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Introduction

by *Claudia Perini (Secretary)*

In the last newsletter our new chairman Régis Courtecuisse began the introduction justifying the one year long silence due to some changes in the ECCF executive committee and the heavy work involving important topics. Moreover he wrote later on "... *that we are all overcharged with work and responsibilities, since field-workers (ecologists and taxonomists) are themselves threatened (sometimes with extinction) and that the major increase of work to be done in this field is to be processed by less and less people. As a consequence, we need to build efficient networks, to share the weight of responsibilities and to collaborate in collective research activities...*"

Adding a few words to this reality I simply apologize for the delay of this issue!

As you can see from the contents, contributions are numerous. Not following any order of priority I'll stress your attention, among others, on the new Croatian Mycological Society and on the new contributors from Bulgaria and Malta; in both countries the Ministry, after reading Jean-Paul Koune's report presented in 1999 to the Bern convention members, contacted the University and so ... our council becomes richer in active mycologists. (Thanks to his good work done introducing fungi in the Bern Convention things moved also in Italy and the Environmental Ministerium contacted the University of Tuscia (Viterbo) for checking fungal species side by side to a flora checklist-project!). Jean-Paul Koune is actually an official expert for the Bern convention permanent committee, representing ECCF and JEC (Journées Européennes du Cortinaire); you'll find more inside.

The lack of a status for the ECCF – the council doesn't exist legally – is a point of crucial importance that emerges more and more and which must be solved. As Régis Courtecuisse wrote consequences are for instance the impossibility to act as an NGO in any circumstance or to get money for any of our expected research or action programs. This is another aspect of the ECCF: to find a right solution and choose the best possibility. Suggestions were requested at the executive committee and the comments can be one of the tasks of our next meeting in Finland. So far, it seems that federating the ECCF within the Planta Europa structure could be the best possibility. Régis Courtecuisse is co-director of Planta Europa and member of its Steering Committee. The next Planta Europa conference (near Prague, June 2001) will be an opportunity to consider this possibility, since a workshop on "lower plants" (inclusive of Fungi) is organized and will be held by some of us.

I hope to see you numerous at our Meeting in Oulanka (Finland), 28.08-01.09, meeting that will be followed by the "Cortinarius" one at Sotkamo, situated only about 250 km SW. Let me express my thanks to our finish friends involved in the organization.

Among other topics that shall be discussed at Oulanka (suggestions for the draft agenda are welcome) you are asked to think about possible candidates for a new chair and secretary. In fact during the CEM 1999 in Spain Régis Courtecuisse accepted the chair, after exposing his time schedule problems, because nobody else was ready to take the job. As a consequence I continued my activity as secretary, now five years! Even if overburdened with work Régis Courtecuisse pushed important programs forward (as you can see from the ECCF activities) but now he feels the incapacity to go efficiently further. In his Christmas letter he expressed his relief if you think about a future new chairman for the ECCF (& I add: a new secretary, too). Please not hesitate to send your feelings and eventually your application for the job.

Remember the Eccf mailing list: <Eccf@seiti-lists.univ-lille2.fr>

"Jean-Paul Koune and fungi-conservation"

Most of us are eager to seeing the Bern convention file progressing in a decisive manner. Since the story of this file has been revived by Jean-Paul Koune, now a member of the ECCF, it was desirable and necessary that we all know who he is and why he took the initiative of restarting the contacts with the Bern Convention structure. We take the information below from a self-introductive letter Jean-Paul sent us for this introduction to our group.

Jean-Paul KOUNE was born in Strasbourg on 1st December 1930. The 2nd World War influenced his early years since his father died in the French officer uniform in 1939, and because of the German occupation, he became a German citizen, and a French citizen again after the liberation. Because of the difficult live at this time, he became active at 17 as a self-trained businessman. He got an early retirement at 55 and a half and then turned himself to mycology. In fact, since his father was a pharmacist, his training in mycology and botany started during his very young years and continued with a German professor of Biology in the high school. He used to picking mushroom for food during the difficult war years as well as medicinal plants or other food from the forest. His retirement just provided more time to develop his long-time interest in mycology. He met many mycologists and became involved in the JEC association (Journées Européennes du Cortinaire), first as interpreter, then as mycologist and as member of the Committee (after a close collaboration with people like W. Pätzold, R.-C. Azéma, J. Melot). He took part in the preparation of new status for this association and JEC is now registered in Strasbourg. He also had a deep interest in the environment problems for a long time and is member of the environment commission of the urban community of Strasbourg city ; under this auspices, he build project for public awareness of the environment, and was in relation with the secretariat of environment of European Council and Bern Convention. He quickly realized, on this occasion, that nothing is done at this level for the conservation of mushrooms. He got good advice from Mme Dejeant-Pons from the direction of environment in CE and asked for an intervention from the French minister Mme Voynet to be agreed as an NGO (Non government observer) in the standing committee of Bern convention. This agreement was confirmed from the Foreign Affairs in September 1997. With this privileged status and as vice-president of JEC, he began lobbying for mushroom conservation. During the Härnösand (Sweden) JEC meeting (1997), he met Régis Courtecuisse and explained his project around EC and Bern Convention which coined with the ECCF prospective. So the joint work started between JEC and ECCF. In the first year, the BC Committee did not like mushrooms, except *Boletus edulis* and *Lactarius deliciosus* (...). Thanks to lobbying in 1998 and 1999, he got the mission of making a study on the threatened mushrooms in Europe. This study was presented in 1999 (<http://www.nature.coe.int/english/cadres/bern.htm> ; see Report of the 19th meeting, § 5.4) and it was admitted that Fungi could possibly come into the Bern convention Appendix.

See the report of our Strasbourg meeting in this Newsletter for more information on the progress in this direction. Jean-Paul concludes his self-introduction letter in saying :

“Now, the continuation is mostly in the ECCF cradle ! ... And I hope to obtain the inscription of mushrooms protection in BC in November 2001 whit the help of all friends of ECCF and JEC.”

So we do...
ECCF Chair and Secretary

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Meeting at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg and current situation. by *Claudia Perini (Secretary)*

The meeting, held at Strasbourg 5-6 June 2000, concerning the Bern convention and Fungi was informal but very important. It was preceded by an exchange of mail, especially those members of the ECCF involved in the Bern Convention file. A pre-meeting where Béatrice Senn-Irlet was also present helped us to exchange ideas on the topics and establish the discussion for the next day at the Council of Europe. Finally the appointment was attended by Anders Bohlin, Régis Courtecuisse, Jean-Paul Koune, Claudia Perini and Eladio Fernandez-Galiano, head of Natural and Landscape Division at the Council of Europe and General Secretary of the Bern Convention permanent committee. The discussion was very positive and productive, but we must keep in mind the hard-working future in order to fulfil most of the topics. A list of 33 fungal species¹, a very good basis elaborated by Eef Arnolds and Anders Bohlin, was preliminary presented and a series of questions came out: too long, too short, more information, more details? On this occasion we heard that our old attempt for a proposal of threatened species, dating about 10 years ago, was probably unsuccessful partially because we had no idea how to move inside this strongly bureaucratic structure, and because the role of fungi is nowadays better known. It was proposed to edit a small text explaining the necessity of having fungi recognised as organisms deserving conservation and attention (in someway the so-called “Nice-book” proposed by Anders Bohlin a few years ago). Concerning the “publicity around fungi” either a leaflet introducing fungi in their originality, beauty and crucial ecological role was considered or, following Eladio Fernandez-Galiano experience, a poster with a original composition and almost no text. This and more was discussed. An important and urgent point that arose again, is the lack of any legal status for the ECCF and this reality has several consequences among which the impossibility to act directly.

¹ECCF PROPOSAL FOR Bern Convention Fungus List:

Proposed (1993) 1999-11-30. * Proposed 2000-06-05

Amanita friabilis, *Amylocystis lapponica*, *Antrodia albobrunnea*, *Armillaria ectypa* *, *Aurantioporus croceus* *, *Boletopsis grisea*, *Boletus dupanii* *, *Bovista paludosa*, *Cantharellus melanoxeros*, *Cortinarius ionochlorus*, *Entoloma bloxami* *, *Geoglossum atropurpureum*, *Gomphus clavatus*, *Haploporus odorus*, *Hericium erinaceus* *, *Hohenbuelia culmicola*, *Hygrocybe calyptriformis* *, *Hygrophorus purpurascens*, *Laricifomes officinalis* *, *Leucopaxillus tricolor* *, *Lyophyllum favrei**, *Myriostoma coliforme*, *Phylloporus pelletieri*, *Podoscypha multizonata*, *Pycnoporellus alboluteus*, *Sarcodon fuligineoviolaceus*, *Sarcosoma globosum* *, *Sarcosphaera coronaria*, *Skeletocutis tschulymica*, *Suillus sibiricus*, *Torrendia pulchella*, *Tricholoma colossus*, *Tulostoma niveum* *.

In the meantime a well documented list had to be organized as a proposal to be submitted to the Bern Convention permanent committee by representatives from a single government, government that we identified for the moment as French.

The document should have been ready before the end of July 2000 for the Government, from where it had to be forwarded by the beginning of September 2000 for the EC-draft agenda. Due to a series of problems the very short deadline was not respected.

Jean-Paul Koune reported on the 20th meeting of the Standing Committee Bern convention, held at Strasbourg 27th nov-1st dec 2000, “...that the French and the Swedish delegates Mrs Veronique Herrenschmidt and Mr. Torsten Larson proposed to present at the 21st meeting in 2001 our red list of mushrooms.

After consultation we concluded that Mrs Vronique Herrenschmidt and the French environment ministry propose the amendment to appendix 1...”

The new Millennium sees us again strongly collaborating in order to produce the documented list in time for the month of march! The whole executive committee and some other ECCF-members have been contacted at the beginning of February for corrections, integrations, illustrations ...and Anders Bohlin accepted to coordinate the final draft of the fact-sheets.

We are all hopefully looking for a good result.

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What is going on inside IUCN ?

by *Claudia Perini (Secretary)*

In the last issue of “Species” (the newsletter of the species survival commission IUCN number 34, 2001) you can find the presentation of the Specialist Group for Fungi, revived after a period of dormancy (1995-1998), written by the chair Régis Courtecuisse. I'm citing “... *Within this Group, the European Council for the Conservation of Fungi (ECCF) serves as a framework since it has accumulated much experience since 1984. But I will federate further people involved in fungal conservation outside Europe so that the group will build an actual international network. It is still under construction and I would like to stress the importance of communication between all the people involved in fungal conservation and to ask for any information eventually lacking...*”. In the paper Régis Courtecuisse summarizes the main causes of decline and threat for fungi listing some global and more local or specific problems concluding that “... **What we can do actually** concerns Fungi in the field, and is related to our knowledge of the patrimonial value of Fungi. We must popularize this value and use it in Nature conservation ...”. Among the tasks, Régis Courtecuisse proposed to promote worldwide Fungal inventories, mapping projects and red-listing, currently just considered by the ECCF and urged at least at a European level by IUCN. “... *The most important tool for fungal conservation is the **conservation of their habitats...***” so for instance “...*The concept of **mycological reserves** is interesting... The **biological corridors concept** should also be considered...**ex-situ conservation programs** may be developed. An example of that has been shown for *Pleurotus nebrodensis* in Sicily...*”. Régis Courtecuisse concludes the paper thanking “...*the friends who chaired the ECCF so far, the work of which is a reliable framework for conservation of Fungi, still to be developed in Europe where the idea was borne and also to be initiated after this model elsewhere, with eventual local adaptations...*”.

The current composition of the group is:

Chair: Régis Courtecuisse (France) ; Secretary: Claudia Perini (Italy)

Members: Anders Bohlin (Sweden), Peter Buchanan (New Zealand), Julietta Carranza (Costa Rica), Ignacio Chapela (Mexico), Shelley Evans (UK), Ana Franco (Columbia), Bruce Ing (UK), Teresita Iturriaga (Venezuela), Heikki Kotiranta (Finland), Pavel Lizon (Slovakia), Jean Lodge (USA - Porto Rico), Tom May (Australia), Greg Mueller (USA), Marijke Nauta (The Netherlands), Lorelei Norvell (USA), Scott Redhead (Canada).

Moreover Régis Courtecuisse contacted Craig Hilton-Taylor (IUCN/SSC Red List Programme Officer), elaborating comments from a mycological point of view to the IUCN criteria and categories also considering the experiences to adapt and use the IUCN criteria with fungi of The Netherlands and Finland. Régis Courtecuisse concludes that mycologists are willing and able to use it, at least after slight emendations or modifications.

Finally David Brackett (Chair of the Species Survival Commission) requested to establish an IUCN Red List Authority for Fungi. I'm citing "... *These authorities will evaluate the species under their jurisdiction against the new Red List Categories and Criteria adopted in 1994. No species will be included on the IUCN Red List unless it has been evaluated by an appointed Red List Authority...*". This topic is still in progress.

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Brief information on our project "Mapping/monitoring of threatened fungi in Europe"

by *Peter Otto*, for the mapping group

Dear colleagues and friends,

after a period of discussion and reflection, but also of lack of time (I had last year too much additional duties in connection with the reconstruction of our Botanical Institute and the reorganization of the herbarium) we should make progress with our mapping project very soon. What we are planning was already published in the proceedings of the 4th ECCF-meeting held in Vipiteno (Italy), 9-14 September 1997. About 1_ year ago in Alcalá de Henares (Spain) we discussed the subject mapping in more detail and a mapping group was founded. The handout which Esteri and I prepared for Alcalá summarized the most important facts concerning mapping and is mainly up-to-date even today. The low activities of the last year were also caused by the fact that we wanted to include in the mapping project the species proposed for Bern Convention. In the meantime the species selection for Bern Convention is finished. All of these 33 species we propose for mapping as well (please find the list in the article on Bern Convention in this newsletter). Altogether we want to map 50 threatened fungal species as a pilot series. The complete list is still under discussion. We try that at least 2 species of the list occur in every European country to ensure the opportunity of participation for all countries. The distribution maps (UTM grid 50 x 50 km) will be printed by means of the Belgian software "Carto Fauna-Flora" (CFF 1.2). On basic grid maps records should be simply marked by hand. For every species and country a fact sheet with important data on ecology (e.g. climate, soil, habitat), frequency and frequency changes respectively should be elaborated. The fact sheet is pre-printed and on an accompanying leaflet you will find annotations and standardized terms (no

doubt, the next step should be data capturing with the help of computer, but this need more time and money). Money?, what about funding? In principle there are several possibilities to get money for an European mapping/monitoring project. But one substantial prerequisite is that the applicant can prove his ability to carry out such a project successfully. In that respect and in the Pan-European scope we have nothing to show, unfortunately. Until now we have not even a self-presentation we could use for our publicity. In my opinion for the realization of the pilot series, money shouldn't be really required. We should use the time and compile what we know. This would raise our chances that the next step of our project (database, monitoring) will be funded (please contact me, if you need money urgently). What next? At the end of March the mapping group will send to the representatives of every country the following: list of species (if necessary with notes on taxonomy, nomenclature, ecology), basic grid maps, pre-printed fact sheets, leaflets with instructions.

I hope we have enough motivation and staying power. We plan to present first results during our next meeting in Oulanka (Finland) in August/September 2001.

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The New OPTIMA commission on fungi and its projects

by *Onofri S. and Venturella G.* [taken from OPTIMA Newsletter 34, 1999]

The OPTIMA (Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area) commission on fungi was established during the last Meeting held in Paris (May 1998), for promoting and developing research on different mycological topics such as: biodiversity and conservation, species monitoring and mapping, elaboration of occurrence-distribution data and red-lists, systematics and phylogeny of taxa of special interest, ecology of fungal communities, ecophysiology, symbioses and host-plant interactions, population genetics and speciation processes, potential use/exploitation of selected species for mushroom cultivation, bioremediation of agro-industrial waste/residue, fodder production, etc.

At the Planta Europa Meeting in Uppsala (June 1998), it was recommended to increase attention and activities dealing with the conservation of cryptogams, including fungi. Therefore, the first activity of the commission will deal with the proposal and execution of a specific project on the "Compilation of a Checklist of Fungi in Mediterranean Countries", starting in Italy, France, Spain and Greece...

....A second project will deal with the mapping of Mediterranean Fungal species....combining the two lists which the Italian Botanical Society SBI (Working group on Mycology) and the Confederatio Europaea Mycologiae Mediterraneensis CEMMae are working on....This list of 66 species will be used to start the mapping of fungal species of Mediterranean countries...

....According to the resolution made during the last Planta Europa Meeting (Uppsala, Sweden) the OPTIMA Commission on Fungi will also be involved in: encouraging nature conservation organizations to employ cryptogamic botanists to facilitate the conservation of cryptogams; amalgamating the national checklist on fungi in an European checklist, with an indication of the distribution of each species; encouraging the publication of Red-lists and the production of popular publications to promote

conservation and raise the status of fungi; including selected threatened fungi on Appendix 1 of the Bern Convention and Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive.

The next Optima meeting: 13-19 september 2001 at Palermo (Italy)

For informations: <optima2001@tin.it>

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**ACTIVITIES FOR CONSERVATION OF THREATENED
MACROMYCETES IN BULGARIA**
march 2000, *by Melania Gyosheva*

Initial studies of macromycetes in Bulgaria were undertaken at the beginning of 1900 s. At present about 2200 taxa of macromycetes (species, subspecies, varieties and formes) have been described for Bulgaria: about 500 taxa belong to Ascomycetes and about 1700 taxa belong to Basidiomycetes.

The conservation of fungi in Bulgaria has been carried out for a short time.

The first preliminary scientific list of rare macromycetes in Bulgaria was published by Drumeva-Dimcheva & Gyosheva-Bogoeva (1993) in The National Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy. The proposed list (Appendix 1) was prepared on the basis of longstanding mycological investigations and European Red Lists and Red Data Books. Based on analysis of the status of the macromycetes in Bulgaria and the state of the knowledge about them Drumeva-Dimcheva & Gyosheva-Bogoeva (1993) were offered a number of proposals to the Ministry of Environment to consider in developing an urgent program to protect the fungi in the country.

Preliminary scientific Red List of threatened macromycetes in Bulgaria will be published at the end of 2000. The Red List contains 19 species from Ascomycetes and 106 species from Basidiomycetes. The macromycetes were classified in 4 categories (TC) accordance with IUCN Red Data Book Categories (Walter & Gillett, Eds., 1998): E- endangered, V- vulnerable, R- rare, I- indeterminate.

Red Lists of threatened macromycetes for two national parks in Bulgaria (Rila National Park and Central Balkan National Park) will be published in this year also.

Bulgaria has no official Red List of the threatened fungi at present. A proposal for official Red List was prepared in Environment Ministry on project "The National Biodiversity Action Plan", which started in 1998.

There are still no national laws on fungi conservation in Bulgaria.

Eight edible mushrooms are an object of over-picking for commercial purposes in Bulgaria: *Boletus aereus*, *B. aestivalis*, *B. edulis*, *B. pinophilus*, *Cantharellus cibarius*, *Craterellus cornucopioides*, *Morchella conica* and *M. esculenta*.

Different measures for protection of threatened macromycetes and especially for regulation of commercial picking of wild mushrooms were recommended in The National Biodiversity Action Plan.

The preparation of legislative measures for conservation of threatened fungi in Bulgaria is expected soon.

Bulgarian Mycological Society was founded in 1998. One of the most important purposes of BMS is protection of the Bulgarian mycota.

Appendix 1. Preliminary scientific list of rare macromycetes in Bulgaria (Drumeva-Dimcheva & Gyosheva-Bogoeva 1993)

Ascomycota

1. *Elaphomyces granulatus* Fr.
2. *Melastiza chateri* Boud.
3. *Otidea alutacea* (Pers.) Mass.

4. *Sarcosphaera coronaria* (Jacq.) Schröt.
5. *Tuber aestivum* Vittad.

Basidiomycota

6. *Agaricus abruptibulbus* Peck
7. *A. altipes* (F.H. Møller) F.H. Møller
8. *A. squamulifer* (F.H. Møller) F.H. Møller
9. *Albatrellus cristatus* (J. C. Sch. : Fr.) K. & P.
10. *A. pes-caprae* (Pers. : Fr.) Pouz.
11. *Amanita battarrae* Boud.
12. *A. porphyria* Alb. & Schw. : Fr.
13. *A. strobiliformis* (Paulet ex Vitt.) Bertillon
14. *A. vittadini* (Moretti) Vitt.
15. *Boletus lupinus* Fr.
16. *B. rubinus* W.G. Smith
17. *B. torosus* Fr.
18. *Cantharellus friesii* Quél.
19. *Catathelasma imperiale* (Quél.) Singer
20. *Clathrus archeri* (Berk.) Dring
21. *C. ruber* Pers. : Pers.
22. *Clavariadelphus pistillaris* (L. : Fr.) Donk
23. *Clitopilus giovanellae* (Bres.) Singer
24. *Cortinarius praestans* (Cord.) Gillet
25. *C. violaceus* (L. : Fr.) Gray
26. *Creolophus cirrhatus* (Pers. : Fr.) P. Karst.
27. *Crinipellis mauretanicus* R. Maire
28. *Cyathus stercoreus* (Schwein.) De Toni
29. *Elasmomyces mattirolianus* Cavara
30. *Endoptychum agaricoides* Czern.
31. *Geastrum quadrifidum* Pers. : Pers.
32. *G. triplex* Jungh.
33. *Gomphus clavatus* (Pers. : Fr.) Gray
34. *Grifola frandosa* (Dicks. : Fr.) Gray
35. *Gyrodon lividus* (Bull. : Fr.) Sacc.

36. *Hericium coralloides* (Scop. : Fr.) S. F. Gray
37. *H. erinaceum* (Bull. : Fr.) Pers.
38. *Hygrocybe murinacea* (Bull. : Fr.) Moser
39. *Hygrophorus arbustivus* (Fr.) Fr.
40. *Lactarius acerrimus* Britz.
41. *L. spinosulus* Quél.
42. *Lepista luscina* (Fr. : Fr.) Singer
43. *Leucoagaricus macrorhizus* Locq. ex Horak
44. *Leucopaxillus compactus* (Fr.) Neuhoff
45. *Macrotyphula filiformis* (Bull. : Fr.) Paechn.
46. *M. fistulosa* (Holmsk. : Fr.) R.H. Petersen
47. *Melanogaster variegatus* (Vittad.) Tul.
48. *Meripilus giganteus* (Pers. : Fr.) P. Karst.
49. *Mutinus caninus* (Huds. : Pers.) Fr.
50. *Mycenastrum corium* (Guers.) Desv.
51. *Phallus hadriani* Vent. : Pers.
52. *Phylloporus pelletieri* (Lév.) Quél.
53. *Pisolithus arhizus* (Scop. : Pers.) S. Rausch.
54. *Pluteus phlebophorus* (Ditmar : Fr.) Kumm.
55. *Porphyrellus porphyrosporus* (Fr.) Gilbert
56. *Pulveroboletus gentalis* (Quél.) Singer
57. *P. lignicola* (Kallenb.) Pilát
58. *Russula solaris* Ferd. & Winge
59. *R. veteriosa* Fr.
60. *Sparassis crispa* (Wulf.) Fr.
61. *Strobilomyces strobilaceus* (Scop. : Fr.) Berk.
62. *Suillus sibiricus* Singer
63. *Trichaster melanocephalum* Czern.

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MACROFUNGI AND THEIR PROTECTION IN MALTA

December 2000, by *Edwin Lanfranco*

There are an estimated 400 species of Macrofungi in the Maltese Archipelago; some of these were published by Briffa & Lanfranco (1986). Nonetheless the picture is still incomplete and many of the species are only partially or provisionally identified. There is as yet no formal protection of fungal species although the legal instruments for so doing, when the need arises, are available. In 1989 a Red Data Book for the Maltese Islands was published which also included a section on Fungi (Lanfranco, 1989) covering both macro- and microfungi. The macrofungi listed were: *Daldinia concentrica*, *Helvella crispa*, *Sarcosphaeria eximia*, *Agrocybe aegerita*, *Amanita ovoidea*, *Amanita verna*, *Boletus luridus*, *Boletus pulverulentum*, *Hygrocybe ovina*, *Lactarius vinosus*², *Montagnites arenaria*³, *Phellinus robustus* f. *punicae* and f. *amygdali*⁴, *Pleurotus nebrodensis* f. *minor*⁵, *Polyporus brumalis*, *Russula lepida*, *Tricholomopsis platyphylla*, *Colus hirudinosus* f. *minor*⁶, *Tulostoma volvulatum*. In addition a list of 131 microfungal taxa originally described from Maltese material mainly by Saccardo is also given. These last have apparently never been studied since their original description and need to be reassessed. The Red List itself is now quite outdated, insofar as macrofungi are concerned, and needs to be revised in the light recent developments. Perhaps the most significant macrofungal species which will feature in such revision are *Inonotus indicus* (= *Aurificaria indica*) for which Malta seems to be the only known European station (Pieri & Rivoire, 1996) and what is provisionally identified as *Phellorinia herculeana* (Michael Briffa, pers. comm.) which seems to have a very limited distribution in Europe. The Malta Northwest Local Plan also cites a number of macrofungal species (mainly those appearing in the Red Data Book) to enhance the protection levels of particular sites (Camilleri *et al.* 1995). The reserve of Wied Ghollieqa, adjacent to the University of Malta campus, gained its protected status partly due to the fungi which occur there (including *Inonotus indicus*).

References

- Briffa, M. & Lanfranco, E. (1986) - The macrofungi of the Maltese Islands: Additions and Notes. *Central Mediterranean Naturalist*, **1** (4): 69-79.
Camilleri, A.; Fava, G.; Micallef, S.; Lanfranco, E. & Schembri, P.J. (1995) - *Northwest Local Plan - Survey of Environmental Resources: Ecology - Stage II*. Malta University Services Ltd.

² Originally misidentified as *L. sanguifluus*, the correction is due to Michael Briffa (pers. comm.).

³ As *Montagnea candollei*.

⁴ Forms erected by Saccardo and based on Maltese material. Their validity and endemism needs to be reassessed.

⁵ Another form described by Saccardo from Maltese material.

⁶ The form epithet is apparently a *nomen nudum* instituted by Alfredo Caruana Gatto without description.

Lanfranco, E. (1989) - The Fungi. In: Schembri, P.J. & Sultana, J. (eds.), *Red Data Book for the Maltese Islands*: 52-60. Department of Information, Malta.

Piéri M. & Rivoire, B. (1996) - A Propos de quelques Polypores rare ou critiques récoltés récemment. *Bull. Soc. Mycol. France*, 112: 163-187.

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RED LISTS OF FINLAND ON INTERNET
Some information which may be useful for all the ECCF people.
by *Esteri Ohenoja*

The lists of the endangered animals, plants and fungi in Finland have been published 25.5.2000.

They can be seen in the net, but unfortunately only in Finnish. That is why I have translated some key words into English and Latin. The threat classes are those of IUCN (RE regionally extinct, CR critically endangered, EN endangered, VU vulnerable, NT near threatened, LC least concern, DD data deficient, NE not evaluated).

The last two columns of the tables show the "old" classes which we used in the previous red book in 1990 (1991), and, for the sake of comparison, in 2000: H extinct, E endangered, V vulnerable, St in need of monitoring, declining, Sh in need of monitoring, rare, Sp in need of monitoring, poorly known.

The address is:

<http://www.vyh.fi/luosuo/lumo/lasu/uhanal/uhanal.htm>

SUOMEN LAJIEN UHANALAISUUS 2000
Endangeredness of the species in Finland in 2000

Uhanalaisuuden arviointi Criteria

Lajiluettelot 2000 Lists of species 2000

Kasvit ja sienet **Plants and fungi**

Eläimet **Animals**

Tulokset Results

Jakautuminen luokkiin Classes

Elinympäristöt Habitats

Uhanalaisuuden syyt ja uhkatekijät Reasons of threat

Työryhmän toimenpide-ehdotukset Proposals

KASVIT JA SIENET PLANTS AND FUNGI

Putkilokasvit **Vascular plants**

Sammalet **Bryophyta**

Maksasammalet **Hepatics (liverworts)**

Lehtisammalet **Mosses**

Levät **Algae**

Näkinpartaislevät **Charales**

Punalevät **Red algae**

Suursienet **Larger fungi**

Helttäsienet **Agaricales, Russulales and Boletales**

Kupusienet **Gasteromycetes**

Käävääkkäät **Aphylophorales and Tremellales etc.**

Kotelosienet **Ascomycota**

Piensienet **Microfungi**

Ruostesienet **Uredinales**

Nokisienet **Ustilaginales**

Härmäsienet **Erysiphales**

Jäkälät **Lichens**

After the status of the animals, plants and fungi has also been regionally listed, the final red book will be published next year.

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Croatian Mycological Society (CMS)
by Armin Mesic
Secretary of Croatian Mycological Society

In summer 1999 the Croatian Mycological Society (CMS) was established. Fundamental aims of the society are:

- Advancement of mycology in Croatia and mycology in general,
- Conservation of fungi and their habitats, as well as the biodiversity in general.

It gathered almost everybody in Croatia who had been concerned with mycology research and fungal conservation. Soon after establishment of CMS we started its first and fundamental project: Recording and Mapping of Croatian Fungi. We hope to interest as much amateurs who could be valuable in gathering samples. In 1998 me and my colleagues worked more intensely on protection of fungi, and based on the knowledge about the mycoflora of Croatia so far, we protected by law 130 species of fungi. That is why I was so happy to see "Proposal and a preliminary concept for a project Mapping of endangered fungi in Europe" from Peter Otto and Esteri Ohenoja (3. 4. 1998.) that I found on the Internet. Croatian Mycological Society would be happy to join and participate in the mapping project of ECCF. It would also like to join other projects of ECCF that have interest in this part of Europe.

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**Vth MEETING OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL
FOR CONSERVATION OF FUNGI
OULANKA, (KUUSAMO, FINLAND) 28.8.-1.9.2001**

Dear friends!

The fifth meeting of ECCF will take place at the Oulanka biological station of the University of Oulu.

It is well equipped (hot water, saunas, laboratories etc.). It is situated close to the Arctic circle on the bank of the Oulanka river. It is surrounded by the hilly Oulanka National Park. The forests are mostly spruce- (*Picea abies* ssp. *obovata*) dominated old-growth forests, but there are also dry pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) dominated lichen heaths. In the river valleys there are herb-rich mixed forests and moist alluvial and other meadows. Calcareous soil is found in several places.

The station is most easily reached by airplane. First to Helsinki and then a domestic flight to Kuusamo (twice a day). There are also flights from Oulu to Kuusamo. Kuusamo is a small town (church village) ca. 30 km S from Oulanka. From the airport there are minibuss connections to the station.

Another possibility is to take a night or day train to Oulu, and from there by buss to Kuusamo church village and from there with buss to Oulanka. The buss connections between Kuusamo and Oulanka are not very good, but if we know when you'll arrive, we'll organize transport with e.g. minibusses.

The accommodation at the Oulanka station costs 250 FMk a day /person (double room and meals). The flight prices you'll get from your flight office, the buss from Oulu to Kuusamo takes ca. 150 FMk, and the minibuss from Kuusamo to Oulanka ca. 50 FMk.

We'll send then more information to those who have registered. The registration form is below and shall be sent by mail, fax or e-mail to Esteri Ohenoja. If you want to visit also the University of Oulu, e.g. mycological collections, garden etc., tell us and we'll host you here before the meeting.

The Cortinarius-symposium, XIX JEC, is then 2.-8.9.2001, at Sotkamo, which is situated ca. 250 km SW from Oulanka. There are buss connections from Kuusamo to Kajaani, but we'll try also organise a transport if needed.

Preliminary program

Tuesday 28 Aug. 2001

16.00 - 19.00 Registration
18.00 Dinner
19.15 Opening session

Wednesday 29 Aug.

08.00 Breakfast
09.00 Departure for field trip
12.30 Lunch
15.00 Laboratory work
17.30 Dinner
19.00 Lectures, posters etc.

Thursday 30 Aug.

08.00 Breakfast
09.00 Lectures and discussions
12.00 Lunch
13.30 Lectures
17.00 Dinner

Esteri Ohenoja

*Botanical Museum
Box 3000
FIN-90014 UNIVERSITY OF OULU
esteri.ohenoja@oulu.fi*

19.00 General meeting

Friday 31 Aug.

08.00 Breakfast
09.00 Departure for field trip (with
lunch package)
15.00 Laboratory work
19.00 Dinner

Saturday 1 Sept.

08.00 Breakfast
09.00 Lectures and discussions
12.00 Lunch
13.30 Closing session
17.00 Dinner
Dismantling of laboratory

Sunday 2 Sept.

08.00 Breakfast
Departures

Heikki Kotiranta

*SYKE/LUM
Box 140
FIN-00251 Helsinki
heikki.kotiranta@vyh.fi*

ECCF V
V MEETING OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL
FOR CONSERVATION OF FUNGI
OULANKA, (KUUSAMO, FINLAND) 28.8.-1.9.2001

REGISTRATION FORM

Family name:

Forename:

Address:

Telephone number:

Fax:

E-mail:

Name(s) of the companion(s):

Date of arrival at Kuusamo: Sept. 2001

Date of departure: Sept. 2001

Means of communication(please,underline): Aircraft/Train (to Oulu)/Bus/Private car

Do you possibly participate also JEC XIX at Sotkamo (2.-8.9.2001)?

Would you like to give a lecture (max 30 min)? Title:

Would you like to put out a poster? Title:

Do you need a working place? / a microscope? (please, underline)

**We ask you kindly to fill the form and send it by mail, fax or e-mail before
30th March, 2001, to the following address:**

Esteri Ohenoja
Botanical Museum
Box 3000
FIN-90014 University of Oulu
fax: 358-8-5531560
esteri.ohenoja@oulu.fi

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Errata corrige:

In "A PRELIMINARY RED LIST OF MACROMYCETES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA" by Mitko KARADELEV (*ECCF- Newsletter 10*) the correct version of abbreviations for Table 2 is:

RV- especially rare or rare species in Macedonia;

RS - species existing in endangered or rare habitats;

EKSP - especially rare or rare species in Macedonia, endangered because of excessive exploitation.

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  **New contacts, changed addresses, phones, e-mails & so on...**  

New 2000:

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New 2000:

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Corresponding member 2001:

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Changed June 2000: Maurice Rotheroe
m.rotheroe@btclick.com
Changed autumn 2000: Alexander Kovalenko
alkov@AK3010.spb.edu

Changed contacts2001:

Dear Colleagues

May I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

May I also inform you that I reach the end of my five-year term of office as Conservation Officer of the BMS at the end of 2000. Thank you all for your co-operation and friendship over the years.

The new Conservation Officer is Shelley Evans, who many of you will know already. I shall serve as Deputy Conservation Officer, so I hope you will still keep in touch with me.

Shelley can be contacted at <shelley-evans@icknield-house.freeserve.co.uk> and her home address is Icknield House, 8 Saxonhurst, Downton, Salisbury, Wilts., ST5 3JN, UK.

Best wishes

Maurice Rotheroe



Claudia Perini, Siena, Italy, ECCF secretary, January 2001