

SPORE PRINTS

BULLETIN OF THE PUGET SOUND MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY
2161 East Hamlin, Seattle, Wa. 98112

October 1980

Number 165



DIRECTIONS ON WHERE TO BRING THE MUSHROOMS YOU PICKED FOR THE SHOW Winston Hufford

Remember that we hold the Show in a different place this year! When you return to town on Friday, October 3, 1980 head for the Seattle Center GATE NO. 2 located at Second Avenue North and Thomas Street. (These are both One-Way streets, Second Avenue North is southbound only, and Thomas Street is eastbound only. Please keep this in mind!)

GATE NO. 2 is a locked, drive-in gate. On Friday there will be a uniformed guard there to let you drive in and deliver the mushrooms. Immediately after you enter the gate, you will see either Ed or Ella Cantelon who will be there from 5 pm to 10 pm to receive the mushrooms you have collected. Please, make it before 10:00 pm, since the guard goes home at 10 pm.

LAST CALL FOR HELP ON THE SHOW Winston Hufford

Hopefully, everyone has signed up to help on at least one committee. But if you have not done so, it is not too late. You can do it at the September 29th Membership Meeting or by calling the chairman of a committee, or even Winston.

NOTE: To gain free admission to the Annual Exhibit, every member has to show his/her blue 1980 membership card.

No exceptions!

1980 ANNUAL EXHIBIT COMMITTEES Winston Hufford General Chairman

ARTS & CRAFTS	Florence Mals	878 - 2708
	Bernice Velatequi	
BOOK SALES	Kathy Ringo	784 - 9630
	Michael Westby	
COMMERCIAL		
CONSTRUCTION	Rick White	641 - 9193
FREEZE DRY	Dr. Patricia Winter	486 - 4264
GREENERY	Paul Rule	1-794 - 8987
HOSTESS	Laurel Hufford	481 - 8459
IDENTIFICATION	Charles Volz	363 - 5465
LABELING	Helena Kirkwood	784 - 1095
MEMBERSHIP	Grace Jones	772 - 5024
MUSHROOM COLLECTION	Russ Kurtz	784 - 3382
MUSHROOM RECEIVING	Ed & Ella Cantelon	242 - 6115
PHOTO & SLIDE SHOW	Joy & Roger Spurr	723 - 2759
POSTER PLACEMENT	Claude Dilly	782 - 8511
PRESERVATION	Jennie Schmitt	1-876 - 3177
	Ethel Bennett	784 - 6236
PUBLICITY	Stan March	885 - 0375
	Dennis Krabbenhoft	839 - 2454
SECURITY	Earl Harrison	932 - 1612
SORTING BOXES	Jim Bennett	784 - 6236
TRAY ARRANGEMENT	Margaret Dilly	782 - 8511

URGENT S.O.S.

If someone volunteers to chair a committee to arrange for food (snacks and beverages) we will be able to have some this year (in spite what we had been told by the Seattle Center before) Therefore, anyone willing to chair the Hospitality Committee

should immediately call Winston (phone 481-8459) or President Carl Hermanson (phone 723-5127). The custom has been that we had food available for our hard-working members. The food was brought in by the members as they came to see the Show.

WELCOME TO ALL OF OUR NEW MEMBERS WHO JOIN OUR SOCIETY DURING THIS YEAR'S EXHIBIT

We want to extend a Hearty Welcome to all of you who became PSMS members during the Annual Exhibit. We hope many of you become active in all the activities of our Society. As a beginning, we hope you will make yourselves known at the November membership meeting. You will recognize the "old" members because many of them wear red name tags. Or better yet, be sure you participate on one of our remaining fall field trips. The locations are listed elsewhere in this bulletin.

Please realize it usually comes down to this: You will generally get as much out of an organization as you put into it. Many of our members are very knowledgeable about mushrooms and where to find them. They will gladly answer any and all of your questions. Remember, you will learn more from people than from books. However, the "old" members can't do it alone, you will have to take the initiative.

OUR LATEST SOCIETY MEMBERS ARE

Conner & Betty Grey; Andrew Beasley; Molly Phillips, and Sue Shields.

HOW TO MAKE A SPORE PRINT Ed Cantelon

SPORE PRINTS, appropriately that is what we call this publication. The origin of this term is a picture, delineated in deposited spores, showing the pattern of the underside of the mushroom and the color of the spores. Individual spores are too small to be seen by the unaided eye. But since many thousands of spores are deposited in the print, their color can be quite easily determined. The spore color is constant for each species and this fact is a definite identification feature. The better mushroom guides all state the spore color for each mushroom, along with other pertinent information. The recognized spore colors range from white (which is the most common) to shades of cream, yellow-ochre, salmon pink, rusty brown, snuff brown (no red tint), purple-brown, and black. Lilac, blue, and green do occur, but are rare. It does take some experience to correctly evaluate the colors, and make the best use of them. Often mushrooms that look very much alike can be readily separated because of their very different spore colors.

To make a spore print you remove the stem from the cap and place the cap, gills down, on a piece of pure white paper. Pure white paper is recommended, because some specimens produce a slightly off-white deposit, and this would not be apparent on a colored background. Cover the cap with a bowl or a sheet of plastic to keep stray air currents from mo-

— continued on page 4 —



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Spore
Prints

is published monthly except July and August by the
 PUGET SOUND MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 % The Museum of History and Industry, 2161 E. Hamlin,
 Seattle, Wa., 98112. Mail all articles, art or photos to
 Hildegard Hendrickson, 2559 NE 96th, Seattle, 98115.

OFFICERS - Carl Hermanson, President, 1982 (1)
 Rick White, Vice-President, 1981 (1)
 Earl Harrison, Treasurer, 1982 (2)
 Margaret Holzbauer, Secretary, 1981 (1)

TRUSTEES - Term expires March 1981
 Margaret Dilly (1); Grace Jones (1); Dennis
 Krabbenhoft (1); Tom McKnight (1); Agnes
 Sieger (1).
 Term expires March 1982
 Margo Harrison (2); Rudy Karzmar (1);
 LomNee March (2); Stan March (1); Don
 Schultz (1). Jennie Schmitt (imm. past pres.)

ALTERNATES: John Kunz; Del Miller; Agnes Suit.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER Dr. Daniel E. Stuntz

Calendar

- Sept. 27 & 28 Fieldtrip to the Silver Springs Forest Camp
- Sept. 29 Monday, Membership Meeting, 8:00 pm
- Sept. 30 Tuesday, Fall Class, 7:00 pm
- Oct. 4 & 5 The 17th Annual Exhibit
- Oct. 7 Tuesday, Third Meeting, Fall Class, 7:00 pm
- Oct. 11 & 12 Fieldtrip to Oakpatch
- Oct. 14 Tuesday, Fourth Meeting, Fall Class, 7:00 pm
- Oct. 18 & 19 Fieldtrip to Fort Worden State Park TRI-AREA
- Oct. 19 COMM. CTR. BLD. CHIMPACUM
 Sunday only, Fieldtrip to Hamlin Park
- Oct. 20 Monday, Board Meeting
- Oct. 21 Tuesday, Fifth Meeting, Fall Class, 7:00 pm
- Oct. 24 Deadline for Spore Print material. Send arti-
 cles, art work, photos, etc. to the Editor,
 2559 NE 96th, Seattle, Wa., 98115
- Oct. 25 & 26 Fieldtrip to Millersylvania State Park
- Oct. 28 Tuesday, Sixth Meeting, Fall Class, 7:00 pm
- Nov. 1 & 2 Fieldtrip to Lake Arrowhead
- Nov. 10 Monday, Membership Meeting, 8:00 pm

COME AND WORK ON THE SHOW!
YOU ARE NEEDED

Membership Meeting

Monday, September 29, 1980, 8:00 pm in the McCurdy Room
 of the Museum of History and Industry.

Program: Final Preparation for the 17th Annual Exhibit which
 follows the next Saturday and Sunday. George Rafanelli will
 tell us the places and proper way to collect specimens for the
 Show. Don't miss this!

If time permits, we will see a NAMA slide-tape on timely
 mushroom genus.

NOTE: That this meeting on September 29th has
 to be held so that final preparations for
 the Annual Exhibit can be made.

There is no membership meeting in October!

BOARD NEWS

H.R.H.

The September Board News will be presented in the next is-
 sue since the Board meeting had not been held at press time.

MYCOLOGY SPOKEN HERE

Dick Sieger

dichotomous (dī kōt o mus)

Greek: dīcha = in two parts, temno = to cut

Dichotomous forking occurs in some mushroom gills. As the
 gill is followed from the stipe outward, it forks becoming
 two gills. The two gills can fork again, becoming four gills,
 and so on. Sometimes the term bifurcate is applied to gills
 that divide only once, and furcate to gills that branch
 irregularly.

A dichotomous key gives a series of two choices and can
 simplify the identification of a mushroom because it requires
 only one decision at a time. For example:

- 1a. Cap orange and green Lactarius deliciosus
- 1b. Cap orange or green 2
- 2a. Cap with white scales Amanita muscaria
- 2b. Cap smooth Clitocybe odora

The key should be read carefully; "orange and green" is
 quite different from "orange or green". Always read both
 choices. A mushroom with yellowish scales fits step 2a closer
 than it fits 2b. However, a mushroom shouldn't be forced to
 fit a key. Orange mushrooms with red scales just can't be
 identified using this key. Read a complete description of the
 mushroom before making a final identification. In this
 demonstration key, an Amanita verna would be identified as
Clitocybe odora but a full description would correct the
 error. Some mistakes carry the death penalty.

MORE ON TRUFFLES

The New York Times reports that what may look like truffles
 garnishing those high-priced culinary tours de force in hotels
 and restaurants are not necessarily the real thing. For the last
 15 years patented imitation truffles invented by John Geldof,
 a Dutchman, have been produced in the United States. The
 product is made from egg yolks, sherry, salt, corn starch, lac-
 tic acid, soybean meal and food coloring. At more than \$4
 an ounce "Trufflettes" cost a mere fraction of what real truf-
 fles cost, but are still not cheap. Genuine black French truf-
 fles retail for close to \$500 a pound in New York.

The first fall field trip was held in warm, sunny, autumn weather. We are very fortunate that Emory and Mildred Bronner sponsor our Society so that we can enjoy the beautiful surroundings of the Masonic Park near Granite Falls. Thank you!

A total of 63 specimens were identified by Charlie Volz who was assisted by Howard Melsen and Dick Sieger (who had brought his microscope along, just in case it came down to the fine points of identification). Sixty-two members and their guests signed the fieldtrip register, and 48 diners enjoyed the delicious potluck supper. At dessert time we recognized two Trustees, Margo Harrison and Tom McKnight, who were celebrating birthdays that weekend.

Fay Melsen was the gracious and very efficient hostess for this outing on September 6 & 7, 1980. Thank you!

Most newcomers found some Chanterelles to take home and get their first taste of wild mushrooms. Other finds for the table were puffballs and one Boletus edulis.

SODA SPRINGS FIELD TRIP REPORT — Ted & Dorothy Viers

Approximately 36 intrepid souls braved foggy Chinook Pass to find 49 species of fungi that Jennie Schmitt and Dick Sieger identified. Dave Schmitt ran his generator so Dick could identify something with his microscope. (That's roughing it??) For the pot-hunters there was a taste of white and yellow Chanterelles (cantharellus cibarius and c. subalbidus), armillaria ponderosa (Matsutake), coprinus comatus (Shaggy Manes) and a few tiny Hericium coralloides. There just had not been enough rain to make things show in quantity.

The Ross' (from Tacoma) and the Viers managed to scrounge enough wood to keep a nice fire going in the shelter where people managed to dry shoes and socks. There were new faces among the 26 who stayed for a cozy pot luck. Having Pauline Pollard at the shelter in her old post, making coffee, was really great! Ted and Dorothy Viers were hosts for this trip on September 13 and 14. Thank you!



MUSHROOM STAMPS

H.R.H.

To honor Elias Fries, the Swedish post office in 1978 issued a set of six stamps featuring edible mushrooms commonly found in Sweden. They are Russula decolorans, Lycoperdon perlatum, Lepiota procera, Cantharellus cibarius, Boletus edulis, and Ramaria botrytis. Regular subscribers of Swedish stamps received a pamphlet containing a biography of Elias Magnus Fries (1794 - 1878) who wrote many scientific works on the systemization of fungi and whose mycological system has served as the starting point for the naming of most fungi.

The same year, Finland issued a series of three mushroom stamps.

Over the last twenty years a number of other countries have depicted higher fungi on postal stamps. Chronologically, Czechoslovakia in 1958 and Rumania in 1958 head the list. They featured edible varieties. In 1959 Poland showed mostly Boletes and Amanitas. Mongolia in 1964 and San Marino in 1967 include some Lactarii, while the set of the Congo in 1970 depicts the genus Termitomyces. The Bhutan 1973 set was issued as a commemorative 3-D set and includes some unfamiliar types. In 1974 Nationalist China issued a set also depicting edible varieties, while the East German set of the same year also included Amanitas.

Sept. 27 & 28 Silver Springs Forest Camp: from Enumclaw, travel southeast on State Highway #410 for 30 miles. Turn to the right, 6 miles past The Dalles Forest Camp, but before the Crystal Mountain intersection. Proceed to the picnic area. This is a change from last month's announced location, The Dalles Forest Camp, which is closed for the season.

Oct. 11 & 12 Oakpatch Camp: from Bremerton, travel thru Belfair and just past Belfair State Park; turn right onto the first blacktop road that goes uphill. Continue for about 3 miles to a wide gravel road and turn right. There is a large sign at Oakpatch Camp. This is a private camp for retarded men. There is no fee, but donations are encouraged. The residents will join us for potluck, so bring some extra food.

Oct. 18 & 19 Fort Worden State Park: located one mile north of Port Townsend. Campsites may be reserved by calling the park. We are guests of the Jefferson County Mycological Society which will have its annual show on Sunday. There is a joint potluck dinner on Saturday.

Oct. 19 Hamlin County Park: Travel north on Metro Bus Route #377 and get off at Fircrest School on NE 155th and 15th Ave. NE. Walk north along 15th NE to the light at NE 160th. Turn east into the park and meet at the kitchen shelter near the cannon. This is a one day, Sunday only, trip, starting late morning for those who can't come to our two-day trips. There is no potluck planned. Bring your lunch.

Oct. 25 & 26 Millersylvania State Park: Travel south on I - 5, About 10 miles south of Olympia, take exit #95 and go east under the freeway. Continue for about 3 miles and turn north for another mile.

Nov. 1 & 2 Lake Arrowhead: Start from the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant on 1st Street in Shelton. Take the road that goes up the hill at an angle, cross over the highway and pass Isabella lake. 25 miles from Shelton there is a "Y" just past Cloquallum, a very small town with a few houses along the road. Take the right fork of the "Y", blacktop rather than gravel, and continue for about 1.5 miles. Turn left into the parking lot next to the lodge.

BITS AND PIECES

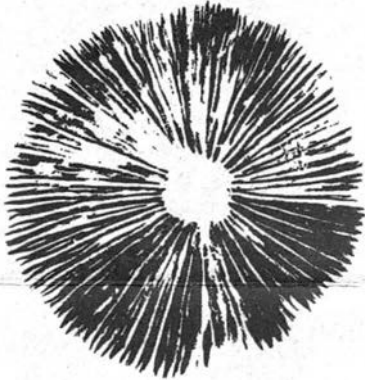
On Aug. 10th the Seattle Post Intelligencer reported that in Nepal 45 people died and 65 were seriously ill from eating poisonous wild mushrooms and berries in Nepal villages where drought and recent severe earthquakes have caused food shortages. The government rushed medical teams to the towns.

Last December, the Minnesota Mycological Society celebrated its 80th birthday.

Der Pilz, a shop specializing in books, art objects, and accessories with a mushroom motif, has opened in 2000 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 21, West Germany; phone: 417597

HOW TO MAKE A SPORE PRINT (continued from page 1)

ving the spores about. In a few hours a spore deposit should form; at times it may take over night. If no deposit forms in 12 hours it is unlikely that one will form. The specimen has either dropped all its spores before it was placed on the paper or it is too young and no spores have yet formed. It is best then to try a new specimen of the same species. If it is desirable to keep a file record, prints can be made directly on white file cards. The prints can be fixed with hair spray or covered with clear, self-adhesive plastic, like that used for book covers.



In the field, spore color can often be observed in several ways. Where the habit of the mushrooms in question grow with overlapping caps, spores will often be deposited on the lower caps. With some species, like the Honey Mushrooms (Armillaria mellea) it often looks as if someone has dusted them with white flour. Sometimes the spore color can be readily seen on the grass or duff under a single standing mushroom. Also, the spore color can be seen when spores are deposited on the stems of the mushrooms; this feature can be observed especially well in the genus Cortinarius, where the spore color is rusty brown. Spore color is usually the same as the color of the mature gills; but this is not infallible.

The above paragraphs are all "old hat" to the established membership. But the information is helpful to our new(er) members.

A FIELD TRIP IN THE NORTHEAST

Dick Sieger

This July our family's visit to the New York City area coincided with a Connecticut Mycological Association field trip. Phillip and Sylvia Stein invited me to ride with them to Cranberry Lake Park, a day use park that is a short drive north of White Plains, New York.

We arrived at Cranberry Lake at 10:00 am on Sunday and were soon joined by some twenty other mushroom hunters. A brief informal meeting was held and our leader, Florence Guberman, started us off on the hunt. The park is covered by a beautiful green canopy of deciduous trees of many species and under them grow a large variety of shrubs. We walked along a trail in a loose group, gathering mushrooms. As material was found, it was shown to the people who were nearby and was then taken to Florence or another knowledgeable person who discussed the mushroom and helped the finder make a preliminary identification. One of the group showed us a place where Armillaria ponderosa had been found in the past and I thought to myself that PSMS people should start showing their field trip chairman some

choice matsutake patches. During our walk, I was somewhat embarrassed when it was pointed out that the "slime mold" I was collecting from a tree trunk was actually a cluster of gypsy moth eggs. At noon we gathered at picnic tables for lunch. The mushrooms were laid out on a table and were identified. We talked about them as we ate our lunch and then we returned home in the early afternoon.

The fruiting of mushrooms in this area depends on the summer thunderstorms. There hadn't been any for a while so the ground was very dry. Even so, seventeen species were collected during our two hour walk and they are listed below. As you can see, most of them are also found in our western conifer forests.

My stay was so brief that the opinions I formed about mushroom hunting in the Northeast may be inaccurate but I would like to share them with you.

Campers and RV's are rare in the East and there are very few places that can accommodate them. Mushroom hunting is largely confined to small public areas rather than the vast public forests that we have. As a result, most of the hunting is done near home and on one day excursions. There are a few overnight field trips where people stay at motels or camps. Our western forests have a very limited number of tree species compared with the eastern wooded areas. The diversity provides partners for many different mycorrhizal fungi. Therefore, people find many more mushroom species than we do. However, they expect to find only a few mushrooms of each species. Certainly no one in the East would fill a car trunk with Boletus edulis, chanterelles, matsutake, or anything else for that matter. Finding a few morels makes a trip worthwhile and a single Boletus edulis in a whole season is remembered and talked about. Chanterelles are smaller and fewer in number and the white Cantharellus subalbidus doesn't occur. A few mushrooms that seem to be prized by pot hunters and are regularly encountered are Laetiporus sulphureus, Armillaria mellea, Lepiota procera, Pleurotus ostreatus, Coprinus comatus, and Craterellus cornucopioides. Russulas are mixed together and everything that isn't too peppery is thrown into the pot. Psychoactive mushrooms seem to be rare. Falling autumn leaves pose a serious problem because they cover mushrooms and make them difficult to find.

Eastern mushroom hunters are nice to be with, just like those in the West. They are friendly, helpful, and enthusiastic. Inexperienced people are eager to learn and the experienced freely share their knowledge.

These are the mushrooms that we found at Cranberry Lake: Lactarius volemus, Craterellus fallax, Craterellus cornucopioides*, Oudemansiella radicata*, Laccaria amethystea*, L. laccata*, Hygrophorus miniatus*, Polyporus nidulans, Amanita fulva*, Boletus chrysenteron*, Russula sp., Inocybe sp., Hygrophorus marginatus*, Tricholomopsis decora*, T. Platyphylla*, Schizophyllum commune, Crepidotus sp.

* Species also found in the Pacific Northwest

INFLATION ??????????

A delicatessen in New York lists the following in their catalog: dried ceps at \$5.00 per ounce or \$70.00 per pound; dried morels at \$20.00 per ounce or \$275.00 per pound; and 6-oz. cans of morels at \$19.98 each or a handy case of 24 for just \$410.00.