

Figure S1. Chromatographic analysis (HPLC) of an acetone extract of *Evernia prunastri* (sample number 3108) at 254 nm. A = Acetone; 1 = Evernic acid; 2 = Usnic acid; 3 = Atranorin; mAU = milli-absorbance unit.

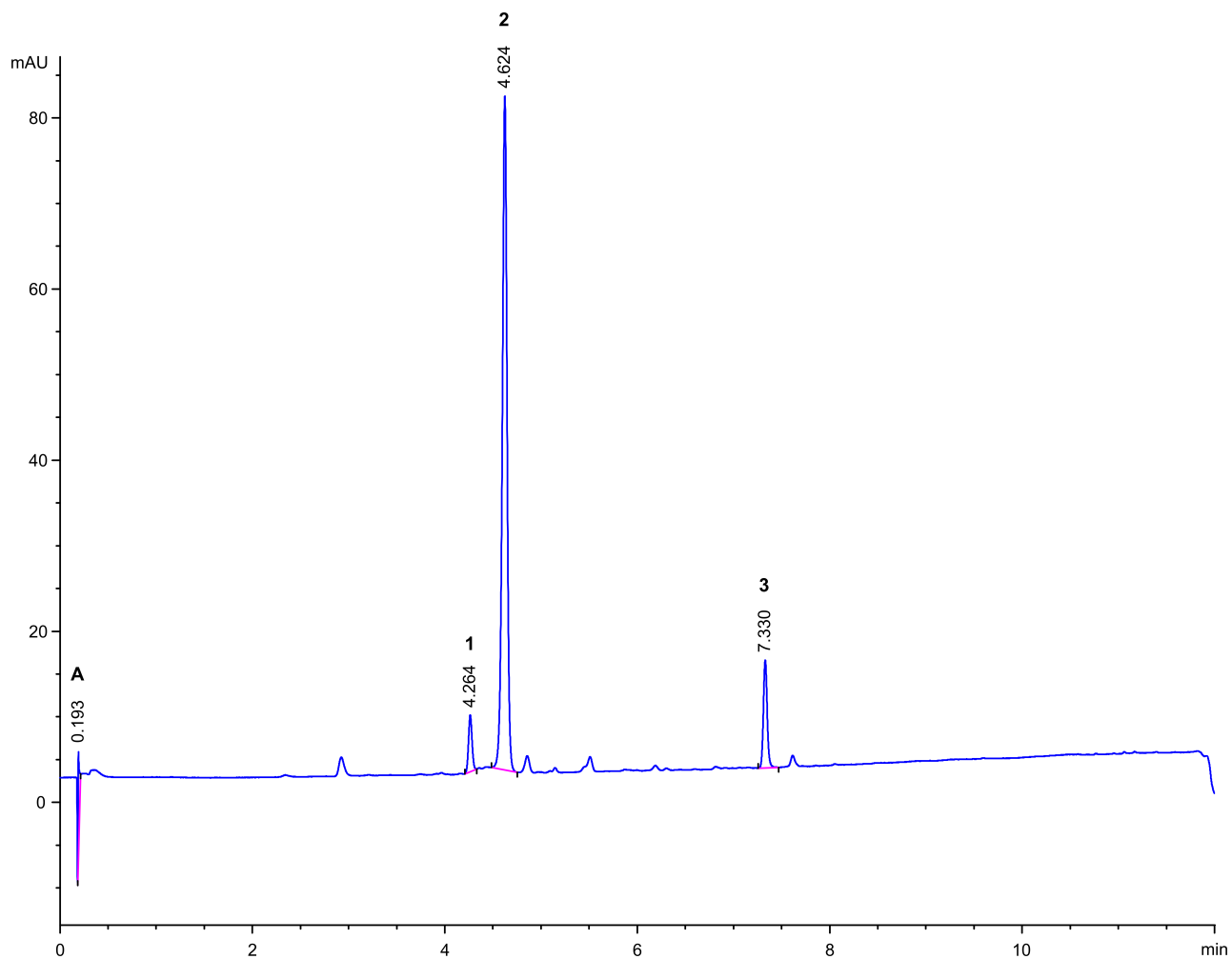


Figure S2. Chromatographic analysis (HPLC) of an acetone extract of *Flavoparmelia caperata* (sample number 3636) at 254 nm. A = Acetone; 1 = Confumarprotocetraric acid; 2 = Protocetraric acid; 3 = Usnic acid; mAU = milli-absorbance unit.

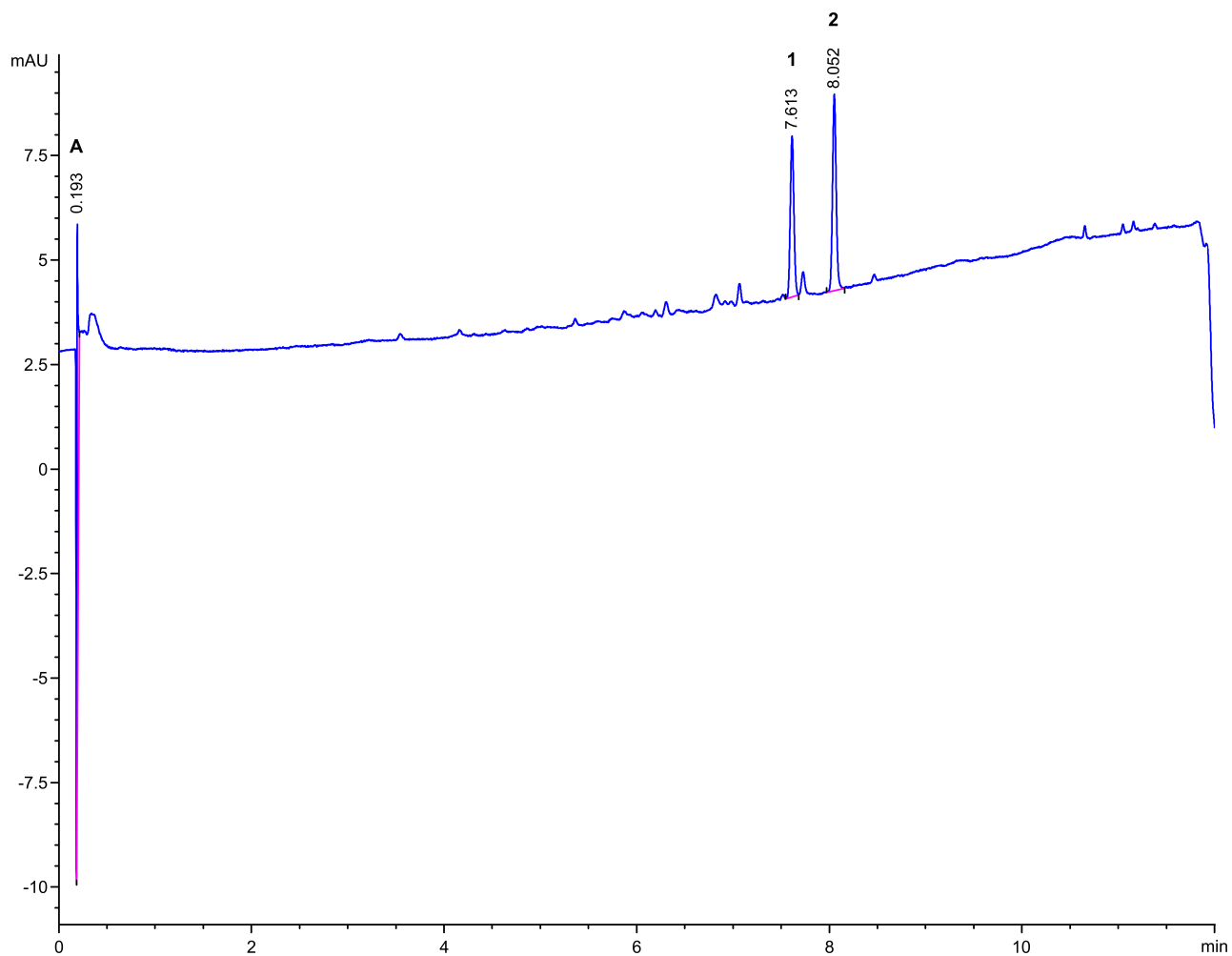


Figure S3. Chromatographic analysis (HPLC) of an acetone extract of *Platismatica glauca* (sample number 4232) at 254 nm. A = Acetone; 1 = Atranorin; 2 = Chloroatranorin; mAU = milli-absorbance unit.

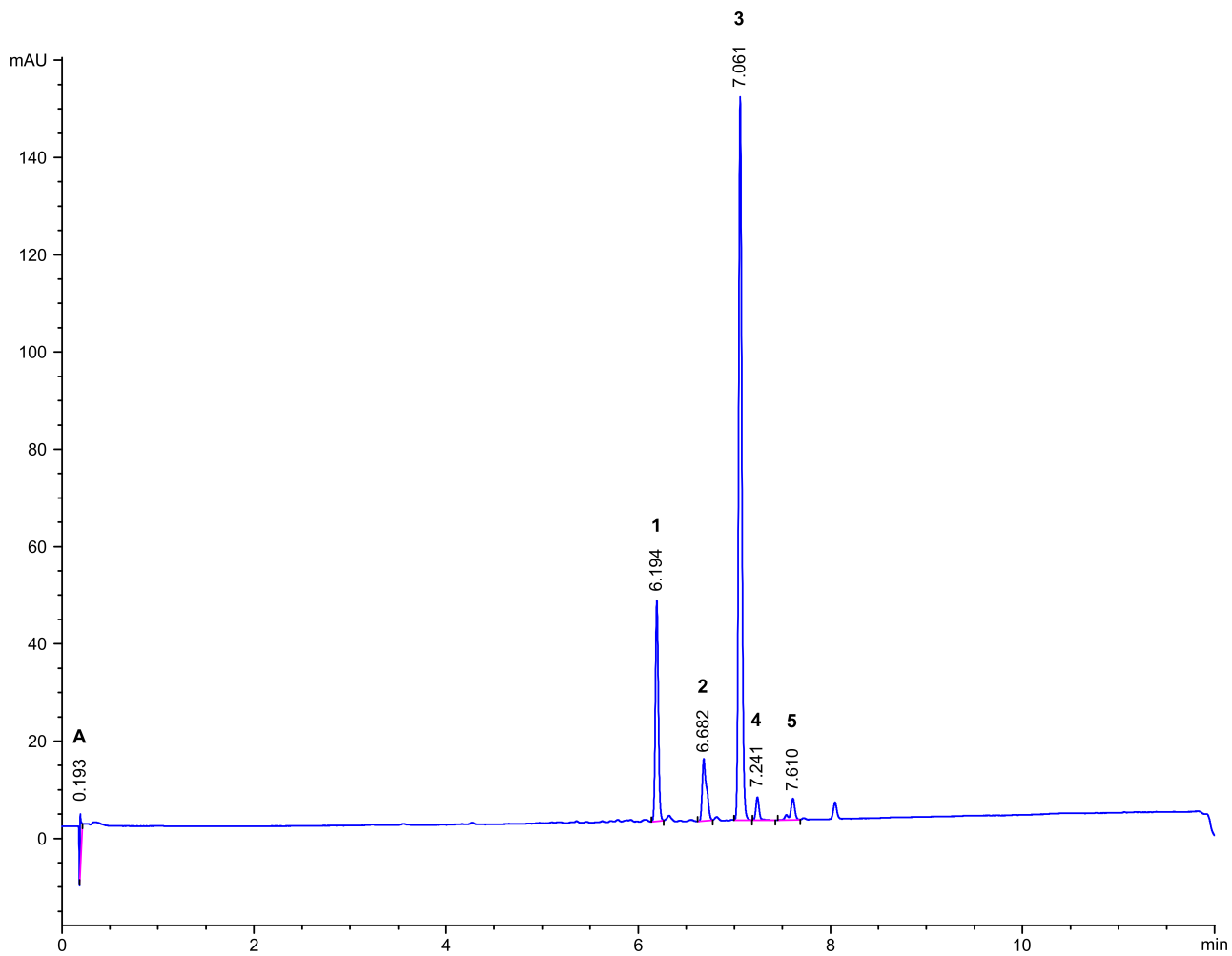


Figure S4. Chromatographic analysis (HPLC) of an acetone extract of *Pseudevernia furfuracea* (sample number 3325) at 254 nm. A = Acetone; 1 = Oxyphysodic acid; 2 = 2'-O-Methylphysodic acid; 3 = Physodic acid; 4 = Aleatoronic acid; 5 = Atranorin; mAU = milli-absorbance unit.

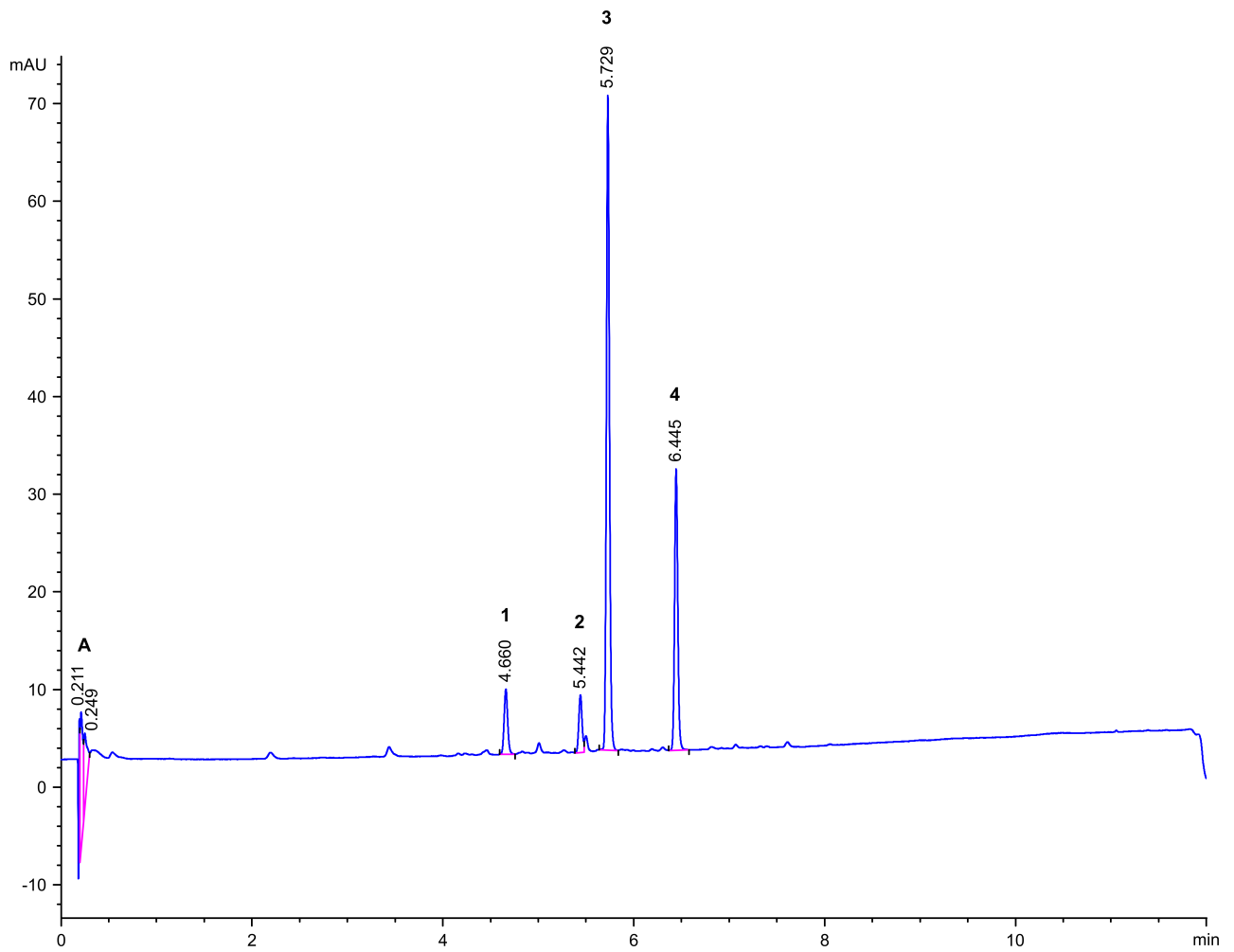


Figure S5. Chromatographic analysis (HPLC) of an acetone extract of *Umbilicaria crustulosa* (sample number 4128) at 254 nm. A = Acetone; 1 = Lecanoric acid; 2 = Unknown compound; 3 = Crustinic acid; 4 = Gyrophoric acid; mAU = milli-absorbance unit.

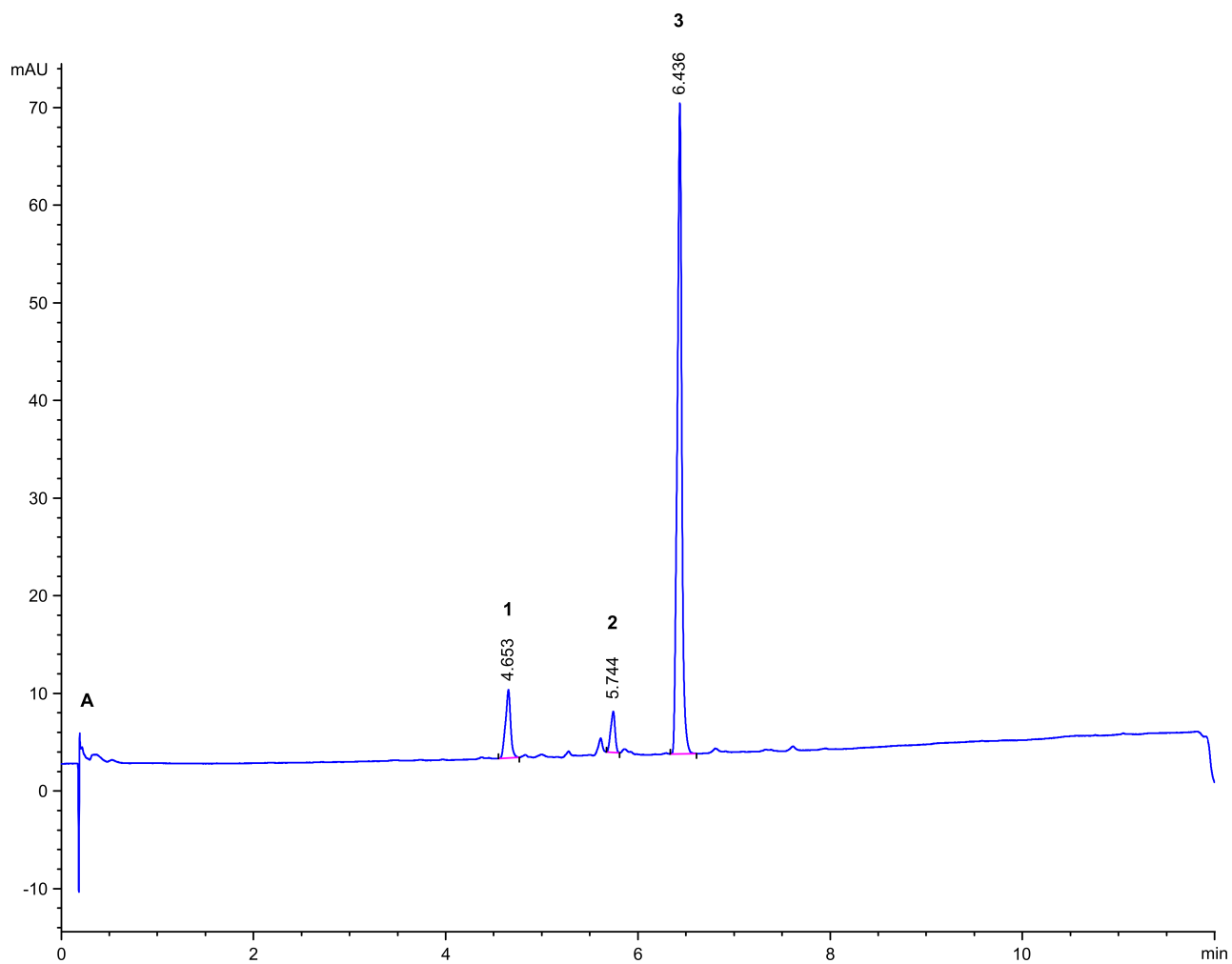


Figure S6. Chromatographic analysis (HPLC) of an acetone extract of *Umbilicaria pustulata* (sample number 4145) at 254 nm. A = Acetone; 1 = Lecanoric acid; 2 = Hiassic acid; 3 = Gyrophoric acid; mAU = milli-absorbance unit.