

Tyntesfield Audit, 11 August 21

After a gap of 18 months the Fungi Audit Team returned to Tyntesfield in August. Despite the recent heatwave, we were surprised to find a large number of fungi, over 60 different species. However, after the long gap many of us found it hard to remember the identities of even the most common. Many samples had to be taken home for further study.

Four species new to Tyntesfield were found. Fruiting bodies of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, the cause of Ash Die Back, were very common, especially in Plantation. It appears that Ash Die Back Disease will become a very serious problem on the Estate over the next few years. In addition, we recorded *Marasmiellus ramealis*, also known as Twig Parachute, for the first time, despite it being considered widespread in British woodlands. The other new species were *Otidia grandis*, an unusual large cup fungus, and *Physarum album*, a delicate slime mould.

The Estate's sheep have been very busy in Warren Plantation. It will be very interesting to see what effect their extensive grazing will have on the display of Autumn fungi.



List of Fungi

<i>Agaricus arvensis</i>	<i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i>	<i>Nectria coccinea</i>
<i>Agaricus augustus</i>	<i>Gymnopus dryophilus</i>	<i>Orbilbia xanthostigma</i>
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	<i>Gymnopus fusipes</i>	<i>Otidia grandis</i>
<i>Aureoboletus moravicus</i>	<i>Gymnopus peronatus</i>	<i>Parasola plicatilis</i>
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	<i>Phallus impudicus</i>
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	<i>Hymenopellis radicata</i>	<i>Physarum album</i>
<i>Bjerkandera deusta</i>	<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>	<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>
<i>Boletus chrysenteron</i>	<i>Inocybe maculata</i>	<i>Pluteus nanus</i>
<i>Calocera cornea</i>	<i>Inocybe sindonia</i>	<i>Pluteus phlebophorus</i>
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	<i>Lacrymaria lacrymabunda</i>	<i>Pluteus romellii</i>
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i> var. <i>fruticulosa</i>	<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	<i>Pluteus salicinus</i>
<i>Cercospora mercurialis</i>	<i>Limacella delicata</i> var. <i>vinosorubescens</i>	<i>Postia subcaesia</i>
<i>Cerioporus leptocephalus</i>	<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>	<i>Psathyrella leucotephra</i>
<i>Cerioporus squamosus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	<i>Pucciniastrum circaea</i>
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon pratense</i>	<i>Russula puellaris</i>
<i>Cyathus striatus</i>	<i>Marasmiellus ramealis</i>	<i>Stereum rugosum</i>
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	<i>Trametes gibbosa</i>
<i>Datronia mollis</i>	<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	<i>Melampsora populnea</i>	<i>Xylaria cinerea</i>
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	<i>Mollisia cinerea</i>	<i>Xylaria longipes</i>
	<i>Mycena acicula</i>	<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>
	<i>Mycena speirea</i>	

Notable species are illustrated below

Hymenoscyphus fraxineus – the cause of Ash Die Back Disease. The small white cup-shaped fruiting bodies were widespread on twigs under Ash in Plantation



Another notable fungus of the Audit was *Aureoboletus (Boletus) moravicus*, the Tawny Bolete (left). It was found on the South Lawn East. This was the second site for this rare species. It had previously been found beside the Lower Drive near the Kitchen Garden.

We also observed a large number of *Xylaria cinerea* (right) on a felled tree trunk used to block the path at the top of Plantation. This had been seen on the same log previously, but as it is one of only 5 sites for this species in the UK, we take particular note of its development each time we visit.



Orobanche hederæ (left): this is clearly not a fungus, but it does lack chlorophyll and it is parasitic (on Ivy). This example is the very unusual yellow-flowered form of the common Ivy Broomrape. A large colony is now well established around a gateway at the top of Plantation.

Cyathus strictus (Fluted Bird's Nest Fungus) (right): a small (<1.5cm) well-camouflaged fungus with clearly visible "eggs", was found on decaying wood in a pile of logs in Plantation.



Lycoperdon (Vascellum) pratense (left): several beautiful examples of the Meadow Puffball were seen, the most notable was in grass beside the main entrance road

Limacella delicata var. *vinosorubescens* (right): a beautiful large reddish species that is generally considered quite rare, but has been seen at Tyntesfield at several different sites ,



Psathyrella leucotephra (left): a large cluster was seen on the South Lawn East, at the site of a previously felled tree.

Xylaria longipes (right): commonly known as Dead Moll's Fingers, this spectacular group was seen beside a main path in Plantation.



Nectria coccinea: growing on the cut surface of felled logs in Plantation

