



## Vegetation data of high Arctic lichens on Austre Brøggerbreen glacier foreland, Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard, in 1994

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**Abstract:** We made a detailed investigation of the occurrence and cover of lichen species near Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard, high Arctic Norway, in 1994. We identified 82 lichen species, and our data clearly show their forms, location, and microtopography and composition of lichens. This information will be useful for understanding future vegetation changes.

### 1. Background and Summary

Some reports have indicated that lichen vegetation in the Arctic will change as a result of climate change<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>. Therefore, it is important to monitor or record a “snapshot” of lichen vegetation with environmental information.

A taxonomic study from 2009 reported the existence of 748 lichen species on the Svalbard archipelago<sup>4</sup>. In 1994, we found 82 species in various topographies in the Austre Brøggerbreen glacier foreland ([Table S1](#)). Of these, 81 had already been reported<sup>4</sup>. One species was reported<sup>5</sup> in 2011 as new to Svalbard from specimens collected in our vegetation survey in 1994. The occurrence and cover of *Cetrariella delisei* and *Ochrolechia frigida* showed high values in our study ([Table 1](#)). These two species dominated the lichen vegetation in the study area. We observed 75 lichen species in one topographical area (ridge). Although the species differed among a number of study plots in each topographical area (ridge, slope, and wetland) ([Table S2](#)), our findings suggested that the ridge habitat may be important for maintaining higher lichen species diversity.

## 2. Location

We investigated lichen vegetation on the glacier foreland of Austre Brøggerbreen, Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard, in 1994. The GPS coordinates of the study site southwest of Ny-Ålesund were 78.918°–78.922°N and 11.809°–11.886°E ([Figure1](#)). According to the Norwegian Meteorological Institute, the annual mean air temperature in Ny-Ålesund was –6.0°C, the annual precipitation was 520 mm, and the snow-free period was from mid-June to end of August in 1994.

## 3. Methods

### 3.1. Vegetation survey

We conducted a lichen vegetation survey in August 1994 in different topographical areas: ridge (R; 42 plots), slope (S; 20 plots), and wetland (W; 29 plots), and also recorded the gravel/boulder surface texture (GB, 7 plots). We marked each plot on a topographical map<sup>6</sup>. We used the website “TopoSvalbard”<sup>7</sup> ([Table S2](#)) to determine the GPS position of each plot by matching the marked plot on the topographical map.

We set 20-m line transects and five quadrats at 5-m intervals on the transects in each plot. The size of the quadrat was 30 cm × 30 cm. In total, there were 98 plots and 490 quadrats. We collected 1,548 lichen specimens from the study site during the survey.

The lichen occurrence per plot (*LO*; %) was determined based on the occurrence or absence of each lichen species in each quadrat. Then lichen-occurring quadrats (*O* took from 0 (no occurrence) to 5 (a lichen species occur all quadrats)). The *LO* value was calculated using the following equation (Eqn 1) ([Table S3](#)):

$$LO(\%) = O / 5 \times 100 \quad (\text{Eqn 1})$$

Then, the value of *LO*(%) was 0, 20, 40, 60, 80 or 100 in each plot. On the other hand, the total occurrence of each species at the study site was the average occurrence across 98 plots.

To determine percentage cover of lichen by species in each plot (*LC*; %), we tentatively identified the lichen species in each quadrat (e.g., sp1, sp2) and then visually measured total cover in the five quadrats in the field (*C*; %). The *C*(%) was defined as the lichen-cover area (cm<sup>2</sup>) in a quadrat (30 cm × 30 cm = 900 cm<sup>2</sup>) and was converted as a percentage. The detectable limit of the cover of lichen in each species in a quadrat was 1% (= 3 cm × 3 cm). We then calculated the cover of each lichen species in each plot by dividing by five (number of quadrats in each plot) (Eqn 2) ([Table S4](#)):

$$LC(\%) = C / 5 \times 100 \quad (\text{Eqn 2})$$

The total cover of each lichen species at the study site was the average cover across all plots.

### **3.2. Identification of lichen specimens**

We brought the specimens to Japan and stored them in the herbarium of the National Institute of Polar Research. We observed the external morphology of each specimen using a stereomicroscope (Nikon SMZ1500; Nikon Co., Tokyo, Japan). After slicing the apothecium or thallus, we also observed anatomical details at  $\times 100$ ,  $\times 400$ , and  $\times 1000$  using a biological microscope (Nikon Eclipse E400; Nikon Co.). Some lichens were analyzed by color reactions<sup>8</sup> and thin-layer chromatography<sup>9</sup> when we could not identify them by their morphological characteristics.

**4. Table**

Table 1. Dominant lichen species in the study site.

Species name	Life form	Topography and ground surface texture*	Total occurrence (%)		Total cover (%)
			Average (SD)	Average (SD)	
<i>Cenariella delisei</i> (Bory ex Schaer.) Kärnef. & Thell	Fruticoselichen	R, S, W, GB	62.0 (39.7)	7.5 (7.8)	
<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i> (Sw.) Lyngé	Crustoselichen	R, S, W, GB	56.1 (40.9)	5.5 (6.4)	
<i>Cenaria islandica</i> (L.) Ach.	Fruticoselichen	R, S	39.2 (39.1)	2.0 (2.5)	
<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i> (L.) Kärnef. & Thell	Fruticoselichen	R, S	17.6 (29.2)	0.9 (2.4)	
<i>Stereocaulon paschale</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Fruticoselichen	R, S, W, GB	15.5 (25.8)	0.5 (1.2)	
<i>Lecanora epibryon</i> (Ach.) Ach.	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB	12.4 (22.9)	0.4 (1.2)	

\*Topography and ground surface texture show R; Ridge, S; Slope, W; Wetland, and GB; Gravel/Boulder surface texture.

**5. Figure**

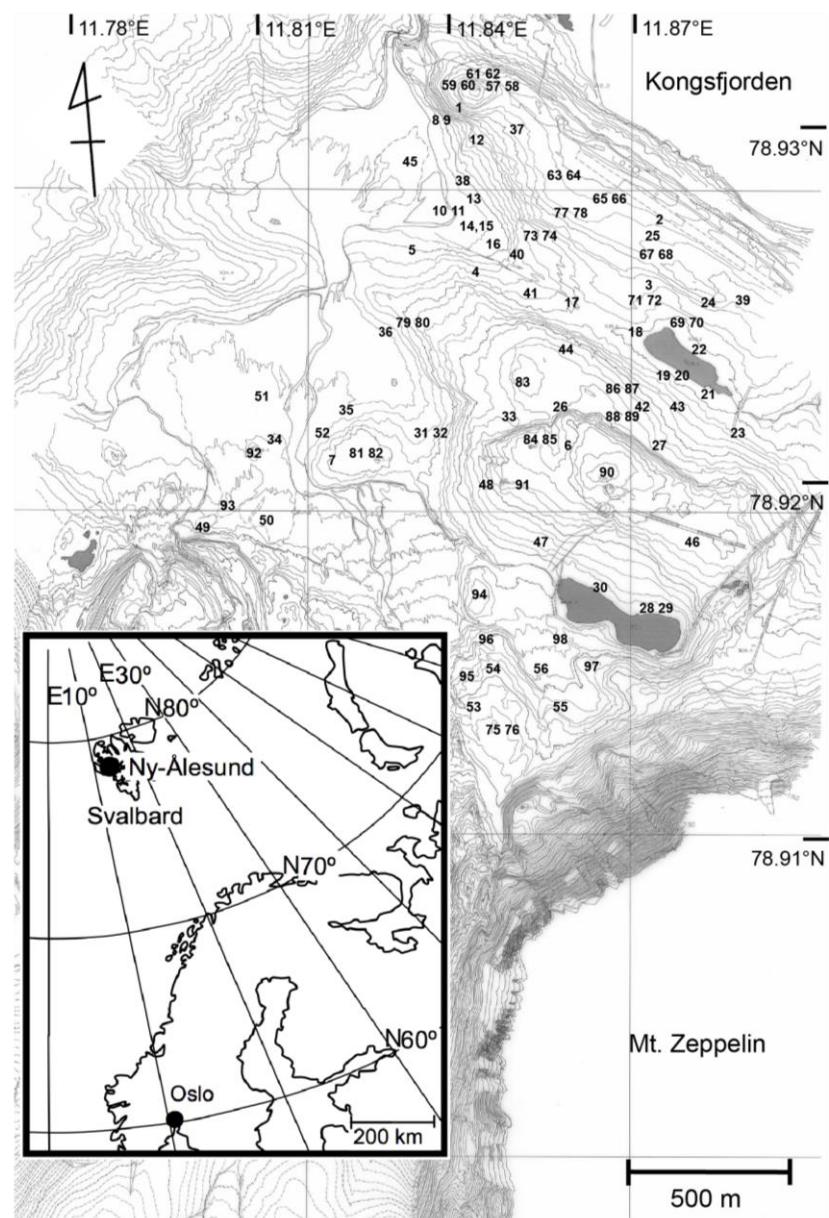


Figure 1. Vegetation survey points. The numbers on the map show “plot number” in Table S2.

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### Author Contributions

Inoue, T. and Inoue, M. identified lichen specimens. Kanda, H. and Minami, Y. conducted the lichen vegetation survey and tentatively identified species in the field. Uchida, M., Kaneko, R., and Kudoh, S. wrote the manuscript and compiled the data.

### Competing interests

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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### Data Citation

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## Supplemental tables

Table S1. Catalog of lichen species, lifeform, and topography on the glacier foreland of Austre Brøggerbreen, southwest of Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard. The topography and ground surface texture divisions show Ridge (R), Slope (S), Wetland (W), and Gravel/Boulder area (GB), respectively.

Species name	Life form	Topography and ground surface texture
<i>Alectoria nigricans</i> (Ach.) Nyl.	Fruticoselichen	R
<i>Amandinea coniops</i> (Wahlenb. in Ach.)	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Arthroraphis alpina</i> (Schaefer) R. Sant.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Bacidea trachoma</i> (Ach.) Lett.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Bjatoria cf. cuprea</i> (Sommerf.) Fr.	Crustoselichen	R, GB
<i>Bjatoria cf. vernalis</i> (L.) Fr.	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Bjatoria subduplicata</i> (Nyl.)	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Buellia geophila</i> (Florke ex Somm.) Lyngé	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Buellia papillata</i> (Sommerf.) Tuck.	Crustoselichen	R, GB
<i>Caloplaca cf. amniopsis</i> (Wahlenb. in Ach.)	Crustoselichen	S, GB
<i>Caloplaca cf. cerina</i> (Ach.) Th. Fr.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Caloplaca teraspera</i> (Nyl.) Oliv.	Crustoselichen	R, GB
<i>Candelariella cf. vitellina</i> (Hoffm.) Müll.Arg.	Crustoselichen	R, S
<i>Carbonea torticosa</i> (Flörke) Hertel	Crustoselichen	R, S
<i>Cetraria aculeata</i> (Schreb.) Fr.	Fruticoselichen	R
<i>Cetraria islandica</i> (L.) Ach.	Fruticoselichen	R, S
<i>Cetrariella delisei</i> (Bory ex Schaefer) Kärnef. & Thell	Fruticoselichen	R, S, W, GB
<i>Cetrariella fastigiata</i> (Delise ex Nyl.) Kärnefelt & A.Thell	Fruticoselichen	W
<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i> ssp. <i>mitis</i> (Sandst.) Ruoss	Fruticoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Cladonia cf. chlorophaea</i> (Sommerf.) Spreng.	Fruticoselichen	R, S
<i>Cladonia cf. cornuta</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Fruticoselichen	R, GB
<i>Cladonia cf. merochlorophaea</i> Asahina	Fruticoselichen	R, S
<i>Cladonia crispata</i> (Ach.) Flot.	Fruticoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Cladonia luteoalba</i> Whelton & A. Wilson	Fruticoselichen	R
<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Fruticoselichen	R, S
<i>Cladonia symphycarpa</i> (Flörke) Schaefer	Fruticoselichen	R, S
<i>Cladonia uncialis</i> (L.) F.H.Wigg.	Fruticoselichen	R, GB
<i>Collomia cerasinum</i> Nyl.	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Cystocoleus</i> cf. <i>ebeneus</i> (Dillw.) Thwaites.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Flavocetraria cucullata</i> (Bellardi) Kärnefelt & A. Thell	Fruticoselichen	R
<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i> (L.) Kärnef. & Thell	Fruticoselichen	R, S
<i>Fuscidea</i> sp.1	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Lecanora epibryon</i> (Ach.) Ach.	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Lecanora hagenii</i> (Ach.) Ach.	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Lecidea apocrorella</i> Nyl.	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Lecidea cf. plana</i> (J.Lahm.) Nyl.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Lecidoma denissum</i> (Rutts.) Goth.Schneid. & Hertel	Crustoselichen	S
<i>Leciosyphoma</i> cf. <i>finmarkicum</i> Th. Fr.	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Lopadium coralloideum</i> (Nyl.) Lyngé	Crustoselichen	R, S
<i>Megaspora verrucosa</i> (Ach.) Hafellner & V.Wirth	Crustoselichen	R, S, W, GB
<i>Melanelia stygia</i> (L.) Essl.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Micarea assimilata</i> (Nyl.) Coppins	Crustoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Micarea incrassata</i> Hedl.	Crustoselichen	S
V.Wirth	Crustoselichen	R, S
<i>Mycobilimbia sabuletorum</i> (Schreb.) Hafellner	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i> (Hoffm.) Arnold	Crustoselichen	R, GB
<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i> (Sw.) Lyngé	Crustoselichen	R, S, W, GB
<i>Pannaria pezizoides</i> (Weber) Trevis.	Folioselichen	R
<i>Parmelia cf. omphalodes</i> (L.) Ach.	Folioselichen	R
<i>Peltigera cf. rufescens</i> (Weiss) Humb.	Folioselichen	R
<i>Peltigera venosa</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Folioselichen	R, S
<i>Physcia cf. tenella</i> (Scop.) Nyl.	Folioselichen	R
<i>Physconia muscigena</i> (Ach.) Poelt	Folioselichen	R
<i>Polyblastia</i> sp.1	Crustoselichen	R, S
<i>Polyblastia</i> sp.2	Crustoselichen	W, GB
<i>Porpidia cf. speirea</i> (Ach.) Krempt.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Porpidia flavocauulescens</i> (Hornem.) Hertel & A.J.Schwab	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Pseudephebe pubescens</i> (L.) M.Choisy	Fruticoselichen	R
<i>Psora hypnum</i> (Vahl) Gray	Folioselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Rhizocarpon cf. obscuratum</i> (Ach.) Massal.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Rhizocarpon cinereovirens</i> (Müll. Arg.) Vain.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Rhizocarpon geminatum</i> Körb.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i> (L.) DC.	Crustoselichen	R, S
<i>Rhizocarpon intermedium</i> Räsänen	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Rhizocarpon sp.1</i>	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Rhizocarpon sp.2</i>	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Rhizocarpon sp.3</i>	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i> (Ram.) Leuck. & Poelt	Crustoselichen	R, GB
<i>Rinodina cf. conradii</i> Korb.	Crustoselichen	R
<i>Rinodina cf. olivaceobrunnea</i> Dodge & Baker	Crustoselichen	R, GB
<i>Solorina crocea</i> (L.) Ach.	Folioselichen	R
<i>Solorina saccata</i> Ach.	Folioselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Sphaerophorus fragilis</i> (L.) Pers.	Fruticoselichen	R
<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i> (Huds.) Vain.	Fruticoselichen	R, S
<i>Staurothele areolata</i> (Ach.) Lettau.	Crustoselichen	S
<i>Stereocaulon arcticum</i> Lyngé	Fruticoselichen	S
<i>Stereocaulon cf. boryosum</i> Ach.	Fruticoselichen	R
<i>Stereocaulon grande</i> (Magn.) Magn.	Fruticoselichen	R, S, GB
<i>Stereocaulon paschale</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Fruticoselichen	R, S, W, GB
<i>Thamnolia subliformis</i> (Ehrh.) W.L.Cubl.	Fruticoselichen	R
<i>Tremolecia atrata</i> (Ach.) Hertel	Crustoselichen	R, S
<i>Umbilicaria hyperborea</i> (Ach.) Hoffm.	Folioselichen	R





