

Tyntesfield Audit 26 July 2019



The hottest ever day in the UK had passed by North Somerset but the region had also missed almost all of the storms that subsequently affected the rest of the country. As a result fungi are still finding it hard to “fruit” in this region. Today’s Audit was a pleasant walk with some good examples throughout the woodland. It was notable that there remained very few of the many “little brown jobs” that were so common in June.

It also proved to be a bad day for the field mycologist. Several species identified in the field were shown to differ once careful microscopy was done. For example, a “*Coprinellus domesticus*” with large amounts of Ozonium was found to have a veil of thin-walled globose elements, thus leading it to being correctly identified as *C. truncorum* (see images below).

Likewise a species of *Pluteus* had all the visual attributes of *P. salicinus*, except that it was growing on lime, not its usual host willow. Examination of the cap cells failed to reveal septa and no horned pleurocystidia were seen. Thus completely ruling out *P. salicinus*. Subsequent examination of the gill edge, however, revealed cheilocystidia (see images below), that were mucronate/subcapitate, thus leading to the correct identification as *P. ephebeus*.

Psathyrella candolleana was present throughout the woodlands, being frequently found in both litter and on fallen logs. Other fungi occurring in very good condition were *Gymnopus fusipes*, *Phallus impudicus*, *Polyporus tuberaster* and *Xerula radicata*. Two more mycorrhizal species were spotted under beech/pine in Warren Plantation – *Russula praetervisa* and *R. nigricans*.

Again, it was great to see the yellow Orobanche (above) flourishing at the top of the Estate.

List of Fungi

Agaricus osecanus

Bjerkandera adusta

Bolbitius titubans

Coprinellus micaceus

Coprinus truncorum

Ganoderma resinaceum

Golovinomyces sordidus

Gymnopus fusipes

Heterobasidion annosum

Laetiporus sulphureus

Marasmius oreades

Mutinus caninus

Parasola kuehneri

Parasola plicatilis

Phallus impudicus

Pleurotus cornucopiae

Pleurotus ostreatus

Pluteus ephebeus

Polyporus squamosus

Polyporus tuberaster

Postia subcaesia

Psathyrella candolleana

Russula nigricans

Russula praetervisa

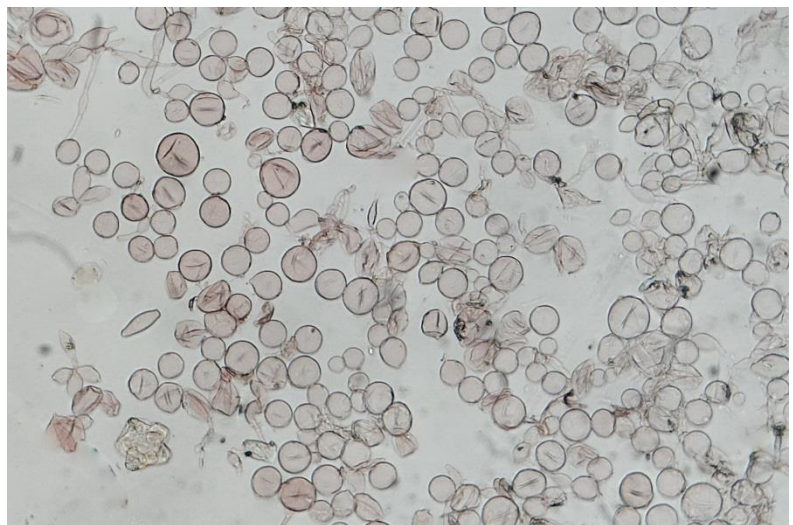
Sawadaea bicornis

Xerula radicata

Pluteus ephebeus: images show unusual grey colouring, but characteristic cheilocystidia



Coprinellus truncorum: images show a sporophore with a floccose cap (left), with a white veil and globose cap cells (right). Typical Ozonium (fluffy orange mycelium) was also present.



Gymnopus (Collybia) fusipes: in grass beneath a towering Oak tree



Phallus impudicus: a large Stinkhorn (below left) growing unusually from the top of a decaying tree stump

Psathyrella candolleana: most commonly found in litter and around logs, but here flourishing on a felled log (below right)



Polyporus tuberaster: a small polypore (< 10cm) growing on a felled log



Xerula radicata: Rooting Shank emerging from litter beneath a beech tree



Tyntesfield's Wollemi Pine: *Wollemia nobilis* is a rare coniferous tree discovered in Australia in 1994. Saplings were distributed worldwide in 2006. Several years ago this young tree was struggling to grow as a result of infection by a leaf disease which we identified as *Pestalotiopsis funerea*. Recent observations have revealed that this infection no longer seems significant and the tree is growing rapidly...

