Tyntesfield Audit, 7 and 21 November 2023

Two visits were made in November - on the 7th with Dr Neil Carrier (U of B) and an Audit on 21st. Both visits were restricted to the Estate Gardens. The results indicated that 2023 was proving to be one of the best fungal autumns for several years. 66 species were found in the gardens.

At the beginning of the month there were very few grassland fungi, but three rare species, *Entoloma atromadidium, Microglossum truncatum and Geastrum britannicum* were all present in large numbers. Two new species - *Clavaria incarnata* and *Pluteus aurantiorugosus* were present on both occasions, though the samples of the latter species were small or had been heavily eaten.

Later in the month the number of grassland fungi had developed very well, with 15 different species of Waxcap and 6 different Clavaroid fungi found growing on the lawns surrounding the House.

Comments on Management of the Lawns for conservation of grassland fungi.

Although the number of grassland species was high, the number of actual fruiting bodies was disappointingly low. It was noticed that the Chapel Lawn East (usually on of the best sites for grassland fungi) had no Waxcap fungi. This may have been due to the development of a very thick long sward. Regular cutting throughout the growing season would be beneficial to these fungi. Recent research at Aberystwyth University has emphasised two management major requirements for the best conservation of grassland fungi. In addition to avoiding fertilisers and pesticides, they recommend that grass should be cut regularly during the summer, and that all grass clippings should be removed. The latter now receives greatest emphasis as it prevents the release of nutrients into the lawn, thus maintaining to low nutrient status essential for the conservation of grassland fungi.

Photographs of interesting fungi are shown below.

List of species:

Amanita rubescens
Auricularia auricula-judae
Boletus chrysenteron
Chlorophyllum brunneum
Chlorophyllum rhacodes
Clavaria fragilis
Clavaria incarnata
Clavulina rugosa
Clavulinopsis corniculata
Clavulinopsis fusiformis
Clavulinopsis laeticolor
Clitocybe fragrans
Clitocybe nebularis
Cordyceps militaris
Cuphophyllus pratensis
Cuphophyllus virgineus
Cuphophyllus virgineus var. ochraceopallida
Dermoloma cuneifolium
Entoloma atromadidum
Entoloma prunuloides
Ganoderma adspersum
Geastrum britannicum
Geastrum michelianum
Geoglossum fallax
Geoglossum umbratile
Gliophorus glutinipes
Gliophorus irrigatus
Gliophorus psittacinus
Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens
Hygrocybe ceracea
Hygrocybe chlorophana
Hygrocybe coccinea
Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe insipida
Hygrocybe mucronella
Hygrocybe punicea
Hygrocybe quieta
Hygrophorus discoxanthus
Hygrophorus unicolor
Infundibulicybe geotropa
Inocybe geophylla
Inocybe geophylla var. lilacina
Laccaria laccata
Lactarius fulvissimus
Lepiota cristata
Lepista nuda
Lepista panaeolus
Leucoagaricus leucothites
Lycoperdon perlatum
Macrocystidia cucumis
Melanoleuca polioleuca
Melanoleuca verrucipes
Microglossum truncatum
Mycena flavoalba
Mycena rosea
Panaeolus acuminatus
Paralepista flaccida
Parasola plicatilis
Pluteus aurantiorugosus
Rhodocollybia butyracea
Russula nigricans
Scleroderma areolatum
Stropharia caerulea
Stropharia inuncta
Tricholoma terreum
Tubaria furfuracea
Xylaria hypoxylon

Chlorophyllum rhacodes: Shaggy Parasol fungi were common in Paradise

Coprinus comatus: ***t***he Lawyer's Wig fungus seen growing at the roadside near the Sawmill

Rare Earthstars - ***Geastrum britannicum.*** The number of fruiting bodies of *Vaulted Earthstars* around two bushes of the Yew Avenue has increased. Seven examples were found around one bush whilst the other had 14 fruiting bodies.

Clockwise: ***Entoloma atromadidum, Stropharia caerulea, Lactarius fulvissimus and Lycoperdon perlatum***




Grassland Fungi on the South Lawns: ***Hygrocybe coccinea, Hygrocybe conica, Hygrocybe punicea and Hygrocybe chlorophana***