Fungimap Newsletter Issue 5 -- June 1997

Australian Fungi Mapping Scheme

c/o FNCV, 1 Gardenia Street,

Blackburn Vic Australia 3130.

Telephone: 035 750 1795

Editor: John Julian

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200 Volunteers And Our Own Homepage!

Our new Home Page

Yes, we now have our very own home page! For all of you who have access to the

Internet look us up at:

http://calcite.apana.org.au/fungimap

We need to thank Michael McBain, and the FNCV, for this. Thank you very much Michael! Michael is one of our keen fungihunters who also attended the fungi survey at Mt. Buffalo. This means that our project is now being advertised world wide. More importantly, it means that anyone in Australia who is interested in fungi will find us through one of the many "search engines" that search the web every week and catalogue the items found. When I looked up "Fungimap" we were amongst the other 9 references.

Our site, amongst other things, has photographs of the original 8 target species and one map of *Aseroe rubra.* It also has a report of the Mt. Buffalo trip.

Mt. Buffalo Trip

This was an outstanding success with 18 people attending, including the Catchesides from Adelaide. "The survey was the first time since 1853 that fungi had been collected in a systematic way from Mt. Buffalo" our home page says. In all 88 species of fungus were collected over the weekend.

It was also a very educational experience. We collected in the mornings and spent a significant part of the afternoon keying out our finds. This was invaluable experience. It is extremely pleasing to note how skilled we are all becoming in being able to key out species and to identify species in the field.

One participant, showing Tom a specimen asked; "What do think this is?" When Tom stated that it was a *Cortinarius* species, the excellent reply was "Well I know that already, but which one?". A year ago we would have been happy knowing that it was a *Cortinarius!* This, in my opinion, is one of the very valuable things that Fungimap does -- it creates a skilled volunteer work-force of naturalists knowledgeable about fungi.

Volunteer Numbers Growing

We now have close to 200 volunteers! At the end of last year we had approximately 140. Even if we each only get an average of 20 records this year, that will mean we will have 4,000 records for Fungimap! This would be 8 times more records than we got last year.

10,000 Records

Recently, Tom May, Pat Grey and I met in Melbourne to discuss the project and its future. When I asked just how many records we needed for the 100 species that we will be looking for by next year I nearly fell off my chair when Tom said "10,000". However, when you think about it, it's not such a big task. If each of us collects 20 records each year we will actually have 12,000 records in three years. I have already started this year by sending in my 5 records and have made a personal pledge to make sure I get my 20 records for this year.

Like me, are you also finding the "fungihunting" easier now that we have 50 species to search for?

Kids and Fungi

I have recently been talking to the Prep to Grade Twos at Wandiligong Primary School about fungi. Their interest and enthusiasm are unbelievable. I keep the talks simple about the role of fungi, the different types to found, the dangers and how to search for them. They love it! Why not try giving a talk yourself?

Still Interested?

Obviously, we have a growing number of people who are joining Fungimap. We do need to know if you are still interested in the project and making use of the information. If you haven't sent in a record, please let us know if you are not interested in getting the newsletter.

A Field Companion to Australian Fungi by Bruce Fuhrer

The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria has informed us that we can retain up to $7.00 of each copy of Bruce's book sold through Fungimap to help the project continue. This means for each copy sold by us we now share in the profit. Why not buy a copy for a friend or for yourself if you don't already have this book. Just send a cheque for $19.00, payable to FNCV, to John Julian at P.O. Box 178, BRIGHT VIC 3741 with your name and address and we will send you your copy.

John Julian

Fungi Identification

John Julian

Marasmius

One of the 50 species being searched for is a *Marasmius*, *M. oreades*. The genus is large and is often found difficult by newcomers to the field, especially in relation to *Collybia* and *Mycena* (Marasmius caps are generally not conical) species.

Defining characteristics

Dried Marasmius revive when moistened, resuming their original shape and appearance. They can also be told by their tough texture with a wiry, hairlike stem and are a small to medium mushroom (cap up to 5 centimetres across)

Cap: flat to convex, occasionally centrally depressed, often with a blunt umbo, that is, a small 'hat' in the middle of the cap

Gills: present, usually white but can vary to a creamy yellow or tan when mature. **Ring:** absent.

Volva: absent.

Gill attachment: varied from free, that is, not touching the stem, to semi-decurrent, that is, running down the stem a short way.

Stipe: attached centrally to the cap, usually slender, tough, cartilaginous

Spores: White

Habitat: Usually on wood, leaf litter, occasionally soil

Name meaning: Marasm = emaciated or withered; **ius** = relating to.

Other characteristics: Grows on ground, leaf litter or wood.

Fungimap Species

Marasmius oreades (Fairy Ring Mushroom, Scotch Bonnet) is a larger member of the genus with the cap between 2cm to 5cm across. **Cap:** red to ochre when wet, buff at edge and tan in middle when dry; convex to flattened, often with a blunt umbo; smooth; margin often uplifted when mature. **Gills:** adnexed to adnate; white maturing to flesh coloured or ochre-cream, distant. **Stipe:** usually same or paler then cap colour; between 20 to 100mm high and 3-5 mm diameter; usually tan in colour, tough, cartilaginous. **Spore print:** white. **Smell:** pleasant, almonds. **Habitat:** Common in pasture, lawns usually in arcs or rings. Season: late spring to late autumn after rains. **Note:** *Marasmius oreades is* unusual for *Marasmius sp.* in not having a `horse hair' type stem. References: Fuhrer, page 55; Shepherd and Totterdell, p. 79 Similar species: *Clitocybe dealbata* - thin, crowded adnate to decurrent gills; no umbo, does not revive when moistened. *Collybia strictipes & C. rivulosa* - do not revive when moistened, no umbo.

Note: Collybia rivulosa is poisonous.

Mycena

Two of the 50 species being searched for belong to this genus, *Mycena austrororida* and

M. interrupta. There is a useful field identification guide to some Victorian species by C. Grgurinovic and A. Holland in *The Victorian Naturalist* Volume 99, 1982, pp. l02 -107.

Defining characteristics This large genus is small to minute. delicate and slender, generally have conical to bell shaped caps and are saprophytic, that is they are found on wood, leaves, soil or humus. They do not revive when moistened. **Cap: conical to bell shaped**, small to minute up to 30mm in diameter, often translucent/striate, that is, the cap shows through to the gills showing a lined appearance **Gills:** present; usually white to grey, a few species exude a latex, a milky substance, when the stem is broken. **Ring:** absent. **Volva:** absent. **Gill attachment:** generally **adnate,** that is attached broadly, to **subdecurrent,** that is running down the stem a short way. **Stipe: attached centrally** to the cap, **thin, hollow,** can be fragile or tough. **Spores: White Habitat:** Usually on **wood, leaf litter, soil and humus. Name meaning: Mycena** = ancient word for mushroom, **myc** = mushroom, fungus. **Other characteristics:** Small to minute species

Fungimap species

Mycena interrupta is easily recognised as it has bright blue caps. **Cap:** up to 10mm diameter; colour, bright blue.

Gills: almost free, white, distant and few in number.

Stipe: up to 20mm high, translucent.

Spore print: white.

Habitat: underside and protected side of dead branches and logs.

References: Fuhrer, page 59.

Mycena austrororida is again easily recognised.

Cap: up to 20mm diameter; bell shaped, colour, light hazel at apex, that is the top of the cap, white.

Gills: white, broadly adnate to sub-decurrent.

Stipe: up to 35mm high, glutinous, that is, slimy or very sticky, coating on stem, translucent.

Spore print: white.

Habitat: found on twigs, branches and occasionally on fallen pine cones in wet forests.

References: Fuhrer, page 57.

Taking a spore print

Many of the identifications and keys, especially for gilled varieties of fungus, will require a spore print. How do you do one? Cut off the stem near the cap. Lay the cap down on a piece of white paper. Cover with a jar to protect from air currents. Dependent on the species and maturity, a spore print will be obtained within 1 to 8 hours. For white spore prints, lift the page slightly and you will see the spores as slightly raised, radiating lines. Note: if the cap if the specimen is too old, unopened, wet or dry, it may not give a print. David Arora in Demystifying Mushrooms suggests to put the cap on a piece of paper or card and wrapped it in waxed paper while you are out in the field. When you get home you will have a spore print. I also make notes on the piece of paper before wrapping.

SPORE PRINT

By Tom May

Acknowledgements

Thanks to all who have sent in records since the last newsletter - Robert Bender, Ilma Dunn, Ron Fletcher, Ian McCann. Pat Tratt, Margery Smith, Bon Thompson, Di Williams, Ian Faithfull, Pamela Catcheside, Valerie Cudmore, Sharon Ford, Nigel Hammond, Muriel Hood, Simon Lewis, Jill McDonald, Jessie McMaster, Tony Morris, George Nikolayuk,

Rosemary Robb, Joan & Bob Rowlands, Ann Yates, Tom Verberne and Virgil Hubregtse.

Dung samples arriving

The first batch of dung samples arrived from Margery Smith (brumby wombat and grey kangaroo from Tumut area) and thanks also to Bob & Joan Rowlands and Ron Fletcher for dung collections. I had been drying samples at 40 degrees Celsius, but have been advised by Ann Bell that while it is important that dung samples are as dry as possible, they should not be exposed to high temperatures. as this could kill spores. Dry at room temperature or slightly above.

Milestones

Considerable work has been undertaken recently to organise the Fungimap databases and in the course of this I have lost track of several milestones - but I can report that nearly 800 records have been received.

Significant records

Pat Tratt was the first to send in one of the expanded target list, with a record of *Anthurus archeri*. Nigel Hammond added to urban records of *Aseroë rubra* from Melbourne with a sighting near Warrandyte State Park. Most records of *Amanita muscaria* in Melbourne have been coming from eastern and northern suburbs - but Karen Wilson has spotted the species in Parkville (at the University of Melbourne). The lack of inner city records suggested a pollution effect, but it has to be remembered that mean annual rainfall drops sharply from east to west in the Melbourne area. We need more records of *Amanita muscaria* from all suburbs of capital cities. and there are also many gaps in non-urban areas (see map).

Watch out for Yellow Staining Mushrooms

For those who enjoy collecting and eating wild fungi, the death in Melbourne last year of a man who ate death caps *(Amanita phalloides)* has shown that care is needed. Only eat wild fungi if you are absolutely sure of the identity of the fungi. The most common cause of poisoning from wild fungi is the yellow-staining mushroom (*Agaricus xanthodermus*). It is similar in appearance to the field mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) and the cultivated mushroom (*Agaricus bisporus*), but differs in the rather square profile of the cap when young, the strong unpleasant odour (like hospital disinfectant - caused by the presence of phenol in the mushroom) and the yellow stain when the cap or stem is bruised. Old specimens may have brown caps, with the stain not clear, but usually the flesh in the stem base always bruises yellow (best seen by cutting the stem in half and rubbing the cut surface of the stem base).

Mushroom Poisoning Study

The Victorian Poisons Information Centre, in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, is carrying out a study to identify the species of fungi which are the cause of poisonings. If you are unfortunate enough to consume poisonous fungi, please contact the Victorian Poisons Information Centre (131 126) and they will arrange for specimens of the fungi to be identified, and send you a questionnaire.

email Records can be submitted by email to Tom May - may@popa.melbpc.org.au. John Julian has successfully sent EXCEL or WORD files as attachments to email messages to this email address (but cannot at the moment accept Windows97 versions).

Welcome To Pat Grey

Over the last few months Pat Grey has been assisting with processing Fungimap records. Pat logs each batch of records as they arrive, keeps track of new contributors to the scheme, and carries out the very important task of adding each record to the Fungimap

database. This involves checking the grid reference, and in many cases establishing the latitude/longitude from other types of grid references such as AMG or MELWAY, or from a locality description. Pat has been encountering a few problems when dealing with localities and working out grid references and has asked for assistance from recorders as follows:

(1) latitude/longitude remains the preferred form of grid reference,

(2) please give the state, and also, in addition to the precise location. a general indication of the locality (such as Sydney suburb, or near Ballarat, or north of Alice Springs, or north-east Tasmania, etc.) - Pat is rapidly increasing her knowledge of Australian geography, but some localities still stump her.

We hope to provide an easy to use guide to grids, but in the meantime, see Fungimap Newsletter 2 pp 4-5 for more information on establishing grid references.

Notes on Target Species

Aseroë rubra v. Anthurus archeri

These two species are superficially similar in that they both have bright red arms and a bad smell (and look weird). *Anthurus* differs in that the tips of the arms are initially joined but usually soon become free) and also almost always has arms that are not branched (occasionally one arm may be branched), whereas in *Aseroë* each arm divides in two - if this occurs near the base it can be overlooked. In *Aseroë* the arms tend to spread horizontally from the flattened disk-like apex of the prominent stipe, while in *Anthurus* the arms are more vertical, without such a pronounced disk. The photos in the *Field Companion to Australian Fungi* clearly show these differences.

Frequently Asked Questions

Here are answers to some frequently asked questions about Fungimap.

What if I am not sure of the identification.

Easy - **If in doubt - leave it out.** It is very important that all records are correctly identified. So far the level of accuracy (as indicated by photos sent in) is extremely high (near 99% correct!). In order to maintain this excellent situation, please omit any records where you are not sure of the identification (or else make sure that you send a photo and note that the record is doubtful).

Why are the target species common?

The simple answer is so that you have a chance to find a reasonable number of the species in your area, and are likely to see at least some target species on any fungal foray. The targets have also been chosen so that nearly all are illustrated in one book (*Field Companion to Australian Fungi*). On the recent Mount Buffalo expedition approximately 90 species of macrofungi were recorded in three days of surveys - but only a few target species - so don't worry if it's taking you some time to find targets. Many fungi appear quite sporadically (from year to year, and in terms of the time of year) - particularly due to our highly variable climate. Repeated visits to sites will continually yield new finds.

Are old records wanted?

Some recorders have asked if it is worth sending in old records - the answer is YES. Particularly for the fly agaric (*Amanita muscaria*), an exotic species, we are interested in when the species first occurred in your area. Even a rough time (such as early 1950s) is useful. For native species, old records may indicate that a species has disappeared, as might be the case after subsequent clearing.

What is a record?

In the Fungimap database a record is a sighting of one species from one locality from one year. So, we keep as separate records sightings of the same species from the same spot but in different years. Where you have seen a species over a number of weeks or months in one year, give the date of first sighting (which is the date the record is entered under), and then other times seen that year (which are included as additional information for that record).

How close can records be?

Our mapping system is based on latitude/longitude, and will separate individual records as close as 1 second of latitude or longitude. but as a general guide, occurrences more than l km apart (and certainly 10 km) are worth recording.

STOP PRESS

Last week I received an email from Wandiligong Primary School with several Fungimap records - this is the first batch of records received by email from a school in Australia, and is the first of what we hope are many records from school children. Also received recently was the 800th record - from Ron Fletcher.

Updated Target Species List

The Fungimap target species are the eight original species. along with a further 42 species, taking the list of target species to 50. We have chosen species which are illustrated in Bruce Fuhrer's *Field Companion to Australian Fungi* so that there is a ready source of high quality illustrations for all species. A second update of 50 species will be produced when further illustrations become available. The list will eventually be expanded to also cover some rare species.

Records of all target species from all parts of Australia, recent or old, are

requested. Some of the additional species are not so distinctive as the original eight species and some recorders may wish to limit themselves to the more obvious species. Remember to indicate if you are in any doubt about the identification of a record, and in such cases it is best to send a photo.

Original Eight

Amanita muscaria

Amanita xanthocephala

Aseroe rubra

Battarraea stevenii

Dermocybe austroveneta

Mycena interrupta

Omphalina chromacea

Omphalotus nidiformis

Additions March 1997

For this first updated list, all species are illustrated in Bruce Fuhrer's *Field Companion to Australian Fungi* (published by FNCV).

Agaricus xanthodermus

Amauroderma rude

Anthurus archeri

Armillaria luteobubalina

Ascocoryne sarcoides

Banksiamyces macrocarpa

Boletellus obscurecoccineus

Calostoma fuscum

Cordyceps gunnii

Microporus xanthopus

Morchella elata/conica (in *Field Companion* as *Morchella* sp)

Mucronella pendula (in *Field Companion* as *Myxomycidium pendulum*)

Mycena austrororida

Mycoacia subceracea

Neolentinus dactyloides (in *Field Companion* as *Lentinus terrestris*)

Cordyceps hawkesii

Cortinarius austroalbidus (in *Field Companion* as *C. albidus)*

Cortinarius radicatus

Cortinarius rotundisporus

Cyttaria gunnii

Fistulina hepatica

Gymnopilus pampeanus

Hericium clathroides

Hygrophorus lewellinae

Ileodictyon gracile (in *Field Companion* as *Clathrus cibarius*)

Leotia lubrica

Lepista nuda

Macrotyphula juncea (in *Field Companion* as *Clavariadelphus*)

Marasmius oreades

Oudemansiella radicata

Panus fasciatus (in *Field Companion* as *Lentinus fasciatus*)

Piptoporus australiensis

Piptoporus maculatissimus

Podaxis pistillaris

Podoserpula pusio

Poronia ericii (in *Field Companion* as *P. punctata*)

Pseudohydnum gelatinosum

Schizophyllum commune

Tremella fuciformis

Tremella mesenterica

Vibrissea bicolor

Volvariella speciosa

A Fungal Foray in the Australian Alps

Tom May

Below is a list of fungi recorded on the FNCV/Fungimap excursion to Mt Buffalo National Park, 16-18 May 1997 Identifications are preliminary, and further discussion of the significance of the finds, and on the question of whether there is a distinctive group of alpine/subalpine fungi will be included in the next newsletter. One find which merits mention was the occurrence of *Sepedonium* (a bright yellow mould) on a false truffle (*Chamonixia*) - one of the underground fungi which are an important part of the diet of potoroos and some other Australian animals. Many false truffles appear to be close relatives of various epigeal (above ground) fungi. For example, the false-truffle *Zelleromyces* (with latex and amyloid spores) is very similar in micromorphology to the

agaric genus *Lactarius* (also with latex and amyloid spores). *Chamonixia* is thought to be related to the boletes, and like many in this group stains blue. Many boletes are also attacked by *Sepedonium* and so finding this mould on *Chamonixia* adds to the links between this false-truffle genus and the boletes.

Acknowledgements

It was a pleasure to share the excitement of finding and naming fungi in the field with the other members of the FNCV/Fungimap expedition: David Catcheside, Pam Catcheside, Sophie Ducker, Bohdan Dumota, Sharon Ford, Ed Grey, Pat Grey, Dorothy Mahler, Sara Maroske, Michael McBain, Dennis Nation, Bob Rowlands, Joan Rowlands, Noel Schleiger, Tom Verberne and Virginia Verberne. Special thanks to John Julian for his efforts in organising the weekend. Thanks also to Parks Victoria for their cooperation in allowing us to collect in the National Park.

Fungi from Mount Buffalo National Park

Agarics

Agaricus sp. (purple fibrils)

Collybia butyracea

Collybia eucalyptorum

Collybia (white, dk fibrils)

Cortinarius australiensis

Cortinarius rotundisporus

Cortinarius aff. *alboviolaceus*

Cortinarius (very dark)

Cortinarius (ochre)

Cortinarius spp

Cortinarius (*Telamonia*, dark)

Cortinarius (purple stipe apex)

Puffballs

Lycoperdon sp.

Pisolithus tinctorius

False Truffles

Chamonixia sp.

Thaxterogaster ? campbelliae

Coral Fungi

Ramaria (orange)

Crepidotus variabilis

Crepidotus (brown)

Galerina sp.

Gymnopilus sapineus

Hohenbuehelia petaloid

Hygrocybe (green)

Hypholoma fasciculare

Hypholoma (non-caespitose)

Inocybe sp.

Laccaria sp.

Lactarius eucalypti

Lepiota aff. *leucothites*

Lepiota nigrocinerea group

Lepiota (brown scales)

Lepiota (yellowish brown/ or else Inocybe)

Macrolepiota gracilenta

Marasmiellus affixus

Marasmiellus (central)

Marasmius sp.

Marasmius (horsehair)

Melanotus hepatochrous

Mycena epipterygia

Mycena hispida

Mycena (brown / pink gills)

Mycena subcapillaris group

Mycena (pale, carbolic smell)

Mycena (pale, no smell)

Mycena subgalericulata group

Mycena (grey, decurrent gills, dry)

Mycena/Marasmius sp.

Omphalotus nidiformis

Typhula sp.

Jelly Fungi

?*Auricularia* sp.

Calocera (yellow)

Heterotextus miltinus

Tremella (small orange)

jelly (orange)

jelly (white/pale)

Polypores

Polyporus melanopus

Poria (offwhite)

Trametes versicolor

Tyromyces (staining hymenium)

polypore (staining hymenium)

immature polypore

Thelophores

Podoscypha petalodes

Stereum ? *vellereum*

Xylobolus illudens

cream lumps

white paint thick patches

Disc Fungi

Aleuria aurantia

Ascocoryne sarcoides

Bisporella citrina

Chlorociboria sp.

Discinella terrestris

Panellus longinquus

Panellus stipticus

Paxillus infundibuliformis

Pholiota (slimy cap)

Psathyrella brown wrinkled

Psilocybe (on dung)

Psilocybe (in grass)

Russula persanguinea

Russula ?purpureoflava

Tricholoma (large brown)

Tubaria sp.

Lachnum (white)

Lachnum lachnoderma

Peziza whitei

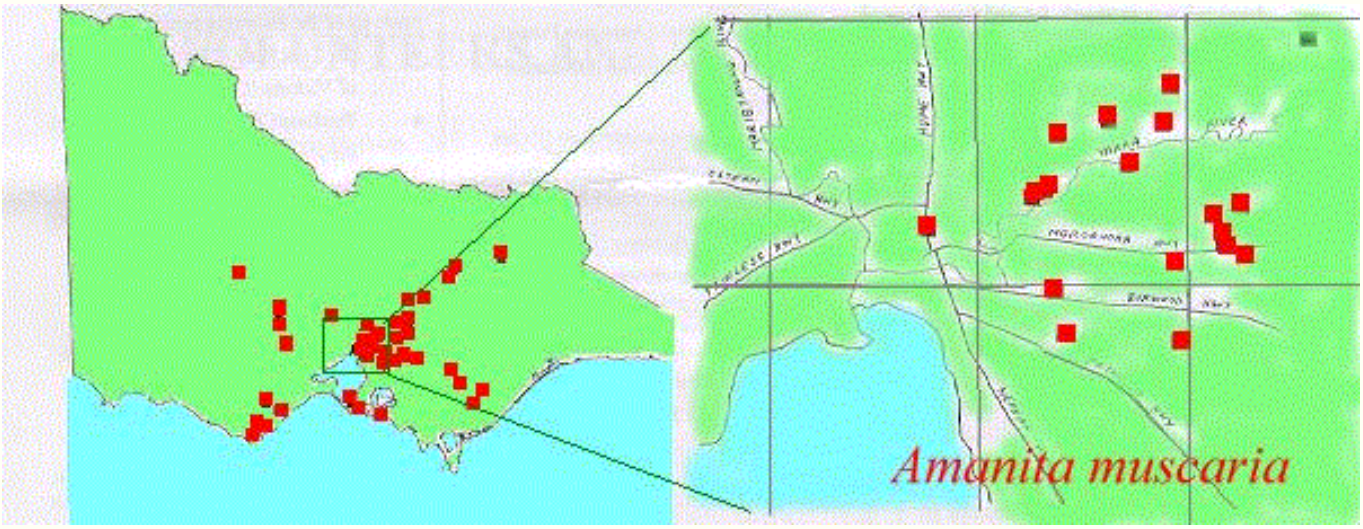
Torrendiella ? *clelandii*

Discomycete white

Moulds

Sepedonium sp. (on *Chamonixia*)

Amanita muscaria



Distribution of Amanita muscaria based on selected Fungimap records submitted in 1995-1997

Note the lack of records from the inner urban area. This could be due to pollution or to the lower rainfall received in the west of Melbourne - we need more records to distinguish these effects. Note also that there are many country areas with blanks on the map. Despite the fact that Fly Agaric is an exotic species, found only with introduced trees, it is likely to be more widespread than the map shows. (Please note that not all of

the records which have been received are shown--latitude/longitude is yet to be worked out for some records.) Maps tor other states will follow when there are sufficient records.

Fungi Books

Buy your fungi books from the Field Nats Bookshop and save. Books are sold at generous discounts off Recommended Retail Price and all profits go to the FNCV. The following is a selection of particular interest to mycologists, but we supply a wide range of natural history books, and can also supply books on any topic at discounts of 15 -20%. (Yes, you can order cookery books for use with those surplus specimens - we have even supplied Stephanie Alexander's *The Cooks Companion* for only $60.00!!). All enquiries to Arnis Dzedins. Ph. (03) 5998 7996.

Fungi of Australia: The definitive reference work

Vol 1A: Introduction. - Classification

Hardback RRP: $69 95 FNCV Price: $57 50

Paperback: RRP: $54.95 FNCV Price: $46.50

Vol 1B: Fungi in the Environment

Same price as Vol lA

Vol 2A: Catalogue & Bibliography of Australian Macrofungi 1: Basidiomycota by Tom May

Hardback: RRP: $64.95 FNCV Price: $ 54.00

Paperback: RRP $49.95 FNCV Price: $ 42.50

All 3 volumes H/back: $164.00 P/back: $130 00

Just published:

Larger Fungi of South Australia: by C A Grgurinovic

The first comprehensive taxonomic work on Australian larger fungi since 1935 Contains keys to 450 species and detailed macroscopic and microscopic descriptions. 725 pages, 449 line drawings, 30 colour plates.

RRP: $95.00 FNCV Price: $75.00

Dung Fungi: an illustrated guide to coprophilous fungi in New Zealand. by Ann Bell.

With a title like that, how could you miss! Ann Bell is the scientist who is analysing the dung being sent in by fungi mappers. and has produced a most attractive and useful book.

Price $18.00

Some more general books include:

Rainforest Fungi of Tasmania and South-east Australia

by Bruce Fuhrer and Richard Robinson

Beautifully illustrated with Bruce Fuhrer's photographs, but necessarily limited in scope.

RRP: $25 00 FNCV Price: $21 00

Common Australian Fungi by Tony Young

An excellent general work, well illustrated with keys and very good value

RRP: $19.95 FNCV Price: $16.50

Please add $4.50 postage and packing for one book, $6 50 for two or more.

Cheques should be payable to FNCV, and orders sent to Field Nats Bookshop, Locked Bag 3, BLACKBURN VIC 3130

Who to Contact

All fungi records should be sent to the

Fungimap PROJECT,

National Herbarium of Victoria,

Birdwood Avenue,

South Yarra, Vic. 3141.

All administrative and general enquiries shouuld be sent to

John Julian,

P.O. BOX 178,

Bright Vic. 3741

Telephone (03) 5750 1795

The Who's Who on the Scientific Advisory Committee

The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria Inc. acts as the formal auspice of the **Australian Fungi Mapping Scheme.**

The Committee which guides the project is made up of the following people:

Dr Tom May - National Herbarium of Victoria (Convenor)

Professor Rob Wallis, Deakin University, School or Aquatic Science and Natural Resource Management

Bruce Fuhrer - Monash University / National Herbarium of Victoria

Cheryl Grgurinovic - Australian Biological Resources Study

Dr Noel Schleiger - Field Naturalists Club of Victoria

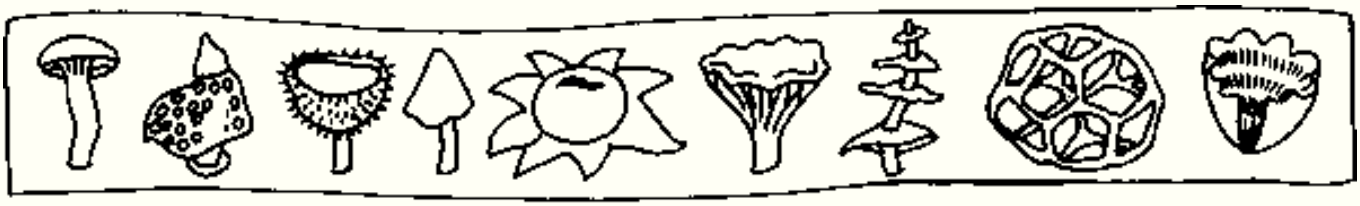
Jack Simpson - State Forests of New South Wales

John Julian has been appointed as Executive Officer and currently works one day per week.

Pat Grey works as required at the Herbarium checking records as they come in.

Fungimap is supported by the Myer Foundation.

Last modified on 7 August 2003



Putting Australian fungi on the map