

Try contacting your local Fungus group.

There are active groups all over the country, they go out recording fungi. They welcome beginners or the more advanced on their walks.

Our web site has a list of contacts, go to:

<http://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/>

British Mycological Society
City View House,
Union Street, Ardwick,
Manchester,
M12 4JD
Tel: +44 (0) 161 2777638

The society also organises residential workshops, educational and scientific events at home and overseas.

go to:
<http://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/mycology/field-meetings/>

Field Mycology & Conservation



Have you seen this fungus?

If you have we would like to know. There is a lot that we do not know about very common fungi. Everyone can help us to find out more by letting us know when and where you see these fungi and what tree they are growing with. Anyone can take part in this survey as the fungi are common and easily recognised. There is more information over the page for each fungus but we need to know:

1. Which fungus you found.
2. The date.
3. Place name, (including grid reference and vice-county if possible).
4. The tree species under, on or near to which the fungus is growing, or which kind of wood it is growing with. Where a fungus is growing near different tree species, list them all, using the boxes.

We also need to know:
5. Your name and email address. We can then thank you for your help and also let you know the results of what we find.

Fill in the online form at:
<http://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/mycology/have-you-seen-this-fungus/>
by clicking on the fungus you have seen; or send the details on paper, or as an Excel or Access file. Records from previous years will be welcome as long as the ecological details are available.

send to:
commonfungi@britmycolsoc.info

or
Common Fungi, British Mycological Society, City View House, Union Street, Ardwick, Manchester, M12 4JD

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Have you seen this fungus?

What tree was it with?





The Fly Agaric (*Amanita muscaria*) is the archetypal red and white toadstool, white stem, ring and gills under a bright red cap, with white spots. It is usually found under birch trees but is also widely recorded with other hardwoods and several species of conifer. The geographical spread of the different tree associations is more or less unknown, as is the relative frequency with the different trees. The data will help to see if there is a pattern, or not!



The Jelly Ear (*Auricularia auricula-judae*) is traditionally associated with elder but is common on many other hardwoods, including some garden shrubs such as barberries. Finding what other trees it grows on would be valuable.



Birch polypore (*Piptoporus betulinus*) is always found attacking birch trees but we have little evidence as to whether there is a preference for the two common birch species and whether it is the same in different regions. All that is needed is to record which species of tree birch the fungus is attacking. Silver birch (*Betula pendula*) always has white bark, usually with black streaks in the lower part. The leaves are sharply pointed and have prominent teeth separated by a number of smaller teeth. Downy birch (*Betula pubescens*) has a brown, grey or white trunk, without black streaks. The leaves do not have a long point and all the teeth are more or less the same size. There is a tendency for Downy birch to occur in damper sites than Silver birch.



The Stump puffball (*Lycoperdon pyriforme*) is the only puffball to grow on wood (which may be buried!)



The Yellow stagshorn (*Calocera viscosa*) is a bright yellow, many branched jelly fungus which is abundant on conifer stumps and fallen trunks. It may seem to glow in dark woodland as it is so brightly coloured!



Blushing bracket (*Daedaleopsis confragosa*) is often seen on willow and birch but also occurs on many other trees. A flat bracket which sometimes grows in tiers along branches, with a pale brown, concentrically ringed top and firm pores underneath rather than gills. If rubbed the pore surface blushes wine red. It would be valuable to have records of its occurrence on different trees.