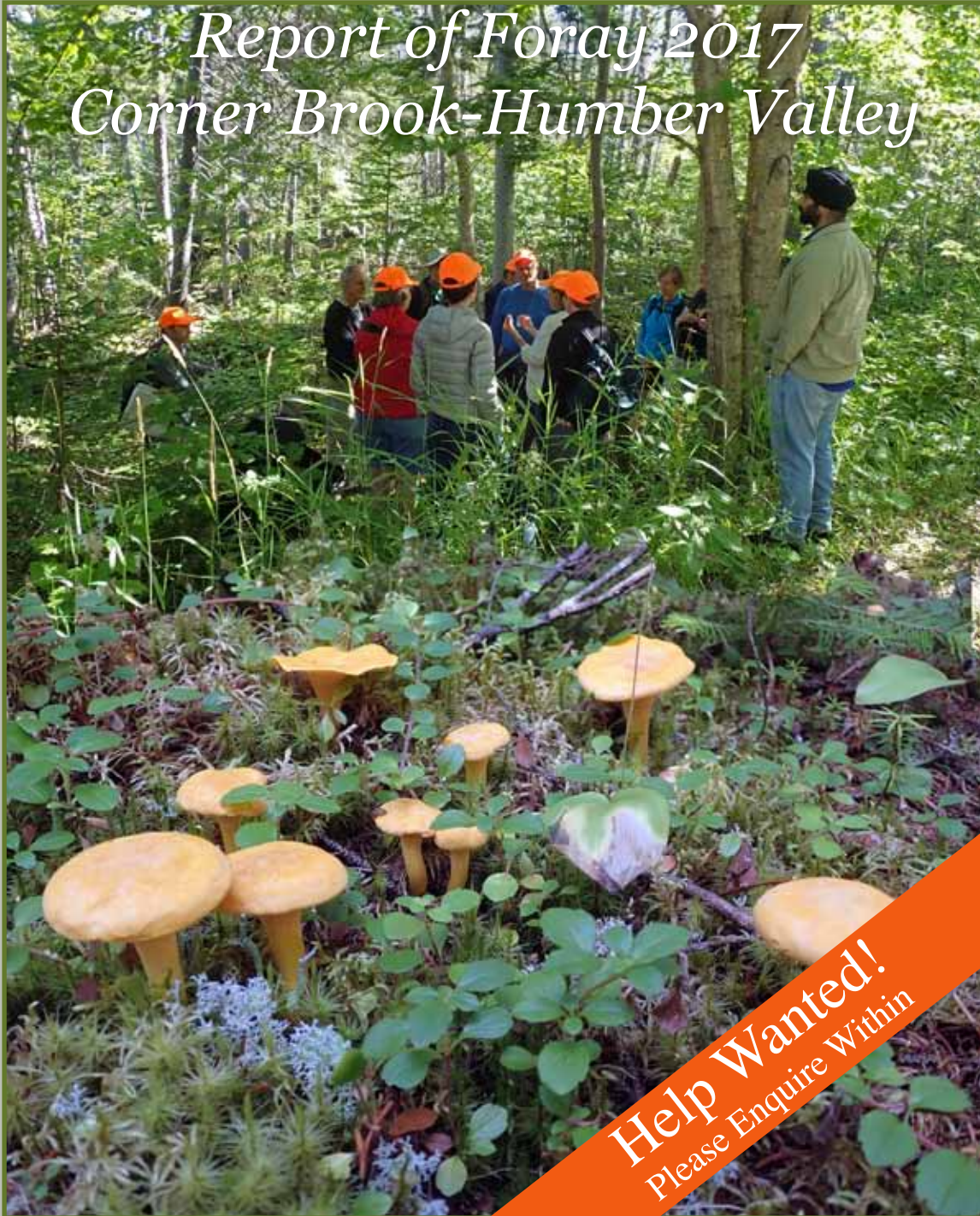




OMPHALINA

ISSN 1925-1858

Report of Foray 2017 Corner Brook-Humber Valley

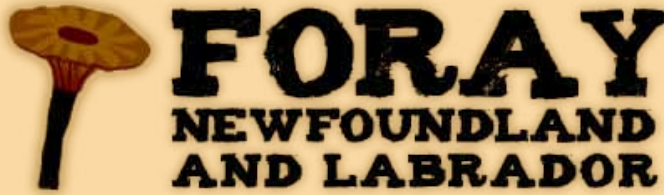


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Newsletter of



Vol. VIII, No 7
Dec. 5, 2017



is an amateur, volunteer-run, community, not-for-profit organization with a mission to organize enjoyable and informative amateur mushroom forays in Newfoundland and Labrador and disseminate the knowledge gained.

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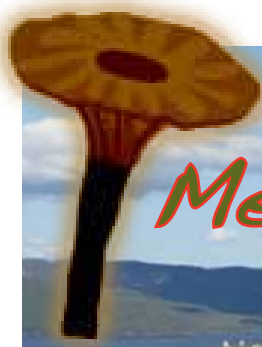
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COVER

Orange caps. Photo montage of Newfoundland and Labrador chanterelles (*Cantharellus enelensis*) and forayers along the Participark Trail at Grenfell Campus. MB.

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Message from the Editor



Adolph Ceska

This year I have been able to avoid the onerous task of writing a *Message from the President* for this Foray Report issue of *OMPHALINA*. All that was required was for me to assume the editor/designer role that is usually performed so ably by Marian Wissink. Marian is using the thin excuse of being out of the continent to beg off this year. It sounded like a good deal at the time—editing instead of presidenting, but in retrospect, this may not have been my smartest choice...

Foray NL has a working board—the directors work behind the scenes from one foray to another to acquire funding, balance the budget, choose the location, find appropriate faculty, arrange for housing and meals, prepare the program booklet, check and transport the chemicals, library, driers, and microscopes, and a thousand other tasks. Among other things, for example, Marian, usually prepares the Program booklet that each foray attendee receives, and for the last five years she laid out the Foray Report. She solicits articles from various people, and works on the design and layout—until this year, when I had the opportunity to see just how much work she has been putting into the job!

I would like to thank the board very much for all the work that they did to ensure that Foray 2017 was a success. I would also like to remind Foray members that we are always looking for more people to get involved with the board, or to volunteer to do some of the work that is required to prepare for the upcoming foray.

One thing that I did not get to do at Foray 2016 was to thank retiring board members Michele Piercey-Nor-

more and Marian Wissink for all their help, we will miss you on the board, but I hope that we will continue to see you at forays! Also, *many* thanks to Tina Leonard for filling the secretary position so well, Tina has stepped down from the position, but continues to help us by serving as a member of the board.

The board has decided that Foray 2018 will be held at Burry Heights Camp, on the Salmonier Line, where we were in 2007. It will be held at the end of September (28th, 29th, and 30th) so that we can collect some of the later-fruiting fungi—especially boletes in the genus *Suillus*.

We had a great foray in Corner Brook, and I would like to thank Grenfell Campus for all their assistance and support, and for allowing us full access to the accommodations, labs, classrooms, and other facilities that made this such an enjoyable event. I would also like to thank all of our sponsors (listed on the inside back cover) for their generous financial or in-kind support. Without these partners we could not have pulled this event off!

At this point, if I still had to compose the *Message From the President*, I would have to add information about number of participants (63), number of identified collections (541 fungi, 292 lichens), number of specimens preserved for herbaria (775), and number of different species of fungi and lichens identified (242 and 102, respectively), but luckily I can avoid all that this year. So, Marian, I hope that you have a great trip, but I can't wait for you to get back!

Michael Burzynski
Acting Editor/President, Foray NL

Excellent Opportunity for Foray Members!

Help Wanted!

If you like working with text and laying out photographs; if you enjoy inflicting verbal or visual punishment, such as the script lichen (*Graphis scripta*) beneath the script above—scrawled over the bark of a paper birch; if you have a bit of free time on your hands and are looking for a fulfilling and **enriching rewarding** educational pastime, you may be just who we are looking for.

Due to the pending retirement of our entire editorial board at the end of 2018, Foray NL is searching for one or more people who can take over production of this journal, **OMPHALINA**.

After editing and laying out (and, for the most part, writing and illustrating) an astounding 63 issues of **OMPHALINA** over the last seven years, and with more issues to come in 2018, our editorial board (i.e.: Andrus Voitk) has decided to take a break (Andrus also wrote and laid out 18 pages of this issue). So we are trying to find one or more members, preferably with experience in editing and digital layout, willing to take on this publication so that it can continue into the future.

The new editor/designer(s) will have the freedom to determine what upcoming issues look like: You (I assume that if you have read this far you may well be the actual candidate for whom we are searching) can change the number of staff, the dimensions, publication frequency, number of pages, content, layout, and style. We could even change to a rotating editorship with several people taking on one or more issues each year. Andrus has prepared a set of guidelines for **OMPHALINA**, and you can read them in the index volume at www.nlmushrooms.ca/omphaline/App1.pdf.

In fact, now that I think about it, there is really only one thing that is inflexible about this publication, and that is the name **OMPHALINA**. And, of course, the same generous pay package that Andrus currently receives will apply to the new editorial staff (i.e.: fame in lieu of fortune).

Unfortunately, if we cannot find someone who would like to take on this project, we may have to cease publication of **OMPHALINA**. That would be a real shame, because we are a small group, and **OMPHALINA** is an important service to our members that helps publicize what we do and keeps members involved and interested from year to year. If you have enjoyed this journal as much as I have over the years, and would like to ensure that it will continue to publish articles and reports based on the events and collections of Foray Newfoundland and Labrador, please contact me as soon as possible.

Michael Burzynski
info@at.nlmushrooms.ca

Foray 2017 Schedule and Events

Following is the schedule as it appeared on the rear of the Foray nametags.

Friday, August 25

4:00 Sign-in desk opens at Arts and Science Atrium.

6:00 *Reception/Supper* begins (Atrium)

7:30 *Welcome and Words from the President*

8:00 Simultaneous talks (choice of):

- *Mushrooms 101*, Faye Murrin (in AS 211).

OR in AS 2026:

- *Observatory Hill, Victoria BC – a long-term study*, Oluna and Adolph Ceska and
- *Nothing Like a Hebeloma*, Henry Beker.

Saturday, August 26

8:00 Breakfast and announcements

9:00 Foray teams leave for various trails.

12:00 Lunch on the trail.

1:00 Identifiers and databasers return to start identification and processing.

2:30 Foray teams return to sort, label, and identify specimens (AS 211).

6:00 *Quidi Vidi QuuQup* (wild mushroom and moose supper).

7:30 Short talks in room AS 2026:

- *Maria's Mushroom*, Andrus Voitk.
- *Mushrooms & Mutability in Children's Literature & Girls' Culture*, Laura Robinson.
- *Lichens of Peridotite in Serpentine Areas of Nfld*, Michele Piercey-Normore.

Sunday, August 27

8:00 Breakfast.

8:45 Group photograph—please be there on time, or you will be left out!!

9:00 Specimen Tables (AS 285) and Workshops:

9:00 to 10:00	<i>Tables</i> with Greg	<i>Lichen Walk</i> with Michele (max. 14)	<i>Watercolour</i> with Glynn Bishop (max. 10)	<i>Cultivating Mushrooms</i> with Bill Bryden (max 15)
10:00 to 11:00	<i>Tables</i> with Renee			
11:00 to 12:00	<i>Tables</i> with Oluna	<i>Fungi in the Forest walk</i> with Faye Murrin (max. 14)		<i>Cooking Wild Mushrooms</i> with Chef Jason Nesbitt (max. 12)
12:00 to 1:00	<i>Tables</i> with Andrus			

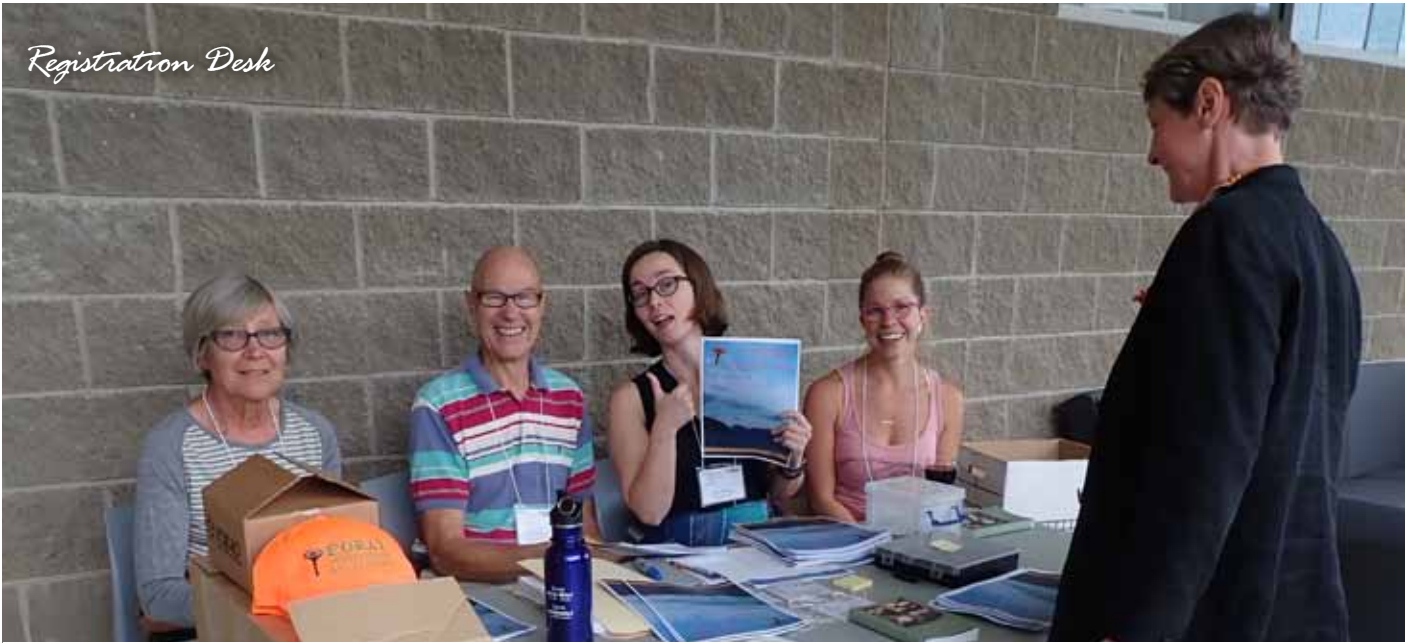
1:00 Lunch. Display Tables open to the public.

1:45 President's thanks.

2:15 *Annual General Meeting*. All members are welcome!

3:00 Foray 2017 concludes.

Registration Desk



Evening Talks



Mushroom Cultivation Workshop



2017 Fungus Species List

Andrus Voitk



This will be the last Foray for which Andrus Voitk will prepare a summary and analysis of our findings. It is our great loss that Andrus is retiring from this post to pursue other projects. Henceforth we will need another dedicated member to take over this task. If you are interested, please contact Michael Burzynski at info[at]nlmushrooms.ca. Thank you, Andrus, for 15 years of mycological insight!

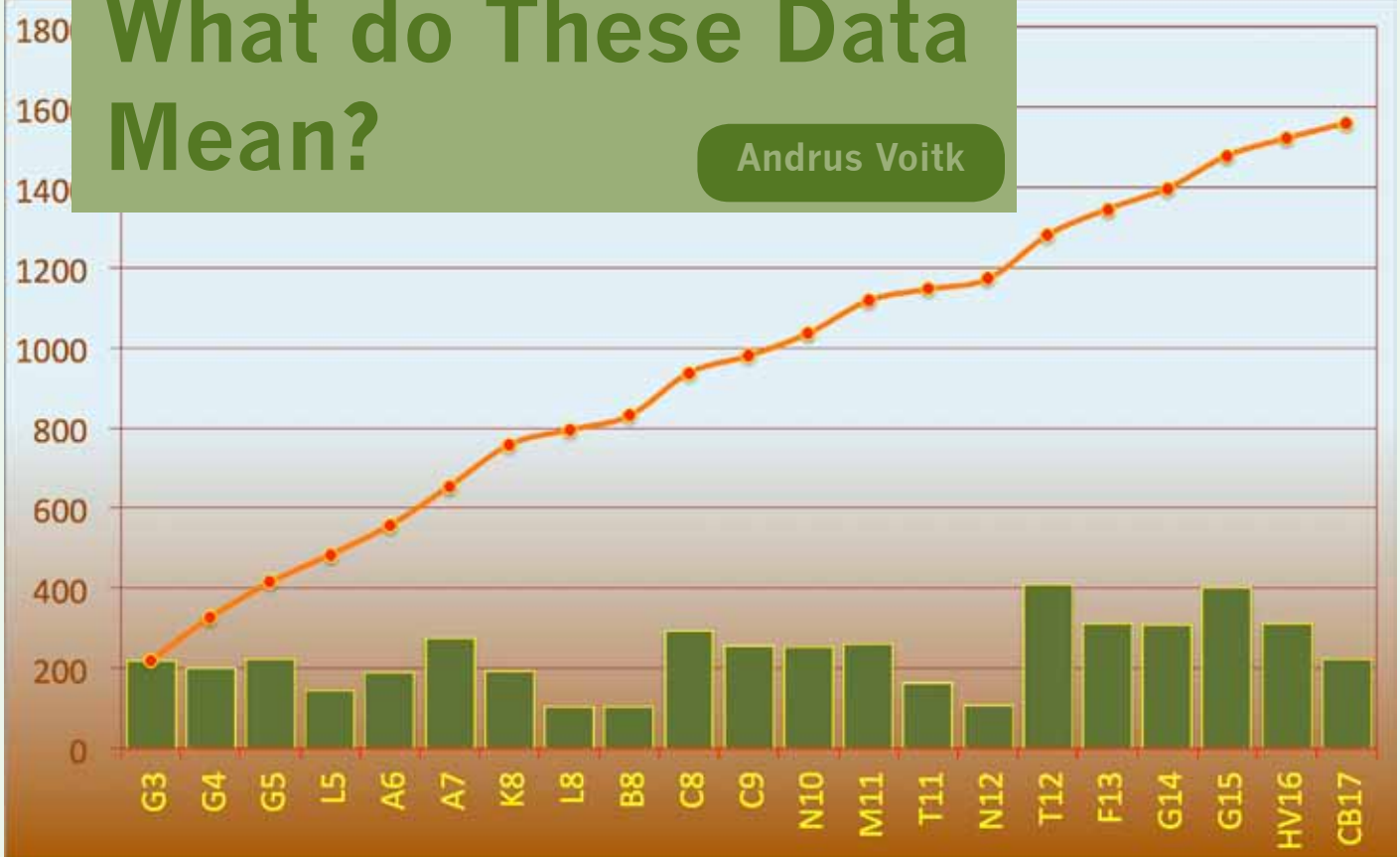
Photo: Adolf Ceska

New species to the cumulative list are shown in **black boldface print**.

<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	<i>Cortinarius collinitus</i>	<i>Hygrocybe squamulosa</i>	<i>Peziza michelii</i>
<i>Amanita bisporigera</i>	<i>Cortinarius delibutus</i>	<i>Hymenoscyphus repandus</i>	<i>Peziza sedia</i>
<i>Amanita brunnescens</i>	<i>Cortinarius flexipes</i>	<i>Hypomyces chrysospermus</i>	<i>Phaeohelotium epiphyllum</i>
<i>Amanita ceciliae</i>	<i>Cortinarius grosmorenensis</i>	<i>Hypomyces hyalinus</i>	<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>
<i>Amanita flavoconia</i>	<i>Cortinarius huronensis</i>	<i>Hypomyces lactifluorum</i>	<i>Phellinus chrysoloma</i>
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	<i>Cortinarius malicorius</i>	<i>Hypomyces papalosporae</i> var. <i>americana</i>	<i>Phellinus laevigatus</i>
<i>Amanita muscaria</i> var. <i>guessowii</i>	<i>Cortinarius scaurus</i>	<i>Hypoxyton fuscum</i>	<i>Phellinus prunicola</i>
<i>Amanita porphyria</i>	<i>Cortinarius stillatitius</i>	<i>Imleria badia</i>	<i>Phellodon niger</i>
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	<i>Cortinarius tofaceus</i>	<i>Inocybe comatella</i>	<i>Picipes tubaeformis</i>
<i>Amanita wellsii</i>	<i>Cortinarius venetus</i>	<i>Inocybe egenula</i>	<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>
<i>Ampulloclitocybe clavipes</i>	<i>Craterellus tubaeformis</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	<i>Plicaturopsis crispa</i>
<i>Annulohyphoxylon multifforme</i>	<i>Crucibulum laeve</i>	<i>Inocybe hystrix</i>	<i>Polyporus varius</i>
<i>Antrodia heteromorpha</i>	<i>Cudonia circinans</i>	<i>Inocybe jacobi</i>	<i>Porphyrellus fumosipes</i>
<i>Aphroditeola olida</i>	<i>Cystolepiota seminuda</i>	<i>Inocybe lanuginosa</i>	<i>Postia tephroleuca</i>
<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>	<i>Dacrymyces chrysospermus</i>	<i>Inocybe lilacina</i>	<i>Pseudohydnum gelatinosum</i>
<i>Arrhenia sphagnicola</i>	<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	<i>Inonotus obliquus</i>	<i>Puccinia poarum</i>
<i>Aurantioporthe corni</i>	<i>Daldinia childii</i>	<i>Ischnoderma resinatum</i>	<i>Pycnoporellus fulgens</i>
<i>Austroboletus gracilis</i>	<i>Elaphomyces muricatus</i>	<i>Jahnoporus hirtus</i>	<i>Ramariopsis kunzei</i>
<i>Boletus edulis</i>	<i>Entoloma bicolor</i>	<i>Laccaria bicolor</i>	<i>Ramariopsis tenuiramosa</i>
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	<i>Entoloma formosum</i>	<i>Laccaria laccata</i> var. <i>pallidifolia</i>	<i>Rhodocollybia maculata</i> var. <i>scorzoneria</i>
<i>Cantharellus amethysteus</i>	<i>Entoloma incanum</i>	<i>Laccaria striatula</i>	<i>Rhytisma curtisii</i>
<i>Cantharellus camphoratus</i>	<i>Entoloma jubatum</i>	<i>Lachnellula agassizii</i>	<i>Rhytisma salicinum</i>
<i>Catathelasma ventricosum</i>	<i>Entoloma luteum</i>	<i>Lachnum virgineum</i>	<i>Rhytisma solidagenis</i>
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>	<i>Entoloma quadratum</i>	<i>Lactarius camphoratus</i>	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>
<i>Chalciporus piperatus</i>	<i>Entoloma sericellum</i>	<i>Lactarius deterrimus</i>	<i>Russula abietina</i>
<i>Chalciporus rubinellus</i>	<i>Entoloma serrulatum</i>	<i>Lactarius deterrimus</i>	<i>Russula brevipes</i>
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	<i>Entoloma strictius</i> var. <i>isabellinum</i>	<i>Lactarius helvus</i>	<i>Russula cf. betularum</i>
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginosa</i>	<i>Exobasidium vaccinii</i>	<i>Lactarius lignyotus</i>	<i>Russula decolorans</i>
<i>Chrysomphalina chrysophylla</i>	<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	<i>Lactarius mucidus</i>	<i>Russula compacta</i>
<i>Chrysomyxa ledicola</i>	<i>Fomitopsis cajanderi</i>	<i>Lactarius scrobiculatus</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	<i>Russula dissimulans</i>
<i>Chrysomyxa pirolata</i>	<i>Fomitopsis ochracea</i>	<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	<i>Russula fragilis</i>
<i>Clavaria fragilis</i>	<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i>	<i>Lactarius thyinos</i>	<i>Russula humidicola</i>
<i>Clavaria rosea</i>	<i>Fomitopsis rosea</i>	<i>Leccinum holopus</i>	<i>Russula montana</i>
<i>Clavaria vermicularis</i>	<i>Fuligo septica</i>	<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>	<i>Russula paludosa</i>
<i>Clavulina cinerea</i>	<i>Galerina atkinsoniana</i>	<i>Leotia lubrica</i>	<i>Russula peckii</i>
<i>Clavulina rugosa</i>	<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i>	<i>Leptoporus mollis</i>	<i>Scleroderma bovista</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	<i>Gliophorus irrigatus</i>	<i>Leucocoprinus cepistipes</i>	<i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>	<i>Gliophorus laetus</i>	<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>	<i>Sebacina concrescens</i>
<i>Collybia cirrhata</i>	<i>Gloeophyllum sepiarium</i>	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	<i>Steccherinum ochraceum</i>
<i>Conocybe apala</i>	<i>Gloioxanthomyces nitidus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	<i>Stereum ostrea</i>
<i>Conocybe tenera</i>	<i>Gomphidius borealis</i>	<i>Marasmiellus perforans</i>	<i>Stereum sanguinolentum</i>
<i>Coprinopsis atramentaria</i>	<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	<i>Marasmius androsaceus</i>	<i>Suillus americanus</i>
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	<i>Gymnopus alpinus</i>	<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	<i>Suillus glandulosus</i>
<i>Cortinarius acutus</i>	<i>Gymnopus dryophilus</i>	<i>Marasmius wittensteinii</i>	<i>Suillus granulatus</i>
<i>Cortinarius alboviolaceus</i>	<i>Gymnopus lachnophyllus</i>	<i>Melanoleuca brevipes</i>	<i>Suillus neoalbidipes</i>
<i>Cortinarius armillatus</i>	<i>Gymnosporangium cornutum</i>	<i>Merismodes fasciculata</i>	<i>Suillus placidus</i>
<i>Cortinarius bolaris</i>	<i>Gymnosporangium nidus-avis</i>	<i>Mucronella calva</i>	<i>Sutorius eximius</i>
<i>Cortinarius caperatus</i>	<i>Hapalopilus rutilans</i>	<i>Mycena rubromarginata</i>	<i>Taphrina robinsoniana</i>
<i>Cortinarius cinnamomeus</i>	<i>Helvella lacunosa</i>	<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i>	<i>Tilachlidium brachiatum</i>
	<i>Hemileccinum subglabripes</i>	<i>Myxarium nucleatum</i>	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
	<i>Humaria hemisphaerica</i>	<i>Nectriopsis violacea</i>	<i>Tremella foliacea</i>
	<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	<i>Oxyporus populinus</i>	<i>Trichaptum abietinum</i>
	<i>Hydnum umbilicatum</i>	<i>Panaeolina foenicicii</i>	<i>Trichaptum laricinum</i>
	<i>Hygrocybe acutoconica</i>	<i>Panellus stipticus</i>	<i>Tricholoma transmutedans</i>
	<i>Hygrocybe cantharellus</i>	<i>Panellus violaceofulvus</i>	<i>Turbinellus floccosus</i>
	<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	<i>Tylopilus felleus</i>
	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	<i>Peziza badia</i>	<i>Tyromyces chioneus</i>
	<i>Hygrocybe miniata</i>	<i>Peziza emilia</i>	<i>Xerocomus subtomentosus</i>
			<i>Xeromphalina enigmatica</i>

What do These Data Mean?

Andrus Voitk



Moving our foray to a month before peak mushroom season produced an obvious expectation:

The 2017 species count would be lower than past years.

Michael and the board were very concerned that a lack of mushrooms might make the experience unsatisfactory for participants, but on three occasions I encouraged him to go ahead, because there are always fungi everywhere, adding two more expectations:

The lack of “normal” mushrooms would promote the collection of “6-O” species, (odd, obscure, or otherwise ordinarily-overlooked),

and, more importantly,

We would capture early-season species, missed by past (later-season) forays.

Then followed an unusually long, hot and dry summer, raising another expectation:

The species count would be lower still, particularly with respect to early-season fleshy mushrooms.

These matters were foremost in the organizers’ minds as foray time neared, and trails were scouted almost daily to find productive ones. Some selected

trails had to be abandoned (one ordinarily good trail had only one old polypore along its entire length!) with last minute substitutions, and there was more trepidation in the air around organizers than I have seen before. All the worry was wasted: despite the challenges, this foray had enthusiasm and excitement almost on par with our very early forays,



Tilachlidium brachiatum. Several collections of this strange white-needled eater of old agaric fruiting bodies were found. Perhaps a future issue of *OMPHALINA* should be devoted to such mycophagous fungi.

when nobody knew what to expect and everything was a fresh experience. All participants I spoke to seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

What does our list tell us of how these expectations turned out? The title banner shows the graph of our cumulative list (the rising red line) and the number of species per foray (the green columns along the bottom). The total of 224 species for 2017 (including three Myxomycete species, CB17, last column to the right) is, as was suspected, low for our forays. Only five regular forays have had less, but in those forays contribution by a faculty foray was non-existent or insignificant.

So, yes, not surprisingly, expectations 1 & 4 came true: holding the foray a month before peak mushroom season in a year with an unusually dry summer did have its effect. At the same time, the result was not a calamity: over 224 species is still quite a respectable number. Participants seemed to be very satisfied, and identifiers could work at a civilized pace, taking time to identify most collections.

We added 39 new species to our cumulative list, 17% of the identified species, which is in keeping with the proportion in recent years. Intuitively you may suspect that the proportion of new species in a region could be expected to decrease slowly, as the years roll on. However, expectation 2 suggested that the proportion of new species might rise in a year with less to find, because more 6-O species tend to be brought in. Apparently not so, at least this time.

This is a bit subjective, but I noted 14 species that might be viewed as 6-O members (some collected in past years as well), or 6%. We have had more in other, much more productive years. Still, these make for a fascinating view of the diversity of fungi, and for that reason some are used to add colour to this discussion. A few other unusual finds are treated separately elsewhere.

One of the main reasons for an earlier date is to recover early-season species that we normally miss. Scanning the list, nothing really strikes the eye as a particularly early species. Specifically, there are a lot of russulas that fruit before our normal forays. We had very few russulas, with only one species new to the list. Also, we had very few species of *Entoloma* and *Lactarius*, and no *Clitocybe* or *Infundibulicybe*, all genera containing some early season species. Amanitas, many also early risers, were present,



Nectriopsis violacea. A very cool fungus, with a different diet: one of few known Myxomycete eaters, in its case, *Fuligo septica*. For a long time I thought purple was a phase *F. septica* went through, but, no—that was the contribution of *N. violacea*, eating it. Awes you with its inventive lifestyle, if not its beauty.

but no new species were seen. Possibly we have collected all the species of the genus in the province. *Inocybe* was the other early genus that stood out: seven species, four of them new. Thus, expectation 3 did not come to pass, as predicted by expectation 4, which did: absence of early season fleshy fungi was likely a direct reflection of the hot summer. Two significant exceptions of interest to the mycophagist. Two (and the less common two, at that) of our three known chanterelle species were recovered—this but months after their presence was first described. Secondly, many collections of *Boletus edulis* were



Phaeoheliotium epiphyllum. A small yellow cup fungus with a white stem and underside, growing, as its name suggests, on leaves. Its healthy leafy diet readily separates it from *Bisporella citrina*, *Pithiya vulgaris*, *Lachnellula agassizii*, *Byssonectria terrestris*, and many other similar little yellow cups, none of which we collected this time.



Boletus edulis. Collected often during the foray, and really became prominent after—a bumper year for this species in our area.

brought in, another delicious early-season species. This was probably one of the better years for that species, and as soon as a bit of rain came (after the foray, of course), the forests seemed to swell with them, even in areas where we had not encountered them before.

I cannot leave consideration of timing without commenting on the presence of Henry Beker, renowned student of the genus *Hebeloma*. It, along with *Tricoloma*, *Hygrophorus*, and a few others, is a late season genus here, often incompletely surveyed because our normal forays are too early. Of the three genera mentioned, only one collection of one species of *Tricholoma* was brought in. Not a single *Hebeloma* for Henry. However, on several occasions he graciously pointed out that he had been advised of this before coming, and was quite content.

Even with our low numbers, not all that was brought in was identified. This never happens in any year. Identifiers select from the tables material that they know, that interests them, or that otherwise appeals to them. Only later, if there is time, do they pick up strange specimens that require a lot of work to identify. Not efficient to spend three hours with one specimen, letting hundreds back up. Every once in a while some of us does a “table-clearing blitz”, trying to put a name on everything we know immediately, just to get it out of the way. This helps clear the tables, but generally removes relatively common species that have already been recorded several times, so does not directly help capture the richness.

Fine, now we know that some collections do not get identified, for a variety of reasons. But how well do we do with the material we do identify? According to the raw data, seven identified taxa did not have a specimen kept (or the specimen had to be discarded because it was improperly dried), a loss of about 3%, and less, if you count the specimens identified to genus, but not species, which are excluded from the “Species list” by definition. Not bad.



Survey Of The Lichen-Forming Ascomycetes Collected During The 2017 NL Foray

Chris Deduke, André Arsenault and Michele Piercey-Normore

This year there were 282 lichen specimens collected from 11 trails, which included 102 species. Some of the highlights of the lichen foray this year are the findings of 40 species (and subspecies) of the genus *Cladonia*, 13 species of lichens that contain cyanobacteria as a photobiont, and three species of pin lichens. New records for the foray include *Biatora vernalis*, *Calicium lenticulare*, *Cladonia bacilliformis*, *Cladonia cyanipes*, *Cladonia furcata*, *Cladonia pocillum*, *Polyblastia hyperborea*, *Romjularia lurida*, *Solorina saccata*, *Thelotrema lepadinum* and *Vulpicida juniperina*.

Three notable species that are rarely collected in the province include

Polyblastia hyperborea, *Romjularia lurida* and *Vulpicida juniperina*. *Polyblastia hyperborea* has previously been collected from Newfoundland and Labrador (Thomson 1997) and is likely to be



Figure 1. *Vulpicida juniperina* growing among rocks. Photo by André Arsenault.

fairly common. However, it may be undercollected because it appears as small black bumps on rocks and is easily overlooked. It was collected by Waghorne in 1896 at L'Anse Au Mort (currently known as L'Anse Amour) according to records in the CNALH (2017). *Romjularia lurida* was collected on soil over rock which appeared to be calcium-enriched. It was first identified to be *Psora globifera* but the identification was later corrected to be *R. lurida* by Chris Lewis. They look very similar in appearance but *R. lurida* has an apothecial margin which is darker than the hymenial surface, whereas the apothecial margin is lighter than the hymenium in *P. globifera* (Nash et al. 2007). *Vulpicida juniperina* (syn. *Vulpicida tilesii*) is previously known from the calcium rich soils in NL (Pitcher 2011). On Table Mountain in this year's foray, it was very common on the ground (Fig. 1). It is a yolk yellow foliose lichen which grows flat over calcareous soil in large patches and does not have soredia or rarely apothecia whereas the other common species in NL, *V. pinastri*, almost always produces abundant yellow soredia along the margins. While this species was locally

common on Table Mountain, it has rarely been reported in southwestern NL on calcium enriched soil (Pitcher 2011).

The number of species for each trail did not necessarily reflect the lichens present in those trails for various reasons including the time given to collecting lichens, the type of habitat, and the interests of the participants. This meant that the collections from some trails were few in number because lichens were not the focus of the trails. On the other hand, both Table Mountain and Barachois Pond Provincial Park showed a good representation of the lichens for those trails and they contained the highest number of species, 43 species each.

Table Mountain was an elevated exposure with calcareous soil and rocks. The top of the mountain was exposed to the northwest and was covered in sporadic tuckamore becoming a spruce forest further to the southeast (Fig. 2). It had *Cetraria aculeata*, *Flavocetraria nivalis*, *Ochrolechia androgyna*, *O. frigida*, *Pertusaria macounii*, *P. consocians*, *P. plittiana*, and *Solorina saccata*. It was also the location in which *Romjularia lurida* and *Vulpicida juniperina* were collected. Table

Mountain also contained some calcium rich habitat which explains the presence of several calcium-loving species such as *C. cariosa* and *C. pocillum*, but it also had plant debris and rocks substrates that were more acidic.



Figure 2. Southeastern view of Table Mountain with open rock barrens, tuckamore and spruce forests in the background. Photo by André Arsenault.

Barachois Pond Provincial Park was a mixed wood forest with spruce, white birch, yellow birch, balsam fir, alder and eastern white pine (Fig. 3). Its boreal nature with a more ameliorated habitat was represented by more typical boreal lichen species such as *Alectoria sarmentosa*, *Cladonia subulata*, *C. verticillata*, *Loxospora ochrophaea*, five species of *Peltigera*, *Ramalina dilacerata*, and *Usnea dasopoga*.



Figure 3. Interior forest of Barachois Pond Provincial Park. Photo by Chris Deduke.

The Stephenville bog is a seaside bog with the influence of salt spray from the nearby ocean (Fig. 4). The bog contains *Sphagnum* and other mosses, pitcher plants and sundews, but had a margin of spruce-larch forest. This bog contained some species which tend to be more typical of bogs, such as *Cladonia maxima*, *C. stygia*, and others that also have a tendency to be present in harsher conditions such as *C. cyanipes* and *Ramalina roeslerii*.



Figure 4. View of Stephenville Bog. Photo by André Arsenault.

Some species are generalists and were collected along many of the trails. One of these includes *Alectoria sarmentosa*, which is yellow pendant lichen that is often mistaken for an *Usnea* species. *Alectoria* has the appearance of white scratches on a straw coloured surface whereas *Usnea* often has a bumpy surface but is always without the scratch markings. *Alectoria* species also lack the elastic central cord which is diagnostic of *Usnea* species.

The *Cladonia chlorophaea* species complex is a complex of different cup-forming species that are often difficult to distinguish without determining the chemical contents (chemospecies) present in the thallus (Culberson *et al.* 1985). *Cladonia chlorophaea sensu stricto* is the most common species within the complex of species but *C. merochlorophaea* is a chemospecies present in NL and tends to be found on acidic substrates in moist habitats such as bogs. *Cladonia ochrochlora* is a powder horn lichen commonly found on decaying wood but can be present on other substrates also. It is difficult to distinguish from *C. coniocraea* but can be distinguished as described in Schram *et al.* (2013). *Hypogymnia physodes* (Fig. 5) is a hollow epiphyte with a white upper surface, a black under surface and upturned lobes with powdery sore-

dia. It is common on many conifers and is sometimes found mixed with *H. tubulosa*, which has narrow lobe tips with powdery soredia on the upper surface of the lobe tips. *H. physodes* can also be found on the ground in exposed locations. *Platismatia glauca* is the rag lichen with a large thin thallus that looks shredded along the edges and is common on many conifers. It has a smooth white upper surface and a black lower surface. Another species of *Platismatia*, *P. norvegica* (Fig. 6), was also collected during the foray. *P. norvegica* is a similar size but the upper surface has ridges with depressions between them and the tips are often browned (Brodo *et al.* 2001).



Figures 5 & 6. *Hypogymnia physodes* on larch (left). *Platismatia norvegica* on larch (right). Photos by André Arsenault.

While the eleven trails of the 2017 foray underwent varying intensities of collection effort, 102 species were collected in total and 11 were new species to the foray. A number of noteworthy collections were made, and the collections provided the opportunity to clarify the similarities between a number of common morphologically similar species.

We thank Chris Lewis for confirming the identification of *Romularia lurida* and we acknowledge the many participants who collected lichens that contributed to this list.

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Lichen Species Collected During Foray 2017

	Pipeline-Gorge Trail	Blowmedown Ski Club	Pasadena Ski Trail	Pasadena Watershed	Barachois Pond P. Park	Table Mountain	Stephenville Bog	Blowmedown P. Park	Barry's Lookout	Massey Drive	North Shore-Wild Cove
<i>Alectoria sarmentosa</i>	•	•	•	•	•						
<i>Amandinea punctata</i>					•						
<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>				•							
<i>Biatora vernalis</i>						•					
<i>Bryoria fremontii</i>			•								
<i>Calicium lenticulare</i>				•							
<i>Cetraria aculeata</i>						•					
<i>Cetraria islandica</i>						•					
<i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>				•							
<i>Chaenotheca furfuracea</i>				•							
<i>Cladonia amaurocraea</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i>				•	•	•					
<i>Cladonia bacilliformis</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia boryi</i>				•							
<i>Cladonia botrytes</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>				•							
<i>Cladonia cariosa</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia cenotea</i>				•		•					
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea complex</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>			•					•			
<i>Cladonia cornuta</i>				•							
<i>Cladonia crispata</i>				•							
<i>Cladonia cristatella</i>		•	•	•	•		•				
<i>Cladonia cyanipes</i>							•				
<i>Cladonia deformis</i>		•									
<i>Cladonia digitata</i>				•							
<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>			•								
<i>Cladonia furcata</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia gracilis ssp. elongata</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia gracilis ssp. gracilis</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia gracilis ssp. turbinata</i>		•	•	•							
<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>				•	•						
<i>Cladonia maxima</i>		•					•				

	Pipeline Gorge Trail	Blowmedown Ski Club	Pasadena Ski Trail	Pasadena Watershed	Barachois Pond P. Park	Table Mountain	Stephenville Bog	Blowmedown P. Park	Barry's Lookout	Massey Drive	North Shore-Wild Cove
<i>Cladonia multiformis</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia ochrochlora</i>	•			•	•	•					
<i>Cladonia pleurota</i>			•		•	•		•			
<i>Cladonia pocillum</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i>			•	•	•		•	•			
<i>Cladonia rei</i>	•									•	
<i>Cladonia scabriuscula</i>					•	•		•			
<i>Cladonia squamosa</i>	•				•			•		•	
<i>Cladonia stellaris</i>							•				
<i>Cladonia stygia</i>				•	•	•					
<i>Cladonia subulata</i>				•							
<i>Cladonia symphycarpa</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia turgida</i>								•			
<i>Cladonia uncialis</i>						•					
<i>Cladonia verticillata</i>				•							
<i>Cladonia wainioi</i>								•			
<i>Dibaeis baeomyces</i>		•									
<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i>						•					
<i>Graphis scripta</i>			•	•	•		•	•			•
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	•		•		•	•	•				
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>							•				
<i>Icmadophila ericetorum</i>			•	•	•						
<i>Imshaugia aleurites</i>				•							
<i>Lecanora symmicta</i>						•					
<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>						•					
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	•		•		•	•		•			
<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	•			•							
<i>Lobaria quercizans</i>	•										
<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	•										
<i>Lopadium disciforme</i>			•								
<i>Loxospora ochrophaea</i>					•			•			
<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>					•						
<i>Melanohalea septentrionalis</i>							•				
<i>Mycoblastus sanguinarius</i>	•		•				•				

	Pipeline-Gorge Trail	Blowmedown Ski Club	Pasadena Ski Trail	Pasadena Watershed	Barachois Pond P. Park	Table Mountain	Stephenville Bog	Blowmedown P. Park	Barry's Lookout	Massey Drive	North Shore-Wild Cove
<i>Nephroma bellum</i>	•										
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>						•					
<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i>						•					
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>				•			•				
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>				•							
<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>	•										
<i>Parmeliopsis capitata</i>							•				
<i>Parmeliopsis hyperopta</i>						•	•				
<i>Peltigera canina</i>			•	•	•						
<i>Peltigera didactyla</i>				•							
<i>Peltigera neopolydactyla</i>				•							
<i>Peltigera polydactylon</i>		•	•	•							
<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>				•	•						
<i>Pertusaria macounii</i>						•					
<i>Pertusaria consocians</i>						•					
<i>Pertusaria plittiana</i>						•					
<i>Platismatia glauca</i>	•	•	•	•			•	•			
<i>Platismatia norvegica</i>								•			
<i>Polyblastia hyperborea</i>						•					
<i>Protopannaria pezizoides</i>											•
<i>Pycnothelia papillaria</i>				•							
<i>Ramalina dilacerata</i>				•			•				
<i>Ramalina roesleri</i>							•				
<i>Rhizocarpon geographi-cum</i>								•			
<i>Romjularia lurida</i>						•					
<i>Solorina saccata</i>						•					
<i>Stereocaulon vesuvianum</i>				•							
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>				•							
<i>Tuckermannopsis sepin-cola</i>						•					
<i>Usnea dasopoga</i>				•							
<i>Usnea longissima</i>		•									
<i>Vulpicida juniperina</i>						•					
<i>Vulpicida pinastris</i>						•	•				
<i>Xylographa parallela</i>						•					

Total Number
of Species

14 7 17 12 43 43 20 13 2 2 2



A Newbie's Perspective

Article and Photos by Carole Tipton

Last year was my introduction to Foray anything. I listened in fascination as a friend lead me into the world of mushrooms, telling me about many more than the two I had learned to love. He talked on about mushrooms and about Foray NL, and tweaked my curiosity enough that in August I found myself smack dab in the middle of a group of people from all around the globe, including scientists such as mycologists, (a science, that before this point I could have guessed it was something good to eat), lichenologists, and biologists, knowledgeable leaders, and passionate amateurs wanting to share and expand their knowledge. For me, the weekend of foraging through wooded trails in search of known and unknown fungi was invigorating, and it was exciting to find little treasures, learning, and laughing with people who were so ready to share their knowledge.

Thank you to the staff from Jennifer's Catering who were there with a meal and a smile when we trudged back to Grenfell Campus. Not only were the fungi displays great, but the lichens as well.

Deciding which venues to attend was difficult. The evening presentations were very informative and broadened my understanding, even though some of the language of fungi was a mystery at first.

Hearing all about cultivating mushrooms was amazing, and the *piece de resistance* was that first mouthful of the tasty mushroom dish prepared for us by Chef Jason Nesbitt. Delicious and delightful.

Thank you to Andrus Voitk for your book which shed a little light for me on common mushrooms, of which, of course, there are none.

I have every intention of attending next year's Foray and I hope to bring a few more Newbies to experience what you have given me... Thank you all for making this such an exciting and enjoyable experience.

Carole Tipton
Pasadena





Barry's Lookout - Trail Report

Helen Spencer

I am a long-time teacher at a wilderness Environmental Education Centre and used to herding large groups of excited children into the forest. Therefore it was a no brainer when asked to lead a group of enthusiastic adults searching for mushrooms at the Foray. I was very happy to do it, and even happier when I learned that Andrus Voitk would be our mushroom expert and Maria Voitk would also accompany us. Andrus and Maria were my first mushroom teachers and we were going to their home turf where they know every tree and rock and possibly every mushroom.

Our intrepid group gathered at the bottom of the trail about 200 m from the Voitk's home. I went through the motions of pretending to be trail leader—made sure that everyone had the necessary supplies and understood the whistle signals—and then we were off. My job was already done. I had never walked this trail before and even though Andrus had to return early to begin identifying the mushrooms, Maria would stay with us and show us the way to Barry's Lookout, about two kilometres away. Usually the Foray hikes don't actually get very far because there are so many mushrooms, but we already knew that the summer's drought would mean we would probably have a hard time finding any specimens at all.

However, right away we found two species of cup fungi (*Ascomycetes*) growing on the path. "I know what they are, but you'd better collect them," says Andrus, "We may not find anything else". And so began the challenge and search for "anything else". I found nothing at first, but after some time Andrus called us all off the trail to a spot under a tree that he already knew about and drew our attention to a couple of chanterelles with a violet hue. They were an unusual *Cantharellus*. We all dutifully tried to imagine the violet hue and then continued on our way to Andrus's next previously planned stop—some showy Lady's-slipper orchids—now in seed. A little later he stopped to show us another orchid, where although we could see no fungus, we learned about the important fungal associations that orchids need in order for their tiny seeds to grow, hence we learned why we should never attempt to transplant orchids. Having learned more about orchids than mushrooms we continued on our way up the hill towards Barry's Lookout.



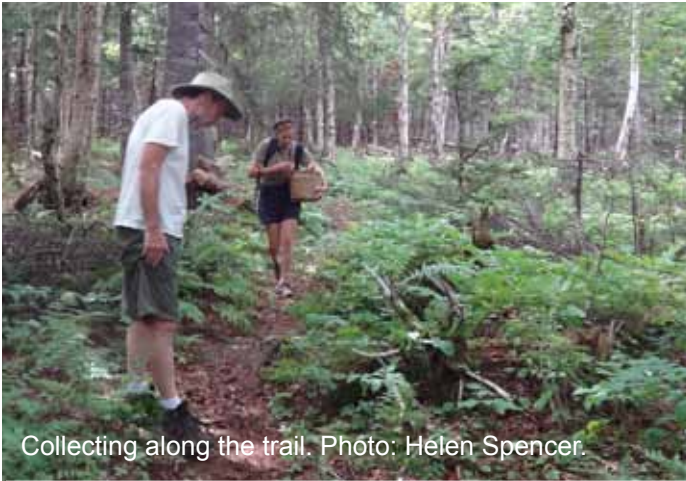
Barry May, April 2005, Barry's Lookout. Photo: A. Voitk.



Cantharellus amethysteus. Photo: Helen Spencer.



The trail team. Photo: Helen Spencer.



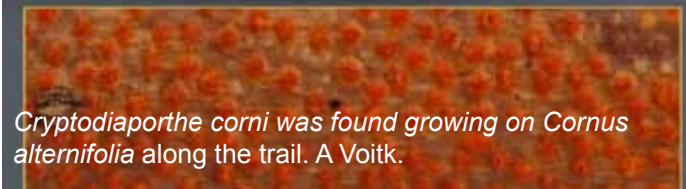
Collecting along the trail. Photo: Helen Spencer.



Faye encountering a yellow birch. Photo: Helen Spencer.



Peziza mitchellii. Photo: Helen Spencer.



Cryptodiaporthe corni was found growing on *Cornus alternifolia* along the trail. A Voitek.

Our entire team was diligently searching for mushrooms of any kind. Heads were bent, and knives and baskets were at the ready. Occasionally someone scabbled in the dirt or on a log or tree and carefully wrapped their find and wrote out a card. Twice our team became so spread out that I used the whistle signals to gather in wayward forayers. Before we knew it, it was time for Andrus and database team member Katherine to head back to Grenfell Campus. We each gave them our meager collection of mushrooms to take back and identify. In other years our finds had been bountiful and we had basket loads to send back—this year they seemed meagre.

Six of us continued on up the trail, finding and collecting the occasional fungus as we went. Of course the scarcity of mushrooms meant we were searching harder than usual. However we did stop and notice a newly renovated beaver dam, which was expanding the pond and creating a soggy area of path. We collected the odd mushroom there, and on up the hill we went. Time was passing very pleasantly and it was not at all boring as we found just enough mushrooms and orchids and other plants to keep us very alert. In fact it turned out that time was passing much faster than I realized because Maria suddenly declared “If you see any more mushrooms—just step on them, or we won’t get to the top!” Shocked at Maria’s words, and assuming that she was joking, we threw all observational skills to the wind and set off at a brisk pace. Fifteen minutes later we were rewarded by the lovely view and a bench to sit on for lunch at Barry’s Lookout.

Who was Barry and why was this his lookout? Barry May was one of the founders of Foray NL. When Andrus first broached the idea of a Foray, Barry and Judy May were right behind him. In Andrus’ words, “At the beginning there was no board of directors, just Maria, Barry, Judy and me planning over a glass of wine”. Barry was very involved for the first three years, until he died suddenly a few weeks after the third Foray in 2005. He was a hiker, skier, orienteer and naturalist, a respected physician, in charge of the Intensive Care Unit at Western Memorial Hospital, and a member of the first WERAC (Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Advisory Council) for the province for many years. In his last years, he hiked to this lookout weekly, and after his death his loving family and friends dispersed his ashes there, and later carried logs to build a bench in his memory. The International Appalachian Trail Association, and the local Hiking Club (which Barry and Judy were also instrumental in founding) named this segment of the trail after Barry. A fine and fitting site for our foray trail.

Amazingly, despite an apparently meagre collection, 50 species of fungus were identified from our finds on that trail that day. I believe that every find must have been different from every other and wonder if Barry was helping to direct our eyes from above.



My First Foray

What a wonderful surprise it was to hear so many different accents, and the distance people traveled to take part in this event. It was fascinating to learn so much about mushrooms and their lives. From the intricate and microscopic details, to the importance of how these life forms fit and interact with the world around them.

We had freedom to browse the university science Lab setting, as mushrooms were identified and cataloged. I was impressed by the many reference books that contained 'hand painted' drawings of the multitude of species and specimens.

Glynn Bishop's watercolour workshop equipped us with quality compact tools and supplies and also provided helpful tips on capturing identifying features for reference painting in the field.

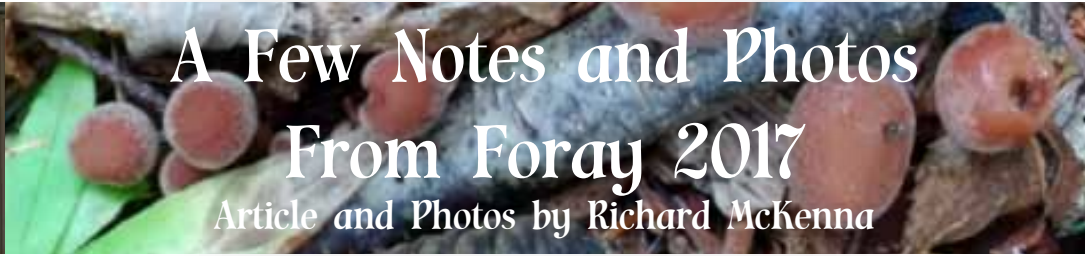
After the Foray, arriving back home to the Central region of the Island, I was greeted with a bumper flush of mushrooms. Many of the species I hadn't observed in this area prior to getting my new mushroom eyes. Some friends traveling back across the Island from the Foray dropped in and we shared this wonderful abundance and discussed our findings

Some of our local findings can be viewed on my web site www.jassilks.com *Local Fungi Gallery*. I eagerly look forward to the next Foray.

Jane Sasonow-White



The trail team. Photo: Jane Sasonow-White.



A Few Notes and Photos From Foray 2017

Article and Photos by Richard McKenna

While the mushrooms were relatively scarce at Bara-chois Pond, camouflaged among the dry leaves, the toads were not.



The lichen walk, conducted a couple of hundred metres down the slope from Grenfell College, held a few surprises—such as a slug making a beeline for a couple of mushrooms or a couple of mating (hermaphrodite) slugs.



Apparently, the translucent material between the slugs is the penis of each slug, which are often intertwined. Maybe the slug going after the mushroom is not much of a surprise. An odd little altar was spotted near the ski club facility buildings

on the way out to the trails. On our return, an entire wedding party surrounded the altar (another mating ritual), while a group of orange-capped forayers tip-toed around through the woods, trying not to look too conspicuous.

With the recent dry weather, mushrooms were scarce on the borders of the ski club trails. In spite of this, there were a few eye-catching moments, including a village of *Collybia* in *Sphagnum* moss. The group hiked a couple of hours through difficult terrain to fi-

nally reach an area with a moist bed of *Sphagnum* moss under a cover of white birch, black spruce and balsam fir, where numerous mushroom species were found.

Lichen and fungi were abundant at the ski club. The balsam fir logs used to make a bridge over a small creek were adorned with *Gloeophyllum sepiarium*, a fungus native to fir. A stand of birch at a higher elevation had been invaded by *Piptoporus betulinus* and most of the trees were in an advanced state of decay.

What I liked about the foray, my first...

- Good food, reception, lab and parking facilities—all in the same vicinity—at Grenfell College
- Amazingly helpful participants and staff who helped with identification.
- Plenty of time and opportunity to get to know the participants.
- Casual and informative evening talks by knowledgeable presenters.
- Ready access to good trails.

What could be improved...

- An idea for the longer term, online entry of identification card information as well as *in situ* geotagged photos to provide context.
- Long days: coming from away, I could have tolerated an extra day and slightly less intensity in each day, thereby avoiding parallel evening talks.



FORAY 2017 IN PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOS BY ROGER SMITH, MICHAEL BURZYNSKI, AND ADOLPH ČEŠKA.









Workshops

Mushroom Cultivation with Bill Bryden



Watercolour Painting with Glynn Bishop



Mushroom Cookery with Chef Jason Nesbitt



Table Sessions



Andrus Voitk



Renée Lebeuf



Greg Thorn



The empty skillet

MUSHROOM RAMEN

RECIPE BY CHEF JASON NESBITT

REPORTED BY MARIA VOITK

HARDWARE

To make

heavy skillet
heavy pot
food processor

To serve and eat

bamboo skewers
deep soup bowls
Asian soup spoons &
chopsticks

INGREDIENTS

1/4 cup morel dust
8–16 morels
1 cup lobster mushrooms (cut to
1" pieces)
1 cup chanterelles, finely
chopped
2 cups field mushrooms,
chopped
1 egg
4–6 green onions



1 white onion
1 celery stalk
1 carrot
handful Thai basil leaves
handful coriander leaves
chopped, blanched bok choy
handful bean sprouts
frozen seaweed, finely sliced
3–4 cloves garlic
1 tbsp grated fresh ginger
1 lime
sake
butter
vegetable oil
sesame oil
soy sauce
kabayaki (eel) sauce
sambai (chili-garlic paste)
16 dumpling skins
white sesame seeds
sea salt; salt and pepper to taste
3 L chicken or beef broth
panko (Italian bread crumbs)
soba (thin buckwheat noodles),
dried & blanched in salt water



PROCEDURE (for eight)

PREPARATION

Soak dried morels in sake overnight. Keep sake for deglazing.
Soak bamboo skewers in water 1 hr before use.
Separately blanch soba & bok choy in salt water, drain, put aside at room temperature.

GARNISH

3 green onions, cut on bias into 1" strips.
Coriander leaves & blanched bok choy, finely chopped.
Seaweed, finely sliced.
Thai basil leaves.
2 tbsp white sesame seeds.
Garlic, slice thinly, sauté @325° in vegetable oil, drain, sprinkle with sea salt
1 lime, cut into 8 segments

LOBSTER & MOREL SKEWERS

Dice lobster mushrooms into 1" pieces, sauté in sesame oil over high heat until brown, toss with kabayaki sauce and sesame seeds in bowl, then make 16 skewers with soaked morels and set aside.

MUSHROOMS *ET AL.*

Chop finely ¼ cup green onions, 2 cloves garlic, 1 cup chanterelles, 2 cups field mushrooms, 1 tbsp fresh coriander.
Dice finely ¼ cup white onion, 1 celery stalk, 1 small carrot.
Preheat heavy-bottom pot over medium-high heat. Add 1 tbsp each of sesame oil, butter, morel dust & the chopped coriander (above) + 1 tsp each of salt, pepper & sambai, then sauté the remaining above chopped and diced ingredients in this mixture. Set aside.

DUMPLINGS

Set aside ½ cup of the above vegetable-mushroom mixture to cool, then pulse to fine paste in food processor together with 1 egg and ¼ cup panko. Spoon into skins and seal.

RAMEN

With mushroom mix still inside, deglaze the pot with ¾ cup sake from morels and 4 tbsp soy sauce. Add 3 L stock and bring to a boil, turn to simmer, then add dumplings and cook through. Add noodles and just heat them through. Season, if needed.

SERVE

Ladle into deep soup bowls.
Add garnish to each, then place lobster-morel skewers upright into soup. Serve with Asian soup spoons and chopsticks.





CARE OF THE FORAY GROW-OP

Bill Bryden

If you attended the mushroom growing workshop and took home a log and/or bag, and kept them outside in a shady place, where they remained moist, things should be fine. If you wonder what to do with them now that winter is coming, these two pages are for you.

There are two types of oyster mushrooms in the logs and bags, native NL aspen oyster (*Pleurotus populinus*), as shown in the title banner, and a commercial culture, Grey (or Blue) Dove (*Pleurotus columbinus*) shown in the remaining photos. I didn't mark them, so it will be a surprise! Our native aspen oyster smells fruity, with a hint of licorice, while the Grey Dove only has a mushroom smell. A big Grey Dove weighs 50g and a big native aspen oyster up to 400g. Size, shape, etc. will be determined by wind speed, humidity, CO2 levels, etc. Like growing roses. Bags will need to be fully myceliated (the entire bag turns white with rubbery fuzz) before they will start to produce pins (tiny mushrooms in clusters).

If you took home a log, leave it outside over winter, and next season you should be able to harvest some native aspen oysters like the ones in the title banner. They prefer aspen, but will grow in birch as well. If you took home a bag of inoculated sawdust,

it should be almost ready to fruit by now. Move it inside to a cool place like your basement. If the bag has pooled water in the bottom, use a tiny pinhole or two to drain it, because pooled water can grow nasty stuff you won't want.

To thrive, they need a little air and light, and high humidity. Put the bag on a waterproof tray, inside a bigger clear garbage bag with small holes to let in fresh air. Place a small tray of water in the garbage bag to keep the humidity high inside. Once your sawdust bag is fully myceliated, cut 1" slits in the shape of an "X" spaced about 8-10" apart and leave the top closed. These openings are where the mycelium will sense the resulting shift in CO2 concentrations and air movement and start to make "primordia" and "pins" (i.e. tiny clusters of baby mushrooms in Figures 1 & 2). They only require 0.01 seconds of some very low light (if in a dark room indoors) and a small drop in daily temperatures to



Figure 1 (above). Grey Dove pins and babies. **Figure 2** (below). A flush of adults looking out my basement window.

initiate a “flush” and set “pins” (about a 5°C drop will do it). No sun or watering should be needed. From full myceliation to pin set can be 1 to 3 weeks. The mushrooms grow to full size (up to 400g) in about 5-7 days (Figure 3)!

Indoors, they will grow flushes of mushrooms all winter. They can be made to flush year around after a sudden and small drop in temperature for 2-5 days. A cool basement or fridge can do this in summer. Eventually the log or sawdust gets eaten up.

Usually by the second or third flush your log or bags may look very dry. Submerge it (weight on top) in a tub/bucket for 6-12 hours and then put it back in a damp fully shaded location again. If the bag/log starts to get some black mold don't worry, but if you like, cut out some big clumps of clean looking mycelium and start some new bags with extremely damp (a few drops of water when squeezed hard in one's hand) hardwood sawdust or wood chips (or a new aspen or birch log for the native mushrooms). I'm not sure how many years you can expand the culture and continue to make logs/bags and mushrooms but it should be a while. Keeners, who like this sort of stuff, can make sporeprints and use the spores for cultures to inoculate new sawdust, and grow them forever! See YouTube for details about the gift that keeps on giving.

I hope this helps introduce growing saprophytic foods to some Foray members and friends.





Foray 2017 Corner Brook-Humber Valley, Grenfell Campus MUN. Photo: Roger Smith.

Participants, Foray 2017

André Arsenault	Corner Brook, NL
Lois Bateman	Little Rapids, NL
Henry Beker	Brussels, Belgium
Glynn Bishop	Paradise, NL
Bill Bryden	Lumsden, NL
Alvan Buckley	St. John's, NL
Michael Burzynski	Rocky Harbour, NL
Adolf Češka	Victoria, BC
Oldriska (Oluna) Češka	Victoria, BC
Dave Corbett	Corner Brook, NL
Kam Chhoker	Corner Brook, NL
Linda Davies	London, UK
Mervyn Dean	Corner Brook, NL
Sherry Dean	Corner Brook, NL
Chris Deduke	Kingston ON
Rachelle Dove	Mount Pearl, NL
Katherine Flores	Corner Brook, NL
Tim Foster	Brooklyn, NY, USA
Jamie Graham	Corner Brook NL
Claudia Hanel	Frenchmans Cove, NL
Verlé Harrop	Saint John, NB (Lance Cove, NL)
Pieter van Heerden	Gander, NL
Joy Jackson	Greely ON
Simon Jackson	Greely ON
Sigrid Jakob	Brooklyn, NY, USA
Renée Lebeuf	Pierrefonds, QC
Tina Leonard	Pasadena, NL
Henry Mann	Pasadena, NL
Phyllis Mann	Pasadena, NL
Robert MacIsaac	St John's, NL

Anne Marceau	Rocky Harbour, NL
Judy May	Corner Brook, NL
Ken May	Rochester, NY, USA
Erin McKee	Pasadena, NL
Richard McKenna	Wakefield, QC
Steve McLean	St John's, NL
Anthony E. McNally	Pasadena, NL
Mical Moser	Brooklyn, NY, USA
Faye Murrin	Torbay, NL
Elizabeth Noseworthy	St. John's, NL
Carlos Pasiche-Lisboa	Corner Brook, NL
Michele Piercey-Normore	Corner Brook, NL
Barb Ryckman	Oro-Medonte, ON
Warren Ryckman	Oro-Medonte, ON
Jane Sasanow-White	Norris Arm, NL
Becky Shea	Pasadena, NL
Roger Smith	Fredericton, NB
Helen Spencer	Torbay, NL
Don Spencer	Torbay, NL
Marianne Stopp	Wakefield, QC
Dmitry Sveshnikov	Corner Brook, NL
Gary Thompson	St.Philip's, NL
Sarah Thompson	St.Philip's, NL
Greg Thorn	London, ON
Geoff Thurlow	Corner Brook, NL
Yvonne Thurlow	Corner Brook, NL
Carole Tipton	Pasadena, NL
Andrus Voitk	Corner Brook, NL
Maria Voitk	Corner Brook, NL
Tony Wright	Toronto, ON
Tao Yuan	Corner Brook

IDENTIFIERS 2017



Henry Beker is a professor and Honorary Fellow at Royal Holloway, University of London. He started life as a mathematician and became involved in informatics and information security. In the early 1990s Henry became interested in mycology. In 2000 he met Jan Vesterholt and they formed a partnership working on the genus *Hebeloma*. Since 2005 his mycological research has been focused solely on *Hebeloma* and in 2016 (with Ursula Eberhardt) *Fungi Europaei 14* was published, a monograph on *Hebeloma* in Europe.



Oluna Ceska has a Masters equivalent in Mycology from the Charles University in Prague. After coming to Canada in 1969, she worked at the University of Victoria in phytochemistry of avonoids and coumarins. In the late 1990s, she returned to mycology and has been working on the mycofloristics of various parts of British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest.



Chris Deduke became involved in the Foray as a graduate student with Dr. Piercey-Normore. Rising through the ranks of the database team, he now leads the team and recently took over species records for the Foray. His research background includes lichen spore culturing and studying *Xanthoparmelia* and *Arctoparmelia* communities in the boreal forest. He currently resides in Ontario and enjoys learning about the lichens and fungi of the province. This is his fifth consecutive year with the Foray.



Renée Lebeuf has been involved in mycology for 16 years in Québec. She is interested in all fungi, but particularly *Mycena*, *Hygrocybe* and other small saprophytic fungi. Has photographed fungi for a few years. Her pictures have won awards and have been published in several mycological publications. Renée joins us for the eighth year.

Faye Murrin fell in love with mushrooms during her second year at Memorial University when she went on what she erroneously thought would be an uneventful field trip. Professor in Biology at Memorial, Terra Nova National Park and the FNL have kept her love of field mycology alive. Inaugural member of FNL, a faculty member since year 1, and a member of its Board.



Michele Piercey-Normore's main focus is lichen-forming fungi, especially *Cladonia*. Also taxonomy, species concepts, population dynamics, evolutionary hypotheses, and the effect of the environment on secondary product biosynthesis in the lichen fungus. Michele is Dean of the School of Science and Environment at Memorial University, Grenfell Campus. This is Michele's sixth season with Foray NL.

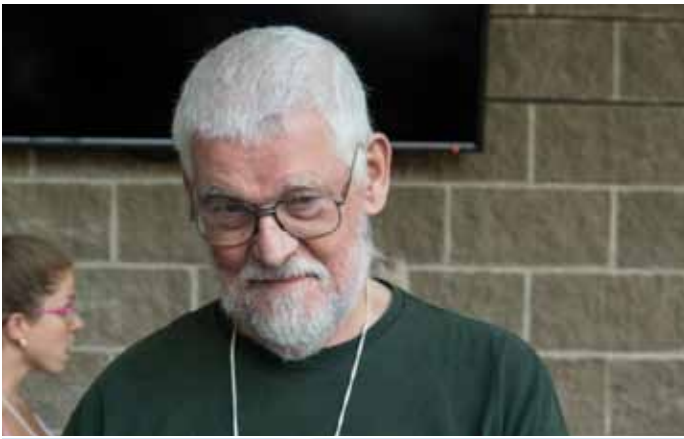


Roger Smith While working on his M.Sc. at the University of New Brunswick, Roger started taking photographs for the Biology Department, and soon realized that photography was more interesting than his research on potato blight. For over 35 years he was the scientific photographer for the UNB Biology Department until retiring in 2011. Now he has time for potato blight again. Official photographer of Foray NL for the fourteenth year.



Greg Thorn is a faculty member at the University of Western Ontario, where he and his students study the ecology of fungi ranging from the unseen and microscopic to the familiar (but often misnamed) mushrooms. His research passions include finding the correct names and who does what to whom in the fungal world.





Andrus Voitk became interested in mushrooms after moving to this province in 2000. He helped form Foray Newfoundland & Labrador and wrote a small field guide. FNL keeps inviting him back in hopes he will correct some of the mistakes in the book. He also edits our newsletter, *OMPHALINA*, and is better about correcting his mistakes there. At home, Maria corrects his mistakes, although she has been more charitable since he named a new mushroom after her.



Tony Wright is an indispensable volunteer with Foray NL—he's been attending since 2005. Tony comes all the way from Toronto each year to assist with both the Faculty Foray (which precedes the regular foray by a few days) and with the actual Foray.



Foray 2017 wrap-up party hosted by Michele Piercey-Normore. Photos: Roger Smith and Adolph Češka.



Faculty Foray

Pasadena Ski Club Trail. R Smith.



Table Mountain, near Stephenville. R Smith.



Blowmedown Provincial Park Trail. R Smith.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting

Minutes Of Foray Newfoundland And Labrador Annual General Meeting

2:00 pm Sunday, August 27, 2017

AS211, Grenfell Campus, Corner Brook

Present:

Board Members: Michael Burzynski (President), Geoff Thurlow (Treasurer), Tina Leonard (Secretary), Robert MacIsaac, Anne Marceau, Faye Murrin, Helen Spencer, André Arsenault, Jamie Graham.

Members: Judy May, Roger Smith, Verle Harrop, Maria Voitk, Andrus Voitk, Elizabeth Noseworthy, Dmitry Sveshnikov, Tony Wright, Phyllis Mann, Henry Mann, Lois Bateman, Chris Deduke, Bill Bryden.

.....

1. The meeting started at 2:05 pm, Michael Burzynski chaired the meeting.

2. Approval of the minutes of the 2016 Annual General Meeting

A resolution to approve the minutes of the September 11, 2016 Annual General Meeting was proposed by GT, seconded by JG, and passed by a unanimous vote of the members present.

3. Reports

a. President's Report

Last year's Foray

MB was pleased to report that last year's foray, our first full foray in Labrador, went very well, thanks to the wonderful efforts of many members of our group and many residents of Happy Valley – Goose Bay.

Current Foray

MB noted that this year's foray went well despite the dry summer and lack of mushrooms, and that lichens helped to fill out the lists. The president also thanked the University and our in-kind and funding partners for all their help with this complex event.

Next year's Foray

Next year's foray will probably be on the Avalon Peninsula/East Coast. Details remain to be worked out.

b. Treasurer's Report

Geoff Thurlow presented and discussed the financial statements at December 31, 2016, which have been approved by the Board. We knew HVGB foray would cut into our savings; we had equity of \$27,000 at the end of 2015 and of only \$14,000 at end of 2016 - this is mostly cash in the bank. The biggest losses were due to lost revenue. Revenue is composed of registrations and partner contributions, and both of these sources decreased by 50% at the

Happy Valley-Goose Bay Foray (2016), which was the first time in a decade that we did not sell out all registration spots. In addition, we had lowered our registration fees in an effort to attract local residents. Our expenses also increased—accommodations, meals, and vehicle rentals at HVGB were higher than previous years. These factors combined to result in loss of \$13,000.

This year we sold out registrations and despite the province’s difficult fiscal situation we were able to obtain some funding from partners, so the estimate is that this year we will break even or have a small surplus.

4. Election of Board of Directors

Most of the current members of the Board (Michael Burzynski, Tina Leonard, Geoff Thurlow, André Arsenault, Jamie Graham, Robert MacIsaac, Anne Marceau, Erin McKee, Faye Murrin, and Helen Spencer) agreed to stand for re-election. Marian Wissink and Michele Piercey-Normore are stepping down, and there was no reply yet from Jim Cornish. Tina advised that this will be her last year on the Board. For nominations from the floor, Roger Smith nominated Chris Deduke, who accepted; and Maria Voitk nominated Henry Mann and Dmitry Sveshnikov, who both declined. Bill Bryden volunteered to join the Board. A resolution to elect these directors was proposed by Andrus Voitk, seconded by Tony Wright, and duly passed, with all members voting in favour.

5. The Annual General Meeting terminated at 2:45 pm.

Annual General meeting 2017 in full formal progress. Photo: Roger Smith.



Comments and Suggestions

Foray 2017 participants were asked to tell us what worked well and what could be improved in future. What is particularly encouraging is that many people said that they are hoping to join us again next year. Here is a selection of the comments that we received. Thank you everyone who responded!

I am always inspired by people who gather information about our surroundings. To record it and to store it for further investigation is admirable. To be on the trail with friends of such a variety of scientific training and years of experience is always overwhelming.
Glynn Bishop

Loved the Foray. It was my first one so I have nothing to compare it to. Venue was great, well organized, food was decent (and mooseburgers and mushrooms were great). Lectures were interestingly diverse - not all of them were subjects I would have picked myself but turned out to be interesting. Only pity was that I wasn't able to attend all the seminars. I would have enjoyed all of them.

Only regret was that not all mushrooms from the foray made it to the tables; I guess they were catalogued and dried but not shown. But that's a minor quibble. I had a great time.

Thank you so much for the team that made all this possible - I'm sure a tremendous amount of organization was involved and a lot of people gave their time to keep the price as low as it was. We all want to come back next year.
Sigrid Jakob

This was the 15th foray, and what pleased me the most was that the enthusiasm, interest and eagerness of the participants was just as high now as during our first foray. Everybody seemed to have a good time, thoroughly enjoy themselves. This is what we want to see, because forays are not for the mushrooms or for science, but for the people.
Well done! Andrus Voitė

You did an amazing job with the foray -- such a lot of hard work, so many persons, so many details!

Highlights included the Hebeloma, Observatory Hill, and Maria's mushrooms lectures -- and the ever popular table talks..... And I appreciated being warm and dry for the most part.

Moving forward, I wonder if others would be interested in workshops on the following: 1. Keying mushrooms; 2. Amateur collections (requisite field notes, photo documentation, collecting and drying specimens, lab work, etc); and 3. Mushroom photography, more an opportunity to share tips and problem solve.

It might also be helpful to have a 'big picture' lecture on DNA analysis (who does it, what's involved in terms of specimen prep, how's the outcome shared, etc). Maybe that could be combined with an overview of text and on-line resources.

Finally, food -- at one of the NS Forays they had a chef prepare the meals. It was spectacular and worth every penny. I would pay extra for better quality food. Food Services at the university did not adequately provide vegan and vegetarian options.

Again, thank you both for all your hard work. I look forward to contributing once I retire -- which should happen this Dec or May at the latest.
Verle Harrop

The mycoblitz was a great idea to extend the experience especially for those coming from away. We had camped at the Park the previous night so it made for a perfect introduction to the foray.

The faculty do a brilliant job of integrating with the novices, they are always approachable and patient.

The article called 'The Importance of Being Legible' found in the Foray handout was very useful and possibly the Foray team leaders should review this with the participants before departing on the trail. We discovered the article after the event.

Thanks again to the entire committee, your hard work is very much acknowledged and appreciated. Joy and Simon Jackson

I loved the 2017 Foray. There were so many things I liked. I thought the setting was exquisite. Barachois Park was a little dry, I suppose, but the spot was lovely, and Corner Brook was very nice, and we used it as a jumping off point for a trip up the Northern Peninsula, which was exquisite and much, much too short.

I loved hearing about the differences in mushrooms in Newfoundland (morels under evergreens!?! I had no idea), and also about various local food cultures – this came up in the cooking session with Jason Nesbitt (I lived in Montreal for 20 years and never knew about community bread ovens), and also with the talk on propagating mushrooms. Both of those talks were interesting and fun.

The evening talks were all very interesting. ... I learned a ton from them, and coming from a literature background, I enjoyed Laura Robinson's talk. I thought the moose burgers and chanterelle dinner was lovely. I very much appreciated the effort made to accommodate my attempt to be gluten-free.

*Also, I got a lot out of walking through the woods with Renée. Thank you again for hosting it, and for sharing with us your chanterelle spot.
Mical Moser*

I thought the foray excellent. The Grenfell accommodations were convenient and perfectly nice. I thought the mycoblitz was a great way to begin, looking for mushrooms being a great way to meet people in a favorite context. The terrain was new and fascinating to those of us from the northeast USA where deciduous trees dominate.

I particularly liked Andrus' talk on Maria's Mushroom, the lichen talk, and the mushroom cultivation workshop. Oh, and the talk on hebelomas. The talks were just great.

Thank you for arranging such a wonderful foray. Tim Foster

First, many many thanks for your company and your hospitality. Linda and I had a fantastic time. While we did not have time to see much of Newfoundland, our appetite is whetted!

More important I have returned with many new friends and colleagues!

Its great fun working with you and your FNL colleagues a couple of comments below. Hopefully we will meet again somewhere next year; meanwhile enjoy the rest of the season.

Henry Beker

**I thoroughly enjoyed Foray NL again this year.
Tony Wright**

*We thoroughly enjoyed the NFL 2017 Foray, particularly the camaraderie and interaction between the participants. The formality in the process of vouchering and photographing the collections was exemplary. These collections will have a huge and increasing value as the foray progresses year on year.
Linda Davies*

**We came away from the Foray with that satisfied feeling of having learned something quite new. It's good to grow. The whole thing was so impressively organized - really, I hadn't come across anything quite like it before, even at conference workshops - and of course it was weirdly interesting and Hogwarts-ish, which made it all the more fun.
Marianne Stoop**

There was some sadness about the prohibition on wine and beer in the lab and database area, but it probably improved some of the identifications and data entries! Greg Thorn

The Foray was good as usual ... It would have been a bit better with the rooms for sorting, id, and display closer together, or at least better signage for each. I wonder if some people didn't find the display room till later on. Food was good. My workshop (watercolour) was fun.

Table sessions were good too, you never know what you will get and always learn something new. Barachois mycoblitz ... The real treats were the little coral mushrooms in the lawn. The databasing went ok, there were enough people.

There weren't many "new locals", i.e. the Corner Brook folks who had never attended a Foray before. Unlike Goose Bay where there were lots of new people, especially younger ones. Maybe advertising in Corner Brook area could be improved? Claudia Hanel

15 Years of Foray Identifiers

Foray Newfoundland and Labrador held its first event in 2003, and over the past 15 years we have had the pleasure of attracting a large number of specialists from around the world who have helped

us by identifying the 1,562 species of fungi and lichens that we currently have on our cumulative list. What follows is a Who's Who of the mycologists and lichenologists with whom Foray NL has worked.

	Identifier	Country	Affiliation
1	Foray 2003, Gros Morne National Park area (based at Killdevil Camp)		
	Pat Burchell	Canada	Mycological Society of Toronto
	Kuulo Kalamees	Estonia	Estonian Agricultural University, Tartu
	Anu Kollom	Estonia	Estonian Agricultural University, Tartu
	Bellis Kullman	Estonia	Estonian Agricultural University, Tartu
	Vello Liiv	Estonia	Estonian Agricultural University, Tartu
	Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University of Nfld
	Stan Pieda	Canada (NL)	College of the North Atlantic
	Vello Soots	Canada	Mycological Society of Toronto
	Rod Tulloss	USA (NJ)	New York Botanical Garden
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Humber Natural History Society
	Gary Warren	Canada (NL)	Canadian Forest Service
2	Foray 2004, Gros Morne National Park area (based at Killdevil Camp)		
	Ken Harrison	Canada (NB)	NB Forest Service
	Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University of Nfld
	Lorelei Norvell	USA	Mycotaxon
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	University of New Brunswick
	Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	University of Western Ontario
	Rod Tulloss	USA (NJ)	New York Botanical Garden
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Humber Natural History Society
	Gary Warren	Canada (NL)	Canadian Forest Service
	Noah Siegel	Maine, USA	
3	Foray 2005, Gros Morne National Park area, Faculty Foray: Labrador Straits		
	Pat Burchell	Canada (Ont)	Mycological Society of Toronto
	Dave Malloch	Canada (NB)	New Brunswick Museum
	Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University of Nfld
	Machiel Noordeloos	Netherlands	Netherlands National Herbarium
	Stan Pieda	Canada (NL)	College of the North Atlantic
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	University of New Brunswick
	Vello Soots	Canada (Ont)	Mycological Society of Toronto
	Noah Siegel	USA (Maine)	
	Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	University of Western Ontario
	Rod Tulloss	USA (NJ)	New York Botanical Garden
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Humber Natural History Society
4	Foray 2006, Avalon Peninsula (based at Lavrock Camp)		
	Arne Aronsen	Norway	Torød
	Ed Lickey	USA	University of Tennessee
	Dave Malloch	Canada (NB)	New Brunswick Museum
	Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University
	Ron Petersen	USA	University of Tennessee
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	University of New Brunswick
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Humber Natural History Society
	Gary Warren	Canada (NL)	Canadian Forest Service
	Mike Wood	USA	San Francisco
5	Foray 2007, Avalon Peninsula (based at Burry Heights Camp)		
	Britt Bunyard	USA	NAMA
	Kare Liimatainen	Finland	University of Helsinki
	Dave Malloch	Canada (NB)	New Brunswick Museum
	Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University
	Tuula Niskanen	Finland	University of Helsinki
	Jorinde Nuytinck	Belgium	University of Ghent
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	University of New Brunswick
	Vello Soots	Canada (Ont)	Mycological Society of Toronto
	Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	University of Western Ontario
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Humber Natural History Society
	Gary Warren	Canada (NL)	Canadian Forest Service

6 Foray 2008, Central Newfoundland (based at Lion Mac Simms Camp, West Brook Ecol. Res.) Faculty Forays: Konrad Lake (Labrador), Battle Harbour		
Esteri Ohenoja	Finland	University of Oulu
Gavin Kernaghan	Canada (NS)	Mount St Vincent University
Urmas Kõljalg	Estonia	University of Tartu
Dave Malloch	Canada (NB)	New Brunswick Museum
Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University
Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	University of New Brunswick
Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	University of Western Ontario
Heidi Tamm	Estonia	University of Tartu
Bill Roody	USA	West Virginia Dept of Natural Res.
Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
7 Foray 2009, Central Newfoundland (based at Lion Mac Simms Camp)		
Michael Beug	USA	NAMA
Kare Liimatainen	Finland	University of Helsinki
Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Que)	Cercle des Mycologues de Montréal (CMM)
Tuula Niskanen	Finland	University of Helsinki
Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University
Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	University of New Brunswick
Tom Volk	USA	UWLAX
Roland Treu	Alberta, Canada	Athabaska University
Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
8 Foray 2010, St Anthony-Great Northern Peninsula (Based at College of the North Atlantic)		
David Boyle	Canada (NS)	Mycological Society of Nova Scotia
Britt Bunyard	USA	NAMA, Fungi Magazine
Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Que)	CMM
Ed Lickey	Mass. USA	Bridgewater University
Kare Liimatainen	Finland	University of Helsinki
Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University
Esteri Ohenoja	Finland	University of Oulu
André Paul	Canada (Que)	CMM
Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	University of New Brunswick
Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	University of Western Ontario
Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
9 Foray 2011, Terra Nova National Park area, Faculty Foray: Main River (GNPen)		
Teuvo (Ted) Ahti	Finland	University of Helsinki
Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Que)	CMM
Donna Mitchell	USA	US Forest Service
André Paul	Canada (Que)	CMM
Bill Roody	USA	US Forest Service
Leif Ryvarden	Norway	University of Oslo
Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	University of New Brunswick
Walter Sturgeon	USA	Ohio Mycological Society
Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	University of Western Ontario
Zheng Wang	USA	Yale University
Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University
Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
10 Foray 2012, Terra Nova National Park, Faculty Foray: L'Anse aux Meadows		
Gro Gulden	Norway	University of Oslo
Nils Hallenberg	Sweden	University of Göteborg
Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University
Jon-Otto Aarnæs	Norway	Norwegian Mycological Association
Todd Osmundson	USA	UWLAX
André Paul (in absentia)	Canada (Que)	CMM
Michele Piercey-Normore	Canada (Man)	University of Manitoba
Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	University of Western Ontario
Steve Trudell	USA	University of Washington
Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
11 Foray 2013, Fogo Island, Change Islands, nearby mainland		
Cathie Aime	USA	Purdue University
Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Que)	CMM
Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University
Esteri Ohenoja	Finland	University of Oulu
André Paul	Canada (Que)	CMM
Michele Piercey-Normore	Canada (Man)	University of Manitoba
Irja Saar	Estonia	Estonian Agr. University, Tartu
Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	University of Western Ontario
Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
12 Foray 2014, Gros Morne National Park area (based at Killdevil Camp)		
Teuvo (Ted) Ahti	Finland	University of Helsinki
Oldriska Češka	Canada (BC)	University of Victoria
Christiane Corbeil	Canada (Québec)	CMM
Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Québec)	CMM
André Paul (ex situ id's)	Canada (Que)	CMM

	Michele Piercey-Normore	Canada (Man)	University of Manitoba
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
13 Foray 2015, Gros Morne National Park area (based at Killdevil Camp)			
	Oldřiska Češka	Canada (BC)	University of Victoria
	Andy Miller	USA, (IL)	University of Illinois
	Andy Methven	USA, (IL)	Eastern Illinois University, Prof. emeritus
	Nils Hallenberg	Denmark	University of Gothenburg, Prof. emeritus
	Michele Piercey-Normore	Canada (Man)	University of Manitoba
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
14 Foray 2016, Happy Valley—Goose Bay area (based at Birch Brook Nordic Ski Lodge)			
	Jean Lodge	Puerto Rico	USDA, Sabana Station
	Troy McMullin	Ottawa (Ont)	Canadian Museum of Nature
	Greg Thorn	London (Ont)	Western University
	Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Québec)	CMM
	André Paul (<i>ex situ</i> id's)	Canada (Que)	CMM
	Roz Lowen	USA (NH)	NEMF
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
15 Foray 2017, Corner Brook—Humber Valley (based at Grenfell Campus, MUN)			
	Henry Beker	Belgium (Brussels)	Royal Holloway University, London
	Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	Western University
	Oldřiska Češka	Canada (BC)	University of Victoria
	Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Québec)	CMM
	Chris Deduke	Canada (Ont)	Foray NL
	Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University, St. John's
	Michele Piercey-Normore	Canada (NL)	Grenfell Campus, MUN, Corner Brook
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray NL



Database team hard at work.

Mushrooms After Dark

Photographs by Sheldon Stone

Around Thanksgiving I found a stump near Wiltondale, NL, that was sprouting layered basidiocarps of *Panellus stipticus*. I had read that this species is bioluminescent, but had never seen it glow at night, so I thought that it would be fun to bring a few brackets home to observe in complete darkness, and if possible, to photograph them.

I'm not sure whether my specimens were particularly old or just uncooperative, but even in complete darkness, it took ten minutes for my eyes to adjust enough that I could see any light from the fungi, and even then it was so slight that I had to wave them around in front of my face to convince myself that I was not just imagining the light.

I tried a few photographs with my cameras, but the results were spectacularly unsatisfactory. So, I called my friend Sheldon, who has far better equipment.

By this time the mushrooms were two days old, so if anything, they were even fainter than when I had first found them. Sheldon set up his equipment, and here is his description of the process:

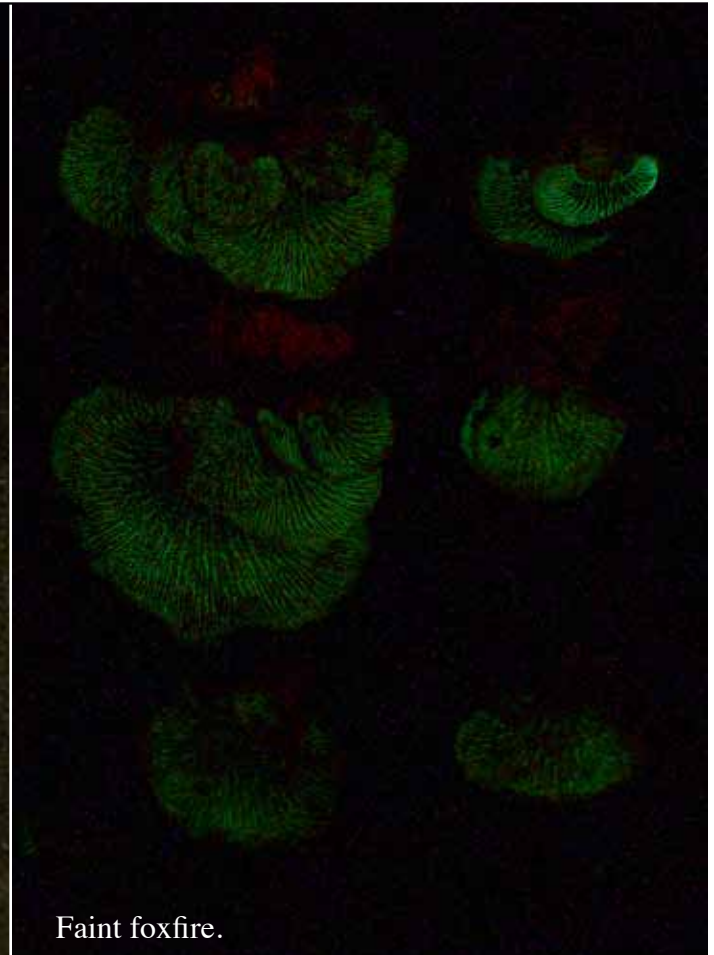
“The photograph was taken with a Canon 80D camera and an EF-S 18-135mm lens set at 80mm. The camera was mounted on a tripod and the photo was taken in a completely dark room. We experimented with several different exposures and got the best result with an aperture of f5.4, ISO 400, and a 20-minute exposure (set with the camera's built-in bulb timer).”

The image is very faint, but it is bioluminescence. I would like to try again next summer, and perhaps we will see some real foxfire!

Michael Burzynski



Panellus stipticus undersides by light.



Faint foxfire.



Henry Mann

One of the collecting groups of the 2017 FNL Foray searched the trails of the Pasadena Ski and Nature Park. Because of a dry summer mushrooms were sparse, but a recent light rain held our hopes high. Near the completion of the walk, an overgrown mound of woodchips in the arena/stadium area was investigated, and, Eureka! a mass of white mushrooms appeared in sight at the base of the tall grasses and weeds. The species was later identified as *Leucocoprinus cepistipes* (Sowerby) Pat., sometimes spelled *cepaestipes*. It is a pure white mushroom with white spores and a light-brown spot at the centre of the cap, the cap surface being covered with scales and powdery material. Specimens are up to 9 cm tall with white stems less than 1 cm thick and caps less than 9 cm across. When young, caps are egg-shaped to convex, (like those of *Coprinus*) flattening and browning with age. The closely related *L. cretaceus* is a very similar saprobic wood-chip species, differing in microscopic structure of the granular cap surface material, however, mushroom guru Michael Kuo is sceptical and suggests they may

be the same species <MushroomExpert.com>. The genus name, *Leucocoprinus* refers to a white (leuco) mushroom resembling those of the genus *Coprinus*. *Cepistipes* means “onion stem”, apparently referring to the thin mushroom stem resembling the blanched lower part of a green onion or scallion, although like some other specific epithets, this may require a modest stretch of the imagination and a puzzling of what the original author had in mind.

When discovered in Pasadena on August 26, all individuals were fresh and white having very recently appeared, then upon revisiting a few warm days later only some brown dried material still remained. The site was again visited on September 10 after a rain and another massive flush of fresh specimens had appeared. The photo is from that date.

It appears this is another first report for NL from the trails of the Pasadena Ski and Nature Park; several others have been reported in the pages of [OMPHALINA](#). Next page completes a review of the species in our province.

LEUCOCOPRINUS BIRNBAUMII



Andrus Voitk

Every year I get 1–2 photo-queries about this mushroom, asking what it is that grows in people’s house plant pots. Feeling left out, finally I am glad to report that we were rewarded with a beautiful fruiting all our own. And beautiful it is, from button youth to senescence. The natural distribution of *Leucocoprinus birnbaumii* is tropical to subtropical, but in colder regions it is the signature mushroom of greenhouses, planters and flowerpots, where it decomposes already well decomposed organic matter (humus).

Wikipedia tells me that the species was first described as *Agaricus luteus* (*luteus* = yellow), but because that name had already been used for another species, it was illegitimate here. In the fair city of Praha, Herr Birnbaum, the Official Municipal Garden Inspector, discovered some yellow mushrooms in the city’s Botanical Gardens, which he immediately reported to the official authorities. The Official Mycologist, August Corda, (re)described the species, naming it after the diligent Inspector Birnbaum.

The mushroom is beautiful, and harmless to plant, beast and man—unless consumed by the last-named, in which case it is reputed to cause gastric upset.



Review of the genus *Daldinia* in NL

(yes, both specimens)

Andrus Voitk

Looking through our 2017 list, my eyes stumbled on *Daldinia*, nearly dislodging the lens implants. No doubt you are familiar with these fungi, because in their monumental monograph, Stadler and coworkers describe them as “**conspicuous, persistent ... can hardly be overlooked ... humankind possibly knew them since the early stages of civilisation.**”¹ Congratulations: after 15 years of forays, civilization finally reached our foray! It reached our province two years earlier, because I was invited to see and collect some black balls on birch logs (title banner)². Finding them on firewood is not casual happenstance, but the first scientific proof that the genus is equally clairvoyant about the past as the future of its host. You see, the commonest substrate for these species is fire-damaged wood, but obviously they do not care whether

the wood burns before they fruit on it or after. If you find any growing on your house, double your fire insurance.

The genus fruits only on dead wood, even if it may be attached to a living tree. Its lifestyle is very clever: it colonizes the host tissues under the bark, where it may lie dormant for decades, until the right opportunity arises (i.e. the host dies, partly or totally). Then, it fruits and eats the dead tissues of its host—the ultimate sleeper.

Most species seem relatively host-specific, but this may be due to its means of propagation more than chemical specificity. Apparently the fungi produce enzymes that can digest both deciduous and coniferous wood, but seem to be related to deciduous trees because their spores are spread primarily by wasps and other invertebrate

vectors specific to deciduous trees. Stadler and collaborators list three examples of fruiting on conifers, confirmed by examination of herbarium material, and Stadler (personal communication) mentions an additional find since then. The first collection came from birch, a common host for many species of the genus, but the foray specimen comes from coniferous wood in Barachois Pond Provincial Park. The Park is home to white pine, increasing the possible host beyond our usual fir, larch and spruce. Three of the four known conifer associations are with pine.

I bravely identified the first collection as *Daldinia loculata*. You'll notice that now I offer no identification for the foray find, and am very tempted to withdraw my foolhardy and premature leap into the fray in 2015. Despite the help of many good publications,

identification to species seems beyond my reach; the road there is littered with the bodies of far more capable students than I. *Daldinia* is a pyrenomycete in the Xylariaceae family. In my ill-advised exposition I proposed *D. loculata* as yet another pyrenomycete you could identify by sight. This simplistic statement must be withdrawn, even should my identification turn out to be correct. Most daldinias look alike: black balls on wood with concentric layers in their context. But the known distribution of these species suggests that about half a dozen could reside in our province.

In 1863 Italian mycologists Vincenzo de Cesati and Giuseppe De Notaris, named *Daldinia* after their friend Agostino Daldini, a Swiss Capuchin friar, who lived and worked in Orselina. He was a keen mycologist, in contact with the leading scientists of the day, and contributed to two

Italian cryptogramic texts.

The type species is *Daldinia concentrica*, an epithet first penned by the English naturalist and mycologist James Bolton in 1789 (as *Sphaeria concentrica*), because of the concentric layers in the context of the fruiting bodies, a character common to all the species of the genus (at least to some extent). The species was thought to be very cosmopolitan,³ but after Bolton's specimens were discovered, it turned out that his species was common in Great Britain, but so far unknown outside Europe.⁴ This will require revision of the identification of several fungarium specimens around the world, particularly in North America, where it was thought to be common, but is now known to be absent. This helps us a lot, because when we come to identify our finds, we know at least one species they are not. Once we

have whittled down the remaining 47 species, I shall try update you on their identity. Meanwhile, keep your eyes peeled for these entities and let me know if you find any, so that we can hang on to our recently gained but tenuous position among the civilized segment of humankind.

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3. Ju YM, Rogers JD, San Martín F: A revision of the genus *Daldinia*. *Mycotaxon* 61:243–293. 1997.
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Photo: Roger Smith

THE MAIL BAG

OR WHY THE CARRIER PIGEONS ASSIGNED TO SERVE THE LAVISH CORPORATE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES OF OMPHALINA GET HERNIAS

Hi Andrus,

Congrats on a great issue of OMPHALINA! I'm going to make the story of *Lichenomphalia oreades* (vol VIII, nr 6, 2017) assigned reading to my Conservation Biology 2 course next winter when we learn about the role of museums and herbaria (and link to the fields of genetics, systematics and bioinformatics) in conservation. We talk a lot about naming (and re-naming species), the value of good labels and ecological context, the international interactions between museums/herbaria... and the whimsy of some naming systems (I often highlight *Japewiella dollypartoniana*)... all of these themes are touched on in your piece, and in an entertaining, yet informative way. The students will love it.

Too bad you did not go with a major textbook publisher. The royalties, oh the royalties on textbooks...

All the best,

Yolanda Wiersma

Ed note:

You make me blush. Thank you very much.

Dear Andrus,

Time for me to send you your triennial letter! I think frequently on the good time I had at Gros Morne in 2004.

The new issue of OMPHALINA is spectacular, as always. I particularly admire the grace with which you eat crow in your opening editorial.

The photo of the lovely *Lichenomphalina* on the cover prompted me to write to tell you that I'm descending down to my lab, dusting off the microscope, and getting to work again. 'Tis the season.

Just finished the saga of *L. oreades*—the entire story is spectacular. An EXCELLENT cautionary tale about assumptions. With the added benefit of a good photo of Faye, you, and the delightful recapitulations of a hapless dried specimen trapped in a thwarted mail package.

I'm sure by now you've realized that the best stratagem is to 'go commando'—which means placing a valuable and irreplaceable specimen in a padded unmarked envelope and just mailing it. (Somewhat akin to sending cash book rate...)

Eternal hugs,
Lorelei Norvell

Ed note: Thank you, Lorelei. If you walked in my moccasins, you would soon realize Crow is my twin brother, my shadow, more dependably part of me than my daily bread. Just see the next page for an example.

Veterans of our forays, who remember Lorelei from the 2004 foray, may not realize that she was very ill. Part of this e-mail was her announcement that her cancer is now in remission. All who met you are grateful and glad—thank you for letting us know.

As for your mailing strategy, we live in different worlds. I don't have enough cash to send to be offered book rate. Ever.

Dear Cathie & Henry:

I was happy to see your piece on the dewberry rust in [OMPHALINA](#), especially as I have been calling our rust of black raspberries (*Rubus occidentalis*) *Arthuriomyces peckianus* on the recommendation of IndexFungorum. My goodness, what a Pandora's box you have discovered! The newish rules make things even more complicated:

If *Aecidium*, *Caeoma*, *Puccinia* (the first two typified by *A. berberidis* Pers., the latter by *P. graminis* Pers.) are synonyms,

and ... **If** the generic types of *Gymnoconia* Lagerh. 1894 *C. interstitialis* Schldl. (1820) and of *Kunkelia* Arthur 1917 = *Aecidium nitens* Schw. (1822),

and ... **If** the type of *Aecidium nitens* Schwein. (1822) is one of the short-cycled forms and the type of *Caeoma interstitialis* Schldl. (1820) is of the

acial form of the long-cycled form (as per Laundon (1975),

Then it seems (maybe?) that *Gymnoconia interstitialis* (Schldl.) Lagerh. is (again?) the correct name for the long-cycled species (with synonyms *G. peckiana* and *Arthuriomyces p.*—if this species is truly holarctic) and *G. nitens* (Schwein.) F. Kern & Thurst. is the correct name for one of the short-cycled forms/species.

Has anyone done the genetics/phylogeny on the two short-cycled forms? Dodge (1924) claimed to have all three on one plant. Wow, rusts are weird. Dewberry rust was a good choice of names!

Cheers,

Greg Thorn

Ed comment: You think rusts are weird? What about them what talks about them?

Bonjour Andrus,

Félicitations pour votre papier dans [Botany](#) sur les chanterelles. On réalise que la mycologie est vraiment très dynamique à Terre-Neuve.

Tel que je te l'ai écrit lorsque l'article est sorti, nous avons au moins *C. camphoratus* au Québec. Malheureusement, cette identification est basée uniquement sur la séquence et nous n'avons ni photos, ni échantillons de ce spécimen. Nous avons cependant depuis le début de l'été trouvé ce qui pourrait s'agir d'un point de vue macromorphologique à *C. enelensis* et aussi *camphoratus* (typique avec ses écailles grises).

On essayant de délimiter les espèces que nous pourrions avoir au Québec, Yves Lamoureux m'a fait remarquer ce qui semble être une erreur entre ce qui est écrit dans [OMPHALINA](#) et [Botany](#). En particulier, *C. enelensis* aurait un Q sporal de 1,6 dans [Botany](#) et de 2 dans [OMPHALINA](#), *C. camphoratus* de 1,8 et de 1,6 et *C. amethyseus* de 1,9 ou 2,3.

La différence est surtout troublante dans le cas de *C. camphoratus* qui aurait un Q plus petit ou plus grand que *C. enelensis* selon les deux articles.

Y a-t-il une raison pour cette différence ou est-ce seulement une erreur de transcription?

Tu peux me répondre en anglais si tu préfères.

Merci et félicitations à nouveau pour le beau travail.

Jacques Landry

Ed comment: Jacques refers to an **ERROR** (at least, **discrepancy**) in reporting spore size and Q (the ratio of length over width) for the three NL chanterelle species in [Botany](#) and [OMPHALINA](#). The first and last author of the NL chanterelle study reply:

The two differing measurements were recorded during different stages of the study. Once we recognized that we had three species, even before we knew what they were or how they differed, we decided to report this to our readership in [OMPHALINA](#). Initial descriptions were written up, basing early spore measurements on a smaller number of specimens by a single observer. By the time the study was finished, many more specimens had been measured by several observers: these were the measurements reported in [Botany](#). Clearly, the [Botany](#) measurements—based on many more samples, and observers—correspond more closely to the full spectrum readers might find. More encompassing, they reduce apparent differences that might have been observed initially.

Our intention was to replace the earlier measurements, but unfortunately the editor's memory did not match his good intentions, leaving this regrettable confusion, for which we apologize. *Merci, Yves, pour le trouver.*

Experience with many spores of many specimens suggests that spore size is so variable, that neither it nor Q is a reliable differentiator between *C. enelensis* and *C. camphoratus*. The appearance of gill folds is more helpful to separate these two species.

The New Newfoundland and Labrador Chanterelle T-shirt is Now Available



This shirt has been produced by Foray NL to commemorate a new mushroom identified as a result of work based on NL specimens.

The shirt features a reproduction of a watercolour by Glynn Bishop illustrating the newly-named Newfoundland and Labrador chanterelle (*Cantharellus enelensis*). See the front cover and article in **OMPHALINA** Vol. VIII, No. 4, June 2017.

The image is printed on a forest green, Gildan, 100% cotton shirt. The shirts are available in a full range of sizes from S to XXL.

Cost: \$25.00, plus shipping.

If you would like to order a shirt, please contact Glynn Bishop at fozmos@gmail.com; write to 1856 Topsail Rd. Paradise, NL, A1L 1Y7; or phone (709) 781-1382 (evenings), or (709) 687-7604 (daytime).

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