

DUNDEE NATURALISTS SOCIETY

RECORD OF FUNGUS FORAY IN TEMPLETON WOODS, 24 September 1983

Leaders: Bob Wells (Ranger), Margaret Duncan, Jim Cook

Aleuria (Peziza) aurantia Orange peel fungus	Boletus badius Bay bolete
Bulgaria inquinans Black Bulgar	Boletus erythropus
Xylaria polymorpha Dead man's fingers	Suillus luteus Slippery Jack
Xylaria hypoxylon Candle snuff	Suillus grevellei (Boletus elegans Larch bolete
Thelephora terrestris Earth fan	Leccinum (Boletus) scabrum Brown birch bolete
Clavulina rugosa Wrinkled club	Russula ochroleuca
Sparrassis crispa Cauliflower fungus	Russula cyanoxantha
Ganoderma ?adpersum A bracket fungus	Russula fellea
Heterobasidion (Fomes) annosum Heart rot	Russula atropurpurea
Phaeolus schweinitzii	Russula emetica
Coriolus (Trametes) versicolor	Lactarius quietus
Tricholomopsis rutilans "Plums and custard"	Lactarius rufus
Clitocybe flavipes	Lycoperdon pyriforme Wood puffball
Laccaria laccata Deceiver	Lycoperdon perlatum Puffball
Laccaria amethystina	Calocera viscosa
Collybia maculata Spotted tough-shank	Dacrymyces stillatus (deliquescens)
Mycena sp	Tremella encephala
Amanita muscaria Fly agaric	Rhytisma acerina Tar spot
Amanita inaurata	Fuligo ? (Orange slime mould)
Amanita rubescens Blusher	
Coprinus micaceus	
Coprinus comatus Shaggy ink cap	
Coprinus ?lagopus	
Psathyrella pennata	
Psathyrella ?hydrophila	
Hypholoma fasciculare Sulphur tuft	
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca False chantarelle	
Paxillus involutus	
Boletus chrysenteron	
Boletus edulis Penny bun or cep	

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Plan for outing

2 - 2.45 pm Small groups to hunt specified areas of wood (map provided).

- 1) Record types of fungi seen by ticking checklist.
- 2) Group to collect two unrecognised specimens and return to Ranger's hut to identify these. (Choose fresh specimens, preferably of plentiful species.)
- 3) Immediately on return to hut break off a piece of the caps, with gills attached, and place on microscope slides. Wrap in greased paper and leave aside to make spore prints. (This is in case the experts have difficulty helping you identify your specimens and spore colour can be critical.)

Several reference books will be available at hut.

- 4) Check whether your specimens are on the official list of the day's finds - if not, please add.

3.15 - 5.00 pm Ranger will lead whole group to see the choicest specimens. (Some exciting rareties anticipated.)

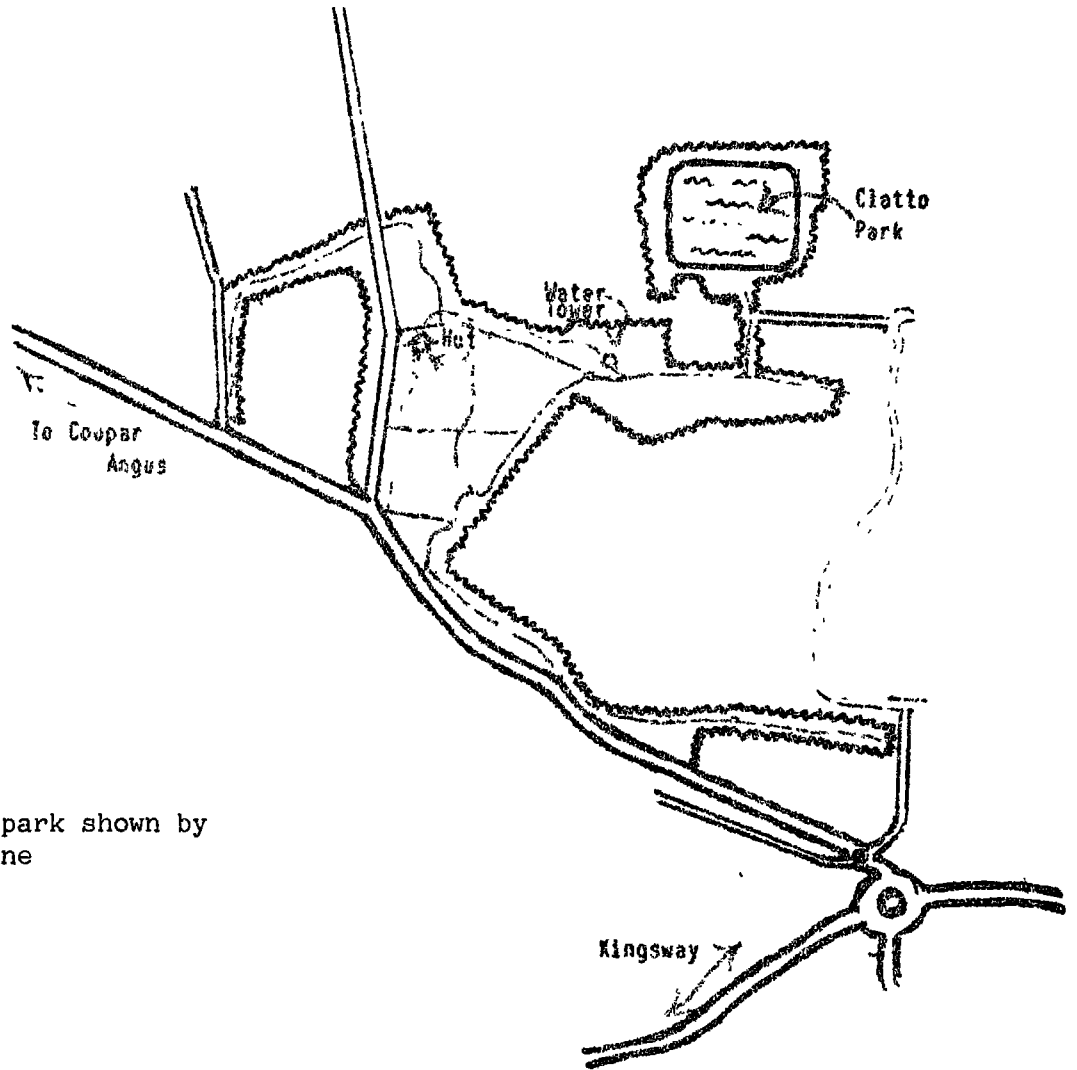
5.00 pm Check your spore prints for colour.

IF YOU WISH A COPY OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE DAY'S FINDS PLEASE PUT YOUR NAME ON THE LIST. THE LIST SHOULD BE AVAILABLE AT THE FIRST LECTURE OF THE WINTER SEASON.

CHECKLIST

Type of fungus	Tick for each different one you see
Cap fungi	
with gills	
with tubes	
with spines	
Bracket fungi	
Puff balls	
Disc fungi	
Slime moulds	
Others	

Sketch map of Templeton Wood



tufted



gumbo



Border of park shown by wiggly line

convex



Notes on Identifying fungi

Only a very few species can be positively identified without microscopic confirmation. However, amateur naturalists can build up a surprising repertoire by careful field work. The following details are often useful.

Habitat: Trees - conifer or broadleaf
Grassland

Time of year

Whether solitary, tufted or in rings

Cap fungus - with gills, ridges, tubes or spines

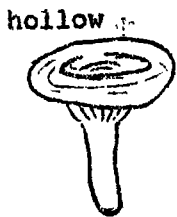
Features of cap - colour, shape, consistency

Features of stalk - ring, veil, swelling at base

Features of gills - colour, crowded or few,
varied or uniform lengths

Gill attachment - free, adnate, sinuate, decurrent

Unusually shaped - bracket fungi, cup fungi, puff balls, slime moulds



decurrent



free



sinuate



adnate