

REPORT OF

FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR



September 2-5, 2005

Killdevil Lodge
Gros Morne

September 6-9, 2005

Labrador Straits
Labrador



An organized event of the Humber Natural History Society

<http://www.hnhs.ca/>

SPONSORS:

The Department of Environment, & Conservation
Western Newfoundland Model Forest
Gros Morne Cooperating Association
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In memoriam

Our hearts go out to Faye Murrin and Judy May, both of whom lost their husbands.

Faye is one of only two professional mycologists in the province and has been an enthusiastic member of our faculty from the beginning. She was in transit from the Gros Morne to the Labrador foray September 5, 2005, when she was notified that her husband, Joe, died suddenly at home.

Judy and Barry May have been close personal friends and strong supporters of the foray, involved in its organization from the outset. Barry died suddenly while at a medical meeting in Montreal just as this report was finished. The Report is dedicated to his memory.

May they both rest in peace.

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Copies of this Report, the Reports for 2003 & 2004 and Cumulative Species List can be downloaded in pdf form from the mushroom section of the Humber Natural History Society's web page, <<http://www.hnhs.ca/mushrooms/>>. Also downloadable is a sneak preview of the mycology of the Avalon, Avalon Report, in pdf format.

Please feel free to use or circulate any of these documents.

Questions - <mushrooms@hnhs.ca>

FACULTY:

GUESTS:

Dave Malloch *New Brunswick Museum*
Machiel Noordeloos *Netherlands National Herbarium*
Roger Smith *University of New Brunswick*
Vello Soots *Mycological Society of Toronto*
Greg Thorn *University of Western Ontario*
Rod Tulloss *The New York Botanical Gardens*

LOCAL:

Michael Burzynski *Biologist, Gros Morne National Park*
Faye Murrin *Prof of Mycology, Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador, St John's*
Stan Pieda *College of the North Atlantic*
Andrus Voitk *Organizer; HNHS*

FORAY LEADERS:

Local

Bobby Hancock
Carmen Hancock
Claudia Hanel
Tracy Keats
Anne Marceau

Barry May
Judy May
Dawn Taylor
Maria Voitk

Guest

Pat Burchell
Nancy Ironside
Paul Scott
Noah Siegel
Sue Stark



DATABASE, SPECIES LIST

Clinton Bennett, Michael Burzynski, Anne Marceau, Mart Mäsak, Jim Parsons, Roger Smith, Andrus Voitk, Mirjam Urb, Mark Wilson and many others

REGISTRARS:

Maria Voitk, Judy May, Kadri Mäsak

MUSHROOM COOK-OUT CHEFS:

Chef-in-Chief: Barry May *Assistant:* Judy May

FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR 2005 PARTICIPANTS

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Bakers Brook Falls

PROGRAM — GROS MORNE



FRIDAY, Sep 2, 2005

3:00 PM – 9:00 PM, Lomond Room
Registration

4:00 PM – 6:00 PM, Lomond Room
Welcome reception

Hosted by the people of Newfoundland and Labrador through the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, The Hon. Tom Osborne, MHA, Minister.

6:00 PM – 7:00 PM, Dining Hall
Supper

7:00 PM – 8:00 PM, Conference Room
Dave Malloch: *Atlantic mycoflora - from boreal to littoral*

8:00 PM – 9:00 PM, Conference Room
Roger Smith: *Mushroom photography - satisfying Art & Science with one shot*

SATURDAY, Sep 3, 2005

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM, Dining Hall
Breakfast

9:00 AM – 4:00 PM, Gros Morne Park
Forays

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM, Dining Hall
Lunch

4:00 PM – 6:00 PM, Lomond Room Patio
Mushroom cook-up

6:00 PM – 7:00 PM, Dining Hall
Supper

7:00 PM – 8:00 PM, Conference Room
Machiel Noordeloos: *Entoloma: how to find your way in this large, diverse and widespread genus*

8:00 PM – 8:30 PM, Conference Room
Noah Siegel: *Portraits from my neck of the woods*

8:30 PM – 9:00 PM, Conference Room

Nancy Ironside: *My two mycoplots*

SUNDAY, Sep 4, 2005

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM, Dining Hall
Breakfast

9:00 AM – 3:00 PM, Gros Morne Park
Forays

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM, Dining Hall
Lunch

4:30 PM - 5:00 PM
TABLES with Machiel Noordeloos

5:00 PM - 5:30 PM
TABLES with Greg Thorn

5:30 PM - 6:00 PM
TABLES with Dave Malloch

6:00 PM – 7:00 PM, Dining Hall
Supper

7:00 PM – 8:00 PM, Conference Room
Rod Tulloss: *The Killdevil Amanita*

8:00 PM - 9:00 PM, Conference Room
Faye Murrin: *Tip of the Iceberg - Mycorrhizals in our other National Park*

MONDAY, Sep 5, 2005

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM, Dining Hall
Breakfast

9:00 PM - 9:30 AM
TABLES with Dave Malloch

9:30 PM - 10:00 AM
TABLES with Machiel Noordeloos

10:00 PM - 10:30 AM
TABLES with Greg Thorn

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM, Gros Morne Park
ID Forays

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM, Outside Park
Forays for the Pot

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM, Dining Hall
Lunch

2:00 PM – 3:00 PM, Conference Room
Wrap-up & Thank you

PROGRAM — LABRADOR

TUESDAY, Sep 6, 2005

6:30 PM - 6:45 PM, Northern Lights Inn - L'Anse au Clair
Welcome, introductions, presentations, information

6:45 PM - 7:45 PM, Northern Lights Inn - L'Anse au Clair
Supper

7:45 PM - 8:45 PM, Northern Lights Inn

Vello Soots:

Mushrooms of Ontario and other Faraway Places

8:45 PM - 9:30 PM, Northern Lights Inn

Andrus Voitk:

Introduction to Mushrooms 101

WEDNESDAY, Sep 7, 2005

10:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Saddle Island, Red Bay
Foray

12:30 PM - 1:00 PM
Lunch

1:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Forays (Trails 1-5)

6:30 - 7:30 PM, Seaview Restaurant - Forteau
Supper

7:30 PM - 8:30 PM, Seaview Restaurant

Machiel Noordeloos:

Boletes - How to recognize the principal genera and groups within the genera in the northern temperate forests

8:30 PM - 9:15 PM, Seaview Restaurant

Andrus Voitk:

Mushroom Identification 101

THURSDAY, Sep 8, 2005

9:00 AM - 2:30 PM
Forays (Trails 6-10)

4:00 PM - 4:30 PM

TABLES

Vello Soots

4:30 PM - 5:00 PM

TABLES

Machiel Noordeloos

5:00 PM - 5:30 PM

TABLES

Vello Soots

6:00 PM - 7:00 PM, Oceanview Restaurant - West St.

Modeste

Supper

7:00 PM - 7:30 PM, Oceanview Restaurant - West St.

Modeste

Noah Siegel:

Prizewinners from NL 04

7:30 PM - 8:15 PM, Oceanview Restaurant- West St.

Modest

Roger Smith:

Mushroom photography with a digital camera

8:15 PM - 9:15 PM, Oceanview Restaurant- West St.

Modeste

Wrap up & Thank you

FRIDAY Sep 9, 2005

9:00 AM - 9:30 AM

TABLES

Machiel Noordeloos

9:30 AM - 10:00 AM

TABLES

Vello Soots

10:00 AM - 10:30 AM

TABLES

Machiel Noordeloos



REPORT



This year's Foray was a double event, with a Gros Morne Foray over Labour Day week-end, Sept 2-5, at Killdevil Lodge and a Labrador Foray Sept 6-9 along the Labrador Straits. As in past years, the Foray was sponsored by The Humber Natural History Society, aided by its several kind partners: The Department of Environment & Conservation, The Hon Tom Osborne, Minister, Gros Morne National Park, Gros Morne Cooperating Association, the Western Newfoundland Model Forest, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College of Memorial University, Seaview Restaurant & Cabins in Forteau and Altius Minerals Corporation.

43 mushroom enthusiasts foraged the autumn woods of spectacular Gros Morne Park and 35 the stunning Labrador coast for species to be identified with the help of experts. Over one-half of the participants were veterans of our previous forays, while newcomers came from California to Holland and all over our province; in Labrador we were joined by 7 Labradoreans.



was made up by experts from Holland, the USA, mainland Canada and our local cadre of mycophiles and mycologists.

As in previous years, the Foray opened with a reception by the Department of Environment & Conservation. Presentations of books, maps and other me-

morabilia were made to the out of province guests from Gros Morne Park. All registrants received a handsome registration package from the Department.

Small teams, under expert leadership, went forth into selected trails, foraging for mushrooms. Nature had cooperated, for the woods were bursting with fungi and the weather was pleasantly sunny in both locales.

Killdevil obliged, as always, with the command performance of a local bull moose in the evenings, giving visitors plenty of opportunity for extemporaneous portrait photography.

As has become our custom, foragers were very diligent



about the use of collecting slips - virtually no specimen came in without a slip. Specimens were sorted with attempt to identify at least to genus. These were submitted to the experts' eagle eyes and authenticated specimens taken to the exhibition hall. Despite all this help, the experts were still kept busy into the night, seeking to finally pin a name on some elusive and pesky little mush-





rooms, using microscopes, chemicals, tomes of books and each other for consultation. The experts' life had been made harmoniously interesting in Labrador, where the lab was attached to the lighthouse. The lighthouse, in turn, was attached to the foghorn. And the foghorn shook the whole building with its basso belcanto every 45 seconds, all day long. When they wanted a break from identifying to such accompaniment, they could go and lie down in their bunk, which was 50 paces from the lighthouse. It provided a pleasant change to be able to contrast and compare the sound of the foghorn from these two vantage points all day and all night.

Oh, and yes, we actually took the whole group and did a two hour blitz foray on Saddle Island, shown on the picture, above.



The end result was over 300 mushroom species identified from the two locales - 208 from Gros Morne and 144 from Labrador with an overlap of 43. 57% of the species were new to our forays, bringing our cumulative list over 450. Photography, under the guidance of Canadian nature photographer Roger Smith continued to be a popular option. After spending time coaching in the field, Roger and his Documentation Team photographed all identified specimens, after which voucher specimens were dried for archiving in the Gros Morne National Park Herbarium.

Barry May and his team once again provided fried mushrooms for degustation at our traditional mushroom cook-



up both in Gros Morne and Labrador. In addition to edibles specifically collected for this purpose outside the Park, all edible copies were sacrificed under his knife. This provided the foragers with enjoyable forums for fellowship and swapping of mushroom lore in an otherwise activity packed week.

The evening scientific programs provided varied and informative talks from experts and amateurs alike. We had an overview of mushrooms and their place in the biosphere, a discussion of boletes and another of Entolomata from the World's Entoloma authority, Machiel



Noordeloos. The current leading Amanita expert, Rod Tulloss, described a new Amanita species found at our previous forays and named by him the Killdevil Amanita (*Amanita daimoniocantans*). Mushroom photography was covered both in how-to lectures by Roger Smith as well as examples by award-winning mushroom photographer Noah Siegel. Vello Soots introduced us to mushrooms of Ontario and Nancy Ironside gave an overview of how she had documented the mushrooms on her two leisure properties in Ontario. Faye Murrin described her work in Terra Nova National Park and Dave Malloch gave an very insightful analysis of the relationship of fungal species diversity to the habitats of the Atlantic Coast.





Photographs in the Report by Roger Smith, Michael Burzynski, Jamie Graham, Judy May and Andrus Voitk.

A TRUFFLE IN LABRADOR

& OTHER HIGHLIGHTS



... serving up a spate of *Omphalinas*, even if I am not entirely confident we are totally familiar with them on an individual basis yet. A particular joy was to find both of the yellow *Lichenomphalias*, *L. hudsoniana* and *L. alpina*, and at low elevations at that. A small *Clitopilus*, *C. scyphoides* was a thrill, with its bakery smell of flour. But the highlight must be finding a truffle in Labrador! See if you can find it in the list!

A few observations, before starting to enumerate Latin names. Part of the joy a foray brings is from the small pleasures, small discoveries, possibly even minor little victories, associated with the search. Many of these are different for each person, so what follows must be considered a partial listing only.

For most of us, finding something new, something never before described, is a thrill. At least 5 new taxa were collected. Of course, we had the usual spate of new *Amanitas*, NFL 09-11 from Rod. Not bad, up to 11 new species in three years!

To Machiel we supplied at least 2 undescribed *Entolomas*. Found on the last morning in the Labrador sand dunes was a dark and rough *Entoloma*, provisionally named *Entoloma dunicola*. On the Killdevil grounds we collected an *Entoloma*, which we had been unable to identify to our satisfaction last year. Well, no wonder, for we tried to fit this undescribed species with a name for one already described! We decided to name this one provisionally *Entoloma enelense*, the en (N) el (L) signifying either Newfoundland, Newfoundland and Labrador, NeederLand (NetherLand, Machiel's native land) or NoordeLoos, take your pick!

Labrador provided particular pleasure in

Sometimes the victories are even smaller - the realization that you recognize *Cortinarius acutus* from last year, or finding another Killdevil *Amanita* and finding you know them on sight, or the sudden discovery that you found somebody with like interests. Or the catch in your breath upon viewing spectacular scenery. For some it was the closest ever to a live wild moose - and getting him on video!



Or how about this: Dave works on a tiny *Coprinus* and finally identifies it as one hitherto known from only one small location in Holland. He turns to its original describing authority for confirmation and Machiel confirms it! Wow! Little victories make the excitement.

For me the highlight was the people, for they truly made the foray.



SPECIES LIST

306 SPECIES

Developed by Michael Burzynski & Andrus Voitk with plenty of help from the Faculty and the Documentation Team

Authenticators: Dave Malloch, Faye Murrin, Machiel Noordeloos, Vello Soots, Greg Thorn, Rod Tulloss, Andrus Voitk

NOTE:

1. Taxonomy in Barron: Mushrooms of Ontario and Eastern Canada has been followed, where possible. Where it made sense, or where experts urged us, more recent convention has been adopted; common usage or sense has been followed for species not named in that book.
2. Names in green were exclusive to Gros Morne; names in blue were exclusive to Labrador; names in red were common to both locations.
4. Names in **bold print** denote new species this year.
5. List tentative - further study may cause revisions



A splitting headache

Bankera violascens
Bisporella citrina
Bolbitius vitellinu
Boletus edulis
Boletus subtomentosus
Calocybe carnea
Cantharellus cibarius
Cantharellus lutescens
Cantharellus tubaeformis
Chalciporus piperatus
Chlorociboria aeruginascens
Chrysomixa rhododenari
Clavaria argillacea
Clavaria purpurea
Clavariadelphus ligula
Clavariadelphus truncatus
Clavulina cristata
Clavulinopsis fusiformis
Clitocybe clavipes
Clitocybe dealbata
Clitocybe deceptiva
Clitocybe maxima
Clitocybella familia
Clitopilus prunulus
Clitopilus scyphoides
Collybia cirrhata
Collybia tuberosa
Conocybe fimentaria
Conocybe lactea
Conocybe pilosella
Conocybe tenera
Coprinus comatus
Coprinus epichloeus
Coprinus niveus
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius armillatus
Cortinarius balteatus
Cortinarius campanella
Cortinarius camphoratus
Cortinarius cinnabarius
Cortinarius claricolor
Cortinarius croceus
Cortinarius evernius
Cortinarius huronensis
Cortinarius integerrimus
Cortinarius limonius
Cortinarius malicorius

Agaricus bitorquis
Agaricus silvicola
Agrocybe erebia
Amanita albocreata
Amanita bisporigera
Amanita daimoniocantans
Amanita elongata
Amanita flavoconia
Amanita groenlandica
Amanita muscaria var. guessowii
Amanita NFL 06
Amanita NFL 09
Amanita NFL 10
Amanita NFL 11
Amanita porphyria
Apiosporina morbosa
Armillaria ostoyae
Arrhenia retiruga
Asterophora parastica
Auricularia judea



A persistent yellow



Cortinarius paleaceus
Cortinarius purpurascens
Cortinarius rubellus
Cortinarius semisanguineus
Cortinarius traganus
Cortinarius trivialis
Cortinarius tubarius
Cortinarius vibratilis
Cortinarius violaceus
Cudonia circinans
Cystoderma amianthinum
Dasyscyphus virgineus
Entoloma dunicola
Entoloma enelense
Entoloma fuscomarginatum
Entoloma luridum
Entoloma papillatum
Entoloma rhodopolium var. *nidorosum*
Entoloma sericeum
Entoloma subsepiaceum
Entoloma turbidum
Fomes fomentarius
Fomitopsis pinicola
Fuligo septica
Fuscoboletinus grisellus
Fuscoboletinus laricinus
Fuscoboletinus paluster
Fuscoboletinus spectabilis
Fuscoboletinus viscidus
Galerina atkinsoniana
Galerina autumnalis
Galerina paludosa
Galerina uncialis
Geoglossum difforme
Geoglossum fallax
Gloeophyllum sepiarium
Gomphus clavatus
Gomphus floccosus
Gymnopilus bellulus
Gymnopilus junonius
Gymnopilus penetrans
Gymnopus acervatus

Gymnopus confluens
Gymnopus dryophilus
Hapalopilus rutilans
Hebeloma crustuliniforme
Hebeloma mesophaeum
Hebeloma sinapizans
Helvella corium
Helvella lacunosa
Helvella macropus
Henningsomyces candidus
Hirschporus abietinus
Hydnellum peckii
Hydnellum scrobiculatum
Hydnum repandum
Hydnum umbilicatum
Hygrocybe cantharellus
Hygrocybe chlorophana
Hygrocybe coccinea
Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe cuspidata
Hygrocybe insipida
Hygrocybe lacmus



Hygrocybe lilacina
Hygrocybe marginata
Hygrocybe miniata
Hygrocybe persistans
Hygrocybe virginea
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca
Hygrophoropsis morgani
Hygrophorus inocybiformis
Hygrophorus speciosus
Hypholoma capnoides

Hypholoma elongatipes
Hypholoma elongatum
Hypholoma ericeum
Hypholoma fasciculare
Hypholoma sublateritium
Hypholoma udum
Hypocrea pulvinata
Incybe geophylla
Inocybe geophylla var. *lilacina*
Inocybe lanuginosa
Inonotus obliquus
Jahnporus hirtus
Laccaria altaica
Laccaria laccata
Laccaria proxima
Laccaria trullisata
Lactarius affinis
Lactarius alpinus
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius deliciosus
Lactarius deterrimus
Lactarius glyciosmus
Lactarius helvus
Lactarius hibbardae
Lactarius lignyotus
Lactarius mucidus
Lactarius necator
Lactarius pubescens
Lactarius representaneus
Lactarius resimus
Lactarius rufus
Lactarius subvellereus
Lactarius tabidus
Lactarius thejogalus
Lactarius trivialis
Lactarius uvidus
Lactarius vietus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Leccinum atrostitipitatum
Leccinum niveum
Leccinum rotundifolium
Leccinum scabrum
Leccinum snellii
Leccinum versipelle





Leotia lubrica
Leotia viscosa
Lepiota cristata
Lepista multififormis
Lepista nuda
Lycogala epidendrum
Lycoperdon ovatum
Lycoperdon perlatum
Lycoperdon pusillum
Lycoperdon pyriforme
Lycoperdon umbrinum
Lyophyllum connatum
Lyophyllum decastes
Malanoleuca cognata
Marasmiellus perforans
Marasmiellus vaillantii
Marasmius androsaceus
Megacollybia platyphylla
Melanoleuca melaleuca
Mitrulella gracilis
Mycena epipterygia
Mycena galericulata
Mycena pura
Neolepta irregularis
Omphalina alpina
Omphalina bellifera
Omphalina hepatica
Omphalina hudsoniana
Omphalina oniscus
Omphalina velutipes
Panaeolus acuminatus
Panaeolus campanella
Panaeolus foenicicii
Panaeolus semiovatus
Panaeolus sphinctrinus
Panellus stipticus
Paxillus involutus
Phaeolus schweinitzii
Phellinus nigricans
Phellodon niger
Pholiota alnicola
Pholiota astragalina
Pholiota aurivella
Pholiota squarrosoides

Piptoporus betulinus
Pleurocybella porrigens
Plicaria nivea
Pluteus cervinus
Polyozellus multiplex
Polyporus badius
Polyporus elegans
Polyporus melanopus
Polyporus varius
Postia fragilis
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
Psilocybe coprophila
Ramaria abietina
Ramaria aurea
Ramaria bataillei
Ramaria flava
Ramaria flavobrunnescens
Ramaria obtusissima
Ramaria virescens
Rhizopogon rubescens
Rhodocollybia distorta
Rhodocollybia proxima
Rickenella fibula
Rozites caperata
Russula adusta
Russula albonigra
Russula betulina

Russula brevipes
Russula brunneola
Russula claroflava
Russula compacta
Russula decolorans
Russula emetica
Russula fragilis
Russula ochroleuca
Russula paludosa
Russula peckii
Russula rosea
Russula silvicola
Russula variata
Russula xerampelina
Sarcodon imbricatum
Sarcodon leucopus
Scutellinia scutellata
Simocybe centunculus
Spathularia flavida
Stropharia alecis
Stropharia hornemanii
Stropharia magnivelaris
Suillus cavipes
Suillus grevillei
Thelephora terrestris
Trametes hirsuta
Tremiscus helvelloides
Trichaptum bifforme
Tricholoma fulvum
Tricholoma imbricatum
Tricholoma inamoenum
Tricholoma pessundatum
Tricholoma sejunctum
Tricholoma vaccinum
Tricholoma virgatum
Tricholomopsis decora
Tricholomopsis rutilans
Tubaria confragosa
Tylopilus chromapes
Tylopilus felleus
Tyromyces chioneus
Xeromphalina campanella

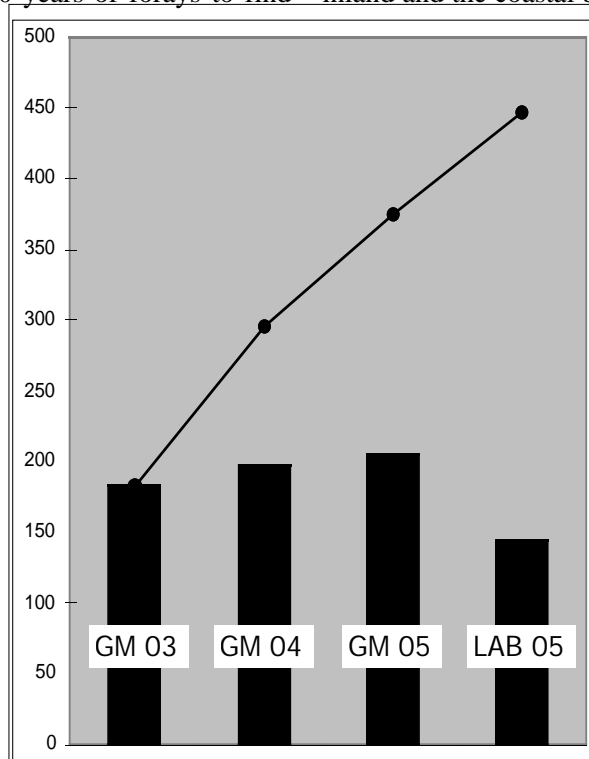


WHAT DOES ALL THIS DATA MEAN?

So we found over 300 species in Gros Morne and Labrador Straits, bringing our cumulative species tally to over 450, so what? In fact, we have found about 200 mushroom species in the same place each year. However, each year almost half of them were not found the year before and one-third are entirely new. The bars of the graph show the species of each foray and the line shows the total of species to date. As you see, it is a straight line. This has been the experience of others as well. The estimated total number of species for our province is somewhere between 2,000 and 8,000. An optimistic guess suggests it will take at least 50-100 years of forays to find them all.

Clearly, mushrooms are not like mammals, or even plants, where a complete count is relatively easy by comparison. This is important knowledge for agencies involved in biodiversity surveys. It is also important for agencies or organizations concerned with setting aside areas to protect species diversity - for mushrooms, we may never know the true diversity.

Another thing our data suggests, is that the fruiting profile is different for different habitats. While we may have suspected as much intuitively and may reach this conclusion by deductive reasoning, it is still kind of nice to know that we are generating data that may prove this objectively.



the fruiting profile of Labrador, collected and identified in the same week by many of the same people, is quite different from that of Gros Morne.

Big deal? Perhaps. This may provide another method of defining habitat differences. The trees don't always tell the story. The boreal forest looks much the same all over. Yet Dave Malloch said that in 30 years of collecting and study, he has NEVER seen many of the species that are common in our boreal forest. Consequently he feels the boreal forest must harbour two different habitats, the inland and the coastal boreal forest. Indeed, this seems to

be the case. And the mushrooms told the story. Well, analyzing the sort of data we generate year after year may allow us to reach the same conclusions without the need of a 30-year experience. This is cool.

The above analysis of our data is in the process of being written up for wider distribution. You heard about it here first. In addition, we may have enough information to publish a review of *Amanitas* in Newfoundland. Undoubtedly some of our new species will be reported in the scientific literature. These are just some of the spin-offs from our forays. Our data may hide a lot more information than we know. It is public information,

open for review or analysis to anyone. Who knows what contributions we will make over the years? So keep it up!

How so, you ask. Well, go back and look at the list. The Labrador list (blue + red print) has a much larger proportion of additions to the cumulative list (indicated in bold print) than does the Gros Morne list (green + red print). Thus, a different habitat has different mushrooms, since a larger proportion from there is new.

Not convinced? Then look at the proportion of bold print species (new to the cumulative list) in red names (species common to both Gros Morne and Labrador). Now compare that to the proportion of bold print (new to the cumulative list) among the blue names (found only in Labrador). There's a huge difference. In other words, a species found in Labrador AND Gros Morne this time is unlikely to be new but one found in Labrador alone is. So

If the foregoing seems a bit complicated, don't worry. The primary purpose of a foray is not to generate data for some esoteric analyses. The primary purpose is to have fun getting to know the many mushrooms with which we share our corner of the world. It's nice to be able to go out in nature and observe what grows there. It's nice to do so in the company of like-minded people. It's nice to have experts identify for us what we find, in hopes we learn a few more mushrooms each year... However, it is also kind of nice to know that the data we generate while having fun, can actually be applied to a purpose beyond making a longer and longer list of Latin names each year. It's nice to know that what we do can be useful in helping provide more insight into the nature we enjoy. And if we have fun doing it, all's the greater the enjoyment. N'est-ce pas?

Advance Notice



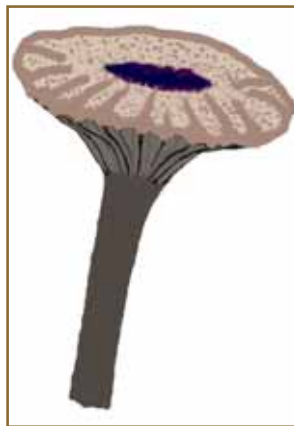
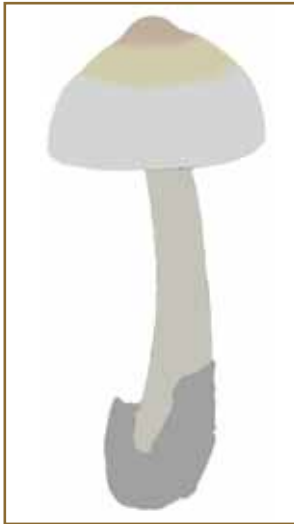
FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND
& LABRADOR
2006

Avalon Peninsula
Lavrock Centre
Sept 15-17, 2006

Mark your calendars!

Please check this spring for details on our web site <<http://www.hnhs.ca/mushrooms/>>.
If you want a brief preview of the Avalon's mushrooms, download Avalon Report from the site.

LOGOS



The first two years we chose unidentified mushrooms for our logo, partly to illustrate the many undescribed and unique mushrooms available for discovery in Newfoundland & Labrador and partly for their simple beauty - an *Amanita* in 2003 and a *Mycena* in 2004.

Because bogs are an integral part of our landscape, a bog mushroom seemed suitable for our permanent logo, a fitting symbol of our land. Perfect symmetry, balanced form and understated but elegant colour made the beautiful

Omphalina gerardiana the choice for our permanent logo.

As with many mysteries, time has offered a solution to our unidentified mushrooms. Dr Rod Tulloss has identified the *Amanita* of our first year, based on examination of similar mushrooms from the same area, as *A. groenlandica*. After three years' search, the mystery *Mycena* was found again in 2005, and this time identified as *M. overholtsii*.

Ironically, while we found out what the unidentified mushrooms were, we also found out that we really didn't know what the identified one was. In 1836 Berkeley described a small scaly-capped mushroom in sphagnum of English bogs, naming it *Agaricus sphagnicola*. In 1873 Peck described a similar mushroom from sphagnum in North American bogs under the name *Agaricus gerardiana*. The creation of more genera had these mushrooms flit from genus to genus, flirting with *Clitocybe* for a while and eventually stopping at *Omphalina*. Subsequent comparisons have led mycologists to believe these were the same mushroom, in which case the species epithet reverts to the earlier name, *O. sphagnicola*. Enter the age of DNA: most *Omphalinas* were reclassified and new genera created to accommodate them all. Our mushroom was reassigned to the genus *Arrhenia*, thus *A. Sphagnicola*.

The story does not end here! In 1960 Orton described a similar but darker mushroom, calling it *O. fusconigra*. Because its colouring was much more interesting than that of the standard issue *A. sphagnicola*, this dark one was the very mushroom we chose for our logo. Since Orton's description, it has flip-flopped between species and variety, with variety enjoying current favour. Thus, the correct nom-du-jour for the mushroom on our logo is *Arrhenia sphagnicola* var. *fusconigra*. Who knows what the morrow will bring?

The Newfoundland pine martin (*Martes americana* ssp. *atrata*), now an endangered species, is the logo of the Humber Natural History Society. It is an obvious symbol of the fragility of our natural environment and our need to know something about it in order to preserve it. While there is a list of endangered animals and plants, updated through constant monitoring, there is none for mushrooms, because nobody knows which mushrooms even grow here. We hope our Forays will help to correct some of these deficiencies.

