## Lichen family Graphidaceae at Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary, Loei Province

**Vasun Poengsungnoen**<sup>1\*</sup>, Pachara Mongkolsuk<sup>1</sup> Leka Manoch<sup>2</sup> and Klaus Kalb<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>Lichen Research Unit, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Ramkhamhaeng University <sup>2</sup>Department of Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900 <sup>3</sup> Lichenologisches Institut Neumarkt, Im Tal 12 D-92318, Neumarkt, Germany \*E-mail: vasun\_poeng@hotmail.com Tel. (02) 3108410 # 132, Fax: 02 3108416

Graphidaceae on plants and rocks at Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary were collected from 7 forest types; lower montane scrub forest, coniferous forest, dry dipterocarp forest, dry evergreen forest, hill evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest and tropical rain forest, and identified as traditional taxonomic method. They comprised 536 specimens representing 93 taxa in 16 genera; *Acanthothecis, Carbacanthographis, Diorygma, Dyplolabia, Glyphis, Graphis, Fissurina, Hemithecium, Leiorreuma, Pallidogramme, Phaeographis, Platygramme, Platythecium, Sarcographa, Thalloloma* and *Thecaria.* Twenty-six species from eight genera were expected to be species new to science. Norstictic acid and stictic acid are commonly discovered substances.

Key word: lichen, Graphidaceae, diversity, lichen substance