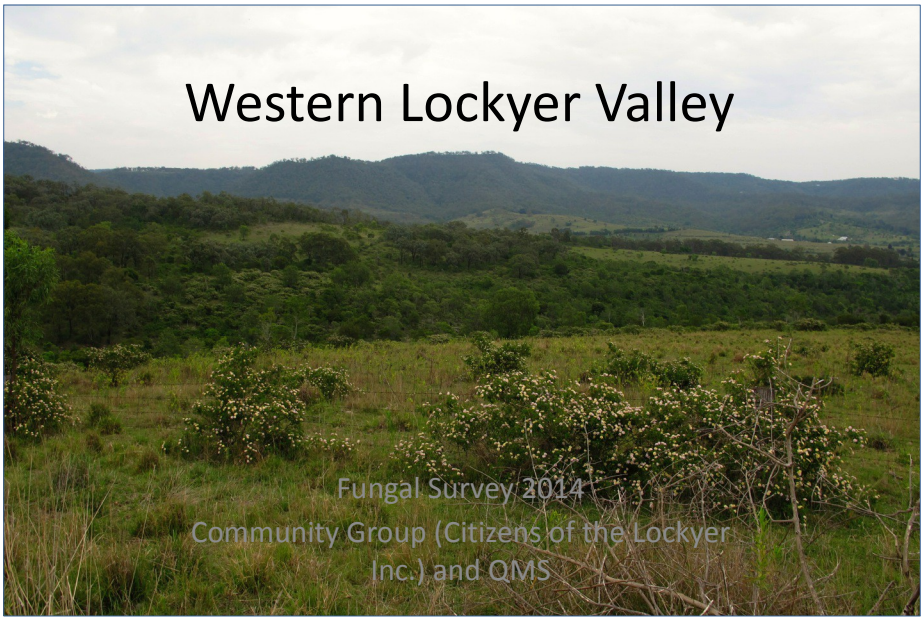



The **aim** of this project was to **survey the macro-fungi** of a number of sites in the Western Lockyer district with varying habitat, terrain and degree of disturbance.

The vegetation types included in the survey areas were:

Unimproved pasture & open eucalypt forest

The vegetation types included in the survey areas were:
1. unimproved pasture with open eucalypt and acacia forest

Riparian rainforest remnant

2. rainforest remnant along Sawpit Gully.

Remnant Vine Scrub

3. vine scrub on steep slope.

Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla)* & Belah (*Casuarina cristata)* remnant.

4. brigalow and belah remnant forest.

All four areas are important representative communities of rare and, in places, threatened species of vegetation, in this region. It was hoped that in this survey, examination of the fungi would show if there were also uncommon and perhaps undescribed macro-fungi in association with these plant communities.

*Gloeophyllum abietinum*

Vanessa and I visited the area 3 times in Dec 2013, Feb and April 2014 with QMS. Conditions were very dry on the first 2 occasions. We found only long lived polypores and brackets on those trips, including this Gloeophyllum abietinum

It has a maze like undersurface.

A brown rotter

And causes brown rot.


A yellow toothed ‘polypore’

In the rainforest remnant there was a large group of yellow toothed polypore.

Brown “paint” fungus

Then there was a brown corticioid, which was like a large patch of plasticine spread onto the surface of a log, and left to dry and crack with age.

Very thick obvious white rotter

It had very deep pores and was clearly a white rotter

One of several horseshoe shaped fungi

There were several horseshoe shaped fungi


Which we weren't able to finally distinguish, though this one looked like it could be a Fomes

?*Phellinus*

And this one a Phellinus

*Pisolithus*

This dyeball when cut open showed the marbled inner surface of a Pisolithus

*Oudemansiella (=Hymenopellis) trichofera*

In April, there were other fungi that only appear after rain.

In the open pasture we found several Oudemansiellas (now possibly called Hymenipellis). This one keyed out to be O. trichofera

Showing long radicating ‘root’.

*Amauroderma rude*

The next exciting find was this rather odd shaped fungus, with a velvety stem, white undersurface and brown upper surface.

Showing ‘bleeding’ when scratched on undersurface

It bled red liquid when damaged on the undersurface. While we would have liked to put it into a separate species from Amauroderma rude, it is probably just a deformed specimen of that species.

*Amanita albovolvata* – young (L) & mature (R)

Again in the pasture with some open Eucalypt forest, we found several Amanitas. These had large saccate volvas, large white patches on the cap surface and no ring

*Geastrum* sp possibly triplex- unopened

When we first found this fungus, we thought it was a puffball, but realised on sectioning it that it was a juvenile Geastrum.

An undescribed *Xerocomus sp.* – one of the blue staining boletes.

While some of us were looking at the pastures and vine scrub, others in the foray were looking at the brigalow and riparian rainforest remnants,. This was an important find in the brigalow. Unfortunately, it is undescribed Xerocomus, and so we can't give it a species name.

*Polyporus aff squamosus*

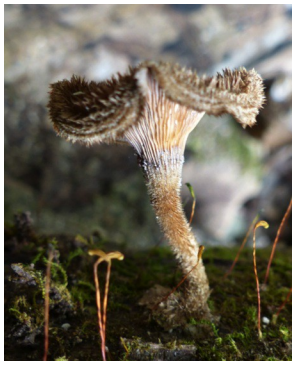
This was another interesting polypore, a large soft one

*Polyporus squamosus* in Finland, where it is parasitic on elm, beech and sycamore. It is also edible.

With a white undersurface

and almost toothed appearance at the stem.

The spines (or teeth ran down on the short lateral stem.



Some old favourites

As well as these there were several common fungi that we find in all the places we sample.

1. Cyptotrama aspratum
2. Panus fasciatus
3. Auricularia auricula-judae.

This is a place that could yield some fascinating fungi if we can go back and time our visits for when they have had good rains. In an area that is drier than our usual foray sites this could be tricky, but I think it is well worth our while, to have future visits.