

Tyntesfield Audits September 2016

Wednesday 14 September 2016

A walk around the Garden to introduce Reuben Gaines to the variety of fungi to be found at Tyntesfield revealed an extensive number of fungi. The commonest species was the field mushroom, which had appeared on all the lawns. The most notable species was the fibrous Waxcap (*Hygrocybe intermedia*). This early fruiting species had not been seen at Tyntesfield since 2009. It was also found on another lawn a week later (see below). A large number of *Agrocybe cylindracea* were seen growing on the roots of a poplar tree.

Agaricus campestris
Agrocybe cylindracea (far right)
Cerrena unicolor
Clitopilus prunulus
Ganoderma australe
Hygrocybe insipida
Hygrocybe intermedia (right)
Inocybe geophylla
Lactarius subumbonatus
Lepiota oreadiformis
Lepista nuda
Marasmius oreades
Meripilus giganteus
Neoboletus luridiformis
Pleurotus dryinus
Russula cyanoxantha
Suillellus luridus (lower right, showing blueing due to tissue damage)



Wednesday 21 September 2016

Monthly Audit of Estate and Gardens

A week later we met to carry out our monthly Audit. The many field mushrooms were no longer to be seen, probably taken by the voracious lawn mower, but there was a very large number of other species. These included 6 new to Tyntesfield: *Entoloma inusitatum*, *Hebeloma theobrominum* (lower left), *Hohenbuehelia atrocaerulea* (lower right – cap and gills), *Inocybe glabripes*, *Inocybe obsoleta*, and *Lyophyllum paelochroum*.

In addition there were several species that are rarely seen or seen only many years ago. These include the spiny puffball (*Lycoperdon echinatum*), a rare species associated with beech; *Rugosomyces (Calocybe) ionides*, a beautiful blue-capped fungus; and *Lactarius subumbonatus*, a dark capped Milkcap growing near the kitchen garden. Several more examples of *Hygrocybe intermedia* were found on the lower lawn. The deadly poisonous Death Cap (*Amanita phalloides*) was found near Summerhouse. For safety reasons these were removed. The full list of species is shown below. Details of their locations are available.



Agaricus campestris
Agaricus langei
Agaricus porphyizon
Amanita ceciliae
Amanita phalloides
Amanita rubescens
Apiognomonium errabunda
Chondrostereum purpureum
Clitocybe costata
Clitocybe phaeophthalma
Clitocybe rivulosa
Clitopilus prunulus
Conocybe apala
Coprinellus lagopus
Coprinellus micaceus
Cyanoboletus pulverulentus
Cystolepiota seminuda
Daldinia concentrica
Delicatula integralla
Echinoderma asperum
Entoloma inusitatum
Flammulaster muricatus
Flammulina velutipes
Fuligo septica
Ganoderma australe
Gymnopus confluens
Gymnopus dryophilus
Gymnopus fusipes
Gymnopus peronatus
Hebeloma sacchariolens
Hebeloma theobrominum
Hohenbuehelia atrocaerulea
Hortiboletus engelii
Hygrocybe intermedia
Hypholoma fasciculare
Inocybe asterospora
Inocybe fuscidula
Inocybe geophylla
Inocybe geophylla var. lilacina
Inocybe glabripes
Inocybe maculata
Inocybe obsoleta
Inocybe rimosa
Inocybe xanthomelas
Laccaria amethystina
Laccaria laccata
Lactarius blennius
Lactarius fulvissimus
Lactarius subumbonatus
Lepiota cristata
Lycoperdon echinatum
Lycoperdon perlatum
Lycoperdon pratense
Lycoperdon pyriforme
Lyophyllum paeleochroum
Marasmius rotula

Megacollybia platyphylla
Mycena filipes
Mycena leptocephala
Mycena pelianthina
Mycena pura
Mycena sanguinolenta
Mycena stylobates
Neoboletus luridiformis
Neobulgaria pura
Panus conchatus
Parasola leiocephala
Parasola plicatilis
Pluteus cervinus
Pluteus chrysophaeus
Pluteus ephebeus
Polyporus leptocephalus
Psathyrella candolleana
Rickenella fibula
Rugosomyces ionides
Russula atropurpurea
Russula cuprea
Russula cyanoxantha
Russula delica
Russula luteotacta
Russula nigricans
Russula praetervisa
Russula sanguinaria
Schizophyllum commune
Scutellinia scutellata
Stereum hirsutum
Suillellus luridus
Thelephora caryophyllea
Trametes gibbosa
Trametes versicolor
Tubifera ferruginosa
Xerula radicata
Xylaria polymorpha