

INTERNATIONAL LICHENOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

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The opinions expressed in the *Newsletter* are not necessarily those held by the International Association for Lichenology

International Association for Lichenology

The **International Association for Lichenology** (IAL) promotes the study and conservation of lichens. It organizes symposia, field trips, and distributes a biannual newsletter. There is a listserver that enables on-line discussion of topics of interest. Webpages devoted to lichenology are also maintained by members of the Association. People wishing to renew their membership or become members of IAL are requested to send their subscription (one payment of 40 USD for 2012-2016) to either Treasurers.

The **International Lichenological Newsletter** is the official publication of IAL. It is issued twice a year (July and December) in English. The Newsletter is also available on the Internet. The Newsletter is divided into four main sections: 1) **Association news**: official information concerning the Association, such as minutes of Council meetings, proposals of Constitutional changes, new members, changes of addresses, etc. 2) **News**: information about lichenologists, institutional projects, herbaria, requests of collaboration, announcements of meetings, book reviews, etc. 3) **Reports**: reports of past activities, short lectures, obituaries, short historical novelties, etc. 4) **Reviews**: presentation of recent progress and other topics of interest in lichenology with optional discussion. When the material exceeds the available space, the Editor will prepare a summary, on prior agreement with the contributors.

Any information intended for publication should reach the Editor on or before **June 15** and **November 15** for inclusion in the July and December issues, respectively.

IAL affairs are directed by an Executive Council elected during the last General Meeting. Council members elected at the IAL7 Symposium (Bangkok, Thailand, 2012) are listed below, and will serve until 2016.

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The Ten-phased Life of a Lichenologist

Over the years, with my passion as a lichenologist developing, and through interactions with mentors, colleagues and students, I came to realize that the life of a lichenologist undergoes distinct phases. Not for all of us in the same way, but some phases become recognizable and I cannot help to sense some sort of humor in observing these in my own life and in fellow lichenologists. Perhaps you recognize yourself in some?

1. The Curiosity Phase

What are these coloured spots on trees and rocks? I love that bright yellow one! And look at this one with the red dots! That one's like a beard! Probably all of use started out this way, some at the tender age of five, others at fifty. Whatever the age and occasion, you get hooked, and pretty fast. The diversity of lichens offers so many things to satisfy your curiosity and sense for aesthetics, so many questions to study – once a lichenologist, always a lichenologist! You never look at a tree or rock the same way, nor lichen-covered ground, or a wooden fence, or leaves, or indeed plastic bottles, laundry lines and old cars if you happen to come across them in an area where lichens grow virtually everywhere. New Zealand is a good place to start!

2. The Being in Awe Phase

When you begin to educate yourself, you see all these names on books and papers about lichens: Ahmadjian, Brodo, Galloway, Hale, Henssen, Poelt, Nash, Santesson, Seaward, Wirth, to name just a few. Inevitably, the moment comes when you meet one of them, or several, in person, and you either begin to stare in awe or can't stop talking. This will be a decisive moment of your lichenological life, because it marks your initiation into a great family. Don't be mistaken: along the way you will see people discussing, disagreeing, and even fighting each other, but that's all part of a healthy family relationship. If you are fond of the Barones ('Everybody Loves Raymond'), you will love our family of lichenologists! And remember this: only the Pope is infallible. So don't believe everything those big names tell you. Learn from their extraordinary experience, but check for yourself. You start to be a scientist when you start questioning others, no matter how famous they are.

3. The Checklist Phase

If you are a serious lichenologist, or want to become one, your first scientific achievement will be finding a new record for a defined portion of the earth. It doesn't matter if it is a county, country, or continent, although you usually start out small and levels of excitement might be high even with a new record for your own backyard. It eventually becomes addictive, and there are 'Checklisters Anonymous' support groups available if it begins to affect your personal life. But then, birders got the hang of it, so why should 'lichen watching' not become popular? Anyway, don't let people make fun of you, since checklists are the baseline for all sorts of

serious large-scale analyses. Of course, the problem now is getting them published. But if you succeed, before long you find yourself cited in a global climate change study.

4. The New Species Phase

As with all kinds of addictions, after a while of checklisting you need a new thrill. It comes with your first discovery of a new species. The moment your name appears as a species author in print is something unique, something you will never again experience in your life (until you get published in *Nature*). So savour the moment as long as you can, because at some time you will realize that describing new species is a lot of work, and believe it or not, the day comes when you are happy that something apparently unknown actually has a name already available.

5. The Serious Science Phase

I'm just kidding! Checklisting and discovering new species are serious science. Each time you put a name of a specimen, you establish a hypothesis, and you test it by looking at the spores or applying a spot test. No part of science does so much hypothesis testing as taxonomy. You don't need to extract and sequence DNA or even assemble an entire genome to be a serious scientist (although it looks pretty good on your CV). But let's face it: there is more to lichens than just putting a name on them. All kinds of cool questions can be asked, so use your natural curiosity and your potential. Yet, you should never forget that any good science needs names. Great papers combine cool questions, effective tools (the newest tool is not always the best), and solid taxonomy. And you make a lasting impression with your colleagues if, apart from having employed the latest and hottest analytical method, you actually know your species. It's a delicate balance between selling yourself and keeping a solid base, but hopefully it's what gets you a job.

6. The Establishment Phase

You got a job. The odds were only slightly better than winning the lottery, but you made it. At least for a couple of years, because it is either temporary, tenure track, junior professorship, or some other sort of trial phase. Some of these now even don't have a trial phase anymore, they just plainly let you go after a few years. But let's not complain, at least you got those few years. In theory you wanted to enjoy the study of lichens, but in reality you have to establish a *curriculum vitae* for yourself. The secret is: you can do both! For all the hardship you will feel in working extra hours and weekends, you should never forget: you get paid to do your hobby! You might work 12 hours a day, but it won't feel that way, since time literally flies by. You get to travel, not for a vacation, but what better vacation is there than looking for lichens? Your life is lichens, so enjoy it. But keep in mind, there are other things in life that, for example, your partner will appreciate (unless he or she is a lichenologist too)!

7. The Service Phase

By now you have stabilized your situation and have a job perspective that possibly supports you through to retirement. Time to relax? No! You have made yourself a name and it's time to serve the community, by taking over tasks such as manuscript reviews, associate editorships, grant application reviews, IAL treasurer and the likes – and, of course, train the next generation of lichenologists! Keep in mind that manuscript reviews should be neutral and constructive. It doesn't matter if the author of the paper reviewed is your worst enemy, it's only the quality of the work that counts. Don't try to impose your personal opinions and styles on others; science depends on diversity. The downside of course is: if you do your job well, you end up getting manuscript reviews once a week on your table. So declining every once in a while is a good idea. But do the (seemingly contradictory) math: the more you publish, and hence impose work on other reviewers, the more you should be prepared to review other manuscripts yourself. Personal life? What do you mean?

8. The Awe Inspiring Phase

Remember when you started and met the likes of Hale, Poelt and Santesson? By now, you might be one of them. So don't forget that you started out the same way, when a young student one day walks into your office or sends you an e-mail and asks about lichens. Be generous in sharing your knowledge! But especially encourage critical thinking and the value of solid taxonomy. The message to young students always is the same: know your lichens! And the moment a student disagrees with something you said or published, you know you have a potentially great future lichenologist in the making. Acknowledging this gives the feeling of mutual respect and the realization that learning is always a two-way process. My doctoral mentor always said: the way I learn is by having students.

9. The Book Phase

OK, so you have published dozens of papers, maybe hundreds – an impressive track record. But something is missing. The book! It's great to get published in *Nature*, but if you want to leave a lasting impression, at least for a couple of years, you need to get a book out there. A monograph is fine, but you should aim for a textbook. When was the last time we really had a good, conceptual, scholarly, trendsetting textbook on lichens, something like Henssen & Jahns' *Lichenes* from 1974 or Ahmadjian's *The Lichen Symbiosis* from 1993? So if you are right now in the 'book phase', consider writing a good text book – the lichenological community will appreciate it!

10. The Leisure Phase

Retirement. You made it, or are close. Suddenly you can do whatever you want. Gone are the pressures of applying for grants and adding publications to your *curriculum vitae*. Leisure! You are going to abandon lichenology? Are you crazy? From now on, you will have more time

for lichens than ever before! So take advantage. Wrap up all the things hidden in your drawers and cabinets. And start publishing things that are not necessarily cutting edge science but fun to read and highly educating about, for instance, the history of lichenology or the origin of names. We are where we are because of nearly 300 years of lichenological history, because of the pioneering work of Linné, Acharius, Nylander, Müller, Vainio, Zahlbruckner, Culberson, Poelt, Hale, Ahmadjian and the likes, and sometimes we need to be reminded of that fact.

By now you will have realized that the word 'lichenologist' could be replaced by 'mycologist', 'botanist', 'entomologist', 'mammalogist', 'mineralogist'...any kind of scientist. We all have similar life experiences. But let's face it: while we appreciate the diversity of life (and non-life) on our planet, there is nothing as cool as lichens!

Robert Lücking, Chicago

NEWS

Post-graduate Lichen course: “Lichens as a tool for interpretation of environmental changes and management”

27–31 January 2014, Lisboa, Portugal

The first post-graduate course as named above was held in January 2013. The second course, to be held at the Faculty of Sciences, Universidade de Lisboa, will provide the basics on the use of lichens for the interpretation of environmental conditions and the development of a responsible scientific-based environmental management. The course, including lectures, lab work and a one-day field trip, covers five modules: lichen symbiosis and metabolism, systematics (species identification), lichen ecophysiology, biomonitoring (bioindication), and data analysis.

The necessary background for the applicant is Bachelor in Biology, Natural Science or related areas.

Application: send application to Cristina Máguas (E-mail: cmhanson@fc.ul.pt). Deadline for application: 16 December 2013, after which applicants should contact with Silvana Munzi (E-mail: ssmunzi@fc.ul.pt).

Fee: free for 1st year PhD students in the Doctoral programme in Biology (FCUL), Biodiversity, Genetics and Evolution (UL; UP) and Biology and Ecology of Global Changes (UL, UA); 20 € for PhD students from institutions of the PEERS network (CBA, CFE, ABG); 120 € for FCUL Master students and unemployed; 180 € for BTI, BI and other PhD students; 240 € for professional and post-doctorates.

For more details: <http://ecofun.fc.ul.pt/Activities/lichens-course/index.html>

Silvana Munzi, Lisboa

The Second International Symposium “*Teloschistaceae*: practical usage of its taxonomy”

24–25 April 2014, Kiev, Ukraine

The first international *Teloschistaceae* symposium, organized by Copenhagen, Duke and Lund universities, was held in the forest field station Kristiansminde at Sorø, Denmark in 2012. It is our great pleasure to announce a second symposium, “*Teloschistaceae*: practical usage of its taxonomy”, organized by the M.H. Kholodny Institute of Botany, Kiev, Ukraine and Korean Lichen Research Institute, Sunchon, Republic of Korea, which will be held in Kiev on 24–25 April 2014.

The aim of the second Symposium is to discuss problems of the modern taxonomy and molecular phylogeny of the *Teloschistaceae* with emphasis on its practical usage. As well as the two-day symposium there will be two post-symposium excursions, one to Kiev city on 26 April and the second, from 27 April to 2 May to a mountainous/Mediterranean part of the Crimean Peninsula (Crimean Autonomous Republic), where a variety of mountain habitats, subalpine forests, or Mediterranean woodlands will be visited.



Programme

- Taxonomy and molecular phylogeny of the *Teloschistaceae* and its three subfamilies *Teloschistoideae*, *Caloplacoideae* and *Xanthorioideae*.
- Practical usage of generic groups of the *Teloschistaceae* proposed on the basis of morphological and/or molecular characters.
- Species diversity of the members of the *Teloschistaceae* of various regions and ecological groups.
- The practical usage of products originating from representatives of the *Teloschistaceae*.
- Possible approaches for cooperation in further studies on the *Teloschistaceae* at a regional and world scale.
- Chairs of topics related to the scientific programme will be presented in the Second Circular.

Important dates

Deadline for the registration of participants: 10 January 2014

Deadline for the abstract submission: 25 January 2014

Deadline for payment of conference fee: 15 April 2014

The Second Circular (and an official invitation, if needed) will be distributed in February 2014. To obtain this circular please send your name, full address and/or e-mail address to S. Kondratyuk: ksya_net@ukr.net or send a letter to: S. Kondratyuk, M.H. Kholodny Institute of Botany, Tereshchenkivska str. 2, 01601 Kyiv, Ukraine. Tel. & Fax: +380 (44) 235 52 48 and Tel. +380 (44) 239 67 85.

Only a limited number of participants for post-conference excursions will be available, so for details please contact Sergey Kondratyuk (ksya_net@ukr.net) as soon as possible.

Organizing Committee:

Prof. I. Kärnefelt, Botanical Museum, Lund University, Sweden

Prof. J.-S. Hur, Korean Lichen Research Institute, Sunchon University, Republic of Korea

Associate Prof. A. Thell, Botanical Museum, Lund University, Sweden

Prof. S. Kondratyuk, M.H. Kholodny Institute of Botany, Ukraine

The 10th International Mycological Congress (IMC10)

3–8 August 2014, Bangkok, Thailand



The 10th International Mycological Congress (IMC10) will be held in Bangkok, Thailand in Queen Sirikit National Convention Center (<http://www.qsncc.com/en/contact-us.html>), August 3–8, 2014.

Programme

1) Cell Biology, Biochemistry and Physiology; 2) Genomics, Genetics and Molecular Biology; 3) Plant, Human and Animal Pathogenesis and Disease Control; 4) Environment, Ecology and Interactions; 5) Phylogenetics, Evolution and Systematics; 6) Diversity and Conservation; 7) Biotechnology and Applied Aspects; 8) Interdisciplinary Symposia

For more details see: <http://www.imc10.com/2014/home.html>

Important dates

Early-bird registration: 7 October 2013–31 May 2014

Paper submission: 7 October 2013– 31 March 2014

Notification of paper acceptance: 30 April 2014

Final announcement: 1 May 2014

Regular rate registration period: 1 June–15 July 2014

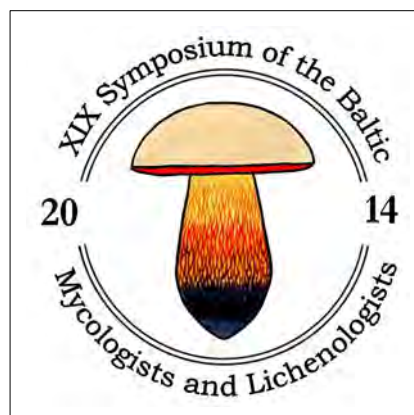
Congress: 3–8 August 2014

XIX Symposium of the Baltic Mycologists and Lichenologists

22–26 September 2014, Skede, Talsi region, Latvia

First Announcement

The Organizing Committee has pleasure in inviting you to participate in the XIX Symposium of the Baltic Mycologists and Lichenologists Symposium which will be held at the Skede Forest Research Station “Mezmaja” in Latvia from 22 to 26 September 2014. “Mezmaja”, located in a picturesque area 7.5 km from Talsi town [<http://www.talsi.lv/talsi-city-eng>; <http://www.talsi.lv/novads-eng>] and 120 km from Riga, is a training centre for forestry students [<http://www.latvia.travel/lv/naktsmitne/mezmaja> (in Latvian)]. The complex consists of an office for Skede forest district foresters, a conference building and an accommodation area. Dendrological plantations (including the first beech cultures) were established in 1885. The total area of the Skede forest district is 2489 hectares. The climate, soil and growing conditions here are suitable for local and introduced trees, the main species being spruce (43.2%), birch (32.8%) and pine (16.5%), and the most important introduced species are beech, red oak, fir, larch, Douglas fir, cedar and hornbeam.



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The Symposium will be organized into the following sessions:

1) Systematics and taxonomy; 2) Ecology and diversity; 3) Conservation; 4) Genetics and genomics; 5) Fungal biotechnology; 6) Plant-fungus interactions; 7) Plant pathogenic fungi and control; 8) Edible and medicinal fungi.

Call for abstracts

The abstracts should be written in English on one page (A4) with title, author(s), address(es) and text (maximum 500 words in Times New Roman, size 12, single spaced). The name of the presenting author should be underlined. Authors should indicate the topic area and whether they would prefer an oral or a poster presentation. The final decision will be made by the Scientific Committee. Abstracts should be sent as e-mail attachments to Diana Meiere symposium-bml@inbox.lv

Publication

Participants are kindly invited to submit full papers to a special edition of the journal *Proceedings of the Latvia University of Agriculture* to be published in 2015. [<http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/plua>]. The manuscripts will be peer-reviewed before publishing. Guidelines for Authors are available on the journal's website <http://www.llu.lv/raksti>.

Important dates

Submission of abstracts: 31 March 2014

Notification of acceptance of oral/poster papers: 28 April 2014

Second circular: 12 May 2014

Early bird registration deadline: 26 May 2014

Registration deadline: 25 August 2014

Submission of full papers: 1 September 2014

Programme

	Mon 22nd	Tue 23rd	Wed 24th	Thu 25th	Fri 26th
Morning	Departure from Riga, arrival in Skede, registration	Opening, sessions	Field trip	Field trip	Departure to Riga, excursion on the way back
Lunch		Short excursion			
Afternoon		Sessions	Sessions		
Evening		Posters, lab	Posters, lab	Symposium dinner	

Organizing Committee

Diana Meiere, Natural History Museum of Latvia; Inita Daniele, Natural History Museum of Latvia; Ilze Irbe, Latvian State Institute of Wood Chemistry; Darta Klavina, Latvian State Forest Research Institute “Silava”; Regina Rancane, Latvian Plant Protection Research Centre; Ieva Druva-Lusite, National Botanic Garden, Lelde Grantina-Ievina, University of Latvia.

Contact

Diana Meiere, Latvian Mycological Society

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Address: K. Barona str. 4, Riga, LV-1050

Phone: + 371 67356051; fax: + 371 67356027

REPORTS

Peltigera Workshop, Genoa 10–13 June 2013

The month of June marked a special event on the Italian Lichen Society Calendar. A *Peltigera* workshop, led by the world leading expert Dr. Orvo Vitikainen (University of Helsinki), was held in sunny Genoa over a 4-day period in the Botanic Centre Hanbury. The event was hosted by the University of Genoa and gratefully supported by the Italian Lichen Society. Dr. Renato Benesperi (University of Florence) and Dr. Paolo Giordani (University of Genoa) organised the outing and went to great lengths to ensure its success. The workshop included talks on the biology and ecology of the *Peltigera* genus, numerous identification lab sessions, and a field excursion in the stunning Ligurian Apennines.

Orvo Vitikainen is currently acting curator of lichens in the Botanical Museum at the University of Helsinki where, since his retirement, he still continues his studies on lichen taxonomy, especially on the genus *Peltigera*. As well as being a leading authority on *Peltigera*, he also has an encyclopaedic knowledge of lichens in general and of lichen habitat ecology.

Shortly after arriving in Genoa, 13 course participants from four different countries were treated to an introductory lecture from Dr. Vitikainen, focusing on the biology, morphology and systematics of the genus. This was followed by a very welcome Aperitivo on the roof terrace of the beautiful University Botanical Gardens. Day 2 saw the departure from Genoa on an excursion into the Ligurian Apennines, a region which boasts a rich lichen flora. Conditions for the day were ideal for lichen hunting and this was exemplified by the numerous *Peltigera* specimens which were collected and returned to the laboratory for further analysis and comparison with herbarium specimens. Identification sessions and TLC analyses were enjoyed over the following two days in the Botanical Gardens, where participants' identification skills and



Orvo Vitikainen examining specimens at the University of Genoa



Ligurian Apennines (from left R. Benesperi, N. Magain, O. Vitikainen, P. Giordani)

understanding of the genus were greatly improved with such expertise to hand. The week was then capped off in style with a social dinner in Genoa city centre where the group sampled some of the fantastic local cuisine, courtesy of the ILS. In the morning before departure, talks were given by course participants, which provided ample opportunity to demonstrate on-going work concerning the genus in different parts of Europe.

Niall F. Higgins, Nottingham

In the Footsteps of Eric Acharius.

20th Biennial Meeting of the Nordic Lichen Society, Vadstena (Östergötland, Sweden), 11–15 August 2013

It was most appropriate that the 20th meeting of the Nordic Lichen Society should take place where it all began – in Vadstena, where Eric Acharius lived and worked, and became as we now recognize the Father of Lichenology.

The participants (32 from 13 countries!) had an excellent opportunity to get acquainted not only with lichens in various habitats of the picturesque Östergötland landscape, especially the environs of Vätten Lake, but also with numerous historical sites and monuments, including a very impressive excursion in Vadstena town and its castle guided by Göran Söderström. Ruins, runestones, churches, stone circle – they presented not only wonderful possibilities to learn about Swedish and Nordic history and cultural heritage, but also an almost irresistible temptation for lichenologists; however, as reminded on several occasions, not all objects are allowed for sampling...

A special collection outing was organized as a memorial to Eric Acharius, with the aim of providing a register of the lichens in the churchyard where he was buried. The position of his grave is unknown, therefore making a list of lichens in lieu of laying flowers on his tombstone was indeed an appropriate gesture to honour the Father of Lichenology.

The meeting, however, was not all about field trips and lichen collecting. During the evenings we enjoyed excellent programme of lectures and posters, of which the most impressive part was that dedicated to Eric Acharius, his times and contemporaries. They had the quality of a time machine – we saw living people in front of our eyes, with their everyday lives, families, joys and frustrations: Ingvar, David, Peter and Mark – thank you so much for taking us back 200 years and showing contemporary life so vividly. The lectures and posters were, of course, not all about the 18th and 19th centuries. We happily returned to our century to hear of large and small problems in lichen systematics, molecular phylogeny, geography, ecology and conservation, not forgetting these pesky lichenicolous fungi.

But to describe the meeting in Vadstena and not to mention the Symposium dinner in Acharius's house would be a travesty! Just a visit to the house and garden where Eric Acharius lived, worked and died would have been a treat, but to have a party in his rooms, surrounded by things belonging to his period and listen to the music played with the instruments similar to these possessed by Mozart and Beethoven was unforgettable – all of which was naturally accompanied by great food and wine.

We would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to Axel Unnerbäck and Göran Söderström, the current owners of Acharius's house, for their kind hospitality, and also our warmest thanks to Arne Thell, Ingvar Kärnefelt, Mark Seaward and Martin Westberg for perfect organization of the meeting and making us feel so very much at home.

See also: Thell, A., Kärnefelt, I., Seaward, M. & Westberg, M. (eds) (2013): *In the Footsteps of Eric Acharius*. Programme and Abstracts. 20th Biennial Meeting of the Nordic Lichen Society, Vadstena, 11–15 August 2013. Lund. 24 pp.

Jurga Motiejūnaitė, Vilnius



Participants at the 20th biennial meeting of the Nordic Lichen Society, gathered in front of the house of Erik Acharius. From the left: Anita Gustavsson, (Sweden, host at Vadstena Folkhögskola), Arne Thell (Sweden), Martti Rajamäki (Finland), Pjotr Grochowski (Poland), Jon Klepsland (Norway), Juha Pykälä (Finland), Ulf Larsson (Sweden), Tassilo Feuerer (Germany), Kristiina Mark (Estonia), Pawel Czarnota (Poland), Cecilia K. Hultberg (Sweden), Jurga Motiejūnaitė (Lithuania), Edit Farkas (Hungary), Martin Kukwa (Poland), Ingvar Kärnefelt (Sweden), Vagn Alstrup (Denmark), Ingrida Prigodina-Lukošienė (Lithuania), Orvo Vitikainen (Finland), Axel Unnerbäck (Sweden, host in the house of Erik Acharius), Ana Millanes (Spain), Göran Söderström (Sweden, host in the house of Erik Acharius), Maria Prieto (Spain), Annina Launis (Finland), Peter Scholz (Germany), Mika Bendiksbj (Norway), Reidar Haugan (Norway), Einar Timdal (Norway), Lars Arvidsson (Sweden), Nora Varga (Hungary), Martin Westberg (Sweden), Mark Seaward (United Kingdom), Hans-Christian Gjerlaug (Norway), Andrei Tsurikau (Belarus), Jan-Ingar Båtvik (Norway), David Galloway (New Zealand) and Staffan Wall (Sweden). Missing: Ulf Arup and Håkan Lättman (Sweden). Photo: Jan-Ingar Båtvik.

XXVI Annual Meeting of the Italian Lichen Society

2–4 October 2013, Piacenza

The annual meeting of the Società Lichenologica Italiana (SLI) was held in Piacenza on 2–4 October 2013 in the pleasant venue of the Auditorium of St. Ilario, a deconsecrated church built in 1120. The event was organized with the collaboration and support of CESI (an independent centre of expertise and a global provider of technical, engineering and environmental services for the power industry), the Civic Museum of Natural History, and the Municipality of Piacenza, and under the patronage of ISPRA (Institute for Environmental Protection and Research) and ARPA Emilia-Romagna (Regional Agency for Environmental Protection and Prevention in the Emilia-Romagna region).

The topics of the scientific sessions were biomonitoring, ecophysiology and diversity. Both oral presentations and posters contributed to deepen our knowledge of (a) physiological responses of lichens to environmental stresses, also supported by molecular biology techniques, (b) lichens as biodeteriogens, (c) lichen conservation in forestry, and (d) lichens as bioaccumulators of PAH, as well as several other lichenological research fields.

One round table session dealt with the role of the SLI in the incorporation of the protocol relating to assessing epiphytic lichen diversity as the European Technical Standard at CEN. It was emphasized that during the “2013 European Year of Air Quality” the process of incorporation has reached its final stages. Applicable scenarios and perspectives have been long debated. A similar regulatory pathway for bioaccumulation techniques is foreseen.



Auditorium of St. Ilario: opening ceremony of XXV SLI Meeting (from left, M. Perotti, S. Loppi and L. Rabuffi on behalf of Mayor of Piacenza).

Given the purpose of SLI in promoting and disseminating lichenological studies, ceremonies were held during the meeting to award prizes to project winners in primary and secondary schools, as well as master and doctorate theses. The latter prize for PhD students, dedicated to the memory of the late Prof. Carlo Gaggi, was awarded to Fabio Candotto-Carniel for his thesis on response mechanisms of lichens to photo-oxidative stress.

This annual meeting provides an important opportunity for exchanging views between Italian lichenologists, and the outcome of an anonymous feedback questionnaire about the event showed a high level of satisfaction, being rated as “very good” by almost 80% of respondents.

Fabiana Cristofolini, Trento

The Third Congress on Fungal Conservation

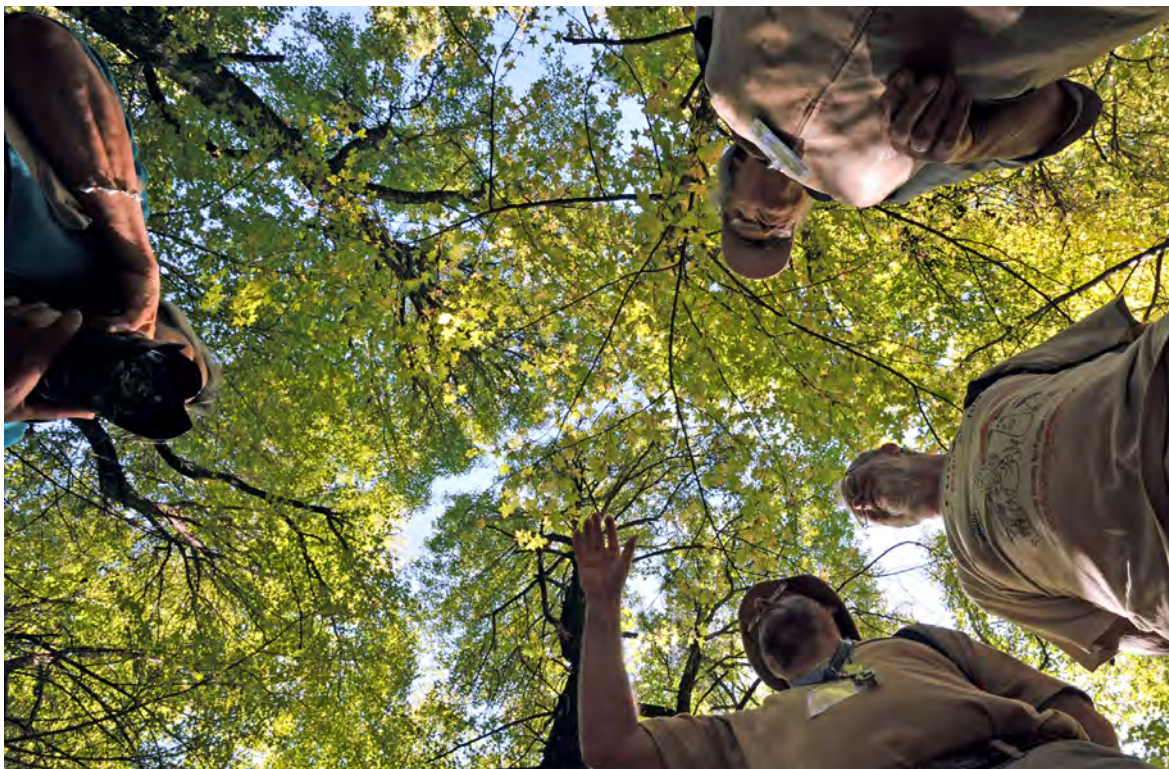
11–15 November 2013, Akyaka, Turkey

The 3rd Congress on Fungal Conservation, which took place from 11 to 15 November 2013 in Gökova Bay, Akyaka, (Mugla province, SW Turkey), was the first since the International Society of Fungal Conservation founded in 2010. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Isiloğlu from Mugla University was the Chairman of the Organizing Committee. A touristic low season was selected to keep costs low and encourage attendance of many participants. This goal was achieved, the congress gathering about 70 participants from South-, Central- and North America, Africa, South-East Asia, Near East, and different parts of Europe. I appeared to be the only lichenologist there and was honoured to give a lecture on “Two sides of the regional lichen red-listing” which reviewed our knowledge of the taxonomy and population genetics of both lichen partners to assess the threat status of lichen species. Other presentations either summarized the experience gained from projects dealing with fungal conservation, or regional reports. The main topics were interwoven in many presentations: poor regional knowledge of fungi, a rich local mycobiota in regions where only a few mycologists are available, poor social awareness about fungi, myths about fungi, commercially important fungi, rare fungi to justify new protected areas, and poor legislation.

The Congress’s outcome can be summarized into two main goals for fungal conservation. Firstly a *scientific* goal – in order to protect fungi you have to know which and why. We need to enhance floristic studies, studies on the species with puzzling taxonomy, projects on fungus-host interactions and on species vulnerability to environmental change. Regional and global red-listing will be possible for many groups of fungi only when such deficiencies can be made good. Secondly, fungal conservation is *political* and/or *educational* – trying to make fungi an essential part of biodiversity in the imagination of the average citizen. For this, outreach projects with pupils, school teachers, locals, and national park administrations were shown to be very helpful. To enhance the political aspect, fungi should be included in legislation; to initiate this, it was proposed, for example, to edit Wikipedia pages to include paragraph about fungi (lichens) in articles about biodiversity of different countries. Also important to be sure that this information is widely available in different languages.



The group photo of the participants of the 3rd International Congress on Fungal Conservation. Photo: Alison Pouliot.



Discussing the specificity of the *Liquidambar orientalis* dominated forest. Photo: Alison Pouliot.

As for me, a fungal conservationist's life is the same as that for a "lichen conservationist", and despite being the only lichenologist among a wider mycological society didn't make me feel like an outsider – instead, I was inspired by new project proposals, possibly with mycological colleagues, and would therefore encourage lichenologists to engage with the International Society for Fungal Conservation. Membership is still free, see <http://www.fungal-conservation.org>.

I believe that one of the highlights of the Congress was the presentation of the "Fungal global red-list Initiative", which was organized by the chairs of five fungal specialist groups (http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/species/who_we_are/ssc_specialist_groups_and_red_list_authorities_directory/fungi/), and supported by IUCN and the Mohammad bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund. How to select several hundred species for the red-list assessment, how to collect adequate quantitative information necessary for the red-list assessment, how to motivate mycologists to contribute to this Initiative – such questions will continue to be discussed between chairs of the fungal specialist groups. After clarification of these points, information will be circulated among the members of the lichen specialist group, and on the website of IUCN.

Three awards were presented during the Congress, two of them for the first time. The *Founders' Award* for lifetime achievement was presented to Prof. Maria Ławrynowicz (Poland), and the *President's Award* jointly to Dr. Ahmed Abdel-Azeem (Egypt) for the achievement of founding the Arab Society for Fungal Conservation and to Ms Giuliana Furci (Chile) for establishing *Fundación Fungi*, a fungal conservation NGO in Chile. The *Congress Award* was given for the best poster presentations to Prof. Maria Ławrynowicz, Fungal Conservation Group of Latin America, and to H. Cinar (Turkey).

Besides of the intense scientific programme, some delightful entertainments were organized for participants, such as almost full-day excursion to a *Liquidambar orientalis* relic forest close to Kazanci village and a *Pinus brutia* dominated forest in the vicinity of Çiçekli village. Although lichenologically poor, mycologists were happy to see typical local Turkish mushroom diversity. An amazing welcome dinner (with diverse and delicious food), accompanied with traditional Turkish dancing performance, and followed by an ice-breaking dancing party for everybody afterwards was also organized. I am most grateful to the Turkish mycological team from Mugla Sitki Kocman University for their warm hospitality and excellent organization of the Congress, and to the Mohammad bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund for financial support of my participation.

The next Congress venue is still under consideration of the President – Dr David Minter.

Olga Nadeyina, Kyiv and Birmensdorf

OBITUARY

Rolf Santesson (1916–2013)



Rolf Santesson, one of the last great 20th century lichenologists, passed away on 16 September 2013, aged 97. Although his mind was still clear and his memory as bright as ever, in his last years he suffered from both impaired hearing and bad eyesight, which made communication difficult. For all of us who sought his advice and profited from his vast knowledge, he will remain in our minds as a beacon, unpretentiously guiding us towards a genuine scientific approach.

Rolf's life, career, travels and publications have been treated in obituaries elsewhere, so instead we will summarize his activities by looking at his many collections at UPS (more than 13400 registered in the database and many as yet unregistered; at S more than 14500 of his specimens are registered). The oldest collections are from SW Sweden, where Rolf spent his early years – the very first one, a vascular plant (*Radiola linoides*), collected when he was 14 years old. But soon lichens dominated his collecting activities, as they did for the rest of his life. However, also other organisms caught his interest from time to time, particularly lichenicolous fungi, an interest that grew stronger in later years but seems to have started as early as 1933. It should also be noted that the very last registered specimen was an undetermined myxomycete from his own garden in Uppsala, which he collected at the age of 92.

Rolf's fascination with Scandinavian mountains seems to have been established at an early date, indicated by a collection of *Umbilicaria cylindrica* from the province of Jämtland in 1933. In the 1970s he even bought a cabin in the mountains at Bruksvallarna in Härjedalen, where he collected many interesting species over the years, the last one (*Abrothallus bertianus*)

at the age of 89. He also spent much time in the more northerly parts of the mountains. Another of his interests is indicated by his extensive collections from aquatic and marine habitats, many of which were treated in the publications connected with his licentiate's degree at Uppsala University in 1939.

There are collections from many different parts of the world, the most interesting being those dated 1939–1941 (the main part at S), when Rolf stayed in South America, presumably the southernmost parts, together with the zoologist Christian Olrog, who later described their eventful and adventurous life in South America in his book *Destination Eldslandet*. During this period, they also travelled in tropical areas in Brazil and Venezuela, where Rolf had his eyes opened to the foliicolous lichens, an interest that occupied him for many years and eventually resulted in his voluminous thesis of 1952. However, other publications were based mainly on material collected during his time in South America.

Many of Rolf's collections are type material. In UPS there are 80 holotypes, 84 isotypes, 6 neotypes and 1 isoneotype that were collected by him, and a further 101 types are in S. Other collections (470 in all) were rich enough to be used in exsiccata; of these 353 were issued in his *Fungi lichenicoli exsiccati* (1984–2008).

After his retirement from a professorship at the Natural History Museum in Stockholm in 1981, Rolf finally got time to work on his now well-known comprehensive checklist, a work that is indirectly connected with his own collecting. Three versions with a gradually widening scope were printed, and after the last version Rolf continued to provide us with new updates, typewritten or in neat handwriting, up to 2008. By its conversion into a database in 2011 (see Museum of Evolution homepage), it is hoped that "Santesson's checklist" will be continually updated and function as a *monumentum aere perennius*, with an infinite existence in cyberspace.

Anders Nordin & Roland Moberg, Uppsala

PERSONALIA

Diana Muñiz Pérez (University of Barcelona, Spain) defended her Ph.D. thesis *Hongos calicioides en la Península Ibérica* [Calicioid fungi from the Iberian Peninsula] on September 17th, 2013

Måns Svensson (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala), defended his Ph.D. thesis *Occurrence Patterns of Dead Wood and Wood-dependent Lichens in Managed Boreal Forest Landscapes* on November 29th, 2013

Ede Leppik (University of Tartu, Estonia) defended her Ph.D. thesis on *Diversity of lichens in semi-natural habitats of Estonia* on December 11th, 2013

Peter Scholz (Germany) has accepted a teaching position at the German School Prague (Czech Republic). His email and postal addresses in Germany remain unchanged.

BOOK REVIEWS

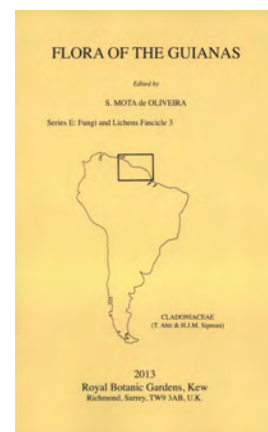
AHTI, T. & SIPMAN, H. (2013): *Cladoniaceae*. – Flora of the Guianas, Series E: Fungi and Lichens, Fascicle 3. Kew: Royal Botanic Gardens. 132 pages + map. ISBN 978-1-84246-479-3. Price: GBP 60.00 (paperback) from Kew Books, but better offers are to be found in the internet.

Twenty years after the last publication in this series (*Trichotheliaceae* by Aptroot & Sipman, 1993), a new fascicle can be announced. In the meantime, not only has the editor changed from A.R.A. Görts-van Rijn to S. Mota de Oliveira, but the publisher is now the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and not Koeltz Scientific Books.

Only 13 years since the publication of the *Cladoniaceae* volume of the *Flora Neotropica Monographs* by T. Ahti, it seems to be an easy task to write a flora of a smaller area within the scope of Flora Neotropica. However, more detailed studies of the *Cladonia* species of the Guianas revealed a surprising number of 10 new species from that area, as described in a paper by the present authors in *Phytotaxa* **93**: 25–39 (2013), so no taxonomic novelties are provided here.

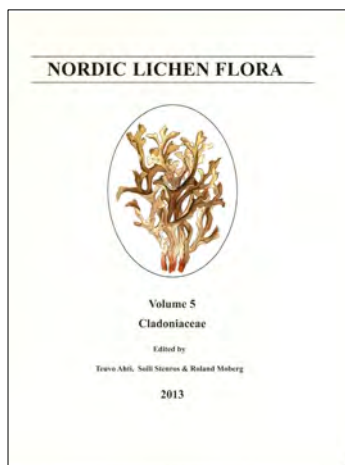
The volume contains two species in *Cladia* and 54 species in *Cladonia* which are all fully described and illustrated by black-&-white photographs taken from herbarium material. The authors included for good reasons all species known from the Guiana Highlands which also includes the eastern parts of Venezuela (Prov. Bolivar) and in one case probably Brazil. This means that nine out of the treated species are so far unknown from the Guianas s. str. in the general sense of this flora.

This is a classical flora based on morphology and chemistry of secondary metabolites. Each description is followed by paragraphs on *distribution and ecology*, as well as lists of *selected specimens* and especially valuable *notes*. The usual spot reactions are given for every species, but somewhat surprisingly no colour changes under UV light are included. This small book is a must for lichenologists working in the area or specialising in *Cladonia*. Unfortunately it is rather over-priced and the information on the homepage (<http://www.kewbooks.com>) is misleading and partly incorrect since the author is not Sylvia Mota de Oliveira and the booklet does not contain 150 pages.



Peter Scholz, Schkeuditz & Prague

AHTI, T., STENROOS, S. & MOBERG, R. (eds.) (2013): Nordic Lichen Flora. Vol. 5: *Cladoniaceae*. Uppsala: Museum of Evolution. 117 pp. ISBN 978-91-85221-29-5. Obtainable from the Svenska Botaniska Föreningen, Norbyvägen 18A, SE-752 36 Uppsala, e-mail: sbf@sbf.c.se, price: 275 SEK + postage (or from booksellers)



When some of the world's most acknowledged *Cladonia* specialists join their forces to write a book, they are aware of being expected to write a standard work, and this they have achieved.

Cladonia is one of the species-rich lichen genera, with about 500 species worldwide, 95 of which are treated in this book. Representatives of this genus often considerably contribute to the vegetation cover of northern latitudes. Thus, this book is of interest not only to lichenologists, but also to those dealing with flora and vegetation there. Although written for the northern countries of Europe, this work can be used in a much wider geographical range; for example, all *Cladonia* species treated in the recently published German Lichen Flora (V. Wirth et al.) are

least mentioned in the book under review, and in the Russian lichen checklist (G. Urbanavichus) 20 additional species included are mainly East Asian and South Siberian ones, so this book will be of use for most of northern Eurasia.

As one has got accustomed from this series, there are not only determination keys and detailed descriptions of each species, but also distribution maps and an appendix with colour photographs. Most useful are comments given at the end of many species' treatments, referring to similar taxa and their distinction. Remaining taxonomic problems are not concealed by the authors, such as the taxonomic worth of several units provided with names, which has not been finally resolved. Particularly noteworthy are also observations concerning the different use of certain names in different parts of the world, such as *Cladonia monomorpha* described from Germany, which includes what is considered as typical *C. pyxidata* in Scandinavia, and "German" *C. pyxidata* being more similar to "Nordic" *C. chlorophaea*.

The keys demonstrate the profound familiarity of the authors with the morphologically plastic representatives of this genus, providing a magnitude of characters useful for their determination. However, it is sometimes helpful to have experience in *Cladonia* determinations, e.g. alternative 33/33* (pale ochraceous brown versus dark brown to blackish brown apothecia) might be misleading in some pale-fruited species or forms of them among the taxa keyed out under 33*; one should not overlook there that the "pale" fruited species include only those with usnic acid. Besides the 95 *Cladonia* species treated in detail, four species known from Greenland are also included, as well as four species of *Pilophorus*, and *Pycnothelia papillaria*. I have detected only few literal errors, such as *C. homosekikaica* is given as *C. homosekikaika* in the figure legend in the appendix. This book is a "must-have" for any lichenological library.

Volker Otte, Görlitz

TSURYKAU, A. (2013): Lishainiki jugo-vostoka Belarusi (opyt lihenomonitoringa) [Lichens of the south-eastern Belarus (experience of lichen monitoring)]. Gomel. GST named by F. Skoriny. 276 pp. ISBN 978-985-439-766-5. Price not indicated.

Prior to this century, the south-eastern part of Belarus, which includes the Gomel region (total area 40,400 km²), was deprived of the attention of the lichenologists. The research done by the author of the study, which began in 2002, provides a substantially complete knowledge about lichens and allied fungi in the region. The author is also successful in paying equal attention to the regional lichen biodiversity and the bioindication value of its constituent species, thereby expanding the range of potential readers.

The first chapter is a detailed review of the literature on various aspects of the lichen monitoring, both ecologically and methodologically (note that the bibliography of the book itemizes more than 600 titles). Highlights on the physical and geographical conditions of the study area, as well as the nature of the industrial emissions of Gomel City urban area, are also described. An annotated list of lichens and allied fungi (315 species and two intraspecific taxa) is analyzed taxonomically, biomorphologically and geographically. The geographical analysis allowed for a methodological error, namely the definitions of the arcto-montane and hypoarcto-montane geographical elements coincide, but this did not affect the results for the Gomel city urban and suburban areas, and the region as a whole.

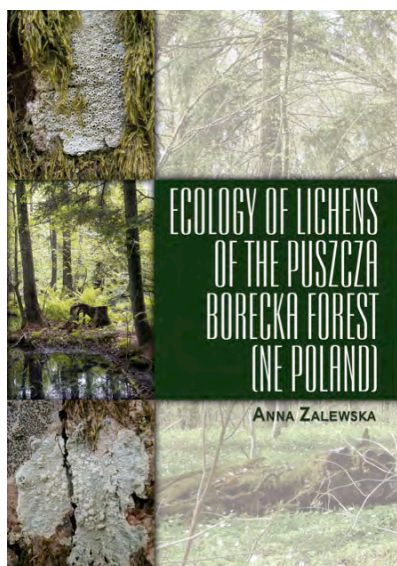
Much attention is paid to the distribution peculiarities of fruticose and foliose epiphytic lichens in the city of Gomel. The book includes a distribution map of many scattered and rare species, as well as a map that takes into account the total number of the identified species (the latter, unfortunately, lacking clarity due to poor print quality). Of particular interest is the enormous amount of data on the composition of chemical elements and ash content in the lichen thalli and in the bark of the phorophytes, and bark pH of the most frequently encountered phorophytes. Chemical analyses and statistical work is complemented by numerous graphs and tables. A logical research-based list of test objects for lichen monitoring in the urban environment is proposed, which accounts for the acidity of the phorophyte bark and the accumulation of certain chemical elements, including heavy metals.



Eugenia Muchnik, Moscow

ZALEWSKA, A. (2012): Ecology of lichens of the Puszcza Borecka Forest (NE Poland). W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow. Hardback, A4 format, 254 pp. ISBN 978-83-62975-14-3. Price not indicated.

This is a monographic study of the biota and habitat ecology of lichens in Puszcza Borecka Forest and two adjacent forest complexes (Wzgórze Piłackie Forest and Lasy Jakunowskie Forest) embracing in total 352 km². The area, which belongs to the Natura 2000 Ecological Network, has several outstanding environmental features, being considered, for example, to be the least altered woodland in NE Poland with an extensive area (c. 23.000 ha) of compact, mostly deciduous and mixed forests.



The author follows the Polish tradition of constructing an ecological atlas based on extensive and remarkable data derived from 88 squares (each 2 x 2 km), in each of which are distinguished several survey points that represented the available types of forest (seven main associations, e.g. oak-linden-hornbeam, mixed oak-pine forest) and non-forest habitats (e.g. roadsides, pastures, farm buildings, gravel pits). In all, 2555 lichen species lists are derived from an inventory of 40 substratum types (including bark of 15 tree species, seven types of dead wood, ten rocky surfaces, soil and artificial material). Each species list is accompanied by data on habitat, substratum and illumination (at the scale from well-lit to strongly shaded). All the information assembled has been archived in the original Lichens-DATA_PL database.

The book includes 14 chapters. These provide information on the frequency and local habitat preferences of lichen biota in the research area and a detailed overview of the different ecological groups of lichens (epiphytes, epixyles, etc.) and lichens of the major forest communities in the area. The lichen biota in forest and non-forest habitats are compared, and the lichen diversity of the Puszcza Borecka Forest (e.g. frequency and distribution of threatened, protected and old-growth forest lichens, comparison of lichen biota with other areas of Poland) are evaluated. Finally the author briefly discusses threats and prognosis for the examined lichen biota. Most of these chapters are accompanied by a literature review. Unfortunately this text is in part disproportionally large compared to the results of the current study, and less focused; therefore the three-page summary (divided into 18 items) was very useful.

With the aid of specially developed PC software, the distribution of the species according to the recording units and a summary of gathered data are presented as an ecological atlas. This took the form of a compact and detailed graphical presentation of habitat and substratum preferences (according to a quantitative scale) for the 303 species found, each as a separate sheet and in alphabetical order. The author is to be congratulated for this unique atlas format, which is easy to use and presents a wide range of valuable information for researchers of forest lichens, as well as the habitats and substrata used. Such detailed information of large and compact forest areas in Central Europe is scarce.

The author concludes that this atlas is helpful in assessing the size of the local population of a species and interpreting with help of quantitative data the status of the biota, as well providing a baseline for subsequent observation of the species status. However, is such an elaborate work meaningful for this purpose? One should bear in mind the optimal time and study effort necessary to gather representative data for such evaluations.

Piret Lõhmus, Tartu

WIRTH, V., HAUCK, M. & SCHULTZ, M. (2013): Die Flechten Deutschlands. Stuttgart: E. Ulmer, 2 vols, 1244 pp. ISBN 978-3-8001-5903-1. Price: 159 €.

Eighteen years after the publication of the much appreciated and widely used two-volume second edition of *Die Flechten Baden-Württembergs*, Volkmar Wirth, doyen of German lichen floristics, together with his co-workers now provides us with a much enlarged and updated opus: now condensed in the two richly illustrated volumes, Germany has a lichen flora again after more than eighty years. Markus Hauck from Göttingen and Matthias Schultz from Hamburg are co-authors, with Uwe de Bruyn, Helga Bültmann, Volker John, Birgit Litterski and Volker Otte as co-workers, and a long list of collaborators mentioned in the acknowledgements.

After the necessary introductions, artificial keys to main groups using the rather easily recognizable growth forms for first separation, followed by main keys leading to genera, or groups of superficially similar genera, are provided. The genera are arranged in alphabetical order and their treatments always start with an introduction followed by a characterization of the genus and key to the species. This is followed by an alphabetical list of the species with their ecological characterization and information on the distribution in main natural units of Germany. Finally a list of important literature for the genus is given. Incorporated in these treatments of the genera are colour photographs of high quality and good magnification as we have come to expect from Wirth's publications. Although a large number of the illustrations have been re-used from his former books, many new ones have been added, some with the help of other photographers. Morphological descriptions of the species are mostly incorporated in the keys, but not repeated in the list of species which do provide ecological circumscriptions.

The number of treated taxa is roughly 2000. There are no taxonomic novelties officially suggested, but a few new combinations are made and cited as *ined.* (e.g. *Hymenelia odora*, *H. suaveolens*). The volumes do not include distribution maps as their forerunners for Baden-Württemberg, since our knowledge of the distribution within the whole of Germany is currently too heterogeneous to provide comparable data.

These eagerly awaited volumes will certainly become the standard work on German lichens for, at least, the next decade and will hence stabilize the usage of names within the German speaking community of lichenologists and probably for Central Europe as the previous volumes did. However, it is still not a definite flora of German lichens as it omits a number of problems relating to old published names, even with type collections from Germany available (e.g. *Verrucaria cincta* Hepp accepted by B. Krzewicka in her revision of *Verrucaria* s.l. in Poland [Polish Botanical Studies 27, 2012] with the type collected by Arnold in Bavaria and distributed in Hepp *Flechten Europas* 687, but not mentioned in the present book); it also uses



illegitimate names (e.g. *Verrucaria maculiformis* Kremp. 1858 non *V. maculiformis* Hoffm. 1796) and ignores some recently published papers (e.g. L. Meinunger *Kommentierte Checkliste der Flechten Thüringens*, Haussknechtia Beih. 16, 2011, 160 pages) with many additional records and findings new to Germany or the state of Thuringia, which are certainly not all doubtful as suggested on p. 43 of the present book.

Nevertheless, the book is a must for everybody working with lichens of Central Europe and for every serious lichen library. Unfortunately the books are not very handy and too valuable to use in the field. An inexpensive paperback edition or an e-book with the keys which could also be used in university courses would therefore be a valuable addition to the present volumes.

Peter Scholz, Schkeuditz & Prague

New members

Tami McDonald, 1030 14th Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414, USA, E-mail: mcdo0264@umn.edu

Mgr. Ondřej Peksa, Ph.D., The West Bohemian Museum in Pilsen, Kopeckého sady 2, 301 00 Plzeň, Czech Republic, E-mail: opekso@zcm.cz

List of Societies

Australasia: Australasian Association for Lichenology. Info: W.M. Malcolm, Box 320, Nelson, New Zealand. Phone & fax: (+64) 3-545-1660, e-mail: nancym@clear.net.nz

Journal: *Australasian Lichenology*, web-page: <http://nhm2.uio.no/botanisk/lav/RLL/AL/>

Brazil: Grupo Brasileiro de Liqueólogos (GBL). Info: Marcelo P. Marcelli, Instituto de Botânica, Seção de Micologia e Liqueologia, Caixa Postal 4005, São Paulo – SP, Brazil 01061-970. Fax: (+55)-11-6191-2238, phone: (+55)-11-5584-6304 (institute), 218-5209 (home), e-mail: mpmarcelli@msn.com, web-page: <http://sextoeubl.blogspot.com/>

Central Europe: Bryologisch-lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa (BLAM). Contact: Volker John, Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde, Hermann-Schäferstraße 17, D-67098 Bad Dürkheim, Germany, e-mail: V.John@pfalzmuseum.bv-pfalz.de (Treasurer), web-page: <http://www.blam-hp.eu/>

Journal: *Herzogia*, web-page: <http://www.blam-hp.eu/herzogia.html>

Czech Republic: Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Czech Botanical Society. Chairperson: Ivana Marková, e-mail: i.markova@npcs.cz, web-page: <http://botanika.bf.jcu.cz/bls/english/index.html>

Journal: *Bryonora*, web-page: http://botanika.bf.jcu.cz/bls/english/bryonora_en.php

Finland: Lichen Section, Societas Mycologica Fennica. C/o: Botanical Museum (Lichenology), P.O. Box 7, FI-00014, Helsinki University, Finland. Info: Teuvo Ahti, e-mail: teuvo.ahiti@helsinki.fi

France: Association Française de Lichénologie (AFL). President: Jean-Pierre Gavériaux, e-mail: jp.gaveriaux@numericable.fr, web-page: http://www2.ac-ille.fr/myconord/Afl/Association_01.htm

Bulletin: *Le bulletin d'information semestriel de l'AFL*, web-page: http://www2.ac-lille.fr/myconord/Afl/Publications_afl.htm

Great Britain: The British Lichen Society (BLS). c/o: Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK. Membership contact: Heidi Döring, e-mail: h.doring@kew.org, web-page: <http://www.britishlichensociety.org.uk/>

Journal: *The Lichenologist* (accessible via *ScienceDirect* <http://www.sciencedirect.com/>); *British Lichen Society Bulletin*, web-page: <http://www.britishlichensociety.org.uk/the-society/bls-bulletin>

Italy: Società Lichenologica Italiana (SLI). President: Stefano Loppi, Dipartimento di Science Ambientali "G. Saratti", Università di Siena, Via P.A. Mattioli 4, I-53100 Siena, e-mail: presidente@lichenologia.eu, web-page: <http://www.lichenologia.eu/>. Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Società-Lichenologica-Italiana/291069787586047>; twitter: <http://twitter.com/SLichenologica>

Journal: *Notizario della Società Lichenologica Italiana*

Japan: The Japanese Society for Lichenology (JSL). President: Kunio Takahashi, contact e-mail (secretary): kawahara@kansai-u.ac.jp, web-page: <http://www.lichenology-jp.org/index.php/en/>

Journal: *Lichenology*, web-page: <http://www.lichenology-jp.org/index.php/en/journal/>

Lichenological Society of Japan (LSJ). Department of Botany, National Science Museum, Tokyo, 4-1-1 Amakubo, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 3050005 Japan. President: Masakane Inoue, contact e-mail: Nobuo Hamada (secretary): MXI00715@nifty.com, web-page: <http://home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/lichen/ljsj-e.html>

Bulletin: *Lichen*. <http://home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/lichen/kaiho.htm>

The Netherlands: Dutch Bryological & Lichenological Society (Bryologische + Lichenologische Werkgroep, BLWG). Contact: J.W. (Jan) Pellicaan, contact e-mail: info@blwg.nl, web-page: <http://www.blwg.nl>

Journal: *Buxbaumiella*, web-page: <http://www.blwg.nl/mossen/buxbaumiella/buxbaumiel-la.aspx>

Nordic Countries: Nordic Lichen Society (Nordisk Lichenologisk Förening, NLF). Chairman's e-mail: Ingvar.Karnefelt@biol.lu.se, web-page: <http://nhm2.uio.no/lichens/nordiclichensociety/>

Journal: *Graphis Scripta*, web-page: see NLF web page

North America, Northwest: Northwest Lichenologists (NWL). 1840 Northeast Seavy Avenue Corvallis, OR 97330. Info: Bruce McCune, contact e-mail: bruce@salal.us, web-page: <http://home.comcast.net/~nwlichens/nwl.htm>

Northwest Lichenologists Newsletter, <http://home.comcast.net/~nwlichens/newsletter.htm>

North America, California: The California Lichen Society (CALS), PO Box 472, Fairfax CA 94978. President: Shelly Benson, web-page: <http://californialichens.org/>

Bulletin of the California Lichen Society, http://californialichens.org/?page_id=15

North America, East: Eastern Lichen Network. Info: Marian Glenn, e-mail: glenn-mar@shu.edu, web-page: <http://www.nybg.org/bsci/lichens/el/>

Poland: Lichenological Section of the Polish Botanical Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Botaniczne). President: dr. hab. Urszula Bielczyk, e-mail: bielczyk@ap.krakow.pl, web-page: <http://www.porosty.varts.pl/en/>

Slovakia: Slovak Botanical Society – Lichenological Working Group, c/o Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dúbravská cesta 9, 841 01, Bratislava 4, Slovakia. Info: Anna Guttova, e-mail: anna.guttova@savba.sk, web-page: <http://sbs.sav.sk/>

Bulletin Slovenskej botanickej spoločnosti, web-page: <http://sbs.sav.sk/SBS1/content.html>

South America: Grupo Latino Americano de Liqueñólogos (GLAL). Info: Susana Calvelo, e-mail: scalvelo@crub.uncoma.edu.ar

Journal: *GLALIA*, web-page: <http://nhm2.uio.no/botanisk/lav/RLL/GLALIA/>

Spain: Sociedad Española de Liqueñología (SEL). President: Isabel Martínez, e-mail: isabel.-martinez@urjc.es, web-page: <http://www.ucm.es/info/seliquen/>

Journal: *Clementeana*, web-page: <http://www.ucm.es/info/seliquen/cl.htm>

Sweden: Svensk Lichenologisk Förening (SLF). President: Martin Westberg, e-mail: martin.westberg@nrm.se, web-page: <http://www.sbf.c.se/slf/>

Bulletin: *Lavbulletin*, web-page: <http://www.sbf.c.se/slf/Bulletinen.html>; see also *Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift*, web-page: <http://www.sbf.c.se/index.php?id=122>

Switzerland: Association Suisse de Bryologie et Lichénologie (BRYOLICH), e-mail: praesidium@bryolich.ch, web-page: http://www.bryolich.ch/index_en.html

Journal: *Meylania*, web-page: http://www.bryolich.ch/meylania/meylania_fr.html

Turkey: Lichenological Researches Society (LİKEN ARAŞTIRMALARI DERNEĞİ (LİKAD)), Başkan: Info: Ayşen Türk, e-mail: aturk@anadolu.edu.tr, web-page: <http://www.turk liken.org/>

Journal: *Liken Araştırmaları Derneği Bülteni*, http://www.turk liken.org/haber_detay.asp?haber_id=28

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