



pre-symposium excursion

XXII Symposium of
Cryptogamic Botany
Lisbon, Portugal | 24 - 26 July 2019



schedule

approximate schedule

- 9:00** meeting at the Faculty of Sciences of Lisbon University (see figure 1)
- 10:00** arrival to Peninha and visit to Peninha's *enchanted forest*
- 13:30** picnic style lunch at "Lagoa do Dragão Verde"
- 15:00** visit to Cabo da Roca
- 16:30** return to Lisbon
- 17:30** arrival at the Faculty of Sciences of Lisbon University



Figure 1- Meeting point at the Faculty of Sciences Lisbon University.

visit description

Included within Sintra-Cascais Natural Park since 1994, Serra de Sintra is an important area for the conservation of various species of flora, namely *Armeria pseudarmeria* (Murray) Mansf. and *Dianthus cintranus* Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *cintranus*. Located at the western edge of Europe, Sintra's peculiar climatic conditions enable the occurrence of plant species from distinct biogeographical regions, forming an exceptionally rich flora. In particular, as a result of a high humidity rate, ensuring constant water supply all year round, and owing to the presence of a thick forest mantle, a great variety of bryophytes, among which some Macaronesian and threatened species, can be found in Sintra.

Peninha, one of the highest points in Serra de Sintra (500 m a.s.l.), is considered a mystical place, due to its the unique vegetation, rich cultural patrimony, and breath-taking landscapes. Peninha vegetation is mostly dominated by *Cupressus lusitanica* Mill., *Quercus faginea* Lam., *Q. pyrenaica* Willd., *Q. suber* L., and *Arbutus unedo* L. Pteridophyte species such as *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn, *Asplenium onopteris* L., and *Davallia canariensis* (L.) Sm. usually occupy the forest floor. Saxicolous and epiphyte cryptogams are abundant, with the presence of species of particular phytogeographical importance, as *Frullania teneriffae* (F.Weber) Nees, *Marchesinia mackaii* (Hook.) Gray, *Porella canariensis* (F.Weber) Underw., *Plagiochila bifaria* (Sw.) Lindenb., and *Thamnobryum maderense* (Kindb.) Hedenäs.

Lichens dominate in exposed, dry, saxicolous habitats. For instance, in the surroundings of Capela de Nossa Senhora da Penha (38.768593, -9.460084), a great diversity of lichens can be observed (e.g. *Xanthoria resendei* Poelt. & Tavares e *Rocella* spp.).

More than 100 species of fungi are known in the Peninha area. However, at this time of the year, only wood-rotting fungi can be observed: *Coniophora fusispora* (Cooke & Ellis) Cooke e *Coniophora puteana* (Schumach.) P. Karst., *Hymenochaete rubiginosa* (Dicks.) Lév., *Hyphodontia alutaria* (Burt) J. Erikss., *Phellinus torulosus* (Pers.) Bourdot & Galzin, *Schizopora radula* (Pers.) Hallenb., *Xylodon bugellensis* (Ces.) Hjortstam & Ryvardeen, *Xylodon nespori* (Bres.) Hjortstam & Ryvardeen, *Phlebiopsis ravenelii* (Cooke) Hjortstam, *Sidera vulgaris* (Fr.) Miettinen, *Skeletocutis nivea* (Jungh.) Jean Keller, *Skeletocutis percandida* (Malençon & Bertault) Jean Keller, *Steccherinum ochraceum* (Pers. ex J.F. Gmel.) Gray e *Peniophora rufomarginata* (Pers.) Bourdot & Galzin.

Note for those expecting to collect biological samples: Regarding Nagoya protocol, in Portugal there are no restrictions to take the specimens collected back to your institutions, nor export permits are needed, as far as the specimens are collected exclusively for taxonomic use (DL nº 7/2017 de 13 de março).



Figure 2 - Peninha's enchanted forest



Figure 3 - *Coniophora puteana*



Figure 4 - *Peniophora rufomarginata*



Figure 5 - *Xylodon begellensis*



Figure 6 - *Marchenisia mackai*



Figure 7 - Lagoa do dragão verde

