

## Project Update: August 2017

The second period of field work was carried in Khasadrupchu and Giakom in the Thimphu district which were not covered in early field work. The specimens collected are almost all identified. *Taxillus kampferi* are found to be affecting coniferous species such as *Pine wallichiana*. *Arceuthobium minutissimum* was absent in these ranges unlike previous ranges. *Pines wallichiana* was the most common coniferous species affected by the mistletoes.

The previous 2 months successes and complications were discussed and alternative solutions were formed if there was any deviation from set objectives of the project. Same parameters and procedures were done to achieve the objectives of the research. Data collected from primary and secondary sources will be analysed using various statistical tools, formulae, and software.

The detailed report of the work was prepared for the data which were collected in two different field visits of various ranges of Thimphu district. Basically *Taxillus kaempferi* is most common, followed by *Arceuthobium minutissimum* infesting *Pinus wallichiana*, *Tsuga dumosa* and *Juniperous* sp. Then the presentation was given to students of Royal Thimphu College, Bhutan and FRI, Deemed University, India mainly for creating awareness of the impact of the mistletoe in the conifer forest species.



Figure 1: Presentaion of the project as M. Sc. Thesis presentation in Forest Research Institute (Deemed) University, Dehradun, India





Figure 2: Signs and symptoms of mistletoe in conifer forest species.