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**BIOLOGY OF  
LICHENS AND BRYOPHYTES**



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\***BOONPRAGOB, KANSRI and PANGPET, MONGKOL**

Ramkhamhaeng University, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Huamark,  
Bangkok, 10240, Thailand.

**Survival and growth of different vegetative propagules of lichens  
after transplantation at Khao Yai National Park,  
Thailand**

Effects of microclimate on survival and growth after transplantation of lichen by using different vegetative propagules were tested. Thallus fragments and isidia of *Parmotrema tinctorum*, together with soredia of *P. praesorediosum* were collected from secondary forest (SF) at Khao Yai National Park, Thailand. Five hundred and sixty thallus fragments and 1,120 samples of isidia and soredia were attached along tree trunks in tropical rain forest (TRF), dry evergreen forest (DEF), lower mountain rain forest (LMF), as well as SF. After 45 months, the thallus fragments in LMF, with lower temperature and higher relative humidity, had the highest rates of survival (47%) and growth (0.36 mm. /month). Both isidia and soredia developed into recognizable lobes of 3-5 mm. only in SF, where the temperature was higher and relative humidity was lower. The results suggested that successful transplantation of lichens in various forests need different vegetative propagules. (Poster: Ecology, Thursday in Nautilus)