



**National Conference on  
Current Developments and Next  
Generation Lichenology**

**27 – 28 January, 2018**

*With special session on Biological Diversity Act - 2002*

***Souvenir and Abstracts***

*Organized by*



**Indian Lichenological Society (ILS), Lucknow**

*Venue*

**CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow**

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PPS-03

## The Crustose Lichen Genus *Pyrenula* Family Pyrenulaceae on Islands in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea

**Supattara Phokaeo, Kawinnat Buaruang, Pachara Mongkolsuk and Kansri Boonpragob**

Lichen Research Unit, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok 10240,

Thailand

phokaeo\_s@hotmail.com

The lichen genus *Pyrenula* family Pyrenulaceae from 35 islands of 8 provinces on the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea were collected during the years 2003-2013. They consisted of 521 specimens gathered from beach forest (BF), dry evergreen forest (DEF), mangrove forest (MF), peat swamp forest (PSF), secondary forest (SF), tree plantation (TP) and tropical rainforest (TRF). Taxonomic identification revealed that they composed of 31 taxa and one unknown species. Seven species were the new record for Thailand, comprising of *Pyrenula ciliata*, *P. decumbens*, *P. infracongruens*, *P. irosina*, *P. microspora*, *P. oculata* and *Pyrenula subcamptospora*. In addition, *Pyrenula aspistea* had the widest distribution, of which 25 islands were inhabited by this lichen. *Pyrenula anomala* is commonly found in all forest types.

**Keywords:** *Pyrenula aspistea*, Identification, Tropical rainforest

PPS-04

## A Preliminary Study on Macrolichens of Some Areas of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park, Jammu & Kashmir, India

**Vishal Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Yogesh Joshi<sup>2</sup> and Y.P Sharma<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Botany, University of Jammu, Jammu - 180 006, Jammu & Kashmir, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Botany, S.S.J. Campus, Kumaun University, Almora-263 601, Uttarakhand, India

vishalbotany2014@gmail.com

Lichens are unique, long-lived and complex organisms composed of cohabitation of two or more organisms (algae, fungi/cyanobacteria). They establish a controlled parasitic relationship and are considered as the most successful symbionts on earth. During the survey on the macrolichen biota of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park (hereafter KHANP), more than 175 specimens of macrolichens were collected from five different sites of the park. The study revealed the occurrence of 41 macrolichen species belonging to 25 genera and 12 families. Family Parmeliaceae dominated the study area by 18 species followed by Physciaceae (8), Ramalinaceae (3), Candelariaceae (2), Teloschistaceae (2), Collemataceae (2), Verrucariaceae (2), Usneaceae (2) and Peltigeraceae and Lobariaceae represented one species each. Among these 41 macrolichen species, seven species viz., *Cetrelia olivetorum*, *C. pseudolivetorum*, *Evernia mesomorpha*, *Parmotrema latissimum*, *P. stuppeum*, *P. ravum* and *Xanthoria ulophyllodes* var. *subsorediosa* are new distributional records for the lichen mycota of Jammu and Kashmir. Macrolichen assemblage was quantitatively analysed. The Importance Value Index (IVI) for the macrolichens was determined as the sum of the relative frequency and relative density. Alpha diversity (H<sub>2</sub>) was estimated as the Shannon-Weiner Index for the establishment of alternative estimates of species diversity in five sites of KHANP. Cluster analysis between all the