



FORAY

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

REPORT

Andrus Voitk
Marian Wissink

**Central
Newfoundland
Max Simm's Camp
September 12-14, 2008**

SPONSORS:

The Department of Environment & Conservation:

- Parks & Natural Areas Division

- Wildlife Division

- Salmonier Nature Park

Sir Wilfred Grenfell College

Memorial University

Gros Morne National Park

Quidi Vidi Brewing Company

Rodriguez Winery

CONTENTS

Faculty, Leaders, and Officers.....	3
Trails.....	4
Participants.....	5
Program.....	6
Foray Synopsis.....	7
Species List.....	8
What do the data mean?.....	18
Foray Photo Gallery.....	23
Poster Contest.....	29
2009 Advance Notice.....	outside back cover



FACULTY

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University of Tartu, Estonia

Gavin Kernaghan,

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Greg Thorn,

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Andrus Voitk

Foray Newfoundland and Labrador



TRAIL LEADERS

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Jeri Graham

Judy May

Mac Pitcher

Bill Richards

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DOCUMENTATION

Greg Dale

Claudia Hanel

Jamie Harnum

Alyssa Matthew

Meherzad Romer

Carolyn Swan



TRAILS

1. West Brook Nature Reserve

Over 20 hectares of mature red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) stand, some man and game trails, no marked trails. Protected area to be foraged Friday, before opening of moose season.

Flat, dry; *Kalmia* on duff. Difficulty 1-2.

Should yield mycota specific to two-needle pine, not found elsewhere.

2. Camp Grounds

Grounds and surrounding areas of Max Simms Camp, down to river and near forests.

Flat, dry ground, easy walking. Difficulty 1.

Campgrounds usually yield a lot of interesting mushrooms not found elsewhere

3. Camp Perimeter: Jigg's Lookout & "Farm" Trail

Go around the camp area, connected by a portion along gravel road

Length 3+ km. Difficulty 2-3.

One short, steep hill, some rough tracts and wet areas. Many open areas.

Should have good yield of various mushrooms.

4. Corduroy Ponds, Grand Falls-Windsor

Beautiful hiking trails starting at periphery of city and touring through various wilderness habitats.

Length 5 km. Difficulty 1.

Gravel, packed earth, boardwalk; very few wet spots.

Mostly hardwoods. Yield may be less than other areas, but species should be more unusual or interesting.

5. Notre Dame Provincial Park--Grounds

Large campground with many trails, campsites. Difficulty 1.

Such areas have always yielded a multitude of interesting mushrooms, many not found in other settings.

6. Notre Dame Provincial Park--Perimeter

10+ foot swath cut to mark Park boundary. Mossy, uneven ground with significant wet spots through coniferous forest.

Length 2 km. Difficulty 3-4.

Should yield a good number and variety of species.

7. Notre Dame Provincial Park--Ski trails

5+ km of trails, cut as the perimeter (see 6, above).

Habitat, difficulty and expected yield as 6, above.

8. Thomas Howe Demonstration Forest, Gander

Forest set aside to demonstrate silviculture. Mature trees, second growth, regenerating clear-cuts and planted (including introduced species) forests. Connect to ski trails and hiking trails going to and around Lake Gander, mostly mature birch forest.

Length 2 km in Demonstration Forest, unlimited beyond. Quite steep to Lake and back. Some uneven ground. Difficulty 2-4.

Abundant yield of mushrooms expected.

PARTICIPANTS

Alan Gan
Alyssa Matthew
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Shelly Garland
Sue Sullivan
Tarik Rodriguez
Tina Leonard
Tina Newbury
Umberto Pascali
Urmaz Kõljalg
Vito Testa

PROGRAM

Programs in **dark green** occur simultaneously

FRIDAY, Sep 12, 2008

9:45-12:00 AM

Mycoblitz of West Brook Ecological Reserve

Meet at the Wildlife Building near Springdale.

3:00 PM – 9:00 PM

Registration

4:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Welcome reception

6:00 PM – 7:00 PM, Dining Hall

Supper

7:00 PM – 8:00 PM

Andrus Voitk: What's ahead for this foray

8:00 PM – 9:00 PM

Faye Murrin: Mushroom identification I

8:00 PM – 9:00 PM

Urmaz Kõljalg: Genetic bar code in mycology

SATURDAY, Sep 16, 2006

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM, Dining Hall

Breakfast

9:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Forays

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM, Dining Hall

Lunch

4:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Quidi Vidi QuuQup

6:00 PM – 7:00 PM, Dining Hall

Supper

7:00 PM – 8:00 PM, Conference Room

Michael Burzynski: Mushrooming in subarctic Labrador

8:00 PM – 8:30 PM, Conference Room

Faye Murrin: Mushroom identification II

8:00 PM – 9:00 PM

Roger Smith: Mushroom photography

SUNDAY, Sep 17, 2006

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM, Dining Hall

Breakfast

9:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Workshops:

OUTSIDE: Pick for the pot, Mycorrhiza,

Photography

INSIDE: Microscopy, Ascomycetes,

Polypores and Tables sessions.

1:00 PM – 1:30 PM

Inaugural Annual General Meeting of the New Corporation,

Mushroom Foray Newfoundland & Labrador, Inc.

(NOTE: all foray participants are members)

Agenda

1. Call to order
2. Reports
 - a. Past Activities
 - b. Proposed Activities
3. Adoption of By-Laws
4. Election of Board of Directors

Candidates: Michael Burzynski, Sean Dolter, Jamie Graham, Anne Marceau, Faye Murrin, Mac Pitcher, Meherzad Romer, Andrus Voitk, Maria Voitk, Geoff Thurlow, Marian Wissink
5. Other business
6. Next meeting
7. Adjournment

1:30 PM - 2:00 PM

Wrap-up & Thank you

This year's annual mushroom foray took place at Lion Max Simms Camp on the Bay d'Espoir Highway in the Central Newfoundland Forest Ecoregion. Supporting partners of the Foray were The Department of Environment and Conservation (Parks and Natural Areas, Wildlife, Salmonier Nature Reserve), Memorial University (St John's and Corner Brook campuses), Gros Morne National Park, Quidi Vidi Brewery and Rodriguez Winery. 88% of our partners, 49% of our participants and 36% of our mushroom species identified were also at our 2007 foray.

Neither the remaining mushrooms nor participants were all strangers, but contained several veterans from earlier forays. First-timers to our forays made up 46% of the participants, about 40% of the mushroom species (41% since our previous annual foray or 37% if the intervening smaller Labrador surveys are included) and 13% of our sponsors. Welcome!

The number of species we collect and identify each year has increased over the years. This year set a new record in both the number of species identified (296) and the number of new species added to our provincial cumulative species list (124 for the Island or 110 for the whole province). If we estimate about 8,000 mushroom species in the province, there is no imminent limit to collecting and identifying ever-increasing amounts of new species in the near future.

Their number of foray participants has also increased over the years, but can not rise forever. The past two years we have operated at maximal capacity. Capping the number of participants can be expected to:

1. ensure the intimacy and feeling of camaraderie of the foray.
2. bring in a realistic amount of mushrooms for our faculty to identify in comfort.
3. maintain a low participant/faculty ratio, thus making personal access to faculty easy for participants.

All of the above enhances the foray experience for both faculty and participant. This, and not limited facilities, is the reason we limit participation.

Quite clearly, we have established a core of people in the province with an ongoing interest in mushrooms. Some

participate every year while others come back as they are able. Learning to identify mushrooms is very difficult, and expertise builds up slowly; over several years this core will become quite knowledgeable about at least our common species. Building up such a core should be a laudable aim for any foray and achieving it, an enviable telos. We can be justifiably pleased that the statistics suggest we are on the path to this goal.

Potential partners, please note: the number of contributors, sponsors and partners is not limited, like that of participants. Rather, it is open-ended and unlimited, more like the mushrooms. Therefore, if you should like to join with us, please write to "foray (AT) nlmushrooms.ca". We have many needs and many worthy projects that can only be undertaken with the help of contributing partners.

Max Simms was our most comfortable venue to date. Also, unfortunately but unavoidably, the most expensive. While we do not know whether increased cost kept people away, all comments from those who did attend were very favourable regarding the facilities. The foray began with a survey of West Brook Nature Reserve, the largest stand of mature red pine in the province.

Regrettably, all technical arrangements did not work out as planned. As a result many people had to turn back because their vehicles could not negotiate the rough roads and those who did reach the site had much less foraging time than expected. In their usual way, people took this in stride; the rest of the foray went well and the general comments belied an enjoyable and instructive time by all. Although foraging in hunting season reduced the choice of trails, the results show quite well that the chosen trails were more than amply productive. Both cps and whistles proved their worth in the field.

Incurio millecastens
THE THOUSAND-BREAKING FORAY
What a way to celebrate Darwin 200!
September 11-13, 2009
Max Simms Camp

Information and Registration forms are already on our website <www.nlmushrooms.ca> for the 2009 Foray!

SPECIES LIST FOR 2008

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Rese rve	Simm s Cam p, Jiggs,	Cor dur oy (4)	Notr e Dam e (5-7)	Thos mas How e (8)	Mis cell an eo us	TOTAL
Agaricus silvicola			2					2
Agrocybe pediades					1			1
Aleuria aurantia						1		1
Amanita bisporigera					3	1		4
Amanita flavoconia			7	1	11			19
Amanita fulva			1		8			9
Amanita muscaria	2		5	2		1		10
Amanita porphyria	2				1	2		5
Amanita rubescens			2					2
Amanita sinicoflava					1	2		3
Amanita vaginata				1				1
Amanita vaginata var. alba	1							1
Amphinema byssoides					1			1
Anomoporia myceliosa						1		1
Antrodia heteromorpha			1		1			2
Antrodiella romellii					1			1
Apiosporina morbosa						1		1
Ascocoryne sarcoides						1		1
Ascocoryne turficola							1	1
Bankera violascens	1		1					2
Basidioradulum radula					1			1
Bisporella citrina	2		1	1	4	2		10
Boletus edulis	1		7					8
Boletus huronensis		1						1
Boletus subglabripes			1			1		2
Botryobasidium conspersum	1							1
Bovista plumbea					1			1
Byssocorticium pulchrum						1		1
Calocera viscosa					1			1
Cantharellula umbonata			1					1
Cantharellus cibarius			1					1

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Reservoir	Simm's Camp, Jiggs,	Corduroy (4)	Notre Dame (5-7)	Thomas Howe (8)	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
<i>Cerrena unicolor</i>			1	3	1			5
<i>Chalciporus piperatus</i>	2		4					6
<i>Cheilymenia stercorea</i>			1					1
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	1				1	2		4
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginosa</i>						1		1
<i>Clavaria falcata</i>					1			1
<i>Clavaria rosea</i>			2		1		1	4
<i>Clavulina cristata</i>		1	1	3	2	1		8
<i>Clavulinopsis laeticolor</i>			1					1
<i>Climacocystis borealis</i>							1	1
<i>Clitocybe clavipes</i>			2					2
<i>Clitocybe foetens</i>	2							2
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>			5					5
<i>Collybia cirrhata</i>			1					1
<i>Collybia tuberosa</i>	2		2	1	2			7
<i>Coltricia perennis</i>		11			2			13
<i>Coniophora arida</i>					1			1
<i>Conocybe semiglobata</i>			1					1
<i>Conocybe tenera</i>			1					1
<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i>			1					1
<i>Cordyceps ophioglossoides</i>			1		5	1	1	8
<i>Cortinarius acutus</i>						3		3
<i>Cortinarius alboviolaceus</i>	1		1	2		2		6
<i>Cortinarius alnetorum</i>					1			1
<i>Cortinarius anomalus</i>			1					1
<i>Cortinarius armeniacus</i>	1							1
<i>Cortinarius armillatus</i>	2		4	5	11	9		31
<i>Cortinarius bififormis</i>						1		1
<i>Cortinarius bolaris</i>					1	5		6
<i>Cortinarius brunneus</i> var. <i>brunneus</i>	2				1	3		6
<i>Cortinarius brunneus</i> var. <i>clarus</i>	1							1

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Reserve	Simm's Camp, Jiggs,	Cor du roy (4)	Notre Dame (5-7)	Thomas Howe (8)	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
Cortinarius camphoratus					4	1		5
Cortinarius cinnamomeus						4		4
Cortinarius collinitus			2		1	3		6
Cortinarius croceus						1		1
Cortinarius evernius			2		1	1		4
Cortinarius flexipes			2		1			3
Cortinarius gentilis					1	1		2
Cortinarius helvelloides					1			1
Cortinarius hemitrichus	1							1
Cortinarius incisus	1							1
Cortinarius lilacinus	1							1
Cortinarius limonius		1						1
Cortinarius mucosus			1					1
Cortinarius paleaceus					1	3		4
Cortinarius pholideus				2		1		3
Cortinarius quarciticus	1							1
Cortinarius semisanguineus	1	3	7	1	1	4		17
Cortinarius stillatitius			1		4			5
Cortinarius suberi	1							1
Cortinarius traganus	1	1	1		4	4		11
Cortinarius trivialis			5					5
Craterellus tubaeformis					3	1		4
Crepidotus mollis			1					1
Crepidotus versutus					1			1
Crucibulum laeve					1			1
Cudonia circinans			3	2				5
Cystoderma amianthinum			1			1		2
Cystoderma fallax						1		1
Cystoderma jasonis						1		1
Cystoderma terreii	2							2
Cytidia salicina			1			1		2

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Reserve	Simm s Camp, Jiggs,	Cor du roy (4)	Notr e Dam e (5-7)	Thos mas How e (8)	Mis cell an eo us	TOTAL
Dacrymyces chysospermus			1	1	5	3		10
Dacrymyces lacrymalis	1							1
Dacrymyces tortus						1		1
Diatrype stigma			1					1
Diplomitoporus lenis					1			1
Ditiola sp. nov.	1							1
Encoelia furfuracea				1				1
Entoloma luridum			1				1	2
Entoloma rhodopolium var. nidorosa			1					1
Entoloma rhodopolium var. rhodopolium			1					1
Entoloma sericatum	1							1
Exidia glandulosa	1		1	1				3
Exobasidium vaccinii			1					1
Femsjonina luteoalba	1							1
Fomes fomentarius						3	1	4
Fomitopsis pinicola	1		3			2	2	8
Fuligo septica							1	1
Fuscoboletinus glandulosus		8	1					9
Galerina paludosa					1			1
Galerina vittaeformis var. vittaeformis f. tetraspora							1	1
Geoglossum glabrum					1			1
Gloeophyllum sepiarium		1	3	1	7	1		13
Gomphidius glutinosus		4						4
Gymnopilus penetrans	2	3	1		4	2		12
Gymnopus acervatus					1			1
Gymnopus confluens	1	2	1	1	1			6
Gymnopus dryophilus	4			1	2			7
Gymnopus peronatus	1							1
Helminthosphaeria clavariarum				1		1		2
Helvella macropus			1					1
Hohenbuehelia petaloides					1			1

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Reservoir	Simm's Camp, Jiggs,	Corduroy (4)	Notre Dame (5-7)	Thomas Howe (8)	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
Hohenbuehelia tremula		1						1
Hydnellum caeruleum		4						4
Hydnellum concrescens	7	3	1		1			12
Hydnellum multiceps	1							1
Hydnellum peckii	3							3
Hydnum repandum				1		3		4
Hydnum rufescens					1			1
Hydnum umbilicatum					1			1
Hygrocybe cantharellus	1		4		1			6
Hygrocybe conica			8	1	1			10
Hygrocybe irrigata					5			5
Hygrocybe laeta			6	3	10			19
Hygrocybe marginata var. marginata				1	9			10
Hygrocybe marginata var. olivacea					2			2
Hygrocybe miniata			2	1	3			6
Hygrocybe persistens			1		2	1		4
Hygrocybe psittacina	1		1					2
Hygrocybe virginea			3		2			5
Hygrocybe vitellina			1	2	10			13
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca	2	1	5					8
Hymenochaete tabacina	2							2
Hymenoscyphus lutescens					1			1
Hyphodontia alutacea						1		1
Inocybe dulcamara			2					2
Inocybe geophylla					1			1
Inocybe geophylla var. lilacina			1					1
Inocybe lacera		2	1		3			6
Inocybe lanuginosa					1			1
Inocybe longispora			1					1
Inocybe mixtilis			1					1
Inocybe stellatospora					1			1

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Reservoir	Simm's Camp, Jiggs,	Corduroy (4)	Notre Dame (5-7)	Thomas Howe (8)	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
Inocybe subcarpta		1						1
Inocybe umboninota		1						1
Inonotus glomeratus							1	1
Inonotus tomentosus		2					1	3
Laccaria bicolor		15	9	2	4		1	31
Laccaria longipes					1			1
Laccaria striatula			1	2		1		4
Lactarius camphoratus			2		2	2		6
Lactarius deceptivus						1		1
Lactarius deterrimus			1					1
Lactarius helvus		2	6			1		9
Lactarius hibbardae		5				1		6
Lactarius lignyotus					1	1		2
Lactarius mucidus			2		1	1		4
Lactarius rufus		1						1
Lactarius sordidus			1					1
Lactarius thyinos						1		1
Lactarius torminosus			1					1
Lactarius vinaceorufescens			1		3	1		5
Leccinum niveum	3	2	3	1	4			13
Leccinum scabrum			5	2	1			8
Leccinum snellii			1					1
Leccinum vulpinum	1	5	3			1		10
Leotia lubrica			1		4	5		10
Leotia viscosa						1		1
Leptonia longistriata					1			1
Lycoperdon molle			1					1
Lycoperdon perlatum	2		3					5
Lycoperdon pyriforme					3	1		4
Marasmius androsaceus			1					1
Marasmius oreades					1			1

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Rese	Simm s Camp, Jiggs,	Cor duoy (4)	Notr e Dam e (5-7)	Thos mas How e (8)	Mis cell an eo us	TOTAL
Megacollybia platyphylla				1				1
Melanoleuca alboflavida			1					1
Merismodes fasciculata	1			1	1			3
Mucronella calva					1			1
Multiclavula mucida				1	1			2
Mycena adonis			2			1		3
Mycena picta						1		1
Neocudoniella radicella					1			1
Neolecta irregularis					2			2
Nolanea quadrata					2			2
Oligoporus balsameus					1			1
Oligoporus caesius						1		1
Oligoporus guttulatus			2		1			3
Omphalina pyxidata			1					1
Onnia tomentosa		2						2
Otidea onotica					1			1
Oxyporus populinus			1					1
Panaeolus foenisecii			1		1			2
Panellus patellaris			1					1
Panellus ringens	1							1
Panellus stipticus	2		3		2	2		9
Paxillus involutus	1		1		1			3
Paxillus rubicundulus	1							1
Paxillus vernalis	1							1
Peniophora aurantiaca	1							1
Perenniporia subacida					1			1
Peziza badia		1			1			2
Peziza succosa							1	1
Phaeocollybia jennyae		2						2
Phellinus cinereus		1						1
Phellinus ferruginosus	1							1

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Rese	Simm s Camp, Jiggs,	Cor duoy (4)	Notr e Dam e (5-7)	Thos mas How e (8)	Mis cell an eo us	TOTAL
Phellinus pini						1		1
Phellodon alboniger	3							3
Phellodon melaleucus	2							2
Phellodon niger		1						1
Phlebiella sulphurea	1				1			2
Phlebiella vaga					1			1
Pholiota astragalina		1						1
Physarum virescens					1			1
Piloderma fallax					1			1
Piptoporus betulinus	2				2	1		5
Plicatura nivea			1		2			3
Plicaturopsis crispa	5				2			7
Pluteus atricapillus						1		1
Postia fragilis			1					1
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum			1			3		4
Pseudotomentella tristis						1		1
Ptychogaster rubescens						1		1
Ramaria cartilaginea	1							1
Ramaria flava					1			1
Ramaria stricta		1						1
Ramariopsis crocea				1				1
Ramariopsis kunzei				1	5			6
Rhizopogon rubescens			1					1
Rhodocollybia butyracea			2		1			3
Rhodocollybia maculata		2			1			3
Rhodocollybia sp. nov.	1							1
Rickenella fibula			1			2		3
Rozites caperatus					5	4		9
Russula adusta			1					1
Russula brevipes		1	3					4
Russula brunneola			1			1		2

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Reservoir	Simm's Camp, Jiggs,	Cor du Roy (4)	Notre Dame (5-7)	Thomas Howe (8)	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
Russula emetica					1	1		2
Russula fragilis			4					4
Russula paludosa	1		3		4	3		11
Russula peckii					1			1
Russula purpurata			1					1
Russula velenovskyi					1			1
Scleroderma bovista		1						1
Spathularia flavida			1					1
Steccherinum ochraceum					1			1
Stemonitis fusca			1					1
Stereum sanguinolentum			2	1				3
Stromatocyphella conglobata			1					1
Suillus americanus			4					4
Suillus clintonianus			2					2
Suillus granulatus			13					13
Suillus grevillei		1						1
Suillus intermedius			3					3
Suillus laricinus			1					1
Suillus placidus			8					8
Suillus spraguei			5	1				6
Thelephora terrestris		1		1				2
Tomentella botryoides						3		3
Tomentella fuscocinerea					1			1
Tomentella lapida						1		1
Tomentella lateritia	1							1
Tomentella radiosa				1				1
Tomentella stuposa					1			1
Tomentella sublilacina	2	1			4	2		9
Tomentella terrestris					1			1
Trametes pubescens			1					1
Trametes versicolor			1					1

SpeciesName	Crooked Knife, Moc	West Brook Rese	Simm s Camp, Jiggs,	Cor du roy (4)	Notr e Dam e (5-7)	Thos mas How e (8)	Mis cell an eo us	TOTAL
Tremella foliacea					1			1
Tremella mesenterica	1		2					3
Trichaptum abietinum			1		4			5
Trichaptum subchartaceum			1					1
Tricholoma fumosoluteum			1					1
Tricholoma sejunctum		1	5		6			12
Tricholomopsis decora				1		3		4
Tylopilus chromapes		1	1		2			4
Tylopilus felleus			2		1			3
Tyromyces caesius				1				1
Tyromyces chioneus	3	2	5		1	2		13
Vararia investiens					1			1
Xeromphalina campanella	3		2			1		6
Nr species	65	43	129	40	124	81	13	295
Nr unique	27	17	54	6	49	24	6	
Nr new	24	11	30	10	41	20	6	121
% unique	42	40	42	15	40	30	46	
% new	37	26	23	25	33	25	46	41

Broken down by trail in columns to the right.

Numbers indicate the number of collections on each trail, total for foray in far right

Numbers in BROWN indicate unique species (only found on that trail).

Species new to our cumulative list written in RED.

Common species for 2008 written in BLUE.

Species recorded for every foray to date written in GREEN.

At the end of this foray the tally for our provincial cumulative list is 952 species, ready to break through 1,000 with the next foray. Notice, information and Registration forms are already on our website <www.nlmushrooms.ca> for the 2009 Foray,

Incursio millicastens

THE THOUSAND-BREAKING FORAY

What a way to celebrate Darwin 200!

to be held at the same location September 11-13, 2009. Copies of this Report, Reports of our 2008 Labrador Forays (complete with scary and exciting bear encounters), Reports of past Forays and various Species lists can also be downloaded from our website.

WHAT DO THE DATA MEAN?

Andrus Voith

Please note that comparison of trail “productivity” from these data is not valid, because the intensity of surveying was not comparable. Crooked Knife and Moccasin Lake were surveyed only by faculty. West Brook was surveyed by a small group for a very short time.

Corduroy was surveyed by a foray group only, not by faculty. Both Notre Dame and Thomas Howe were surveyed by both faculty and foray group, but Notre Dame was surveyed by two foray groups, Thomas Howe by one.

We processed 1,005 collections for 295 identified species, of which 121 (41%) are new to our cumulative list. This is the greatest number of species and most new species to date. Why so much more? Look at the new species (red names) in the list. I bet even people who have attended many forays won’t recognize many of them. Arbitrarily, let’s call a mushroom unfamiliar, if it belongs to a genus not mentioned in your field guide. Using this index, 31% of the new species are unfamiliar. Applying the same index to our entire cumulative list, the proportion of unfamiliar mushrooms is 6%. Ergo, the proportion of unfamiliar mushrooms has increased this year, accounting for many of the new species and at least some of the increase in numbers.

How did this happen? Foray participants collected most of the 295 species. However, this year the interests of the faculty made a greater contribution. Greg Thorn has always rooted around in strange microhabitats, under logs and twigs, but this year had time to do so more actively than ever. In addition, whenever the rest of us brought in something unusual, likely as not Greg

would take a stab at identifying it. Greg said the highlight for him was collecting *Stomatocyphella conglobata*, which he has hunted since 1982. Urmas Kõljalg also made a contribution, with his interest in tomentellas and related resupinate mycorrhizals. Between them they contributed many weird and wonderful things to our list. Look at Figures 1 and 2 for an example of the fungi they contributed. Interesting to see that looking at our data can help us understand the process. Now you also understand one way to increase the number of species—seek out unusual or specialized habitats.

With this many new species, are we any closer to collecting all the species in our province? Our cumulative list is now just a few shy of 800 species, while the total number of species in the province is probably 10 times higher. Figure 3 shows the curve of our cumulative species. Note that it is nowhere near leveling off, indicating that we have a long way to go yet.

What about the new ecoregion? Are the mushrooms different from elsewhere? Pine was an obvious tree in this ecoregion, both red and white, as well as some jack pine. Not surprisingly, known obligate and preferential pine associates were present: *Suillus granulatus*, *Suillus placidus*, *Suillus americanus*, *Coltrichia perennis*, *Leccinum vulpinum*, *Gomphidius glutinosus*, *Fuscoboletinus glandulosus*, *Hydnellum caeruleum*, *Cortinarius mucosus*, *Cortinarius quarciticus*, *Lactarius rufus*, *Phellinus pini*, *Pholiota astragalina* and others. More surprising was the lack of *Tricholoma magnivelare* and the colourful *Mycena strobilioides*. Some pine associates have been recorded before: at the forays in Avalon most came from

collections in pine forests of Central Newfoundland, not the Avalon Forest. Apart from this obvious difference, there were other differences in both species and their frequency distribution.

Expect more scientific analysis of this data: Caroline Swan, an honours environmental science student at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, and her supervisor, Prof. Ilka Bauer, were at the foray and will use our list for her research project looking into these matters, testing the May Model, developed on the basis of our forays. In this regard, it may be interesting to note that the first test of the May Model using our data, carried out by Susan Knight, has just appeared in print: **Knight S, Reid E, Campbell C, Burzynski M, Voitek A: Test of the May Model: I. Community ecologic studies of mushroom foray results in the same and different regions. FUNGI, 1,Nr4:57-62;2008.**

One of the most surprising turns of events is the total absence of *Laccaria laccata* on the 2008 list. This ubiquitous mycological weed has been among the common species of all but one of our forays and, like *Gymnopus dryophilus*, is present in almost all foray reports in North America. Now, none—thanks to **Project Laccaria** undertaken by Amanda Bremner under the guidance of Dave Malloch. Convinced that we have several *Laccaria* species in our woods, we have been unable to confirm this in the past and have named the majority *L. laccata* due to a lack of sufficient resource material for closer identification. This year Amanda brought the required materials and as a result of her careful analysis of all collected laccarias, it seems in 2008 we collected no *L. laccata* and the commonest species was *L. bicolor*.

If you look at the trail break-down of *L. bicolor*, you'll note that 77% were collected from areas of pines. Indeed, *L. bicolor* is a known pine associate. Thus, our finding may only be another reflection of the new ecoregion and not past troubles with identifying these mushrooms. However, because our *Laccaria* identification method differed radically from that of past years, comparison of these species with other years is not valid. Macroscopically (according to their macroscopic appearance), most of these without violet mycelium would have been called *L. laccata* in past years.

It would seem that our understanding of *L. bicolor* needs revision. My rule used to be easy: *L. bicolor* looks like *L. laccata* with violet mycelium at the base of the stem. Apparently not so. Genus *Laccaria* can be split into species with or without violet pigment (violet or orange). Unfortunately the violet ones can lose this colour quickly in their struggle toward maturity. Thus, the mycelium of *L. bicolor* can be white and gills may not have a mauve tone. At this stage we have not identified enough of the less common species to generalize about appearance that might prove consistently useful in identification. I hope we can continue this project in future years to increase our experience.

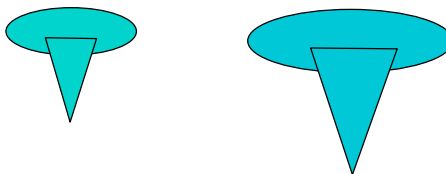
Of the other lookalikes we wanted to examine, the *Chlorociboria* project showed some promise, even though we collected only four *C. aeruginascens* and one *C. aeruginosa*. First, now we know that we have both species in Newfoundland and Labrador. Most authors say they are macroscopically similar and can only be identified by a difference in spore size, while some

authors do describe macroscopic differences. Unsure whom to believe, we set out to examine them for ourselves. Spore size was used to make the identification. On the basis of the small numbers we collected, it would seem that in addition to spore size difference, they might indeed have readily recognizable macroscopic differences.

The table below sums up their main differences collated from published accounts. Compare the pictures in Figure 4 to the table to see how well these fit. (Mushrooms and spores drawn to scale).

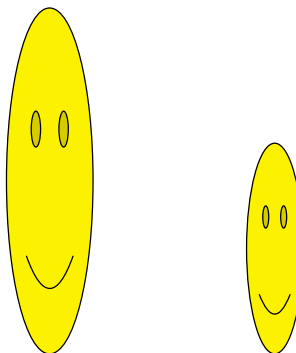
CHLOROCIBORIA			AERUGINOSA	AERUGINASCENS
CAP	diameter	range	1-6	2-10
		average	4	6
	colour	inside cup	light green	blue-green
STEM	length		<3	>3

WHOLE MUSHROOM



SPORES	length	range	9-13	5.5-8
		average	11	6.75
	width	range	1.5-3	1.5-2
		average	2.5	1.75

SPORE



If these differences are valid, the picture in my book on p 241 is misidentified and should be *C. aeruginosa*. You may not appreciate that from the angle but I have other pictures of this specimen from different angles, where a light greenish yellow hymenium is obvious. We have recorded small green cups growing on hardwood as *C. aeruginascens* at every foray in Newfoundland. A quick look at those photographed from past forays suggests that this identification is correct for the pictured specimen in 2004 and 2005, and probably also in 2007, although this last is a bit uncertain. The pictures, of course, give us no idea of the species collected but not photographed in those years.

As you see, our data contain a lot of information: over the years we amass quite a bit of valuable ore for those who know how to mine it. While a lot of analyses may be in the realm of more advanced science, small projects like the above examples are fun and entirely manageable for those who enjoy this sort of thing. **If you think you are interested in taking on or shepherding one of these projects, please let me know and we can see how to set it up.** I'll be pleased to read your report here next year!



Figure 1. The captivating *Tomentella fuscocinerea* that helped push our 2008 list to new heights. Photo: Roger Smith.



Figure 2. *Stomatocyphella conglobata*, subject of Greg's quest since 1982, finally consummated in Central Newfoundland. Photo: Roger Smith.

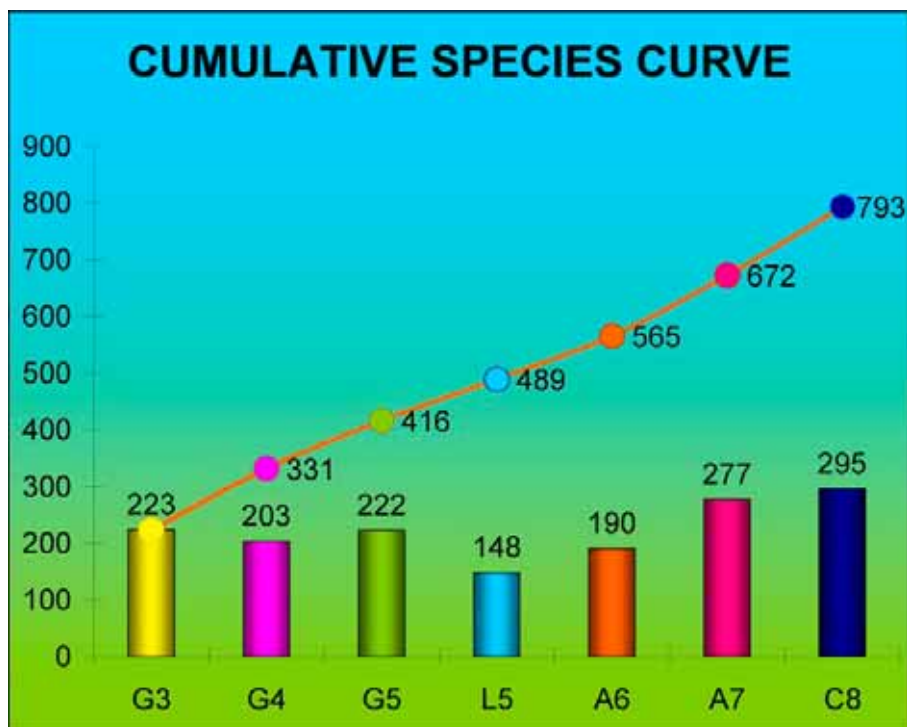
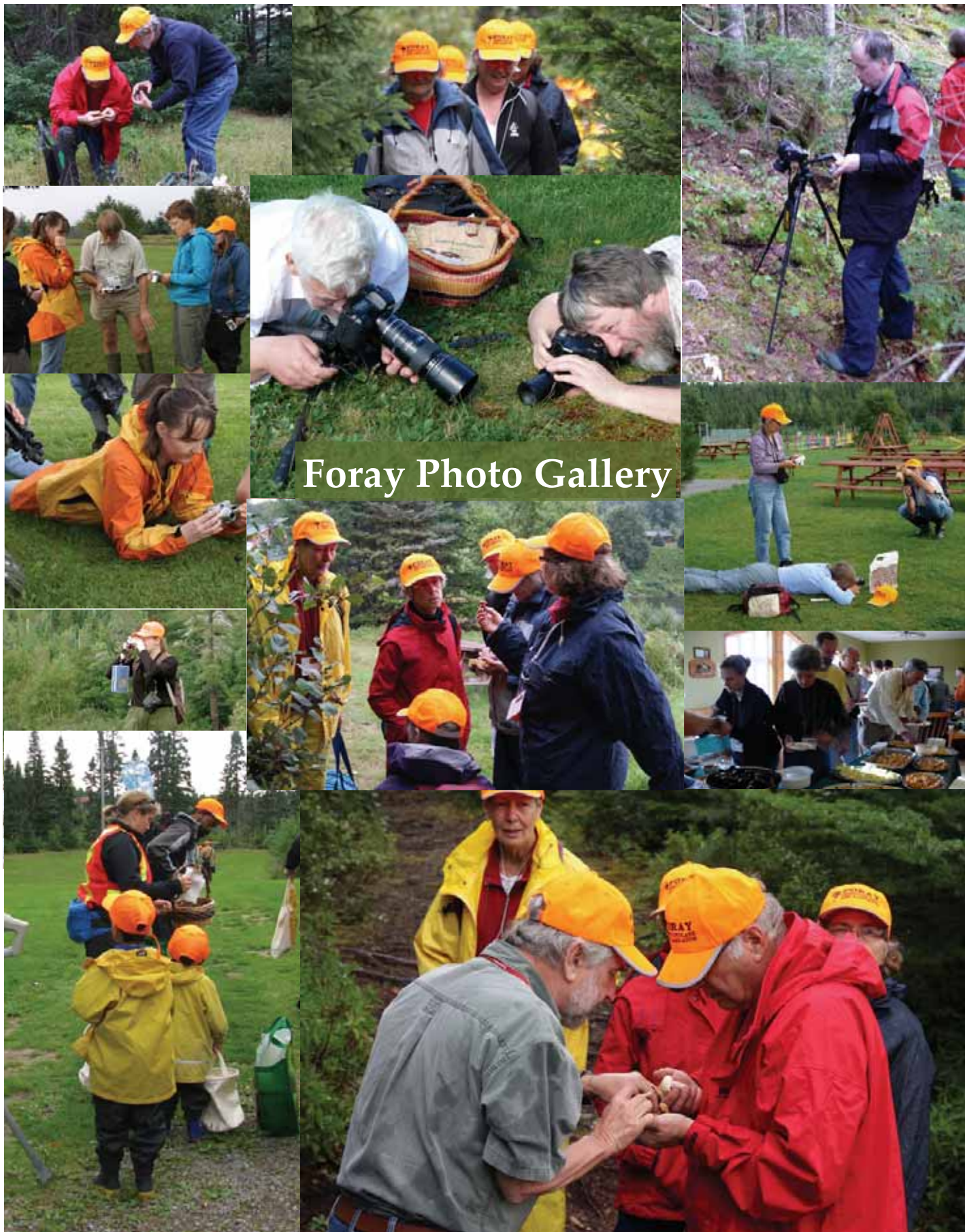


Figure 3. Our cumulative species curve. Bars show number of collections and line shows cumulative species number. Note that after seven forays it still continues in a straight line, suggesting 800 is nowhere near the full number of species for the province.



Figure 4. *Chlorociboia aeruginosa*, above, and *C. aeruginascens*, below. Same magnification. Note that *C. aeruginascens* is larger and has a blue-green hymenium (inside the cup), while *C. aeruginosa* is smaller and has a light coloured hymenium. Young specimens may not show this difference so clearly, as both species tend to be azure all over in youth. I have not seen cups quite this white before, but light green to yellow is quite common. Note also that the wood in the lower picture does not show staining. Such chance pictures have probably caused some authors to state that one species does not colour wood. In fact, both species stain wood a cyan colour. Photo: Roger Smith.





Participants of the 2008 Foray all sporting the latest in hunting season fashion head wear.
(Photo: Roger Smith)



Nice view of camp from Jigg's Look-out.
(Photo: Donna Mitchell)



The inaugural run of the custom dryer
(Photo: Donna Mitchell)



Roger Smith hard at work photographing specimens. (Photo: Donna Mitchell)



The Road Kill Crew at the Quidi Vidi QuuQup
(Photo: Donna Mitchell)



Judy and a Bolete
(Photo: Greg Thorne)



The hunters and the hunted.
(Photos: Judy May and Greg Thorne)

(Photos: Michael Burzynski)



FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR Launches First Annual Mushroom Photo Contest

FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR has decided to produce a poster of Common Edible Mushrooms of Newfoundland and Labrador through the launch of a photo contest for Foray members. Modeled on the Alberta poster (shown to the right—used with permission of Alberta Mycological Association; posters available through its website <www.wildmushrooms.ws/>), the NL version will feature likely 16 to 20 species. The photo contest will be held annually with the winners announced at the foray. The judges will select photos for the poster from the annual winners and the poster will be produced once they have enough quality submissions—likely 2 years.

The long-term goal of the project is to raise public awareness and interest in mushrooms, and bring members together through their contribution to a worthwhile product. The poster may be offered for general sale at tourist outlets and made available to schools and public institutions as an educational or promotional tool. If the project is a success, other products such as a calendar, or a poster of other Mushrooms of NL may be produced from future contests.



The project is currently being coordinated by **Laura Park** and three judges have been selected:

Dr. Faye Murrin – Mycology perspective
Ralph Jarvis – Artistic Design perspective
Dr. Gene Herzberg – Photography perspective

Contest Rules next page.

Rules: Foray Newfoundland and Labrador First Annual Mushroom Photo Contest

Photo specifications

1. Photos should be colour, digital, and high resolution (minimum of 300dpi), with the featured mushroom clearly identifiable.
2. Photos must be taken in NL by the person submitting the photo.
3. Photographs should be restricted to those species on the list to the right.

Who can enter?

1. Contest is open to all Foray Newfoundland and Labrador members.

Conditions of entry

1. Foray Newfoundland and Labrador will be granted the right to use all submissions in the production of posters, or other educational or promotional material. Photographers will be given credit for each use of their photo, but no fees or royalty will be paid. Photographers retain copyright of their photo.

Deadline

1. September 1, 2009
2. Winners to be announced at the 2009 Foray at Lion Max Simm's Camp, Sep 11-13, 2009.

How to enter?

1. Send photos to Laura Park at laura.park@dfo-mpo.gc.ca.
2. A small jpeg (800X600 for horizontal and 600X800 for vertical view) should be submitted by email initially, but the full sized version of the file (uncompressed jpeg or TIFF) of selected photos will be required prior to the final announcements.
3. Photos should be accompanied by the name and contact information of the photographer, the name of the featured mushroom and location of the featured mushroom. Contestants' names will be withheld from judges.

LIST OF ELIGIBLE MUSHROOMS

1. *Cantharellus cibarius* (Yellow Chanterelle)
2. *Craterellus tubaeformis* (Yellow Legs, Winter Chanterelle)
3. *Coprinus comatus* (Shaggy mane)
4. *Lycoperdon perlatum* (Common puffball)
5. *Lycoperdon pyriforme* (Pear-shaped Puffball)
6. *Marasmius oreades* (Fairy ring mushroom)
7. *Russula paludosa* (Swamp russula)
8. *Armillaria ostoyae* (Honey mushroom)
9. *Agaricus campestris* (Meadow mushroom)
10. *Agaricus arvensis* (The Horse mushroom)
11. *Lactarius thyinos* (often known as "*Lactarius deliciosus*")
12. *Lactarius deterrimus* (also sometimes known as "*Lactarius deliciosus*")
13. *Hydnum umbilicatum* (Sweet Tooth)
14. *Hydnum repandum* (Hedge Hog Mushroom)
15. *Boletus edulis* (King bolete)
16. *Leccinum vulpinum* (often known as "*Leccinum atrospitatum*", and close relatives"),
17. *Leccinum niveum* (often known as "*Leccinum holopus*").
18. *Leccinum scabrum* (Birch Bolete)
19. *Suillus luteus* (Slippery Jack)
20. *Catathelasma ventricosa* (Fat cat)
21. *Hypomyces lactifluorum* (Lobster mushroom)
22. *Morchella esculenta* (Black Morel)
23. *Tricholoma magnivelare* (Pine mushroom or White Matsutake)
24. *Clavulina cristata* (Crested Coral)
25. *Clavulina cinerea* (Ashy Coral)

Advance Notice!!!



FORAY
NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR

2009

Central Newfoundland

Max Simm's Camp

Boreal Forest, including pine

September 11-13, 2009



Visiting Experts

(tentative)

Ed Lickey

Dave Malloch

Raymond McNeil

Machiel Noordeloos

Roger Smith,

Greg Thorn

Tom Volk

Mark your calendars now and visit
our website for more details:

<http://www.nlmushrooms.ca>