



MycoAfrica

Newsletter of the African Mycological Association (AMA)

Volume 3
Issue 1
March 2009

Index

Conservation of Microfungi: a Darwin Initiative project.....	1
Partial programme of the 6 th AMA Regional Mycology Meeting jointly with the 46 th Congress of the Southern African Society for Plant Pathology (SASPP)	4
Regional Mycology Meeting 6 – Minutes	5
Presidents Address AMA General Meeting, Gordon's Bay January 2009	7
Important Dates.....	9
Useful websites	9
African Library	10
Membership application form.....	12

Deadline for next MycoAfrica issue:

31 May 2009

Instructions to authors:

Short **mycological pieces** of African relevance are encouraged. These should not be longer than 3 pages/800 words of text

Permanent features that need input from members:

News on our members

Important Dates of upcoming events, forays, workshops, congresses, etc.

Classifieds that can be used to advertise jobs, post-graduate positions, initiatives, etc.

Useful websites relevant to African mycology.

Please submit contributions as doc or txt files and images should be high quality jpg files.

Editor:

Marieka Gryzenhout
Forestry & Agricultural Biotechnology Institute (FABI),
University of Pretoria,
Pretoria

South Africa 0002

Marieka.Gryzenhout@fabi.up.ac.za

Tel: +27-12-4203938

Fax: +27-12-4203960

Website:

<http://www.africanmycology.org>

Conservation of microfungi A Darwin Initiative project

By David Minter

The Darwin Initiative is a fund set up by the UK government after the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity. The objective of the fund is to support projects in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources, helping them to fulfil the aims of the Convention. The global budget for the fund is about £7 million per annum, each project must have a UK partner, and each year about 20-30 new projects are funded. Competition is therefore strong, and proposals must be innovative to be successful. A very positive aspect of the Darwin Initiative is that, unlike many funds for biodiversity, it recognizes the need for work on the fungi.

In 2007, the Darwin Initiative approved a project called "Conservation of microfungi, a voice for unprotected and vulnerable organisms". This project, which is scheduled to run until the end of March 2010, seeks to initiate a global movement for conservation of microfungi. The project website is: www.cybertruffle.org.uk/darwin-microfungi. Most Darwin Initiative projects work in a single country but, because there are so few fungal projects and so much to be done for the fungi, this project is global in scope, with named participants in Argentina, Armenia, Cuba, India, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the UK and Ukraine.

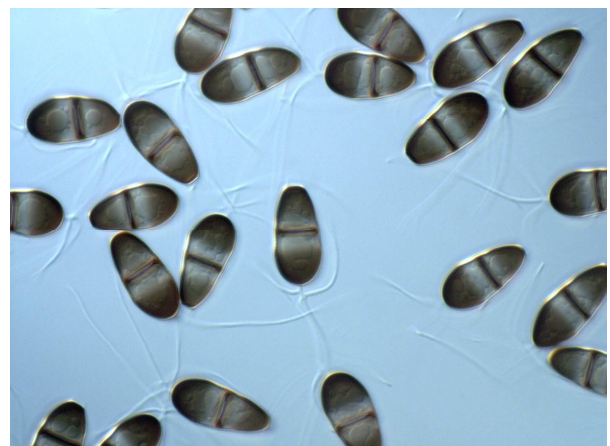


Fig. 1 *Mycohyphallage congesta* (Dr. Seonju Marincowitz)

Although the *Rio Convention on Biological Diversity* [CBD] established the moral right for all species of organisms to exist on this planet, in many cases the protection implied by that right has remained theoretical rather than real. This is particularly true for the microfungi. The conservation needs of this huge array of organisms remain largely unknown, and there is currently no explicit protection for them anywhere in the world. This project seeks to change this situation by the following three key actions:

- establishing three World Conservation Union [IUCN]-compatible Specialist Groups (for [1] non-lichen-forming ascomycetes & conidial fungi, [2] rusts & smuts, and [3] chromistans, chytrids, myxomycetes & zygomycetes), working through them to prepare global conservation plans for fungi covered by each;
- in co-operation with the IUCN's *Sampled Red List Project* and compatible with its red list assessment criteria, it will preparing and publishing global conservation status assessments for over 800 sample species of microfungi as baseline information for the CBD's 2010 Biodiversity Target;
- building capacity for conservation of microfungi and their sustainable use, prioritizing Africa, by training mycologists, enhancing web-based informational resources for mycology and recycling used equipment.

Key Action 1: specialist groups

The three preliminary groups have now been set up. The websites for the preliminary groups are: [Conservation of non-lichen-forming ascomycetes & conidial fungi](#), [Rust & Smut Conservation](#) and [Chromistan, Chytrid, Myxomycete & Zygomycete Conservation](#). Negotiations are now in progress with IUCN to incorporate these groups within the formal IUCN framework.

Key Action 2: conservation status assessments

A series of workshops has been held to train mycologists in the use of IUCN criteria to assess the conservation status of fungi, including one workshop at the most recent Congress of the *African Mycological Association* in South Africa in January 2009. The random sample of microfungi to be assessed has been selected, and the list can be viewed through the "Sampled Red List Index Work" page of the project website.

Key Action 3: building capacity for conservation of microfungi

At an early stage in the project, it became evident that, for the specialist groups to function, and for conservation status assessments to be possible, much better access is needed to existing published information (to say nothing of the huge need for much more totally new information). As a result, to date, the project has concentrated on the third key action. This has led to establishment of the *Cybertruffle* internet server. On this server, there are four main websites providing essential

information about fungi. Access to these websites is free and no log-in or password is required. They are a substantial new resource for anyone working with the natural world, particularly in biodiversity, conservation or ecology, and that includes botanists and zoologists: animals and plants are associated with fungi and, for better or worse, their lives often depend on the relationship they have with these fascinating organisms.

The name *Cybertruffle* was chosen because it projects a positive image: truffles are objects of great value associated in the public mind with chocolate, clever dogs, good living, gourmet meals and rarity, while the *cyber* prefix makes the name unusual, good-humoured and gently amusing. The home page for the server is www.cybertruffle.org.uk.

Two of the websites provide interfaces with the *Cybertruffle* databases, collectively containing well over 1 million records. One connects to the *Taxonomic & Nomenclatural Database* (www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cybernome). The user specifies the scientific name of the desired organism, and information about that organism is displayed, including its taxonomic position, and hyperlinks to other sites providing further data. The other connects to the *Biological Records Database* (www.cybertruffle.org.uk/robitalia). This gives the user access to information about fungi from different countries, with options to refine the search to a specific part of the country or to a specific associated organism. In many cases, dynamic distribution maps are also available, and you can hover the cursor over individual points to display information about the relevant record.

These websites are special for three reasons. Firstly, they prioritize the fungi: there are very few resources available on the internet giving such information about fungi. Secondly, they are enormously powerful in their ability to present ecological associations: because observations of fungi usually include information about the animal or plant with which the fungus is associated, the *Cybertruffle* databases routinely supply detailed information about all of the fungi known to be associated with a particular animal or plant - something which is rarely if ever possible with a botanical or zoological database. Thirdly, not everybody in the world speaks English and, in recognition of that fact, access in each website is currently seamlessly provided in ten languages (Chinese, English, French, Georgian, German, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Ukrainian). Versions in Arabic, Armenian and Hindi are in preparation.

A third website, *Cyberliber* (www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber), provides a digital library for people working with fungi. Scientists working in Europe or North America too easily take for granted the wonderful library resources they have. The lack of literature is a major impediment to biodiversity research in other parts of the world, particularly Africa, Asia and South America. The *Cyberliber* website attempts to address that problem for the fungi. Two types of

information are provided. The first is simply lists of bibliographic references. With about 60,000 such references available, the user can easily see what literature exists and, being in a browsable form, serendipitous discoveries are encouraged. The type of information takes the form of scanned images of individual pages of scientific literature. Each page can be viewed separately, a boon for scientists in countries where a dial-up internet connexion makes downloading huge PDF files impossible. Crucially, detailed contents pages for the journals which have been scanned provide rapid and accurate access directly to the desired page. To date, over 198,000 individual pages of scientific literature about fungi have been made available, and that includes all of the main taxonomic catalogues for fungi. An added bonus is that these images are also used by *IndexFungorum* (www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp), the world's de facto on-line fungal nomenclator.

The fourth website, *Valhalla* (www.cybertruffle.org.uk/valhalla), provides information about mycologists of the past (only deceased mycologists are listed). Such information is important when trying to trace where historical collections can be found. On this website, there are individual pages for thousands of mycologists, with basic biographical information and often with one or more portraits and links to their publications or to biographies or obituaries.

Future developments

Work is on-going to enlarge the databases driving the first two websites, and to increase the number of scanned pages available through *Cyberliber*. In particular, the amount of available information about fungi in Africa is being greatly enlarged: published checklists of fungi from southern Africa, Ethiopia, Morocco, Somalia and Sudan have already been digitized and are currently undergoing editing. Collectively they comprise maybe 80,000 additional records which, it is hoped, will become available on-line within the next 12 months. An additional service of the *Cyberliber* website is currently being prepared. The indexes of key mycological serial publications (including *Annales Mycologici*, *Mycologia*, *Mycological Papers*, *Mycotaxon*, *Sydowia* and *Transactions of the British Mycological Society*) are being scanned and turned into text using optical character recognition software. From there, the

information is being edited into a database format. The idea is that it should be possible for a user to interrogate the database with the scientific name of the fungus of interest, and for the server to generate a report of all instances where references to that fungus name (and, potentially, all of its synonyms) occur in the indexes, with a hyperlink, where possible, to view the scanned image of the relevant page. When that service becomes available, work to evaluate the conservation status of the randomly selected species (key action 2) will begin.

In addition, the project has also supported the *African Mycological Association* in the development of its new website. Another important development will be the organization of a small number of training courses in Africa. Currently two courses are provisionally in preparation, one in Kenya, the other in Nigeria. Further information about these courses will be advertised through the *African Mycological Association*. In the longer term, the information made available through the new websites will, it is hoped, be of enormous value to mycologists not only in respect of their current research, but also for work on conservation and, as it becomes increasingly important, for work with fungi and climate change.



Fig. 2 *Nectria tuberculata* (Dr Marieka Gryzenhout)

Dr. David Minter, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL,
Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9TY:
d.minter@cabi.org

**Partial programme of the
6th AMA Regional Mycology Meeting jointly with the 46th Congress of the
Southern African Society for Plant Pathology (SASPP)**

By Marieka Gryzenhout

AMA workshop – 25 January 2009

**Evaluating the conservation status of fungi
using IUCN criteria**

D.W. Minter

Relevant talk

SASPP Ethel M. Doidge Memorial Lecture

The value of applied mycology in a changing
world

G.J. Marais

Abstracts of the entire congress will be published in future in an ISI rated journal.

Congress parallel session 9: AMA

KEYNOTE

Phycomycology embracing cybertaxonomy

P.W. Crous

**Evolution of the 5S gene in the root-infecting
fungal genus *Armillaria***

M.P.A. Coetzee, M.B. Pildain, M.J. Wingfield
& B.D. Wingfield

**Biodiversity in the genus *Penicillium* from
coastal fynbos soil**

C.M. Visagie & K. Jacobs

**Endophytes and phylloplane fungi provide
an indication of the unexplored fungal
biodiversity of southern African trees**

M. Gryzenhout, M. Vermeulen, S.
Marincowitz, B. Slippers, J. Roux & M.J.
Wingfield

**Fungi from *Adansonia* spp. (Baobabs) in
Africa and Madagascar**

E.M. de Meyer, J. Roux, B. Slippers, B.D.
Wingfield & M.J. Wingfield

**Evolution and taxonomy of the Capnariales,
with specific reference to**

Mycosphaerellaceae* and *Teratosphaeriaceae

J.Z. Groenewald, C.L. Schoch, U. Braun &
P.W. Crous

**Fungi associated with diseased *Euphorbia*
ingens in South Africa**

J. Roux, D. Six, M. Holmes, R. Malan & M.J.
Wingfield

**Botryosphaeriaceae occurring on native and
introduced *Acacia* spp. in South Africa**

J.A. van der Linde, B.A.D. Begoude & J. Roux

**Botryosphaeriaceae associated with
Terminalia catappa in three African
countries:**

South Africa, Madagascar, Cameroon

B.A.D. Begoude, J. Roux, B. Slippers & M.J.
Wingfield

**Characterization of fungi associated with
esca of grapevines in South Africa**

C. White, F. Halleen & L. Mostert

Human sporotrichosis is caused by a monophyletic complex of *Sporothrix* species
Z.W. de Beer, E.M. de Meyer, H.F. Vismer & M.J. Wingfield

A review of *Fusarium* species in the *Gibberella fujikuroi* complex
M. Kvas, E.T. Steenkamp, W.F.O Marasas, B.D. Wingfield & M.J. Wingfield

The Cryphonectriaceae is an unexplored family in the Diaporthales
M. Gryzenhout, M. Vermeulen & M.J. Wingfield

New host and geographic records for the Cryphonectriaceae in Africa
M. Vermeulen, M. Gryzenhout, M.J. Wingfield & J. Roux

KEYNOTE
Fungi, the orphans of Rio
D.W. Minter

Ophiostomatoid fungi and their insect associates infesting eucalypts in Australia
G.K. Nkuekam, M.J. Wingfield, C. Mohammed, A. Carnegie, G. Pegg & J. Roux

Progress towards sequencing the mitochondrial genome of the tree pathogen *Ceratocystis albifundus*
K. Naidoo, B.D. Wingfield & M.J. Wingfield

Microbial diversity in the Sandveld fynbos
E. Slabbert, K. Esler & K. Jacobs

Defining genus and species concepts in the genus *Phoma*: a labyrinth of species complexes of major phytopathological importance
M.M. Aveskamp, J. de Gruyter, J.H.C. Woudenberg & P.W. Crous

Phylogenetic definition of *Phoma sorghina* based on the ITS, EF-1 α and β -tubulin gene regions
A. van der Nest, E.T. Steenkamp & G.J. Marais

Regional Mycology Meeting 6 – Gordon’s Bay, South Africa

MINUTES – General Meeting 27 January 2009

Compiled by Marieka Gryzenhout

- No apologies were received. The GM was attended by 43 members.
- President Rong strived to adhere to the Constitution while running the GM and in the consequent election of the new committee. However, in studying the current constitution (as found on the new website www.africanmycology.org) it was found that the constitution is out of date and should be streamlined. It was suggested that the new committee look into revising the constitution.
- The AMA workshop “Evaluating the conservation status of fungi using IUCN criteria” presented by Dave W. Minter (UK) was a great success and was enjoyed by the delegates. An idea that was born from the workshop was to begin a small workgroup on issues related to the conservation of fungi in Africa, which will be co-ordinated by Marieka Gryzenhout.
- The minutes of the previous meeting (Hartenbos, South Africa) was approved.
- Matters related to the approved minutes:
- **President’s report:**
 - During the 2002 IMC meeting (Oslo, Norway) attempts were made to revive the

AMA. The first opportunity to meet as an association thereafter was the RMC5 (Hartenbos) during which certain goals were set. These goals were met:

- The website was revived, moved to a web host located on the African continent, and redesigned (Marieka Gryzenhout and James Mehl).
- The e-mail list server is successfully maintained and used by the members (maintained by James Mehl).
- The financial account of the AMA was re-established (Karin Jacobs).
- The membership list was updated (Marieka Gryzenhout).
- An AMA logo was designed (Isabel Rong, Marieka Gryzenhout)
- Currently the AMA consists of about 150 members including African and non-Africans. South Africa has the most members. Although the rest of Africa is fairly regionally represented, the challenge is to get more Africans involved.
- Paul Kirk (UK) is thanked heartily for hosting the website previously and for assisting in setting up the new website domain and website.
- Costs for the new website are covered by donations from the International Mycological Association (IMA), Carl Zeiss Ltd. and Dave Minter on behalf of the Darwinian Initiative. We are grateful for these donations.
- Karin Jacobs is thanked for her role as treasurer and in establishing the new account for the AMA after the previous account could not be located.
- Joyce Jefwa (Kenya) was thanked for her willingness, availability and enthusiasm in initiating and organizing the RMC6 in Kenya. However, due to unforeseen and unfortunate political circumstances, an RMC meeting in Kenya had to be cancelled. We are thankful to Karin Jacobs, the President of the South African Society for Plant Pathology (SASPP), and the organizing committee of the 46th Congress of the SASPP for accepting to host the RMC6 with the SASPP congress

at a late stage, as well as the workshop on the conservation of fungi

- Dave Minter kindly agreed to offer a cash prize of R1000 on behalf of the Darwinian Initiative to a best student presentation during the AMA session that best supported the conservation aims of the Darwinian Initiative. This award was presented for the first time to Cobus Visagie from the University of Stellenbosch based on his excellent presentation and work on *Penicillium* spp. from Fynbos soils (primary supervisor: Karin Jacobs).
- Karin Jacobs presented the account of the AMA, which showed a healthy debit balance thanks to money received from already mentioned bodies. Some of the money also contributed to costs for the joint AMA/SASPP congress. Here the IMC is also thanked for additional funding contributions for congress expenses, as well as the Darwinian Initiative.
- The new committee was elected by means of votes based on nominations received and following the constitution. The new committee include the following council members:

President: Marieka Gryzenhout (SA)

Past President: Isabel Rong (SA)

Vice-presidents: Joyce Jefwa (Kenya), Karin Jacobs (SA)

Treasurer: Jolanda Roux (SA)

Editor of MycoAfrica (from second half of year): Jane Njuguna (Kenya)

Web related: James Mehl, Cobus Visagie (SA)

Regional representatives:

Southern Africa: Isabel Rong (SA)

Western Africa: Appolinaire Adandonon (Benin)

Eastern Africa: Perpetua Ipulet (Uganda)

Northern Africa: El-Sayed El-Morsy (Egypt)

International: Pedro Crous (Netherlands)

Presidents Address AMA General Meeting, Gordon's Bay January 2009

The committee now stepping down was elected in August 2002 at the International Mycological Congress held at in Oslo, Norway. The first opportunity presented to the newly elected committee to meet after election only came three years later during the AMA conference held in Hartenbos South Africa. This conference ended a seven year period of AMA inactivity with the previous Regional Mycological Congress having been held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1998.

In Oslo it was decided that three tasks was crucial to start the revival of the AMA. These were to set up a web- page, update the membership list and get a bank account. This does not sound like much but a number of obstacles had to be overcome. The two main challenges were funding and tracing old documents such as a membership list and the constitution. I'm pleased to announce that we did manage to do it all. A special word of thanks goes towards the International Mycological Association and its President, Pedro Crous, for their continued and enthusiastic support.

As a start our treasurer Karin Jacobs arranged for a new bank account since we were unable to trace the original. Rumours have it that it got lost somewhere in Zimbabwe. I'm pleased to announce that it has a reasonably health balance.

I wish to thank Paul Kirk from CABI for hosting and setting up our first webpage. He subsequently also assisted our webmaster James Mehl with setting up the first independent AMA webpage. You can view this page at www.africanmycology.org. To Zeiss South Africa and David Minter of CABI through the Darwin Initiative project, I wish to extend my appreciation for supporting both our latest conference as well as the AMA web

page. We hope that members will benefit from the numerous online resources now available on this page. The highlight of the 2009 AMA conference must certainly be the workshop on Conservation of micro-fungi presented by David Minter. He introduced us to the complexities of the IUCN criteria as applied to micro-fungi and presented a wonder-world of free online resources. You can find excellent specialist mycological information at www.cybertruffle.org.uk.

As a late entrant to our committee, Mariëka Gryzenhout became the backbone of the AMA executive, driving some very important actions such as setting up and maintaining our newsletter, MycoAfrica. The membership list was salvaged and updated after numerous messages and requests were sent via email. A list server was established through which we can now share and distribute scientific information, announcements and our newsletter. As a symbol of AMA's vision to promote mycology in Africa, we now also have a logo. This logo was selected from many suggestions provided by members.

The AMA has 153 members with a small number based in Europe (Figure 1). The majority of countries are represented by only one or two mycologists. South Africa, however, features most prominently by having the highest number of members. I would like to encourage the newly elected president Marika Gryzenhout and her committee to find ways to encourage mycologists from across Africa to join and actively participate. The perceived communication barriers might be overcome by calling on volunteers to assist with translation of the newsletter and the webpage. A next step towards a prosperous AMA would be to mobilize and arrange regional activities. This will increase awareness to mycology in each sub-region of the continent.

In her absence I wish to also thank Joyce Jewa for her willingness to host the 6th AMA conference in Kenya. However, due to safety concerns we had to abandon this idea but obtained permission for the organizing committee of the SASPP to join the group at Gordon's Bay South Africa. Thanks to the organizing committee of SASPP for their support on very short notice.

After a second term and stepping down as president of AMA I wish to thank you to all, especially those serving with me on the executive committee for your trust in me to get this association running again, for your subsequent support and often highly tested patience.

Best wishes to all AMA members and the newly elected executive committee.

Isabella H Rong

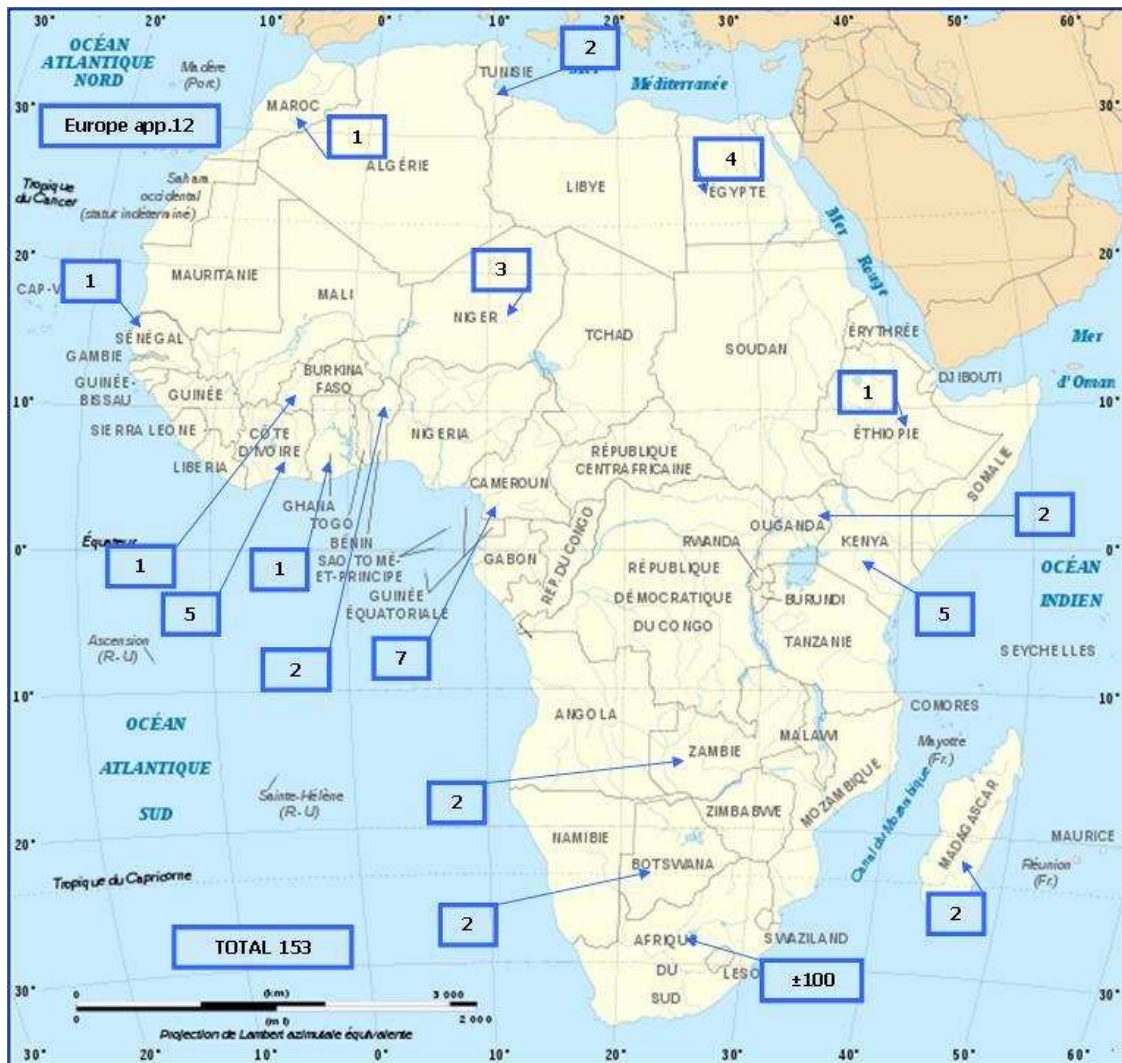


Fig. 1 Membership presentation

Important Dates

e-Biosphere 09, the International Conference on Biodiversity Informatics

London, UK

Congress: 1-5 June 2009

<http://tinyurl.com/25e369>

FEMS 2009 - 3rd Congress of European Microbiologists. Microbes and Man-interdependence and future challenges.

Göteborg, Sweden

Congress: 28 June – 2 July 2009

www.kenes.com/fems-microbiology

SASSB 10th Anniversary Conference (South African Society for Systematic Biology)

Natalia Resort, Illovo Beach, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Congress: 25-27 July 2009

Closing date for Abstracts: 31 May 2009

DIVERSITAS OSC2, Biodiversity And Society: Understanding Connections, Adapting to Change

Cape Town International Convention Centre (CTICC), South Africa

13-16 Oct 2009

www.diversitas-osc.org

The joint Annual Meeting of these leading scientific societies: Mycological Society of America, American Bryological and Lichenological Society, American Fern Society, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, Botanical Society of America

Botany and Mycology 2009

Snowbird, Utah

25-29 July 2009

<http://www.2009.botanyconference.org/>

International Mycological Congress (IMC9)

(hosted by the British Mycological Society)

Edinburgh, Scotland

Congress: 1-6 August 2010

www.imc9.info

VISIT THE FOLLOWING SITE FOR COMPREHENSIVE LISTS OF UPCOMING CONGRESSES

Horizon Press for lists of microbiology congresses

<http://www.horizonpress.com/conferences/>

Useful websites

(Updated every second issue, more websites in previous issues.)

Tom Volk's Fungi

http://botit.botany.wisc.edu/toms_fungi

Rogers Mushrooms

<http://www.rogersmushrooms.com>

Mushroom Observer

<http://mushroomobserver.org>

Fungi Perfecti

<http://www.fungiperfecti.com>

MykoWeb

<http://www.mykoweb.com/index.html>

Mycology Online

<http://www.mycology.adelaide.edu.au>

Mushroom Expert

<http://www.mushroomexpert.com>

The Mycology.Net

<http://www.mycology.net>

Index Fungorum/CABI Biosciences Database
<http://www.indexfungorum.org>

Tree of Life Web Project
<http://tolweb.org>

The Mycological Society of America
<http://www.msafungi.org>

The American Phytopathological Society
<http://www.apsnet.org>

The British Mycological Society
<http://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk>

Updated by Dr. Levi Yafetto, Harvard University, USA.

African Library

Phytophthora and *Pythium* in Africa

- Botha WJ**, (1993). Root-rot of tree lucerne caused by *Phytophthora nicotianae*. *Plant Pathology* **42**: 824-826.
- Haverkort AJ, Bicomumpaka M**, (1986). Correlation between intercepted radiation and yield of potato crops infested by *Phytophthora infestans* in Central Africa. *Netherlands Journal of Plant Pathology* **92**: 239-247.
- Holmes KA, Evans HC, Wayne S, et al.** (2003). Irvingia, a forest host of the cocoa black-pod pathogen, *Phytophthora megakarya*, in Cameroon. *Plant Pathology* **52**: 486-490.
- Labuschagne N, Thompson AH, Botha WJ**, (2003). First report of stem and root rot of tomato caused by *Phytophthora capsici* in South Africa. *Plant Disease* **87**: 1540-1540.
- Linde C, Drenth A, Kemp GHJ, et al.** (1997). Population structure of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* in South Africa. *Phytopathology* **87**: 822-827.
- Linde C, Kemp GHJ, Wingfield MJ**, (1994). *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* species associated with eucalypts and pines in South Africa. *European Journal of Forest Pathology* **24**: 345-356.
- Linde C, Kemp GHJ, Wingfield MJ**, (1999). Variation in pathogenicity among South African isolates of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **105**: 231-239.
- Maseko BOZ, Coutinho TA**, (2002). Pathogenicity of *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* species associated with citrus root rot in South Africa. *South African Journal of Botany* **68**: 327-332.
- Maseko B, Burgess TI, Coutinho TA, Wingfield MJ**. 2007. Two new *Phytophthora* species from South African *Eucalyptus* plantations. *Mycological Research* **111(11)**: 1321-1338.
- McLeod A, Coertze S**, (2006). First report of *Phytophthora infestans* on *Petunia x hybrida* in South Africa. *Plant Disease* **90**: 1550-1550.
- McLeod A, Coertze S**, (2007). First report of *Phytophthora cryptogea* on *Osteospermum* spp. in South Africa. *Plant Disease* **91**: 322-322.
- McLeod A, Denman S, Sadie A, et al.** (2001). Characterization of South African isolates of *Phytophthora infestans*. *Plant Disease* **85**: 287-291.
- Nyasse S, Grivet L, Risterucci AM, et al.** (1999). Diversity of *Phytophthora megakarya* in Central and West Africa revealed by isozyme and RAPD markers. *Mycological Research* **103**: 1225-1234.
- Spies C, Mazzola M, McLeod A**, (2007). Clarifying the species status of *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* on grapevine in South Africa. *Phytopathology* **97**: S110-S110.

Thompson AH, Botha WJ, Uys MDR, (1994). *Phytophthora capsici* (Oomycota: Fungi), A first report from South Africa. *South African Journal of Botany* **60**: 257-260.

Thompson AH, Phillips AJL, Nel E, (1995). *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* associated with the feeder root-rot of citrus in the Transvaal province of South Africa. *Journal of Phytopathology* **143**: 37-41.

Turner PD, (1960). Variation in *Phytophthora palmivora* (Bult) on *Theobroma cacao* L. in West Africa. *Nature* **186**: 495-496.

van Jaarsveld E, Wingfield MJ, Drenth A, (2000). Evaluation of tobacco cultivars for resistance to races of *Phytophthora nicotianae* in South Africa. *Journal of Phytopathology* **150**: 456-462.

Von Broembsen SL, Brits GJ, (1985). *Phytophthora* root-rot of commercially cultivated proteas in South Africa. *Plant Disease* **69**: 211-213.

Von Broembsen SL, Brits GJ, (1987). Control of *Phytophthora* root-rot of proteas in South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **83**: 446-446.

Compiled by Levi Yafetto, Ph.D.
Department of Organismic and Evolutionary
Biology
Harvard University
USA
E-mail: lyafetto@oeb.harvard.edu

QUESTIONNAIRE OF AFRICAN MYCOLOGISTS FOR THE AMA

(please post/fax to Marieka Gryzenhout)

Name:

Title:

Institution and Postal Address:

Country:

Country or origin:

Email:

Website:

Phone number:

Fax number:

Research interests (choose one or between cell biology, physiology, ecology, pathology, molecular biology, systematics, evolution, medical mycology):

Specific interests:

Details of other African mycologists who may want to join AMA:

Skills to offer AMA (committee member, conference organiser, fund raising etc.):
