOR = *Polytrichum formosum*, CLAFUR = *Cladonia furcata*, VISVUL = *Viscaria vulgaris*, AGRCAP = *Agrostis capillaris*, CANVIT = *Candelariella vitellina*, ANTODO = *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, CERPUR = *Ceratodon purpureus*, CALVUL = *Calluna vulgaris*, POLPIL = *Polytrichum piliferum*, DICSCO = *Dicranum scoparium*, HYPCUP = *Hypnum cupressiforme*. In colour online.



**Fig. 5.** Principal Component Analysis based on quantitative environmental variables. Encircling lines: thin = quadrats containing *C. arbuscula*; dashed = quadrats containing *C. mitis*; thick = quadrats containing *C. rangiferina*. Presence in quadrats is designated as follows: grey squares = *C. arbuscula* alone; open circles = *C. mitis* alone; triangles = *C. rangiferina* alone; grey closed circles = both *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis* present; black closed circles = both *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina* present; asterisk = all three *Cladonia* species present. For % cover, BRY = bryophyte, CANOPY = canopy, LYC = lichen, ROCK = exposed rock, VASC = vascular plants. For soil, CaCO3 = CaCO<sub>3</sub> content, SOIL = soil depth and pH = pH. In colour online.

**Table 2.** A comparison of the differences in environmental variables between occupied and unoccupied quadrats for three species of *Cladonia*; *C. arbuscula*, *C. mitis* and *C. rangiferina*. A Mann-Whitney test was used for canopy cover, pH, elevation, soil CaCO<sub>3</sub> content and depth, total number and cover of vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens, and the Fisher exact test for underlying rock type, aspect, vegetation type and disturbance. See 'Material and Method' for values attributed to these variables. \*\*\* =  $P < 0.001$ , \*\* =  $P < 0.01$ , \* =  $P < 0.05$ , ns = not significant.

Environmental variable	<i>C. arbuscula</i> vs other quadrats	<i>C. mitis</i> vs other quadrats	<i>C. rangiferina</i> vs other quadrats
Underlying rock type	ns	ns	ns
Aspect	ns	*	ns
Vegetation type	ns	ns	ns
Disturbance	ns	ns	ns
Elevation (m)	ns	ns	ns
Soil			
pH	ns	ns	ns
CaCO <sub>3</sub> content (%)	ns	ns	ns
Depth (cm)	ns	ns	ns
Number of			
Other lichens	ns	*	ns
Bryophytes	ns	ns	**
Vascular plants	ns	ns	*
Lichen-containing microquadrats	***	ns	ns
Fragmented thalli	***	ns	ns
Developed thalli	***	ns	ns
Cover (%)			
Canopy	*	*	**
Lichens	ns	ns	ns
Bryophytes	ns	ns	**
Vascular plants	ns	ns	ns
Exposed rock	ns	ns	ns
Area covered (cm <sup>2</sup> )			
Fragmented thalli	***	ns	ns
Well-developed thalli	***	ns	ns

Košuthová & Šibík 2013) where it is found in undisturbed (Fig. 6) and closed habitats (Supplementary Material Fig. S3, available online). It prefers a canopy cover > 30% (Supplementary Material Fig. S3) which is higher than both *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis*, although this difference is not significant (cf. Dingová Košuthová & Šibík 2013). Based on our study, *C. rangiferina* grows in closed acidofrequent oak forest with a maximum 95% canopy cover. In heavily trampled and grazed areas (disturbance value 3), *Cladonia* thalli were frequently fragmented and large, well-developed thalli were absent. *Cladonia rangiferina* was also different from the other species in this respect, since it was not found in areas with medium to strong disturbance (disturbance value between 2 and 3). Thalli of *C. rangiferina* had the largest area covered by well-developed thalli among the three *Cladonia* species (Supplementary Material Fig. S4, available online); this relates to its greater ability to increase its cover when the lichen volume increases during succession, which also promotes its reproductive capacity and the successful recovery of its stands at disturbed sites (cf. Kiss 1985; Oksanen 1986; Webb 1998). The slightly more acidic pH values of soils where *C. rangiferina*

grows is difficult to compare with the scattered values found in the literature (e.g. pH 3.9–7.2 in Bohemia (Rypáček 1936), pH 2.6–5.7 in Germany (Mattick 1932)); our data show a narrower range for this species (pH 3.6–4.6). Some of the significant relationships between soil characteristics and secondary metabolites revealed by Zraik *et al.* (2018) in Manitoba (Canada) include correlations of atranorin with pH, organic matter and sand content, fumarprotocetraric acid with organic matter and sand content, and usnic acid with pH and organic matter. According to these results, *C. rangiferina*, by producing atranorin, should occur on less acidic soil, while we found it in relatively more acidic habitats (pH 3.6–4.6) compared to the other two investigated species. This contradiction is explained if we consider that the investigated range of pH was 5.0–7.0 in Canada and 3.5–5.7 in our study, and also compare solar and UV radiation data which are much more important drivers than soil pH for the production of cortical pigments (e.g. Solhaug *et al.* 2003; Nybakken *et al.* 2004; Nybakken & Julkunen-Tiitto 2006; McEvoy *et al.* 2007; Nguyen *et al.* 2013). The mean bryophyte cover of *C. rangiferina* quadrats showed the highest value of 75%, though these quadrats contained



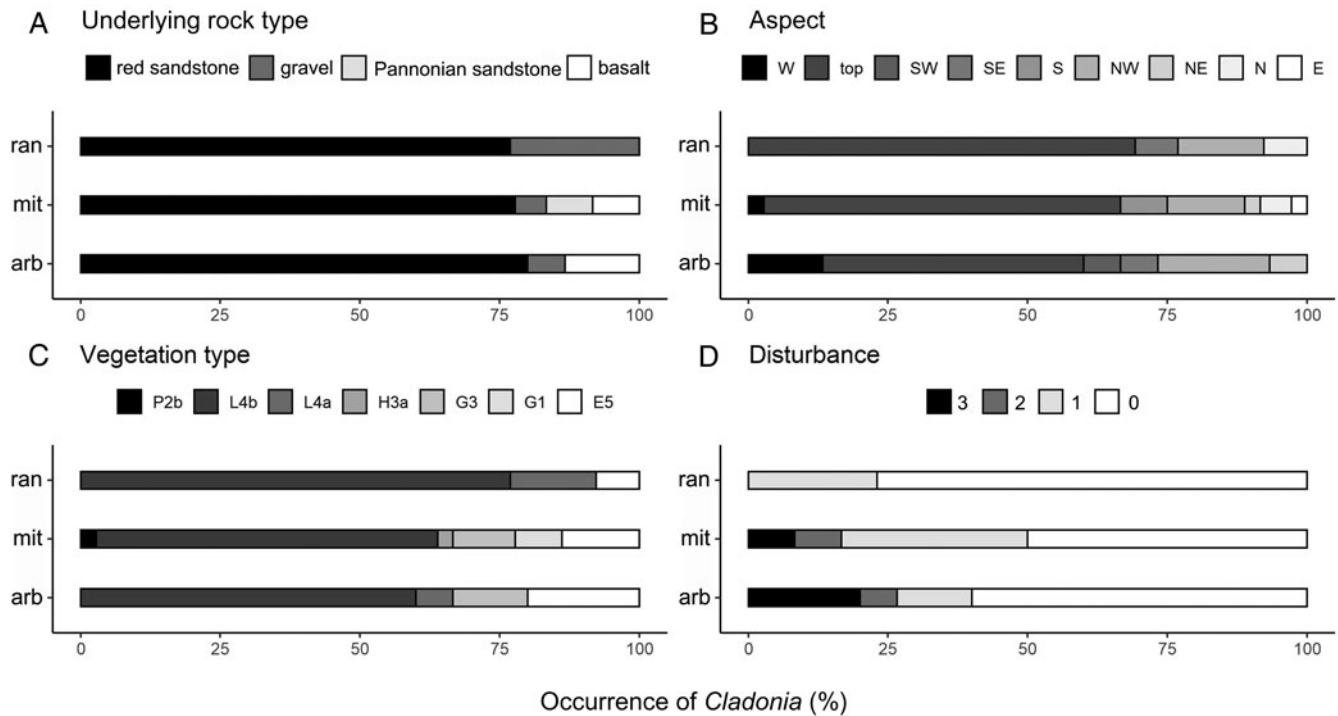


Fig. 6. A comparison of the % occurrence of three protected species of *Cladonia* in 46 quadrats sampled in the Balaton Uplands of Hungary. A, underlying rock. B, aspect. C, vegetation type. D, disturbance. arb = *C. arbuscula*, mit = *C. mitis*, ran = *C. rangiferina*. For the measurement of these variables see 'Material and Methods'.

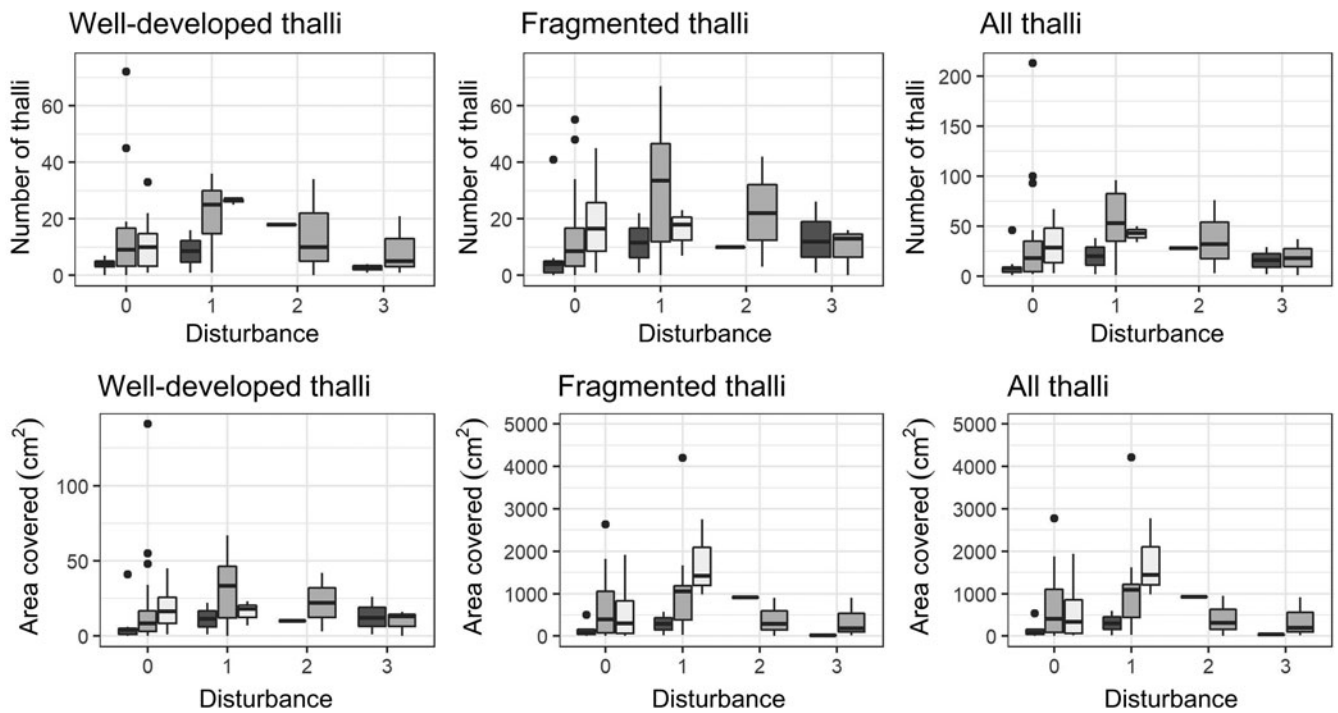


Fig. 7. The effect of disturbance on the number and area covered by both well-developed and fragmented thalli of three *Cladonia* species in the Balaton Uplands of Hungary. *Cladonia arbuscula* = dark grey, *C. mitis* = mid grey, *C. rangiferina* = light grey. For the disturbance scale see 'Material and Methods'. Upper and lower lines of the boxes represent the upper and lower quartiles and the middle line indicates the median. The ends of the whiskers indicate the maximum and minimum values, dots are the outliers.

only two or three moss species (e.g. *Dicranum scoparium*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*) (Supplementary Material Figs S2 & S3).

*Cladonia arbuscula* and *C. mitis* are circumpolar species in boreal-subarctic-subalpine regions that prefer similar

habitat and abiotic factors. According to Dingová Košuthová & Šibík (2013), *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis* occur in submontane to colline areas (value 4 altitudinal belt) in the Western Carpathians.

The quantity of light (cf. canopy cover) is a key environmental factor determining the distribution of *Cladonia* species (Dingová Košuthová *et al.* 2013). This is supported by our study, since most *Cladonia* records occur in areas under a canopy cover below 40% (Supplementary Material Fig. S3). Of the variables studied, only canopy cover showed significant differences between occupied and unoccupied quadrats in all three *Cladonia* species (Supplementary Material Fig. S3; Fig. 5). The wider tolerance of *C. mitis* was indicated by its occurrence on the most diverse underlying rocks and its predominance on exposed hilltops (Fig. 6); this can also be explained by the nutrient-poor conditions due to leaching of soils and the fact that the litter layer is carried away by the wind (Dingová Košuthová *et al.* 2013). Occurrences of the three *Cladonia* species are sporadic in underlying rock habitats on acidic underlying rock, where the soil layer is shallow and the vascular plant cover is below 50%. According to Dingová Košuthová & Šibík (2013), four of the species (*C. chlorophaea*, *C. gracilis*, *C. macilenta* and *C. uncialis*) we found that were associated with the investigated species are adapted to extremely acidic soils. The pH values of soil under *C. mitis* are again of a somewhat narrower range (pH 3.5–5.5) than in other countries (e.g. pH 2.5–6.0 in Japan (Glime & Iwatsuki 1990)), but slightly wider than those for *C. rangiferina*. The usnic acid-containing *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis* also grow in more acidic sites (pH 3.6–5.7 and pH 3.5–5.5, respectively) in Hungary than those measured in Canada by Zraik *et al.* (2018). According to Heinken (1999), moderate trampling can enhance the local dispersal of vegetative propagules of terricolous lichens. Both fragmented and well-developed thalli of *C. arbuscula* could be found at sites with weak trampling and grazing (disturbance value 1).

### The most important environmental factors based on our investigation

In this study of the effect of environmental factors on the composition of these important cryptogams, the following are of particular interest: elevation and light availability (cf. canopy cover/PAR) for *C. rangiferina*, soil pH for *C. mitis* and elevation for *C. arbuscula*. These appear to be the most important factors among our results, but only canopy cover proved to significantly affect their distribution (cf. Tilk *et al.* 2018). The occurrence of the three studied *Cladonia* species requiring an acidic substratum is naturally restricted to the rare acidic sites of the study area (cf. 'Material and Methods'). The data on soil CaCO<sub>3</sub> content and pH generally show opposing trends (increasing the basic or acidic nature of the substratum); in general, our acidic soil samples still contained a low percentage of CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The highest maximum value for soil CaCO<sub>3</sub> content (1.4%) was found at *C. mitis* sites. The Hungarian lowland areas have a mainly basic character (4.7% CaCO<sub>3</sub>; Várallyay 1993) and therefore the studied species occur only exceptionally there (Lőkös & Verseghy 2001; Aszalósné-Balogh *et al.* 2020).

### Nature conservation

Species with a restricted distribution range and low abundance are the most vulnerable to extinction (Johansson 2006). The maintenance of threatened and protected lichens depends on good management practices based on their distribution and habitat preferences. A total of 418 lichen species are listed in the first and only Hungarian red list of lichens (Lőkös & Tóth 1997), and currently 17 species are protected by Hungarian National Law (83/2013 (IX.25) VM decree).


In the Balaton Uplands, the three *Cladonia* species investigated here are endangered because of their low abundance and narrow distribution range, and owing to vehicle (off-road, motocross), human and game trampling. Today, human disturbance has a significant impact worldwide in addition to natural disturbance (Burton *et al.* 2010). Generally, logging is considered to have a negative effect on terricolous lichens due to the changed light conditions and increased exposure of underlying mineral soils (Lesica & Shelley 1992; Frisvoll & Presto 1997; Miège *et al.* 2001; Waterhouse *et al.* 2011). However, Roturier *et al.* (2007) have the opposite opinion: after logging, the lichen cover is significantly higher on the raw mineral soil surface due to improved insolation; this view is supported by our present results. In the vast majority of cases, the selected sampling sites were located on mountain tops, in small abandoned red sandstone quarries. *Cladonia* subgen. *Cladina* species are bound to rough soil surfaces, where acidic underlying rock is found on or near the soil surface. Lichen thalli are often flipped over, destroyed and buried due to the mechanical effect of trampling. Using methods similar to those applied by Roturier *et al.* (2007), artificial dispersal of fragmented thalli of these three *Cladonia* species could be suggested in the Balaton Uplands in the future. Furthermore, excluding game from the *Cladonia* habitats is possibly an additional solution to protect these populations.

### Conclusions

In several aspects the comparison of habitat features did not result in significant differences, but smaller differences were found in the requirements of *C. arbuscula* and *C. mitis*. The amount of light (cf. canopy cover) is a key environmental factor for the distribution of *Cladonia* subgen. *Cladina* species. *Cladonia rangiferina* was found to be more sensitive to disturbance than the other species, and also its distribution range is narrower. Its low ecological tolerance therefore makes it a good indicator species of natural habitats in Hungary. Our findings contribute to ecological and conservation biological analyses of similar habitats in nearby geographical regions, and also to wide-scale prediction studies.

The current results regarding the distribution and ecological requirements of these three Natura 2000 species of *Cladonia* represent a useful contribution towards further studies for establishing effective conservation methods. Creating exclusion zones to all forms of trampling and other disturbance both for present and possible future colonization sites could be followed by artificial dispersal of *Cladonia* thalli.

**Acknowledgements.** We thank the Institute of Environmental and Earth Sciences, University of Sopron for carrying out the CaCO<sub>3</sub> content measurements of the soil samples. The map in Fig. 3 followed the database AGROTOPO (by the Institute for Soil Sciences and Agricultural Chemistry, Centre for Agricultural Research). We are grateful to Dr Arne Thell for his comments and to Professor Mark Seaward for advice and revision of the English text, and also to our anonymous reviewers for their careful work and valuable suggestions. The work is supported by the National Research Development and Innovation Fund NKFI K 124341.

**Author ORCIDs.**  Mónika Sinigla, 0000-0003-4366-9292; Erzsébet Szurdoki, 0000-0003-4595-9090; László Lőkös, 0000-0001-5301-6426; Dénes Bartha, 0000-0001-7106-7614; István Galambos, 0000-0002-3877-850X; András Bidló, 0000-0002-7601-0710; Edit Farkas, 0000-0002-5245-1079.

**Supplementary Material.** To view Supplementary Material for this article, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0024282921000165>.

## References

- Ahti T** (1961) Taxonomic studies on reindeer lichens. *Annales Botanici Societatis Zoologicae-Botanicæ Fennicæ 'Vanamo'* **32**, 1–160.
- Ahti T** (2000) *Cladoniaceae. Flora Neotropica* **78**, 1–362.
- Ahti T and DePriest PT** (2001) New combinations of *Cladonia* epithets in *Cladonia* (Ascomycotina: *Cladoniaceae*). *Mycotaxon* **78**, 499–502.
- Ahti T and Oksanen J** (1990) Epigeic lichen communities of taiga and tundra regions. *Vegetatio* **86**, 39–70.
- Ahti T, Stenroos S and Moberg R** (eds) (2013) *Nordic Lichen Flora. Volume 5: Cladoniaceae*. Uppsala: Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University on behalf of Nordic Lichen Society.
- Annex of EEC Habitat Directive** (1992) *Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora*. [WWW resource] URL <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043&from=EN> [Accessed 10 June 2020].
- Arup U, Ekman S, Lindblom L and Mattsson J-E** (1993) High performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC), an improved technique for screening lichen substances. *Lichenologist* **25**, 61–71.
- Aszalósné-Balogh R, Matus G, Lőkös L, Varga N and Farkas E** (2020) Lichen-forming fungi *Cladonia mitis* Sandst. (*Cladoniaceae*). *Studia Botanica Hungarica* **51**, 78–80.
- Athukorala SNP, Doering J and Piercey-Normore D** (2015) Morphological and genetic polymorphism in two North American reindeer lichens: *Cladonia arbuscula* s. l. and *C. rangiferina*. *Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences)* **44**, 55–65.
- Athukorala SNP, Pino-Bodas R, Stenroos S, Ahti T and Piercey-Normore MD** (2016) Phylogenetic relationships among reindeer lichens of North America. *Lichenologist* **48**, 209–227.
- Boertje RD** (1990) Diet quality and intake requirements of adult female caribou of the Denali herd, Alaska. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **27**, 420–434.
- Borhidi A** (1984) Role of mapping the flora of Europe in nature conservation. *Norrinia* **2**, 87–98.
- Bültmann H** (2006) Erdflechten in komplexen Dünenlandschaften Nordjütlands auf unterschiedlichen Betrachtungsebenen. In Bültmann H, Fartmann H and Hasse T (eds), *Trockenrasen auf Unterschiedlichen Betrachtungsebenen*. Münster: Arbeiten aus dem Institut für Landschaftsökologie, pp. 1–14.
- Burton P, Bergeron Y, Bogdanski BEC, Juday GP, Kuuluvainen T, McAfee BJ, Ogden A, Teplyakov VK, Alfaro RI, Francis DA, et al.** (2010) Sustainability of boreal forests and forestry in a changing environment. In Mery G, Katlia P, Galloway G, Alfaro TI, Kanninen M, Lobovkov M and Varjo J (eds), *Forests and Society – Responding to Global Drivers of Change*. Vantaa, Finland: International Union of Forest Research Organizations, pp. 247–282.
- CABI** (2020) *The Index Fungorum*. [WWW resource] URL <http://www.index-fungorum.org>. [Accessed 15 January 2020].
- Carboneo E, Montai VA, Woranovicz-Barreira M, Gorina PAJ and Iacomini M** (2002) Polysaccharides of lichenized fungi of three *Cladonia* spp.: significance as chemotypes. *Phytochemistry* **61**, 681–686.
- Crittenden PD** (2000) Aspects of the ecology of mat-forming lichens. *Rangifer* **20**, 127–139.
- Dingová Košuthová A and Šibík J** (2013) Ecological indicator values and life history traits of terricolous lichens of the Western Carpathians. *Ecological Indicators* **34**, 246–259.
- Dingová Košuthová A, Svitková I, Pišut I, Senko D and Valachovic M** (2013) The impact of forest management on changes in composition of terricolous lichens in dry acidophilous Scots pine forests. *Lichenologist* **45**, 413–425.
- Dövényi Z** (ed.) (2010) *Magyarország kistájainak katasztere*. Budapest: MTA Földrajztudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Fabiszewski J and Szczepańska K** (2010) Ecological indicator values of some lichen species noted in Poland. *Acta Societatis Botanicorum Poloniae* **79**, 305–313.
- Farkas E, Lőkös L and Molnár K** (2012) Legally protected species of lichen-forming fungi in Hungary. In Lipnicki L (ed.), *Lichen Protection – Protected Lichen Species*. Gorzów Wielkopolski: Sonar Literacki, pp. 35–42.
- Frisvoll AA and Presto T** (1997) Spruce forest bryophytes in central Norway and their relationship to environmental factors including modern forestry. *Ecography* **20**, 3–18.
- Futó J** (2005) *A Káli-medence. A Balaton-felvidék természeti értékei V. Veszprém: Balatonfelvidéki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság*.
- GBIF** (2020) *The Global Biodiversity Information Facility*. [WWW resource] URL <https://www.gbif.org/what-is-gbif> [Accessed 28 September 2020].
- Glime JM and Iwatsuki Z** (1990) Niche characteristics of *Cladonia* lichens associated with geothermal vents in Japan. *Ecological Research* **5**, 131–141.
- Grolle R and Long DG** (2000) An annotated check-list of the Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of Europe and Macaronesia. *Journal of Bryology* **22**, 103–140.
- Heinken T** (1999) Dispersal patterns of terricolous lichens by thallus fragments. *Lichenologist* **31**, 603–612.
- Helle T, Aspi J and Tarvainen L** (1983) The growth rate of *Cladonia rangiferina* and *C. mitis* in relation to forest characteristics in northeastern Finland. *Rangifer* **3**(2), 2–5.
- Hill MO, Bell N, Bruggeman-Nannenga MA, Brugués MS, Cano J, Enroth J, Flatberg KI, Frahm J-P, Gallego MT, Garilleti R, et al.** (2006) An annotated checklist of the mosses of Europe and Macaronesia. *Journal of Bryology* **28**, 198–267.
- Johansson P** (2006) *Effects of habitat conditions and disturbance on lichen diversity. Studies on lichen communities in nemoral, boreal and grassland ecosystems*. Ph.D. thesis, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Uppsala.
- Kershaw KA** (1977) Studies on lichen-dominated systems. XX. An examination of some aspects of the northern boreal lichen woodlands in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **55**, 393–410.
- Király G** (ed.) (2009) *Új magyar fűvészkönyv. Magyarország hajtásos növényei*. Jósvalfő: Aggteleki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság.
- Kiss T** (1985) The life-strategy system of lichens – a proposal. *Abstracta Botanica* **9**, 59–66.
- Landolt E, Bäumler B, Erhardt A, Hegg O, Klötzli F, Lämmler W, Nobis M, Rudmann-Maurer K, Schweingruber FH, Theurillat J-P, et al.** (2010) *Flora indicativa: Ökologische Zeigerwerte und biologische Kennzeichen zur Flora der Schweiz und der Alpen. (Ecological Indicator Values and Biological Attributes of the Flora of Switzerland and the Alps)*. Bern, Stuttgart, Vienna: Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques de la Ville de Genève and Haupt Verlag.
- Larson DW** (1987) The absorption and release of water by lichens. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **25**, 351–360.
- Lesica P and Shelley JS** (1992) Effects of cryptogamic soil crust on the population dynamics of *Arabis fecunda* (*Brassicaceae*). *American Midland Naturalist* **128**, 53–60.
- Lőkös L and Tóth E** (1997) Red list of lichens of Hungary. In Tóth E and Horváth R (eds), *Proceedings of the 'Research Conservation, Management' Conference. Aggtelek, Hungary, 1–5 May 1996, Volume 1. Aggtelek: Aggtelek National Park Directorate*, pp. 337–343.
- Lőkös L and Verseghe PK** (2001) The lichen flora of the Kiskunság National Park and the southern part of the Danube-Tisza Interfluvium. In Lőkös L and Rajczy M (eds), *The Flora of the Kiskunság National Park. Vol. 2, Cryptogams*. Budapest: Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, pp. 299–362.
- Mattick F** (1932) Bodenreaktion und Flechtenverbreitung. *Beihefte zum Botanischen Centralblatt* **49**, 241–271.
- McEvoy M, Solhaug KA and Gauslaa Y** (2007) Solar radiation screening in usnic acid-containing cortices of the lichen *Nephroma arcticum*. *Symbiosis* **43**, 143–150.
- MÉTA** (2019) *Vegetation heritage of Hungary. Distribution maps of habitat types*. [WWW resource] URL <https://www.novenyztiterkep.hu/english/node/74> [Accessed 10 June 2020].
- Miège D, Goward T, Waterhouse M and Armleder H** (2001) *Impact of partial cutting on lichen diversity in lodgepole pine forests on the Chilcotin Plateau in British Columbia*. Working Paper 55. Victoria: British Columbia Ministry of Forests Research Branch, Government of British Columbia.
- Miller DR** (1976) *Biology of the Kaminuriak population of barren-ground caribou. Part 3: Taiga winter range relationships and diet*. Canadian Wildlife Service Report Series No. 36. Ottawa: Environment Canada Wildlife Service.
- Myllys L, Stenroos S, Thell A and Ahti T** (2003) Phylogeny of bipolar *Cladonia arbuscula* and *Cladonia mitis* (*Lecanorales*, *Euascomycetes*). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **27**, 58–69.
- Nguyen K-H, Chollet-Krugler M, Gouault N and Tomasi S** (2013) UV-protectant metabolites from lichens and their symbiotic partners. *Natural Product Reports* **30**, 1490–1508.

- Nikfeld H** (1971) Bericht über die Kartierung der Flora Mitteleuropas. *Taxon* **20**, 545–571.
- Nybakken L and Julkunen-Tiitto R** (2006) UV-B induces usnic acid in reindeer lichens. *Lichenologist* **38**, 477–485.
- Nybakken L, Solhaug KA, Bilger W and Gauslaa Y** (2004) The lichens *Xanthoria elegans* and *Cetraria islandica* maintain a high protection against UV-B radiation in Arctic habitats. *Oecologia* **140**, 211–216.
- Oksanen J** (1986) Succession, dominance and diversity in lichen-rich pine forest vegetation in Finland. *Ecography* **9**, 261–266.
- Piercey-Normore MD, Ahti T and Goward T** (2010) Phylogenetic and haplotype analyses of four segregates within *Cladonia arbuscula* s. l. *Botany* **88**, 397–408.
- QGIS.org** (2020) *QGIS Geographic Information System*. Open Source Geospatial Foundation Project. [WWW resource] URL <http://qgis.org> [Accessed 10 June 2020].
- R Core Team** (2019) *R: a Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. [WWW resource] URL <http://www.R-project.org/>.
- Roturier S, Bäcklund S, Sundén M and Bergsten U** (2007) Influence of ground substrate on establishment of reindeer lichen after artificial dispersal. *Silva Fennica* **41**, 269–280.
- Ruoss E** (1987) Chemotaxonomische und morphologische Untersuchungen an den Rentierflechten *Cladonia arbuscula* und *C. mitis*. *Botanica Helvetica* **97**, 239–263.
- Rypáček V** (1936) Vliv koncentrace vodíkových iontů na některé druhy rodu *Cladonia*. (The influence of the hydrogen-ions concentration on some species of the genus *Cladonia*). *Věstník Královské České Společnosti Nauk. Třída matematicko-přírodovědecká* **2**(6), 1–18.
- Sinigla M, Lőkös L and Farkas E** (2019) Védett zuzmófajok elterjedésének és élőhelyigényének előzetes vizsgálata a Bakonyban. (Preliminary investigations on the distribution and habitat preference of protected lichen species in the Bakony Mts (Hungary)). *Folia Musei Historico-Naturalis Bakonyiensis* **36**, 7–20.
- Solhaug KA, Gauslaa Y, Nybakken L and Bilger W** (2003) UV-induction of sun-screening pigments in lichens. *New Phytologist* **158**, 91–100.
- StatSoft** (2019) *Statistica 13.6*. Budapest: StatSoft Hungary. [WWW resource] URL <http://www.statsoft.hu> [Accessed 10 June 2020].
- Stenroos S, Hyvönen J, Myllys L, Thell A and Ahti T** (2002) Phylogeny of the genus *Cladonia* s. lat. (*Cladoniaceae*, Ascomycetes) inferred from molecular, morphological, and chemical data. *Cladistics* **18**, 237–278.
- Tilk M, Ots K and Tullus T** (2018) Effect of environmental factors on the composition of terrestrial bryophyte and lichen species in Scots pine forests on fixed sand dunes. *Forest Systems* **27**, e015.
- Várallyay Gy** (1993) Soils in the region between the rivers Danube and Tisza (Hungary). In Szujkóné-Lacza J and Kováts D (eds), *The Flora of the Kiskunság National Park. Vol. 1. The Flowering Plants*. Budapest: Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, pp. 21–42.
- Verseghy K** (1994) *Magyarország zuzmóflórájának kézikönyve*. Budapest: Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum.
- Waterhouse MJ, Armleder HM and Nemeč AFL** (2011) Terrestrial lichen response to partial cutting in lodgepole pine forests on caribou winter range in west-central British Columbia. *Rangifer* **19**, 119–134.
- Webb ET** (1998) Survival, persistence, and regeneration of the reindeer lichen, *Cladonia stellaris*, *C. rangiferina* and *C. mitis* following clearcut logging and forest fire in northwestern Ontario. *Rangifer* **18**, 41–47.
- Zar JH** (1999) *Biostatistical Analysis*. 4th edition. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Zraik M, Booth T and Piercey-Normore MD** (2018) Relationship between lichen species composition, secondary metabolites and soil pH, organic matter, and grain characteristics in Manitoba. *Botany* **96**, 267–279.