



# BKS Update March 22, 2024

Since the last update, we have

1. **Cleaned up the registration list**, removing records of people who did not, after being asked twice, confirm their registration. We did this because our mail service provider would not send out any more of our emails because more than 90% were being ignored.
2. **Modified the [proposed contents](#)** of the Instruction Manual for using the OpenSites.
3. **Added some content:**
  - a. [Create an account – individual](#).
  - b. Create an account – collection. Write to [Mary Barkworth](#).
  - c. For Collection Managers: [Giving permissions](#).
  - d. Current focus: [Making labels](#) – part 1. So far, I have only completed the start of a guideline for recording field notes that will enable preparing informative labels. I have been working on the next part, entering the data into OpenHerbarium and printing the labels but, unless one makes good field notes, one cannot make informative labels.

## Articles worth noting, and why:

Nadhifah Ainun, Ida Haerida, Fandri Sofiana Fastanti, Lars Söderström, Anders Hagborg, and Matt von Konrat (2024) **Beyond nutmeg, mace, and cloves: Checklist of the liverworts and hornworts of Maluku Islands (Moluccas), Indonesia**. [Phytokeys 239: 107-193](#).

This checklist gives reasons why each name is on the checklist (e.g., citation of the voucher specimens in both traditional format (e.g., Indonesia, Moluccas, Seram, Hoale Pass, 1600 m., 1911, *Stresemann s.n.*), the specimen's catalognumber (e.g., JE04005601), and a link to the specimen record (e.g., <https://je.jacq.org/JE04005601>) as well as data about the name itself (e.g., where it was published, information about its type, the name's synonyms and where they were published, and the currently accepted name). It is a multiauthored checklist, one that includes some internationally recognized authors. This made it feasible for the authors to examine all the specimens in one collection and to locate and examine many of the type specimens involved.

If asking students to prepare a checklist for an area, work with them to ensure that, in future, they include full citation of their voucher specimens and other specimens they examine from the area plus other records from the area involved. Locating the articles publishing all the names involved is probably more than can reasonably be expected for an M.Phil. thesis (which many of those I have seen are), but it would be a good opportunity to acquaint them with the resources that exist for finding them.

Muhammad Waheed, Shiekh Marifatul Haq, Fahim Arshad, Muhammad Azhar Jameel, Manzer H. Siddiqui, Rainer W. Bussmann, Nabeel Manshoor, and Saud Alamri. (2023) Where Will

**Threatened *Aegle marmelos* L., a Tree of the Semi-Arid Region, Go under Climate Change? Implications for the Reintroduction of the Species.** [Land 2023, 12, 1433](#).

This paper reflects integration of georeference information for occurrences of *Aegle marmelos* recorded with data for 19 bioclimatic variables obtained from satellite imagery. It also demonstrates the value of collaboration. I do not know enough about GIS to evaluate that aspect, but it demonstrates how powerful integration of good occurrence data with geographic data can be. It looks like a good paper for discussion in a graduate class. One approach would be to ask students to explain what information each of the figures summarizes and how that relates to the paper's goals. Another would be to have them to suggest additional studies that would provide useful information for predicting the future distribution of *Aegle marmelos*.

N. Khan, D. George, A. Shabbir, S.W. Adkins. (2019) Suppressive plants as weed management tool: **Managing *Parthenium hysterophorus* under simulated grazing in Australian grasslands.** [Journal of Environmental Management 247: 224-233](#). Unlike the first two articles, this is not OpenAccess but it includes a link to the senior author who would probably be willing to share a copy.

I first came across *Parthenium hysterophorus* in Somaliland in 2026. I was told one of its Somali names translates to "Abandon hope" because of its devastating impact on farms and grazing land in that country. The authors suggest one method of control could be establishing deliberately seeding an infected area with a palatable species, even an introduced species, that can suppress growth of *Parthenium hysterophorus*, but they do not acknowledge the approach has limitations and has not been evaluated under real conditions because of the complexities of doing so. A first step might be to see which species, if any, do manage to grow with *P. hysterophorus* in an area of interest, to determine whether they are palatable, and then adding additional seed of such species to the infected area. But read the paper first to see the limitations the authors identified.

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## Previous postings

[Newsletter Feb 22:](#)