

AUSTRALIA'S FUNGI MAPPING SCHEME

Hello from the new FUNGIMAP Coordinator

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Beginning in April 2000 the Fungimap Scheme was passed into my care from the trusted hands of Pat Grey and John Julian. At a Fungimap night at the FNCV in May 2000, presentations were made to Pat and John in recognition of their great contributions to Fungimap. From the fungi collections Pat has sent the Herbarium we gather she is somewhere between Bundanoon and Mt Isa on her trip around Australia. We wish both Pat and John well on their different journeys.

It has been some time since the last Fungimap newsletter so perhaps a brief round up of events is in order. A particularly dry summer and autumn led to a late start to the fungal season around much of Australia. Despite this, Fungimap has managed to keep itself very busy. Amongst our many activities has been the construction of Australian distribution maps for all 100 fungal target species. Due to a valiant effort by our Web master Michael McBain we are now able to view the general areas in which some of our fungi are found. Some of these maps have been included in the pages to follow. It is worth noting that the distribution of some target species reflects where our recorders are found, rather than the complete range of the species itself. However some interesting patterns have begun to emerge with the more frequently recorded fungi (see article inside). The more records we receive the better our maps will be, so keep them coming in.

Another major event in the Fungimap calendar was the April 2000 Fungimap Get-together. Held in central Tasmania, the conference was a chance to bring together the national and regional coordinators as well as Fungimap's convenor, Tom May. Between fungal forays into the beautiful (but dry) Tasmanian rainforest the future directions and requirements of the Fungimap

scheme were discussed. Through several gruelling meetings (yes, it was tough!) it was decided that a change in the Fungimap administrative structure was necessary to ensure decision making was streamlined and democratic. From the previous structure of Executive officer, Convenor and Database administrator, we now have a Fungimap Steering Committee consisting of Tom May (Convenor), Kate Sommerville (Fungimap Coordinator), as well as Pam Catcheside and Katrina Syme (regional Coordinators). Two positions on the steering committee will rotate around the regional coordinators. Hopefully this new structure will allow Fungimap to expand further as new members join us.

As you read more of this newsletter you will see that Fungimap has recently embarked on a mission to acquire photos of all our 100 fungal target species. Many of you will know how difficult it is to identify some of the species on the list without a photo or description to refer to. Our aim is to make identification of targets simpler for both beginner and experienced recorders. In order for Fungimap to do this it has put out a 'Call for Photos' to all our recorders. Please consider contributing some of your best photographs of target species to this cause. Also included in this newsletter are some hints for setting up and framing photographs of fungi. I hope this is helpful to both the new and experienced fungal photographers amongst us.

For those new to Fungimap (and those who've been around for a little bit longer), I am here to answer your questions. Feel free to contact me in writing or by e-mail as you need.

Good luck in your fungi hunting.
Your Fungimap Coordinator,

Katy Sommerville.

CALL FOR PHOTOS OF FUNGI

INFORMATION FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Why does FUNGIMAP need photos of fungi?

Many of the fungi on the list of 100 target species do not appear in identification books. Often fungi that do appear in identification books vary to such an extent that the majority of people can not recognise them in the field. Fungimap would like to make it easier for our recorders to find the species on our list. Consequently, we are constructing a CD-ROM (a computerised, interactive 'book'). Later we will put together a brochure and other educational material that will contain pictures and easily understood descriptions of the Fungimap Target Species. Fungimap would like its recorders to send in photos of the 100 targeted fungal species as well as any photos you may have of species that are easily confused with the Fungimap target species. Most Fungimap members will already have a list of the 100 target species but if you require one then contact the Fungimap Coordinator at the address at the back of the newsletter

What does FUNGIMAP want in a photograph?

Fungimap would prefer photographic images as 35mm TRANSPARENCIES (slides). However, we realise that this is not always possible and will accept good QUALITY PRINTS. Fungimap is happy to accept images of the rarer fungi in any form, and would encourage you to send these in. Keep in mind that it is difficult to retain the quality of a photographic print after copying it, so your image may not look as good in the final product. Transparencies make your photograph look a lot more professional and make our job a lot easier.

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We have provided a licence (see accompanying licence form) for your photographic image(s). The aim of this licence is to make it clear what Fungimap can use your image for. By seeking your agreement to this licence, Fungimap is not seeking to obtain the copyright of the photographic image. Instead, we are seeking ongoing permission to reproduce the image for the benefit of all Fungimap volunteers. Fungimap has not offered a payment in this licence, as the budget for such uses is very limited. We hope that our use of your photographic image is of value to you in its promotion of your photographic skills. Your contribution as a member of the Fungimap community is greatly appreciated.

There are several advantages to using a non-exclusive licence to reproduce. This licence means that Fungimap does not have to write to a photographer every time we wish to reproduce an image. Instead Fungimap will have this permission in advance. With 100 target species of fungi the number of photographs Fungimap could receive is large. The licence cuts down the time and paperwork required to process each image for both Fungimap and the photographer.

A non-exclusive licence is also advantageous in that you retain the copyright. This means you are free to use the photograph for your own purposes. Also, the licence is useful in clearly outlining the rights and responsibilities of both you and Fungimap with regards to the image.

What will Fungimap use your photograph for?

This licence covers reproduction of the photographic image in the following uses:

- Educational - including books, pamphlets, CD-ROMS, the Fungimap website, slides for use by Fungimap in presentations, posters and education kits.
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The licence does not cover commercial uses of a photographic image. In such an event, a separate approach for permission will be made to the photographer and an agreement and any fee payable to the photographer will be negotiated.

What happens to your photograph?

Fungimap will not be using all the images it receives in the first edition of the CD-ROM. Upon receiving your photograph, Fungimap will scan it into a computer and store it digitally. The transparency or print will then be returned to you along with a copy of the agreement you have already signed outlining what the image can be used for. If your image is not used then it will be returned to you with a note of appreciation. There may be a delay of some months in returning photos so do not be alarmed if you do not receive an immediate response. Fungimap suggests you keep a copy of your image so that you can use that image while Fungimap is processing it

What to do

- If you agree to the licence, please complete it and return it to Fungimap at the address listed at the back of this newsletter.
- If sending more than one image please give images a number corresponding to the details you include in the licence. Where there is insufficient space on the licence please include a separate sheet with the details.
- If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact the Fungimap Coordinator at the address on the back of this newsletter

Your efforts as fungal photographers are very much appreciated and we hope that in time this project will be helpful to all our recorders.

HOW TO PHOTOGRAPH YOUR FUNGUS

Photograph of *Gymnopilus pampeanus* by Teresa Lebel illustrating features important in fungal photography.



Some helpful tips

When constructing a photograph of your gilled, spiny or other fungi, there are several features it is important to include:

- 1) The fungus should be close enough to see important identifying features such as gills, cap shape and colour, annulus (the ring on the stem) and stem. As a guide, try to fill the frame of the photograph with the fungus. (See *Gymnopilus pampeanus* photograph)
- 2) Turning one specimen over so that its gills can be seen is often helpful to those viewing the photo later.
- 3) Rather than taking the photo from directly above the fungi try taking the photo from a 45-degree angle or directly level with the specimen as this tends to show more of the attributes of the fungus.
- 4) Fungimap suggests placing some indicator of the size of the fungi in the photo, such as a 20 cent coin. Otherwise, note down the diameter of the largest cap.
- 5) If possible include both young and old specimens as this illustrates how the fungus changes with age.
- 6) It can also be important to show a specimen in cross-section (cut in half from the base of the stem, through the gills to the top of the cap). This will reveal the way the gills are attached to the stem and if the fungus changes colour (stains) or bleeds a milky substance when its flesh is exposed to air. All these features help us identify the fungus.
- 7) It is often not possible to include all these features in one photograph. Feel free to take several photos of the fungus where necessary.
- 8) When in the field it is sometimes necessary to shift twigs and other roughage out of the way of your fungus in order to get a good shot. However, please don't leave your fungi sitting in the middle of a demolition site. It is also important that those who view your photo know the substrate on which your fungus grew. Leave a few twigs and leaves so that we can figure this out.
- 9) The photographic equipment you use can make a big difference to the eventual quality of your photograph. In particular, the automatic camera that takes great pictures of your family, may have trouble taking close up pictures of your fungi. Consider using a camera on which you can adjust the light and that has a zoom, macro or 50mm lens.
- 10) Some photographers also like to take a shot some distance from their fungi so that they can remember what habitat the fungus was found in. You may like to note this, and any other interesting facts, down for every shot you take (it is particularly important to do this if you are taking lots of pictures of fungi on the one film).
- 11) Not all of these suggestions will be appropriate all of the time. Look at your identification books to see what you like in the way others have constructed their fungi photos and most importantly, use your imagination to create a photo that you take pleasure in viewing

WHAT CAN WE TELL FROM FUNGIMAP MAPS?

Maps

Maps of all target species are now available on the Fungimap website. Hard copy of the maps has also been distributed to the Regional Coordinators. The CD-ROM Guide to Fungimap Target Species, currently in preparation, will also include up-to-date maps.

Fungimap Data

To date, more than 6,000 Fungimap records have been received. The data is stored in an ever-expanding labyrinth of Excel spreadsheets (which we currently call the 'Fungimap Database'). It is planned to transfer all this data to a single database soon. This will facilitate production of updates to the maps on the website on a regular basis. For this first mapping exercise, all data in the Fungimap Database has been included, and no special checks have been made to eliminate errors. Mapping itself is one way of spotting points which are well outside the range shown by the remaining records (such as in the sea!), and which thus need to be investigated in case data entry or other errors have crept in. If you see any obvious errors, or if your record is missing, please let us know. Note that the maps are based on records received to about the end of 1999.

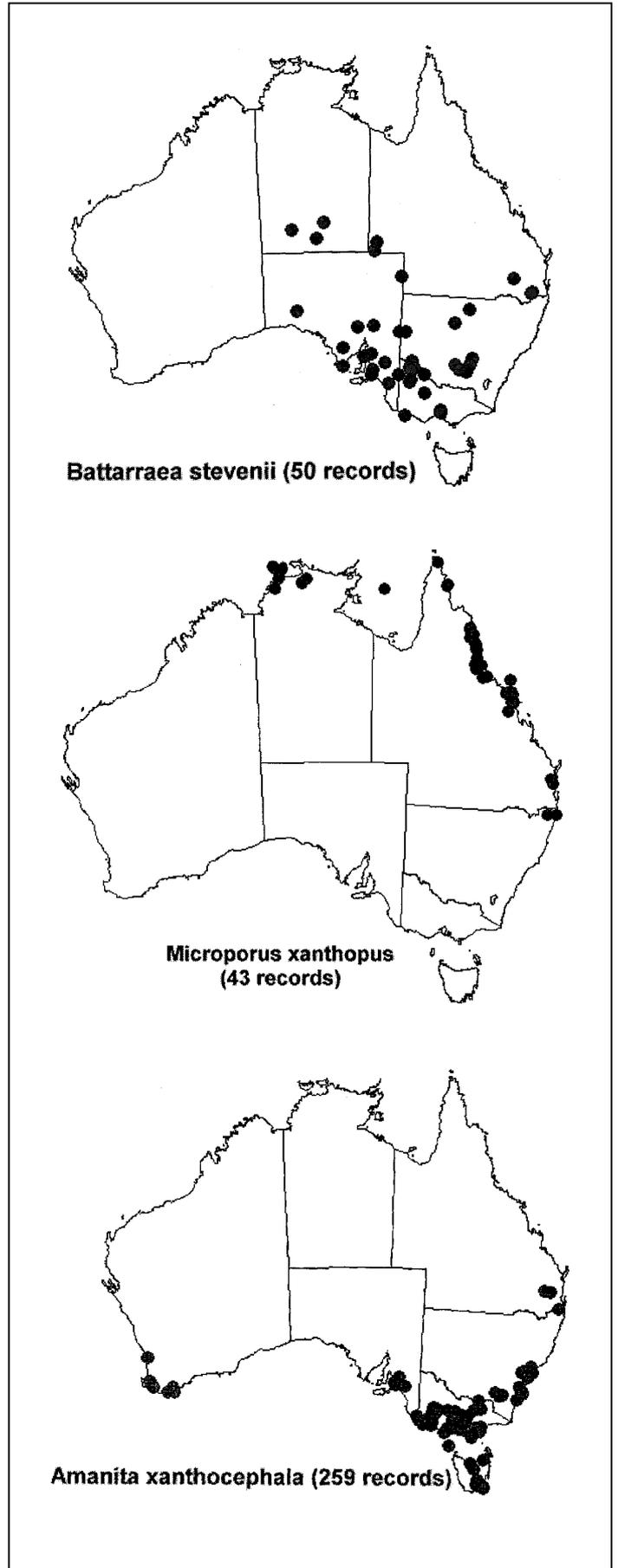
The Fungimap Database now includes some records from the literature and from herbarium specimens. Note that we are yet to scan literature for most species. For Herbaria, we have received data from Pam Catcheside and Graham Bell (for specimens held in the State Herbarium, Adelaide), David Albrecht (Northern Territory Herbarium, Alice Springs) and Heino Lepp (Australian National herbarium, Canberra). Data on numerous specimens at the National Herbarium of Victoria and other herbaria are for the most part yet to be extracted.

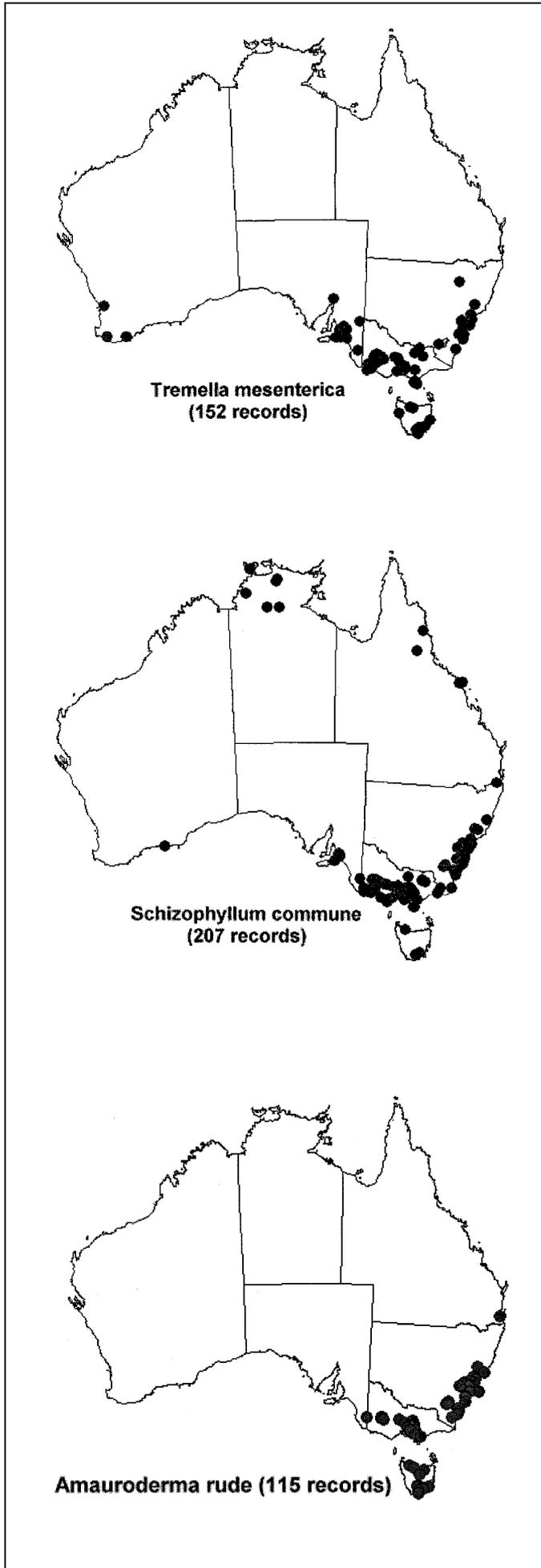
Major Distribution Pattern

Some major distribution patterns are evident. (Numbers in parentheses are the number of records received.)

A. Arid / semi-arid. *Battarraea stevenii* (50 records) and *Podaxis pistillaris* (83) are mostly found in the arid interior, with some interesting outliers for *Battarraea* on the south coast of Victoria. Herbarium records yet to be added to the Fungimap Database extend the distribution of this species well into Western Australia (Jenny Tonkin pers. comm.). *Schizostoma laceratum* (10) has so far been found only in the more central parts of inland Australia (such as the Simpson Desert).

B. Tropical. *Microporus xanthopus* (43) extends around the coast from far north NSW to the west of the Northern Territory. Some other targets (e.g. *Cookeina tricholoma* and *Gloeophyllum concentricum*) are expected to have similar distributions, but too few records have been received to confirm this.





C(1) Temperate (East & West). Most of the target species have been found in south-eastern Australia, Tasmania and often also in south-west WA. Such a distribution is exemplified by *Amanita xanthocephala* (259). The northern boundary of this type of distribution is no further north than far southern Queensland, with some species, such as *Cortinarius rotundisporus* (91) and *Podoserpula pusio* (87) recorded only as far north as the mid coast of NSW. Most species are found on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range, but *Tremella mesenterica* (152) extends further inland. There seems to be much less difference for macrofungi between western and eastern Australia (in comparison to flowering plants). The book by Bougher & Syme (*Fungi of Southern Australia*) is based totally on species occurring in WA, yet nearly all also occur in eastern Australia (with the notable exception of *Torrendia* and some of the species of *Amanita*).

C(2). Temperate (East only). A few species found in SE Australia have not been sighted in WA. One example is *Amauroderma rude* (115), another species absent from the west is *Mycena interrupta* (248), whose most westward occurrence is an isolated population on the Fleurieu Peninsula of SA.

D. Widespread. *Schizophyllum commune* (207) is recorded for all states. It seems to be absent from the interior.

Macrofungi are widespread

One very interesting result of the mapping (where there are a reasonable number of records) is that species have been found to be relatively widely distributed. There are no species which appear to be restricted to just one small area - as is quite common for plants, such as in the south-west of Western Australia (Stirling Ranges), or the Grampians Range (Victoria). It seems that most of the macrofungi that we know well are very widely distributed. If there are species that are highly geographically restricted, perhaps they are yet to be discovered.

More detail

Areas where more detail is needed of distribution are northern NSW and southern Queensland - so that the northern limit of temperate species can be better defined (and the southern limit of tropical species). Also, the inland slopes along the length of the Great Dividing Range - so that the inland boundary of species can be better established. Since there are few targets that are common in northern Australia we will be adding further target species so that recorders in these areas have a greater list of targets to look for.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Michael McBain for producing the maps, to Pat Grey for coordinating the input of the records into the records database, to Jenny Tonkin and Katy Sommerville for useful discussions and of course to all the recorders who helped put their local fungi on the map.

Tom May
Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

SA FUNGIMAP 1999

The fungal year started with the Fungimap conference in Marysville, Victoria in April. This was an opportunity for Fungimap coordinators to get together, discuss ideas and plans and to go fungologising. The Nothofagus forests around Marysville provided an excellent array of fungi, much appreciated by this fungus-starved coordinator from dry SA.

The 1999 fungus season in SA got under way in May but unfortunately petered out in mid-July. We had unusually warm and dry weather throughout the rest of July and August with only a little rain in September. Good rains in October resulted in a brief burst of fungal activity but the season was disappointing. Nonetheless, I recorded approximately twenty Fungimap species including *Mycena interrupta* and *Calostoma fuhreri*. Other SA Fungimappers have added further species.

Fungimap forays included trips to Kuitpo Forest near Meadows and Stringybark Walking Trail in Deep Creek Conservation Park. Kath Alcock, a Fungimapper from Naracoorte, showed us good places to find fungi in the Southeast of the State. It was lovely to have Bettye Rees, Fungimap coordinator for NSW, and her husband, Neville, on an excursion to Cleland & Mark Oliphant Conservation Parks with the Field Naturalists Society of SA and members of the State Herbarium of South Australia.

AUTUMN FUNGI

In March, a friend from Traralgon South brought me a large leathery Polypore that he had collected from the ground at the butt of a Peppermint Gum. It proved to be *Polyporus hartmannii* I was in some doubt as to its identity as there were two fruiting bodies, the smaller ones fused with the cap of the larger specimen. *Polyporus hartmannii* is usually solitary. The fungus was very fresh; the velvety caps an attractive reddish brown colour of new saddle leather. The skin is inclined to crack as it dries and reveals the bright mustard yellow colour of the flesh below. The stipe was more or less central, woody and furrowed, the minute pores whitish. This fungus must be collected in a very fresh state as boring insects speedily reduce it to honeycomb in the field.

I had the opportunity to visit the site over Easter. There were remnants of four large polypores similar to the first one, each about 15 cm across and each in close proximity to a big tree root. *Polyporus hartmannii* is said to grow from an underground pseudosclerotium, a mass of mycelium matted together with soil and plant debris. Investigation in the very hard ground yielded only tree roots. The situation was on a dry sandy hill slope beneath scattered Messmate/Peppermint timber with an occasional Manna Gum. The soil was hard grazed and riddled with holes of a species of small black ant, each hole encircled with a neat embankment of sand.

I gave talks on fungi and Fungimap to the Australian Plant Society, the Australian Systematic Botany Society (Adelaide Chapter), Bellevue Heights Junior Field Naturalists Society, the Botany Club of the Field Naturalists Society of South Australia, New Zealand Mycological Society at a fungal foray at Mount Egmont, N.Z. and third year Biology students at Flinders University. I also helped to run a school holiday program at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens. It was most encouraging and exhilarating to see the enthusiasm and interest of the children.

A Fungimap workshop at the Fourth Annual Conference, in Albury, NSW, of the Australian Network for Plant Conservation provided another welcome opportunity to get together with other Fungimappers and to introduce conference participants to Fungimap.

2000 has been another busy year on the fungal front. I am helping with a projected web site for the Education Service at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens which will include a project for junior Fungimappers. Talks to the Mount Gambier Field Naturalists Society, the Field Naturalists of SA and the Garden Guides of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens are already occurring. All this on top of the Tasmanian Fungimap coordinators' foray and conference in April which offered a stimulating start to the fungal season.

Pam Catcheside, SA Fungimap Coordinator.

While drying on the back of the stove *P. hartmannii* has a rather disagreeable smell which gives way with time into the delicate aroma of new bread cooking. It is apparently not uncommon in dry seasons, being an annual, and has been sent to me from beyond Bairnsdale and from the hills toward Western Port. Incidentally, among the four-mentioned above, there was another double-header, proving that this fungus is not always solitary. I am indebted to Dr May for positive identification.

Ellen Lyndon

Reprinted from *The Victorian Naturalist* (115, 1998, 93)

Ellen Lyndon died recently aged 93. Her obituary will appear in *The Victorian Naturalist*.

Australian Cryptogams - a superb 2000 calendar

Perhaps a little late for this year but with photographs by Heino Lepp which show a variety of fungi (including 10 FUNGIMAP targets) and other cryptogams it is still an excellent buy.

A full-colour, electronic sample page can be e-mailed to anyone interested. Just send an e-mail to judith@anbg.gov.au

It is \$12 for a single copy, but if 2 or more copies are going to the one address then each copy is only \$10 (this includes postage within Australia).

Orders and questions to Judith's e-mail address or to the postal address below. All cheques payable to: Heino Lepp, PO Box 38, Belconnen, ACT 2616.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FUNGIMAP CONTRIBUTORS: RECORDERS AND DUNG COLLECTORS

ACT

Eleanor Hearder	1
Heino Lepp	26
Sam Murphy	2
Dorothy Schild	2

NSW

W. G. Allaway	2
Ray & Noreen Baxter	4
Cec Blumenthal	9
Janine Edwards	1
Patricia Jordan	30
Barry Kemp	13
Margery Smith	38
Sydney Fungal SG	35

QLD

Anita Garton	2
Nanette Hooker	1
Robert Milne	4
Ian Watt	1

SA

Pamela Catcheside	63
Mel Clifford	5

TAS

Liz Dombrovskis	4
Genevieve Gates	190
Di Williams	11

VIC

Brian Andrews	12
Rosemary Andrews	3
Anon	1
Barbara Baird	2
Quen Barnes	1
Robert Bender	1
Marica Borthwick	5
Julia Davis	15
Valda Dedman	4
John Eichler	38
Cecily Falkingham	19
FNCV	25
Beth Gott	1
Pat Grey	15
Ken & Michele Hancock	
Karina Hastwell	10
Sheila Houghton	4
Virgil Hubregtse	40
Elsbeth Jacobs	2
John Julian	14
Dave King	3

Joan F. Kottek	5
Andrew Lanchbery	2
Jean Lightfoot	3
David Lockwood	6
Elden Marshall	3
Ron McArthur	1
Marie McIntyre	4
Pina & Steven Milne	11
Dave Munro	28
Josephine Peake	13
Lois Pricor	10
Rosemary Robb	24
Erich & Elsbeth Sacco	11
Elizabeth Seviour	1
Mark Shorter	3
Nigel Sinnott	53
Julie Strudwick	2
Geoff Thomas	1
Frank Udovicic	3
Gretna Weste	1
Lesley Wheeler	1
Helène Wild	1
Patricia Wilkie	9

WA

Peter Donecker	13
Bob Gretton	6

Mary Hart	19
Roz Hart	2
Jarred Pedro	2

UNKNOWN ORIGIN

Eva Berriman	1
Hannah Jenkins	1

DUNG FUNGI COLLECTORS

Margery Smith
Katrina Syme
Sandra Lambert (Sent in by Eileen Collins)
Jean Lightfoot
Janet Fenton
Joan Broadberry
Pat Grey
Mike Richardson
Teresa Lebel
Greg Kirby
Katharine Dickinson
Kate Brown

NOTE WORTHY RECORDS

John Eichler has sent in several records of *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum* from far drier habitats than Fungimap has previously observed the species. Normally found on rotting wood in wet forests or in the wet gullies of dry forests, John found the species in coastal heathland in a bayside Victorian suburb.

We have word from our WA regional coordinator **Katrina Syme** of our first Fungimap record of the arid zone species *Battarrea stevenii* in that state. It has also been recorded recently by **Kevin Thiele** around Lake Eyre in SA. There are some suggestions that it may prefer catchment areas (even when dry).

In addition to this, **Dorothy Mahler** brought in a specimen of *Polyporus hartmannii* (that Tom May identified) from Mount Difficult State Park. When fresh this specimen showed the lovely brown velvety cap common to the species. It came from a burnt area and was attached under the soil to the root of Red Stringybark *Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha*.

Also, a number of herbarium records of *Polyporus hartmannii* have been sent in by **Graham Bell** from the Adelaide Herbarium. These are interesting in that they were collected by J.B. Cleland in the early decades of this century, however, the specimens were not determined until around 1955 by G. H. Cunningham.



Margaret Smith's© wonderful time lapse photograph of the luminescent *Omphalotus nidiformis*. In colour the gills of this fungus appear fluorescent green.

APOLOGY

There are a few people who have sent us records since the last newsletter whose names are not included in the Acknowledgements list. Unfortunately, Fungimap has been too busy to properly process all the records we have received. We are very sorry to those whose names have not been mentioned. These people will be acknowledged in the next newsletter.

UP COMING EVENTS

This is a new section in the Fungimap newsletter and we hope will expand in the future. If you, or your organisation, have any forays, workshops or other fungal events planned between November 2000 and March 2001, and would like

them advertised here, please contact the Fungimap coordinator before October of this year (contact details listed below).

Event	Date	Place	Contact
2000 - Sydney Fungal Studies Group Workshop day	Saturday 26 th August	University New South Wales	Pam O'Sullivan (02) 4362 2413
2001 - Pam Catcheside Fungi Workshop	beginning April	Plant Biodiversity Centre Hackney Rd, Adelaide, SA	The PB Centre (08) 8222 5002
2001 Fungimap Get Together	Thursday 21 st - Thursday 28 th June	'The Cove', Wilson Inlet, Denmark WA	Katrina Syme ph08 9848 1644

TO CONTACT FUNGIMAP

FUNGIMAP

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NEXT ISSUE

- Fungi name changes-the Fungimap stance.
- *Polyporus mylittae*.
- Where to look for the 100 target species: state by state.
- Fungimap in Northern Australia: a discussion (contributions welcome – write to the Fungimap)
- A whole lot more!

Copyright for Fungimap Newsletter 12 held by Field Naturalists Club of Victoria

The Fungimap Newsletter is edited by Katy Sommerville.

NEWS ITEM!

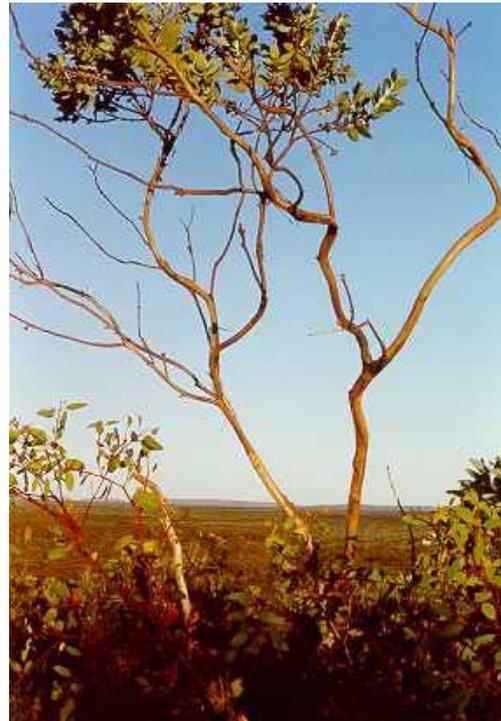
Preliminary Notice of the Inaugural Fungimap Conference 2001

The Inaugural Fungimap Conference will be held from Thursday the 21st June till Thursday 28th June 2000. Plans so far include:

- An introductory seminar for Fungimap volunteers and anyone else interested in
 - Reports from Fungimap State Coordinators.
 - Amazing slide shows of fungi.
 - Workshops.
 - Forays into nearby ecosystems including coastal national parks, ancient eucalypt forests and surrounding woodlands.
 - Identification and display of fungi discovered on forays.
 - Opportunities for enthusiastic interactions between professional and amateur mycologists.
 - Posters, displays and reports invited from everyone – let us know of interesting finds from your area. An open forum when: your questions are answered; you have your say about fungi that should be included on an extended target list; your input is sought.
- An open forum when: your questions are answered; you have your say about fungi that

learning about the amazing and cryptic world of fungi and its crucial role in the web of life.

- Lectures presented by specialist guest speakers.



should be included on an extended target list; your input is sought.

The Denmark Environment Centre (established in 1987 and with a Shop-front, meeting rooms and offices, is housed in its own building in the town centre) is supporting the conference.

Denmark is a small town 420km south-east of Perth and 50km west of the city of Albany on the rugged and beautiful southern coast of Western Australia. Magnificent towering Karri trees fringe the town and extend into ancient eucalypt forests incorporating giant Tingle trees. Denmark's location provides access to a range of diverse ecosystems and the area is home to many interesting relict gondwanan species. It is also home to a wide range of species of fungi and June is normally the height of the fungal season. Accommodation in and near this popular tourist town is plentiful.

Expressions of interest are invited immediately.

Please mail to:

Katrina Syme

Western Australian Fungimap Coordinator
Fungimap Conference 2001
c/o Denmark Environment Centre
PO Box 142
Denmark
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6333

email: environ@denmarkwa.net.au
ph (h): 08 9848 1644 (Katrina Syme).

FUNGIMAP



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Signed

(signature of photographer)

Dated

(date, month and year signed)

Signed on behalf of Fungimap

(print name, position and sign)

(print date, month and year signed)

Please return this form to Fungimap where a Fungimap representative will sign it and a copy will be returned to you for your records. Should you have any queries please contact Katy Sommerville, Fungimap Coordinator, at Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne on 9252 2309 (Tuesday, Thursday or Friday).