



New Jersey Mycological Assn.

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Circulation: Edythe Krape

HOLMDEL

The September 6 foray will be held at Holmdel Park. DIRECTIONS: Take exit 114 from the Garden State Parkway. Turn right if you are coming from the north (going West). Follow to the next intersection. Make a right turn onto Crawford-Everett Road. Stay on this road -- Do not take the road where the sign says Holmdel. Take the next left onto Long Street. Look for the sign that says Holmdel Park Activity Center. Go past the first parking lot next to the center and proceed to the parking lot at the top. The foray begins at 10:00 a.m. With the past week's rain we should find many fungi awaiting us.

AUTUMN HILL

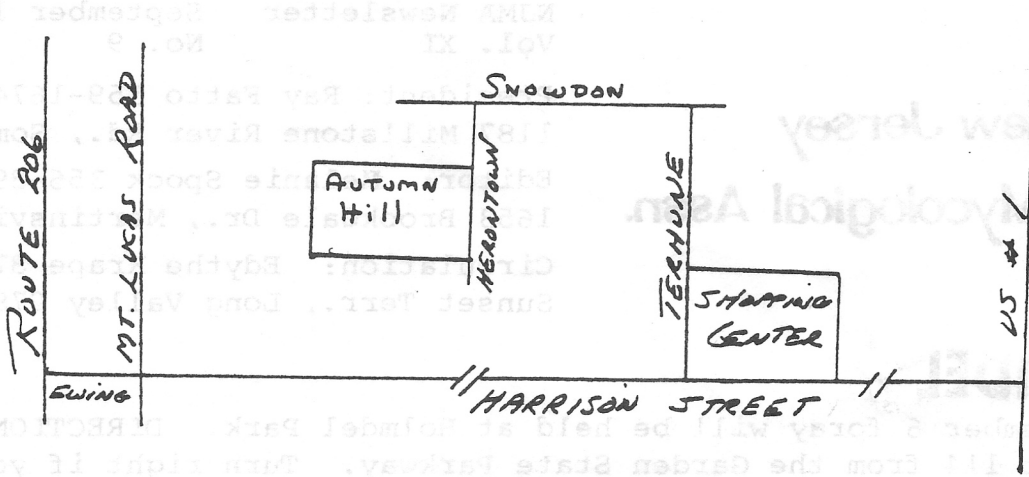
Autumn Hill Park and Herrontown Woods is scheduled for the September 13 foray. The park is located north of the town of Princeton. Neal MacDonald will lead the 10:00 a.m. foray.

Directions: From Route 206 South, make a left turn at Ewing Street, just before town. Ewing Street becomes Harrison. Go past Mt. Lucas Road and make a left turn just before the Princeton shopping center onto Terhune. At the end of Terhune, make a left turn onto Snowdon and go past the Herrontown woods. At Herrontown Road, make a left. The parking lot is about three blocks up on the right.

From Route 1: Take the Harrison Street exit above Princeton. Continue on Harrison (over a two-lane bridge) to Nassau and Kingston Street light. Keep on Harrison past the shopping center on the right. The first right past the shopping center is Terhune. Make a right onto Terhune and continue as directions above.

Herrontown Woods is nearby the Autumn Hill site and depending on the number of mushrooms found at Autumn Hill, we may car-pool to Herrontown Woods.

Map on page 2.



No foray will be held on September 20th as no one volunteered to lead one.

Stokes

Our annual picnic will be held at Stokes on September 27. Stokes is in the extreme northwest portion of the state. Greta Turchick will lead the 10:00 a.m. foray. Everyone is asked to bring a dish to share with others, preferably homemade. Please label the foods with your name and a list of ingredients.

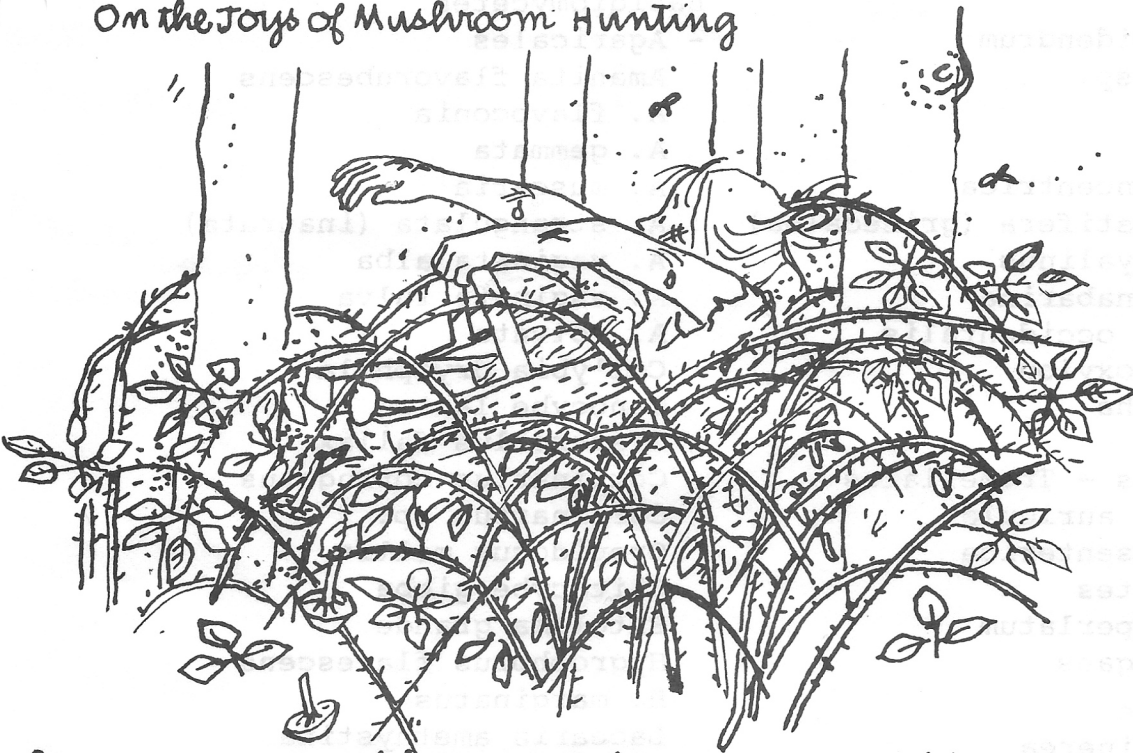
Directions: Take Route 206 north. The park entrance is about five miles north of Branchville on the right. Follow the road past the Forest Office, make the first right, and then the first left onto Coursen Road. Proceed two miles. We will meet at the Kettle Field parking lot which is near the ball field.

ECHO HILL

On October 4 Gertrude Espenscheid will lead the Echo Hill foray. Members of a Hunterdon County photography club will be joining us to photograph fungi that we find.

Directions: From Route 31 take the Stanton Station Road west, and make the first right turn at the corner store. Go about 1/2 mile to Echo Hill Park on the right. Park cars in designated areas only. Please do not go near the house which is privately owned.

Tina Marasmins
On the Joys of Mushroom Hunting



If I ever get out of here I'll take up Macramé instead

TAXONOMY

New members are encouraged to bring unidentified fresh specimens to the Friday, September 25th taxonomy meeting to be held at Dorothy Smullen's house. We will be keying out dried and live unknowns. The meeting will start at 7:30 p.m. Call Dorothy if you plan to attend or need directions to her house,

Pamphlets

Michigan State University has pamphlets on mushrooms available. They are 3½ x 8½ inches and contain color pictures.

- E-614 May is Morel Month in Michigan 22p. 25¢
- E-924 Mushrooms Grow on Stumps 32 p. 75¢
- E-925 Wood Waste Makes Wonderful Mushrooms 60¢ 21p.
- E-1080 Don't Pick Poison 49p. 75¢
- E-926 Best of the Boletes 22p. 60¢
- E-1271 Mushrooms From the Forest Floor 22p. 50¢
- E-1272 Collecting Grassland Mushrooms for Food 21p. 50¢

Mail your order to Michigan State University Bulletin Office
P.O. Box 231
East Lansing, Michigan 48824

EDITOR NEEDED

Someone is needed to play editor for the November newsletter. The editor will be away about the time the newsletter should be put together (middle of October). If interested, please call Melanie Spock,

FUNGI LIST by Ray Fatto

The following fungi were found on the PEEC weekend, June 20-21, 1981.

Myxomycetes

Lycogala epidendrum
Stemonitis sp.

Ascomycetes

Daldinia concentrica
Helvella costifera (griseoalba)
Hypomyces hyalinus
Nectria cinnabarina
Sarcoscypha occidentalis
Xylaria Hypoxylon
X. polymorpha

Basidiomycetes - Tremellales

Auricularia auricula
Tremella mesenterica
- Gasteromycetes
Lycoperdon perlatum
Mutinus elegans
- Clavariaceae
Clavolina cinerea
Clavaria cristata
C. fusiformis
C. vermicularis
- Polyporaceae
Favolus alveolaris
Fomes pini
Ganoderma applanatum
G. tsugae
Lenzites saepiaria
Polyporus abietinus
P. albellus
P. betulinus
P. cinnabarinus
P. elegans
P. pergamenus
P. picipes
P. versicolor
- Boletaceae
Boletus badius
B. chrysenteron
B. fraternus
B. indicisus
Leccinum aurantiacum
L. holopus
L. scabrum
Suillus granulatus
Tylopilus felleus
Xerocomus subtomentosus

Basidiomycetes

- Agaricales
Amanita flavorubescens
A. flavoconia
A. gemmata
A. muscaria
A. strangulata (inaurata)
A. vaginata alba
A. vaginata fulva
A. volvata
Colybia dryophila
Conocybe lactea
Craterellus fallax
Cortinarius corrugatus
Cortinarius sp.
Crepidotus mollis
Clitocybe gibba
Entoloma grande
Hygrophorus flavescens
H. marginatus
Laccaria amethystina
L. laccata
Lactarius fuliginosus
L. subdulcis
Marasmius oreades
M. scorodonioides
M. sp.
Mycena galericulata
Oudemansiella radicata
Omphalina lilacifolia
Paxillus involutus
Pluteus cervinus
P. leoninus
Psathyrella candolleana
P. rugocephala
Russula brevipes
R. cyanoxantha
R. mariae
R. pectinatoides
R. sanguinea
R. silvicola
R. sp.
Schizophyllum commune
Tricholomopsis platyphylla
T. rutilans
Xeromphalina campanella

Spore Art by DR. SAM RISTICH

For the past 10 years I have been encouraging people in the stimulating hobby of spore art. If you are capable of doing your own composing and framing, spore art can be a challenging hobby, but also a source of money.

The important ingredients are the proper paper or index cards, lacquer spray with a fine nozzle, optimum age fungi and covers for the fungi while you are spore printing.

A. For Framing

I find semi-glossy (one or both sides) opalescent mylar sheets the best. These are sold in most art, stationary or drafting stores in rolls 17 - 24" wide. It is not cheap, but it is waterproof, very electrostatic to hold spores while you spray, and you can overprint and respray. If you choose paper, look for something with the characteristics of index cards.

Steps

1. Place sheets on flat surface, select fungi and covers. For stipitate forms cut the stipe as close to the cap as practical without bruising gills. For large forms (4" or larger) cut stem long enough to keep gills or pores off the paper. This technique will reduce smudging and spore pile-up.
2. Arrange fungi on paper leaving room for a border.
3. Place cover on fungi. If you want wisping designs, prop covers onto a pencil or some thinner object. Air currents will cause the wispy design.
4. Check spore density in one hour. Good "spore givers" make excellent prints in one hour. If spores are too dense, you need more spray to fix the print thus detracting from the design. If one hour is not sufficient, set the timer for another hour.
5. Lift fungi off the sheet carefully to prevent smudging by using a knife or needle.
6. Spraying - Tape sheet in some area like a cellar or garage about 10 minutes after you have lifted off the fungi. Don't spray lacquer in the house. Keep at least 12" from the print while you spray. Spray in sweeping movements and only about 5 seconds between sprays. Check your coverage after each five-second spray cycle. Most prints can be

fixed by three five-second sprays. Over spraying will result in bleeding and pile-up. If in doubt, wait 10 minutes and stroke lightly. Give another five-second burst. If print is fixed completely you can overprint in about an hour. (Do not use shellac or varnish since these dry too slowly and may leave color.) Caution: Make trial runs on index cards before you tie up valuable money on mylar. Do not allow printing to continue overnight. If water accumulates on sheet, allow it to evaporate before you spray. Most excellent "spore givers" will make five to six prints 1 - 1.5 hours apart.

Some of the best sporophores are (a) gilled - Stropharia rugoso-annulata, Pluteus cervinus, Psatharella candolleana, Coprinus atramentarius, Pholiota sp., Crepidotus sp., Russulas (cream-yellow spores); (b) non-gilled - all boletes if not too old or too wormy, "ripe" Daldinia, Hydnums, Hydnellums, Ramarias, especially Ramaria stricta.

If you wish to overprint the dark prints, use white spored gilled species such as Russulas, Lepiotas, Oudemansiella radicata.

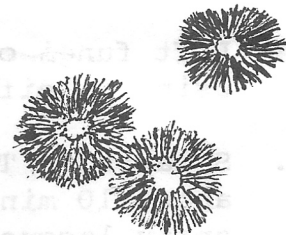
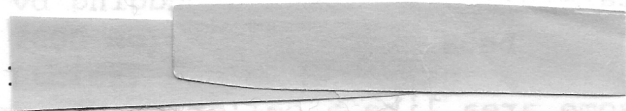
B. For Cards

Use any size index card and follow the same system as for mylar with the following admonitions:

1. Watch for condensation since paper is not waterproof.
2. Spray more gently to prevent spore "blow off."

Overall cautions: Don't select sporophores which are too old, since these have insects* and contain considerable moisture. Also watch the reverse, if the sporophore is not mature, spores will not be "cast." Do not overprint. Thick deposits are not easily fixed.

For more details drop me a line:



* On mylar paper these insect tracks make fascinating designs.

FORAY REPORT by Ray Fatto

The first foray of the summer-fall '81 season was held at Mahlon Dickerson on July 19 under the guidance of Vic Gambino. Approximately two dozen eager club members managed to search out 29 identifiable fungi species from the rather dry woods.

Because the unusually dry ground conditions continued for the Shark River foray on July 26, the attendance of 24 individuals was unexpectedly large. Doreen and Michael Schiller had offered a mushroom foray and picnic lunch as a prize item at their church fund raising auction. Apparently the spirited response intrigued the auctioneer, so that the prize was auctioned off several more times. As a result the Schillers prepared lunches for four additional couples.

While, I am sure, the lunches were excellent and the weather enjoyable, the mushrooming was definitely on the poor side with only 18 species being identified and not too many duplicate specimens being found. The most interesting items were Xeroocomus parasidicus on Scleroderma aurantium and Tylopilus ballouii.

The third foray at Meadow Woods on August 2 was more productive, benefiting from a drenching rain during the week. Identified were 48 species. Lactarius corrugis and Leccinum subglabripes fruitings were fairly plentiful. Several interesting Geoglossum species were collected along the brook where Cantharellus cinnabarinus was particularly abundant.

The fourth foray was led by Jim Richards at Stephens Park on August 9. It was by far the most productive of the year with 75 species identified and at least a dozen being preserved for a taxonomy workshop. The 26 foragers were, for the first time this season, greeted by quantities of Marasmi and Clavaria. An unusual occurrence was the presence on the ID tables of all three Gyroporus: castaneus, cyanescens and purpurinus. Also unusual was the collection of quantities of Tylopilus plumbeoviolaceus but not a single T. felleus. A weekly record of identified species is being maintained. This data will be compiled into a single report which will be published in a newsletter after the collecting season is completed.

FUNGUS FEST '81

Ray Fatto, fair chairman, has been busy planning Fungus Fest '81 to be held at SCEEC on October 11. Members are needed to work both at the fair and before the fair. Volunteers are needed to set up booths and exhibits the day before, and work at booths or act as hosts and hostesses, or lead mini forays at the center during the fair. Call Ray Fatto if interested. Those wishing to sell their own mushroom items at the fair should also contact Ray so that space can be allotted.

