FORAY
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

REPORT

CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND

LION MAX SIMMS CAMP

SEPTEMBER 11-13, 2009

FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

CONTENTS

This report, as its predecessors in previous years, is aimed at a rather varied audience, including sponsors, partners, mycologists and mycophiles.
Thanks to all those who played a part, without your help, this entire enterprise would not be possible.

Faculty

Guest faculty:

Michael Beug
Kare Liimatainen
Renée Lebeuf
Tuula Niskanen
Roger Smith
Roland Treu
Tom Volk

Local faculty:

Michael Burzynski
Faye Murrin
Andrus Voitk

Partners

People of Newfoundland and Labrador, through
Department of Environment and Conservation,
represented by
Parks and Natural Areas Division
Wildlife Division
Salmonier Nature Park
Sir Wilfred Grenfell College
Memorial University
Gros Morne National Park
Model Forest of Newfoundland and Labrador
Quidi Vidi Brewing Company
Auk Island Winery

Trail Leaders

Michael Burzynski
Kare Liimatainen
Jeri Graham
Faye Murrin
Andre Paul
Jamie Graham

Database Team

Calla Travers
Claudia Hanel
Diane Pelley
Aare Voitk

Quuqup Chefs

Randy Batten
Gene Herzberg
Aare Voitk
Roger Zilkowski

Participants

Michael Beug	Husum WA USA
Kare Liimatainen	Helsinki FINLAND
Tuula Niskanen	Helsinki FINLAND
Aava Niskanen	Helsinki FINLAND
Tom Volk	La Crosse WI
Roger Smith	Fredericton, NB
Faye Murrin	Torbay NL
Renée Lebeuf	Pierrefonds PQ
Roland Treu	Athabasca AB
Andrus Voitk	Humber Village NL
Maria Voitk	Humber Village NL
Tina Newbury	Corner Brook NL
Bruce Rodriguez	Corner Brook NL
Tarik Rodriguez	Corner Brook NL
Kaden Rodriguez	Corner Brook NL
Jamie Graham	Corner Brook NL
André Paul	Longueuil QC
Karen Herzberg	St John's NL
Gene Herzberg	St John's NL
Jeri Graham	Corner Brook NL
Sarah Graham	Corner Brook NL
Graham Zilkowski	Corner Brook NL
Roger Zilkowski	Corner Brook NL

Helen Spencer	Torbay NL
Judy May	Humber Village NL
Kate Bassett	St John's NL
Nicole May	Humber Village NL
Andrew May	Humber Village NL
Skyler May	Humber Village NL
Evan May	Humber Village NL
Marian Wissink	St John's NL
TA Loeffler	St John's NL
Mabel Jean Rawlins	Sidney BC
Anne Marceau	Rocky Harbour NL
Michael Burzynski	Rocky Harbour NL
Patricia Hill	St John's NL
Robert MacIsaac	
Sue Sullivan	Humber Village NL
Randy Batten	St John's NL
Claudia Hanel	Corner Brook NL
Elaine Humber	Corner Brook NL
Phyllis Mann	Pasadena NL
Henry Mann	Pasadena NL
Gerald Hussey	Bonavista NL
Megan Hussey	Bonavista NL
Diane Pelley	Corner Brook NL
Geoff Thurlow	Corner Brook NL
Aare Voitk	Humber Village NL
Calla Travers	Corner Brook NL
Ed Hayden	St John's NL
Dan Hayden	St John's NL
Rosemary Myers	Corner Brook NL

PROGRAM 2009

FRI SEP 11

4:00 PM
Welcome Reception
Ministry of Env & Cons
6:00 PM
Supper
7:00 PM
What's ahead for this foray?
Andrus Voitk
7:30 PM
Wood decay—Good decay?
Tom Volk
8:30 PM
Mushroom identification
Faye Murrin
8:30 PM
New news about new Newfoundland corts
Tuula Niskanen

SAT SEP 12

8:00 AM
Breakfast
9:00 AM
Forays
1:00 PM
Lunch
5:00 PM
Quidi Vidi QuuQup &
6:00 PM
Supper
7:00 PM
Important stuff
Andrus Voitk
7:30 PM
30+ years of mushroom poisoning
Michael Beug
8:30 PM
By their smells shall ye know them
Renée Lebeuf

SUN SEP 13

8:00 AM
Breakfast
OUTSIDE
8:40 AM
Group Photo
9:00 - 11:00 AM
Pick for the Pot
Judy May
Mushroom photography
Roger Smith,
Michael Burzynski
Rotten woods tour
Tom Volk
11:00 - 1:00 PM
Pick for the Pot
Maria Voitk
Mushroom photography
Michael Beug, Gene Herzberg
Corts in the woods
Kare Liimatainen
INSIDE
9:00 - 10:00 AM
Tables
Faye Murrin
Microscopy
Roland Treu
Lethal collections
Michael Beug
10:00 - 11:00 AM
Tables
Renée Lebeuf
Microscopy
Roland Treu
Cortinarius workshop
Tuula Niskanen
11:00 - 12:00 PM
Tables
Tom Volk
Using keys
Andrus Voitk
Smell workshop
Renée Lebeuf
12:00 - 1:00 PM
Tables
Roland Treu
Using keys
Andrus Voitk
1:00 PM
Lunch
2:00 PM
Annual Meeting, elections
2:30 PM
Wrap-up & Thank you

Trails

by Jamie Graham

1. West Brook Nature Reserve

- Over 20 hectares of mature red pine (*Pinus resinosus*) stand. Protected area. If road not washed out over winter, can only reach it with truck or high clearance 4WD SUV.
- Flat, dry; *Kalmia* on duff. Difficulty 1-2. Some man and game trails, no marked trails. Easy to get lost. Will be surveyed on Faculty Foray only.
- 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.
- Variety of interesting mushrooms, incl. pine associates.

3. Camp perimeter: Jigg's Lookout ± Road & "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.
- Good yield of various mushrooms, incl. pine associates.

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 less than other areas, but some unusual or interesting species.

5. Notre Dame Provincial Park—Grounds

- Large campground with many trails, campsites.
- Difficulty 1.
- Good yield 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.
- 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 and yield as 6, above. Difficulty 3-4.

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.
- Good yield of mushrooms.

9. Crooked Knife and Moccasin Lake

- Mixed-woods old logging trails along 2 sides of valley ridge. Not suitable for use in hunting season. Surveyed on Faculty Foray before hunting. Good yield. Difficulty 2.

Events & Highlights

INCURSIO MILLECLASTENS

by Marian Wissink

This year's foray, once again attracted a wide audience. Our participants ranged in age from 7 months to 7 decades, with an even gender distribution. Volunteers, expert to amateur, we all gathered for the task at hand, the NL foray, with the common thread of an interest in things mycological to tie us together. For the amateur there were many opportunities to gain insight into the world of mushrooms, from attempting identification, to pick for the pot workshops and tables. All with the opportunity to interact with some of the world's leading experts in the field and tap into their years of accumulated knowledge and methodology. What is so amazing about this foray, is that such a large amount of work gets accomplished in such short period of time, with all, expert or amateur playing a part.

Last year, with much fanfare, predictions were made that this year's foray would break the 1000 species barrier. As predicted this indeed came to pass, despite mushrooms being less plentiful than they were in this location (Central NL) during the same time period last year. In the end, we are pleased to report that the data base team processed 878 entries, producing 524 voucher specimens. Of these 255 species were identified, 52 new. This brings our cumulative species list to a grand total of 1007. Once again Cortinarius heads the list, with 52 species, of which 16 new. For the newest species list and Andrus Voitk's evaluation of the same please refer to the article included further on in this report.

Another first for this year was the opportunity to enjoy a foray en francais. Those francophile mycophiles amongst us who chose to partake in the Phoray Phrancophone, much enjoyed the expert guidance of Renee Lebeuf and Andre Paul, our visiting experts from la belle province. Renee also lectured on the use of smell in mushroom identification during one of the evening presentations. The rest of the weekend saw many of us sniffing away; now does this mushroom smell like pototoes or pears ...

Foray participants were also able to attend several other evening lectures by our local and visiting faculty. Faye Murrin once again did a lovely intro on mushroom identification, Tom Volk entertained us with tales of wood decay, Michael Beug reviewed 30 years of mushroom poisoning data (yikes!), and Tuula Niskanen created beauty and order in newfound Newfoundland corts. Andrus Voitk presented on his view of the universe and showed us that foray=mp2, where m=mushrooms, p=people, and thus forays are all about people and mushrooms, but mostly people, people who like mushrooms and people who like people ...

Sunday morning work shops rounded out the foray experience. The selection of workshops ranged from the ever popular pick for the pot (Judy May and Maria Voitk), photography (Roger Smith,Michael Burzynski, Michael Beug, Gene Herzberg), microscopy (Roland Treu) and using keys (Andrus Voitk) workshops, to an opportunity to get those corts sorted out under Tuula's or Kare's expert guidance, join Tom Volk in his magical mystical rotten woods tour, or practice Renee's "by their smells shall ye know them" skills. As always, a foray isn't a foray without the "tables" and we were lucky to have our faculty lead us around the finds of the week(end).

Things mycological were not the only items on our radar. On the gastronomic side we were treated to Newfoundland fare such as cod

Photos Roger Smith

tongues, and other delicacies, at Friday evening's reception, all served alongside a fine selection of Notre Dame wines. Saturday saw the QuuQup team serve up all the chanterelles and crepes we could eat with Quidi Vidi Brewery's best (chanterelles provided by our west coast ForayNL members, and crepes by Aare, thank you, thank you, thank you) And last but not least, on Sunday the Max Simms staff pulled out all stops and served a lovely turkey dinner.

Our supporting partners this year were The Department of Environment and Conservation (Parks and Natural Areas, Wildlife, Salmonier Nature Reserve), Memorial University, Model Forest of Newfoundland and Labrador, Gros Morne National Park, Quidi Vidi Brewery and Auk Island Winery. Without their support this foray would not be possible and in the case of our last two partners nor quite as enjoyable. We thank you all. We also thank you, the participant, for bringing your skills, your help and your joie de vivre, without you, this foray would not have been as much fun.

Once again we hope that you will be able to join us next year as we move our Foray location to Newfoundland and Labrador's beautiful and rugged Great Northern Peninsula.

To quote Andrus, "Mark you calendars now!"

Photos

Thanks for your submissions!

Photos Roger Smith

putting theory into practice

Photos Roger Smith
and TA Loeffler

who dropped it?

Focus on slugs

Photos TA Loeffler

Phirst phrancophone phoray

Photos Jamie Graham and TA Loeffler

Looking for rotters with Tom Volk

Photos Marian Wissink and Roger Smith

Highlights

We would like to extend our thanks to MJ Rawlins for bringing wild pacific salmon to the foray, and kindly sharing it with us. What a treat!

Here is a post foray email exerpt from MJ ...

Last night at our monthly meeting, I made a presentation to the South Vancouver Island Mycological Society (SVIMS see www.svims.ca) about the my experience on the Newfoundland Foray. Here is a small summary of what I said and a photo of me serving smoked wild Pacific salmon to the Foray. After my talk last night I presented our club with the coloured cards and list that you use for phytogenetic categories.

With slides to document my story, I told SVIMS members how impressed I was with the excellent way the Newfoundland Labrador Foray was organized. People come from all parts of your province to share one top-of-the line weekend experience each year, unlike SVIMS which forays around our forests more informally, more frequently and closer to home and gathers for monthly meetings when

we talk about the mushroom of the month and listen to excellent speakers we bring in with funds from membership fees. You lure renowned mycologists by offering them a few days together cost free to forage the trails and to connect with each other before the commoners arrive. Unlike SVIMS which is unincorporated, you are a registered charity, making it possible to get sponsors (academic, provincial parks and of course breweries), research projects (slugs and mushrooms, laccaria), opportunities for students as research assistants, several microscopes, official photographer and so much more. You categorize your foray collection using DNA categories while at SVIMS we organize our displays by spore colour. Either way, the process of identification and the impact of seeing so many species gathered together is similar on Vancouver Island and in Newfoundland and Labrador.

During my presentation I caught the attention of my audience when I proudly donned my bright orange cap with the whistle around my neck, emphasizing the importance of safety during moose rutting and hunting season. People were also very interested when I talked about the foray food. SVIMS holds an annual Survivors' Banquet every January when we all bring along our best mushroom dishes and home brew. But I cannot recall anyone bringing fish and brews or cod tongues, or having such a huge feast of chanterelles collected from the east and west of Newfoundland all well lubricated with local beers and fruit wines. But despite all those gourmet tastes, I recall that some Foray folk were disappointed that there was not a moose road kill quuqup.

Congratulations, the Foray reached the 2009 cumulative target, documenting more than 1000 mushroom species in your province. I highly recommend all mushroom lovers to plan now to join the 2010 Newfoundland and Labrador Foray in the northern tip of your wonderful province. Andrus' inspiring formula, "foray = mp2", rings true for island 'shroomers on the east and west coasts of Canada. Bring mushrooms together with people and you multiply the benefits many times over, including lots of warm and wonderful memories.

mj




SPECIES DISTRIBUTION BY FORAY TRAIL

by Andrus Voitk

Cor = Corduroy Pond Trail, **Max** = Max Simms Camp environs and Jiggs Lookout Trail, **Moc** = Moccasin Lanke & Crooked Knife Trails, **ND** = Notre Dame Provincial Park grounds, perimeter and Ski Trails, **Tom** = Thomas Howe Demonstration Forest, **WB** = West Brook Ecological Reserve; **misc** = miscellaneous (outside foray area or unknown source), **TOT** = total records for the species. Green background = species new to cumulative list, Red background = "common" species for this foray.

Species	Cor	Max	Moc	ND	Tom	WB	misc	TOT
Aleuria aurantia					1			1
Alnicola geraniolens				1				1
Alnicola melinoides	2							2
Alnicola sphagneti				1				1
Amanita bisporigera				4				4
Amanita flavoconia				8	1			9
Amanita fulva	5			2	2			9
Amanita muscaria var. *guessowii*		3			4			7
Amanita porphyria					4			4
Amanita rubescens		1						1
Amanita sinicoflava					1			1
Amanita vaginata					1			1
Amanita wellsii					1			1
Apiosporina morbosa	1		1	1				3
Bankera violascens		1	2		2			5
Bisporella citrina	1		2					3
Bjerkandera adusta	1		1					2
Boletus calopus						1		1
Boletus edulis		3						3
Boletus huronensis					1			1
Bovista plumbea		1						1
Cantharellula umbonata		2			2			4
Cantherellus cibarius		1						1
Chalciporus piperatus		1			1			2
Chalciporus pseudorubinellus		1						1
Chlorociboria aeruginascens			1	1				2
Chlorociboria aeruginosa				1				1
Claviceps purpurea	1							1
Clavulina cristata	4		1	5	2			12
Clavulinopsis fusiformis				1				1
Climacocystis borealis		1						1
Clitocybe clavipes		1		1				2
Clitopilus prunulus		1						1

Species	Cor	Max	Moc	ND	Tom	WB	misc	TOT
Collybia cirrhata			1					1
Coltricia perennis		1		4	2	1		8
Coprinus atramentarius	1							1
Coprinus comatus					1			1
Coprinus parvulus			1					1
Cordyceps ophioglossoides	1			2				3
Cortinarius acutus				1				1
Cortinarius alboviolaceus					2			2
Cortinarius angelesianus	1			1				2
Cortinarius anomalus		1	2	3			1	7
Cortinarius armeniacus					1		2	3
Cortinarius armillatus	2	1	1	5	4			13
Cortinarius badiovinaceus		2						2
Cortinarius balteatus		1	1					2
Cortinarius bivelus				1				1
Cortinarius brunneus			2	2	5		1	10
Cortinarius callisteus			2	4	2			8
Cortinarius camphoratus				1				1
Cortinarius caperatus				12	10	1		23
Cortinarius chrysolithus				1				1
Cortinarius cinnamomeus			1		2			3
Cortinarius claricolor				1				1
Cortinarius collinitus		3	11	8	14	1		37
Cortinarius croceus		1		1	2			4
Cortinarius delibutus		2	2	2				6
Cortinarius depressus			1					1
Cortinarius flexipes			1	13	7			21
Cortinarius fulvo-ochrascens		1	1					2
Cortinarius gentilis		1	1		10			12
Cortinarius hemitrichus					1			1
Cortinarius huronensis		1						1
Cortinarius incognitus			1					1
Cortinarius laniger			1		1			2
Cortinarius leucophanes					1			1
Cortinarius limonius				2				2
Cortinarius lucorum	1	1		1				3
Cortinarius luteo-ornatus		1						1
Cortinarius malachius		1	3	7	1			12
Cortinarius obtusus				3	5			8
Cortinarius paragaudis			1					1

Species	Cor	Max	Moc	ND	Tom	WB	misc	TOT
Cortinarius parvannulatus					1			1
Cortinarius pluvius					1			1
Cortinarius porphyropus	2							2
Cortinarius quarciticus			1					1
Cortinarius raphanoides	1		1					2
Cortinarius renidens			1					1
Cortinarius rubellus					1			1
Cortinarius scaurus		1		1		1		3
Cortinarius semisanguineus	1			4	8	1		14
Cortinarius solis-occasus		1						1
Cortinarius stillatitius				2				2
Cortinarius subtortus				1				1
Cortinarius traganus		1	1	5	4			11
Cortinarius trivialis		3	1	1				5
Cortinarius tubarius					1			1
Cortinarius uliginosus				1				1
Cortinarius vespertinus				7				7
Cortinarius vibratilis				4	3			7
Craterellus tubaeformis		1		4				5
Cudonia confusa				1				1
Cystoderma amianthinum var. *amianyhinum*		1		1				2
Cystoderma amianthinum var. rugoso-reticulatum		1						1
Dacrymyces chrysospermus				5				5
Endogone pisiformis					1			1
Entoloma bicolor		1		1				2
Entoloma quadratum				1	1			2
Entoloma rhodopolium	1	2	1					4
Entoloma sinuatum					1			1
Entoloma strictum			2	1				3
Fomes fomentarius				6				6
Fomitopsis pinicola				5	2			7
Fuligo septica				1				1
Fuscoboletinus glandulosus		2			1	1		4
Fuscoboletinus serotinus		2						2
Gloeophyllum sepiarium	1			6				7
Gomphidius glutinosus		2				2		4
Gymnopilus junonius		1						1
Gymnopilus penetrans	1			3	1	2		7
Gymnopilus picreus				2				2

Species	Cor	Max	Moc	ND	Tom	WB	misc	TOT
Gymnopus acervatus				1				1
Hebeloma crustiliniforme			1		1			2
Hebeloma incarnatulum			1					1
Hebeloma velutipes				1				1
Helvella lacunosa							1	1
Humidicutis marginata				2				2
Hydnellum aurantiacum						3		3
Hydnellum caeruleum						1		1
Hydnellum peckii			2					2
Hydnellum pineticola			2	1				3
Hydnellum scrobiculatum			1					1
Hydnum repandum	1		1	4				6
Hydnum umbilicatum			1	3	1			5
Hygrocybe cantharellus	2			1				3
Hygrocybe chlorophana			1					1
Hygrocybe conica	2	1	1					4
Hygrocybe irrigata				3	1			4
Hygrocybe laeta		1	1	2				4
Hygrocybe miniata	2			6		2		10
Hygrocybe persistens				1				1
Hygrocybe pratensis	1	1						2
Hygrocybe psittacina		1		1				2
Hygrocybe punicea				1				1
Hygrocybe vitellina	1			3				4
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca					1			1
Hygrophorus monticola		1						1
Hymenochaete rubiginosa	1		1					2
Hymenochaete tabacina	1		1					2
Hyphoderma sambuci			1					1
Hyphodontia breviseta				1				1
Hyphodontia crustosa			1					1
Hyphodontia spathulata			1					1
Hypomyces chrysospermus		1						1
Hypomyces torminosus	1							1
Inocybe geophylla							1	1
Inocybe geophylla var. *lilacina*							1	1
Inocybe leptophylla	1							1
Inonotus cuticularis				1				1
Laccaria bicolor		1	1	1				3

Species	Cor	Max	Moc	ND	Tom	WB	misc	TOT
Laccaria laccata	7	1		5		1		14
Laccaria longipes	1		1					3
Laccaria proxima	1							
Lactarius camphoratus	2			1	1			4
Lactarius deceptivus	1		5	9	5			20
Lactarius deterrimus	1	5	3	1	4			14
Lactarius glyciosmus	2			1				3
Lactarius helvus		2		7	3			12
Lactarius hibbardae	1		2		3	1		7
Lactarius leonis			6	1	2			9
Lactarius lignyotus				2	1			3
Lactarius nitidus					1			1
Lactarius repraesentaneus					1			1
Lactarius resimus				1				1
Lactarius rufus	1					3		4
Lactarius tabidus				1				1
Lactarius thyinos						1		1
Lactarius torminosus	5			1	1			7
Lactarius uvidus	2		1		1			4
Lactarius vellereus	1							1
Lactarius vietus	1							1
Lactarius vinaceorufescens		2	1	2				5
Lactarius zonarius	1							1
Leccinum niveum	1	3	2	4	4			14
Leccinum scabrum	2	1		8	2			13
Leccinum snellii			2		1			3
Leccinum variicolor	1				1			2
Leccinum vulpinum		7	2	1	3	4		17
Leotia lubrica	1				4			5
Lepista nuda	1							1
Lycogala epidendrum				1				1
Lycoperdon perlatum	4		1	1	1			7
Lycoperdon pyriforme	2							2
Marasmius androsaceus				1				1
Marasmius oreades		1						1
Melampsora epitea	1							1
Merismodes anomala		1						1
Mycena adonis					2			2
Neocudoniella radicella				1				1
Oligoporus guttulatus		1		1				2

Species	Cor	Max	Moc	ND	Tom	WB	misc	TOT
Oxyporus populina				1				1
Panellus stipticus	3		2	1				6
Paxillus involutus	2	2		1	7			12
Peniophora aurantiaca			1					1
Peziza domiciliana		1						1
Phaeocollybia jennyae		2		1				3
Phellinus chrysoloma				1	1			2
Phellinus contiguus				1				1
Phellodon niger var. *niger*		1	1			1		3
Phellodon tomentosus		3	3					6
Pholiota spumosa				1	1			2
Piloderma bicolor		1						1
Piptoporus betulinus				1	1			2
Plicatura nivea	3							3
Pluteus cervinus				1				1
Polyporus leptocephalus	4							4
Postia ptychogaster			1					1
Psilocybe elongata				1	1			2
Pucciniastrum goeppertianum				2				2
Ramaria flava		1						1
Ramariopsis kunzei				4				4
Rhodocollybia butyracea				1				1
Rhodocollybia maculata				2				2
Rhodocollybia maculata var. *scorzonerea*					1			1
Rickenella fibula	2				1			3
Russula adusta				1				1
Russula aeruginea	1		1					2
Russula albonigra			1	1				2
Russula brevipes	1						1	2
Russula decolorans		2						2
Russula paludosa		1	1	3	2	1		8
Russula peckii				4				4
Russula xerampelina				1				1
Sarcodon scabrosus			1	4		1		6
Spathularia flavida		1		1				2
Stereum hirsutum		1						1
Stropharia alcis		1		2				3
Suillus americanus		1						1
Suillus clintonianus	1	5				1		7

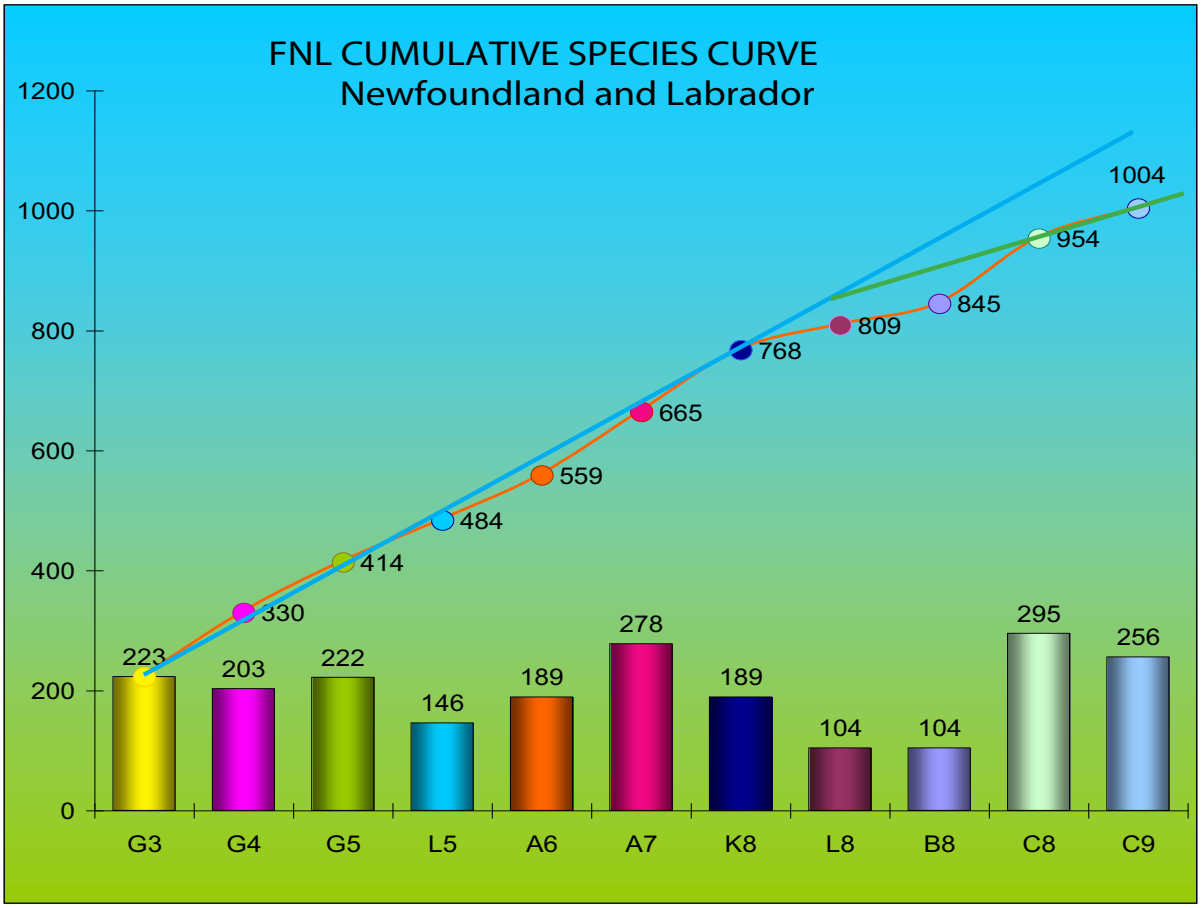
Species	Cor	Max	Moc	ND	Tom	WB	misc	TOT
Suillus granulatus		4						4
Suillus intermedius						1		1
Suillus luteus		2						2
Suillus placidus		2						2
Suillus spraguei		1						1
Suillus subalutaceus					1			1
Taphrina alni			1	1				2
Trametes ochracea			1					1
Trametes pubescens				1				1
Trametes versicolor				1				1
Trichaptum abietinum			1					1
Trichaptum biforme				1				1
Trichoglossum hirsutum				1				1
Tricholoma equestre		1						1
Tricholoma inamoenum	1							1
Tricholoma saponaceum		1						1
Tricholoma sejunctum				1				1
Tricholoma transmutans		1	4		4			9
Tricholomopsis decora	1			4				5
Tricholomopsis sulfureoides			1					1
Tubifera ferruginosa					1			1
Tylopilus felleus				1				1
Tyromyces chioneus	1		1					2
Uredinopsis americana				1	1			2
Xanthoconium affine	1			1				2
Xerocomus gracilis		1		3		1		5
Total spp for trail	**62**	**78**	**73**	**124**	**79**	**23**	**7**	

Note: trails unequally forayed, so trail totals not comparable for relative productivity.

WHAT DO THESE DATA MEAN?

This was a mushroom-poor year, compared to the same place at the same time one year ago, so that finding 13% less species than last year is not a surprise. However, what is a surprise is that the number of new species was significantly down: the proportion of new species from all species picked in any year has never been less than 35. This year it was 20, a 43% drop from the lowest. This is potentially the single most significant finding of this foray.

What does it mean? Well, it could be meaningless, just a chance aberration, a fluke in an uncommon year. However, the difference is rather large and the bigger a change, the higher the likelihood it is not due to chance alone. Of the many things that could bring about such a change, the one of most interest is the possibility that this may be the first sign that we are beginning to approach the total number of species that grow in the province. The graph shows the cumulative species curve (orange curve). The



bars indicate the number of species identified in each foray. The blue line represents the average slope of the cumulative species curve until last year. So far it has continued to rise at a constant rate. This is the case when there are still many new species to discover and the cumulative total is far from the total of all species of the region. As the cumulative total begins to approach the total number in the area, the curve should begin to level off, its slope becoming progressively less and less steep. The green line shows the change in the slope brought about this year: for the first time since our forays began there is a significant decrease in this slope.

There are other possible interpretations for this change, but this one is by far the most interesting. How likely is it? Based on observations in other regions, somewhat unlikely. The NAMA curve continues rising after over four decades. Admittedly, NAMA forays are held all over North America, so the potential mushroom population can be expected to be much larger than that in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, a steadily rising cumulative species curve has been reported for several decades from areas of only a few hectares. Therefore there is reason to suspect that perhaps the change is due to chance or some other reason. However, we have been given a warning and keeping our eye on this curve in future years will soon tell us whether 2009 with its 1,000 species was a fluke or the beginning of the end.

NOTES:

1. For this analysis, we have ignored K8, L8 and B8, three small forays in the totally different ecoregion of Labrador.

2. Note that even if foray counts ever do get to the top, there are plenty of mushrooms during other seasons, when we do not foray.

Andrus Voitk

Project Report

by Faye Murrin

Newfoundland Foray 2009 Report on *Laccaria* "The Deceiver"

Faye Murrin, November 2009.

Summary

A total of 15 collections from the 2009 NL Foray was examined for identification (out of a final count of 20). Macromorphology of specimens was examined as collections became available at the foray, and samples of most were taken back to the lab for microscopic examination.

1. Not, surprisingly, all were confirmed to belong to the genus *Laccaria,* based on macromorphology and micromorphology.

2. One collection showed sufficient violaceous coloration of the stipe base to identify it as *L. bicolor* (also violet colour throughout flesh) .

3. One collection was identified as *L. proxima*, based largely on spore shape and ornamentation but otherwise was not distinctive from the majority of the other collections.

4. Of the remaining 13 collections examined (13!humph!) the coloration at the stipe base was white at the time of observation but in general the collections were not sufficiently fresh to conclude that this was indeed the original colour. All of these collections could as readily be identified as *L. laccaria* var. *pallidifolia* (white basal mycelium) or L. bicolor (violaceous basal mycelium) and thus might most properly be designated *L. laccata sensu lato* (in the broad sense). *L. bicolor* is a common east-coast species and was the name given to most of the *Laccaria* collections made during the2008 NL Foray in the Laccaria report for that year and is the common species in Quebec (R. Lebeuf, personal communication). *L. laccata* var. *pallidifolia* has similar spore characteristics and is also widely distributed; the single Newfoundland collection examined in the study entitled "The mushroom genus *Laccaria* in North America" by Greg Mueller (1) was identified by him to be this species and variety and thus is confirmed as occurring on the Island.

5. This is a difficult group to identify unless fresh samples are available and impossible to detect in some cases without microscopic observations (1,2). Continued examination of foray specimens in the coming years will (!) help to clarify the situation in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Faye Murrin

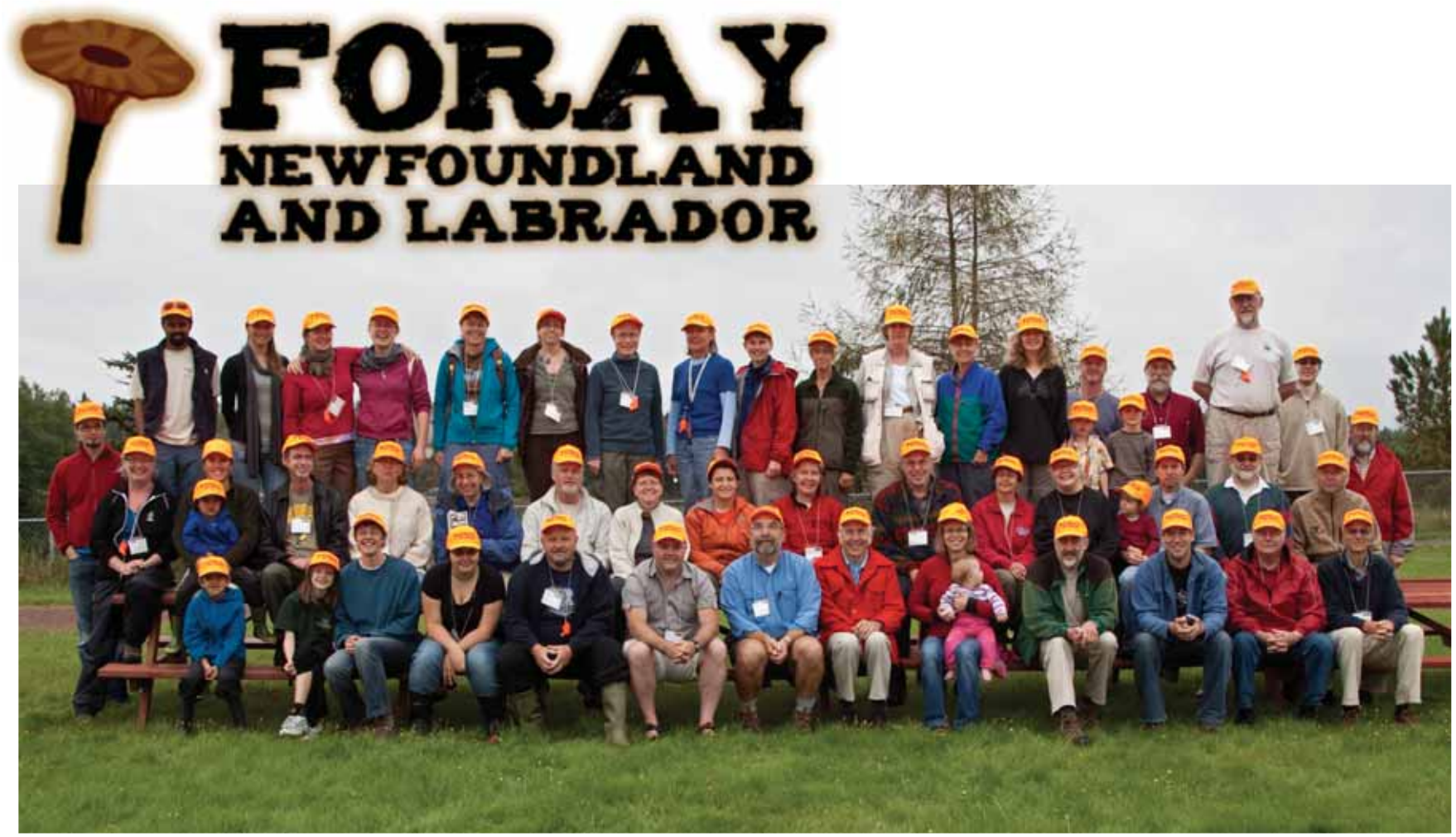
Memorial University of Newfoundland

November 2009 (November!!!)

1. Mueller, G.M. The Mushroom Genus Laccaria in North America. Http://www.fieldmuseum.org/reseach_collections/botany/botay_sites/fungi/index.html Retrieved Sept 2009
2. Kao, M. The Genus Laccaria. Mushroom Expert.Com. http://www.mushroomexpert.com/laccaria.html Retrieved Sept 2009.

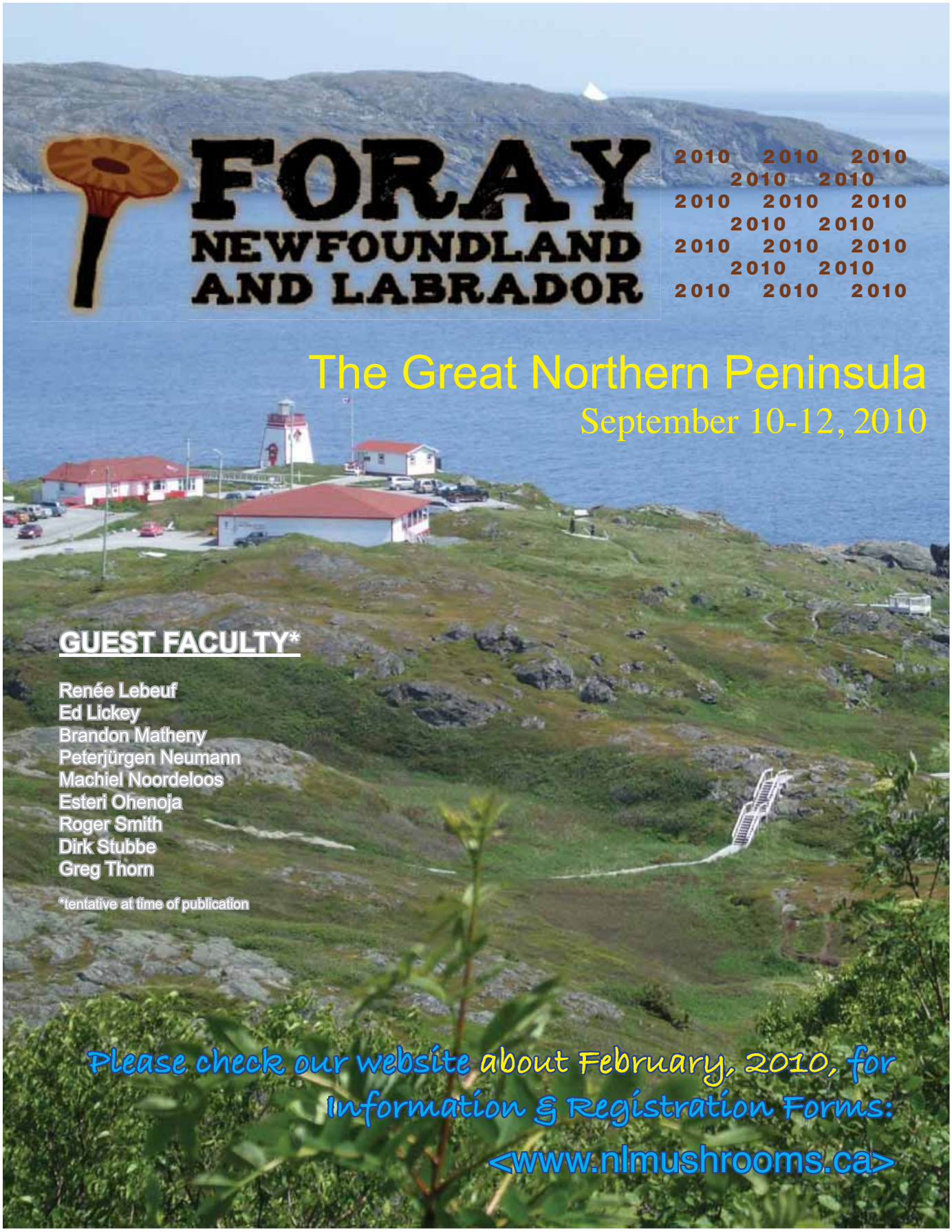
Laccaria bicolor. The other definitively identified collection, L proxima, being a little camera shy ...

Photo Henry Mann



Foray NL, 2009, Toute la gang!!!

Photo Roger Smith


FORAY
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AND LABRADOR
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The Great Northern Peninsula
September 10-12, 2010
GUEST FACULTY*
Renée Lebeuf
Ed Lickey
Brandon Matheny
Peterjürgen Neumann
Machiel Noordeloos
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