

level, the topography of the undulating hills and steep, rainfall 1,500 mm / year, and the average temperature of 20 ° C . Has two types of vegetation, namely pine forests and natural forests in which there are several species of plants such as palm, bamboo, wood plug, sembir, tanen, wuru flowers, high wuru. Besides it was also found that coffee plantations and tea gardens.

The method used is the exploration, lichen data taken at breast height of trees. The parameters observed include species diversity, frequency of attendance. The identification is done manually by using literature and search via the Internet.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Nglimut Forest as ecotourism because it has a beautiful natural. Nglimut forest itself has a natural forest as a conserved region. To minimize damage in natural forests by people around the forest, then developed a mode buffer zones. Buffer zone of Nglimut forest is tea gardens, coffee plantations and pine forests. Although there has been a buffer zone, but the encroachment still occurs i.e. logging for domestic purposes, it is still apparent when research was conducted. Timber logged by villagers around the forest, there are still many visible species lichen on bark-borne, so the lichen species found in the forest partially is lost. According to data from the Forest Service of Central Java Province, theft and destruction of trees period of 2006 - 2010 losses as much as 158,709 trunks of trees and encroachment Regions period of 2006 - 2010 covering an area of 221.43 ha (Anonymous, 2011). Decreased of diversity species of lichen closely related to the management and forest fragmentation, while the forest as one of the growth [5].

Based on the results of identification of specimens obtained, recorded nine orders with 22 families, 34 genera and 46 species (Table 1)

Table 1. Diversity species of Lichen in forest Nglimut Gonoharjo, Kendal

No	Ordo	Family	Genus	Spesies	
1	Lecanocarales	Parmeliaceae	Parmotrema	<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	
			Parmelia	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>	
			Punctelia	<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>	
			Punctelia	<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>	
			Punctelia	<i>Punctelia borrei</i>	
			Hypotrachyna	<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	
			Hypogymnia	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	
			Bryoria	<i>Bryoria fuscescens</i>	
			Parmeliopsis	<i>Parmeliopsis hyperopta</i>	
			Candelariaceae	Candelaria	<i>Candelaria concolor</i>
			Physciaceae	Physconia	<i>Physconia peridiosa</i>
				Physconia	<i>Physconia enteroxantha</i>
				Physconia	<i>Physconia distorta</i>
			Lecanocaraceae	Lecidella	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>
				Protoparmelia	<i>Protoparmelia oleagina</i>
				Lecanora	<i>Lecanora Floridula</i>
				Collema	<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>
			Collema	Collema	<i>Collema auriforme</i>
				Stereocaulaceae	Lepraria
Ramalinaceae	Mycobilimbia	<i>Mycobilimbia</i>			
	Bacidia	<i>Bacidia circumspecta</i>			
	Lecideaceae	Lecidea	<i>Lecidea lapicidar</i>		
2	Incertae sedis	Phlyctidaceae	Phlyctis	<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	
		Incertae sedis	Normandina	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	
3	Ostropales	Thelotremaaceae	Ochellularia	<i>Ochellularia calvescens</i>	
			Diploschistes	<i>Diploschistes scruposus</i>	
			Graphidaceae	Graphis	<i>Graphis glaucescens</i>
				Graphis	<i>Graphis scripta</i>
				Graphis	<i>Graphis elixiana</i>
			Graphis	<i>Graphis albotecta</i>	
4	Peltigerales	Porinaceae	Porina	<i>Porina aenea</i>	
			Pannariaceae	Fuscopannaria	<i>Fuscopannaria praetermissa</i>
				Fuscopannaria	<i>Fuscopannaria mediterranea</i>
				Parmeliella	<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>
		Degelia	<i>Degelia atlantica</i>		
		Peltigeraceae	Peltigera	<i>Peltigera collina</i>	
		Lobariaceae	Sticta	<i>Sticta limbata</i>	