

Queens Wood  
Fungi Survey Report  
2015



BY  
Andy Overall

# Queens Wood Fungi Survey Report

Prepared by  
Andy Overall

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Andy Overall  
Flat 2  
39 North End Road  
Golders Green  
London NW11 7RJ  
020 8458 0652  
07958 786 374  
[mush.room@fungitobewith.org](mailto:mush.room@fungitobewith.org)

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## Glossary

BAP – Biodiversity Action Plan

FRDBI – Fungal Records Database of Britain & Ireland

## Executive Summary

**This report was commissioned by the Friends of Queens Wood to give an appraisal of the importance of Queens Wood in terms of its species richness and the relative scarcity and status of the species of larger fungi recorded therein.**

**This very first, formal fungi survey of the wood was carried out over four extended visits (each split into two visits) during May to November 2015. Particular compartments were allocated for each visit. Identifications were carried out in the field and where necessary collections were made for identification by microscope. Certain 'fungi hotspots' were identified and these are discussed in results. Specimens of rare and unusual species were collected, dried, written up and deposited as voucher specimens at the Fungal Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.**

**A total of 114 species were identified from 236 records. Most species were what you would expect from woodland habitat such as Queens Wood and the complex of habitats therein. However the survey revealed locally rare species, such as *Inocybe fraudens*. This and other rare species found are discussed and pictured (in part) and recommendations are given to encourage a future presence.**

**Management of footfall, dog use and thinning of Holly, Sycamore, Ivy and Bramble is highlighted and discussed as a recommendation to encourage the presence of larger fungi in certain areas of the wood, as is the promotion of dead wood, the removal or management of any thriving invasive plant species, and removal of rubbish along the woodland borders with housing and roads.**

**The report concludes that, Queens Wood holds a diverse range of fungal species represented by most genera of the major groups of larger fungi to be expected from the complex of habitats therein. However, one species recorded is of local and national importance and should be given protection under the applicable BAP scheme. Previous records from fungi forays present in the wood are included in appendix 2.**

## **REPORT ON THE FUNGI OF QUEENS WOOD SURVEY CARRIED OUT FROM MAY TO NOVEMBER 2015.**

**BY ANDY OVERALL\***

Flat 2, 39 North End Road, Golders Green, London NW11 7RJ

### 1. Introduction & Historical context

The 21 hectares that comprise Queens Wood-TQ 288 885, are situated on the western side of the London Borough of Haringey. Muswell Hill and Park Road lie to the Northeast, Muswell Hill Road runs along the western boundary and the Archway Road runs south.

As Queens Wood is known to have had woodland cover dating back to at least 1600 AD it is therefore regarded as ancient woodland. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was once known as Churchyard Bottom Wood. It was renamed Queens Wood in honour of Queen Victoria, when Hornsey Council purchased the wood from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1898.

#### 1.1 Current Status

Queens Wood was given the statutory designation of Local Nature Reserve in 1990 and along with neighbouring, Highgate Woods was designated a Site of Metropolitan Importance by LB Haringey and Greater London Authority. It is also designated as Metropolitan Open Land, as a Borough Historic Park and an Area of Archaeological Importance. The woods are also listed in the register of Public Parks, Gardens, Squares, Cemeteries and Churchyards of Local Historic History.

### 2.0 The Fungal Modes & The Habitat

In order to obtain nutrients larger fungi are Mycorrhizal, Saprobic or Parasitic in nature, the latter two modes are combined with some species.

Mushrooms and toadstools can either be called fruitbodies or sporocarps; the main part of the fungus is within the given substrate and is called the mycelium. The mycelium, consisting of cottony, thread-like elements known as hyphae, absorbs nutrients to enable it to produce mushrooms and toadstools. There are three main ways in which fungi obtain nutrients.

Mycorrhizal fungi form a mutual symbiosis via the roots of various trees and shrubs with which they exchange nutrients. These are very important fungi that help maintain healthy trees and woodland. Most of our native trees have this association with fungi; naturalized trees such as Horse Chestnut and Sycamore do not.

Saprobic fungi feed on dead and dying matter, helping to break down matter and release nutrients back into the soil.

Parasitic fungi take and give nothing in return. Some of these fungi can be very destructive, such as *Armillaria mellea* - Honey Fungus or *Meripilus giganteus* the Giant Polypore, the former is parasitic and then saprobic on its host.

Queens Wood is predominantly on heavy, impervious, London clay with Claygate Beds overlying the clay extending close to the western edge and with very sandy clay on higher ground to the north-west of the wood. The evident sloping topography of the wood, allows for water run-off and in combination with the lighter soils, provides for a more conducive habitat for larger fungi to thrive, which prefer more free-draining soils.

Dominant trees are the native hornbeam, *Carpinus betula*, English oaks, *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* with scattered populations of silver birch, *Betula pendula*. Non-native trees such as the semi-naturalised, sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus* are well established in the wood. Understorey shrubs include, hybrid Midland Hawthorn,

***Crataegus laevigata*, field maple, *Acer campestre* and wild cherry, *Prunus avium*. Invasive species such as Highclere holly, *Ilex x altaclerensis* and cherry laurel, *Prunus cerasifera* are also present. Ground flora is abundant in areas with ivy, *Hedera helix* and the nationally declining wood anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* among others.**

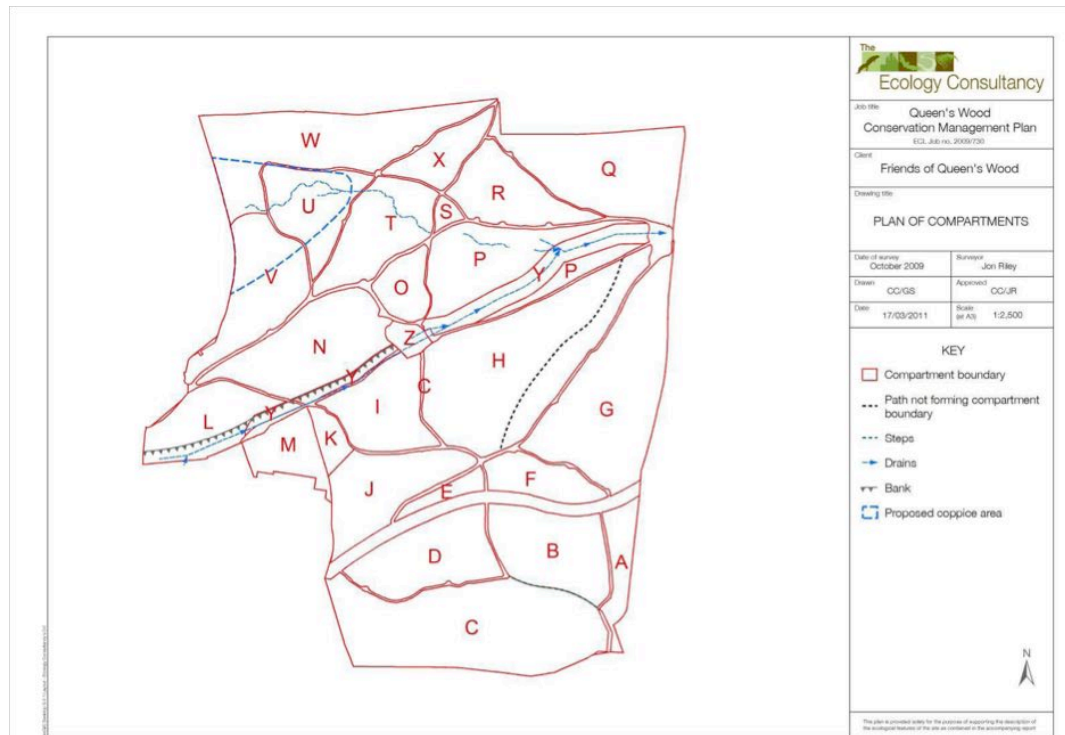
### 3.0 Method

**The survey was carried out from May until November, therefore providing a snapshot that partly covered the changing, environmental conditions. Four visits were planned. These four visits were split into half days or short visits, so as to optimise the time and conditions presented to me. In this way I was able to make visits during optimum conditions for various larger fungi.**

**Allocating certain compartments/areas of the wood for particular visits was the best way to approach the survey; in this way most of the compartments were covered during the entirety of the survey. The Biological Recording Map of Compartments, compiled by the Ecology Consultancy, was utilised for this purpose.**

**When possible, species were named in the field; if not possible, collections were made for identification by microscope. Status and nomenclature criteria used in the accompanying spreadsheet of species recorded, were based upon recent literature listed in the bibliography at the end of the report, in particular the *Checklist of British and Irish Basidiomycota* by Legon and Henrici (2005, published by Kew Gardens). Frequency was given as in the pre-mentioned publication, as frequent, infrequent, occasional, widespread, rarely reported, rare or Red Data Listed. In some instances these entries were modified with qualifiers such as locally common. GPS readings were taken for each rare or endangered species for their exact location. Specimens of the rare and unusual species were collected, dried, written up and deposited as voucher specimens at the Fungal Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, at Kew.**



**Fig 1. Biological Recording Map of compartments used for survey**

©Ecology Consultancy

## 4.0 Areas of particular note & future potential

### 4.1. Slopes, banks and path sides

The general sloping nature of Queens Wood, which occurs practically across the whole of the wood, helps create specific areas, which can be beneficial to the generation of larger fungi, especially areas sloping down to or away from paths. This is because the majority of the larger fungi prefer areas where water is not held up, the sloping nature of the wood therefore helps water to run off, helping to promote the continued existence of many different types of fungi present in the wood. The 1<sup>st</sup> record for Middlesex of *Inocybe fraudens*, was recorded with hornbeam, just off the path, in the lower section of compartment O & P. A small area, north of, and opposite the glade in compartment P, at the base of the north-eastern slope, also in Comp P, saw a number of good records of *Russula* species, including *Russula puellaris* an uncommon species in Greater London.

#### 4.3. All compartments containing fallen or standing dead wood\*

**This type of habitat is crucial for a succession of various types of dead wood specialists across many genera. The wood does contain areas of both of these habitats. Monoliths, dead woodpiles and old stumps are numerous around the wood and almost all of the latter have populations of either *Hypholoma fasciculare* or *Mycena inclinata* at the right time.**

#### 4.4. Compartments containing open water.

**These areas are of importance to fungi in that many of them will have alder or willow nearby, both of which are mycorrhizal partners to many genera and species. As the pond areas are fairly new, the trees are not yet well established and therefore associated fungi were not in evidence during this survey.**

#### 4.5. Glade, eastern end of Compartment P.

**This little area provided some good records, with *Armillaria tabescens* at the base of the monolith tree appearing during the summer months and *Inocybe maculata* associating with nearby trees, in the autumn. Due to its enclosed nature, this small area provides a microhabitat, where warmth and moisture is held for a little longer than the surrounding areas, and it is more sheltered from desiccating winds.**

### 5.0 Results and species of particular note.

**A total of 114 species from 236 records were identified from the wood during four, split visits that took place during April and November 2015. Most of the genera, spread across many different families, were what you would expect from an area such as Queens Wood and the complex of habitats therein.**

**One BAP species, *Podoscypha multizonata* was recorded during this survey. This is a species especially associated with old deer parks and ancient oak woodland. It fruits around the roots of the old or veteran oak or beech, generally in open areas. South East England is host to 80% of the world's population of this species, precisely because of the type of habitat provided by old woodland of this kind.**

**There was no distinct lack of 'common' species among particular mycorrhizal genera, such *Russula*, *Lactarius* and *Boletus*. However, populations in general, appeared small and rather limited. There were no large species of *Boletus* from the family *Boletaceae* and it was not particularly well represented by the smaller species of the genus, *Xerocomellus*, which was represented only by two species. This may in part be down to footfall, compaction, general use, nitrification of the soil by dog users, and in part by climatic conditions.**

**Other mycorrhizal families such as the *Cortinariaceae* were represented by a small number of species, from various genera such as, *Cortinarius*, *Inocybe* and *Hebeloma*, including the notable *Inocybe fraudens* and encouragingly good populations of *Inocybe maculata*. All of the *Cortinarius* species were from the sub genus *Telemonia*, a notoriously difficult section with regards to the identification of species. I have therefore deposited three separate collections from this section, with a *Cortinarius* specialist from Sweden, currently in position at Kew Gardens, for the purpose of determining the *Cortinarius* species present in the UK. I should hear in time, the outcome of the species deposited from Queens Wood. In the meantime they will appear as sp. on the accompanying spreadsheet of records and the species lists from each visit in the addendum. Updates will be forthcoming as I receive any relevant news from Kew. The *Russulaceae* was well represented by the genus *Russula* with a number of species, including *R. puellaris*, *R. grisea*, *R. velenovskyi*, and *R. atropurpurea* among others. The genus *Lactarius* was not so fruitful with only a few species in evidence, most notably *L. circellatus* with the Hornbeam and *L. delica* with oak.**

Dead wood across the site is excellent and some good records were made from some of the woodpiles, standing and fallen dead trees, mainly consisting of oak and hornbeam. Species such as *Armillaria tabescens* on old roots and during spring the rare *Biscogniauxia anceps* was recorded from Hazel bark on the eastern border and the rarely reported *Bolbitius reticulatus* from the dead hedge on the southern side of Comp P. All stand out records from around the dead wood.

The water features, such as the various ponds, will need time to become more established with appropriate trees such as, *Salix*, *Alnus* and *Betula*. All of these trees will form mutual symbiosis with various fungi from particular genera, such as, *Cortinarius*, *Naucoria*, *Inocybe* and *Russula* among others.

A fair amount of rubbish is dumped in spots where the wood borders housing or roads, especially Queens Wood Road, much of this is organic but not all and leaching from this material, into the soil, is detrimental to larger fungi and needs to be monitored and cleared.

The various events that take place in the wood will undoubtedly create disturbance and compaction of the soil, given the number of people attending. Little can be done but to try minimising the impact.

Heavy footfall by visitors will compact the soil and dog mess left behind will lead to nitrification of the soil leading to a detrimental impact upon the fungi present in the park.

Most of the species recorded during the survey are frequent, common & widespread across England and what you would expect from urban woodland such as Queens Wood. Some very rare, new to the county of Middlesex and nationally important species were recorded from the wood during the survey. Some of these are covered below. There were no species identified that are listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981.

5.1 *Inocybe fraudens* - TQ 28797 88745 – Bare Soil – Oak – **New Record for Middlesex.**

The species is occasional although fairly widespread. Generally fruiting in woodland with beech, on calcareous soils but it is also known with birch, hazel and oak on rather improved soils. Distinguished by its fruity smell and cystidia with apical crystals. This is the first record for Middlesex. There are currently 541 records held in the FRDBI\*



Fig 2. *Inocybe fraudens*-Queens Wood—© Andy Overall



5.2 *Inocybe maculata* – Compartment G – with Oak/Hornbeam

This is not a rare species but more an occasional to common and widespread species in England and Wales. An attractive species, with a fulvous coloured cap often adorned with white velar patches, giving it the common name of Frosted Fibre Cap. It is a mycorrhizal species that associates with various broadleaved deciduous trees. This collection was found in compartment H under oak, and was not the only compartment within which this was found, which leads me to believe that a healthy population of this species thrives in the wood, even though common with over 700 records on the FRDBI there is only six for Middlesex, this record is therefore the seventh for this county.



Fig.3 *Inocybe maculata*-Queens Wood ©Andy Overall

### 5.3 *Russula puellaris* - TQ 28642 88827- Compartment P

**Nationwide this is not an uncommon species with close to a thousand records from across the country and Northern Ireland, noted on the FRDBI. However in Middlesex there are only seven records. It is a species that appears to be occurring more often in recent years and it was a welcome addition to the survey of Queens Wood.**



**Fig. 4 *Russula puellaris*-Queens Wood © Andy Overall**



#### 5.4 *Bolbitius reticulatus* – TQ 28972 88709 – Compartment P – Dead Hedge

This is a rarely recorded species with just 273 records on the FRDBI since 1837. It is a species that occurs on dead wood, often where mosses have started grow. This was recorded during May so it can be an early fruiter, although it can also occur at anytime, given the conditions are moist enough and not too cold. It is a small species, measuring only 20mm or so across. This will be only the third record for Middlesex.



Fig. 5 *Bolbitius reticulatus*-Queens Wood © Andy Overall



5.5 *Biscogniauxia anceps*–TQ 29014 88567-Compartment G Border. On Hazel  
This may well be an under recorded species, and given the appeal of its appearance, not unlike patches of tar upon wood, it is most probably, also overlooked. Currently there are only fifteen records of this species across the country dating from 2000, therefore a recent addition to the British Mycota. This record is only the second for Middlesex, the first being made only weeks before this, by myself from, another London wood. It is known for appearing on hazel, *Corylus avellana* but can also occur on hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus* and Oak, *Quercus* sp. It is a species belong to the family *Xylariaceae* and to the class called, *Ascomycetes*.



Fig. 6 *Biscogniauxia anceps* - ©Andy Overall



### 5.6 *Armillaria tabescens* –TQ28985 88723-Compartment P

Commonly known as the Ringless Honey Fungus, this is not such a common species. It fruits in very tight clusters consisting of many fruitbodies. It is not as virulent a parasite as *Armillaria mellea*, being weakly parasitic and then saprophytic on the dead roots of various deciduous broadleaved trees. This is the ninth record for this species in Middlesex; there are currently 251 records in the FRDBI.



**Fig. 7 *Armillaria tabescens* ©Andy Overall**

5.7 *Podoscypha multizonata* – TQ 28766 88611-Compartment M.

**This species has its stronghold in the southern counties of England, North West London just happens to be one of those strongholds. There is a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) on this species because of its scarcity outside of southern England, the UK and the European Mainland, where it a red data species. It is a species that occurs on the roots of old oak trees, in open woodland or parkland. Old hunting grounds are particularly favoured, as generally there are large, old Oak trees present. It can occasionally be found with Beech and there has been one record with Hornbeam on nearby Hampstead Heath.**



**Fig. 7 *Podoscypha multizonata* ©Andy Overall**



### 5.8 *Crepidotus autochothonus*- TQ 28535 88509-Compartment M

This is an unusual member of the genus *Crepidotus* as it fruits directly on bare soil; other species are mainly on dead wood or woody debris. It also has smooth spores, as opposed to the ornamented spores of other *Crepidotus* species. One other species, *C. versutus* can also be found, only occasionally fruiting from soil and it has smooth spores but it never yellows at all, as with *C. autochothonus*. Only 142 records on the FRDBI with just two from Middlesex, this will be the third.



Fig. 7 *Crepidotus autochothonus*-Queens Wood ©Andy Overall

*Pleurotus dryinus*–Compartment S/P

Not the most common species of the genus *Pleurotus* (Oyster Mushrooms) but not uncommon and it is widespread. It is unusual species in that it emerges from a veil, hence the common name given to it of, Veiled Oyster. Easily recognised by the velar patches on the cap and the decurrent gills. It fruits from a number of different broadleaved deciduous trees; this was fruiting from an old hornbeam tree.



**Fig. 8** *Pleurotus dryinus*–Queens Wood ©Andy Overall



### 5.10-*Lepista sordida*-Compartment P.

**Easily confused with the Wood Blewit, *Lepista nuda*, with which it is closely related. It is however very variable in colour, sometimes completely lacking any lilac tones at all, replaced by grey-brown colours; here it exhibits some pale lilac tones. It is smaller in size and much less robust than the Wood Blewit. It is regarded as an occasional yet widespread species. There are currently 682 records of this species on the FRDBI with only eleven for Middlesex this will be the twelfth.**



## 6.0 Recommendations

### 6.1 Compartments A, B, C & D

These compartments need monitoring for rubbish, along the boundaries especially, and dog mess as it seems more prevalent here than throughout the rest of the wood, maybe because it is annexed from the main part of the wood. If left, the dog mess will cause nitrification of the soil and this will affect the fungi present in these compartments. Footfall has caused a certain amount of soil compaction, which will be detrimental to both mycorrhizal and saprophytic fungi, as the water content held in the mycelium is lost, causing it to die. It is otherwise an interesting area, in total, and has much potential for various larger fungi. Some areas are rather overgrown and may need a little thinning of holly, laurel, and sycamore, as highlighted in the management plan addendum. Ivy in some areas is abundant but I think this befits the character of the wood and I don't see it as such a big problem for fungi, as there are plenty of areas without the Ivy for the fungi to fruit.

### 6.2 Compartments E, F, G & J

Rubbish accumulating on the roadside boundaries in spots of all of these compartments, especially E and F need to be monitored and cleared, as any toxins this rubbish may contain will leach into the soil and run down into the wood. Compartments E and F are fairly dense with Holly in some areas, inhibiting new growth of hornbeam and other native tree beneficial to mycorrhizal fungi. As with compartments, A, B, C, and D, thinning of bramble and ivy is needed in some areas. Compaction becomes apparent on the slope of these compartments, which is made to look worse by water run off. Records were scattered throughout these compartments. It is encouraging that *Biscogniauxia anceps* was recorded from old hazel stands, on the eastern boundary of G where it meets local properties, the hazel is to be encouraged to continue here, maybe through coppicing and clearance of invasive species, such as sycamore.

### 6.3 Compartments H & I

The sloping, open nature of these compartments, combined with large oak trees mixed with hornbeam, offered some spots that were grassy and mossy. These were found to be good for fruitbody production of some genera, notably *Inocybe*, *Cortinarius*, *Xerocomellus*, *Russula* and *Clitocybe* not in great numbers but they were evident, especially just off the path sides. Compaction could be an issue here as the paths are well trod. There is little one can do but most fungi recorded here were off the path side enough to not warrant too much concern.

### 6.4 Compartments K & M

The recently coppiced, Compartment K has much potential once regeneration picks up, a good amount of saprophytic fungi on the woodchip, stumps, trunks and general dead wood were recorded, including *Armillaria gallica* on the oak fallen trunk at the Northern end, not as virulent a parasite as *Armillaria mellea* – Honey Fungus but still worth keeping an eye on any notable spread. *Amanita rubescens* is associating with birch on the west side. Very little was picked up in compartment M, due to the dominant Ivy and general over grown feel to it.

### 6.4 Compartments P, O, N, L and Y

These compartments need to be maintained as they are, to minimise footfall leading to compaction and to continue to deter people from leaving dog mess around. This would help to promote those fungi already present in these compartments. The slope of Compartment L has good run off, though is prone to becoming a little boggy in spots, however, away from these, this was a good area which demonstrated a fair diversity of genera, mostly associating with the Hornbeam. The rare *Crepidotus autochthonous* was recorded here on bare soil. Compartments P, O & N, where they run down to compartment Y are most interesting, especially P at TQ 287 887 where *Inocybe fraudens* was recorded. The whole section, from the end of the dead hedge to where the path curves upwardly, held some good records.

Some dead hedging where these compartments border the pathway east from the café will act as protection.

#### 6.5 Compartments Q, R, S, T, V, U, W and X

The dead hedging around compartment V and other bordering compartments is an excellent deterrent to footfall and dog walking here. Compaction is evident in comps W, X & R but nothing too bad. Heading southeast into these compartments, areas of understorey become rather thick with various shrubs, holly, willow etc, some thinning would help promote the fruiting of any fungi present. Dead wood is good in this area; the long, fallen trunks are excellent habitat.

Where certain species from the park have been identified as vulnerable or endangered with reference to data from the current UK Fungi Draft Red Data List. A local or where appropriate, national Biodiversity Action Plans should be applied, if this has not already been done. This will afford further protection for the species.

#### 7.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, Queens Wood appears to be well represented by most genera of the major groups of fungi to be expected from this woodland and its complex habitats therein with 114 species identified from 236 records. Larger species of the genus *Boletus* were low in number, as were the smaller species of *Xerocomellus*. However, many of the larger *Boletus* and some of the *Russula* species are thermophilic, they prefer warm and wet periods. 2015 did not provide warm enough temperatures for long enough to result in conditions suitable for these species to fruit, let alone in reasonable numbers. Combine this lack of warmth with lack of rain and the mycelium of many of the ectomycorrhizal fungi simply did not produce fruitbodies during long periods of October. However, preceding wet weather and unseasonably warm temperatures, would have promoted new mycelial growth, therefore it cannot be presumed that these species are not present in the wood as they may have been in previous more favourable years and may well be in years to come. This would also be applicable to other ectomycorrhizal genera.

There were small areas of the wood where more species were found than others but I wouldn't go as far as to call them hot spots as such, as the majority of the records were scattered throughout the wood. Compartments L, P, N and O, were among those that were fruitful, the beech, oak and hornbeam just north of the Glade, which have a number of *Russula* species associating with them. The southern side of Compartment O running into P (TQ 287 887) in the valley, close to compartment Y, where oaks stand on bare soil, also provided some good records, including *Inocybe fraudens*, *Russula vesca* and *Hygrophorus eberneus* among others.

The outstanding feature of this ancient woodland however, is the number of old hornbeam & oak trees, both sessile and pendunculate throughout the wood. These trees in combination with the sloping topography and other trees such as birch, hazel and beech, make this a very viable habitat for larger fungi. The drawback is that it is over used by dog walkers, events and sheer numbers of visitors to the wood, which all takes its toll. Some areas look a little worn in places and tired from over use, footfall etc, it might be an idea to let these recover a little by closing them off for a short period. This is being achieved in part, with the construction of dead hedges. Dog mess can be a bit of a problem, and can lead to nitrification of the soil in such areas but this seems to be handled very well in the main.

The thinning out of holly, sycamore, ivy and bramble is making good progress throughout the wood, and given the constraints of funding and manpower, is closely following the management plan and recommendations made by appropriate surveys. The clearing, coppicing and removal of shrubs and trees is apparent throughout the wood and will have a direct, beneficial, bearing on all larger fungi present in the wood. Rubbish along the Queens Road boundary and to a lesser extent where the wood borders private houses, needs to be monitored and cleared. Despite all of this pressure, the fungi are doing remarkably well.

The water features, Paddle Pond and Frog Pond, will eventually provide a good habitat for fungi associating with trees, such as *Salix*, *Alnus* and *Betula*, these need more time to become established.

**Coppiced areas will also provide new habitat for species on the chipped wood and for species associating with the regeneration and surrounding trees.**

**Standing and fallen deadwood provided some good records such as *Biscogniauxia anceps* on *Corylus*, *Bolbitis reticulatus* on dead hedge wood and *Pleurotus dryinus* on *Carpinus*. The dead fallen and standing wood is one of the highlights in the management of Queens Wood.**

**Most of the species recorded during the survey are frequent, common & widespread across England and what you would expect from urban woodland such as Queens Wood. Some very rare species, new to the county of Middlesex and nationally important species were recorded from the wood during the survey. Species such *Podoscypha multizonata* should have a local or National Biodiversity Action Plan applied, if this has not already been done. This will afford further protection for the species. There were no species indentified that are listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981.**



**APPENDIX 1****Species lists and notes for each visit in order of date**

**Queens Wood Fungi Survey  
5th & 22nd/05/2015  
Species list and mini report  
By Andy Overall**

Auricularia auricula judae
Auricularia mesenterica
Bolbitius reticulatus
Exidia glandulosa
Stereum hirsutum
Trametes gibbosa
Trametes versicolor
Ganoderma australe
Ganoderma applanatum
Psathyrella candolleana
Psathyrella pilluliformis
Tubaria dispersa
Biscogniauxia anceps
Lycogala epidendrum
Hypholoma fasciculare
Coprinopsis lagopus
Coprinellus micaceus
Hymenochaete rubiginosa
Kretschmaria deusta
Ceartiomyxa fruticulosa

Given the dry, relatively cold conditions preceding these early visits during May, to Queens Wood, for the beginning of the first larger fungi survey of the wood, some good records were made, namely *Bolbitius reticulatus* and *Biscogniauxia anceps*, the latter of which is the second only record for Middlesex.

*Andy Overall*

**Queens Wood Fungi Survey  
11th & 21st/08/2015  
Species list and mini report  
By Andy Overall**

Russula parazurea
Gymnopus fusipes
Pleurotus ostreatus
Megacollybia platyphylla
Fistulina hepatica
Pluteus cervinus
Scleroderma aerolatum
Russula amoenolens
Pleurotus ostreatus
Russula amoenolens
Russula atropurpurea
Agrocybe rivulosa
Coprinopsis lagopus
Phellinus ferruginescens
Crepidotus autochthonous
Trametes versicolor
Coprinopsis lagopus
Stereum hirsutum
Enteridium lycoperdon
Russula amoenolens
Psathyrella candolleana
Russula rosea
Scleroderma aerolatum
Hypholoma fasciculare
Gymnopus dryophilus

Hypomyces chrysospermus
Hymenopellis radicata
Meripilus giganteus
Armillaria tabescens

**A good visit for the August, the highlight of which would have to be *Armillaria tabescens*, the Ringless Honey Fungus. This is an occasional but widespread species, which is a weak, parasitic fungus that is also saprobic. Another notable species recorded during visit is *Crepidotus autochthonous*, a rare Oysterling, which fruits on bare soil.**

***Andy Overall***

**Queens Wood Fungi Survey  
08/10/2015  
Species list and mini report  
By Andy Overall**

Clitocybe odora
Clitocybe nebularis
Rhodocollybia butyracea
Mycena pura
Infundibulicybe geotropa
Chlorophyllum rhacodes
Mycena inclinata
Amanita citrina
Xerocomellus pruinatus
Daedaleopsis confragosa
Amanita rubescens
Russula ochroleuca
Xylaria hypoxylon
Xerocomellus cisalpinus
Mycena pura
Paxillus involutus
Lycoperdon perlatum
Rhodocollybia butyracea
Amanita rubescens
Hebeloma sacchariolens
Tricholoma sulphureum
Cortinarius sp. (Telemonia)

Inocybe asterospora
Inocybe maculata
Tricholoma sulphureum
Russula ochroleuca
Mycena galericulata
Mycena arcangeliana
Coprinellus micaceus
Pluteus cervinus
Trametes gibbosa
Cortinarius sp. (Telemonia)
Hymenopellis radicata
Xerocomellus cisalpinus
Podoscypha multizonata
Armillaria mellea
Amanita rubescens
Hypholoma fasciculare
Amanita excelsa
Russula nigricans
Russula risigallina
Lactarius circellatus
Russula fragilis

Hebeloma crustuliniforme
Hymenochaete rubiginosa
Cortinarius sp. (Telemonia)
Inocybe geophylla var. geophylla
Armillaria gallica
Hebeloma leucosarx
Clavulina coralloides
Inocybe geophylla var. lilacina
Mycena arcangeliana
Pluteus cervinus
Coprinellus micaceus
Russula heterophylla
Russula puellaris
Imleria badius
Russula grisea
Melanoleuca sp.
Lycoperdon pyriforme
Russula delica
Russula vesca
Russula velenovskyi
Phlebia tremellosus
Amanita citrina
Russula puellaris

**A number of species of *Cortinarius* were recorded, which have been deposited at Kew Gardens for molecular analysis to determine the exact species. These are from the sub-genus *Telemonia* a notoriously difficult group within which is often impossible to determine species without DNA analysis. Further information will follow, regarding those specimens deposited.**

***Andy Overall***

**Queens Wood Fungi Survey**  
**12/10/2015**  
**Species list and mini report**  
**By Andy Overall**

Crepidotus variabilis
Hebeloma sacchariolens
Lycoperdon pyriforme
Trametes versicolor
Pluteus cervinus
Lycoperdon perlatum
Armillaria gallica
Russula ochroleuca
Cortinarius flabellus
Trametes versicolor
Stereum hirsutum
Paxillus involutus
Russula puellaris
Lepista flaccida
Mycena inclinata
Pleurotus dryinus
Hebeloma leucosarx
Hypholoma fasciculare
Inocybe maculata
Hemipellis radicata
Inocybe geophylla var. lilacina
Russula grisea
Russula fragilis
Russula velutipes
Phallus impudicus
Hypholoma fasciculare
Mycena haematopus
Pluteus cervinus
Hymenopellis radicata
Clitocybe nebularis

Tubaria dispersa
Inocybe fraudens
Tricholoma stiparophyllum
Russula ochroleuca
Russula atropurpurea
Rhodocollybia butyracea
Mycena galericulata
Hypholoma fasciculare
Chlorophyllum rhacodes
Bjerkandera adusta
Russula ochroleuca
Xerocomellus cisalpinus
Laccaria amethystina
Psathyrella spintrigeroides

**Notable records from this visit would be, *Inocybe fraudens*, the first record of this species for Middlesex. Also a few *Russula* species were evident during this visit, *Russula puellaris*, although not rare is still a notable record.**

***Andy Overall***



**Queens Wood Fungi Survey  
11/11/2015  
Species list and mini report  
By Andy Overall**

Amanita rubescens
Xylaria hypoxylon
Geastrum triplex
Mycena filopes
Trametes versicolor
Schizopora paradoxa
Stereum subtomentosum
Daedaleopsis confragosa
Xylaria hypoxylon
Lepista flaccida
Clitocybe nebularis
Coprinellus micaceus
Ascocoryne sarcoides
Mycena haematopus
Bjerkandera adusta
Hebeloma mesophaeum
Phlebia tremellosus
Psathyrella pilluliformis
Lepista sordida

Inocybe geophylla var. geophylla
Inocybe geophylla var. lilacina
Melanoleuca sp.
Amanita rubescens
Stereum hirsutum
Ascocoryne sarcoides
Xylaria hypoxylon
Bjerkandera adusta
Panellus stypticus
Lepista nuda
Ganoderma lucidum
Pluteus cervinus
Gymnopus confluentis
Mycena arcangeliana
Tricholoma sulphureum
Tricholoma stiparophyllum
Mycena haematopus
Chlorophyllum rhacodes

**This final visit produced a few more good records, most notably the old remains of *Ganoderma lucidum* on an old Hornbeam log along the northern border of compartment X into R. It would be worth keeping an eye on fresh fruitbodies, to determine whether this is still viable. The grid reference is TQ 28881 88804. A species of *Melanoleuca* was picked up for the second time during the survey, which needs further clarification, as it is a genus currently undergoing revision. It will be deposited at Kew garden for further investigation, updates will be forwarded.**

**Andy Overall**

## APPENDIX 2 Previous Records

Queens Wood records from the Great Haringey Fungus Foray 2015

<i>Amanita citrina</i>	False Deathcap
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Tawny Gravette
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	Blusher
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus
<i>Ascocoryne</i> sp.	Jellydisc
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly Ear
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky Bracket
<i>Bulgaria inquinans</i>	Black Bulgar
<i>Calocera pallidospathulata</i>	Pale Stagshorn
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	Silverleaf Fungus
<i>Clitocybe geotropa</i>	Trooping Funnel
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded Funnel
<i>Clitocybe odora</i>	Aniseed Funnel
<i>Cortinarius</i> cf. <i>decepiens</i>	Sepia Webcap
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing Bracket
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	Beefsteak Fungus
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern Bracket
<i>Grifola frondosa</i>	Hen Of The Woods
<i>Gymnopus fusipes</i>	Spindle Toughshank
<i>Helvella crispa</i>	White Saddle
<i>Hygrophorus eburneus</i>	Ivory Woodwax
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft
<i>Inocybe</i> cf. <i>bongardii</i>	Fruity Fibrecap
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst Deceiver
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver
<i>Lactarius blennius</i>	Beech Milkcap

<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	Birch Milkcap
<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	Tawny Funnel
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Wood Blewit
<i>Lepista saeva</i>	Field Blewit
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common Puffball
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump Puffball
<i>Marasmiellus ramealis</i>	Twig Parachute
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common Bonnet
<i>Mycena inclinata</i>	Clustered Bonnet
<i>Mycena pura</i>	Lilac Bonnet
<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping Bonnet
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown Rollrim
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Oyster Mushroom
<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>	Butter Cap
<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>	Purple Brittlegill
<i>Russula fragilis</i>	Fragile Brittlegill
<i>Russula graveolens</i>	- Brittlegill
<i>Russula grisea</i>	- Brittlegill
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre Brittlegill
<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i>	Scaly Earthball
<i>Steccherinum ochraceum</i>	-
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Curtain Crust
<i>Stereum subtomentosum</i>	Yellowing Curtain Crust
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail
<i>Tricholoma album</i>	White Knight
<i>Tricholoma sulphureum</i>	Sulphur Knight
<i>Xerocomus cisalpinus</i>	- Bolete
<i>Xerula radicata</i>	Rooting Shank
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff Fungus

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## Appendix 3

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## Appendix 4

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**Andy Overall  
Field Mycologist**

**Andy Overall  
Field Mycologist**

**Flat 2  
39 North End Road  
Golders Green  
London NW11 7RJ  
[www.fungitobewith.org](http://www.fungitobewith.org)  
[asoverall@hotmail.com](mailto:asoverall@hotmail.com)**

**Queens Wood  
Fungi Survey 2012**





