Documenting Ethnobotany Master Class
Post-Conference Handout
3rd International Conference on
Language Documentation and Conservation

1) Collecting Voucher specimens

The four chapters included this handout are from:
- The first chapter includes excellent and detailed information on how to collect vouchers for botanical and ethnobotanical research in general. The second, third, and fourth chapters focus on the special cases of collecting palms, mushrooms, and bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, hornworts).

In addition, many websites have detailed information on plant collecting. The following are some good examples:

msuextension.org/publications/AgandNaturalResources/MT198359AG.pdf
- A step-by-step guide by John Lacey, Sam Short and Jeff Mosley from Montana State University.

http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/herbarium/voucher.htm#Pressing
- This website from the University of Florida museum (edited by Marc S. Frank and Kent D. Perkins) contains excellent information on collecting, pressing, drying, identification, making labels and mounting specimens, as well as a list of print/electronic resources for further information.
2) Locating herbaria where you work

sciweb.nybg.org/science2/IndexHerbariorum.asp
• This site provides a global directory of public herbaria and associated staff international herbaria.

3) Digital collections

www.tropicos.org
• All of the nomenclatural, bibliographic, and specimen data accumulated in the Missouri Botanical Garden’s electronic databases during the past 25 years are publicly available here. This system has over 1.2 million scientific names and 4.0 million specimen records.

• The Consortium of Pacific Herbaria is in the process of digitalizing all specimens from herbaria in countries throughout Oceania.

http://sciweb.nybg.org/science2/VirtualHerbarium.asp
• The digitalized collection of the New York Botanical Garden. The digital collections comprise ~ 1,300,000 herbarium specimens and 225,000 high-resolution specimen images, and are updated daily as the Garden pursues the goal of digitizing all of its 7,300,000 plant and fungi specimens.

4) Recommend reading on traditional/local ecological knowledge

The New York Botanical Garden
Institute of Economic Botany
Miguel N. Alexeides

Herbarium Specimens
Collecting and Preparing
Standard Techniques for

4
The Herbarium Specimens


The Herbarium Specimens are meant for economic, scientific, and educational purposes. They are preserved to study the plant species and their uses. The herbarium specimens are valuable for botanists and botanists.

Collecting Specimens

Collecting areas and handling specimens by pharmacologists. During field trips or plant surveys, specimens should be collected. A small pot with a label attached is used to collect specimens. Specimens are collected and preserved for future study.

Introduction

Literature Cited

Acknowledgments

Support and Suppporting Information

Data Collection

Analyzing the Results

Secondary Literature on Economic Ressources
8.5" x 11" pocket notebook with collection notes to fit in the case and use for keeping track of collected specimens. Waterproof paper and cover. Clear plastic covers on special binding. Collected moisture should be studied. Some specimens need to be kept cool to ship out east easily. Should not be used. Some collector puts out cardboard or aluminum to save space. To save space, one can place several Specimens are labeled in old newspapers or unused newspaper made of lightweight waterproof fiber. If the pocket model looks like a sachet (Figure 2), some of the more portable models look like a sachet. Usually consists of two 12" x 18" pieces of plywood or wooden lattice with a piece of cardboard or mesh. A red press newspaper in the back, carrying them in a red press. A red press specimen in most cases is best to arrange the plant specimens in a pocket pouch.
Choosing the Simplest

General Considerations

The purpose ofimpression, in essence, is to produce an image that is as simple as possible. This involves selecting the simplest method to achieve the desired effect. In cases

where the image can be reproduced in a single negative, the simplest method is to use a single negative. In cases

where the image cannot be reproduced in a single negative, the simplest method is to use a multiple negative. In cases

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where the image cannot be repro
Pressing down on the collection deposits and will create difficulties for workers and move the specimen as a whole. Recommended because fewer number of specimens per collection number should be included. Thus, number of complete specimens should be reduced. By using a collection bag, where a specimen cannot be reduced, specimens may be reduced. Collection numbers should be included in the collection number.

**Using a Collection Bag**

When printing a bag, the specimen number should be printed on the bag. Specimens should be printed on the bag with that number. Specimens should be printed on the bag with that number. Specimens should be printed on the bag with that number. Specimens should be printed on the bag with that number.

**General Procedure**

Stained sections for identification research

1. Collect and preserve the specimen. Examine the specimen and mark with a collection number.
2. Cut the specimen into sections using a microtome.
3. Mount the sections on glass slides.
4. Stain the sections with appropriate stains.
5. Examine the stained sections under a microscope.

Ensure that the sections are properly identified and labeled with the specimen number. Specimens should be stored in a cool, dry place to prevent mold and moisture damage.
The Collection Notebook

Field Notes

The Collection Notebook is a tool for recording observations, specimens, and data gathered during fieldwork. It is crucial for documenting the details of a collection, which often includes the following information:

- **Locality:** The geographical location where the collection was made.
- **Date:** The date on which the collection was made.
- **Collector:** The person who made the collection.
- **Comments:** Any additional notes or observations made during the collection process.

In addition to the collection notebook, it is also important to keep records of the collection number, date, and location in a separate record book. This helps in organizing and referencing the data collected.

When collecting specimens, it is important to follow ethical guidelines and respect the environment. Always obtain permission from the landowner before making collections, and be mindful of the impact on the local ecosystem.

Field notes are an essential component of any fieldwork, providing valuable information for future research and analysis.

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The Press

The plane process is used to dry plant specimens while keeping them flat. This process is not the same as pressing or drying. Pressed specimens are those that have been pressed in a plant press. Dried specimens are those that have been dried in an oven or other dehydrating device. The process of pressing involves the use of a press and a vacuum to remove the air from the specimen, allowing it to be flattened. The process of drying involves the use of a dehydrator or oven to remove the water from the specimen, allowing it to be flattened.

The Herbarium Label

The herbarium label is a small piece of paper that is attached to the specimen. It contains important information about the specimen, such as the name of the collector, the date it was collected, and the location where it was found. The label is typically made of durable material that will not fade or become brittle over time. The label is affixed to the specimen using a strong adhesive that will not damage the specimen. The label is an important part of the specimen, as it provides valuable information about its origin and history.
Arranging Specimens for Pressing

When preparing specimens for pressing, it is important to arrange them correctly on the press plate. This ensures that the specimens are correctly oriented and will not be damaged during the pressing process. The correct arrangement of specimens is crucial for obtaining high-quality impressions.

Key Guidelines:
1. Place the specimens on the press plate in the desired orientation.
2. Ensure that the specimens are not overlapping or touching each other.
3. Use the correct pressure settings to ensure that the specimens are pressed evenly.
4. Regularly check the specimens during the pressing process to ensure they are not being damaged.

By following these guidelines, you can ensure that your specimens are pressed correctly and will provide high-quality impressions.
Figure 7: Folding the specimen ( redrawn from Leinster, 1985)

Figure 6: Cutting the specimen to size ( redrawn from Leinster, 1985)

Pressing Large or Flabby Parts

in nearly any leaves or stems that fall out of the news sheet. These parts will break off when they are dry. Instead of luck, do not leave any plant part projecting out of the newspaper. Do not leave any leaves or stems on the surface—especially the apex and base (Figure 6). Leave all the

fruit systems can also be trimmed down. Whenever possible, fruit can also be cut and dried in a separate container. Cross and longitudinal sections of fruits should be included. 

Knife. When pressure is applied, and it also keeps specimens from warping. 

MICHEL N. ALEXANDER

Selected Cautions for Embryological Research
Drying Specimens

Figure 8. Foliage large leaves (redrawn from Lerner, 1985).

Pressing the Press

Usually no more than 60 to 90 specimens; fewer if they include

packets as extra material for discussion.

Large tissues can be pressed separately and

when fruits are separated

Figure 8. Correct and incorrect ways of folding leaves (redrawn from Lerner, 1985).

NO

YES
Preserving Plans Before Dying

Plan preservation: issues vary from boats to special cases. To prevent the damage, the location is not dry. The location near the water level will also accelerate the decay process, but the location is not dry. The location near the water level will also accelerate the decay process. The location is not dry. The location near the water level will also accelerate the decay process.

In some cases, it is not possible to press the dry press in the box in which the paper press is placed or partially condensed in.

Figure 10. Portable plan dryer. A further section of partly condensed paper press is used to dry the plans.
Aacknowledgements

called into the scene and art of collecting

Packaging and Shipping Specifications

When sections are to be preserved in archival

Archiv. 1965. Collecting data and sections from
collection, missing. Use of any preserving solution should be clearly indicated in the

Literature Cited

G. F. Whiting. 1965. The control of tissue growth: a method for


species, such as swamps and areas subject to seasonal inundation. In fact, the larger stands of palms are quite common, especially in habitats that are not well tolerated by most other plants.

The New York Botanical Garden

Institute of Economic Botany

Michael J. Balick

Specimens

Collecting Palm

S
6. Quantitative and qualitative information in accessible format.

7. Supportive material: notes, sketches, slides, sound samples.

8. Flowning or floating across or on the page.

9. Material was taken from different views.

10. Errors and / or detailed measurements, thus can subsequently be used in parts of other majors or other projects.

Therefore, it is advisable to make collections with expressions which are difficult to collect, dyke, ship, or erode in the century.

A finding of Proctor's is that of cocoon-like forms would be in-buried, and new width is on the same level, which may be as much as four times the original.

Becomes the greater being of many positions, it differentiates:

8. As discussed in Proctor & Sivert, 1965, for additional information.

4. Printed on this topic.

7. Supplied with drawings of many graph parts, it differentiates:

Collection Techniques and Methods

From other factors, a considerate effect.

Other, large or common objects that are twice to press collections.

Because many traditional techniques, because artifacts, are often:

As Proctor & Sivert, 1965, to develop impressions of the plane of cowa.

Which a poor pump collection is worse than no collection at all in:

Which is important to emphasize that good collections of these highly different objects, but from the field.

And after several methods provided in the next sections.

2. Fill frame and locate a position of the figure in a manner-

3. Fill frame, plus or both, flowers or to lesser degree.

4. Other cultural forces, the regional and specific collection.

5. Other cultural factors, the regional and specific collection.

6. Other cultural forces, the regional and specific collection.

7. Other cultural forces, the regional and specific collection.

8. Other cultural forces, the regional and specific collection.

9. Other cultural forces, the regional and specific collection.

10. Other cultural forces, the regional and specific collection.
Figure 1: Example of a complete herbarium collection. Specification of a plant from a

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Mushrooms, fungi, are an important eubacterial re-

Introduction

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General Reminders
Drying Specimens
Preservation Well
Universal Well
Stipe
Hyphomycete
Phialides (Sep)
Making Stipes
Making Spore Prints
Preserving Specimens
Collecting Specimens

The New York Botanical Garden
Institute of Systematic Botany
Roy E. Hallock

Collecting Mushrooms

Recom mendations For

6
Collecting Specimens

Providing useful specimens for later study, collecting mushroom specimens is a useful and practical activity. In this article, we will provide a detailed description of the process of collecting and preserving mushroom specimens. Although the steps may vary depending on the type of mushroom, the general procedure remains the same. The following guidelines will help you collect and preserve mushroom specimens correctly:

1. **Selecting Specimen Sites**: Choose areas with a high concentration of mushrooms. Check for recent rainfall or moisture to ensure that the mushroom is plump and fresh.
2. **Gathering Tools**: Use a sharp knife, a small shovel, or a vial to collect the mushroom. Do not uproot the mushroom; cut it with a knife, leaving at least one inch of stem attached.
3. **Preserving the Specimen**: After collecting the specimen, either dry it or press it. Drying involves leaving the mushroom in the sun or in a warm, dry place. Pressing involves placing the mushroom between two sheets of paper and pressing with a heavy object.
4. **Labeling**: Include the date, time, location, and any relevant information about the mushroom in the label. This information is crucial for future identification and research.
5. **Storing Specimens**: Store the specimens in a cool, dry place or in a freezer to preserve their quality.

By following these guidelines, you can collect and preserve mushroom specimens for future study.
Drying Specimens

When you have finished your sport prints and have taken notes:

- Examine color and color changes. Surface contamination, etc.
- Persistence, location, weather, its intensity, and whether it occurs.
- Note any differences between the color and the norm.
- Assess whether the color is smooth or serrated.
- Examine to see whether contamination forms a longitudinal section.
In preparing discreption of microscopic features, describe sections in detail. Can you describe characteristics of the tissue or organ? Are there any special features or variations? Do the sections exhibit any particular patterns or arrangements? Are there any abnormalities or deviations from the norm? Does the tissue appear normal or is there evidence of pathology? Are there any specific changes that should be noted in the report?

**General Remarks**

Despite the potential of computerized scanning techniques, the use of traditional specimen handling and preparation methods remains essential for accurate diagnosis and research. These methods involve the use of microscope slides, which are prepared from tissue samples obtained through biopsy or surgery. The process involves fixing the tissue, embedding it in paraffin, sectioning it, and staining it with various dyes to enhance the visibility of different structures.

**Literature Cited**


**Methods for Preparing Microscopy Specimens**

Specimens are prepared using various techniques, including fixation, embedding, sectioning, and staining. These methods are crucial for preserving the structure and function of the tissue, allowing for accurate microscopic examination.

- **Fixation:** This involves the preservation of the tissue in a fluid that prevents decomposition. Common fixatives include formalin, ethanol, and Bouin's solution.
- **Embedding:** The tissue is then embedded in a wax or resin to facilitate sectioning. This step is essential for obtaining thin sections that can be mounted on glass slides.
- **Sectioning:** The embedded tissue is cut into thin sections using a microtome. The thickness of the sections can vary depending on the desired level of detail.
- **Staining:** Staining is used to enhance the visibility of specific structures within the tissue. Common stains include hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), Masson's trichrome, and immunohistochemical stains.

In summary, the preparation of microscopy specimens is a critical step in the process of diagnostic pathology. It requires attention to detail and adherence to standardized procedures to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the resulting examinations.
Introduction

Literature Cited
Acknowledgements
Display and Recording Specimens
Preparing Specimens
Collecting Techniques
Introduction
Preparing Specimens

The unwanted eye to discern, have different species, but at times these may be too subtle for Central collections should be careful when dividing material into

Collecting Techniques

Some properties occur only in scattered plants and should not

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and
The New York Botanical Garden
Institute of Systematic Botany
Douglas C. Day

Precautions
Environmental Methods and Specimens: Collecting Bulk

8

Drying and Packing Specimens

Tread on Dry off.

Since the whole plant is in the collection and almost never is a-
le the account of the plant, one other does for higher plants,
the chapter is this volume. There is no need to fly a depict-
guide when possible; drive, date, and collector (see Alth-