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fungimap newsletter 38

fungimap

AUSTRALIA'S FUNGI MAPPING SCHEME

Inside this Edition:

NEWS FROM THE FUNGIMAP CO-ORDINATOR

If you missed the 2009 Fungimap V Conference in NSW in May, you missed out on "the camaraderie", "the sharing of knowledge", "seeing different fungi" and "the laughter and silliness"! These kind words are real quotes from a range of very positive feedback, provided by our Conference delegates. Apparently many members also enjoyed the high calibre of workshops, the best speakers ever and the spectacular natural environment. The choir was excellent, they loved meeting all the Fungimap family again and they are looking forward to the next Conference!

If you have ever wondered whether you should come to a Fungimap Conference, please come along next time. You do not need to have detailed fungi knowledge or experience: we provide that within the Conference. It also doesn't even matter if you have JUST joined Fungimap!

So now we can begin planning the 6th Conference in 2011! We are not certain which state we will visit next time, but it looks like Western Australia at this early stage. As Fungimap is a national group, we try to rotate the location around Australia, as much as possible.

Finally, we have boxes and boxes of freshly reprinted copies of our book "Fungi Down Under" and are keen to move them. If you were thinking of buying a copy, don't hesitate to send in a Book Order form from our webpage. If you do wish to contact me at the Fungimap office, I am now in here only one day a week, mostly on Tuesdays.

Lee Speedy

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Tas

Fungi Lovers Adventure Group (FLAG)

Fungi activities in northern Tasmania.
Contact: Sarah Lloyd, Ph: (03) 6396 1380
Email: sarahlloyd@iprimus.com.au

Vic

Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, Fungi Group

Forays, monthly meetings & presentations.
Contact: Virgil Hubregtse Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Web: http://www.vicnet.net.au/~fncv then Calendar of Events

WA

Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Project

Fungi workshops, walks, surveys in Perth Urban bush areas.
PUBF Team: Neale Bougher, Roz Hart, Sarah de Bueger, Brett Glossop.
Contact: Roz Hart, Community Education Officer
Email: pubf@iinet.net.au
Web: http://www.fungiperth.org.au

Fungimap WA, forays in Denmark area

Contact: Katrina Syme
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WA Naturalists' Club, Fungi Study Group

Fungal forays, workshops, identification evenings and talks, based in Perth.
Contact: WA Naturalists' Club
Email: wanats@iinet.net.au
Web: http://www.wanats.iinet.net.au/fungigroup.html

FROM THE EDITOR: PHOTOS, PLEASE

I know there must be some really great photos of fungi from this year's Fungimap conference and from your own forays, so please send them to me for the December issue of the Fungimap newsletter, the 'bumper' edition which will have four pages of colour photos. Contact me if you are unsure about your photos. The deadline for the next issue is Friday, 30th October.

Pam Catcheside

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Members and non-members of Fungimap are welcome to publish in the Fungimap Newsletter. Articles should be no more than 800 words, news items no more than 500 words; images should preferably be jpg, resolution at least **300dpi** and submitted in at least the size that they are to be published. Avoid images larger than 1Mb (preferably copied to CD-ROM and posted). Please send your contributions to Pam Catcheside (Catcheside.Pam@saugov.sa.gov.au) or Fungimap, RBG Melbourne, Private Bag 2000, South Yarra, Victoria 3141 (fungimap@rbg.vic.gov.au). Articles submitted for publication in the Fungimap Newsletter should not be submitted to any other journal or newsletter awaiting publication or have been previously published in another Newsletter or journal. Authors submitting manuscripts are responsible for obtaining the copyright holder's permission to reproduce any material for which the author does not hold copyright.

FUNGIMAP V CONFERENCE – 21 TO 26 MAY 2009

Yvonne Maher

Another very successful Fungimap conference is over. Fungimap V was held at Wallerawang (also known as Wang) just outside Lithgow, New South Wales, and attracted 80 delegates, with 19 able and knowledgeable speakers, workshop and foray leaders.

The Conference was held in Black and Gold Country cabins, the old Wang School, which has been converted to a motel-cum-conference centre, making it possible for delegates to stay on campus, where we enjoyed true country hospitality from owners Rob and Linda Cluff, helped in this by their staff including Margaret Williams. Rob was an ex-pupil of the School and recounted his memories of school days, telling us that he had named the rooms after his former schoolteachers!

Friday 22nd May began with a welcome at 9.55 am by Lee Speedy, Fungimap Co-ordinator, followed by an inspiring day of talks. Jan Allen from Mt Tomah Botanic Gardens familiarized us with the flora, fauna and geology of the beautiful Blue Mountains, an excellent introduction to the area, especially as we were to visit Mt Tomah gardens on Monday. Dr Simone Louwhoff introduced us to the lichenised fungi. Lichens are now classified with the fungi and her talk prepared us for adding lichens to Fungimap targets. After morning tea Dr Peter Mc Gee spoke of the vital and poorly understood role of Fungi in the restoration of ecosystems. Addition of appropriate mycorrhizal fungi to soils that have been degraded by continual cropping or by mining activity can help restore the health of soil and its dependent plant community. The next speaker, Dr Peter Johnston from New Zealand led us into the fascinating world of the disc fungi, explaining how many disc fungi have an endophytic lifestyle, living within their host plant, often damaging it but restoring the balance when they decompose the leaves and add to soil nutrients.

Lunch was a lively event, with animated discussions about the various aspects of the morning talks, then back for some more intellectual nourishment. Dr Michael Priest introduced us to the micro-fungal world, recounting the often complex life cycles of fungi such as rusts and discussing the important roles that microfungi play in ecosystems. Dr Steve Stephenson from USA showed us wonderful pictures of slime moulds, demonstrating their diversity and beauty. Dr Neale Bougher told the heartening story about how the relationship of the three Fs: flora, fauna and fungi, has finally received corporate recognition in WA with the fungi being given equal status with flora and fauna, a process which has taken a long time and much hard work.

Afternoon tea neatly led into talks related to where we, the delegates go about our fungal business. Dr Ray Kearney left us feeling that we needed more time to go and visit the beautiful Lane Cove bushland area where he photographed fungi and fought successfully to make this the first fungal community in Australia to be listed as endangered under the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995*. Katrina Syme convinced us that WA is the place to be (mycologically speaking). Dr Frances Guard proved that we really should be in the Sunshine Coast hinterland while Pam Catcheside proved that dry in South Australia is not necessarily a drawback, if one knows where and how to look. Then came Dr Matt Barrett to astonish us with what he found in the Kimberley. Finally Genevieve Gates did not need to convince us about the magnificence of Tasmanian Fungi. The experience and enthusiasm of the speakers left us restless to get out and see what the Blue Mountains had to offer.

Foray leaders took out small groups of around ten people on the mornings of Saturday and Sunday. After breakfast on these days everyone set off. Car drivers had kindly offered their cars to take passengers to the pre-selected foray sites. Participants, both experienced and inexperienced, were introduced to the pleasures of finding and attempting to name various fungi. Unfortunately on Saturday morning the heavens conspired to dump large quantities of rain in an attempt to dampen enthusiasm, as it (*continued on page 4*)

(*continued from page 3*)
were, and after a few soggy hours it worked! Small groups of wet and muddy people in search of warmth and coffee in Lithgow met up with other groups in similar pursuit! However, it takes more than a bit of wet weather to dampen enthusiasm, as demonstrated by the animated conversations over steaming mugs of hot coffee.

The weather was kinder on Sunday, and once again small groups headed for the bush. Different sites provided different surprises and delights, these ranged from tiny ascomycetes, to truffles, slime moulds, and the large and lovely basidiomycetes. The leaders were available at all times to demonstrate the difference between similar looking fungi, to point out and explain unusual specimens, and to answer many questions. There is something very special about a group of people totally absorbed in one pursuit. Contented "oohs" and "aahs"' and calls of "Come over here and have a look, everyone" rang through the bush. One newcomer, whose knowledge of fungi had been limited to the kind bought in supermarkets, commented on how, in spite of having felt nervous about attending the conference, she was thoroughly enjoying the experience and felt that she understood far more than she had anticipated; proving again the success of the conference in catering for all levels of understanding and experience.

After lunch on Saturday and Sunday everyone headed off to pre-selected workshops that ranged from photographing fungi, to collecting and documenting fungi, to micro-fungi, disc fungi and slime moulds, to name only a few. These workshops provided opportunity for delegates to explore topics of special interest in small group settings where the leaders were able to give personal assistance and guide their charges to better understanding and greater enjoyment of their chosen topics.

Monday was a delightful day of forays in the famous Mt Tomah Botanic Garden; magnificent, even in the rain, its steeply sloping gardens blending into the remnant eucalypt woodland on the surrounding mountain-sides.

The Conference Dinner, followed by the Fungimap Annual General Meeting was a fitting end to a most enjoyable and satisfying Conference. The Choir, under the capable direction of Helen Rommelaar, entertained us to a rousing chorus in praise of fungi and bacteria. The Fungi Trivia Quiz tested our fungal knowledge and our imaginations and the limerick competition (for an example, see page 9) led to amusing and eyebrow-raising results.

Thanks to all the organizers for your hard work that delivered such a magnificent conference.

THE BLUE TIER: A UNIQUE AND SPECIAL PLACE

Sarah Lloyd

During the last period of glaciation, approximately 16,000 years ago, ice sheets covered the high altitude areas of Tasmania rendering them too cold to support diverse plant communities. Rainforests and eucalypts that had hitherto been widespread were able to persist only in sheltered gullies at lower altitudes known as glacial refugia. There are two such areas in Tasmania – one at the Henty Gorge in the island's west and the other below 440 metres on the southern and eastern slopes of the Blue Tier in the northeast highlands.

Glacial refugia are regarded as important for the preservation of biological diversity especially during periods of climatic extremes. Plants can survive in these ice-free areas during periods of glaciation and then recolonise surrounding areas when climatic conditions ameliorate. Glacial refugia may also be important as the Earth's temperatures rise during human-induced global warming as they could give species the opportunity to migrate vertically and thus avoid unfavourable conditions.

Vegetation communities at the Blue Tier change over very short distances because of the rugged topography, altitudinal range and proximity to numerous waterways. A walking track that begins at approximately 780 m at Poimena on the Blue Tier plateau meanders through patches of tee-tree (*Leptospermum* spp.), sub-alpine heaths, rainforests of myrtle-beech, sassafras and native pepper and extensive areas of eucalypts. At Halls Falls the plant community is particularly interesting with stands of tall varnished wattle (*Acacia verniciflua*) forming the mid layer of vegetation under the stringybarks (*Eucalyptus obliqua*).

Unlike the Tarkine which is remote and subject to the unpredictable weather of the wild and windy west, the Blue Tier is just a short drive from St Helens on Tasmania's sunny east coast. Each vegetation community supports a range of colourful fungi and in autumn and winter visitors to the Tier should see the species restricted to myrtle-beech forests including Steel-blue Rozites (*Cortinarius metallicus*), the large *Laccaria* sp. *A* (*"nothofagi"*), *Mycena toyerlaricola* and spectacular patches of the Strawberry Bracket Fungus (*Aurantiporus pulcherrimus*).

Those people who choose to visit in spring or summer will find that the numerous Tasmanian endemic plants, beautiful forests, great walks and spectacular scenery are reasons enough to spend some time in this special part of Tasmania.

Thanks to the work done over several years by mycologists David Ratkowsky and Genevieve Gates and the efforts of local residents, there are extensive lists of the fungi and other life forms found at the Blue Tier.
For people unable to visit in person, check out the Blue Tier website: http://www.bluetier.org/nature/

THE PHOENICOID DISCOMYCETES IN KANGAROO ISLAND

Pam Catcheside

Kangaroo Island

Kangaroo Island, just over 100 km south of Adelaide, still contains considerable amounts of remnant vegetation. In December 2007 lightning strikes caused extensive bushfires in the Parks at the western end of the island which include Flinders Chase National Park (FCNP) and the adjoining Ravine de Casoars Wilderness Area. Approximately 60% of the 33,000 ha of FCNP and 97% of the 41,000 ha of the Ravine were burnt.

With my husband David, I have been monitoring the larger fungi in the Kangaroo Island Parks since 2002. Every year we return, for a 7-10 day period, to each of eight main sites to collect and document the fungi. FCNP and the Ravine have a particularly rich and diverse assemblage of fungi and it was decided that these areas should be the subject of a Fungimap expedition in 2008. On a preliminary survey in early June 2008, David and I found that all our usual survey sites had been burnt in the fires and the fungal taxa that were fruiting were significantly different from the pre-fire fungi. This resulted in determined and, at times, hectic collecting of the fire-site fungi, the Fungimap team providing over 100 fully documented, photographed and illustrated collections of a range of 'fire-fungi' for the State Herbarium of South Australia. Since then David and I, with the help of three SA members of the Fungimap group, have continued the work, returning to the island for two week-long periods in June 2009.

Phoenicoid fungi

Carpenter & Trappe (1985) proposed a new term for fire-site fungi—phoenicoid fungi—after their observations of mycological succession following the volcanic eruptions of Mount St. Helens in Washington State, USA, in 1980. They commented that previous terms such as pyrophilous ("fire-loving"), anthracophilous (literally "coal, charcoal or carbon-loving"), carbonicolous ("coal-dwelling") suggest the fungi are restricted to specific habitats in fire or on a carbon-containing substrate rather than any heat treated substrate. 'Phoenicoid' is derived from Phoenix, the mythical bird that, according to legend, lived for up to 1000 years. At the end of its life, recognising its approaching demise, it built a nest, laid a single egg and arranged itself, nest and contents in the path of the sun's rays. The resulting conflagration became its funeral pyre. Shortly afterwards, a worm arose from the ashes and grew into a new phoenix.

Amongst the early effects of fire is a temporary increase in soil alkalinity, raising the pH from around neutral (pH 7) to as much as 10. Many phoenicoid fungi are alkaline specialists (Spooner & Roberts 2005) and are able to tolerate the higher pH values which are unfavourable for other fungi. The predominant fungi in the fire sites in FCNP are the discomycetes, small saucer- to cup-shaped fleshy ascomycetes. Fruit bodies of *Laccocephalum* species, the stonemakers (George 2008; Robinson 2009), and agaricoid, mushroom-like fungi (George 2008) occur frequently but not in the same abundance as the disc fungi.

Phoenicoid discomycetes

The phoenicoid discomycetes grow, often in great profusion and forming a turf, over the fire-blackened soil and litter. Undoubtedly they are important in binding the surface and limiting erosion of the otherwise bare soil and ash (Claridge *et al*., 2009). Colours are usually orange, orange pink, tan or black, thus ranging from spectacularly obvious carpets of colour to fungi that are cryptic and difficult to detect.

One of the first ascomycetes that we have recorded after fire is *Pyronema omphalodes*, growing on burnt soil in encrusting, small-lumpy masses of orange-pink (Fuhrer 2005, p. 336). We have observed large sheets of this fungus in FCNP, and in Belair NP and Deep Creek Conservation Park after prescribed burns. Orange to tan phoenicoid disc fungi are usually less than 10 mm diameter and include species in the genera *Anthracobia*, *Pulvinula*, *Geopyxis*, *Byssonectria* and *Tricharina*. We find that *Anthracobia* species are among the early fruiting fungi, often carpeting the soil with their small yellow to orange stalkless, hair-fringed discs. Their outer surfaces are covered with short brown hairs that are agglutinated in tufts so they appear darker than the discs. Ascospores are ellipse-shape (ellipsoid) with two oil globules.

Three species of *Anthracobia* have been reported from Australia (Rifai 1968): *A. maurilabra*, *A. muelleri* and *A. melaloma*.

These may be distinguished on the bases of texture, structure and colour of hairs on receptacle and disc colour. Spores of *A. maurilabra* that I have examined are slightly larger (18-22 x 8-9[11] µm) than those of the other two species (*A. muelleri*: 16.5-19.5 x 6-8 µm; *A. melaloma*: 16-17.5 x 8-9 µm). The discs of *A. maurilabra* are dull ochre to dull tan whereas *A. muelleri* and *A. melaloma* have brighter coloured discs, those of the former with yellower tones than the more orange discs of *A. melaloma*. Hairs on receptacles of *A. maurilabra* are dark brown, in contrast to the light brown hairs of the other two species, and are 50-130 x 7-20 µm. Hairs of *A. muelleri* are up to 65 µm long x 8-13 µm and give the receptacle a rather warty appearance; those of *A. melaloma* are slightly longer: up to 80 µm long and 13 µm diam., the receptacle appears striate or stripy from these hairs. However, the differences between *A. muelleri* and *A. melaloma* are only slight, making these two species difficult to separate. *A. maurilabra* and *A. muelleri* were both in abundance on the 2008 surveys, while only *A. maurilabra* (Fig.1) was recorded in 2009 and that in only one localized area around patches of burnt cutting grass, *Gahnia trifida.*

(*continued on page 6*)

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Fig. 1 *Anthracobia maurilabra* – note dark hairs around discs
Photo: David Catcheside

Four species of *Pulvinula* have been recorded from fire sites in Australia: *P. miltina*, *P. tetraspora*, *P. archeri* (Fig.2)

Fig.2. *Pulvinula archeri*
Photo: David Catcheside

and *P. globifera*. *Pulvinula* species tend to be brighter yellow or orange than those of *Anthracobia* spp., even crimson-red, and their receptacles or outer surfaces are hairless. Ascospores are globose with one or more large and several smaller oil droplets. Robinson & Tunsell (2007) and Warcup (1990) list *P. tetraspora* and *P. archeri* from a burn site in WA and from Kuitpo, SA respectively. *P. archeri* was collected in FCNP in 2008, the first year after the fires. In June 2009 only *P. tetraspora* was recorded. As its name implies, *P. tetraspora* (Fig.3) has four ascospores per ascus*, of 14.5-17 µm diam, while the asci of *P. archeri* (Fig.4) contain eight spores about half this diameter: 6-7.5 µm. Paraphyses* of *P. tetraspora* are strongly curved but are not branching, as are those of *P. archeri*.

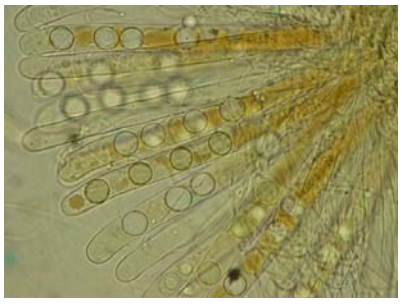
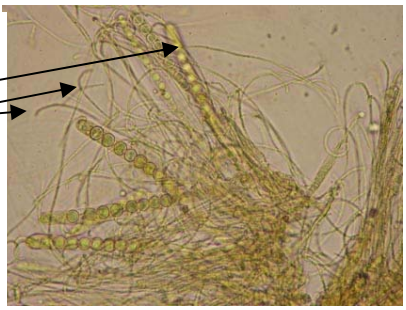


Fig.3. *Pulvinula tetraspora*
(4 ascospores/ascus)

Photo: Pam Catcheside

Fig.4. *Pulvinula archeri*
(8 ascospores/ascus
paraphyses
stained in Melzer's reagent)

Photo: Pam Catcheside



The small orange-brown finely toothed goblets of *Geopyxis carbonaria* (Fig.5) and the tan inverted fringed cones of *Tricharina gilva* were present in FCNP in both 2008 and 2009 but only in scattered patches.

Fig.5. *Geopyxis carbonaria*
Photo: David Catcheside

Black and dark brown disc fungi blend into the burnt soil, even when they are tinged with grey, dark red or purple. Species in three genera (*Peziza*, *Plicaria* and *Jafneadelphus)* were collected from burnt sites in FCNP in both 2008 and 2009. They may be distinguished from each other by ascus staining and spore shape. Unlike the ascus tips of species of *Plicaria* and *Peziza*, those of *Jafneadelphus* spp. do not stain blue in iodine-based Melzer's reagent. The spores of *Plicaria* species are spherical (globose, Fig. 6) while those of *Peziza* are ellipsoid (Fig.7).

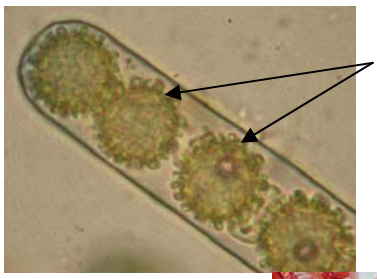
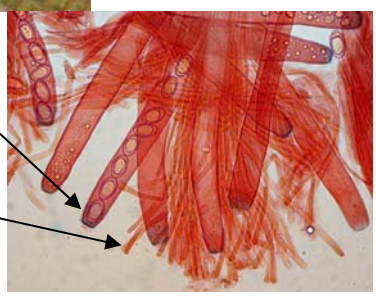


Fig.6. *Plicaria recurva*
(globose spores with spines and short ridges – stained in Melzer's)
Photo: Pam Catcheside

Fig.7. *Peziza echinospora*
(ellipsoid spores; ascus tips blueing in Melzer's; tips of paraphyses club-shaped;
Stained in Congo Red)
Photo: Pam Catcheside



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There is a paucity of published material on the effects of fire on macrofungal communities in Australia. However, recent work has been done in woodlands and forests in WA (Robinson & Tunsell 2007, Robinson *et al*. 2008), Victoria (McMullan-Fisher *et al.* 2002) and in SA (Warcup 1990). Robinson & Tunsell (2007) list species of mauve-black discs occurring after fire in southwest WA: *Peziza echinospora*, *P. tenacella*, *P. praetervisa* and *P. thozetii*, also undetermined *Peziz*a and *Plicaria* spp.

Fig. 8. *Peziza echinospora*

Photo: David Catcheside

McMullan-Fisher *et al.* (2002) found that *Peziza echinospora* was present on all study sites in the immediate post-fire period. Warcup (1990) lists *P. tenacella* from Kuitpo forest, SA, and three other black discomycetes, *Plicaria anthracina* (spiny spores), *P. alveolata* (reticulate spores) and *P. endocarpoides* (smooth spores). In 2008 the most frequently occurring species in FCNP were *Peziza echinospora* (Fig. 8), *P. petersii* and *P. praetervisa*; collections were also made of *Plicaria* aff. *recurva* (Fig. 6, spores spiny and with short ridges), and *Jafneadelphus asperulus*. In June 2009 dark brown or blackish disc fungi collected included *Jafneadelphus asperulus*, *Plicaria endocarpoides* and *Peziza* aff. *echinospora.* This last taxon is proving particularly problematic: the variation in ascospore length, ornamentation, presence or absence of oil globules and paraphysis form occurring amongst those of my collections that key out closest to *P. echinospora* indicates that, until molecular work can be done, this 'species' should be treated as a complex.

Conclusion

The bushfires on Kangaroo Island provide an excellent opportunity to follow the succession of macrofungi after fire. Just as there is a phoenix-like regeneration of Australian bush vegetation after fire, so too fungi rapidly appear after even the most intense fires. We intend to continue our surveys in order to establish the fungal progression as the ecosystem recovers and reaches the climax state. We have seven years of data on the macrofungal flora preceding the fires for several burn sites in Flinders Chase, providing us with important information on the climax mycoflora. It is essential for surveys to be conducted on the same sites, even if only once at the same time of year, until the flora equilibrates with the climax mycoflora. From the limited data available, and from a different forest ecosystem (Robinson & Tunsell 2007; Robinson *et al*. 2008), this is likely to take five or more years.

*ascus (pl. asci): sacs containing ascospores
*paraphysis (pl. paraphyses): sterile 'hairs' between asci

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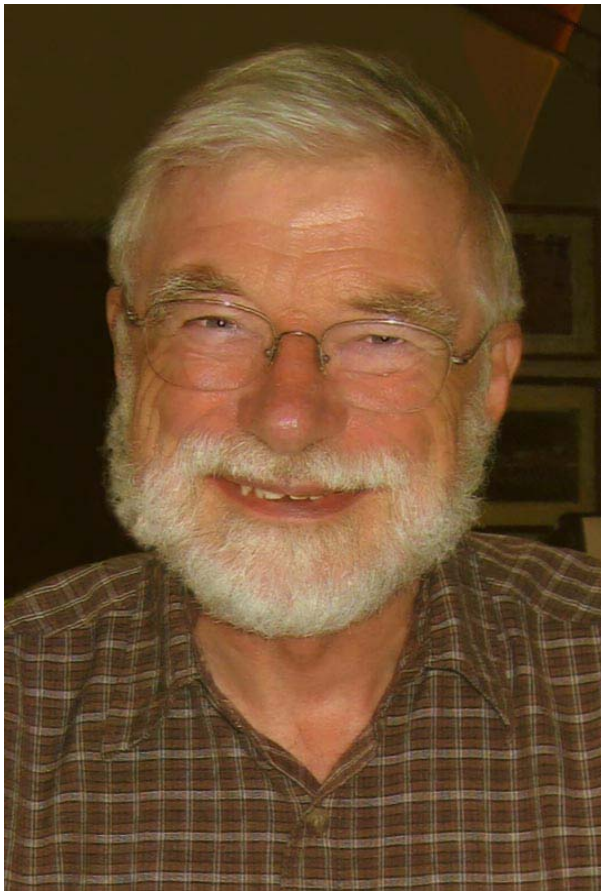
OBITUARY: ROY HENRY FREERE (1934 -2009)

Roy Freere, after several months of illness, died at Bowral Hospital on 11th June, 2009, aged 75 years. He is survived by his beloved wife, Joan; was a dearly loved father of Peter, Sue, Ian, Ana, Mark and Wendy; a cherished grandfather of Michael, Philip, Nicole, Ian, Melanie, James, Crystal, Christopher and Daniel.



Roy has been described as *"a quiet achiever"*. His broad interests in the natural world engendered his all-round commitment to learning, education, teaching and conservation. As founder of the Microscopy Society of Australia he was an accomplished microscopist and photographer. He convened national conferences to bring microscopists together to share in their optical science. Roy also established the Society of International Friends. With his wife, Joan, he travelled widely both nationally and overseas. His favourite transport was the motorbike.

In a proverbial sense, Roy used his talents to develop new talents and skills. Whilst a family man, he acquired a science degree, he applied his skills in woodwork – "grandpa's table", an accomplished artist, supporter of the maritime museum, an enthusiast of London buses, fund-raiser for under-privileged third-world children e.g., N-W Humla region of Nepal, a collector and recorder of fungi - are just a few of his active interests and valued contributions. He understood and spoke at least four languages.

Roy was a man of faith and walked a life to glorify God - with an abiding out-going concern for others as well as for the natural environment. The inspiring funeral service at the Robertson Anglican Church was filled with friends and relatives into whose lives he touched. The cortege then moved to the Robertson cemetery situated amid the surrounding beautiful countryside and peaceful pastureland – a fitting, but sad farewell to a faithful servant who had *"fought the good fight"*.

Roy was first and foremost a family person. He loved to be with his family. In recent times, on all accounts, he cherished the moments he shared with each of them. The bonding of his love and the imprinting of his strong character and firm assertiveness will remain for always with those whom he shared his life's experiences and circumstance.

To those of us who knew Roy, his outstanding quality was his genuine outgoing concern for others and for the natural environment. This was reflected by his involvement in bringing to the attention of the community and of our youth, the significance e.g., of fungi in the maintenance of a healthy eco-system and should be equally valued as part of the inter-dependency of life-support systems.

Roy's photography of fungi captured not only the science but also their stunning beauty. His favourite site was Robertson's remnant rainforest reserve where he captured reflective moments recording the mycological wonders in that assemblage.

Roy and his equally enthusiastic wife, Joan, each year would, with characteristic meticulousness, coordinate the scheduled field study by members of the Sydney Fungal Studies Group to document the fungal species in this unusual habitat and to organize the follow-up in either the 'Fettlers Cabin' or another local community venue. These were enjoyable and meaningful occasions in which members of the local community were also engaged in this educational experience.

He took seriously the potential impact of the NSW Government's Biobanking Scheme in which a developer could extinguish, by development, an endangered species by banking credits or contributing funds to protect the habitat of the same species found elsewhere.

Roy was a caring person with a total commitment, in almost everything he did. The creativity and fine skills reflected in his photography and microscopy bear testimony to his determination to achieve excellence. He always held a quiet inner concern for the persons whom he loved. He will be sadly missed.

Ray and Elma Kearney

FROM
SYDNEY FUNGAL STUDIES GROUP

Ray and Elma Kearney

Question: How much soil is needed to support fruiting of *Hygrocybe graminicolor* which is reported to grow only from soil? On 5 July 2009 in Lane Cove Bushland Park, we photographed fruiting structures of *H. graminicolor* growing from minimal organic substrate on a sandstone rock overhang shown in the background (Fig.1). The face of the overhang was supplied by rainwater that trickled down the sandstone surface and kept hydration and nutrient levels sufficient to support fruiting.

Fig. 1.*Hygrocybe graminicolor* on minimal soil.

Photo: Rav Kearnev

On 22 August, the Sydney Fungal Studies Group Inc. will hold its annual Workshop Meeting. The programme is on page 14 of this Newsletter. The programme of speakers will be complemented with posters/photos for 'Curiosity Corner' and photographs in the 'Show and Tell' competition. In the latter section members are invited to submit up to 3 of their best photographs and speak about each for no more than 3 minutes. Last year's judges were members - Professors Anne Ashford and Bill Allaway.

We continue to give public lectures based on a format of 'Talks and Walks' and have given over forty. These 'talks and walks' are about raising the profile of mycology in the general community and are very popular. The last was on 4th July when, with the support of Lane Cove Council, we took a group into the Lane Cove Bushland Park (Fig 2). After the Fungimap Conference we also took delegate Kirsten Tullis (WA Museum) who has written a report in their Newsletter about her visit {Australian Association of Bush Regenerators (WA) Inc., July 2009, Newsletter, Vol. 17(3)}.

Fig. 2. Visitors enjoying the fungal community in Lane Cove Bushland Park.

Photo: Ray Kearney

An example from the song competition, Fungi Trivia Quiz, Fungimap V.

I'm only a basidium on a fungal gill,
A fungal gill, a fungal gill, a fungal gill.
I'm only a basidium on a fungal gill,
The wind's so strong it blows my spores away!
Boo hoo, boo hoo.
I'm only a basidium on a fungal gill,
And I'm only here for a day.

Judith Gover

Lepiotoid genera (Agaricales) in south-eastern Queensland

Tony Young sent this useful information:

J.E.C. Aberdeen's booklet, "Lepiotoid genera (Agaricales) in south-eastern Queensland" is still available.

In 1992, Jack Aberdeen published a small 30 page booklet on the lepiotoid genera. It contains a short systematic overview, materials and methods, reference lists, keys, discussions (including brief notes on "disputed species") and full descriptions to 18 species including one newly described by Jack in the booklet. The booklet is in B&W, but it does contain useful line drawings and it remains a base line publication on the Australian lepiotoid genera. (ISBN 0 9596526 4 7.)

The booklet was published privately but copies were sent out widely to various Australian and overseas libraries and herbaria. Nevertheless, it does not seem to have penetrated into the hands of many Australian mycologists. As a result of a recent request, it was found that copies of the booklet are still available and can be forwarded to any person in Australia for the total cost of $8 which covers the cost of the booklet plus postage and packing. Preferred payment is by either cheque or money order.

Any person interested can order the booklet by mail from:

L.E. Aberdeen
PO Box 1240
Oxley, Qld 4075
Or by email from: aberdeen@internode.on.net

FUNGI, SITES AND ADVENTURES IN TASMANIA

Patricia Harrisson

Living at Stanley within the Municipality of Circular Head in the Far North-west Tasmania, and having access to the Tarkine, and other very interesting areas geologically, botanically and environmentally, I have the opportunity to explore the area within 100 km of my home looking for Fungi.

Black River Picnic Ground, near Stanley

Recently, I found such a profusion of ***Omphalotus nidiformis,*** the Ghost Fungus, at Black River Picnic Ground about 15 km from Stanley, I estimated that fruit bodies covered at least two square metres around two trees, following their buried roots and growing at the bases of two other trees. At one site the fungi had deteriorated into a porridge-like sludge. On this occasion I was so excited that I asked friends to come with me to visit the area that night before vandals or rain destroyed the fungi, as it was extremely isolated and out of Mobile range. I told my friends that I had learnt, from discussion and reading, that caps of the Ghost Fungus were so luminescent that one could read by their light, but we only saw an eerie blue glow. Small fruit bodies that I brought home did not glow in the dark, but a larger one glowed white. We visited the site in the rain a few days later, and the fungi were still perfect, but I was horribly disappointed not to be able to have enough light to read a book. However, it was a moonless night with a heavy tree canopy, so I wondered if that made a difference.

Since I caught Fungi Fever, I have observed *O. nidiformis* fruiting at the base and up the trunk of one sawn off tree trunk in this area over the last four to five years but never in such profusion.

Further sites

During May 2008 Michael Pilkington, the UK Fungal Photographer, spent about ten days in my area. Since the Fungimap conference at Gowrie Park Michael had travelled to Tasmania every year for four years and had spent some time in the north-west, but I was able to introduce him to other sites. He was accompanied by Genevieve Gates and Professor David Ratkowsky for some of the time.

Michael spends hours photographing fungi, as he has specialised equipment which can take 30-100 photos of each fungus. Each time he rotates a screw, the lens advances a twentieth of a millimetre, as the depth of field is so small. He then uses a software program to manipulate his photos, so that they appear three dimensional. His website **MycoImaging** is under construction

One place we visited was Roger River Reserve, the site of an old sawmill on the banks of a beautiful creek. Its vegetation is mixed temperate Rainforest, with dogwood (*Pomaderris apetala*), stringybark aka Tasmanian Oak (*Eucalyptus obliqua*), cutting grass (*Gahnia trifida*) and manferns (*Dicksonia antarctica*). While we were there I kept apologising because of the limited number of mushroom shaped fungi, but we spent five hours photographing fungi including the lovely vase-shaped *Cymatoderma elegans*.

When Gen returned to Hobart, she sent me a list of 107 species of the fungi she found **that** day at **that** site. Once I knew the names, and looked them up in my books and on the Internet, I realised I had seen them all as well. What a learning experience!!!!!!
(*continued on page 11)*

(*continued from page 10*)

An unfortunate incident at Tier Hill.

I have permission to search for fungi in a forest of remnant vegetation, Tier Hill, within Smithton town boundaries. The forest occupies a gully with Paperbarks (*Melaleuca* spp.) and a hill with a dry forest containing a *Eucalyptus* species endemic to the area. To get to the forest I have to negotiate electric fences, cattle and blackberries. One day last year, I decided to negotiate the hill diagonally, when suddenly the beautiful green grass parted; I was up to my mid-calves in thick gluey clay which sucked at my boots as I tried to escape. It was the sewage overflow.

My boots and clothing all went into the washing machine!

"Pat has commented that she always notifies Forestry staff, Park Rangers or friends of her intended routes when she goes to isolated places. She also informs them on her return. An excellent practice!" Ed.

FUNGAL NEWS

Central Coast Fungal Group, NSW

Nikki Bennetts

This year our season began with an identification workshop in March in Gosford. Everybody enjoyed the morning learning about the different groups of fungi, what features to look at and information to record. Sections were cut from samples and put under magnification to view. Participants were given several different species of fungi to key out using the keys in David Largent's 'How to Identify Mushrooms to Genus I: Macroscopic Features'. Everyone was very excited once they understood the terminology and managed to get a correct identification. We also managed to show how easy it is to get it wrong when those of us experienced in using keys made a mistake at the same point in the process .hmmm! Luckily we could work backwards to find out where we went wrong. Thanks to Rumbalara Environmental Education Centre for the use of their room and the Bushcare girls from Gosford Council for morning tea and lunch.

Several days later a foray was held at Heaton Lookout in The Watagans. Unfortunately the toilets had been removed from the site and campers had used the beginning of the trail as a toilet and left little white toilet paper flags everywhere. Despite this we moved further along the path to a little gully and had a lovely time wandering through the wet sclerophyll/rainforest vegetation while trying to avoid leeches. We found an assortment of *Amanita* sp., *Lactarius* sp., slime moulds and a beautiful deep purple *Entoloma* sp.

Another identification workshop was held in April, this time in Wyong, which was well attended and we even had a home schooled student and several students from the nearby special education school. Participants were keen and excited to be shown how to key out the sample fungi provided. Thanks to WyCare for the use of their room and Wyong Council for morning tea and lunch.

A foray set for the Williams River area near Dungog was cancelled due to wet weather.

In early May we held a foray at Hargraves Beach. As usual we didn't manage to get very far into the site and ran out of time to explore the sand dunes and littoral rainforest further on. We were warned before entering the site by the Dunecare group coordinator that there wasn't much fungi around, but he was amazed and became very excited when we started pointing out the many small and hidden species. We discovered lots of fungi in the timber weed piles created through bush regeneration on-site. These include the following Fungimap species; *Anthracophyllum archeri*, *Cyptotrama aspratum*, *Mycena viscidocruenta*, *Omphalotus nidiformis*, and *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum.*

Finally, just to make you all jealous, while doing a biodiversity survey at Myall Lakes National Park recently, in an area of dry sclerophyll woodland dominated by *Angophora costata*, *Banksia serrata* and *Eucalyptus pilularis*, I was astonished by the number of *Entoloma virescens* present. They were everywhere! There was one every two or three steps for over 1km. In the same area I also came across a number of *Phallus indusiatus* (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. *Phallus indusiatus*
Photo: Nikki Bennetts

News from the Queensland Mycological Society

Patrick Leonard

The long wet season might have been expected to dampen the spirits of QMS members, not to mention exhausting the resources of the odd mycelium as well. But, far from it, a quarter of our membership made the journey down to Wallerawang and the inspiring Fungimap conference and came back full of ideas as to what we might do next. And whilst the formal sessions at the conference were important, the opportunity to meet forayers from other groups also set off ideas. At our forays in June we frequently heard members say: "well the Sydney Group do things differently". So we have begun to alter our forays and record collecting.

The fruiting season has continued well in June and we held our first foray in a Wallum habitat. South East Queensland has lots of coastal dune systems, they are characteristic of the region and include Fraser, Bribie, Stradbroke and a string of other offshore islands and also the Great Sandy National Park and the Noosa National Park. The vegetation is a dry heathland, very diverse and often dominated by *Banksia, Allocasuarina* and *Callitris*, but with other mycorrhizal species present, including *Lophostemon* and *Melaleuca.* The problem with arranging a foray to the Wallum is that fungal fruiting appears very erratic, one can be overwhelmed with fungi, or there can be absolutely nothing other than the ever abundant *Pyconoporus coccineus*. So it was with some trepidation that we set off to Bribie Island for our first foray there. The end of June day was fine and the locals had warned us to bring Wellington boots!

Fig 1. *Cortinarius* sp. Subgenus *Phlegmacium*
Photo: Frances Guard

The least spectacular find of the day was a small spherical object which was almost recorded as 'an earthball' and then put back on the ground. But we noticed that that it was not uniform and suspected that it might be a truffle. When cut open it had a definite central columella and what appeared to be remnants of a cortina. Back at base the spores were rusty brown and warty under the microscope like those of a *Cortinarius* and it proved to be our first find of *Setchelliogaster tenuipes*, a fungus for which there appear to be very few records. Another spectacular *Cortinarius* find proved much more difficult to identify. In section *Phlegmacium* it combined a slimy brown cap, violaceous gills and a large emarginated bulb with a ring like edge (Fig. 1). Despite these distinctive features it joins a growing pile of '*Cortinarius* sp.' being accumulated by the QMS for the Queensland Herbarium.

It was definitely a warty spores day, *Geastrum saccatum*, *Tulostoma adhaerens* and two collections of *Inocybe* all exhibiting this interesting character, the most spectacular being *Inocybe asterospora* (Fig.2)**.** The delicate small dark brown *Inocybe australiensis* was also abundant, and yet it appears to be little recorded, perhaps through being ignored as a small brown job.

Fig 2. *Inocybe asterospora* with warty knobby spore and cystidia with metuloids encrusting the tips.
Photo: Patrick Leonard

In three hours we had walked less than 200 m, were never out of sight of the car park and well over half the fungi we found were unfamiliar to us. There will almost certainly be a Wallum site in our future foray programmes.

Even though the fruiting season is not exactly over in Queensland, the QMS has decided that August and September will be the off season months and we will hold workshops rather than forays. These will be an opportunity to rummage amongst the collection of 'fungus sp.', '*Mycena* sp.' and other treasures in the shoebox, and see whether we can come up with some more specific identifications. If we can't, then at least we will have produced some better annotated collections for the herbarium.

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Update: yellow hydnoid bolete

Tony Young has identified the yellow hydnoid bolete shown in "Fig 1. Unusual yellow fungus, Davies Creek" (Fungimap Newsletter 37, p. 13). It is a species of *Gyrodontium* in the family Coniophoraceae. The fungus was found during the Mycoblitz held on the Atherton Tablelands at the end of February 2009.

News from Field Naturalists Club of Victoria (FNCV) Fungi Group

Virgil Hubregtse

The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria Fungi Group has been very active this year. Since the disastrous bushfires on 7 February burnt several of our favourite locations so badly that we have not been allowed to visit them, some of our plans had to be changed. However, forays have been held in eight locations (including three in the Otway Ranges) so far.

Sanatorium Lake and Days Picnic Ground in Macedon Ranges National Park were the first places visited.

Although the area was moist, there hadn't been sufficient rain to give the area a good soaking. Some fungi were just beginning to grow, while others had much smaller fruit-bodies than we usually see. More than half of the 52 species recorded were not seen in the same areas last year, and nearly two thirds were growing on wood.

Following the success of last year's weekend in the Otway Ranges National Park, we decided to return there. The moist temperate rainforests, with Myrtle Beech, tall eucalypts and tree fern gullies yielded plenty of fungi. Some of the most interesting finds were *Paecilomyces tenuipes* (a rainforest species that parasitises beetle larvae) and numerous fruit-bodies of *Pseudocolus fusiformis* at Marriner Falls; *Lepiota* aff. *aspera*, *Craterellus cornucopioides* and *Hericium coralloides* at Melba Gully; and *Cymatoderma elegans* at Maits Rest.

Mortimer Nature Trail in Bunyip State Forest is a regular site for our forays. Paul George found several very interesting species here, including a pale blue *Lepiota* sp., and *Inocybe violaceocaulis*. On the other hand some fungi that we usually see along the trail, such as *Banksiamyces macrocarpus* and *Cortinarius rotundisporus*, were nowhere to be seen.

We went to Greens Bush, in Mornington Peninsula National Park, twice this year. On the first occasion, near the end of April, only 47 species were recorded. Six weeks later we recorded 98, including seven *Entoloma* species and numerous *Cortinarius*. Unusually for this area, only two *Hygrocybes* were found – *H. lewellinae* and *H. graminicolor*.

Coranderrk Bushland, Healesville, was a new location for us, and plenty of fungi were in evidence. Most were growing on wood. One of the most curious specimens was the last one we recorded, looking like a *Cordyceps* sp. growing in a piece of wood that had fallen from a tree and broken up. At first we thought it might be parasitising an insect in the wood, but when it was carefully dug out there was no insect. The fruit-body was long and thin but not rigid. It was collected for the Herbarium (RBG Melbourne), where it was found to be mycelium of *Laetiporus portentosus* that had enlarged because it found a borer hole!

Jack Cann Reserve at Blackwood was the site of our most recent foray. Some of this area had been affected by bushfires. We were relieved to find that the eucalypt with an *Auriscalpium* sp. growing on its trunk had escaped the fire, because this is the only place we have ever found this fungus.

FURTHER CONTACT INFORMATION

Please note that not all these groups are organised by Fungimap

Sydney Fungal Studies Group. Website: www.sydneyfungalstudies.org.au
Program and workshop details are on the website. Topics will appear when speakers and their topics have been determined. The website contains interesting images and articles. Reproduction of material is possible and easy to obtain as email links are provided on the website to the relevant author (under each image, also see 'Contacts' in the directory). Forays will commence at 10 am. If weather is unsuitable, or you wish to enquire about a particular foray, please contact the relevant co-ordinator listed in the events table below.

Central Coast Fungal Group, NSW Contact Pam O'Sullivan Email: pam@osullivan.com.au

Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group (FNCV). Website: www.vicnet.net.au/~fncv then Calendar of events. All forays start at 10.30 am, BYO lunch. Monthly meetings on Monday nights start at 8.00 pm at the FNCV meeting rooms, Blackburn. For non-members there will be a $5.00 fee per foray for insurance. For further details contact Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775.
**Please note that, due to the recent bushfires, some forays may be cancelled. Check with Virgil Hubregtse.*

Adelaide Fungal Studies Group. (A club of the Field Naturalists Society of SA). Forays: BYO lunch, meet 10 a.m. unless otherwise stated. On the Tuesday after each foray, a meeting will be held at the State Herbarium of SA, Hackney Road at 7.30 pm. Specimens collected on the foray will be examined.
Contact Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379, Email: Catcheside.Pam@saugov.sa.gov.au

Queensland Mycological Society. Website: http://www.qms.asn.au/ QMS Inc. General Meetings are held in the Bailey Room at the Queensland Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha Botanical Gardens, commencing at 7pm on the second Tuesday of each month (unless otherwise advised). QMS Field Trips: approximately 3 hours duration; numbers are limited; bookings essential please check our website for details http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html. Field trips will be monthly, usually on the second last or last Saturday of the month. For further information contact the QMS secretary, Email: fungiqld@yahoo.com.au

Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Project (PUBF)
For latest information, check website: http://www.fungiperth.org.au
N.B. Places on forays, workshops etc. are limited so visit the website for details.

WA Naturalists' Club Fungi Study Group
Website: http://www.wanats.iinet.net.au/fungigroup.html Fungal forays, workshops, identification evenings and talks, based in Perth. WA Naturalists' Club, Email: wanats@iinet.net.au

Fungimap WA, forays in the Denmark area
Contact Katrina Syme, Email: katrinasyme@gmail.com

Friends of Warwick Bushland (Friends of Warwick Open Space Conservation Area & Friends of Warwick Senior High School Bushland Bush Forever Site no 202). Meet at Bowling & tennis Club car park, Lloyd Drive, Warwick
Co-ordinator: Janina Pezzarini Ph: (08) 9447 9494, Email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au

Fungal network of New Zealand Contact: Petra White, Email: white.p@xtra.co.nz.
Website: http://www.funnz.org.nz.

FUNGIMAP - PRESIDENT'S REPORT
Year ending 31 December 2008

At the end of 2008, there were 212 members (123 full, 66 concession and 23 associate). This is very similar to the 210 members in the previous year. There is a high rate of retention of members from one year to the next; but there are also some new members.

Late in 2007 Sarah Jacob resigned as Fungimap Coordinator to take up a position at the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. The new Fungimap Coordinator, Lee Speedy, took up the position in April 2008, working two days a week. Lee has looked after a wide range of tasks, such as updating the Fungimap website, dealing with book sales and providing assistance to volunteers (including key support for the considerable volunteer input into the Fungimap Fact Sheet Database Project).

The major project for the year was the Fungimap Fact Sheet Database Project. This project received substantial funding of $9,020 from the Norman Wettenhall Foundation. The Fungimap Fact Sheet Database holds descriptive information about the target species and also links to images of the species, graphs of fruiting time and distribution maps. Having information about the target species in a database gives us the flexibility to publish it in various ways, such as on the Fungimap website, as stand-alone fact sheets and also as CD-ROMs or books. In addition to creating and populating the Fact Sheet Database, a major inventory and quality assessment of the more than 3500 images that have been submitted to Fungimap was carried out. Checking of the copyright status of images is still to be completed. Once this is done, fact sheets will be placed on the Fungimap web site. Most of the programming and data compilation for the Factsheet Database was done by Paul George and Tom May, and the considerable task of checking and assessing images along with correcting errors in records was carried out by Paul along with Gail Stott, Wendy Cooke and Graham Patterson.

The major event next year will be the Fungimap V Conference, to be held in New South Wales in May 2009. Planning for the conference is well underway. It was initially going to be located in the New England region, which offered interesting foray sites and the potential for use of facilities at the University of New England, and various staff of the University (particularly Karl Vernes) had already shown interest in assisting organisation of the Conference. However, it proved difficult to locate suitable accommodation for the 80 or so people expected at the Conference. Therefore, once Lee Speedy was appointed as Fungimap Coordinator, she re-assessed the Conference venue and located a suitable site at Wallerawang, in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales. We are pleased that the Sydney Fungal Studies Group is a partner in the organisation of the Fungimap V Conference. The Fungimap V Conference Organising Committee comprises Paul George, Ray Kearney (representing SFSG), Teresa Lebel, Pam O'Sullivan, Lee Speedy (Chair) and Karl Vernes.

In the year between Fungimap Conferences, the committee meets at least once face-to-face, usually in tandem with an extended foray to an area of mycological interest. In 2008 we met in Adelaide, and then were fortunate to be able to participate in an expedition to Kangaroo Island organised by Pam and David Catcheside, and supported by the South Australian Wildlife Conservation and Native Vegetation Research Funds. The expedition surveyed a number of sites on Kangaroo Island, most of which had been recently severely burnt, and also visited the Deep Creek Conservation Park on the southern Fleurieu Peninsula. About 30 new fungi were recorded for South Australia, and herbarium collections were prepared of many of the new and interesting species. The expeditioners also hosted a successful workshop for local staff of the Department of Environment and Heritage, landowners and members of the Friends of Flinders Chase National Park. An article on the Expedition appeared in *Fungimap Newsletter* 36 and a full report is in preparation.

Fungimap records continue to be submitted, with a total of 29,599 records logged by the Fungimap database at the end of the year (and the total for the end of 2007 revised down to 27,401 due to the removal of duplicate records). Some 2,198 records were entered in 2008, compared to the total of 2,084 for 2007. Six new target species were 'launched' in 2008 (*Austroboletus lacunosus*, *A. occidentalis*, *Dermocybe canaria*, *Gyrophragmium inquinans*, *Panellus longinquus* and *Phlebopus marginatus*). In addition, records of non-target species are now being entered into the Fungimap database, particularly from foray lists compiled by fungi interest groups, such as the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria Fungi Group. Planning has commenced for inclusion of lichens among the Fungimap targets. Tom May gave a presentation on lichens as targets to the meeting of Australasian Lichenologists at Traralgon in April, and *Fungimap Newsletter* 34 included an article on leaf-inhabiting lichens by Pat McCarthy.

The Fungimap bookshop provides a service to members and also an important source of income. The Fungimap publication *Fungi Down Under* continues to sell steadily, with many sales being wholesale, direct to bookshops. Stocks of *Fungi Down Under* are low and planning has commenced for a reprint early in 2009.

Three issues of *Fungimap Newsletter* were published in 2008, in March (16 pp), August (16 pp) and December (20 pp). The December issue had a four page colour section depicting some unusual, colourful or interesting fungi, including post-fire fungi from the Kangaroo Island expedition and the new target species. The *Newsletter* continues to provide comprehensive information about fungal forays and other fungal activities, and reports from fungi groups around Australia, which both often run to several pages. The *Newsletter* was edited by Pam Catcheside and Tom May (and Lee Speedy from the August issue), with Pam carrying out much of the organisation behind the *Newsletter*, especially soliciting articles and information for the calendar of events and also doing the layout, and Lee organising the printing.

Fungimap made a written submission and a presentation to a panel hearing in response to the Victorian Government Green Paper on *Land and biodiversity at a time of climate change*, emphasising the need for improved documentation of fungal biodiversity, development of explicit strategies for fungal conservation and increased support for community biodiversity monitoring. Fungimap was also involved in preparation of a background paper on 'The conservation and management of fungi in New South Wales—issues and recommendations' for the Fungi Initiative, a group lobbying for improved recognition of fungi in education and management.

Three committee meetings were held during the year: two by telephone hook-up, and one face-to-face in Adelaide. All committee members were present at each meeting (except that Tom May was an apology for the May meeting), and the whole committee actively contributed to the running of Fungimap.

Volunteers have always been a vital part of Fungimap, both in the submission of records and images, but also in the Fungimap office. John Carpenter, Wendy Clark, Geoff Lay and Graham Patterson continued to provide a wide range of support in the office, dealing with book orders, membership renewals, enquiries about the identity of fungi and logging and databasing records. The Fungimap volunteers are part of the RBG Melbourne volunteer program and at the Fungimap Christmas party in December certificates were presented to Wendy Cook (10 years) and Geoff Lay and Graham Patterson (5 years) in recognition of their long term contributions as volunteers.

During 2008, Graham completed processing a large backlog of batches of records that needed checking because of translation errors dating back several years. Graham also brought up-to-date the verification of photos sent in with records. Gail Stott, a visitor from the United Kingdom, volunteered to reorganise the various images associated with records, and did a great job of locating, sorting and cataloguing images.

Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne continued to provide valuable assistance in hosting the Fungimap office and employed the Coordinator on behalf of Fungimap. At the end of 2007, the arrangement where RBG Melbourne had held funds on behalf of Fungimap was terminated by mutual agreement. The 'RBG Melbourne Fungimap' account thus no longer appears on the financial statements for Fungimap Inc.

Fungimap has Deductible Gift Recipient status and the Austral Fungi Fund is the special fund that receives tax deductible donations. In 2008 there were a number of generous donations to the Austral Fungi Fund.

In 2008 the day to day administration and finances of Fungimap ran smoothly. After two years of deficits the finances were in credit, although this was largely due to the gap in the Fungimap Coordinator position early in the year. In 2009 we look forward to the Fungimap V Conference, which will provide financial viability for the first half of the year. Beyond this, external sources of funding need to be secured to allow progress on projects such as a new edition of the *Fungimap CD-ROM* and on-line maps of the target species.

Tom May, President

Fungimap Inc No. A 0047228L

Report of the Committee of Management

Your committee is pleased to submit the financial accounts of Fungimap Inc for the calendar year January to December 2008.

The names of the committee members in office at the date of this report are:
J Carpenter P Catcheside P George T May P O'Sullivan K Syme
The Public Officer of Fungimap Inc is Mr J Carpenter.

The principal activities and objects of Fungimap Inc. are to promote and support the study and conservation of Australian macrofungi.

The net surplus for the twelve month period is $2,211. No provision for income tax is required, as Fungimap Inc has been self-assessed as income-tax exempt.

No office holder has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the end of the reporting year, a benefit because of a contract made by Fungimap Inc with the office holder or any entity with which the office holder has a substantial interest.

During or since the end of the reporting year, Fungimap Inc has not entered into any mortgage or other arrangements affecting any of the property of the association. Fungimap Inc has not created any trusts, and is not a trustee of any trust.

Signed on 19/5/2009, in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management.

Director ..... T May (President)

Director ..... J Carpenter (Public Officer and Treasurer)

Statement by the Committee of Management

The office holders declare:
(1) that the following financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial position of Fungimap Inc for the 12 month period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008, and of the financial performance of Fungimap Inc for that period.;

(2) that at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due;

(3) that in the intervening period between 31 December 2008 and the date of this declaration, there have been no material changes to the affairs of the association, except that Fungimap Inc obtained quotes, commissioned and paid for a reprint of 'Fungi Down Under', and the books have been delivered to the Fungimap Inc offices at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. The Total Asset position of Fungimap Inc has not been affected by this purchase ('Cash at Bank' has been reduced but there has been a corresponding increase in the Inventory).

Signed on 19/5/2009, in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management.

Director ..... T May (President)

Director ..... J Carpenter (Public Officer and Treasurer)

Fungimap Inc. A0047228L
Statement of Financial Performance
January – December 2008

INCOME		
Memberships		$5,570
Book sales:		
"Fungi Down Under" -Retail	$1,970	
"Fungi Down Under" -Wholesale	$2,191	
Books not "Fungi Down Under"	$1,997	$6,158
Fungimap CD-ROM		$55
Sales of other stock		$299
Handling and Postage: payment received		$446
Bank Interest Earned		$17
Donations		$1,065
Grants:		
"Dept for Environment and Heritage, SA Govt"	$1,000	
Norman Wettenhall Foundation	$9,020	$10,020
Total Income		**$23,630**
EXPENDITURE		
Cost of Stock sold:		$1,036
Replenish Inventory: Books	$831	
Other	$45	$876
Book Stock Revaluation		$275
Printing Newsletters and Brochure:		$2,228
Insurances: Fungimap Volunteers		$1,347
Administration Expense:		
Coordinator Salary and on-costs	$5,241	
Teleconferencing	$548	
Office supplies and Stationery	$122	
Postage Paid & Couriers	$20	
Bank Fees	$117	
Merchant Card Charges	$201	
Accounting Fees	$350	
Filing and Compliance Fees	$38	$6,637
Norman Wettenhall Foundation		
Software	$303	
Coordinator Salary and on-costs	$8,717	$9,020
Total Expenditure		**$21,419**
NET SURPLUS/(LOSS)		**$2,211**

Fungimap Inc. A0047228L
Statement of Financial Position

ASSETS		**Dec 08**	**Dec 07**
CASH AND AT BANK			
Petty Cash: (Held at the Fungimap office, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne)		$113	
Cash at Bank:			
Bendigo Bank Account 633-000 1251 24321		$29,403	$19,183
Austral Fungal Fund:		$1,165	$100
GST Credits		$696	$684
TOTAL CASH AND AT BANK:		$31,377	$19,967
OTHER ASSETS:			
Stock of Books held at RBG: (Inventory taken 8 January)		$3,037	$4,651
Debtors		$100	$2,084
TOTAL ASSETS		$34,514	$26,702
LIABILITIES			
Creditors		$5,601	
NET ASSETS:		**$28,913**	**$26,702**
MEMBERS EQUITY:			
B/f 31 December	$26,702		
Surplus/(Loss) from 'Financial Performance'	$2,211		
	$28,913		
TOTAL EQUITY		**$28,913**	**$26,70**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: FUNDING, VOLUNTEERS AND SUPPORTERS

AUSTRALIA (by email)

Blair Berkelmans	1
Steve Burrows	10
Ted Cadwallader	1
Vanessa Chiang	3
Querida David	1
Ian Harvey	1
Roy Halling	4
Tony Kirkby	1
Scott Mitchell	1
Trish Mooney	6
Wendy Moore	2
Wayne Phillips	1
Jenny Talbot	2
Mike Wicks	1

ACT

John Evans	1
Gillian Kendrigan	1

NSW

Sandy Brisbane	1
Jel & Ted Brown	4
George Cochrane	1
Leanne Cornford	1
Jo Fletcher	1
Janet Grevillea	4
Paul Hobbs	1
Colin Hunt	6
Barry Kemp	7
Samantha Kneeshaw	1
Jackie Miles	7
John Poulakis	1
Rachel Rizk	1
Sydney Fungal Studies Group Inc.	30
Sarah Vale	1
Teresa Van Der Heul	103
Louise Gae Watson	1
Julee Yelavich	1

QLD

Theresa Bint	3
Rod Hobson	9
Sandra Neill	2

SA

Adelaide Fungal Studies Group	139
Steve Kerrison	1

TAS

Carolyn Hall-Jones	1
Patricia Harrisson	113
Helen Jones	5
Sue Nash	1
Roy Skabo	33

VIC

Robert Bender	13
Alison Broome	2
Wendy Cook	34
Doug Evans	1
Field Naturalists Club of Victoria	50
Geelong Field Naturalists Club Inc.	16
Sally Green	40
Arnold Grodski	1
Ken and Michelle Hancock	1
Les Hanrahan	23
Jenny Holmes	10
Virgil Hubregtse	14
Paul Jones	3
Jean Lightfoot	2
Carolyn Macafee	2
Ivan Margitta	39
Tom May	1
Malcolm McKinty	13
Julie Parker	19
Joan Patrick	6
Reiner Richter	2
Helen Rommelaar	8
Nigel Sinnott	12
Jeroen van Veen	3

WA

Sarah Comer	1
Geoff Corrick	1
Roz Hart	1
Jolanda Keeble	1
Katrina Syme	24

TO CONTACT FUNGIMAP

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This Fungimap Newsletter was edited by Pam Catcheside, Tom May & Lee Speedy

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