



Ohio Mushroom Society

The Mushroom Log

**Fall Foray Penitentiary Glen:
Habitat & Seasonality,
the Where, When and
Why of Mushroom
Fruiting**

By Jerry Pepera

9 am Sat., Oct. 9 till 3 PM
Sunday, Oct. 10.

Where: Lake MetroParks
Chapin Forest – Pine Lodge,
Kirtland, OH (See directions
below)

Dates: Saturday, Oct. 9th -
Sunday, October 10th

Friday Night Oct. 8 (Early
Arrivals):
7PM - 10PM Meet at Kirtland
City Tavern, 10015 Chillicothe
Road (also known as Rte 306)
Kirtland, OH 44094 (Phone 440/
256-8935)

The tavern is a small light
brown brick building just north
of Rte 6 (Chardon Rd). on Rte
306. They have a good variety
of appetizers, salads, and
entree's. Of course, they also
serve alcohol. Depending on
how busy they are, we may
locate ourselves out back by
the patio.

***Note: Kirtland City Tavern
does not take credit or debit
cards. There is an ATM on the
premises and they do accept
personal checks***

Saturday :

9:00 Registration + Coffee/
Donuts

10:00 1st.Forays Depart

10:30 2nd Forays Depart
(Collecting can be done "on
your own". Sorting
Identification, and display will
be ongoing as soon as
collections are brought in.)

12:30-1:30 Lunch (Bring a
potluck covered dish to pass
around)

1:00 - 3:30 Public Introductory
Program + hike - (Jerry + Lake
MetroPark Naturalist)

2:00 Afternoon Forays
Depart

4:30 - 5:30 Technical Program
– Habitat and Seasonality, the
Where, When, and Why of
Mushroom Fruiting. Walt
Sturgeon

5:30 Review Collections /
Tablewalk - Walt and others

6:30 Dinner at Olde Towne
Tavern

7592 Euclid-Chardon Rd. (Rte.
6) Kirtland, OH (440) 256-1548
Located ca. 1 and ¼ miles west
of Rte. 306.

(<http://www.oldtownekirtland.com>)

Sunday / Public Program:

9:00 AM Hospitality

10 AM- Noon Public Orientation
and morning Foray

Noon-1 PM Table Walk / ID
Session

1-2:30 PM BeginnersProgram—
Mushroom ID Characteristics +
Common Mushrooms of OH.

2:30—3 PM Discussion and
Wrap Up.

**Accomodations (Also see
<http://www.lakevisit.com/>):**

Local Hotels (All Located at I-
90, Exit #193 and Rte 306.) :

Motel 6

8370 Broadmoor Rd, Mentor,
OH 44060, Rte 306, North of
I90.

(440) 953-1372
(440) 953-8835

Days Inn

4145 SR 306, Willoughby, OH
44094 (440) 946-0500

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Red Roof Inn

4166 SR 306, Willoughby, OH
44094 (440) 946-9872

Bed and Breakfasts:

Bass Lake Inn
400 South Street, Chardon, OH
44024 440/285-3100
<http://www.basslaketaverne.com/>

Located 13 minutes from Pen
Glen Nature Center

Homestead House
38111 West Spaulding
Willoughby OH 44094
440/946-1902
<http://www.homesteadhousebb.com/>

Storybook Bunkhouse
13629 Chardon Windsor Road
Chardon, OH 44024
440/897-5664
<http://www.storybookbunkhouse.com/>

Bank Street B&B
340 Bank Street
Painesville, OH 44077
440/357-1662
<http://www.bankstreetbnb.com/>

Camping:

Due to scheduling conflicts
there is no on-site camping
available on Lake Metroparks
property. See
<http://www.lakevisit.com/> for
other options.

Directions to Penitentiary Glen Nature Center:

8668 Kirtland-Chardon Rd.
Kirtland, OH 44094
(440/256-1404
<http://www.lakemetroparks.com/>

Take I-90 to Rte. 306 exit. Turn
right (south) for about one mile.
Turn left onto Rte. 615, then
turn right (east) onto Kirtland-

Chardon Road and continue for
two miles.

Penitentiary Glen Reservation
is located on the right (south)
side of the road.

Summer Foray in Athens, OH

By Dave Miller

My wife, Marie, and I arrived at
the OMS reserved table at the
Brew Fest on a hot, humid early
evening of July 16. We were
both a bit frazzled after the long
(4 hour) drive, topped off by
erroneous directions provided
by our Motel, followed by a
fender-bender in Athens. The
sun was still beating down, the
small band was over-amplified
to the point of making conver-
sation virtually impossible and
to add insult to injury, the only
microbrew's (Thirsty Dog from
Akron) kegs had gone dry,
leaving us with Bud Light as our
only option for wetting our
whistles. As Oliver Hardy, at
some point in each of their
comedies, was wont to
complain to Stan Laurel: this is
another fine fix you've got us
into! For those of you totally
perplexed by this last reference,
ask your parents or grand-
parents to explain.

Martha had made arrange-
ments with the Ohio Brew Week
planners, for a table with
tablecloth in the shade; further,
they assured her the music
would be unobtrusive, and there
would be "several" micro-
breweries serving their wares.

Some earlier arriving OMS
members were already a lot
more sanguine, sipping some of
the good microbrews
But, when told of the empty
kegs, they agreed that a plan B

needed to be formulated and
acted upon. This involved
walking about 30 feet to an
inviting restaurant, Toscano's.

Our euphoria was dampened,
however, when we found out
that the only room large enough
to accommodate the some 20
of us, had lost its AC. Hence a
favorite topic of dinner
conversation was whether it
was hotter inside or out. But
they had a nice selection of
bottles (it's amazing how even a
single beer can improve one's
outlook!) and the food was quite
good, so we hunkered down
and went with the flow.
Festivities lasted till a little after
9 pm, when we all went our
separate ways

Things started promptly at 8:30
Saturday am in 300 Porter Hall.
Pete and Pauline Munk had
arrived early the previous day to
help Martha Bishop set up signs
to indicate where we could
park, our building site, and to
guide us thru Porter Hall.
Attendees signed in and sipped
coffee and ate sweets. A total
of 42 names made up the list,
24 OMS members, and 24 non-
members, 12 of whom were
local students. We had two of
those students with us on the
am foray; it's always great to
have input from young people
who are going into the
biological field.

Martha Bishop described the
options for forays, the dam or
the beech area of Dow Lake at
Stroud's Run State Park and
the leaders included Ben
Flicker, Joe Moosbrugger,,
Martha Bishop and Ed
Newman, and Art Trese. We
joined Art who took us and led a
short caravan to dam side of
Dow Lake.

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It was warm and humid on the trail, but it was pleasant being in the woods out of the direct sun.

The mushrooms were very much in abundance. A species list will follow in the next Log. Several of us found sizable quantities of chanterelles, enough to take some home for future eating.

We returned to Porter Hall at 12:30 for a marvelous lunch, mainly lots of salads, deserts, and sandwich makings. I forewent the pm forays to "help out" with ID'ing the many specimens collected from the several sites visited. Walt was greatly helped in the ID'ing task by Michael Kuo, our Sat. pm speaker and John Plischke, III from PA.

Michael Kuo's talk followed lunch. Titled 20 Cool Mushrooms, it was a kind of preview of his next book, 100 Cool Mushrooms. I will mention only a few of those he talked about. If you want to learn more about any of them, consult his excellent website at <http://www.mushroomexpert.com/>

Amanita thiersii is a rarity among *Amanitas*. It is NOT mycorrhizal, but is a saprobe found growing in lawns. Though we don't have it here in OH (yet!), it was first seen in Lawrence KS in 1978 by two mushroom enthusiasts. It wasn't till 10 years later that they found it in Weber and Smith's A Field Guide to Southern Mushrooms. Since then it has made its way to MO and IL. And Michael said not to be surprised if it's already in OH. (*Chlorophyllum molybdites*, another originally southern species, has also begun appearing farther north, I

would say it's fairly common in Oberlin. Is this seeming movement of southern mushroom species to the north a biological manifestation of climate change?)

Michael mentioned that DNA evidence indicates that the *Amanitas* were originally saprobic, and then moved into a mycorrhizal life style, so *A. thiersii*'s unusual attribute of growing in grass, nowhere near trees, probably represents its ancestral state, not a recent dietary switch. It won't make it any easier to reassure people they're not in danger of deadly severe poisoning if what they foolishly ate was nowhere near trees. No mention was made about whether *A. thiersii* is deadly poisonous, but you'll not find me testing it out. It is a beautiful, stately white mushroom, growing in suburban settings, so it may join *C. molybdites* as a common cause of poisonings.

Another *Amanita* worthy of mention was *A. rubescens*, var. *alba*. Apparently a distinct species from *A. rubescens*, it is white, but will stain pinkish, though not as intensely as *A. rubescens*.

Calvatia booniana is an enormous western giant puffball named by Alexander Smith in honor of W. J. Boone, a botanist and minister who presided over the wedding of Alexander and Helen Smith. Supposedly, their required pre-nuptial class turned into a mushroom foray in which Boone led the soon-to-be-wed pair to the site of some of these puffballs he'd been watching. Also on Michael's website there is a picture of an enormous fairy of *C. booniana*.

Cerrena unicolor is a small polypore reminiscent of the Turkey Tail and it has a fascinating relationship with two different wasps. Quoting Michael's website: "*Cerrena unicolor* spores get into the ovipositor of the wood-boring wasp (the horntail or *Tremex Columba*) when she drills into hardwood logs (often logs of beech). The spores get carried around with the wasp's eggs, and wind up germinating when eggs are laid; mycelium grows quickly and serves as the food source for larvae." A second wasp (the ichneumon wasp or *Megarhyssa* spp.) is a predator of the horntail wasp and finds the larvae it feeds on, even though they're buried in the wood, because *Cerrena* emits a pheromone to attract the predator to its prey.

Another mushroom, *Phallus rubicundus* is a look-alike to, and hence often misidentified as *Mutinus elegans*. It differs in having "a clearly distinguished separate head that holds the spore-saturated brown slime containing its spores; species of *Mutinus* bear their slime on the upper part of a stem structure that lacks a clearly distinguished head."

P. rubicundus was originally described from South Carolina, but has been spreading north as far as southern Wisconsin. Michael: "If I were a betting man, I would lay odds on the likelihood that some Chicagoland landscaping company or mulch retailer brought *Phallus rubicundus* to the area with mulch imported from a subtropical location."

Fomes fomentarius was mentioned as one of two fungi (the other was *Piptoporus betulinus*), carried by the

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Tyrolean Iceman over 5000 years ago. It was thought he used it as a source of tinder to start a fire, but John Plischke Jr. spoke at length of his unsuccessful efforts to ignite it, so he was dubious about such a use for it. Badger Johnson, a student from OU, said he believed it might have been used as a fire-carrier, to transport live coals during a single day's journey, and subsequently the still glowing coals were used to start a new fire the next evening. Interesting....



Michael Kuo snapping a *Cantharellus persicinus*. He took some home for his website



Walt Sturgeonn & Dick Doyle in the ID'ing Lab



Michael Kuo talking about a cool mushroom



Walt discussing the large chanterelle collection while (from left) Joni Lewanski, Sharon McClelland, person unknown, Marie Miller, Pauline Munk, and Deb Shankland look on.



Art Trese serves the pancakes with all the fixings

Several groups went out to scout for more mushrooms at 3 pm, including those led by Dan Moulter and John Knouse, while some of us avoided the heat and humidity to help ID and sort the extensive collection of fungi.

Walt gave a table walk at about 5:30 to discuss some of the more interesting finds. Michael Kuo and I also made some comments on specimens of interest to us.

We adjourned to Lui Lui's restaurant at 6:30 for a very nice meal and affable chatting till we broke up around 9 pm.



But we had to work for them: Judy Doyle pedaling to grind the wheat into flour



Dan Moulter starting at the beginning with Aristotle's view of what a species is

Sunday am, 14 members reconvened to have a waffle breakfast made from freshly ground red winter wheat with home grown honey and two types of local maple syrup.

After our pancake breakfast, Dan Moulter gave a talk on Species, Specific Taxa and the Species Category."

He began with a discussion of Aristotle's view on what a species is; then went on to cover Linnaeus' ideas, and later still how Darwin's evolutionary theory meant that there are no immutable species, since they are constantly evolving.

After this more theoretical part of his talk, Dan gave us a terrific

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slide show of mushrooms found at Stroud's Run St. Pk. These can also be seen on Michael Kuo's website, Mushroomobserver.com. Click on Contributors, then Dan Moulter.

Mini-Foray Groves Woods, Trumbull Co.

Saturday Aug. 28, 2010. The Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the OMS will hold a Mini Foray. Enjoy roaming over 155 acres of Cleveland Museum of Natural History Preserve. Meet at 10 am, foray will go till 1 pm. Bring a brown bag lunch. Water will be provided.

Yellow OMS Foray signs will be posted alongside the road. Primitive restroom facility. Meet at the cabin in the woods, follow the lane with smaller signs.

Directions: From the west, proceed along OH Rt. 87 to Girdle Road, which is the first intersection after you cross the Geauga/Trumbull County line. Turn left (north) onto Girdle Rd. and go under 2 miles to just opposite 9719 Girdle Rd. The woods are directly across. Park with care alongside the road. If you come to Sweet-West Road you have gone too far. In the Ohio Atlas & Gazetteer see p. 42 top right corner.

OMS Mini-Foray

Date: August 14, 2010 Rain or shine.

Location: Zedakeer Pavillion, Poland Municipal Forest near Poland, OH. Poland is located

S of Youngstown on Rte. 224 just east of I-680.

Time: 10 AM – Noon (or longer)

Meet: at Bruster's Ice Cream Stand on Rte. 224 in Poland. It is on s. side of 224, just east of Rte. 616 (a traffic light) and west of Yellow Creek. We'll travel to the forest from there. See OMS website for a map.

RSVP: Pete and Pauline Munk 440/236-9222.

pjmunk1@peoplepc.com

HALLUCINOGENS HAVE DOCTORS TUNING IN AGAIN

By John Tierney *The New York Times*, April 12, 2010

As a retired clinical psychologist, Clark Martin was well acquainted with traditional treatments for depression, but his own case seemed untreatable as he struggled through chemotherapy and other grueling regimens for kidney cancer. Counseling seemed futile to him. So did the antidepressant pills he tried.

Nothing had any lasting effect until, at the age of 65, he had his first psychedelic experience. He left his home in Vancouver, Washington, to take part in an experiment at Johns Hopkins medical school involving psilocybin, the psychoactive ingredient found in certain mushrooms.

Today, more than a year later, Dr. Martin credits that six-hour experience with helping him overcome his depression and profoundly transforming his relationships with his daughter and friends. He ranks it among

the most meaningful events of his life, which makes him a fairly typical member of a growing club of experimental subjects.

Scientists are taking a new look at hallucinogens, which became taboo among regulators after enthusiasts like Timothy Leary promoted them in the 1960s with the slogan "Turn on, tune in, drop out." Now, using rigorous protocols and safeguards, scientists have won permission to study once again the drugs' potential for treating mental problems and illuminating the nature of consciousness.

Researchers from around the world are gathering this week in San Jose, Calif., for the largest conference on psychedelic science held in the United States in four decades. They plan to discuss studies of psilocybin and other psychedelics for treating depression in cancer patients, obsessive-compulsive disorder, end-of-life anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and addiction to drugs or alcohol.

LIGHTNING REALLY DOES MAKE MUSHROOMS MULTIPLY

By Lin Edwards

www.physorg.com/news190356559.html. April 13, 2010

A four-year study carried out at Iwate University in northern Japan on ten species of mushrooms (so far) has shown that for eight of the ten species a bolt of lightning-strength electricity could double the crop yield. The best improvements were found in the popular nameko and shiitake

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mushrooms. The experiments were carried out by seeding logs with mushroom spores and then applying high-voltage electricity pulses to the logs.

A direct hit by natural lightning would burn and kill mushrooms with up to a billion volts of electricity, so the researchers, led by Associate Professor of Engineering Koichi Takaki, thought the increase in numbers of mushrooms, if it occurred at all, could be caused by exposure to a weakened charge that would travel through the soil after a nearby lightning strike. They therefore used less damaging pulses of electricity.

The experiments showed mushrooms react best when exposed to a ten-millionth of a second burst of electricity at 50-100,000 volts. Under the best conditions the nameko yield was 80% greater than the untreated control crop, while the shiitake crop yield doubled. Takaki said the mushrooms initially decrease the enzyme and protein secretions from the hyphae (tiny filaments that spread under the surface, acting like roots and giving rise to the fruiting bodies such as mushrooms), but then suddenly increase production.

The reason for the reaction is unknown and the subject of further investigations. One of the researchers, Yuichi Sakamoto of the Iwate Biotechnology Research Center, said it is possible the reaction is a response to danger, and the mushrooms react by giving themselves a reproductive boost and increase the number of fruiting bodies so their chance of survival is maximized.

Takaki and Sakamoto think the equipment they used could eventually be adapted for use by commercial mushroom growers.

The effects of artificial lightning are also being studied by Takaki's team on daikon radishes, and by other researchers on beans, rapeseed plants, and some lily varieties. So far the early results look promising.

ROOT FUNGI TURN ROCK INTO SOIL

PlanetEarth online, July 3, 2009
via *Boston Mycological Club Bulletin*, Vol. 1, 2010

Trees help to break down barren rocks into soil, but how does that work exactly? It turns out that tiny fungi living on the trees' roots do most of the heavy work.

The fungi first bend the structure of certain minerals, weaken their crystals, and then remove any useful chemical elements to pass on to their host tree. During the process, the rocks change their chemistry, lose their strength, and in the long-run become soil.

These hard-working fungi are called mycorrhiza and cover the roots of trees like gloves. They are extremely small and thin, but they are everywhere: "it is estimated that every kilogram of soil contains at least 200 km of fungi strands," says Dr. Steve Bonneville, from the University of Leeds.

Bonneville explains: "Mycorrhiza have a perfect business relationship with plants and especially trees." They help the plant to get

nutrients from the soil and in return they receive part of the carbon produced during photosynthesis.

About 90 percent of tree roots in boreal forests have this symbiotic association with mycorrhiza.

Mycorrhiza play a major role in soil formation, but how do they do it? "We created the first experiment that closely copies a natural system to find out how mycorrhiza help to break down minerals," says Professor Liane G. Benning, the Leeds principal investigator of the project.

Together with colleagues at Sheffield the team planted a Scots pine seedling with the fungus *Paxillus involutus*, a mycorrhiza species. "This is a very common tree-fungus association that occurs naturally in boreal forests," says Bonneville. The tree and fungi were allowed to grow together for about 10 weeks and were then placed in a transparent pot with flakes of biotite, a common rock-forming mineral rich in potassium, iron, and magnesium.

The seedling's roots became covered with fungi, which soon attached to the biotite. After three months, the scientists removed the biotite from the experiment and sampled the crystal along a single strand of fungi-covered root from the tip, middle, and close to the root.

"The first change we observed in the biotite, at the tip of the mycorrhiza, was mechanical stress," says Benning. The fungi can apply a pressure onto the minerals that can be as high as the pressure in an average car tire. This pressure value is

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"very high" for a tiny organism, but unsurprising to Bonneville: "these fungi evolved to penetrate minerals and rocks and some species are capable of even higher pressures."

As a consequence of the pressure at the tip, the biotite starts to bend and to lose its strength. "Once the crystal structure is weakened, the chemical changes start," explains Benning. The mycorrhiza then proceeds to remove the potassium and other useful nutrients from the biotite, passing them on to the roots and ultimately the tree. Without potassium, the biotite breaks down into vermiculite and ferrihydrate, two minerals common in soils.

The mechanism-bend the structure first, steal nutrients later-is an efficient way for the fungi to break down minerals and at the same time gather essential nutrients for its host tree, write the authors of the report, published in July's edition of the journal *Geology*.

"This is a significant advance on previous simplistic ideas of mineral breakdown," says Benning.

All three articles from the May, 2010 issue of *Spore Prints*, the Bulletin of the Puget Sound Mycol. Society.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MY MUSHROOM??

By Ellen Jacobson

Dear Colorado Mycological Society

Question: "I carefully wrapped my special find and brought it to the Mushroom Fair for identification. I put it on the ID table and then it disappeared. I am so sure it was unusual. So what happened to it?" Ella Edulis

Answer: Your mushroom, with the excellent information you attached including the date, the habitat and habit, locale, and your name was seen by the Chief Identifier and Vera Evenson, Curator of the Sam Mitchel Herbarium of Fungi. It was identified to genus and possibly species. You were correct; it was a rare and unusual specimen. It was plopped on a plate with an orange tag saying, 'SAVE FOR THE HERBARIUM'. Pretty soon Karen came along and took it downstairs to the mushroom lair in the nether parts of the Botanic Gardens.

That day or the next, while your treasure was still fresh, it was carefully described on an official Herbarium Accession card. Lots of measurements were made, smells smelled, colors noted, a spore print and photo taken. A quick microscopy was done and along with its ID tag, off it went to the dryer. After it was thoroughly dried, it was placed in a plastic bag until there was time to properly access it to the permanent collection.

Sometime, usually in the winter, the dried specimen was removed from the bag, a more thorough microscopy was completed, books consulted, data bases looked at, group number assigned, and because of its rarity, a sample sent to Jack States, an expert in this

genus of mushroom. Vera and Jack concurred on the identification and it was now ready for permanent accession. From the accession book, the next number was assigned, (there are now at least 24,500 specimens in the collection), the accession card, label, box label completed, and the data entered into the computer. (We are almost finished.) The accession card and photo were filed and the mushroom was placed by genus in the appropriate rolling cabinet.

Because you did such a good job filling in the original ID slip, you may now visit your mushroom in the herbarium. We need only your name and we can quickly access the mushroom record and the mushroom itself.

The herbarium welcomes visits by interested amateurs and club members. We are available on Wednesdays and Thursdays; there are usually herbarium staff members and several volunteers who can show you around, although calling first would be helpful. The number is: 720-865-3651. You may ask for directions at the main entrance.

Reprinted from the Apr, 2010 issue of *Spores Afield*, the journal of the Colorado Mycological Society.

Articles for the next newsletter Deadline –Sept. 22

David Miller
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Oberlin, OH 44074
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Calendar of Events

OMS Events

Email Jerry at jsp@pepera.net to receive notification of impromptu events. Check your most recent issue of the *Mushroom Log* for event updates and for more detailed information. Please plan to join us. All mini-and morel forays are subject to cancellation. Call first to confirm. Please bring a whistle and compass and an **RSVP to the host is mandatory** so they have cancellation flexibility.

Date tbd. Mini-foray at Camp Frederick in Columbiana County. Sharon Greenberg.

Date tbd. Hopewell Culture National Historical Park at Chillicothe. Shirley McClelland (740) 536-7448.

Aug, 14 (Sat.) Miniforay at Zedaker Pavillion near Poland, OH. 10am-12 noon. See p. 5 in this Log for details. Check OMS website for a map.

Aug. 21 (Sat.) Mini-foray at Chance Creek, Lorain Co. Metroparks. 10 am. Dave Miller (440) 774-8143 for details and directions. We will go no matter the weather.

Aug. 28 (Sat.) Mini-Foray at Groves Woods, in conjunction with Cleveland Natural History Museum Dr. Jeff Day, and Dave Kriska, hosts. 10 am to 1pm. Call Pete and Pauline Munk. (440) 236-

9222. See p. 5 of this Log for details.

Sept. 6 (Mon. Labor Day) Mini-foray at Buckeye Trail. Meet at



Bob Evans, corner St. Rtes. 664 & 33, in Logan at 10 am. Shirley McClelland (740) 536-7448.

Sept. 18 (Sat.) Mini-foray at Knox Lake, near Fredericton. Dick Grimm (740) 694-0782.

Sat. Sept. 25. Mini-foray at Dawes Arboretum. Meet on the deck outside the Visitor Center at 9:00 am. Depart at 9:30 am. RSVP in advance to Dick Doyle (740) 587-0019.

An open invitation to anyone who wants to mushroom hunt in Fredericktown area. See detailed notice on Page 7 of the May/June Log. Call Dick Grimm (740) 694-0782, and if he's available and there are mushrooms in the woods, he will go.

Oct. 8-10. Fall Foray. Habitat and Seasonality, the Where, When, and Why of Mushroom Fruiting. Penitentiary Glen Nature Center. See pages 1 and 2 of this Log for details.

Sat. Nov. 13. Annual Dick Grimm Banquet. New location this year at the Oberlin Inn in Oberlin, OH Further details tba.

Ohio & Regional

Sat. Sept. 11 Annual Gary Lincoff Mushroom Madness. Guest speakers include Gary Lincoff, Tom Volk, and our own Walt Sturgeon. See their website <http://www.wpamushroom.org/> for details

Fri. Sept. 17-Sun. Sept.19, 2010 57th annual Charles Horton Peck NY State Mushroom Foray. Watson Homestead, Painted Post, NY. For details, see their web site at <http://www.plantpath.cornell.edu/CUPpages/Peck.html/>

Oct. 8-10 NAMA Endorsed Weekend Foray at Camp Sequanota, near Jennerstown PA , in conjunction with Washington DC Mushroom Club.. See the PA website at <http://www.wpamushroom.org> for details and registration forms.

National & More

Aug. 12-15. NAMA Foray, Winter Park, CO. See their website at <http://www.namyco.org>.

Sept. 23-26. 33rd Annual NEMF Sam Ristich Foray. Kerhonkson, NY. See their website for details: <http://www.nemf.org/files/>

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Membership Application for the Ohio Mushroom Society

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____ FAX _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

Enclosed please find check or money order (check one):

- \$15.00 annual family membership (newsletter via email and website only)
- \$20.00 annual family membership (newsletter via paper, email, and website)
- \$150.00 life membership (newsletter via paper, email, and website)

My interests are:

Mushroom Eating/Cookery _____ Photography _____ Nature Study _____

Mushroom ID _____ Cultivation _____ Other (specify) _____

Would you like to be an OMS volunteer? In what way? _____

How did you hear about our group? _____

SIGNATURE _____

May OMS provide your name to other mushroom related businesses? Yes _____ No _____

Return form and check or money order to:

Ohio Mushroom Society
c/o Jerry Pepera
8915 Knotty Pine Ln.
Chardon, OH 44024

2010 Ohio Mushroom Society Volunteers

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Hospitality Co-chair

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