Some glimpses of project (BIFA5_023) activities at different collaborating institutions



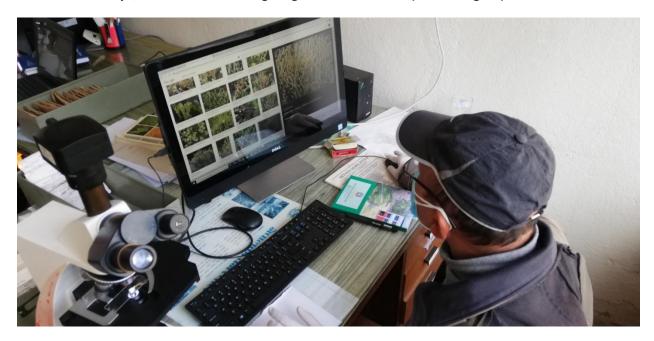
Team members at National Herbarium and Plant Laboratories (KATH)



Dr. Hari P. Aryal and Mr. Rajendra Acharya - Mycologists are in action.



Dr. Chitra B. Baniya, Mr. Til Bikram Chongbang and Mr. Amrit KC (Lichenologists) at KATH



Dr. Chitra B. Baniya observing lichen specimen under HumaScope Fluo LED, Trinocular Microscope



Dr. Shiva Devkota (Mycologist) sorting out mushrooms specimens.



Premises of the Central Department of Botany (CDB), Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu



Ms. Priyanka Shah (Mycologist) managing wet preservation of mushrooms specimens and providing barcode numbers at Tribhuvan University Central Herbarium, CDB, TU.



Sorting, curating and management of mushrooms specimens at TUCH, CDB.



Digitization is not always an easy task - starting from scratch - Mushrooms specimens



Digitization is not always an easy task - starting from scratch - Lichens specimens



Herbarium sorting, curating and application of new labels wherever necessary.





A cupboard with lichens stored somewhere at Central Department of Botany, Tribhuvan University. Following this digitization project (BIFA5_023), now lichens and mushrooms specimens deposited at CDB come under Tribhuvan University Central Herbarium (TUCH) system.



Systematic management of a cupboard at TUCH with with labeled lichens specimens.



Mushrooms specimens at Natural History Museum (NHM). Here, we provided our effort to protect such poorly managed and fragile specimens with every treatment.



Work in progress at Natural History Museum (NHM)



Mushrooms specimens stored at NHM without any collections details.



Herbariums management at NHM



Dr. Shiva Devkota together with Ms. Bimala Shakya, Expert, NHM



Herbarium management at NHM





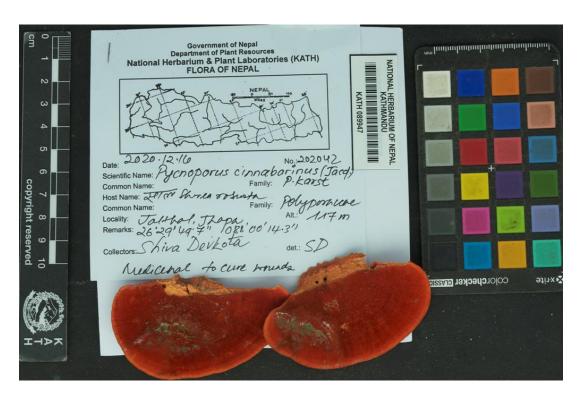
Mushrooms display at NHM



Digitization activities at KATH



Digitized image of lichens



Digitized images of mushrooms



Events / Knowledge sharing



As part of the GIIS Webinar series; Shiva Devkota, presented on wild mushrooms and also highlighted the project under GBIF/BIFA framework and the importance for the data documentation and visualization.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1l NGi6LBA3s&t=1544s

INITIATIVES TO MINIMIZE KNOWLEDGE OF TAXONOMY, DISTRIBUTION, AND USE

Project: Digitization of Mycological Collections
Wild mushrooms and Lichens in Nepal
Duration: July 2020 – June 2021

Project: Wild Mushrooms Behind the Tourism
An illustrative guide on diversity, distribution
and ethnomycology in the Everest Region, Nepal
Duration: Jan – Dec 2021 (Planned)

At the Mycological Association of Washington DC's monthly meeting through a live talk from Nepal; Shiva Devkota presented his expertise on Nepalese fungi and also describing recent mycological work with GBIF/BIFA and further plans including Ethnomycological Expedition in Nepal.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bt U-sfl3QPU



Shiva Devkota delivered live talk, during the 23rd Annual San Diego Fungus Fair of the San Diego Mycological Society (February 2021) and described about the digitization project.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U tnWkeddvBg







Shiva Devkota has discussed and presented (in five provincial states in Nepal) about ongoing digitization project while serving as a resource person for a project "Strengthening capacities for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Nepal" by IUCN Nepal and Hect Consultancy in close collaboration with the Ministry of Forest and Environment, Nepal Government (March-April, 2021)

Data Paper: Scientific publication

Diversity 2021, 13(7), 330; https://doi.org/10.3390/d13070330





Remiero

Ethnolichenology—The Use of Lichens in the Himalayas and Southwestern Parts of China

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Abstract: Lichens are used in traditional medicine, food and various other ethnic uses by cultures across the Himalayas and southwestern parts of China. Evidence-based knowledge from historical and modern literatures and investigation of ethnic uses from 1990 proved that lichen species used as medicine in the Himalayas and southwestern parts of China totaled to 142 species; furthermore, 42 species were utilized as food. Moreover, some lichens are popularly used for lichen produce in ethnic and modern life. An understanding and clarification of the use of lichens in the Himalayas and southeastern parts of China can therefore be important for understanding uses of lichens elsewhere and a reference for additional research of lichen uses in the future.



Keywords: lichen; ethnic use; medicinal; edible species; Himalayas; southwestern China

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