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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 3108-2019

Preparation procedure of rattan specimens

棕榈藤植物标本制作规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed and managed by the National Bamboo and Rattan Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC263).

Drafting organizations for this standard. Institute of Tropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Southwest

Forestry University learn.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical requirements for the collection, processing, binding and preservation of palm vine plant specimens.

This standard applies to the preparation of palm vine plant wax leaf specimens.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 26914-2011 palm vine terminology LY/T 2052 Palm vine and rattan defects

3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 26914-2011 and LY/T 2052 and the following terms apply to this document.

Pinna, leaflet

Lobules with pinnatifid or entire leaves.

Note: Modified GB/T 26914-2011, terms and definitions 3.12.

Leaf rachis

A strip-shaped organ on the leaf starting from the position where the first feathers were born to the end of the last one.

Leaf sheath

The base of the leaf expands into a tubular and cane-like organ.

[GB/T 26914-2011, terms and definitions 3.8] 3.4 Axe cirrus A whiplike organ extending from the apex of the leaf axis with spines but without feathers.

[GB/T 26914-2011, terms and definitions 3.13] 3.5 Sheath whip flagellum Whip-shaped organs born with spines but without feathers on leaf sheaths.

[GB/T 26914-2011, terms and definitions 3.14] 3.6 Knee the structure of the petiole and leaf sheath is a sac-like protrusion.

[GB/T 26914-2011, terms and definitions 3.10] 3.7 Stipule sheath A protrusion extending from where the sheath and petiole meet.

Note: Modified GB/T 26914-2011, term and definition 3.9.

4.1 Materials and tools

Branch shears, telescopic branch shears, high branch shears, pliers, tweezers, specimen holders, collection bags (boxes), straw paper, corrugated paper, positioners, tape measure Tag, pen, paper bag, plastic bag, silicone, record book, etc.

4.2 Object

Stems, leaves, inflorescences, and inflorescences that are fully developed, highly representative, and disease-free. Vine species with climbing organs should also collect sheath whip or axe whip.

4.3 Process

Firstly, the petiole is disconnected in the middle of the petiole, and the pinion and axillary whip (with axe vine species) of the distal end of the petiole and its shaft are collected;

Sheath whip vine species), inflorescence or inflorescence base disconnected from leaf sheath, collecting sheath whip, inflorescence or inflorescence; finally the main stem is cut Non-endangered vine species), collecting leaf sheaths and canes.

4.4.1 Petiole

Petioles ≤ 30 cm in length should be collected intact. For petioles > 30 cm, representative petiole segments must be collected. Petioles from 30 cm to 60 cm it should be collected at the base and top. Petioles > 60 cm are generally collected at the base, middle and top, and the length of each segment is ≤ 30 cm.

4.4.2 Feather

Feathers should be collected together with leaf axis. Leaf blades with leaf axis length ≤ 30 cm should be collected intact, and leaves with leaf axis length > 30 cm should be selected Feather segments with representative morphological characteristics are generally collected at the base, middle, and top, and each segment is ≤ 30 cm in length.

Collected feathers with a feather length of < 15 cm can be retained. Only feathers with a feather length of > 30 cm should be retained on one side, and all other feathers on the other side should be retained.

Cut off and keep only the base of the feathers, not exceeding 1 cm in length.

4.4.3 Axle Whip

The shaft whip with a length of ≤ 100 cm should be collected completely and folded. Axial whip > 100 cm should be selected from representative morphological features.

Generally, it should be collected at the base, middle and top.

4.4.4 Inflorescence

Collect all well-developed inflorescences or parts that have typical classification characteristics. At the same time, collect some flowers and place them in paper or plastic bags.

Add silica gel to dry.

4.4.5 Fruit order

Collect all well-developed fruit sequences or parts that have typical classification characteristics. At the same time, collect some fruits and place them in paper or plastic bags.

Dry into silica gel.

4.4.6 Sheath Whip

The shaft whip with a length of ≤ 100 cm should be collected completely and folded. Axial whip > 100 cm should be selected from representative morphological features.

Generally, it should be collected at the base, middle and top.

4.4.7 Leaf sheath

The leaf sheath should be collected with a stipule sheath and a small petiole. The exposed part of the leaf sheath ≤ 30 cm should be collected completely;

The leaf sheath of cm can only collect the part 30cm downward from the petiole connection, or the 15cm part of the upper and lower leaf sheaths as the center.

4.4.8 Cane

Canes with obvious canes and not endangered should be collected with canes; canes should be collected with knots; vines with internode length ≤ 30 cm can be collected intact 1 internode with vines with an internode length of > 30 cm. Collect the upper and lower 15 cm sections centered on the node; the collected samples should be free of LY/T 2052.

Defects specified.

4.5 Record

See Appendix A.