

Eastwood Farm Fungus Foray and Survey: 2009.

A fungus foray and associated fungus survey was held on the 8th November 2009. Nearly 40 species of fungi were recorded, all classed as macro-fungi with clearly visible (without a lens) fruit-bodies.

12 members of the public joined the foray, despite the wet weather, and they were rewarded with good examples of common species such as Sulphur Tuft (*Hypholoma fasciculare*), Wood Blewits (*Lepista nuda*) and Earth Balls (*Scleroderma verrucosum*).

Previously the weather had been very dry for fungi, through September and into early October, with rains really commencing from the 15th. For this reason, many of the larger fungi one would expect to find were not showing, with any species of interest belonging to the genera producing small, ephemeral 'hit & run' fruit-bodies. These included *Hemimycena delectabilis var delectabilis*, a small, white species on a bramble stem, *Cortinarius umbrinolens*, a dark brown, rusty spored mycorrhizal (with birch) species and a tiny *Cortinarius purpurascens*, mycorrhizal with oak, and normally producing fruit-bodies over 8cm wide (our specimen had a tiny 1 cm cap, fully opened!). These latter two species indicate some degree of ecological continuity where they were found.

11 species of *Mycena* is typical for the time of year in this type of habitat.

Habitat Management and Recommendations

As the woodland was seemingly more important for fungi, some management suggestions for this habitat are presented.

1. Creation of brash piles for smaller wood-rotters to live on.
2. Leave logs and thicker branches in situ or scattered on the woodland floor for larger wood-rotters. Alternatively, create log piles.
3. Mowing path edges to roughly 1 metre in, for path side leaf and grass rotters.
4. Cutting bramble and nettle, and other coarse ruderal herbs and grasses, twice a year (June/July and Late August/early September) under trees with a rich mycorrhizal mycoflora, to a sward height of less than 10cm. These trees include oak, birch, larch, beech. Cut the ground vegetation to roughly where the crown ends of the branches of each tree. Create brash piles for the waste material (good for other fungi!).
5. Regular fungus surveys in main season: once in Sept, once in Oct and once in Nov.

Eastwood Farm Fungi Species List: 8th November 2009

Species listed firstly by Class then in order of recording during walk.

Basidiomycetes

<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> on oak logs	SULPHUR TUFT
<i>Mycena filipes</i> in leaf litter	
<i>Mycena vitilis</i> in leaf litter	
<i>Mycena polygramma</i> on oak log	
<i>Mycena speirea</i> on oak log, beech branch and ash branch	
<i>Mycena metata</i> in pine and birch litter	
<i>Mycena flavo-alba</i> in grass by track	
<i>Mycena galopus</i> in larch and oak litter	
<i>Mycena epipterygia</i> in larch and oak litter	
<i>Mycena pura</i> in larch and oak litter	
<i>Mycena leptcephala</i> in larch and oak litter	
<i>Mycena galericulata</i> on broad leaf log	
<i>Panellus stipticus</i> on oak log	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i> on oak log	TURKEY TAIL
<i>Auricularia auricula judae</i> on elder and elm logs	JUDAS' EAR FUNGUS
<i>Clitocybe suaveolens</i> in pine and birch litter	
<i>Clitocybe metachroa</i> in pine and birch litter	
<i>Lepista nuda</i> in pine and birch litter	WOOD BLEWIT
<i>Hebeloma velutipes</i> mycorrhizal with birch	
<i>Cortinarius umbrinolens</i> mycorrhizal with birch	
<i>Cortinarius purpurascens</i> mycorrhizal with oak, on bank	
<i>Stereum rameale</i> (=ochraceoflavum) on birch branch	
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i> on elm log	SPLIT GILL
<i>Laccaria laccata</i> in oak and larch litter	DECEIVER
<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i> in oak and larch litter	WARTY EARTH BALL
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i> on elm logs at track entrance	
<i>Hemimycena delectabilis</i> var <i>delectabilis</i> on bramble stem	
<i>Stereum gausapatum</i> on oak branch	
<i>Marasmius epiphyllus</i> on various leaves; ash, field maple etc	
<i>Conocybe rickeniana</i> in grasses, nettles by track	
<i>Hebeloma mesophaeum</i> var <i>mesophaeum</i> mycorrhizal with oak and larch, in litter	
<i>Radulomyces</i> (<i>Cerocorticium</i>) <i>confluens</i> on broad leaf stick	
<i>Langermannia gigantea</i> (old) in litter with Field Maple, birch, Hazel	GIANT PUFFBALL
<i>Coprinus comatus</i> in grass on landfill	SHAGGY INK CAP/LAWYER'S WIG
<i>Volvariella gloiocephala</i> (=speciosa) in dock, Hemlock Water Dropwort detritus	
<i>Coprinus micaceus</i> on buried wood	
<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i> (= <i>gracilis</i>) in dock and twig waste.	GLISTENING INK CAP

Ascomycetes

<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i> on sycamore	TAR SPOT FUNGUS
<i>Microsphaeria alphitoides</i> on oak leaves	OAK MILDEW
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i> on oak log	
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i> on Field Maple and birch twigs	CORAL SPOT