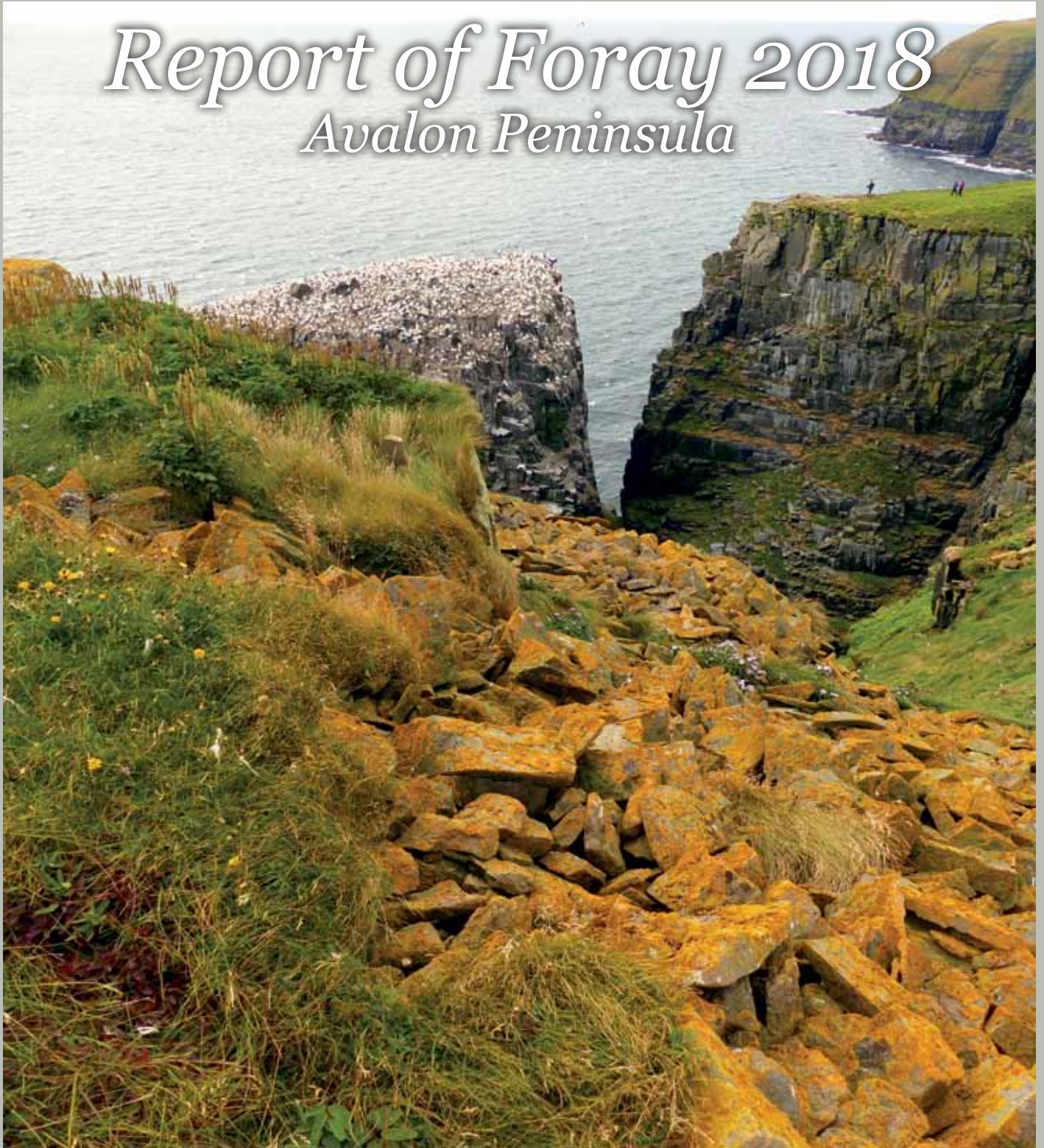




OMPHALINA

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Report of Foray 2018 *Avalon Peninsula*



Newsletter of



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

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Omphalina DOT ed AT gmail DOT com,

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH

Although the regular foray did not make it to Cape St. Mary's Ecological Reserve this year, the faculty foray team explored the site, as you will read inside this issue. The cover photo shows large sandstone slabs cloaked with maritime sunburst lichen, *Xanthoria parietina*. Even 200 metres inland from the main gannet colony they receive such constant nitrogen enrichment from wind-blown guano dust and direct hits from flying birds that they support a thick layer of nitrogen-loving lichens.

Photo: MB.

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Message from the President

Merry Christmas! Happy Winter Solstice! I hope that this report edition of *Omphalina* will brighten these shortest days of the year. Now we slip inexorably into winter. But the lengthening days hint that summer and another mushroom season are just around the corner... go ahead—call me an optimist.

Once again the foray was full, thank you everyone for making this year's event a success! As I said at the end of the foray, this is a group enterprise, and we owe thanks to many people for helping to make everything work smoothly: the foray board members who worked so hard over the preceding year, the foray faculty for volunteering their time and expertise, the staff of Burry Heights Camp, the workshop presenters (especially Faye, who was unable to stay for the foray itself), our in-kind and funding partners, Provincial Park staff who helped us with permits, locked gates, washrooms, and maps (especially Tina Leonard!!), and of course, all the volunteers who attend each year and collect the mushrooms and lichens to be identified.

Due to an unfortunate non-lichenological accident, Troy McMullin was not able to join us this year. We hope that he can join us at future events. Thank you Chris Deduke and André Arsenault for doing so much work to fill in for Troy with collections and identifications. Because André and Chris collected so diligently, they are still in the process of identifying the specimens, and we will postpone the publication of this year's lichen list and analysis until an upcoming issue of *Omphalina*. In the toggery department, thanks Gene Herzberg for wearing shorts. It was so cold that I almost didn't bring mine.

This year's participants ranged greatly in age and background, something that we are always gratified to see. We try to ensure that our forays are not just for experts, but are interesting and fun for everyone. That is why we provide a wide variety of workshops, talks, and hikes. It is also why this report is not just a dry accounting of names and numbers,

but includes as many photographs of participants and activities as we are able to cram in.

This year I get to do the cramming. Once again I find myself acting as editor and designer for the report issue (thanks Marian Wissink for all your work in the past!). Fun though it is to pull together and lay out, each issue is terrifically time consuming—usually taking me two full weeks—spread out over a much longer period. I would like to offer thanks to everyone who contributed articles, letters, photos, or help to this report.

Every time that I work on one of these reports I am amazed at the dedication and time put into *Omphalina* over the years by Andrus Voitk, the founder of the foray and the creator of this journal. Over the last nine years Andrus Voitk edited, wrote many of the articles, and laid out each issue. The recent November issue was the last with Andrus at the helm—he has retired and we have a new editor, Sara Jenkins. Thank you Andrus, on behalf of all foray participants, for so many wonderful and entertaining issues, and we look forward to your articles to come!

If you would like to contribute to *Omphalina*, you can help Sara by providing images and articles about your experiences—calling all writers, photographers, artists, poets, and cooks!

It is time for another change. I became president in 2010, and I will step down as president and from the board of the Foray this coming September, after Foray 2019 has concluded. When I'm finished, the average incumbency of a Foray NL president will be 8.5 years, and that may be something that the board should try to reduce. I have greatly enjoyed working with the board, but it is time for a break. Anne and I will continue to be involved with the Foray, and it will be novel to attend a foray as a participant rather than as an organizer.

Michael Burzynski
President, Foray Newfoundland and Labrador

Behind the Scenes at Foray NL

Michael Burzynski

Each year, as one foray winds down, planning for the next begins. Here is an idealized itinerary:

September: Immediately after a foray: Photographer Roger Smith corrects and formats the 1,000-odd mushroom, lichen, and event photographs that he has taken, and gives them to MB. Individual databases are merged into one master database by Chris Deduke. Rental vehicles are returned, microscopes are cleaned and stored, and miscellaneous equipment is packed away in various basements, garages, and sheds. Books are re-shelved, moist specimens are put back on driers, bills are paid by Treasurer Geoff Thurlow, and everyone recovers for a few days.

October and November: The master database is corrected to a standard format by Chris Deduke, who also checks the lichen names. The fungus list is sent to Tony Wright and Andrus Voitk, who fix spelling and nomenclature errors. The list is then sent to MB. Michael and Anne alphabetize the dried specimens (about 1,100 this year—it usually takes several days), then check each specimen to make sure that they are properly dried and sealed, rebagging and re-sizing those that require it.

Specimens or subsamples of material earmarked for particular specialists are packed and mailed. The bagged specimens are then compared, one by one, to the database to ensure correct entry and to match the database exactly to the specimens. This takes about a week. Roger's mushroom and lichen photographs are labelled with species names (about three days slaving over a hot keyboard), then files are reduced in size and one set is sent to Jim Cornish for our Flickr site, and another is sent to MycoPortal.

The first post-foray board meeting (by Skype), usually in the third week of October, is where the new board votes on executive positions (President, Treasurer, and Secretary), and where roles for the coming foray are adjusted or assigned. The location and date of the next foray are either affirmed or decided. Work begins on planning for the coming foray. A facility for the coming year is booked as soon as the location is confirmed.

The editor/designer of the Foray Report edition of *Omphalina* contacts people for reports, articles, and photographs, and starts to go through the hundreds of photographs taken by Roger Smith and other photographers.

December: The Report edition of *Omphalina* is sent out to foray participants and funding partners, and letters of thanks are sent to partners. The search begins for financial support for the upcoming event. There is no board meeting in December. At some point during the winter, the specimens are brought to MUN Grenfell Campus in Corner Brook for entry into the Funarium by Andrus, Maria, Anne, and Michael.

January to July: Faculty Foray coordinator, André Arsenault, starts to search for identifiers for the upcoming foray. Each board member handles a component of the upcoming foray (meals and accommodations, trails, workshops, program, social events, rentals, etc.), and works and reports on it during this period. Treasurer Geoff Thurlow manages all of the incoming funds and registration forms, and maintains a database of attendees that helps the meal coordinator book appropriate food for people with allergies or food constraints.

August: No meeting this month—if something is not done by now, it will not happen. Rental vehicle is booked. Tables are borrowed or rented (we need at least 40 long tables for each event), and the foray program brochure is laid out and printed. A team picks 15 to 20 kg of chanterelles, then cleans, cooks, and freezes them for the foray mushroom meal. President worries about lack of mushrooms and slow registration.

September: Once the final registration list is available, nametag/schedules are laid out and printed. Cars are packed with equipment. Faculty arrive and are picked up at airports and driven to the foray venue. Three days of faculty outings introduce them to the species of the area. Tables and equipment are set up. On the Friday of the foray, everyone else arrives, and if we are really lucky everything goes smoothly and the whole event appears effortless.

Program 2018

Friday, September 28

- 11:00 to 2:00 **Mycoblitz** at Butter Pot Provincial Park
- 4:00 Sign-in desk opens at Burry Heights Camp. Sign-up sheets will be posted for workshops. Please make sure that you add your name during registration.
- 5:00 **Meet and Greet**
- 6:00 Supper
- 7:30 Words from the President
- 8:00 Simultaneous talks, choose either: *Mushrooms 101*, Faye Murrin,
OR
Probing the Pine Mycobiome, Rytas Vilgalys
Living in the Canopy, André Arsenault

Saturday, September 29

- 8:00 Breakfast and announcements
- 9:00 Foray teams leave for the field
- 12:00 Bag lunch, on the trail
- 1:00 Identifiers and Databasers return to Burry Heights
- 2:30 Foray teams return to Burry Heights and fill in data cards for their specimens
- 5:00 **Wild Mushroom Cook-up**
- 6:00 Supper
- 7:30 Evening talks: *Tales of the Slimy Boletes; An Overview of Suillus in North America*, Nhu Nguyen
From Guatemala to Malawi to Nepal, Helping Mushroom Farms Around the World, Henry Van Cotter

Sunday, September 30

- 8:00 Breakfast and announcements
- 8:45 **Group Photograph** 9:00 Simultaneous workshops and table sessions
to *Preserving the Harvest*, Shawn Dawson (limited to 12)
11:00 *Fungi in the Forest Walk*, Greg Thorne (limited to 14)
Watercolour Painting, Glynn Bishop (limited to 10)
- *Table Sessions*: Rytas 9:00 to 10:00; and Renée 10:00 to 11:00
- 11:00 to 1:00 Simultaneous workshops and table sessions:
Pick for the Pot, Shawn Dawson and Helen Spencer (limited to 12)
Cooking with Wild Mushrooms, Maria Voitk and Nhu Nguyen (limited to 12)
Lichen Walk, André Arsenault, Yolanda Wiersma, and Chris Deduke (limited to 14)
Cultivating and Growing Wild Mushrooms, Bill Bryden (limited to 12)
- *Table Sessions*: Van 11:00 to 12:00; and Andrus 12:00 to 1:00
- 1:00 Lunch
- 1:45 President's thanks
- 2:15 **Foray NL Annual General Meeting**. All members are welcome to attend!
- 3:00 Foray 2018 concludes

Table Sessions are impromptu talks by members of our identification team using mushrooms collected during this foray and exhibited on the display tables. This is your chance to learn from experts who work with these species. Each of our identifiers has a different background and different knowledge, so you will have a different experience at each Table Session—attend more than one if you can! You will probably learn more about our mushrooms and lichens from the Table Sessions than you have at any other time during the foray.

Registration Desk



MB

Evening Talk



MB

Meals



MB

This Year's Trails

Hawke Hills and Deer Park were both originally on the trail list, but were dropped because they were unproductive during the Faculty Foray.

	Butter Pot Provincial Park Eastern Access Rd.	Salmonier Nature Park	Salmonier to Avalon Wilderness Area	LaManche Provincial Park	Castle Hill National Historic Site	Brother Brennan Environmental Ed. Cntr
Difficulty	Easy to moderate, to hilly, good trails throughout	Easy, flat, boardwalk	Moderate, wet, bogs	Easy, flat, good trails throughout	Easy and flat to moderate hills (in woods)	Easy to moderate,
Points of Interest	Mixed boreal forest, lawns, lakeshore, campground	Moist coniferous forest, rich in moss and lichens, lawns	Wetlands, moist coniferous forest, rich in moss and lichens	Relatively rich mixed boreal forest, freshwater marsh, river, campground	Dense boreal coastal forest, lawns, heather	Lawns, wetlands, mixed age boreal forest: example of Avalon Forest Ecotregion
Directions	BH Camp ▷Salmonier Line road (Route 90), turn left (north) ▷ TCHwy (Route 1) east approx. 19 km ▷ Butter Pot Prov. Park, on left. Foray trail is along the access road on the eastern boundary.	BH Camp ▷Salmonier Line road, turn right (south) ▷ Salmonier Line road approx. 10 km ▷ Salmonier Nature Park, on left	This trail begins about 1.24 km southwest of the Salmonier NP parking lot, just opposite Butler Pond.	BH Camp ▷Salmonier Line road, turn left (north) ▷ TCHwy (Route 1) east approx. 13 km ▷ Route 13, on right ▷ 20 km to Bay Bulls and Route 10 ▷ south on 10 about 21 km to La Manche PP, on right	Salmonier Line south for about 20 km, turn right onto Hwy 91 (dirt road), proceed east for 55 km to Placentia, turn north drive through town and cross bridge Site is on north side of harbour	BH Camp ▷Salmonier Line road, turn right (south) ▷ Salmonier Line road approx. 10 km ▷ turn right onto Vineland road (gravel road) - just after Dalcourt Convenience Store. Drive 7 km and turn right on to Tower Road (signed for Br. Brennan Centre), drive for 6 km. Turn right and drive 400 m to parking area by buildings.
					Robert MacIsaac	Helen Spencer

No trail lengths are given because you are not expected to complete any trail. Some forays stay within the first hundred metres of the parking lot.



Roger Smith



Lachnellula agassizii. *Rachelle Dove*



Rachelle Dove.



Roger Smith



LaManche Provincial Park. Jamie Graham

FACE THE FACULTY

We could not hold a foray were it not for the generosity and expertise of the volunteers that we call Faculty. Each year, these experts travel to our province at their own cost, and spend almost a week identifying and photographing mushrooms and lichens so that we can continue our inventory of the fungi of our province.

Over the years, our faculty have come from a wide range of countries (see page 16), and many are world-experts in particular groups of fungi. Each year, André Arsenault, our faculty coordinator, lines

up several identifiers for the upcoming foray. The faculty usually arrive on the Monday preceding the foray, and the next three days are spent in field trips to sites that are particularly interesting to them, or to the foray organizers. This gives the faculty a chance to explore part of the province, allows them to look for species that they wish to collect, and provides us with collections from places that we might not be able to visit with the entire foray group. Faculty are one half of the success of our foray. Our regular volunteers who find the specimens are the other half!



Dr. Henry Van Tuyl Cotter identifier. My interest in nature was nurtured by my grandparents. I took Introductory Mycology at the University of New Hampshire and my future path studying and working with fungi was set. I studied beech bark disease for my M.S., and the ecology and taxonomy of *Suillus* in Nepal for my Ph.D. under Dr. Orson Miller, Jr., completed my academic training in plant pathology and mycology. I worked in the crop protection industry, my first job was to set up a fungal spore factory to support fungicide research. Since retiring, I have become a volunteer helping with mycological research and teaching and fungal herbarium work at various universities in North Carolina.



Renée Lebeuf, identifier. Renée has been involved in mycology for 17 years in Québec. She is interested in all fungi, but particularly *Mycena*, *Hygrocybe*, and other small saprophytic species. Renée has photographed fungi for years, and her pictures have won awards and have been published in several mycological publications. Renée joins us for the ninth year.



Dr. Nhu Nguyen, identifier. I'm an Assistant Professor at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa (Dept. of Tropical Plant and Soil Sciences). I have broad interests in many things biological and now they interact with each other and the resulting consequences of those interactions. I like fungi, plants, arthropods and being a microbial ecologist allows me to work with all of these organisms. When I'm not doing ecology, I spend time looking under the microscope and work on mushroom taxonomy, especially those lovable slimy boletes.

Roger Smith, photographer. While working on his M.Sc. at the University of New Brunswick, Roger started taking photographs for the Biology Department, and soon realized that photography was more interesting than his research on potato blight. For over 35 years he was the scientific photographer for the UNB Biology Department until retiring in 2011. Now he has time for potato blight again. Official photographer of Foray NL since 2004.



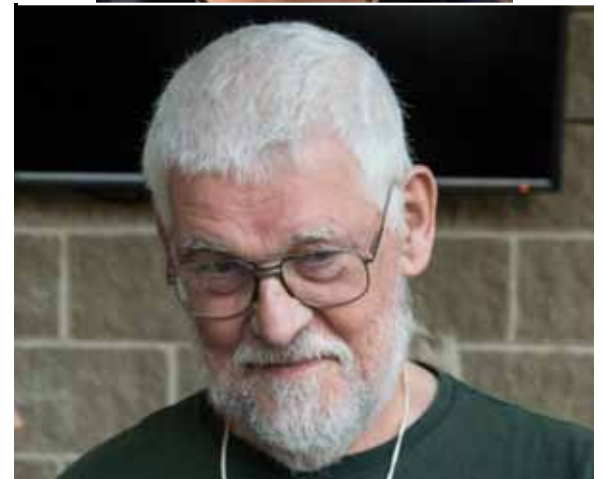
Dr. Greg Thorn, identifier. Greg is a faculty member at the University of Western Ontario, where he and his students study the ecology of fungi ranging from the unseen and microscopic to the familiar (but often misnamed) mushrooms. His research passions include finding the correct names and who does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



Dr. Rytas Vilgalys, identifier. My lab at Duke University uses molecular approaches to study fungal biology at a variety of levels ranging from populations to species and communities. I have published over 200 scientific papers and trained over 25 PhD students (and equal number of postdocs). I was one of the lead investigators associated with the Fungal Tree of Life project and senior author of the 2006 *Nature* paper by James *et al.* describing the phylogeny of the Kingdom Fungi. Currently studying fungal diversity and function in forest environments. The Duke Forest Mycological Observatory (DFMO) was developed in 2000 for rapid survey and identification of fungi from diverse environments. President of the Mycological Society of America in 2009.



Dr. Andrus Voitk became interested in mushrooms after moving to this province in 2000. He helped form Foray Newfoundland & Labrador and wrote a small field guide. FNL keeps inviting him back in hopes he will correct some of the mistakes in the book. He also edits our newsletter, **OMPHALINA**, and is better about correcting his mistakes there. At home, Maria corrects his mistakes, although she has been more charitable since he named a new mushroom after her. Andrus was founding president of the Foray, serving from 2003 to 2011.



Faculty Foray in Photos



Lunch at Hawke Hills Ecological Reserve. R Smith.



Nhu, Rytas, and Van at LaManche Provincial Park. R Smith.



Lunch at LaManche Provincial Park. R Smith.



MB



MB



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



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Roger Smith



Roger Smith



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Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Faculty Foray, before meal at Bay Bulls. MB



Faculty wrap-up meal at Fork restaurant, Bay Bulls. Roger Smith.

Sixteen Years of Foray Faculty

Foray Newfoundland and Labrador held its first event in 2003, and over the past 16 years we have had the pleasure of attracting faculty from around the world who have helped us by identifying the 1,582 species of fungi and lichens that we currently have on our cumulative list.

What follows is a Who's Who of the mycologists and lichenologists from Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Norway, Netherlands, Puerto Rico, Sweden, and the USA with whom Foray NL has worked.

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

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

	Michele Piercey-Normore	Canada (Man)	University of Manitoba
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
13 Foray 2015, Gros Morne National Park area (based at Killdevil Camp)			
	Oldriska Češka	Canada (BC)	University of Victoria
	Andy Miller	USA, (IL)	University of Illinois
	Andy Methven	USA, (IL)	Eastern Illinois University, Prof. emeritus
	Nils Hallenberg	Denmark	University of Gothenburg, Prof. emeritus
	Michele Piercey-Normore	Canada (Man)	University of Manitoba
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
14 Foray 2016, Happy Valley—Goose Bay area (based at Birch Brook Nordic Ski Lodge)			
	Jean Lodge	Puerto Rico	USDA, Sabana Station
	Troy McMullin	Canada (Ont)	Canadian Museum of Nature
	Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	Western University
	Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Qué)	CMM
	André Paul (<i>ex situ</i> id's)	Canada (Qué)	CMM
	Roz Lowen	USA (NH)	NEMF
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray Newfoundland and Labrador
15 Foray 2017, Corner Brook—Humber Valley (based at Grenfell Campus, MUN)			
	Henry Beker	Belgium (Brussels)	Royal Holloway University, London
	Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	Western University
	Oldriska Češka	Canada (BC)	University of Victoria
	Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Qué)	CMM
	Chris Deduke	Canada (Ont)	Foray NL
	Faye Murrin	Canada (NL)	Memorial University, St. John's
	Michele Piercey-Normore	Canada (NL)	Grenfell Campus, MUN, Corner Brook
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray NL
16 Foray 2018, Avalon Peninsula (based at Burry Heights Camp)			
	Henry Van Tuyl Cotter	USA (NC)	Retired
	Renée Lebeuf	Canada (Qué)	CMM
	Chris Deduke	Canada (Que)	Canadian Museum of Nature
	Nhu Nguyen	USA (Hawai'i)	University of Hawai'i
	Roger Smith	Canada (NB)	UNB, retired
	Greg Thorn	Canada (Ont)	Western University
	Rytas Vilgalys	USA (NC)	Duke University
	Andrus Voitk	Canada (NL)	Foray NL



Grove, or brown-lipped snails (*Cepaea nemoralis*) on *Lobaria quercizans* at Sir Robert Bond Park. MB



The *Suillus* Foray

Foray 2018 was held as late in September to increase the possibility of finding as many species of *Suillus* mushrooms as possible. *Suillus* is an ectomycorrhizal genus (this fungus wraps its hyphae around the outside of plant roots), and different species have close relationships with trees such as larch and pine. On the Avalon we were able to deliver a lot of larch, but pine was different story!

The three American researchers involved in the study were Rytas Vilgalys (North Carolina), Van Cotter (North Carolina), and Nhu Nguyen (Hawai'i). During the foray they were able to collect six species of *Suillus*

from a wide range of locations. As part of their study, they took DNA samples that will be used to map the genetics of *Suillus*. We hope to hear more about what they found as their work proceeds.

We also received this note from retired Foray director Michele Piercey-Normore: "I was very sorry to miss the foray this year, because I remember Rytas playing the piano many years ago when I was a post-doctoral fellow at Duke University. Sometimes he participated in a small band which included other scientists associated with his lab group. It was very enjoyable and I would have liked to hear Rytas play again."



Rytas Vilgalys, Van Cotter, and Nhu Nguyen. Rytas Vilgalys.



MB.

Participants, Foray 2018

André Arsenault	Corner Brook, NL
Anna Basu	London, ON
Glynn Bishop	Paradise, NL
Bill Bryden	Lumsden, NL
Michael Burzynski	Rocky Harbour, NL
Henry Van Tuyl Cotter	Raleigh, NC, USA
Shawn Dawson	Torbay, NL
Chris Deduke	Kingston ON
Rachelle Dove	St. John's, NL
Geneviève Duguay	Flatrock, NL
Tim Foster	Brooklyn, NY, USA
Ryan Haley	St. John's, NL

Claudia Hanel	Frenchmans Cove, NL
Verlé Harrop	Saint John, NB & Lance Cove, NL
Pieter van Heerden	Gander, NL
Gene Herzberg	St John's, NL
Karen Herzberg	St John's, NL
Patricia Hill	St John's, NL
Chris Follett	St. John's, NL
Jamie Graham	Corner Brook NL
Dana Howse	St. John's, NL
Sara Jenkins	St. John's, NL
John Joy	Harbour Main, NL
Janet Kergoat	St. John's, NL



Foray 2018, Burry Heights Camp, Avalon Peninsula. Photo: Roger Smith.

Renée Lebeuf	Saint-Casimir, QC
Robert MacIsaac	St John's, NL
Bruce Malloch	Little Lepreau, NB
Anne Marceau	Rocky Harbour, NL
Mark McCumber	St. John's, NL
Janet McNaughton	St. John's, NL
Robin McGrath	Goose Bay, NL
Nicholas Michalski	St. John's, NL
Mical Moser	Brooklyn, NY, USA
Chantelle MacDonald Newhook	St. John's, NL
Todd Newhook	St. John's, NL
Nhu Nguyen	Honolulu, HI, USA
Elizabeth Noseworthy	St. John's, NL
Cynthia O'Toole	St. John's, NL
Sarah Penney	St. John's, NL
Sharon Teresa Perry	St. John's, NL

Xavier Sandlos	St. John's, NL
Dolly Saunders	Norris Arm, NL
Jenna Saunders	Bishop's Falls, NL
Jessica Saunders	Bishop's Falls, NL
Michel Savard	St John's, NL
Roger Smith	Fredericton, NB
Don Spencer	Torbay, NL
Helen Spencer	Torbay, NL
Joyce Thompson	Norris Arm, NL
Greg Thorn	London, ON
David Tipton	St. John's, NL
Geoff Thurlow	Corner Brook, NL
Rytas Vilgalys	Durham, NC, USA
Andrus Voitk	Corner Brook, NL
Maria Voitk	Corner Brook, NL
Yolanda Wiersma	St. John's, NL
Mark Wilson	Portugal Cove, NL



FORAY 2018 IN PHOTOGRAPHS



Karen Hertzberg



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



MB



Karen Hertzberg



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Karen Hertzberg



MB



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Nhu Nguyen



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Andrus tries to look angry. Nhu Nguyen



Greg Thorn



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Burry Heights staff. MB.



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



Roger Smith



MB



MB



MB



Roger Smith



MB



Camp woodwork. MB



MB



MB



Roger Smith



MB



MB



Suillus paluster pores. MB



MB

20. BOLETALES

Faculty Foray at Cape St Mary's

More Birds than Mushrooms

Greg Thorn, Andrus Voitk, and Chris Deduke



Enthused by memories of great forays there in 2006 and 2007, the Faculty Foray team set out with high hopes to the Cape Saint Mary's Ecological Reserve, internationally renowned for protecting a large and accessible breeding colony of seabirds including northern gannets, black-legged kittiwakes, and common and thick-billed murres.

After a lengthy drive from Burry Heights punctuated by short stops along the way to search for *Suillus*, we arrived at the Visitor Centre just before noon, on a clear but breezy day. We asked visitor centre staff if there might be a quiet corner where we could sit and eat our lunches out of the wind before setting off, but instead they led us into the auditorium, provided a table with a cloth (!), freshly brewed coffee and tea, and a cake, and we ate in absolute luxury while watching the interpretive film about the site.

After lunch, we set off down the trail, optimistic about all the *Amanita wellsii* we were sure that we'd find towering above the arctic-alpine heathland vegetation, and hoping for something strange and as yet un-discovered.

Sadly, it was not to be. The mushrooms at the site had not recovered from the unusually hot, dry summer of 2018. Although *Amanita wellsii* was collected, the specimens were a couple of wizened old fruiting bodies barely recognizable as that species. After *three hours* at the site, GT had found only three species of mushrooms (!!!)—one of which blew out of his basket and escaped rapidly across the heathland. The total haul of fungi collected by 12 forayers—all of whom were searching very diligently—was 14 specimens, representing 12 species of non-lichenized fungi. The lichens were far more productive.

Well-adjusted to the exposed conditions and capable of photosynthesizing with the moisture from the coastal fog, lichens were much more abundant at the site. André Arsenault, Greg Thorn, and Chris Deduke found 27 species of lichens among the heath grasses and growing on the exposed rock outcrops. A wide variety of reindeer and pyxie-cup lichens (*Cladonia* spp.) were collected along the trails. Near the Visitor Centre, a small rock outcrop north of the trail yielded the cyanolichens *Lobaria pulmonaria* and *Leptogium*

cyanescens sheltered from the winds—two species usually found in forest.

The maritime sunburst lichen, *Xanthoria parietina* (see cover), made a stunning appearance scattered across the exposed rocks near the seabird colony. The prevailing winds blowing from the south/southwest have created ideal growing conditions to the northeast of the colony for this orange foliose ornithocoprophilic lichen. A constant source of bird droppings from the nests has allowed this nitrogen-loving species to thrive.

Henry Van T. Cotter wins the prize for identifying the only species collected at Cape St. Mary’s this year that was new to the cumulative list of FNL. It was a powdery mildew called *Neoerysiphe chelones*, and was collected by MB (see page 36). This fungus only grows on the leaves of the wildflower Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*), which itself had not been recorded at the Cape until this specimen was collected. This was not quite a mushroom, but who’s going to quibble?

Although we felt that we were not finding many fungi throughout this year’s foray, at the end the number of identified specimens was about average. However, as the graph below shows, collections at Cape St. Mary’s were much lower than previous years. The single new species was not a flashy fleshy agaric, but a microscopic powdery *Neoerysiphe*. We have seen this same effect during other “bad” years, and after going to the same place over and over again: the small stuff that is usually ignored becomes valuable, and when there are no other fungi around, there is lots of time to notice the what would otherwise seem insignificant. This year we experienced the same phenomenon at Hawke Hill, and at other dry places exposed to sun and wind.

The birds, lichens, and scenic beauty made our visit all worthwhile, and none of us will forget the staff’s amazing hospitality. A wonderful place, and still a highlight of the foray!

	2006	2007	2018
Total number of specimens collected from Cape St. Mary’s	90	101	14
Total number of species collected from Cape St. Mary’s	47	42	12
Number of species only collected from Cape St. Mary’s during that foray	25	17	2
Number of new species added to Foray NL Cumulative List from Cape St. Mary’s	17	12	1



Lobaria pulmonaria growing on Sallix glauca. Chris Deduke



Lichen fertilizers. Roger Smith



Lunch at the Cape. Roger Smith

Foray to the Brother Brennan Environmental Education Centre

Article and Photos by Helen Spencer

Our intrepid group was led by *Suillus* expert Rytas Vilgalys who had done his homework well. Using the website *iNaturalist*, he had found out that there was a pine tree at the Centre and so it and its offspring, which have become a “mini pine forest”, became our first destination to search. In the vicinity of the pine we gathered a nice collection of fungi including some *Suillus* and Rytas gave us a lot of information about our finds. Our Foray was off to a great start.

We continued along the lovely paths at the Centre. It soon became apparent that there was not only a good diversity of fungi but also a great diversity of foragers. Among us were those who foraged tidily from the paths, those who ambled within sight of the paths, and those who darted deftly like snowshoe hares through dense undergrowth and with the apparent ability to sniff out fungi from miles away. They covered great distances reappearing on the paths at long intervals with many more mushrooms than those of us going at a more leisurely pace.

Our leisurely foragers soon got ahead of the distracted hares-types, and reached the pond side campfire with its benches and delightful view. They wisely decided this was the spot to wait for the hares

and enjoy their bag lunch. Relaxing by the pond with new fungal friends was so pleasant that we were reluctant to start foraying again. However once moving we soon found plenty to keep us busy—the woods at the Brother Brennan Centre are always productive. Eventually we returned to our cars via the Dragon’s Tongue bog and most of our happy gang returned to Burry Heights to sort through their finds.

Maria Voitk, Shawn Dawson and I, decided to spend a little more time poking around the bogs and woods. I’ve spent many years exploring and discovering all kinds of wonderful things with school children at the Brother Brennan Centre and there never seems to be an end to the learning. And so it was with Maria who, along with Andrus, was my first mushroom teacher and I was delighted to be back in the woods with her. Meanwhile Shawn darted hither and thither between us and his many finds. No wonder he’s such a successful professional forager.

After much happy woodsy time had passed we remembered that we were supposed to be pulling together the Quidi Vidi cook-up. Whoops! It was past time to head back, but we made it somehow. Thanks to all of you on that Foray for such a delightful day.



Pick for the Pot 2018 Helen Spencer

Rain did not deter this year's determined crew of Pick for the Pot participants. We stayed in the woods close to Burry Heights and were led by professional forager Shawn Dawson.

We quickly discovered he has an uncanny eye for places likely to host edible mushroom as we often honed in on patches of winter chanterelles and various boletes.

As our confidence built and we spread out more there were frequent calls of "Look what I found!", and we darted back and forth to share each others finds. We didn't fill our baskets, but given the rotten weather we were glad to have something to take home and returned happier for a morning in the woods.

Why does Foray NL issue every participant with an orange cap? Not only are they an elegant fashion statement and good for camouflage in Chanterelle patches, but they make it much easier to find people in dense woods, and we can foray safely during hunting season.



Rytas Vilgalys



Rytas Vilgalys

2018 FUNGUS SPECIES LIST

On the opposite page is one result of all this year's work—the list of fungi (excluding lichens) collected during Foray 2018. We probably collected about 1,500 fungi in the field, of which 776 were identified (and preserved), and those yielded the 211 species opposite. In this list I've boldfaced the 19 species that we have not collected during any of our previous fifteen forays. These new species have been added to our cumulative list, bringing the total number of species identified during Foray Newfoundland and Labrador's inventories to 1,583 (excluding lichens). You can find our cumulative list on the Foray NL website, www.nlmushrooms.ca.

In the past we included all identified species on our cumulative list, but now the list is based entirely on identified species that are supported by specimens. Our preserved specimens are stored in

the fungarium at Grenfell Campus of MUN in Corner Brook.

The number of species for this year will increase in the coming months as our faculty identify specimens that were taken back for further work. We have also send some specimens to other experts for identification.

Beside our cumulative species list, other invaluable “products” of each foray are: our Flickr site photographs that can be used by others for identification, the use of our photos and distribution data by MycoPortal, and our large dried specimen collection in the fungarium. Each year we fill requests for samples from the fungarium from researchers around the world. Your work during the foray is scientifically valuable, helping with the understanding of fungi worldwide.



MB

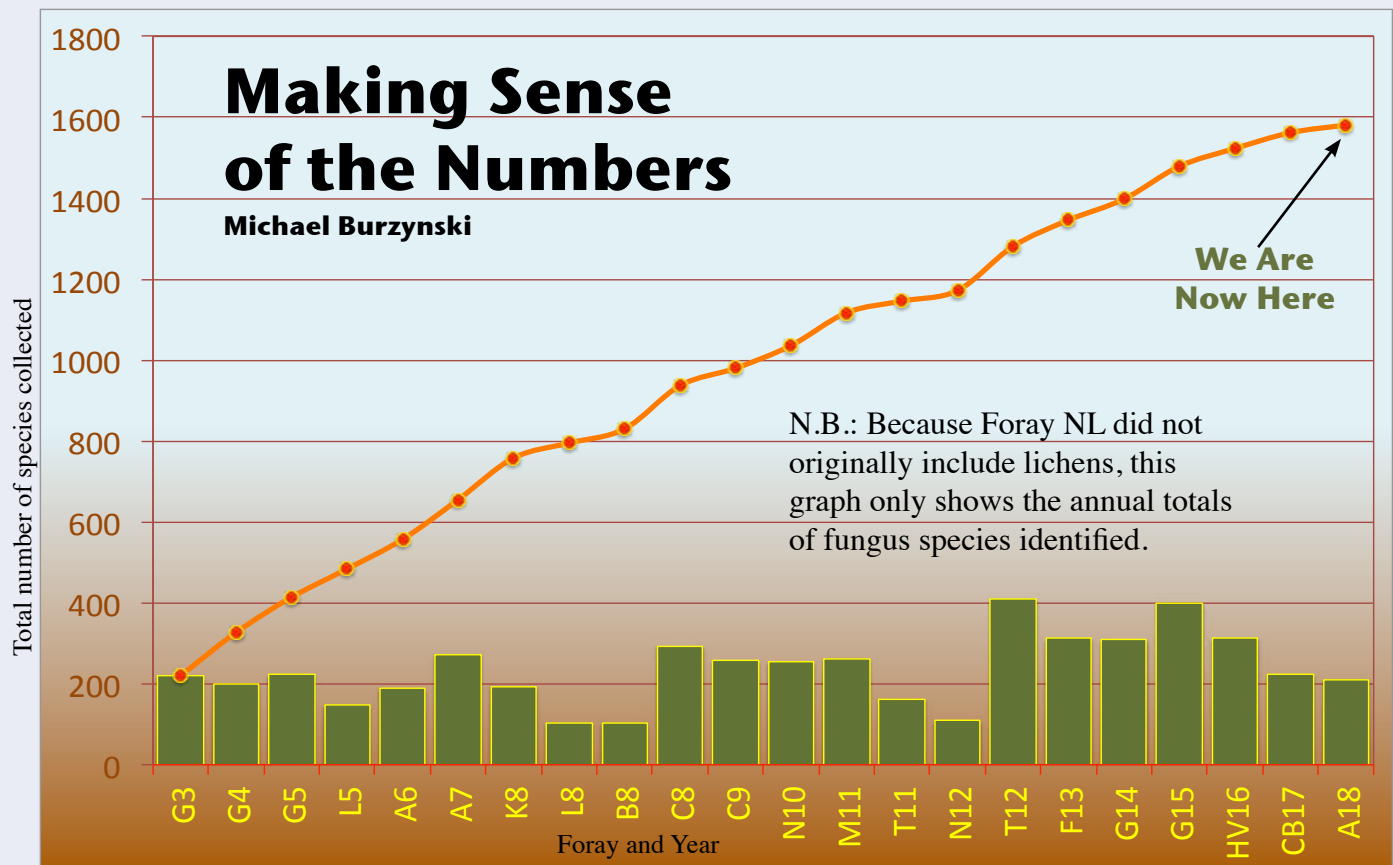
The 19 new species added to our cumulative list by the 2018 foray are shown in **black boldface**.

Aleuria aurantiaca
Amanita flavoconia
Amanita fulva
Amanita muscaria var.
guessowii
Amanita porphyria
Amanita rubescens
Amanita sinicoflava
Amanita variicolor
Amanita 'virosa'
Amanita wellsii
Apiosporina morbosus
Arrhenia sphagnicola
Bankera violescens
Bogbodia uda
Boletus subtomentosus
Bovista plumbea
Calocera cornea
Cantharellula umbonata
Cantharellus camphoratus
Cantharellus enelensis
Chalciporus piperatus
Chlorociboria aeruginascens
Clavaria sphagnicola
Clavulina coralloides
Collybia cirrhata
Collybia tuberosa
Conocybe tenera
Coprinopsis atramentaria
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius alboviolaceus
Cortinarius angelesianus
Cortinarius anomalus
Cortinarius armillatus
Cortinarius brunneus
Cortinarius camphoratus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius chrysolitus
Cortinarius cinnamomeus
Cortinarius collinitus
Cortinarius croceus
Cortinarius delibutus
Cortinarius evernius
Cortinarius flexipes
Cortinarius gentilis
Cortinarius huronensis
Cortinarius incognitus

Cortinarius limonius
Cortinarius malicorius
Cortinarius mucifluus
Cortinarius multififormis
Cortinarius rubellus
Cortinarius scaurus
Cortinarius semisanguineus
Cortinarius 'sphagnophilus'
Cortinarius stillatitius
Cortinarius subtortus
Cortinarius traganus
Cortinarius uliginosus
Craterellus tubaeformis
Crepidotus versutus
Crucibulum laeve
Cuphophyllus cinerellus
Cuphophyllus pratensis
Cuphophyllus virgineus
Cystoderma amianthinum
Dacrymyces chrysospermus
Dacrymyces stillatus
Diplomitoporus lindbladii
Entoloma 'bloxamii'
Entoloma elodes
Entoloma rhodopolium var.
nidorosum
Entoloma violaceum
Erysiphe aggregata
Exobasidium cassandrae
Fomes fomentarius
Fomitopsis ochracea
Ganoderma applanatum
Gliophorus laetus
Gloeophyllum sepiarium
Golovinomyces asterum
Gymnopilus picreus
Gymnopus acervatus
Gymnopus alpinus
Hebeloma incarnatulum
Hemimycena lactea
Henningsomyces candidus
Humidicutis marginata
Hydnellum pineticola
Hydnum neorepandum
Hydnum quebecense
Hydnum 'repandum'
Hydnum umbilicatum
Hygrocybe ceracea
Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe phaeococcinea
Hygrocybe squamulosa
Hymenochaetopsis tabacina
Hypholoma elongatum
Hypomyces hyalinus
Hypomyces leotiicola
Inocybe asterospora
Inocybe fuscodisca

Inocybe geophylla
Jahnoporus hirtus
Laccaria bicolor
Laccaria laccata var.
pallidifolia
Laccaria longipes
Laccaria proxima
Laccaria striatula
Lachnellula agassizii
Lachnellula calyciformis
Lachnum calyculiforme
Lachnum virgineum
Lactarius affinis
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius 'deterimus'
Lactarius griseus
Lactarius helvus
Lactarius hibbardiae
Lactarius lignyotus
Lactarius mucidus
Lactarius nitidus
Lactarius rufus
Lactarius sordidus
Lactarius subdulcis
Lactarius thynos
Lactarius uvidus
Lactarius vietus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Leccinum holopus
Leccinum scabrum
Leocarpus fragilis
Leotia lubrica
Leucogyrophana romellii
Lycogala epidendrum
Lycoperdon perlatum
Lyophyllum decastes
Marasmiellus perforans
Marasmius androsaceus
Melampsorella
caryophyllacearum
Mycena epipterygia
Mycena purpureofusca
Mycena rubromarginata
Mycena sanguinolenta
Nectria haematococca
Neoerysiphe chelones
Neolecta irregularis
Neolecta vitellina
Oxyporus populinus
Panaeolus foenicicii
Paxillus involutus
Peniophora erikssonii
Phellinus chrysoloma
Phellinus ferreus
Phlebia subochracea
Pholiota astragalina

Pholiota mixta
Pholiota spumosa
Pleurocybella porrigens
Podosphaera clandestina
Postia balsamea
Postia stiptica
Protostropharia alcis
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
Pseudotrachelium umbrosum
Pucciniastrum epilobii (fsp
abieti-chamaensis)
Pucciniastrum goeppertianum
Rhodocollybia maculata var.
scorzonera
Rhytisma prini
Rhytisma salicinum
Rickenella fibula
Rickenella swartzii
Russula brevipes
Russula montana
Russula nana
Russula paludosa
Russula peckii
Russula variata
Russula velenovskii
Sarcodon scabrosus
Scleroderma citrinum
Sistotrema muscicola
Sphagnurus paluster
Stereum rugosum
Stereum sanguinolentum
Suillus ampliporus
Suillus clintonianus
Suillus elbensis
Suillus grisellus
Suillus paluster
Suillus spectabilis
Tomentella bryophila
Tremella mesenterica
Trichaptum abietinum
Tricholoma atosquamosum
Tricholoma davisiae
Tricholoma fulvum
Tricholoma fumosoluteum
Tricholoma intermedium
Tricholoma magnivelare
Tricholoma subluteum
Tricholoma subsejunctum
Tricholoma transmutans
Tricholomopsis decora
Tricholomopsis flammula
Turbinellus floccosus
Tympanis fasciculata
Tyromyces chioneus
Uredinopsis osmundae
Xeromphalina enigmatica



The letters along the bottom of the graph stand for Faculty Forays and regular Forays held at the following sites: G=Gros Morne, L=Labrador Straits, A=Avalon Peninsula, K=Konrad Lake in central Labrador, B=Battle Harbour, C=Central Newfoundland, N=Northern Peninsula, M=Main River, T=Terra Nova National Park, F=Fogo Island, HV=Humber Valley-Corner Brook.

The graph above shows four important things:

- 1) The height of the green bar labelled A18 shows how many species were identified this year during the 2018 Avalon Peninsula foray (211), and compares it to previous years.
- 2) The orange line tracks our cumulative list of species, which has now reached 1,583 fungi identified for this province during Foray NL inventories.
- 3) The slope of the line shows that we are still finding decent numbers of new species with each foray—19 new species this year, which represent 9% of this year’s identified species.
- 4) The fact that there is a graph at all shows that Foray Newfoundland and Labrador is still going strong after 16 years!

The graph shows us that 2018 was an average year when we consider the number of mushrooms collected and identified. Our most productive foray was in the Terra Nova National Park area in 2012; our least productive forays were Labrador Straits and Battle Harbour in 2008.

Sometimes the lack of productivity can be correlated with the number of collectors in the field, sometimes with weather that makes collecting difficult, and sometimes with the timing of the foray (too early or too late to capture peak fungus fruiting). This year we had a long cold spring, and then a warm dry summer. This was also a late foray, ending with the month of September itself.

So, now that we have excuses out of the way, what did we learn this year? Lichens are always there, so the number collected by the lichenologists each year is less variable. Many fungi, however, do not show themselves every year, and many are very small and difficult to find, and sometimes very difficult to identify. Along with nine new macrofungi (see the following spread), we collected ten very small new species. These are what Andrus called “6-O” species (odd, obscure, or otherwise ordinarily-overlooked species) in last year’s foray analysis. And we will probably be seeing much more of these small fungi in future forays.

Our collection curve (above) may be showing signs of levelling off, but it is probably too early to tell.

One of the reasons for the late foray this year was that we were joined by a team of *Suillus* researchers (Rytas, Nhu, and Van) from the USA. We wanted to ensure that they were able to collect here at the height of *Suillus* season, and those mushrooms always fruit late in the year in NL. Our timing worked, they found six species. Along with collecting dried specimens, they introduced us to bulk DNA sampling—a technique that Foray NL should be using regularly in future. We all enjoyed their company, their expertise, and their humour.

Cape St. Mary's was a mycological disappointment this year (although wonderful in other ways), but sites such as the Salmonier Wilderness Trail, Butter Pot Provincial Park and LaManche Provincial Park were very productive.

As usual, this year we had material that could not be identified because of time and expertise, and because some groups are particularly difficult to work with. Some specimens collected this year are still out for identification. Renée and Greg asked to have samples mailed to them for further work,

and we sent all of our *Hebelomas* to Henry Beker (faculty member in 2017).

Only species supported with specimens are included on our list. Of the 776 fungi identified this year, we have specimens for all but 8, which means that we lost only about 1% to accident or incomplete drying.



Entolomas remain a difficult group for identifiers. Greg Thorn.

It may be getting more difficult to find new species of macrofungi, but there are still many microfungi out there to be discovered—you just have to look a bit harder. Roger Smith.



This Year's New Fungi



Amanita variicolor
Collected by: Renée Lebeuf



Erysiphe aggregata
Collected by: Van Cotter



Hydnum neorepandum
Collected by: Glynn Bishop



Hydnum quebecense
Collected by: Maria Voitk
and Tim Foster



Inocybe fuscodisca
Collected by: Nhu Nguyen
and Michael Burzynski



Lachnellula calyciformis
Collected by: Van Cotter



Lachnum calyculiforme
Collected by: Greg Thorn



Mycena purpureofusca
Collected by: Greg Thorn



Nectria haematococca
Collected by: Roger Smith



Neovrysiphe chelones
Collected by: Michael Burzynski



Phlebia subochracea
Collected by: Greg Thorn



Podospaera clandestina
Collected by: Van Cotter



Pseudotricholoma umbrosum
Collected by: Anne Marceau



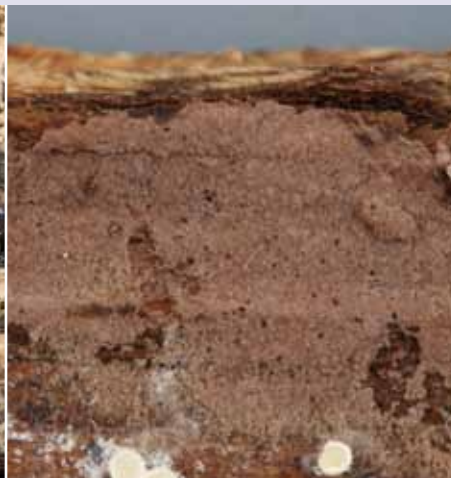
Rickenella swartzii
Collected by: Greg Thorn



Scleroderma citrinum
Collected by: Michael Burzynski



Sistotrema muscicola Photo: Michael Wood
With permission
Collected by: Greg Thorn



Tomentella bryophila
Collected by: Greg Thorn



Tricholomopsis flammula
Collected by: Nhu Nguyen



Tympanis fasciculata Collected by: Bruce Malloch

Photos: Roger Smith.

Site Lists for Avalon Peninsula

Compilation of Foray NL Collections from 2006, 2007, and 2018

Michael Burzynski and Andrus Voitk

Brother Brennan

Environmental Centre

Amanita flavoconia
Amanita fulva
Amanita muscaria var. *guessowii*
Amanita porphyria
Arrhenia sphagnicola
Ascocoryne cylichnium
Ascocoryne turficola
Bankera violascens
Cantharellula umbonata
Cantharellus camphoratus
Cantharellus enelensis
Catathelasma ventricosum
Chalciporus piperatus
Clavulina cinerea
Clavulina coralloides
Collybia tuberosa
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius camphoratus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius collinitus
Cortinarius evernius
Cortinarius flexipes
Cortinarius illuminatus
Cortinarius malicorius
Cortinarius multififormis
Cortinarius obtusus
Cortinarius scaurus
Cortinarius stillatitius
Cortinarius tortuosus
Cortinarius turmalis
Craterellus tubaeformis
Dacrymyces chrysospermus
Fomitopsis pinicola
Galerina tibicystis
Gymnopilus picreus
Hydnellum suaveolens
Hydnum albomagnum
Hydnum repandum
Hydnum umbilicatum
Hygrocybe turunda var. *sphagnophila*
Hypoholoma capnoides
Jahnporus hirtus
Laccaria laccata
Laccaria longipes
Laccaria striatula
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius gerardii
Lactarius hibbardiae
Lactarius lignyotus
Lactarius necator
Lactarius rufus
Lactarius theiogalus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Leotia lubrica
Lycogala epidendrum
Mycena adonis
Mycena borealis
Mycena flavoalba
Mycena haematopus
Neolecta irregularis
Paxillus involutus

Perenniporia subacida
Pholiota astragalina
Pleurocybella porrigens
Postia stiptica
Protostropharia alcis
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
Russula claroflava
Russula cyanoxantha
Russula laurocerasi
Russula paludosa
Russula peckii
Stropharia ambigua
Suillus ampliporus
Suillus clintonianus
Tephroclype stripilea
Trichaptum abietinum
Tricholoma acre
Tricholoma atosquamosum
Tricholoma davisiae
Tricholoma fulvum
Tricholoma intermedium
Tricholoma subsejunctum
Tricholoma transmutans
Tricholoma viridilutescens
Tricholomopsis decora
Tubaria confragosa
Turbinellus floccosus

Butter Pot Provincial Park

Aleuria aurantiaca
Amanita muscaria var. *guessowii*
Amanita porphyria
Amanita rubescens
Amanita vaginata
Amanita 'virosa'
Apiosporina morbosa
Armillaria ostoyae
Bankera violascens
Bisporella citrina
Bogbodia uda
Boletus gracilis
Boletus subtomentosus forma *gracilis*
Bovista plumbea
Calocera carnea
Camarophyllus pratensis
Cantharellula umbonata
Cantharellus enelensis
Cantharellus tubaeformis
Chalciporus piperatus
Chlorociboria aeruginascens
Clavulina cinerea
Clavulina coralloides
Collybia cirrhata
Collybia cookei
Collybia tuberosa
Cordyceps ophioglossoides
Cortinarius 'sphagnophilus'
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius angelesianus
Cortinarius anomalus
Cortinarius armeniacus
Cortinarius armillatus
Cortinarius brunneus
Cortinarius brunneus var. *glandicolor*

Cortinarius callisteus
Cortinarius camphoratus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius collinitus
Cortinarius croceus
Cortinarius evernius
Cortinarius flexipes
Cortinarius gentilis
Cortinarius huronensis
Cortinarius limonius
Cortinarius luteo-ornatus
Cortinarius malicorius
Cortinarius mucifluus
Cortinarius obtusus
Cortinarius paleaceus
Cortinarius rubellus
Cortinarius saginus
Cortinarius scaurus
Cortinarius semisanguineus
Cortinarius stillatitius
Cortinarius subtortus
Cortinarius tortuosus
Cortinarius traganus
Cortinarius uliginosus
Craterellus tubaeformis
Cuphophyllus pratensis
Cystoderma amianthinum
Dacrymyces chrysospermus
Dacrymyces palmatus
Entoloma strictum
Fomitopsis ochracea
Fomitopsis pinicola
Fuscoboletinus paluster
Fuscoboletinus serotinus
Fuscoboletinus spectabilis
Galerina paludosa
Galerina sphagnorum
Gloeophyllum sepiarium
Gymnopilus penetrans
Gymnopilus cervatus
Hebeloma incarnatum
Humidicutis marginata
Hydnellum pineticola
Hydnum repandum
Hydnum rufescens
Hydnum umbilicatum
Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe laeta
Hygrocybe miniata
Hygrocybe squamulosa
Hygrocybe turunda var. *sphagnophila*
Hypoholoma capnoides
Hypoholoma elongatipes
Hypoholoma elongatum
Hypomyces hyalinus
Hypomyces leotiicola
Inocybe virgata
Laccaria bicolor
Laccaria laccata
Laccaria longipes
Laccaria striatula
Lachnum calyculiforme
Lactarius aquifluus
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius deterrimus
Lactarius hibbardiae
Lactarius lignyotus
Lactarius mucidus
Lactarius sphagneti
Lactarius subdulcis
Lactarius thymosus
Lactarius trivialis
Lactarius turpis
Lactarius vietus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Leccinum aurantiacum
Leccinum holopus
Leccinum scabrum
Leotia lubrica
Leucogyrophana lichenicola
Leucogyrophana romellii
Lycogala epidendrum
Lycoperdon nigrescens
Lycoperdon perlatum
Marasmiellus perforans
Melampsorella caryophyllacearum
Melastiza chateri
Mycena adonis
Mycena borealis
Mycena epipterygia
Mycena filipes
Neocudoniella radicella
Neolecta irregularis
Paxillus involutus
Peniophora erikssonii
Perenniporia subacida
Phellinus chrysoloma
Phlebia subochracea
Pholiota spumosa
Pleurocybella porrigens
Pluteus salicinus
Protostropharia alcis
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
Psilocybe semilanceata
Rhodocollybia maculata var. *scorzonera*
Rhytisma ilicis-canadensis
Rhytisma prini
Rhytisma salicinum
Rickenella fibula
Russula adusta
Russula compacta
Russula emetica
Russula fragilis
Russula montana
Russula paludosa
Russula peckii
Russula variata
Russula xerampelina
Sarcodon scabrosus
Scutellinia scutellata
Suillus ampliporus
Suillus clintonianus
Suillus elbensis
Suillus grevillei
Suillus palustris
Tremella mesenterica
Trichaptum abietinum

Tricholoma davisiae
Tricholoma focale
Tricholoma fulvum
Tricholoma fumosoluteum
Tricholoma intermedium
Tricholoma magnivelare
Tricholoma subsejunctum
Tricholoma transmutans
Tricholoma virgatum
Tricholomopsis decora
Tricholomopsis flammula
Tubaria confragosa
Tyromyces chioneus
Uredinopsis osmundae

Cape St. Mary's Ecological Reserve

Amanita wellsii
Boletus gracilis
Boletus subglabripes
Boletus subtomentosus forma gracilis
Bovista pila
Camarophyllum pratensis
Cheimonophyllum candidissimum
Cladosporium herbarum
Clavulina cinerea
Clavulina coralloides
Collybia tuberosa
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius anomalus
Cortinarius brunneus
Cortinarius caninus
Cortinarius corrugis
Cortinarius evernii
Cortinarius flexipes
Cortinarius fulvo-ochraceus
Cortinarius obtusus
Cortinarius stillatitius
Craterellus tubaeformis
Entoloma carbonicola
Entoloma fuscotomentosum
Entoloma subsepiaceum
Galerina marginata
Galerina paludosa
Gymnopilus bellulus
Hebeloma crustuliniforme
Hebeloma incarnatum
Hebeloma vaccinum
Helminthosphaeria clavariarum
Hydnum umbilicatum
Hygrocybe cantharellus
Hygrocybe coccinea
Hygrocybe coccineocrenata
Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe laeta
Hygrocybe miniata
Hygrocybe punicea
Hygrocybe pura
Laccaria laccata
Laccaria longipes
Laccaria proxima
Lachnellula agassizii
Lactarius chrysorrheus
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius fumosus
Lactarius glyciosmus
Lactarius hyzginus
Lactarius necator
Lactarius representaneus
Lactarius theiogalus
Lactarius trivialis
Lactarius uvidus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Leccinum holopus

Leotia lubrica
Lichenomphalia umbellifera
Lycoperdon caudatum
Lycoperdon curtisii
Lycoperdon pedicellatum
Lycoperdon perlatum
Mycena borealis
Mycena filipes
Neoerysiphe chelones
Neolecta irregularis
Panaeolus campanulatus
Panaeolus foreniseccii
Pholiota lenta
Pleurocybella porrigens
Psilocybe semilanceata
Ramaria fennica
Russula brevipes
Russula decolorans
Russula delica
Russula fragilis
Russula paludosa
Russula peckii
Russula raoultii
Russula rosacea
Scleroderma citrinum
Spadicoides clavariorum
Tricholoma vaccinum
Tricholomopsis flammula

Castle Hill National Historic Site

Amanita flavoconia
Amanita porphyria
Cantharellus camphoratus
Cantharellus enelensis
Cantharellus enelensis
Cantharellus tubaeformis
Catathelasma ventricosa
Chalciporus piperatus
Chlorociboria aeruginascens
Clavulina coralloides
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius brunneus
Cortinarius brunneus var. glandicolor
Cortinarius callisteus
Cortinarius camphoratus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius cinnamomeus
Cortinarius disjungendus
Cortinarius evernii
Cortinarius hemitrichius
Cortinarius huronensis
Cortinarius illuminus
Cortinarius malicorius
Cortinarius mucifluus
Cortinarius multiformis
Cortinarius obtusus
Cortinarius paleaceus
Cortinarius scaurus
Cortinarius stillatitius
Cortinarius subtortus
Cortinarius traganus
Craterellus tubaeformis
Dacrymyces chrysospermus
Exobasidium vaccinii
Fomitopsis pinicola
Gloeophyllum saepiarium
Hapalopilus flammula
Hemimycena lactea
Hemimycena semilactea
Hydnum albomagnum
Hydnum repandum
Hydnum umbilicatum

Hygrocybe conica
Laccaria laccata
Lactarius affinis
Lactarius affinis var. viridilactis
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius deterrimus
Lactarius hyzginus
Lactarius lignyotus
Lactarius subdulcis
Lactarius thynos
Lactarius trivialis
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Leocarpus fragilis
Leotia lubrica
Lycogala epidendrum
Lyophyllum decastes
Mycena adonis
Mycena borealis
Mycena citrinomarginata
Mycena metata/filipes
Neolecta irregularis
Panellus stipticus
Paxillus involutus
Phaeolus schweinitzii
Pholiota scamba
Pluteus atricapillus
Ramariopsis rufipes
Rhodocollybia maculata var. scorzonera

Russula emetica
Russula fragilis
Russula laurocerasi
Russula montana
Russula olivacea
Russula peckii
Russula vesca
Simocybe reducta
Suillus clintonianus
Trichaptum abietinum
Tricholoma acre
Tricholoma atosquamosum
Tricholoma fumosoluteum
Tricholoma intermedium
Tricholoma subsejunctum
Tricholoma transmutans
Tricholoma virgatum
Tylopilus porphyrosporus

Hawke Hill Ecological Reserve

Amanita variicolor
Cantharellula umbonata
Collybia cirrhata
Coprinopsis atramentaria
Cortinarius angelesianus
Cortinarius brunneus
Cortinarius camphoratus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius flexipes
Cortinarius mucifluus
Cortinarius obtusus
Cortinarius rubellus
Cortinarius stillatitius
Craterellus tubaeformis
Cuphophyllum cinerellus
Entoloma bloxamii
Entoloma elodes
Galerina paludosa
Galerina sphagnorum
Gloeophyllum sepiarium
Gymnopilus alpinus
Hydnum umbilicatum group
Hygrocybe miniata

Hygrocybe squamulosa
Laccaria bicolor
Laccaria laccata
Laccaria longipes
Lachnum virgineum
Lactarius affinis
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius deterrimus
Lactarius lignyotus var. canadensis
Lactarius nitidus
Lactarius vellereus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Leccinum scabrum
Leotia lubrica
Marasmius androsaceus
Mycena borealis
Mycena maculata
Phellinus chrysoloma
Pholiota spumosa
Russula nana
Russula paludosa
Russula peckii
Suillus ampliporus
Suillus elbensis
Suillus grevillei
Suillus spectabilis
Tricholoma fumosoluteum

La Manche Provincial Park

Aleurodiscus amorphus
Amanita 'virosa'
Amanita flavoconia
Amanita porphyria
Amanita sinicoflava
Amanita vaginata
Armillaria ostoyae
Armillaria sinapina
Cantharellus camphoratus
Cantharellus enelensis
Chalciporus piperatus
Cheilymenia fimicola
Chlorociboria aeruginascens
Clavulina cinerea
Clavulina coralloides
Collybia tuberosa
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius alboviolaceus
Cortinarius angelesianus
Cortinarius armeniacus
Cortinarius armillatus
Cortinarius atrocaeruleus
Cortinarius bataillei
Cortinarius brunneus
Cortinarius callisteus
Cortinarius camphoratus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius chrysolitus
Cortinarius cinnamomeus
Cortinarius crassus
Cortinarius croceus
Cortinarius decipiens
Cortinarius evernii
Cortinarius flexipes
Cortinarius gentilis
Cortinarius imbutus
Cortinarius incognitus
Cortinarius limonius
Cortinarius malachius
Cortinarius malicorius
Cortinarius mucifluus
Cortinarius obtusus
Cortinarius ochrophyllum
Cortinarius paleaceus
Cortinarius pholidium
Cortinarius pyriodorus

Cortinarius scaurus
Cortinarius semisanguineus
Cortinarius stillatitius
Cortinarius subtortus
Cortinarius traganus
Cortinarius turmalis
Cortinarius vibratilis
Craterellus tubaeformis
Dacrymyces chrysospermus
Dacrymyces palmatus
Dasyscyphus virgineus
Diplomitoporus lindbladii
Entoloma rhodopolium var. *nidorosum*
Erysiphe aggregata
Exobasidium cassandrae
Fomitopsis pinicola
Gloeophyllum sepiarium
Golovinomyces asterum
Gymnopus acervatus
Hebeloma incarnatulum
Henningsomyces candidus
Hydnum albomagnum
Hydnum quebecense
Hydnum repandum
Hygrocybe miniata
Hygrocybe phaeococcinea
Hygrocybe squamulosa
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca
Hygrophorus monticola
Hypholoma capnoides
Hypholoma marginatum
Hypomyces hyalinus
Inocybe asterospora
Inocybe fuscodisca
Inocybe petiginosa
Iodophanus carneus
Laccaria bicolor
Laccaria laccata
Laccaria longipes
Laccaria striatula
Lachnellula calyciformis
Lachnum virgineum
Lactarius 'Alexander's'
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius deterrimus
Lactarius glyciosmus
Lactarius helvus
Lactarius hibbardiae
Lactarius thynos
Lactarius trivialis
Lactarius uvidus
Lactarius vietus
Leccinum atrostitatum
Leccinum holopus
Leccinum scabrum
Leotia lubrica
Leotia viscosa
Lycoperdon pertatum
Lyophyllum decastes
Marasmiellus perforans
Marasmius androsaceus
Micromphale perforans
Mycena epipterygia
Mycena filopes
Mycena rubromarginata
Neolecta irregularis
Panellus stipticus
Paxillus involutus
Paxillus rubicundulus
Phellinus chrysoloma
Phellinus ferreus
Pholiota alnicola
Pholiota mixta
Pholiota spumosa

Podophaecium xanthomelum
Podosphaera clandestina
Psathyrella piluliformis
Rhodocollybia maculata
Rickenella fibula
Russula aeruginea
Russula cyanoxantha
Russula heterophylla
Russula laurocerasi
Russula peckii
Russula velenovskyi
Russula vesca?
Sarcodon imbricatus
Sphagnurus paluster
Suillus ampliporus
Suillus clintonianus
Suillus grevillei
Suillus elbensis
Suillus spectabilis
Tomentella bryophila
Trichaptum abietinum
Tricholoma acre
Tricholoma davisiae
Tricholoma fulvum
Tricholoma magnivelare
Tricholoma myomyces
Tricholoma pessundatum
Tricholoma subsejunctum
Tricholoma virgatum
Tricholoma viridilutescens
Tricholomopsis flammula
Tympanis fasciculata
Tyromyces chioneus

Salmonier Nature Park

Amanita 'virosa'
Amanita flavoconia
Amanita fulva
Amanita muscaria
Amanita porphyria
Amanita rubescens
Amanita vaginata
Amylostereum chailletii
Apiosporina morbosa
Armillaria ostoyae
Arrhenia sphagnicola
Bankera violascens
Bogbodia uda
Boletus gracilis
Boletus subtomentosus forma *gracilis*
Camarophyllum pratensis
Cantharellus enelensis
Cantharellus tubaeformis
Chalciporus piperatus
Cheilymenia fimicola
Clavaria falcata
Clavulina coralloides
Collybia tuberosa
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius alboviolaceus
Cortinarius anomalus
Cortinarius brunneus
Cortinarius camphoratus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius casimiri
Cortinarius cinnamomeus
Cortinarius croceus
Cortinarius delibutus
Cortinarius disjungendus
Cortinarius evernius
Cortinarius flexipes
Cortinarius gentilis
Cortinarius hemitrichius
Cortinarius huronensis
Cortinarius ionophyllum

Cortinarius limonius
Cortinarius mucifluus
Cortinarius multififormis
Cortinarius obtusus
Cortinarius paleaceus
Cortinarius rubellus
Cortinarius scaurus
Cortinarius semisanguineus
Cortinarius stillatitius
Cortinarius subtortus
Cortinarius tortuosus
Cortinarius turmalis
Craterellus tubaeformis
Cystoderma amianthinum
Dacrymyces chrysospermus
Dacrymyces palmatus
Endogone pisiformis
Entoloma cetratum
Fomes fomentarius
Fomitopsis ochracea
Fomitopsis pinicola
Fuscoboletinus paluster
Fuscoboletinus serotinus
Galerina calyptrata
Galerina leptocystis
Galerina paludosa
Galerina sphagnicola
Ganoderma applanatum
Gloeophyllum sepiarium
Gymnopilus bellulus
Gymnopilus picreus
Gymnopus acervatus
Hebeloma incarnatulum
Helvella lacunosa
Hyaloscypha albohyalina
Hydnum 'repandum'
Hydnum albomagnum
Hydnum quebecense
Hydnum repandum
Hydnum rufescens
Hydnum umbilicatum
Hygrocybe cantharellus var. *sphagnicola*
Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe laeta
Hygrocybe miniata
Hygrocybe punicea
Hygrocybe turunda var. *sphagnophila*
Hypoholoma capnoides
Hypoholoma elongatum
Hypoholoma fasciculare
Hypoholoma udum
Hypomyces hyalinus
Hypomyces leotitcola
Inocybe lanuginosa
Inocybe napipes
Jahnporus hirtus
Laccaria bicolor
Laccaria laccata
Laccaria laccata var. *pallidifolia*
Laccaria longipes
Laccaria striatula
Lachnellula agassizii
Lactarius affinis
Lactarius affinis var. *viridilactis*
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius deterrimus
Lactarius glyciosmus
Lactarius hibbardiae
Lactarius lignyotus
Lactarius necator
Lactarius nitidus
Lactarius rufus
Lactarius sordidus

Lactarius theiogalus
Lactarius thynos
Lactarius trivialis
Lactarius uvidus
Lactarius vietus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Leccinum holopus
Leotia lubrica
Lichenomphalia umbellifera
Lycogala epidendrum
Lyophyllum connatum
Marasmius androsaceus
Melanoleuca verrucipes
Mitula irregularis
Mycena adonis
Mycena atroalboides
Mycena borealis
Mycena epipterygia
Mycena filopes
Mycena galericulata
Mycena haematopus
Mycena hemisphaerica
Mycena laevigata
Mycena maculata
Mycena metata
Mycena oregonensis
Mycena rubromarginata
Mycena urania
Neocudoniella radicea
Neolecta irregularis
Neolecta vitellina
Panaeolus foenicisii
Paxillus involutus
Perenniporia subacida
Pholiota astragalina
Pleurocybella porrigens
Pluteus atricapillus
Pluteus salicinus
Protostropharia alcis
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
Russula aeruginea
Russula aquosa
Russula cyanoxantha
Russula emetica
Russula fragilis
Russula montana
Russula nigricans
Russula paludosa
Russula peckii
Russula silvicola
Russula velenovskyi
Russula vesca
Stereum sanguinolentum
Suillus ampliporus
Suillus clintonianus
Suillus spectabilis
Tephrocycbe striipilea
Trichaptum abietinum
Tricholoma acre
Tricholoma flavum
Tricholoma fumosoluteum
Tricholoma pessundatum
Tricholoma subluteum
Tricholoma subsejunctum
Tricholoma transmutans
Tricholoma virgatum
Tricholomopsis decora
Tubaria minutalis
Turbinellus floccosus
Xeromphalina campanella
Xeromphalina enigmatica



Helen Spencer.



Roger Smith



Rytas Vilgalys



Helen Spencer.



Cuphophyllus borealis Lavrock.
Greg Thorn



Signal Hill. Greg Thorn.

Survey Of The Lichen-Forming Ascomycetes

Usually we print the results of the lichen inventory and the fungus inventory simultaneously, but this year we are unable to do so because work on the lichens is still underway.

Troy McMullin was unable to attend, and Chris Deduke and André Arsenault collected widely and took material home to identify. However, unlike this editor, they are not retired, and have only been able to work on the material in their free time. They have been helped greatly by Carlos Pasiche Lisboa at Grenfell. As their list is compiled, it will be sent to Troy McMullin at the Canadian Museum of Nature for confirmation and further tests.

The list and analysis of lichens will be published in an upcoming issue of *Omphalina*, as soon as they are available. Thanks André, Carlos, and Chris we look forward to seeing your report!

Below are a few lichen photos by Roger Smith. Judging by the photo on the bottom right, we really need someone to update us about lichen defense strategies.



The Benefits of Being Outdoors

Robin McGrath

Initially published in the October 2018 Northeast Avalon Times

When I was a kid, my sisters and I used to knock around outdoors all the time. If we weren't sliding in the Belvedere Orphanage potato field or skating on the marsh that is now Judges Close, we were swimming at Sliding Rock or flying kites at Bowring Park.

In summer, we often hiked up Oxen Pond Road to Thimble Cottage, where we would take possession of a meadow with a small fresh spring to boil the kettle. We didn't go in the house, but we'd visit the cows with Ali O'Brien or maybe go across the road to hear Will Dodd play the fiddle and watch him do chin-ups with the tips of his fingers on the doorjamb.

Occasionally, I'd make the long hike by myself, to pick raspberries in Ali's garden. I'd let someone at home know where I was going and I'd be off, with nothing but a sandwich and an empty tucked into an old war surplus rucksack. I would have been nine or ten years old. Nobody stopped me or checked on me and nothing bad ever happened to me. I was a rather wimpy kid and I think it gave me some confidence to have an occasional small adventure all by myself, with none of my nine older siblings around to put me in my place at the bottom of the pecking order.

The Nature Conservancy of Canada has just released the results of a survey that found even though Canadians feel happier, healthier and more productive when they are connected to nature, 66 per cent say they spend less time outdoors than they did when they were kids, and 74 per cent say it is simply easier to stay indoors. Easier maybe, but not healthier.

Last month, I took part in the annual N.L. Mushroom Foray, along with about 60 other adults from around the world. This was my fourth foray, and I don't know that much more about mushrooms than when I started, but I sure enjoyed it anyway and I hope that in some small way I contributed to the scientific work all those volunteers are doing.

The foray was held at Burry Heights camp on the Salmonier Line. The bunkhouses were Spartan, but they were clean and comfortable, and the food was almost as good as the company. Mushroomers are an eccentric lot, but they know how to enjoy themselves in the outdoors. There are a number of camps like this around the Avalon, where school and family reunions are held, where knitters or quilters or wooden doodle-addle enthusiasts can gather with like-minded people and enjoy a cheap, healthy holiday with nature. Lavrock is one camp that frequently comes up in conversation, although I've never been there myself.

One of the areas we gathered fungi from was the Brother Brennan Environmental Education Centre. I hadn't

been there before and had never even heard of it, but what a great place for kids to have their own small adventures. It has beautiful bogs, forests, ponds and streams, there are hiking trails and a kitchen garden, and naturally groomed paths throughout. It's also off the grid, powered by two wind turbines, so it is as ecologically pristine as a human habitat can be.

What's really wonderful about this camp is that for five months of the year, it is actually an outdoor school. Starting with Grade 5, teachers can bring their classes for two-day, one-night stays, and the staff offer programs that include campfires, camouflage games, composting lessons and orienteering. The kids learn to read a map by actually doing it, with boots on the ground, using compasses instead of the mindless GPS programs on their phones. They keep journals, make paintings, hear stories, play games and learn about the environment.

I would have killed for a program like that when I was nine. In fact, I would probably enjoy the Brother Brennan programs even now. Curiously, though, not all schools take advantage of this innovative and affordable program. Beachy Cove Elementary does, and so do a number of other schools on the Avalon, but Brother Brennan camp can accommodate more students than it does.

Perhaps teachers don't know about the program, or parents don't ask for it. Maybe the paperwork is simply too onerous. It's possible that our current helicopter-style of parenting is to blame. Nobody today knowingly lets kids hike alone, build fires in the woods or milk cows with old bachelor farmers. The phones that actually tell us where our kids are every moment of the day and night hasn't freed them up at all; if anything, they have done the reverse.

My own theory is less complicated: it's just easier to stay indoors. Staying indoors might make our kids fat, unfit and timid, but if little Jane and Johnny are up in their rooms playing video games, or sitting in a classroom being bored out of their skulls, we know where they are and what they are doing. It's easier for parents and it's easier for teachers, but it's bad for kids. Kids need to be out running around, making trouble, getting dirty, learning things about their environment that they'll never get out of a textbook.

Those older foray mycologists who were so much fun to be around were, like me, probably pushed out the door first thing in the morning and not expected to show their faces again until suppertime. They learned to have fun while learning, and that's a win-win situation that the Brother Brennan camp can address. Think about it and ask your kids' teachers why they aren't participating.



Workshops

Photos by Roger Smith.
and Michael Burzynski

Mushroom Cultivation with Bill Bryden



Watercolour Painting with Glynn Bishop



Mushroom Preserving with Shawn Dawson



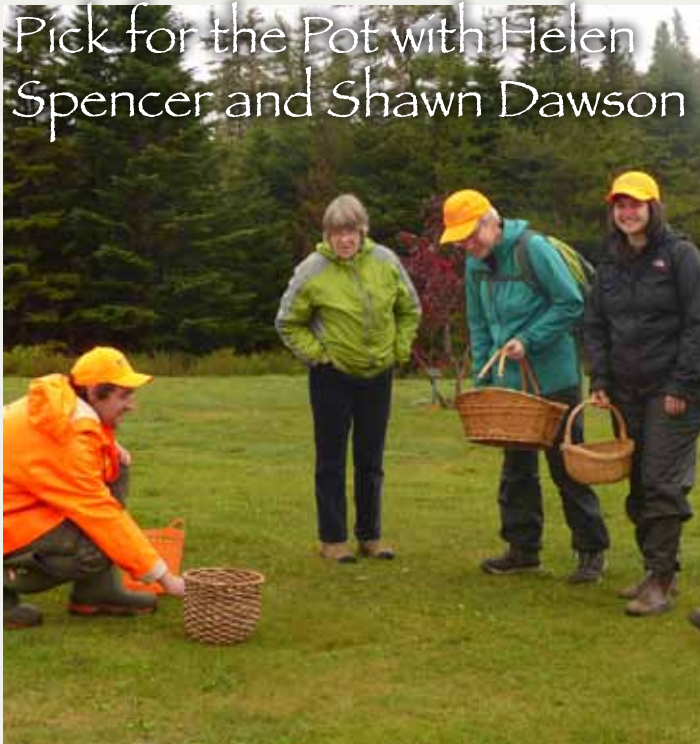
Mushroom Cookery with Maria Voitek and Nhu Nguyen



Lichen Walk with André Arsenault, Chris Deduke, and Yolanda Wiersma



Pick for the Pot with Helen Spencer and Shawn Dawson



Mushrooms in the Forest with Greg Thorn



Table Sessions

Andrus Voitk



Renée Lebeuf



Rytas Vilgalys





So Much Stuff!

Each foray involves masses of stuff—stuff that we have to bring, rent, set up, identify, dry, package, clean, return, fix, store, mail, or alphabetize. We have to keep track of microscopes and chemicals, trays, clothing, frozen mushrooms for the meal, lamps, bags, 40 long tables, data cards, display cards and bases, computers, projection equipment, emergency supplies, radios and GPS units, collection boxes, paper bags and wax paper, tools, registration supplies, program booklets, pencils...



The library



Data cards



Microscopes



Dryers



Boxes of dried specimens



One of our fully packed vehicles

Preserving the Harvest

Shawn Dawson

Pickling wild mushrooms is my favourite way to preserve my harvest. It is a very simple process that requires little effort and allows you to enjoy your harvest year round.

You are going to need a large saucepan, a frying pan, a sharp knife, mason jars or vacuum seal bags, a measuring cup, a heating source, slotted spoon, canning tongs, vinegar, salt, honey or sugar, pickling spices, fresh or dry herbs, and most importantly, wild mushrooms.

Pickled Chanterelles

- ¼ cup water
- 1 ¼ cup apple cider vinegar
- 1 ½ tablespoons honey
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 4 or 5 dry spruce twig tips (fresh or dry thyme works too)
- ½ teaspoon dry juniper berries (allspice works)
- ½ teaspoon whole black peppercorns
- ¾ pound mushrooms

1) Clean the mushrooms. I use a brush, but you can give them a light scrub in cold water. Be sure to cut any dark spots off your chanterelles. You can slice larger mushrooms and leave the smaller ones whole.

2) Dry fry (sweat) the mushrooms. Heat the frying pan without butter or oil. As it warms, toss the cleaned chanterelles in the pan and cook them on low heat constantly stirring them with a wooden spoon so they don't stick to the pan. Do not add too many at a time, or the mushrooms will boil in their own juice. Heat the chanterelles until they start releasing their juices.

3) Add a teaspoon of salt. This will help remove liquids left in the chanterelles. Wait for the salt to work its magic and add the rest of the salt, vinegar, water, honey, spruce tips and spices. Bring the mixture to a boil, give it a good stir and reduce the heat to medium low for five minutes. You may need to transfer to a pot when making the brine, if you don't have a deep skillet.

4) Sterilize the glass mason jars by boiling them and

their lids for 10 minutes. You can now use a slotted spoon and a funnel to transfer the pickled mushrooms to the jars. Be sure the mushrooms are completely covered with brine and there is still a little room for the lids to properly seal—about half an inch between the surface of the pickles and the rim of the jar.

5) Wipe the rims of the jars to make sure there is no brine or other residue on the glass. Screw the lids on the jars finger tight, and give them a 15 minute boiling bath. Use canning tongs to remove the hot jars from the water, place them on a towel and wait for the sound of success (the lids will “pop” as the jars cool and seal). You can keep unopened pickles for a year. Refrigerate after opening.

Drying Wild Mushrooms

Most wild mushrooms can easily be dried for year-round consumption, usually needing to be rehydrated with water before cooking. You could also powder your dried mushrooms in a coffee or herb grinder to make a powder that can be added to meals to flavour your dishes all year round.

Dehydrator Drying. This is by far the quickest and easiest method of drying mushrooms. Fill the racks with mushrooms in a single layer per rack. Dehydrate overnight on a medium high setting. Store in jars or vacuum sealed bags. Make sure that they are dry when bagged, or they will mildew.

Oven Drying. If you do not have a dehydrator at home, you can easily dry mushrooms in your oven. Turn the oven on to the lowest setting with the door opened a crack. Clean the mushrooms and cut away any brown spots. Place them in a single layer on a baking tray. Remove mushrooms after an hour and turn them all over to the other side and put them in for another hour. Check to see whether they need more time. If there is any water on the baking pan use a paper towel to soak it up. If you sliced your mushrooms into thin slices they should be dry. If you left them whole you may need to turn them over and put them back in the oven until they are fully dehydrated.

Fan Drying. You can place mushrooms in a single layer on an old window screen or even a sheet of cardboard will usually suffice. Make sure that none of the mushrooms are touching. Point an oscillating fan at your mushrooms. Mushrooms can take several days to dry.

Sun Drying. I often dry my mushrooms in the greenhouse by placing them in a single layer on cardboard or window screens.



Yellowlegs. Shawn Dawson.



Pick for the Pot. Shawn Dawson.



Rachelle Dove



Preserving Mushrooms Workshop. Shawn Dawson.



Pick for the Pot Workshop. Rachelle Dove



Preserving Mushrooms Workshop. Rachelle Dove



The empty skillet

Maria Voitk and Nhu Nguyen

Cooking is a very important part of each foray. Each year we have a moose-meat and wild mushroom cookout. We could not do this without the help of volunteers who collect and prepare chanterelles and other mushrooms each summer in advance of the foray, and without the help of people like Barb Genge (Tuckamore Lodge) who provides us each year with meat, and Bill Bryden and Shawn Dawson, who provided us with large quantities of fresh mushrooms this year.

This year's mushroom cooking workshop was a tour-de-force of volunteerism. At the last minute we found that we were without a chef, and Maria Voitk and Nhu Nguyen leapt in to present the workshop. They had little time to plan, and had to work with only the ingredients and tools that were at hand.

Workshop participants all participated to prepare the recipes, which were constructed on the fly. Since the recipes were not written down, they have been reconstructed below from memory by Maria, Nhu, and Jamie:

Impromptu Matsutake Soup (Nhu)

Desperation calls for ingenuity. Being in the woods with mushrooms that I did not expect to find, I gathered whatever ingredients that have flavor to put together into the soup. The base camp gave us "chicken stock" powder. I scrounged for black pepper and salt packages, and if memory serves, a bit of onion.

Chop the matsutake and onion into small pieces, since they only serve as a flavoring agent. Mix together water, a touch of stock powder, onion, and matsutake. Boil for 15 minutes or so, season with salt and pepper. Serve hot. Matsutake is a strongly, yet delicately flavored mushroom and can be overwhelmed by many ingredients. If you're making soup, just keep that concept in mind and don't add anything funny like spices. Happy cooking!

Chanterelles on Toast (Maria)

Many hands made easy work. Onions were finely chopped by one person, garlics by another, chanterelles by yet another, matsutakes by a fourth, and so it began, and continued with effortless seamless teamwork - a gourmet-dream-team in action.

We sauteed in butter and olive oil, onions, garlics, and fresh chanterelles provided by Shawn Dawson, then added appropriate amounts of white flour and cream, to make a medium-coloured roux.

Then we dissolved concentrated broth powder from the camp's kitchen, white wine, salt and pepper to taste, and stirred and stirred and added and tasted until we attained the nth degree of perfection.

In the tiny kitchen, the cooking enthusiasts were each assigned different tasks: chopping, stirring, tasting, (no lost fingers, no burns or scalds)—even voluntarily washing up the cutting boards and dozen or more pots and pans, used at alternating minutes on the small four-burner stove.

We all enjoyed the result: chanterelles in white wine sauce on toasted and buttered triangles of bread, accompanied by cups of supreme impromptu matsutake soup with Sommelier Michel Savard's white wine. Good times at the Foray!

Shawn Dawson provided a huge box of chanterelles, and we worked with whatever cooking oil and pots and pans he and Helen Spencer had left in the kitchen after their Pick for the Pot event—two generous and wonderful people!!



Marasmius androsaceus. Sarah Penney.



Cooking Workshop. Nhu Nguyen.



Cooking Workshop. Roger Smith.



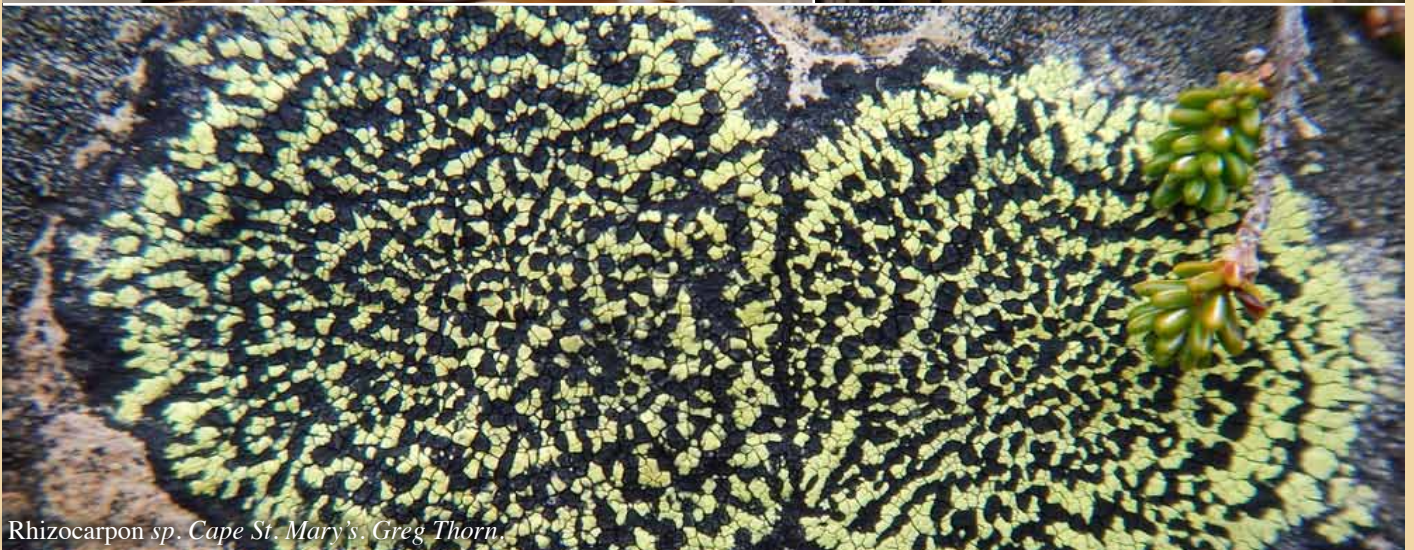
Cooking Workshop. Helen Spencer



Cooking Workshop. Nhu Nguyen.



Maria and Nhu after the Cooking Workshop.



Rhizocarpon sp. Cape St. Mary's. Greg Thorn.

How Mushrooms Grow

Photograph by Bettina Lori

When you see a forest full of mushrooms it is often difficult to get an idea of how big a particular fungus organism might be. Mushrooms are equivalent to the “fruit” of a fungus organism, and their purpose is to shed spores that will be spread by the wind.

Any spore that lands on an acceptable substrate (soil, bark, leaf, or even skin, depending on the species) will germinate and send out a slender filament (or hypha) that will start to search for a source of nutrient that it can grow into. If it finds it, over time the fungal filament will branch, and branch again and again—forming a mycelium that grows outward in all directions from its germination site. Usually this happens beneath the soil or within the trunk of a tree, so it is very difficult to gauge how large the fungus organism has grown.

Occasionally, however we get clues that help us visualize what the organisms might look like, such as this photograph, taken in Norris Point this summer by Bettina Lori. It shows what are probably two individual chante-

relle fungi (*Cantherellus enelensis*) growing side by side, one smaller than the other. It also shows how many sporocarps a fungus of this size can produce. The large ring is about two metres in diameter and has grown about 90 sporocarps. Individual fungi can grow for years, decades, and even centuries. This is why most mushroomers can return to the same spot year after year knowing that they will find particular species at particular times.

In difficult years, some species of fungi will not put up any any mushrooms, but they are still surviving underground, obtaining energy from their symbiotic plants or by decomposing plant remains. When conditions improve, they will burst into fruit. This mysterious ability to pop up overnight, disappear for a period, and later show up in the same place gained circles of mushrooms like this mystical names such as *fairy ring*, *rond de sorcière* (French), *Hexenkreis*, *Hexenring*, and *Feenring* (German), and *corro de bruja* (Spanish).



How Fungi Get Around

Photograph by Susan Burzynski

The photograph below looks a bit like the aftermath of an explosion at a nearby cocoa mill. The photo was sent by my sister Susan who lives in Kentville, Nova Scotia, a long, long way from the closest cocoa mill. Susan was wondering what caused the dusty deposit on the stump and nearby vegetation. Her photograph is fascinating because it captures something that is incredibly common, but is so small that we rarely observe it.

This summer was hot and dry in central NS. It brought still and rainless conditions. The bracket fungi growing from the stump are *Ganoderma ap-planatum*. Fungi usually only release spores when the weather is dry, so that they do not clump together and can easily be wafted about by wind.

Millions of spores can be released by a single sporocarp, and each spore is far smaller than a dust mote. In the hot dry conditions, heat rising from

the sun-warmed soil gently lifted spores as they fell from the pores on the underside of the sporocarps, many just fell back onto the 'parent' sporocarps and surrounding plants. The thick layer of spores gives a good indication of just how many spores are shed in good conditions. The spores of *Ganoderma ap-planatum* are brown. The colour of spores is a useful character for beginning to identify a mushroom.

In wet weather, most fungi do not release spores. Just like many humans, they want their kids to settle far away from home.

If you've never taken a close look at spores, ask an identifier to let you peer into their microscope at the next foray. A microscopic view of mycology will introduce you to a completely different world.



Minutes of the 2018 Annual General Meeting

Robert MacIsaac

FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
2:00 pm Sunday, September 30, 2018, Burry Heights Camp

PRESENT

Board Members:

Michael Burzynski, **President**; Robert MacIsaac, **Secretary**; Anne Marceau, Helen Spencer, André Arsenault, Jamie Graham, Chris Deduke, Bill Bryden

Members:

Roger Smith, Maria Voitk, Andrus Voitk, Anna Basu, Sara Jenkins, Bruce Malloch, John Joy, Don Spencer, Shawn Dawson, Ryan Harley, Nick Michalski, Rachel Dove

1. The meeting began at 2:00 pm, Michael Burzynski chaired the meeting.

2. Approval of the minutes of the 2017 Annual General Meeting

A resolution to approve the minutes of the September 11, 2017 Annual General Meeting was proposed by Andrus, seconded by André, and duly passed by a unanimous vote of the members present.

3. Business arising - none

4. Reports

a. President's Report

Last Year's Foray: The President was pleased to report that last year's foray, on the West Coast centered on Corner Brook, went very well, despite the dry Summer and scarcity of mushrooms, thanks to the efforts of many members of our group.

Current Foray: The President was pleased to report that this year's foray, a return to the Salmonier Line after a decade-long hiatus. The effort at the main foray was somewhat similar to last year's on the West Coast. The faculty foray did not produce a multitude of samples. In general, the foray was a much improved effort.

Next Year's Foray: Next year's foray's location will be decided at the first board meeting next month.

b. Treasurer's Report

In the absence of Treasurer Geoff Thurlow, the President presented and discussed the financial statements for the previous year, which have been approved by the Board. We had equity of \$14,000 at the end of 2016 and the same at end of 2017 - this is mostly cash in the bank. It is Foray NL policy to always have enough funds available to allow us to hold the upcoming foray even if we are unable to acquire any outside funding that year. This year we sold out registrations and some funding from partners has been promised, so the estimate is that this year we might have a small profit.

5. Election of Board of Directors

Most of the current members of the Board (Michael Burzynski, Geoff Thurlow, André Arsenault, Jamie Graham, Robert MacIsaac, Anne Marceau, and Helen Spencer, Chris Deduke, Bill Bryden) have agreed to stand for re-election. Tina Leonard and Erin McKee have down. Jim Cornish has agreed to continue his work as webmaster and advisor on data related items. For nominations from the floor, Helen Spencer nominated Shawn Dawson, who accepted. Rochelle Dove volunteered to join the Board. A resolution to elect these directors was proposed and duly passed, with all members voting in favour.

6. Meeting Termination

A motion to adjourn was made the meeting was terminated at 2:30 pm.

THE MAIL BAG

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

I want to thank Foray Newfoundland and Labrador for inviting our Suillus research group to this year's foray. Everything about the foray was special - the boreal and subarctic habitats, the amazing coastal scenery, and not least the people we met during that week. We managed to find 7 species of Suillus during the trip, which will be very useful for our research on Suillus phylogenomics.

We also are still processing about 100 samples from the foray for DNA-barcoding, will send a separate report once those results are in. I especially enjoyed many conversations with club members about the science of mycology and the value of forays like this for documenting the precious fungal diversity.

Rytas Vilgalys

I attended this year's foray for the first time and I had a great experience. I met a lot of fascinating people in the process and learned a lot more about mushrooms than I thought I would. The weather didn't cooperate with us at all that weekend, but I honestly never heard one person complain about it during the foray.

The mushroom experts were incredibly knowledgeable and willing to take the time to answer any questions I had. We got to cook and sample some edibles I've never even tried before which was a huge highlight to me. I was thrilled to get the opportunity to take in some really incredible workshops by some very passionate professionals. I recommend to people of all ages to check out future Forays!

Shawn Dawson

The foray took us to gorgeous places, introduced us to lovely people, and instructed us with genuinely interesting and memorable lectures.

Mical Moser

These were taken during "Pick for the Pot" on Sunday. We came across a beautiful patch of slippery jacks! For many of us, it was our first time picking slippery jacks. Everyone was so excited and we all had a lovely time sharing the experience. This was one of many favourite moments of the weekend, as I've never come across them before and now I would feel confident identifying them on my own.

Rachelle Dove

Chantelle and I had been interested in attending for years, and the opportunity presented itself when the foray was hosted on the Avalon. We were unsure what to expect, and were delighted by the warm welcome by all, and the huge spectrum of experience. There was plenty of room for newbies, and there was no judgement or clique amongst the group. As one participant said after I asked him why he had been coming for years, "Mushrooms interest me, but the folks at these forays are what most interest me most".

I was thrilled by the knowledgeable attendees, who were very patient and free of their time throughout the weekend. The organization of all facets of the event was perfect. We came away having at least doubled our knowledge about what edible mushrooms we may pursue and made good some very good and lasting acquaintances. Pretending to be scientists was fun too. We have put the event on our list of things-to-do in the Fall and you will see us again.

I attended the preserving session, one tabletop, the edible jaunt, and Chantelle did the growing mushroom session. All were excellent. Many thanks for your work in putting it together.

Todd Newhook

It would be quite useful, before the Foray activity, to get a quick workshop titled Mushroom Identification 101, to help us with the identification process after we return. That workshop could be offered in the first evening, using the mushrooms picked during the Pre-Foray activity. I could see countless advantages to doing that. Maybe Faye Murrin could add it to her Mushrooms 101 presentation?

Michel Savard

On the Avalon Wilderness Trail a few of us ended up stopping in one place for some time. Our attention was caught initially by a cluster of larger fungi, and we began to see more and more as we looked.

Myriads of small fungi and lichens surrounded us—all different kinds—the more we crouched down, the more we saw. Listening to the others talk and collect taught me so much; as did looking through a hand lens for the first time at evanescent, tiny mycena. It was a very sweet time.

Sarah Penney

The New Newfoundland and Labrador Chanterelle T-shirt



This shirt is produced by FNL to celebrate our new chanterelle, *Cantharellus enelensis*, named for our province and identified based on specimens collected at our forays.

Features a reproduction of a new watercolour by Glynn Bishop, illustrating the newly-named NL chanterelle (see [OMPHALINA](#) vol. 8, no 4, June 2017).

Available in forest green or sky blue (insert), Gildan 100% cotton, sizes S to XXXL.

Cost: \$30.00 plus shipping.

To order, please contact Glynn:

- 1856 Topsail Rd, Paradise, NL, A1L 1Y7
- 709-687-7604 (daytime)
- 709-781-1382 (evening)
- [fozmos AT gmail DOT com](mailto:fozmos@gmail.com)

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 Parks Canada Parcs Canada

The Gros Morne Co-operating Association



**Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's Campus
Grenfell Campus
Bonne Bay Marine Station**



Barb Genge and Tuckamore Lodge



Gliophorus laetus, Lavrock, Greg Thorn.



FORAY
NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR

The second decade
2019



Avalon Peninsula

Burry Heights Camp
& Retreat Centre
Salmonier Line

September 13-14-15, 2019

Get to Know Our MUSHROOMS & LICHENS!

See Our Website April/May, 2019

www.nlmushrooms.ca