

**BMSRN Group Leaders Meeting
Three Counties Hotel, Hereford
20th to 22nd of June 2014**

Time	<u>Friday June 25th</u>
8.15pm	After arrival and an evening meal at 7:00pm the attending group leader delegates were formally welcomed by the BMS vice-president, Richard Fortey.
8:30pm	<p>Presentation: David Bullock on his experiences working for the National Trust. Highlighting his own awakening interest in the natural world, he compared it with those present, exploring their reasons to get involved with fungus and conservation. He gave a PowerPoint presentation on the work of the National Trust and the reasons why they appreciate the fungus community, highlighting the value of the recording and conservation work performed by both individuals and the various fungus groups across the UK. He illustrated with examples such as the Llanerchaeron Estate in Wales and Tyntesfield House, how the National Trust is always keen to work in partnership with various organisations such as the BMS and its affiliated fungus groups. To draw on their specialist knowledge and experience, to help engage the public in helping to preserve both buildings and their surrounding areas for the benefit of future generations. This conservation work would protect the habitat of various species, whether they are plant, animal or fungus.</p> <p>The overarching aim of the National Trust and its partners should be to educate the general public about the interconnectivity of the natural world, and their responsibility to preserve, protect and manage this resource for all that rely on its continued existence.</p> <p>Following his presentation David opened the floor up to a question and answer session</p> <p>Q – In National trust properties, are all fungi recorded and uploaded to a database?</p> <p>A – Information recorded is uploaded to the NBN Gateway database by a member of the Biological Survey Team. These are a group of formalized volunteers supervised by one of the NT team from the central office. Specific Bio-Surveys are performed at the request of the property owner. If datasets for fungi are wanted then individuals need to contact David Bullock at the NT. All surveys of NT properties are available upon request.</p> <p>Q – Are grassland fungi dominating survey interest? Could habitats be looked at other than grassland sites? Other species perhaps need attention. Is this perceived imbalance of grassland surveying due to agencies having proposed criteria for grassland fungi, whilst other species have yet to have this established to aid study?</p> <p>A - Money is available for small surveys of woodland and parklands and could be applied for from NT. The NT is aware that these habitats are difficult to survey for all species.</p> <p>Q - Are habitats on NT properties unusual compared to typical sites where fungus is found?</p> <p>A – Not as such although now is a good time to consider coastal sites as the current Neptune Campaign/Survey is looking at how to preserve beautiful coastline areas, including consideration of changing weather patterns and global warming patterns.</p> <p>Q – Access to sites to perform surveys. There are problems in the cost of using parklands to perform surveys and SSSI sites, and restrictions on removing specimens. How could the groups tackle these areas of concern?</p> <p>A – The NT has 60,000 volunteers and they get free parking during surveys and easier access to big houses, and their estates. The SSSI considerations about preservation may need to over-ride</p>

	<p>the need to take sample specimens according to how the rules are interpreted by those in charge of sites. The NT encourages sensible specimen collection, within reason. Establishing a dialogue with local Rangers/parkland managers is essential to avoid perceived environmental abuse.</p> <p><i>General Point Raised:</i> Prior to 2013 volunteers as part of various forays had helped the NT with surveys. Unfortunately the price of taking part in forays has risen and this may put people off continuing to do so.</p> <p>Q- Different aspects of environmental recording, which gets priority of consideration for the NT, birds, plants or fungus?</p> <p>A - This will depend on local concerns and sensitivity. The same Rangers may not look on fungi with the same considerations as plants or birds. The corporate face of the organization may not always give priority to fungi, when it comes to publicising conservation initiatives in the various media.</p>
	<p>David Harries thanked David Bullock for his presentation and everyone retired for the evening to their rooms or the hotel bar.</p>
	<p><u>Saturday June 26th</u></p>
<p>9:15am</p>	<p>Introduction and Apologies: There were no notices or considerations that would not be covered in the upcoming sessions.</p> <p>Stuart Skeates of the BMS Field Mycology & Conservation committee and Hampshire Fungus Group, welcomed all attendees, especially those whose first time it was at a Group Leaders meeting. As an introductory warm up for the weekend's events, Stuart initiated a physical activity session where those present had to pass a bean bag to another attendee and name-check them at the same time. This went around the group of attendees arranged in a circle for a while, so that everyone had the opportunity to find out the others names. The activity then moved to asking people to stand on a perceptual map of the UK in the relative position of their group to the other fungus groups across the UK. From one end of the room as the highlands of Scotland, to the other as the coasts of Devon and Cornwall. This gave attendees a visual idea of their distance both near and far from other groups.</p>
	<p>BMS Updates, Events and News (Carol Hobart-FMCC Chair)</p> <p>Rather than cover topics covered later in this meeting, Carol chose to look back at the origins of the BMS. From the early meetings of a few Naturalists in the Woolhope Field Naturalists Club in Hereford in 1867 onto the Yorkshire Naturalists Union meetings around 1892-95. The decision to set up the BMS was made on September 19th 1896 at a meeting of the Yorkshire Naturalists Union in the Londesborough Arms public house in Selby. The Society in those days comprised mostly of amateur naturalists and included quite a number of women amongst their ranks. After the 2nd World war the academic influence increased its presence in the Society as it became a Learned Society.</p> <p>The Governance of the Society was explained and explored looking at the Council as the governing body, with various Committees taking on areas of specific interest, such as field mycology (FMCC) and education and outreach work (FEO), with the fungal biology research committee (FBR) being the province of the academic side of the Society. The FMCC & FEO committees tend to be more involved with the fungus groups in their activities. The Society has an office staffed on a part-time basis by Norman and new member Joel Hacking, who replaces Sophie Embleton in the role of Field Mycology liaison. Joel will take on the role of FEO support for the UK Fungus Day event for 2014 as assist this committee organize the various events and publicity across the UK for October 2014.</p>

	<p>The funding of the Society comes from the membership and journal fees, but primarily from the income generated by BMS journals through the publisher Elsevier. The BMS has recently renewed the publishing contract with Elsevier which should guarantee a steady income for the Society for the next 7 years.</p> <p>In a series of slides, Carol outlined the specific areas of responsibility of the three BMS committees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungal Biology Research Committee (FBR) – Looking after the upcoming student mycologists and administrating grants to support educational research projects. • Fungal Education and Outreach Committee (FEO) – dealing with the media enquiries about fungus, as well as organizing events such as UK Fungus day. The BMS provide materials such as leaflets, microscopes and display banners for use at various educational events, and these are available to Groups who run their own events upon early request. • Field Mycology and Conservation Committee (FMCC) – Forays and recording workshops feeding into conservation efforts, both at home in the UK and abroad. Those who have not experienced a BMS organized foray should attend one as soon as possible. <p>Carol outlined the BMS activities for 2014 as well as the recording and training events planned. She highlighted aspects of the BMS working in tandem with other organisations such as Plantlife UK and Natural England on conservation projects, including a species directory project supported by HMGov’ and DEFRA.</p> <p>Other highlights were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The large fungal exhibition <i>From Another Kingdom</i> (FAK) in National Botanic Garden Wales. • The recent TV show featuring Prof Richard Fortey, current BMS vice-president, The Magic of Mushrooms. • The compiling of the Red List of Fungi of Great Britain for Boletaceae. • The Top 100 Fungi Project <p>A discussion about the future of the FAK exhibition and its location after NBG Wales. There is a high cost associated with both moving the exhibition and storing it.</p> <p>Richard Fortey has contacts at the Eden Project in Cornwall and will discuss hosting the exhibition there if possible. Watch this space!</p> <p>Field Mycologists are increasingly being recognized for their work in education and outreach and a discussion ensued about the various outreach events the BMS has been associated with in the past such as the Chelsea Flower Show and Malvern. Carol outlined that the success of these events had relied and would continue to rely on volunteers to support them, as well as the availability of financial resources.</p>
	<p>BMS website Update (Stuart Skeates –BMS Webmaster) – The website host/designers have recently been changed from a Company named Souk ltd to Katalysis. Online payments should soon be possible for membership and journals in 2015. The current requirement for new members to have two BMS referees or a CV of fungus related experience was felt to be a barrier to expanding the membership of the Society and needed reviewing in the opinion of those present.</p>
	<p>After a short refreshment break, the incoming BMS Foray Manager, Peter R. Smith gave a PowerPoint presentation on BMS Forays, Past and Future.</p> <p>Peter started by thanking Carol Hobart for all her hard work as BMS Foray manager for the last few years. (Round of applause). He then outlined the plans for the 2015 BMS Forays and Workshops. Looking back to the beginnings of the BMS, much as Carol Hobart had, Peter discussed the early forays in 1891 as the Society was conceived.</p> <p>The topic of recruitment of new members was again discussed with ideas of how to encourage people to join, possibly through fungus group membership initially. The obstacles to ease of</p>

	<p>joining need to be removed if the membership is to grow.</p> <p>Peter then expounded on his personal experience of getting involved in fungus forays and the many challenges to the novice naturalist. The differing styles of forays experienced can have a direct effect on the outcomes.</p> <p>The future of BMS forays: To continue to offer the best foray experience the BMS needs the continued help and support of the Fungus Group Leaders, as well as a host of volunteers as local organisers with local knowledge of sites and specimens.</p> <p>The questions of what do members, or groups or even the BMS gain from forays was posed. For all parties to get the most out of these relationships requires the BMS to serve the fungus groups better. They in turn need to communicate regularly with the Foray manager and the BMS to highlight any shortcomings or missed opportunities.</p> <p>Peter asked those present, ‘What would you like to see the BMS do in forays’?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (RF)- Forays aimed at children possibly. (LH) suggested contacting Rangers working in the parklands and forests and supply information to these individuals so that events could be tailored for children with more emphasis on fungi. Problems associated with a lack of specialist knowledge and legal restrictions on taking out groups of children need addressing beforehand. (CH)The fungus groups and the BMS need to pool ideas and resources to reach out to the next generation of fungus enthusiasts. (PC) If the BMS and the groups worked with schools and parents on fungal events this may circumvent any complications with CRB/DBS checks. Cross organizational involvement makes this kind of outreach easier and informing parents of all aspects of the days(s) activities alleviates concerns. (SJS) mentioned Woodland Schools http://www.woodlandsschools.co.uk/ as an educational organization that encouraged active involvement in nature based activities. (LH) / (MP) work with local Wildlife Trusts and parents to take on safety concerns and actively share responsibility for events with them. Peter proposed that the Fungus Groups and the BMS-FMCC committee work more closely with the BMS-FEO committee to expand on this area of public outreach. 	
	<p>The recording aspects of fungal forays and the data acquired were discussed. The emphasis was on not only accurate data, but the levels of data required to make it most useful. The question of where to send recorded data from overseas forays was raised and Carol Hobart promised to look into where best to submit this. Possibly the GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Forum). CH will talk to Paul Kirk (FRDBI). An aspect of forays that came to the fore was the transportation of reference books to field meetings, the weight, and the amount of space in transport required. Some solutions proposed involved coordinating who would bring which books to avoid duplication and waste of effort, as well as possible use of electronic copies of the books via tablet computers (where permissions/licenses could be economically acquired)</p>	
	<p>Guest Presentation: The Role of the Field Community in Fungal Conservation–Marcus Yeo</p>	
	<p>Marcus Yeo, Chief Executive of JNCC (Joint Nature Conservation Committee) gave a PowerPoint presentation on conservation of fungi in the UK, and the important role volunteer recording plays. Outlining his own background in conservation, Marcus gave an overview of the challenges facing conservation agencies today. He highlighted the importance of evidence to support conservation work drawn from many volunteers groups, looking at biodiversity and the effects of environmental change. The work currently gives prominence to plants and animals but fungi benefit from protection measures also. The Wildlife and Countryside Act, schedule 8 lists plants and animals currently protected. Five fungus species are included under this, although still very, very few comparatively. The designation of sites as SSSI (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) has also started to include sites where fungi are under threat, but again, not many at this time.</p> <p>Marcus explained the rationale behind the JNCC as a UK-wide public body, not simply concerned with England. He outlined their main areas of activity in conservation work. They set</p>	

the standards for accreditation of sites as SSSI and increasingly recognize fungi's importance. The NBN Gateway (National Biodiversity Network) was set up to make biological records widely available, and is a partnership of statutory bodies and NGOs. The JNCC role within this is to support technical development and links to recording/surveillance. It holds 90 million records, just over 1 million drawn from the BMS FRDBI. Distribution map generated from the NBN allows decision makers to make informed choices using data submitted over a time period.

GBIF –The Global Biodiversity Information Forum is the global database of species and is informed by national databases such as the NBN. (SJS) pointed out that the NBN and GBIF do not automatically update data held as their systems are not sympathetically synchronized.

Non-native species: Most are no threat to the indigenous species but some can be. For example the Ash Dieback (*Chalara fraxinia*) issues experienced in 2013 onwards, with fungus adversely affecting ash trees in the UK. The distribution data from GBIF shows that value of information supplied by recorders, and how important biodiversity monitoring is. The potential ecological impact of Ash Dieback will affect not only ash trees, but many species associated with ash trees. These have been calculated as 1058 species associated, 68 of these fungi and some of these raising concerns about future conservation.

Another issue of environmental concern is Nitrogen Pollution. Increasing evidence of nitrogen pollution in UK soil has been shown to have a dynamic effect on vegetation across the UK. A critical load of Nitrogen Pollution could damage a habitat beyond repair and have impact on fungus as well as plants.

Biodiversity Records and Surveillance: Reliable evidence provided and regularly updated informs the best decisions for the continued support and conservation of the natural environment. Compared to birds and plants, information on fungus is low. Wild bird data is available from years back, but fungus recording recognition is comparatively recent. Hopefully this will improve over time.

Data and evidence matter very much, they back up theories of decline and change.

Marcus presented an example of consistent data recording from the British Bryological Society by use of a handbook to guide recorders to survey in a standardized manner.

What can the BMS/Fungus Groups do along these lines?

- Ensure existing data sets are accessible
- Collect 'better' data, especially for rarities
- Targeted surveys, e.g. specific habitats or Taxa'
- Pursue opportunities for partnerships and funding, looking at areas of concern and pooling resources to maximize economies.

Q&A session:

- (IR), Population Data, how do groups access this easily? Martyn Ainsworth will present later and this aspect may be covered within his talk.
- (RF), where sites are developed with detriment to fungi etc., do developers get prosecuted? If possible this should be pursued to set a precedent for the future.
- (MA), populist themes, will fungi become more noticeable as trends in bio-concern shift and change? Possibly as eco-system services shift and change. The money and finance available will impact upon this as with everything.
- (PC), a move away from species based conservation to an environment based conservation focus.
- (LH), are group recording activities useful as they stand? Would it be better for individuals within groups to record separately for group events?
- (MP) The Surrey Group only record and do not take groups and guests out on forays.

	SJS then outlined recent projects discussed with other fungus groups as a possible joint recording project. CH emphasized that measured outcomes to ideas/projects are essential for useful data.
2:15pm	Guest presentation-Martyn Ainsworth: Kew Update.
	Martyn presented a PowerPoint session as an overview of Kew Gardens and its mycology based work. He highlighted the current personnel and the history of mycology at Kew. The current research covers worldwide issues including compiling checklists of fungal species. He highlighted key partnerships entered into by Kew with outside agencies. The main area of Kew's work with fungi involves conservation across Britain. This includes targeted surveys and sequencing work, using BAP species. The more details that recorders could supply including maps references from Google and photographs including close-up detailed images, the better. Rarely recorded species are coming to the fore, where species are either new to Britain, or have not been recorded for many years. All this type of conservation work would not be possible without the work of the many fungal recorders across the UK and this is very much appreciated by those who work at Kew Gardens.
3:00pm	Guest Presentation, Kay Yeoman (Chair of BMS Fungal Education and Outreach Committee).
	<p>Kay explained her background in university education from qualifying with a degree in Applied Biology and working for ICI up to her role currently at the University of East Anglia, where she teaches aspects of mycology. As part of her courses at UEA Kay takes students on foray trips around local sites. This work assists the university in managing the biodiversity on its grounds. Kay gave examples of the types of study programs used at UEA, some involving nematodes and invading fungi, as well as lichen barcoding.</p> <p>UK Fungus Day was the major event organized in 2013 by the BMS FEO committee and will be repeated again in 2014. There were 57 events in 2013 within 27 regions. This event was set up as an introduction for the general public, especially children, to the kingdom of fungi, to address a lack of fungus education within the current school curricula. The support of the fungus recording groups was essential to the success of this event, and they will be looked to for the same level of support in the 2014 event in October. SJS agreed that the 2013 event went well but better publicity could encourage even better attendance in 2014. A BMS Twitter account has been set up for 2014 and the SoB has created online blogs to support their own Biology Week event and will include BMS events therein. SJS, asked where do people look for information on this type of event? Newspapers, radio, tourist information offices? CH, The National Trust has a past history of helping to promote fungus events. Looking again at the lack of fungal information included within the school curricula, it was suggested that working with school science departments using fungi as part of seasonal observations could be a way in. Explaining the uses of fungi in their everyday lives within food and medicines, might also be a way in to have fungus seen as equally important as plants and animals.</p> <p>Action: A project to draw up a lesson plan to take into schools was proposed and would be taken back to the BMS FEO committee to pursue further.</p>
	Coffee/Tea Break.
4:00pm	Guest presentation, Paul Cannon(Kew/BMS FMCC committee) 'Top 100 Fungus Project'.
	<p>This PowerPoint presentation again highlighted the value of fungus groups recording activities. The slides presented highlighted the rationale for this project, giving fungus a higher profile in UK conservation, whilst addressing the problems associated with a kingdom encompassing such a large number of diverse species.</p> <p>The project will target a defined list of 100 fungal species that may be genuinely rare, selected according to several criteria. These would be fungi recorded a maximum of 5 times in the last 50 years, or recently found in the UK and those with existing conservation management plans.</p>

	<p>Evidence gathering and targeted surveys will be especially important for this project. It will be a partnership between the fungal community and Kew with each gaining from the association. The project will run for 5 years.</p> <p>A discussion ensued about negative recording, and the worry that a lack of fruiting bodies might be seen as evidence of 'no fungi present'. The proposed timescale of 5 years might be too short to draw meaningful conclusions.</p>	
4:30pm	<p>FRDBI Updates: Paul Kirk guest slot, but SJS filled in as PK unavailable.</p> <p>SJS highlighted the latest developments for the FRDBI. From meetings between the BMS FMCC committee and the FRDBI webmaster, Paul Kirk, the database will be upgraded and made more accessible. SJS explained how the new FRDBI would work and what would be required of the fungal recorders. Issues raised involved who would host the website, and how it would link up its data with the NBN Gateway, and GBIF. Richard Shotbolt, Paul Kirk and Stuart Skeates with funding support from DEFRA, have managed to synchronise the three UK databases of fungal names, Index Fungorum, FRDBI and UK Species Inventory to have parallel names. New names may still be a problem adding to all three databases but hopefully not a major issue. A discussion about the FRDBI as it currently stands ensued, concerning access and data uploading. The format of submitted records has previously been an issue that slowed the upload process and it was suggested that data providers use the NBN Gateway record cleaning program to verify their records before attempting to upload them to any database. iRecord have also provided a facility to check records using a mapping facility provided by Googleearth. The merits of each system of recording and submitting data, the relative timescales and costs were discussed.</p>	
6:00pm	Break for Evening Meal.	
8:15pm	<p>Q & A and discussion: (SJS)</p> <p>BMS Twitter and Facebook- these are both relatively new outlets for the BMS. Dr. Elaine Bignell of the BMS Fungal Biology Research committee is investigating making the current BMS Facebook page more interactive than simply a group page. Prof Lynne Boddy and SJS with the assistance of Gabby Brown in Nottingham are generating traffic and interest on the BMS Twitter feed.</p> <p>SJS mentioned 'Flipboard' an App for Smartphones, tablets and PCs as an online method of creating a forum for like-minded fungus people. This is an electronic 'magazine' compiled by each individual user with items and articles filtered into it according to the designated tastes of that individual. With fungus news/items chosen it could be a useful way of filtering news items relating to fungus and these could then be flagged up to the wider Society/Fungus Community.</p> <p>Q: What should groups or individuals charge for leading forays, or conducting surveys? A: This depends on the groups attending the forays, and the people who request a survey, respectively.</p> <p>Q: How can young(er) people be encouraged to be involved in fungal activities? A: Possibly use existing services such as parkland Rangers, forestry officers, or school clubs with external nature related projects as an introduction to the fungal kingdom.</p>	
	SUNDAY 22/06/2014	
9:15am	<p>Groups Round-Up- short reports on group activities.</p> <p>Six of the group leaders presented short presentation son their groups' activities from the last few years, and their plans for the coming year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrey Fungus Study Group: Mariko Parslow <p>The aims and objectives of the Surrey Group were outlined, in particular updating the fungal checklist for the local area and to develop a greater understanding of the links between fungi,</p>	

plants and animals in this part of the UK. Heading towards 2020, the aims are to collate as much data as possible, using historical documentation to inform new data recording. Hopefully to create a data platform that could be married up with data held on Kew Gardens database. There will of course be problems where data interpretation becomes more guess work than logical deduction, and a lack of volunteers in the field to collect the maximum amount of data. Hopefully these problems can be overcome.

- ***Hampshire Fungus Recording Group: Stuart J. Skeates***

The Hampshire Group hold a series of open days in the New Forest to engage with the general public and help educate them about fungus. These started in 2010 and are held at the Newport Reptile Centre. With posters and models of fungus (bought with an OPAL grant) as well as access to microscopes, this is an excellent method of engaging with both children and their parents. The events are advertised through various media including the group's own website, the Forestry Commission, National Parks website and the BBC-'Things To Do' site. There is no charge for attending but a donation is encouraged from attendees, who number 300-400 over the course of the 3-4 day event. This sort of event is only really possible with the firm commitment of the Group's members and careful organization and liaising with like-minded bodies, such as the Forestry Commission.

- ***South Cambridge Fungus Group: Lucy Evans***

The South Cambridge Group was losing numbers for a time, but appears to be recovering now. The local community in this area bought a large plot of land to retain it for community use. They managed to secure grants to rejuvenate the land after previous owners had used the pesticide DDT on it. Initially using cheaper grass seed to revive the land had limited the presence of fungi, but this is slowly changing as the land recovers. As a volunteer involved in a similar project to revive chalk grassland, Lucy had learned a lot about preservation and conservation which could be brought to this latest project.

- ***Fungus Survey of Oxford: Richard Fortey***

Recent exposure of television of fungi came about when Richard Fortey was asked to present a program as a respected Paleontologist, but proposed instead a program on fungi. Although the end result was not what would ideally have been wished for, it was well received and gave much needed exposure to the fungal kingdom. The Oxford Group organizes forays of around 20 people and actively tries to encourage the attendance of children and parents to participate.

- ***NW Fungus Group: Irene Ridge***

The NW Fungus Group covers a large area of the UK and takes out 20 forays each year. They have around 120 members and spread the responsibility of running the group across a committee. The Group run workshops with an emphasis on the use of microscopy for clearer identification. As things stand, not a lot of the NWFG are also BMS members. IR asked those present, 'Why should a fungus group member choose to join the BMS?' There are various events planned for 2014 including a foray around Joddrel Bank, An exhibition of illustrations of fungi by Beatrix Potter is currently being hosted by a gallery in Ambleside.

- ***Leicestershire Fungus Study Group: Richard Iliffe***

One of the main aims of the Leicestershire Group at present is the protection and maintenance of SSSI sites from encroachment by developers. They are keen to clarify the exact status of SSSI designation to see if once this status is given, whether it remains set in stone, or becomes more 'flexible' over time as the needs of land development, and developers, become more insistent.

Coffee/Tea break –Then a Round-Table discussion of issues that arose over the weekend.

The FRDBI development discussion was returned to after Saturday's presentation. The decision

to take away the sole responsibility for record inputting by Paul Kirk as the new data storage system is introduced. Who and how would input field data and would /should all records be accepted. Could these be filtered by ‘experts’ and would this possibly run the risk of losing primary data, or even discouraging data submission?

Where people attending this meeting feel their records submitted haven’t yet been uploaded to the FRDBI, it was requested they re-send them to Paul Kirk and include Group Leaders coordinator David Harries in the email submission.

All Fungus Groups need to be informed through their leaders and associated Group links, that the FRDBI is changing and being significantly upgraded.

David Harries to oversee this to ensure the information is widely disseminated.

A universal format in which to submit records needs to be found to ensure data is uploaded in a speedy and consistent manner. All asked to consider what this might look like!

Thoughts on the next BMS GLM in 2016 to consider.

- Why were there fewer attendees this year than in 2012?
- Venue: The Hereford venue again or an alternative? Suggestions will be solicited from Group Leaders, both those who attended and those who did not.
- Time Period of the Meeting: Friday to Sunday again, or Saturday to Monday?

Mariko Parslow thanked David Harries for all his hard work in organizing the 2014 meeting. In conclusion, David Harries thanked the BMS for its continued support of the Fungus Groups on behalf of all the attendees. He also thanked all those who had given their time in presentations, with special mention of Stuart Skeates for his significant contribution to the weekend’s activities. Those present agreed that the Fungus Groups and their members need to remember the BMS, what it does for them, and ask themselves what they can do in return.

Meeting Closed 1:00pm