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#### LIVING RESOURCES FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY

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#### LIVING RESOURCES FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY

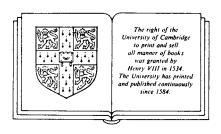
# Filamentous Fungi

Edited by

# D. L. Hawksworth and B. E. Kirsop

in collaboration with

S. C. Jong, J. I. Pitt, R. A. Samson and K. Tubaki



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#### SERIES INTRODUCTION

The rapid advances taking place in biotechnology have introduced large numbers of scientists and engineers to the need for handling microorganisms, often for the first time. Questions are frequently raised concerning sources of cultures, location of strains with particular properties, requirements for handling the cultures, preservation and identification methods, regulations for shipping, or for the deposit of strains for patent purposes. For those in industry, research institutes or universities with little experience in these areas, resolving such difficulties may seem overwhelming. The purpose of the World Federation for Culture Collections' (WFCC) series, Living Resources for Biotechnology, is to provide answers to these questions.

Living Resources for Biotechnology is a series of practical books that provide primary data and guides to sources for further information on matters relating to the location and use of different kinds of biological material of interest to biotechnologists. A deliberate decision was taken to produce separate volumes for each group of microorganism rather than a combined compendium, since our enquiries suggested that inexpensive specialised books would be of more general value than a larger volume containing information irrelevant to workers with interests in one particular type of organism. As a result each volume contains specialised information together with material on general matters (information centres, patents, consumer services, the international coordination of culture collection activities) that is common to each.

The WFCC is an international organisation concerned with the establishment of microbial resource centres and the promotion of their activities. In addition to its primary role of coordinating the work of culture collections throughout the world, the committees of the WFCC

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#### x Series introduction

are active in a number of areas of particular relevance to biotechnology, such as patents, microbial information centres, postal and quarantine regulations, educational and conservation matters (see Chapter 8). The Education Committee of the WFCC proposed the preparation of the current volumes.

The WFCC is concerned that this series of books is of value to biotechnologists internationally, and the authors have been drawn from specialists throughout the world. The close collaboration that exists between culture collections in every continent has made the compilation of material for the books a simple and pleasurable process, since the authors and contributors are for the most part colleagues. The Federation hopes that the result of their labours has produced valuable source books that will not only accelerate the progress of biotechnology, but will also increase communication between culture collections and their users to the benefit of both.

Barbara Kirsop President, World Federation for Culture Collections



#### **PREFACE**

The filamentous fungi represent the group of microorganisms with the largest number of species, showing an immense variety not only in morphology but also in physiological and biochemical attributes. About 63 700 species (excluding yeasts) are currently known, but around 1500 are described as new to science each year, and the number in nature may well exceed 250 000. Over 3000 secondary metabolites have already been characterised, but actual numbers are far in excess of this and the biological activities of most remain to be determined. The biotechnological importance of the filamentous fungi is, therefore, of considerable significance, and the potential of this vast resource is only now starting to be appreciated by biotechnologists. Fortunately they have at their disposal over 170 000 strains maintained in culture collections throughout the world.

This book provides an introduction to these resources and describes how information can be obtained on what is available, how filamentous fungi can be preserved and identified, how collections operate, and the additional support services available from them.

In preparing this volume, I have been fortunate in securing the assistance of colleagues from different parts of the world who are experienced with the work of culture collections, as curators or users, as well as from the individual collections themselves. Without their help the international overview this text aims to provide could not have been presented.

Kew January 1987 D. L. Hawksworth
Director
CAB International Mycological
Institute

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The details on individual collections incorporated into Chapter 1, Section 1.5 were compiled from drafts prepared by the collections themselves specially for this volume.

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