



FORAY

**NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR**

TERRA NOVA NATIONAL PARK

SEPTEMBER 9-11, 2011



Editor: Marian Wissink
Contributors: Michael Burzynski, Jim Cornish, Anne Marceau,
Faye Murrin, Andrus Voitk
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Partners

People of Newfoundland and Labrador, through
Department of Environment and Conservation
Parks and Natural Areas Division
Wildlife Division
Department of Natural Resources
Center for Forest Science and Innovation

People of Canada, through
Parks Canada
Terra Nova National Park
Gros Morne National Park

Model Forest of Newfoundland and Labrador
Forest Communities Program
Red Ochre Development Board
Memorial University of Newfoundland
Grenfell Campus
St John's Campus
Tuckamore Lodge
Quidi Vidi Brewing Company
Rodrigues Winery



Parks
Canada

Parcs
Canada



Faculty

Guest faculty:

Teuvo Ahti
Renée Lebeuf
Donna Mitchell
André Paul
Bill Roody
Leif Ryvardeen
Roger Smith
Walter Sturgeon
Greg Thorn
Zheng Wang

Local Faculty:

Michael Burzynski
Faye Murrin
Andrus Voitk



Participants

Betty Lou LeDrew	Corner Brook NL
Peggy Gray	Ottawa, ON
Bill Roody	Belington, WV
Donna Mitchell	Belington, WV
Marianna Wright	Toronto, ON
Tony Wright	Toronto, ON
Andrus Voitk	Corner Brook, NL
Maria Voitk	Corner Brook, NL
Karen Herzberg	St John's, NL
Gene Herzberg	St John's, NL
Patricia Hill	St John's, NL
Jim Cornish	Gander, NL
Zheng Wang	New Haven, CT
Walter Sturgeon	East Palestine, OH
Renée Lebeuf	Pierrefonds, QC
André Paul	Pierrefonds, QC
Greg Thorn	London, ON
Glynn Bishop	Paradise, NL
Teuvo Ahti	Helsinki, Finland
Robert MacIsaac	St John's, NL
Dmitry Sveshnikov	Corner Brook, NL
Leif Ryvarden	Oslo, Norway
Roger Smith	Fredericton, NB
Geoff Thurlow	Corner Brook, NL
Yvonne Thurlow	Corner Brook, NL
Judy May	Corner Brook, NL
Elke Molgaard	St John's, NL
John Molgaard	St John's, NL
Elaine Humber	Corner Brook, NL
Kenny Tuach	Corner Brook, NL

Tina Leonard	Corner Brook, NL
Helen Spencer	Torbay, NL
Michael Burzynski	Rocky Harbour, NL
Anne Marceau	Rocky Harbour, NL
Ulrich Hochwald	Long Cove, Trinity Bay, NL
Phyllis Mann	Pasadena, NL
Henry Mann	Pasadena, NL
Daniel Abraham	Sherbrooke QC
Gilles Gloaguen	Saint Pierre, SPM
Marian Wissink	St John's, NL
Bill Richards	Fort Saskatchewan, AB
Diane Murray	Fort Saskatchewan, AB
Stephanie Squires	Portugal Cove-St. Philips, NL
Faye Murrin	Torbay, NL
Rosie Myers	Corner Brook, NL
Christian Wright	Corner Brook, NL
Stephanie Coombes	St. John's, NL
Mac Pitcher	Harbour Main, NL
Laura Park	Harbour Main, NL
George Park	Charlottetown, PE
Aare Voitk	Corner Brook, NL
Urve Manuel	Gillams, NL
Claudia Hanel	Frenchmans Cove, NL
Ross Collier	Sandringham, NL
Janet Feltham	Glovertown, NL
Nathalie Djan-Chékar	St John's, NL
Ava Djan-Chékar	St John's, NL
Ken Burlakoff	Burlington, ON
Stephanie Burlakoff	Burlington, ON
Diane Pelley	St John's, NL
Erik Purre	Tlaxcala, Mexico
Gundi Jeffrey	Tlaxcala, Mexico
Justin So	St. John's, NL



TERRA NOVA NATIONAL PARK

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photo by Roger Smith

Words from the Chair

by Michael Burzynski

Foray 2011 was my first attempt to fill the capacious casters of our founding Chair, Andrus Voitk, who I like to think of as a well-used and comfortable armchair—perhaps a bit worn around the edges, but still steady on his legs (not sure about that upholstery, though). I must have been off my rocker to accept. It has been busy and a tremendous learning experience. Each Foray is a complicated affair; the directors start to plan the coming year's event immediately after the current Foray ends, and all of us are busy and involved. From meeting to meeting the upcoming Foray takes shape as funding partners are sought, equipment is purchased, trails are scouted, maps are drawn, the booklet is prepared, registrations start to come in, budgets are finalized, rooms are assigned, meals are planned, and everyone runs around madly trying to remember where last year's Foray supplies were stored. Finally everything is ready, and the time comes to jam the equipment into vehicles and head out.

For the first time, this year's Faculty Foray and the Foray itself were held in two widely separated locations. Andrus took care of the Faculty Foray in the Main River area, so I could do my imitation of a recliner—sit back and take it easy. However, once that was over, we had to pack up all of the equipment and hundreds of specimens, jump in the cars, and roar east to Terra Nova National Park. That is when I took over, and began to feel as awkward as a folding deck chair—that kind that is impossible to erect without pinching your fingers and is liable to collapse under the first pressure—the kind that appears in the same sentence as the word “Titanic”.

On arrival at the Terra Nova Hospitality Home and Cabins, Maria leapt right into the registration process. The reception, generously supported by Terra Nova National Park and catered by the Sheppards, was a great chance for all of us to mingle and meet, and the food was great. The evening talks went smoothly, but the setup of the microscope stations, database-team work area, preliminary sorting space, photography station, exhibit space, and dryers continued well past midnight (my apologies again to anyone with a room beside, below, or even remotely nearby). We would have been sunk without the 21 extra tables from the Glovertown Lions' Club, kindly moved to and from the site by Terra Nova National Park's Janet Feltham and Ross Collier!

The field trips, identification, and display were enjoyable and informative, although the Fire Weather Index edged up to Extreme for the park area on Saturday, and most mushrooms are not fans of dry weather. I got to look in on the workshops, Cooking with Mushrooms and Dyeing with Mushrooms (yes, good idea, check the spelling of the antepenultimate word carefully), but I was running around too much to help with the photography...doing my impression of an out-of-control office chair with wheels rolling in all directions.

My thanks again to our partners and sponsors who year after year provide the help that we need to launch each Foray, to our hardworking faculty for their expertise working with the specimens, to our dedicated database team, to everyone involved with the craft table, to our cookout team, to our workshop presenters, and to the Foray directors who put so much into this event each year. Most of all, thanks to all of you who participated in this year's Foray, without you this event would not exist.

During this most amphibious of Forays (even wetter in Main River than it was at St Anthony in 2010, and crispy dry in Terra Nova) we all survived and had fun, AND we found 203 species of fungi in the Main River area and 153 species at Terra Nova. I now feel secure to say that as far as position of Chair goes, I have graduated to Toadstool.

Program 2011

by Anne Marceau

LECTURES				
	Friday		Saturday	
7:30	Words from the chair		Photo contest results – Laura Park	
8:00	Teuvo (Ted) Ahti Lichen adventures in Newfoundland		Leif Ryvarden Where have all the polypores gone?	
9:00	Faye Murrin – Introduction to mushroom identification	Walt Sturgeon – Boletes from the Appalachians to the North Woods	Greg Thorn Surprises among the chanterelles and jelly fungi of Newfoundland	Stephanie Squires – Dyeing with mushrooms
9:30				

SUNDAY WORKSHOPS							
	OUTSIDE			INSIDE			
8:40	Group photo						
9-10	Pick for the pot Judy (12 max)	Photography Point & shoot Bill and Michael (12 max)	Polypore walk Leif	Dyeing with mushrooms Stephanie (12 max) \$40	Tables Renée	Cooking wild mushrooms Ulrich (10 max) \$20	
10-11					Tables Faye	Microscopy Greg (4 max)	How to use a key Andrus
11-12					Tables Bill	Cooking wild mushrooms Ulrich (10 max) \$20	
12-1					Tables Greg	Microscopy Renée (4 max)	How to use a key Andrus

Trails

by Faye Murrin

1/TNNP # 4 – BLUE HILL WEST TRAIL

Easy to moderate 5 km (return) /1.5 hr

Through mature spruce forest, some burn over, includes Ecological Monitoring Assessment Network site

Access: from the TCH through a *small* parking lot opposite the Blue Hill Road

2/TNNP #5 – BLUE HILL POND TRAIL

Easy

7 km (return) /2 hr

Along coast, then incline with boardwalks through black spruce forest, bog and fen

Access: from the left of the Visitor's Centre Parking Lot, start on the Buckley Cove's Trail for 1 km, then take the left fork

3/TNNP # 7 & 8 – HERITAGE TRAIL LOOP AND UPPER COASTAL TRAIL

Easy to moderate

1 km + 4.5 km

1 km loop then coastal trail along Newman's Sound, black spruce and balsam fir mixed forest

Access: from the Visitor's Center, to the right of the Parking lot, trail starts by going over bridge with Headquarter's wharf half way along trail

4/TNNP #9 & 8– CAMPGROUND LOOP AND LOWER COASTAL TRAIL

Easy

4 km + 4.5 km

Loop around campground trail plus lower Coastal trail along Newman's Sound; black spruce and balsam fir mixed forest

Access: from the Newman's Sound day-use area, Headquarter's wharf half way along trail

5/TNNP # 10 – MINCHIN COVE & SOUTH BROAD COVE

Easy

(boat ride then ~2 km)

Balsam fir, with mixed forest including some hardwood; some boardwalk

Access: by boat only for foray; it is part of the Outport trail which is longest in the Park at 46 km

6/TNNP # 11 - OCHRE HILL

Easy to moderate

8 km (loop 2 km)

Balsam Fir and mixed forest, relatively narrow path, some steep hills; some higher alpine vegetation, some wet boggy areas

Access: from TCH, turn onto gravel road that goes up to Ochre Hill Lookout; trailhead approximately 1 km before lookout

7/TNNP #12 - SANDY POND

Easy

3 km

Loop around pond, much along a boardwalk; spruce / mixed forest, bog

Access: easily accessible from parking lots either direction; (roadside to the parking lots may be very productive)

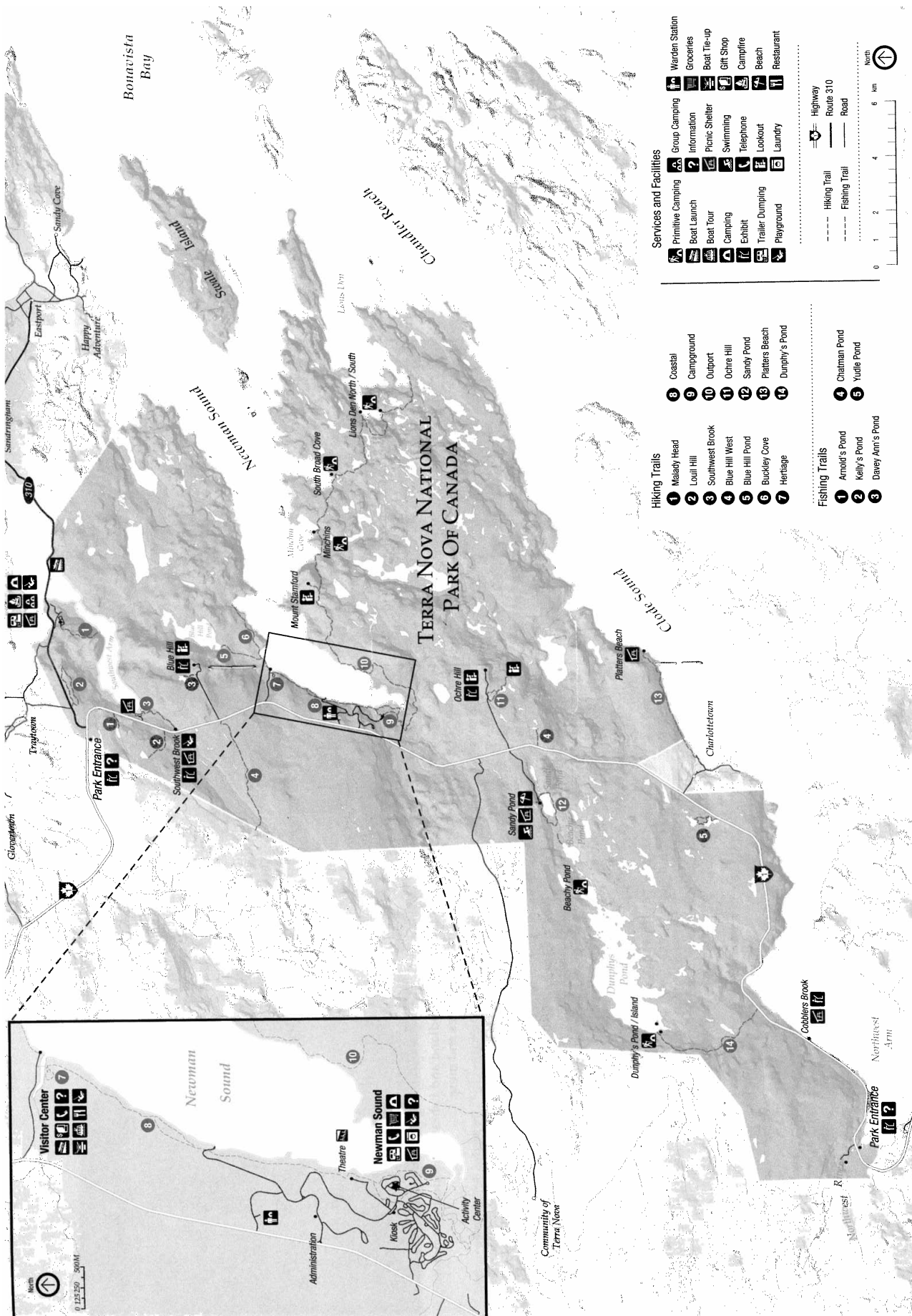
8/AREA AROUND TOWN OF TERRA NOVA

Easy to moderate

3–5 km

Varied habitat with sand blow outs and river flats; white pine, rich birch wood

Access from turnoff in east end of Park – 8–10 miles to town



Foray NL 2011: A Personal Perspective

by Jim Cornish

Participating in a “real” mushroom foray was near the top of my bucket list when I retired from teaching a few years back. I wrote it on the list after a visit to the Discovery Centre in Gros Morne National Park. I was captivated by the mushroom photographs on display there and knew immediately this was one type of photography I wanted to pursue. But, after taking only a few shots of my own, I quickly realized that if I wanted to be good at mushroom photography, I had to learn something about mushrooms. Over the past three years, my retirement has afforded me time to do both.

I learned about Foray NL after reading Voitk’s guide book and registered early for the Terra Nova National Park event. I was excited by the prospect of meeting other people interested in mushrooms, even if that interest was unusual in this part of the world. But, I was also apprehensive, worried that with my limited knowledge of fungi, I wouldn’t fit in or be unable to contribute to the conversations, or worse, say something completely dumb. As it turned out, the conversations were light, more about being together again and what personal meaning these forays had. Much to my relief, there were no fungal follies.

For me, Foray NL 2011 was filled with many personal firsts. It was the first time I ate wild mushrooms. Despite knowing they were carefully selected and safe to eat, I was still a little apprehensive, and understandably so given the general apathy towards wild mushroom consumption in our culture. While I’m still not sure what the fuss was all about, the round of applause for Ulrich Hochwald,



who prepared the various mushroom dishes served at the Saturday evening meal, did not go unnoticed. Next year, I will savor the tastes a little more. Hopefully, the mushrooms will be less of a shock to my kidneys too!

I was greatly impressed by the professional mycologists at the Foray. Most have traveled here year after year to explore the eastern edge of the continent, to share their passion for mushrooms and, just maybe, to discover a new species. Seeing them work, underscored the time consuming and often difficult



task of identifying some mushrooms to the species. It made me feel less concerned about my own struggles to identify the mushrooms I have photographed and collected on the trails around my home town. I also met many people who, like me, were strictly amateur naturalists, hoping to broaden their knowledge of mushrooms and their appreciation of the important role fungi play in the natural world. Then there were the eco-tourists, participating in the Foray as part of their vacation to our beautiful province.

It was great seeing lichens included. Lichens were the fungi that drew me to the fifth kingdom many years ago, mainly because of their abundance on the rocks and barrens around my childhood home in southwestern Newfoundland. I have always viewed their hardiness, symbiotic nature and pioneering spirit as lessons in life for us all.

The workshops I attended were most enjoyable and beneficial. During Greg's "Microscopy" session, I saw for the first time, the unique structures often used to identify mushrooms to the species. Now a "decent" microscope and a P&S camera attachment has been added to my bucket list. I also enjoyed the "Tables" session, the fruits of our labour on Saturday's foray. Renee and Faye covered many of the unique macro features commonly associated with specific species of mushrooms but often overlooked by amateur mycophiles. It was the first time I experienced and appreciated "mushroom smells". Since the Foray, whenever I collect a mushroom it's second nature to smell the cap and stem. I was rewarded when doing just that after collecting *Lactarius helvus* and *Lactarius thyinos* along a favourite walking trail shortly after returning home from the Foray.

Most of all, I enjoyed Saturday's foray; collecting the mushrooms, sharing in the



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excitement of a new find and then collectively trying to identify them to some taxonomic level. And, as always when like-minded people gather, listening to the lively chatter and banter of foray members who have known each other for years, added to the overall experience and underscored why the participants keep coming back each year. Back at the lodge, I even followed one of the mushrooms I collected through the identification, cataloguing and photographing process, just to learn and appreciate what the scientific side of the Foray was all about.



Memories of Foray NL 2011 are still very fresh in my mind. I am looking forward to Foray NL 2012 in Terra Nova National Park again next year. It now tops a revised bucket list and will remain there, hopefully for many years to come.



photos Jim Cornish

by Marian Wissink

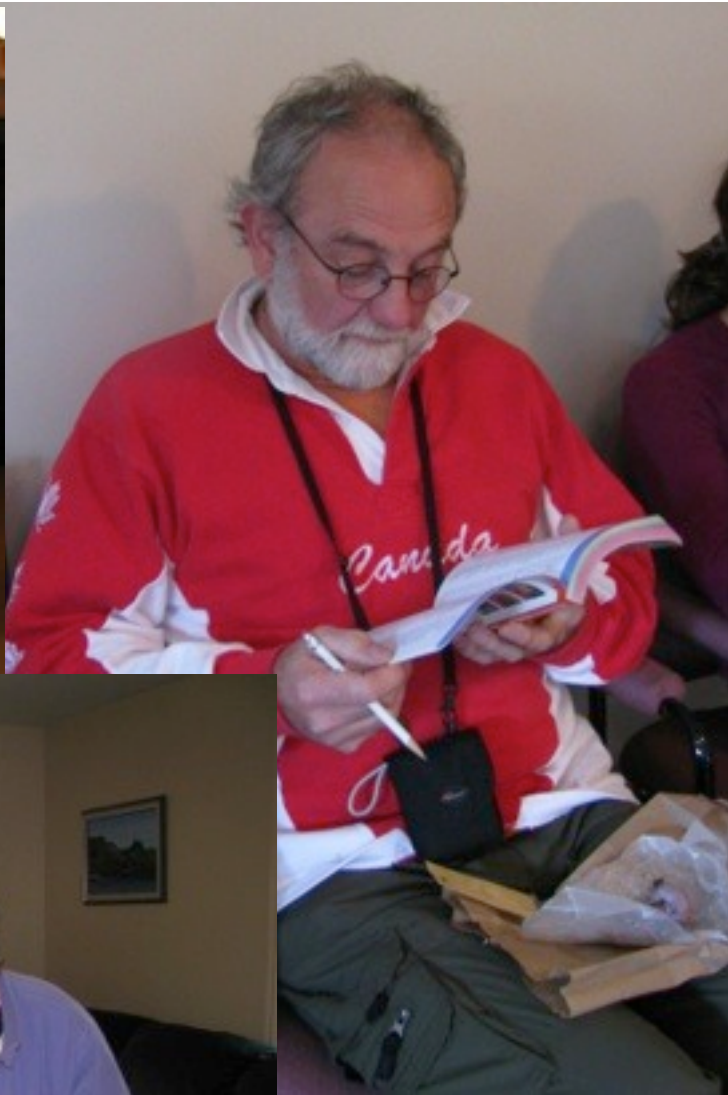
Foray Fotos



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SPECIES LIST AND DISTRIBUTION BY FORAY TRAIL

by Andrus Voitk

Trail numbers: **1**= Blue Hill West, **2** = Blue Hill Pond, **3** = Heritage Loop, **4** = Campground Loop, **5** = Minchin Cove, **6** = Ochre Hill, **7** = Sandy Pond, **8** = Terra Nova, **9** = Miscellaneous (outside prescribed trails or unknown), **TOT** = total records for the species.

Species column lists all species identified during the foray. **TOT** column lists the number of collections of a species. Remaining columns—same information for each trail. Comparison of trails is valid this year, because all were sampled essentially the same way.

Colour codes: **Big bold brown print** = “Common” species (Mean + 2 Std Dev above average number of collections; in this case 7 or more). **Green background** = “lichenized” mushroom species—not collected before, so all are new. Because their collection has been different, they have not been added to the cumulative list. **Blue background** = non-lichenized mushroom species NEW to our cumulative list (ie not collected during previous forays).



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Species / Trail	TOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Amanita bisporigera</i>	2			1				1		
<i>Amanita elongata</i>	1							1		
<i>Amanita flavoconia</i>	5	1			2	1			1	
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	3			1		1			1	
<i>Amanita porphyria</i>	3					1			2	
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	7	3	2	1				1		
<i>Antrodia variiformis</i>	1			1						
<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>	1								1	
<i>Ascocoryne turficola</i>	1						1			
<i>Bankera violascens</i>	2	1						1		
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	4	1		1			1		1	
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	2			1		1				
<i>Boletus subglabripes</i>	1								1	
<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i> var. <i>roseocanus</i>	1									1
<i>Cerrena unicolor</i>	1				1					
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	2				2					
<i>Chrysomyxa ledi</i>	2			1					1	
<i>Cladonia albonigra</i>	1					1				
<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i>	1					1				
<i>Cladonia turgida</i>	1					1				
<i>Clavulina coralloides</i>	4					1	2		1	
<i>Collybia cookei</i>	1	1								
<i>Collybia tuberosa</i>	4			1			2		1	
<i>Coltricia perennis</i>	2			1					1	
<i>Cortinarius americanus</i>	1			1						
<i>Cortinarius angelesianus</i>	1					1				
<i>Cortinarius anomalus</i>	1						1			
<i>Cortinarius armeniacus</i>	1							1		
<i>Cortinarius armillatus</i>	3							3		
<i>Cortinarius brunneus</i>	1		1							
<i>Cortinarius callisteus</i>	3			1					2	
<i>Cortinarius camphoratus</i>	1	1								
<i>Cortinarius caperatus</i>	1	1								
<i>Cortinarius chrysolithus</i>	1						1			
<i>Cortinarius collinitus</i>	2	1					1			
<i>Cortinarius croceus</i>	1		1							
<i>Cortinarius evernius</i>	6	3			1	1				
<i>Cortinarius flexipes</i>	5			2		1	2			
<i>Cortinarius flexipes</i> var. <i>flabellus</i>	1						1			
<i>Cortinarius flexipes</i> var. <i>inolens</i>	1			1						
<i>Cortinarius flos-paludis</i>	1					1				

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Species / Trail	TOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Cortinarius gentilis</i>	4						4			
<i>Cortinarius glaucopus</i>	1		1							
<i>Cortinarius huronensis</i>	3			2			1			
<i>Cortinarius incognitus</i>	2						1			
<i>Cortinarius laetissimus</i>	1						1			
<i>Cortinarius limonius</i>	4		1				1	1	1	
<i>Cortinarius malachius</i>	3	1		2						
<i>Cortinarius mucifluus</i>	2	2								
<i>Cortinarius paleaceus</i>	1			1						
<i>Cortinarius rubellus</i>	1	1								
<i>Cortinarius saturninus</i>	1		1							
<i>Cortinarius scaurus</i>	1		1							
<i>Cortinarius semisanguineus</i>	3	1						1	1	
<i>Cortinarius sertipes</i>	1	1								
<i>Cortinarius sphagnophilus</i>	1			1						
<i>Cortinarius stillatitius</i>	1							1		
<i>Cortinarius tortuosus</i>	2	1					1			
<i>Cortinarius traganus</i>	14	2		2			3	3	4	
<i>Cortinarius turmalis</i>	1							1		
<i>Craterellus tubaeformis</i>	9	6					3			
<i>Cyphellopsis anomala</i>	2			2						
<i>Cystobasidium hypogymniicola</i>	1					1				
<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	1						1			
<i>Dacrymyces chrysospermus</i>	6	1	2	1				1		
<i>Entoloma strictius</i> var. <i>isabellinum</i>	1								1	
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	1			1						
<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i>	8			1		2	1	3	1	
<i>Fuligo septica</i>	2	1			1					
<i>Gloeophyllum sepiarium</i>	11	1	3	1			2	1	3	
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	3	1		2						
<i>Hydnellum aurantiacum</i>	1								1	
<i>Hydnellum caeruleum</i>	3						1	1	1	
<i>Hydnellum multiceps</i>	1								1	
<i>Hydnellum pineticola</i>	10		2	1	1		2	1	3	
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	1							1		
<i>Hydnum umbilicatum</i>	3	1					2			
<i>Hygrocybe cantharellus</i>	1		1							
<i>Hygrocybe miniata</i>	2						2			
<i>Hygrocybe squamulosa</i>	4		1				3			
<i>Hygrophorus speciosus</i>	1	1								
<i>Hypomyces hyalinus</i>	1			1						

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Species / Trail	TOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hypoxylon fuscum</i>	1					1				
<i>Icmadophila ericetorum</i>	1			1						
<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	1			1						
<i>Inocybe teraturga</i>	1	1								
<i>Inonotus obliquus</i>	1								1	
<i>Inonotus radiatus</i>	1						1			
<i>Laccaria bicolor</i>	3	1						1	2	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	3	1					1		1	
<i>Laccaria longipes</i>	2			1			1			
<i>Laccaria nobilis</i>	2						1	1		
<i>Lactarius camphoratus</i>	1	1								
<i>Lactarius deceptivus</i>	4	1					1	1	1	
<i>Lactarius helvus</i>	1	1								
<i>Lactarius hibbardae</i>	1	1								
<i>Lactarius lignyotus</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	1	1								
<i>Lactarius sordidus</i>	1			1						
<i>Lactarius thynos</i>	1									1
<i>Laurilia sulcata</i>	1				1					
<i>Leccinum holopus</i>	3	1				2				
<i>Leccinum vulpinum</i>	2					1	1			
<i>Leotia lubrica</i>	1			1						
<i>Leptoporus mollis</i>	1						1			
<i>Lycoperdon foetidum</i>	1								1	
<i>Megacollybia rodmanii</i>	1	1								
<i>Melampsora populina</i>	1					1				
<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>	1					1				
<i>Neocudoniella radicea</i>	1						1			
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	1			1						
<i>Oligoporus stipticus</i>	1								1	
<i>Oxyporus populinus</i>	1				1					
<i>Panellus stipticus</i>	3	1							2	
<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>	1					1				
<i>Peltigera aphthosa</i>	1					1				
<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>	1					1				
<i>Peltigera polydactylon</i>	1					1				
<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>	1							1		
<i>Phellinus chrysoloma</i>	4	1		1			1	1		
<i>Phellinus gilvus</i>	1								1	
<i>Phellinus nigricans</i>	4							1	3	
<i>Phellinus nigrolimitatus</i>	3	1							2	
<i>Phellinus prunicola</i>	1					1				

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<i>Phellodon tomentosus</i>	2	2								
<i>Piloderma bicolor</i>	1								1	
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	1								1	
<i>Plicatura nivea</i>	1			1						
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	1								1	
<i>Polyozellus multiplex</i>	1							1		
<i>Postia ptychogaster</i>	1						1			
<i>Pseudocercospora leptosperma</i>	1					1				
<i>Pucciniastrum goeppertianum</i>	3			1					2	
<i>Ramaria velocimutans</i>	1									1
<i>Ramariopsis kunzei</i>	1		1							
<i>Rhodocollybia maculata</i>	3	1				1		1		
<i>Rhodocollybia maculata</i> var. <i>scorzonera</i>	3	1		1			1			
<i>Russula abietina</i>	1					1				
<i>Russula aquosa</i>	1			1						
<i>Russula barlae</i>	1					1				
<i>Russula brunneola</i>	2	2								
<i>Russula compacta</i>	1								1	
<i>Russula emetica</i>	1						1			
<i>Russula paludosa</i>	1								1	
<i>Russula peckii</i>	1	1								
<i>Russula praeumbonata</i>	2						1	1		
<i>Russula puellaris</i>	1							1		
<i>Sarcodon glaucopus</i>	1							1		
<i>Sarcodon imbricatus</i>	2						1	1		
<i>Scytinostroma odoratum</i>	1				1					
<i>Stereum rugosum</i>	1			1						
<i>Taphrina robinsoniana</i>	2			1		1				
<i>Tomentella bryophila</i>	1				1					
<i>Trametes hirsuta</i>	1								1	
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	1	1								
<i>Trichaptum abietinum</i>	7	2	2	3						
<i>Trichaptum laricinum</i>	8	2			1	3		1	1	
<i>Tricholoma inamoenum</i>	3		1						1	
<i>Tricholoma matsutake</i>	2								2	
<i>Tylopilus chromapes</i>	1								1	
<i>Tylopilus eximius</i>	1	1								
<i>Tyromyces caesius</i>	1					1				
<i>Tyromyces chioneus</i>	2	1					1			
<i>Umbilicaria muhlenbergii</i>	1								1	
<i>Xerocomus gracilis</i>	4								4	
TOTAL number of collections	339	61	21	48	13	35	56	36	63	3
TOTAL number of species	164	46	15	40	11	31	40	30	44	3

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Rusts, Smuts and allies

Traditionally we have encouraged multiple collections of frequently encountered species, using the number of collections as an approximate indicator of abundance. For many of the rusts and smuts and other small phytoparasitic fungi (parasites on vascular plants) this was not done this year. This is a significant category this year, as these taxa make up many of the new species added to our cumulative list. They were essentially treated as the lichens, see below.

Examples of phytoparasites that might be ignored in a year of plenty are *Exobasidium rhodedendri* and *E. oxycocci*.

Exobasidium rhodedendri



photos Roger Smith



Exobasidium oxycocci

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Another interesting category encountered was fungi parasitizing other fungi: *Plectocarpon lichenum* on *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *Tremella encephala* on *Stereum sanguinolentum* and *Hypocrea pulvinata* on *Fomitopsis pinicola*.

Lichenomyces lichenum on Lobaria pulmonaria



Tremella encephala





photo Roger Smith

Hypocrea pulvinata

Lichens

Lichen species were collected or recorded only once. Therefore, the data do not reflect their abundance or distribution. Collection was selective; i.e. not all species encountered were collected. For example, the commonest of lichens (the weeds of the lichen community) were not recorded. A future issue of Omphalina will discuss the reason for this different approach.

Faculty Foray

Our Faculty Foray has been at the same location as our main foray and its collections have been added to the Foray List. This year the Faculty Foray surveyed the mycota of the Main River, an entirely different ecoregion about 200 Km from Terra Nova National Park. For that reason, the list from the Faculty Foray has not been added to that of the main foray, and will be reported separately.

The mycota of the Main River was clearly different. There were more mushrooms: both the number of collections and species were higher. Even after the lichens were excluded, there was no overlap between the new species contributed to our cumulative list from either region. 13 of the 14 common species from Main River differed from Terra Nova's common mushrooms; only *Craterellus tubaeformis* was common in both. For more details of the Main River census, refer to that Report.

Numbers

Everyone at the foray knows the meaning of “dry foray”: one with no mushrooms! The numbers reflect this: the species count is the lowest for any Newfoundland foray. On one trail 8 people spent the better part of a day in the woods returning with 13 collections, representing 11 species! Sounds brutal. However, past records reveal that we have had equally low numbers on some trails before. The difference is not in the lows, but in the highs—good trails in good years have yielded over 3 times the numbers brought back from the best trail this time.

The difference in handling Faculty Foray contributions introduces significant differences to the 2011 Foray List, making it difficult to say how much the lack of mushrooms added to the low count and how much was due to methodology change. Presumably the list is smaller than it would be, had the faculty surveyed the same area and added its finds to the mix. In addition, for species recorded only once, since the Faculty Foray preceded our “real” foray, species collected at the Faculty Foray were not recorded again at the “real” foray. Had we followed past practice and lumped Faculty Foray material together, the total species count (excluding lichens) would have come to 282, the second-highest count of an Island foray. None of the new additions to our cumulative list overlapped between the two regions, so that lumping would have added another 38 new species to our 28. A Faculty Foray at Terra Nova would have been unlikely to add as many species, but may have added enough to bring the numbers of this foray into the average range.

VSE

Visiting Specialist Effect, discussed last year, was dramatically demonstrated this time. Ted Ahti collected virtually all the lichens and the vast majority of rusts, smuts and other small phytoparasitic fungi. Even excluding the lichens, his contribution accounts for around 20% of our new species. Since he only recorded a species once and since the Faculty Foray came first, many of these species are not on our list that might have been added under differing circumstances. Leif Ryvarden, a polypore expert, was specifically invited this year because both Main River and Terra Nova National Park are areas of old growth forest. It is well known that the greatest diversity of corticates, polypores and related fungi can be found in such habitat, opening a cornucopia of diversity to an expert. In addition to identifying many polypores found in previous years, he identified at least 20% of our new mushroom species. André Paul, did a yeoman’s work on our *Cortinari*, adding a similar proportion from that genus, as well as identifying a host of previously collected species.

The observations about VSE do not imply that generalist identifiers did not make a significant contribution. Au contraire! They identified the vast majority of all collections, which is what our list is made up of! However, because of the general nature of their approach, individual effect is not always readily apparent on looking at resulting numbers. The same goes for subspecialists in genera with less diversity. For example, excluding lichens, ascomycetes were not overly plentiful, so that although Zheng Wang identified new species, their proportion was not as obvious. The comments are also not meant to suggest that identifications made by subspecialists could not have been made by generalists. Indeed, most probably could, without major difficulty, as has been demonstrated in the past. However, if a species is outside the normal field for an identifier, its correct identification is usually time consuming, taking time away from identifying all the other collections brought in. An ideal identification process consists of a solid core of generalists, augmented by an array of subspecialists to remove some of the time-costlier burden, as well as add their special expertise.

“New”, new and New species

It is nice to see *Phellinus glivus* and *nigrolimitatus* recorded. *P. prunicola* is surprising, not because it is on the list, but that it has not been collected before; it is a relatively common decayer of our dead pin cherry trunks. Even more surprising is *Hypoxylon fuscum*. Surely this is one of the commonest (and also most ignorable) pyrenomycete on our hardwood! Not recorded before, possibly because before there were better options clamouring for the forager's attention, or possibly because it is one of several similar species, and very few dare tackle the formidable task of accurate identification. Along the same vein is the first recording of *Cyphellopsis anomala*. In our speckled alder this small beauty is probably the commonest mushroom, overlooked because of its size. It is also surrounded by a bevy of lookalikes. Once we study them, expect a feature on it in *Omphalina* in a year or two.

Among the lichens, *Cladonia albonigra* is a new record for Newfoundland and Labrador.

In addition to the named new species, we also found at least two species that seem unknown to science. If that proves to be the case, they will be reported as new species to the world.

photo Roger Smith



Phellinus glivus

Phellinus nigrolimitatus



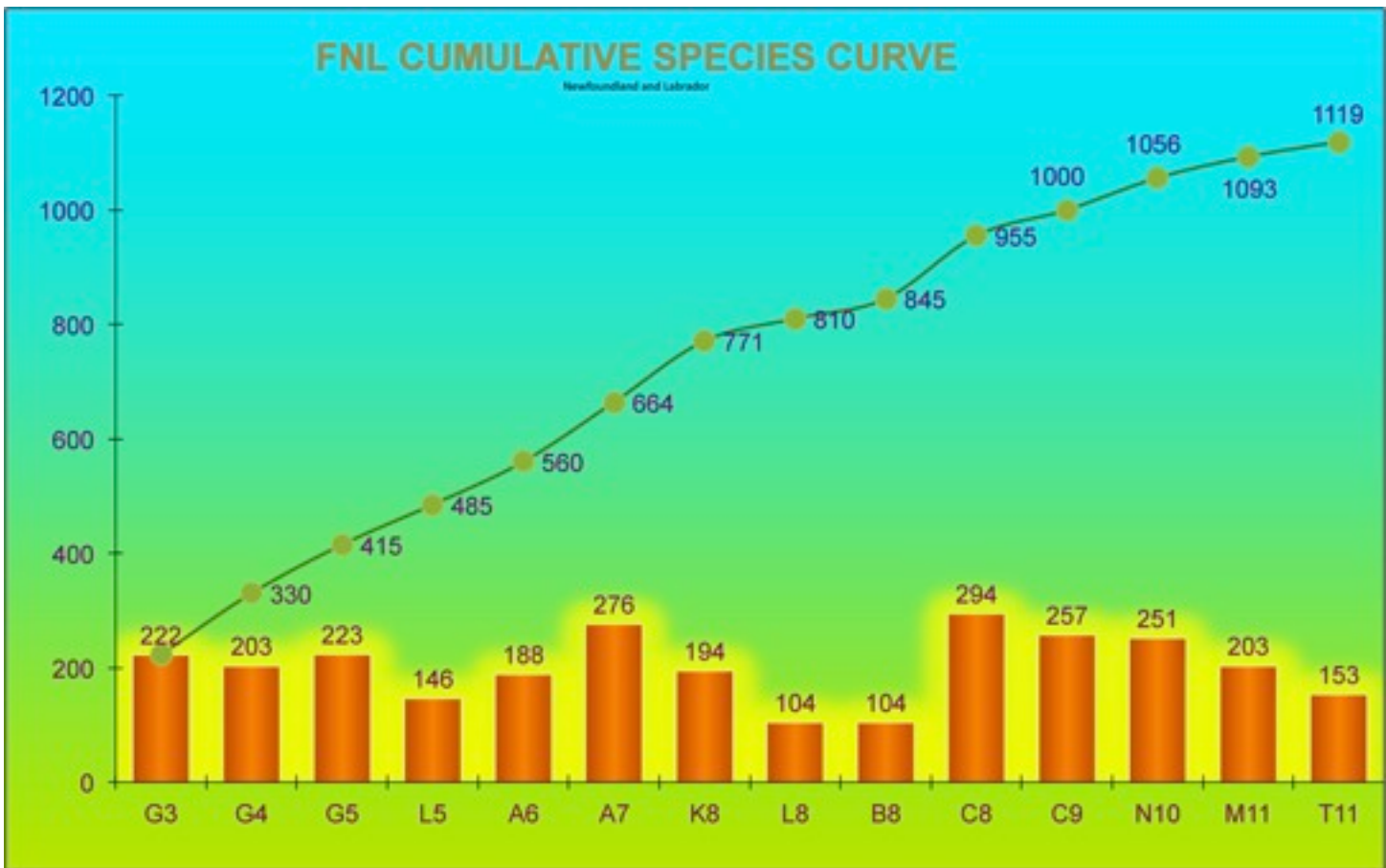
Phellinus prunicola



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Common mushrooms

According to the May Model regions can be defined by their common mushrooms. Therefore, it is always informative to see what the plentiful mushrooms reveal. In order of abundance, our common mushrooms were: *Cortinarius traganus*, *Gloeophyllum sepiarium*, *Hydnellum pineticola*, *Craterellus tubaeformis*, *Fomitopsis pinicola*, *Trichaptum laricinum*, *Amanita rubescens*, *Trichaptum abietinum*. Blue print indicates mycorrhizal mushrooms: all form mycorrhiza with conifers. Red are wood rotters: again decomposing coniferous wood; at least *Fomitopsis pinicola* is not found in young woods. This sort of combination can only come from a region primarily characterized by old growth coniferous forest. The combination is unique: no similar combination has been found on any other foray. It remains to be seen whether this “signature” combination persists in a year of more normal fruiting.



The rising cumulative curve

Each year we look at the cumulative species curve. At the moment we have recorded 1,119 species and the curve is still rising. This year's contributions have been artificially split, with two sets of lesser returns (M11 for Faculty Foray at Main River, and T11 for our foray at Terra Nova). As a result, the curve seems to flatten. If so, we are nearing the end of our readily recoverable species. This was an unusual year and the tallying method has been different, so perhaps we should not judge yet. However, as we saw, once one has exhausted all “normal” mushrooms, one can continue to increase the list by seeking out different habitats and by extending one's horizon to collect the “fringe material”. Without this, our 2011 list would have been pretty miserable indeed!

See you all with renewed enthusiasm next year at the same site, three weeks later in the season!

LICHENS added!



FORAY

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

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Terra Nova National Park

Headquarters: *Terra Nova Hospitality Home*

September 28-30, 2012

Revised Date!

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