

Studies in fungal systematics and biogeography

Primary plants and their fungal associations 原生植物与真菌的相互作用

Microfungi growing on ferns in the Greater Mekong Subregions are being surveyed. Samples have been collected from Baoshan, Honghe, Kunming, Lijiang, and Xishuangbanna in Yunnan, China and in Thailand from 2017-2019. New species are being prepared for publication.

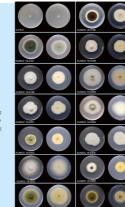


Inorganic phosphate solubilizing fungi 解磷真菌

Fungi have been collected from air and soil samples in Yunnan, China, and screened for the ability to solubilize inorganic phosphate (tricalclum phosphate (TCP)) in vitro. Of particular interest is that the fungal solate KUMC 18-0196

(Aspergillus Nodes Node). Includes a main environment is a highly efficient strain in solubilizing phosphate. This isolate also shows the greatest drop in pH in Pikovskaya broth containing TCP, suggesting that it might produce organic acids.

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Fungal diversity of karst systems 地下岩溶系统真菌多样性

Cave ecosystems are unique weidows ino microbial and fungal file inhabiting the subsurface of the Earth. These butternesses systems are recent one functioneed species. These caves, and the animals inhabiting them, can also be concest of pathogens and disease. We are exploring unique cave systems in China and describing the funcaces calculated with the subternesses systems, using morphological and multigree philogenetic data in addition, we are examining at the roles of fungil in cave ecosystems the potential for bast to act as vectors for pathogenic fungal.



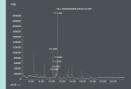
gal cultures isolated from but carcasses Rhinologhus. Affinis (horsechoe buts) and associated carcasses for outside Kunming City, Yunnan Province, China. a live bats roostinj e bat carcasses with white, green and yellow fungi myoslis.











Fungi associated with agarwood production 与沉香结香相关的真菌

Agarwood is a valuable, aromatic, dark resinous heartwood of Aquilaria species. Its resin is widely used in perfumes, traditional medicine and cooking.

We are examining the micro-fungi associated with agarwood. Micro-fungi will be isolated from fresh agarwood trees and confirmed. They will be cross-checked with other Aquillaria trees for the ability of increase dark resins. Isolated micro-fungi will also be screened for volatile organic compounds.

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Fungi outtures isolated from Aquillaria triess and a gas chromatogram of the HS-SPME extract of fungal species (Aquillaria tree with dark colour fragrant resin from Sadaharitha Plantations Limited).

Edible and deadly mushrooms 食用和致命蘑菇

Ranging from alpine meadows to tropical rain forests, the Greater Meloning Subregion (GMS) is senowned for its macrofungal diversity. We are recording and publishing on macrolung in the GMS region via scientific articles, guidebooks, posters, videos, blogs and other media formats. Identifying edible, poisonous and medicinal macrofung it a critical component of this work. Our notable publications include, "The world" is deadliest mushrooms" and "Critationing and defining the dollabil size of valid delible macronium".

