



Ohio Mushroom Society

# The Mushroom Log

## Fall Foray at Pen Glen Report

By Dave Miller, Jerry Pepera, & Walt Sturgeon

Though northern Ohio had endured a prolonged dry spell from early-mid July until late September, rains finally returned just in the nick of time (we had about 4 inches in Oberlin from 9/28 to 10/6!) The result was a very good collection of fungi, though the terrestrial mushrooms could have, for some of us, been more numerous. The weather was outstanding, warmish and sunny.

About 10 of us convened on Friday night Oct. 8 at the Kirtland City Tavern, including Walt Sturgeon, Ian Adams, Bill & Rose Burnett, Jerry & Cathy Pepera, Bob Bartoletta & son Mark, and Marie & I.

About 36 people attended, most (33) were members. These included those mentioned above plus Pete & Pauline Munk, Jack & Valerie Baker, Jim & Nancy Bain, Karen & Tim Lovell, Ron & Sally Rowland, John & Susan Holler, Raymond & Merly Saponto, P. A. Danus, Stacey Stoakes, Deb Shankland, Joni Lewanski, Shirley McClelland, Andrea

Moore, Pat Morse, Sonia DiFiore, Brett Watts, and Joe Strong. New-members were Greg Lecki & Anna Matwijow, and John B. Henry.

The Foray proper began at 9 am Sat. Cathy Pepera, Pauline Munk, Shirley McClelland, and Andrea Moore set out a nice selection of goodies along with coffee and other beverages. At 10 Jerry gave a brief summary of the day's events, and also handed out schedule details and a map to the Olde Town Tavern. A most helpful piece of information! We broke into 3 groups, Marie and I going with Pat Morse, the Lake Metroparks Interpretive Manager who works at Pen Glen. We scoured a narrow swath between the trail and ravine's edge. We returned to the Nature Center to spread out our finds and begin ID'ing them.

Lunch was the usual excellent collection of home-made pot luck dishes. (A recipe to one of them is on p. 7). This was followed by Ian Adams lively, informative talk on mushroom photography. If you weren't there, you can refer to his 2-part write-up on this topic in the Jan/Feb and Mar/Apr. 2010 Logs.

Afternoon forays departed at 2 pm. I led a good-sized group to Holden Arboretum. It was really



Let's see here, where is Holden's Woodland Trail?

hopping over there, between the fine fall day and they're having a brew festival later that afternoon. Every time we encountered people without baskets, we explained that we were conducting a survey of the fungi for Holden! Despite that seemingly plausible explanation, we got some funny looks. We met Joe Strong from Elyria on the trail, who had picked up several specimens that no one else had found. We returned to Pen Glen to do some serious specimen organizing and ID'ing.



Walt gave a Table Walk and then promptly turned around and gave an excellent slide

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show on the "Habitat and Seasonality of Mushroom Fruiting."

Using Jerry's directions, we adjourned to The Olde Town Tavern for libations and great meals.



Pete Munk organizing specimens for later scrutiny

Sunday was another fine sunny day for the public program. Jerry and Shirley led a morning group to Chapin Forest, while Walt and Andrea went to Pen Glen Woods. Both were productive. Several people brought mushrooms from other areas. When the afternoon crowd arrived, Jerry gave a slide show illustrating common Ohio fungi, organized by how they get their lunch: saprophytes, mycorrhizal, and parasites. He also gave some ID basics with a discussion of common OH edible and poisonous species. He also touched on some recent research efforts on bioremediation by Paul Stamets of Washington State. While this was going on, Walt answered questions from walk-ins in the display area.

Altogether, a very successful foray!!

## Dick Grimm Banquet

By Dave Miller



Walt, Jane Reese, Cathy & Jerry Pepera, Deb Shankland

The 14<sup>th</sup> annual Dick Grimm Banquet was held this year for the first time at the Oberlin Inn. Festivities started off with the social hour at 4:30 pm. People drifted in till a total of 18 had showed up, 20 if you counted the two Biology students with an interest in fungi(they left after Walt's talk). Members included Cathy & Jerry Pepera, Pete & Pauline Munk, Marie & I, Dick & Judy Doyle, Sharon & Don Greenberg, Tim & Karen Lovell, Walt Sturgeon, John Rucki, Deb Shankland, Finley Lahmers, Joni Lewanski, Jane Reese, and a most welcome appearance from Janet Sweigart.



Joni Lewanski, Dick & Judy Doyle, Sharon & Don Greenberg, Janet Sweigart

Unfortunately, Dick Grimm himself was unable to attend

and sent the following email message by way of explanation:

"I'd appreciate it if you'd read this to the group.

Been thinking a long time on just how to say this. It's time for the old man of the woods to hang up his basket. It's been a great journey since 1972. Saw a lot of shroomers come and go; made friends I'll never forget and mentored friends and watched them go on to be outstanding amateurs in the field of mycology. I use the term "amateurs" loosely because Bill Roody and Walt are as good as any professional mycologist in the country. Bill was sort of a trickle down. I mentored Walt and he in turn taught Bill. Anyhow, at the expense of turning a short story into a novel, which often occurs with me, I just wanted to let everyone who came to honor this old guy at his banquet that I appreciate your friendship and support and I won't deny I feel a bit sheepish about not being able to attend my own honorarium, but I have issues, beyond not driving, that have plagued me for a couple of years. This past year especially. Nothing real serious as yet but very incapacitating. I can no longer hit the trail and my physical efforts have become very embarrassing, like being drunk without drinking. I remember many old guys who didn't have enough sense to know when it was time to be old. I never wanted to be one of those. So if there are any of the younger members present I say: "hang in there" because you are the future of OMS. So, I've become pretty feeble but I'm not dead. The old mind is still very sharp so drop me an email now and then. Phyllis and I love you all. Dick."

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I read this to the assembled members just after Walt's talk, which was on "Some Rare or Unusual Mushrooms". Though he included some which were not that unusual, since people like to hear about some of those they might have already encountered or will do in the future.

Dinner followed Walt's talk, with the group divided among 3 tables.

Several of us hung out talking till almost 9 pm.

### **Species List From the Fall Foray in Pen Glen**

**By Jerry Pepera and Dave  
Miller**

\* indicates it was also found at  
Holden Arboretum, & so is not  
included in the Holden list.

#### Boletes

Boletellus chrysenteroides  
Boletopsis griseus  
Gyrodon merulioides\*  
Leccinum sp. (aurantiacum  
complex)  
Suillus americanus  
S. granulatus  
S. grevillii  
S. luteus

#### Polypores

Daedalea quercina  
Daedaleopsis confragosa  
Fomitopsis pinicola  
Ganoderma applanatum\*  
G. tsugae  
Grifola frondosa\*  
Ishnoderma resinosum\*  
Laetiporus sulfureus  
Lenzites betulina  
Phellinus gilvus\*  
Phlebia tremellosa

Piptoporus betulinus\*  
Polyporus alveolaris (mori)\*  
P. squamosus  
Stereum complicatum\*  
S. ostea\*  
Trametes elegans  
T. versicolor\*  
Tricaptum bifforme\*  
Tyromyces chionesus\*

#### Ascomycetes

Aleuria aurantica\*  
Bisporella citrinum\*  
Hypomyces tremellicola  
(parasitic on Crepidotus)  
Xylaria polymorpha\*

#### Gasteromycetes

Crucibulum laeve\*  
Lycoperdon perlatum\*  
L. pyriforme\*  
Morganella (Lycoperdon)  
subincarnata  
Scleroderma cepa\*  
S. citrinum

#### Club, Teeth Fungi

Artomyces (Clavicornia)  
pyxidata  
Hericium americanum\*  
H. coralloides

#### Slime Mold

Lycogala epidendron

#### Jelly Fungi

Exidia glandulosa  
E. recisa\*  
Tremella foliacea\*

#### Agarics

Amanita bisporigera  
A. muscaria\*  
A. rubescens  
4 A. sp. (from Lepidella group)  
A. velatipes  
A. virosa  
Armillaria gallica\*  
A. mellea  
A. tabescens

Atricapillus (Pluteus) cervinus  
Clitocybe clavipes  
C. nuda  
Coprinus micaceus\*  
C. sp.  
Cortinarius iodes  
2 other Cortinarius sp.  
Crepidotus applanatus\*  
Entoloma abortivum  
E. sp.  
Flammulina velutipes  
Galerina autumnalis  
Gynopilus sapineus  
Gymnopus dryophila  
Hebeloma sp.  
Hygrocybe virginea  
Hypholoma fasciculare  
Lactarius camphoratus  
L. cinereus  
Lentinellus ursinus  
Lentinus sp.  
Leucopaxillus sp.  
Leucopholiota decorosa\*  
Lyophyllum decastes\*  
L. sp.  
Mycena atkinsoniana\*  
M. haematopus\*  
M. inclinata  
M. leaiana  
M. luteopallens  
M. rutilantiformis  
M. sp.  
Panellus stipticus\*  
Paxillus atrotomentosus  
Pholiota alnicola  
P. aurivella  
P. granulosa  
P. squarrosoides  
Phyllotopsis nidulans\*  
Prunulus pura  
Psathyrella velutina complex  
Rhodocollybia butyracea  
Russula compacta\*  
2 other Russula sp.  
Tricholoma fulvum complex  
T. odora  
Tricholomopsis sulfureoides  
Xerula furfuracea\*  
X. megalospora

**Species List for  
Foray at Holden  
Arboretum on Oct. 9,  
2010**

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\* **Species also found in Pen Glen are omitted from this list**

**Polypores:** *Phaeolus schweinitzii*

**Ascomycetes:** *Peziza* sp.

**Club, Teeth Fungi**

*Clavaria cristata*  
*Clavariopsis kunzii*  
*Climacodon septentrionale*

**Agarics**

*Agaricus campestris*  
*Amanita citrina*  
*Amanita* sp.  
*A. ostoyae*  
*Cantharellula cyathiforme*  
*Clitopilus prunulus*  
*Collybia cookei*  
*Cortinarius semisanguineus*  
*Gymnopilus* sp.  
*Lactarius vinaceorufescens*  
*Lactarius* sp. (a peppery one)  
*Lentinellus omphaloides*  
*Lepidella* sp.  
*Lepiota naucinoidea*  
*Lepista nuda*  
*Leptonia* sp.  
*Leucopaxillus* sp.  
*Phyllotopsis nidulans*  
*Pluteus cervinus*  
*P.* sp.  
*Psathyrella hydrophila*  
*Russula* sp.  
*Stropharia rugosoannulata*  
*Xerocomus dryophila*  
*Xerula* sp.

**Boletes:** *Chalciporus piperatus*

**Jelly Fungi:** *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*

### **Dawes Miniforay Report**

**By Dick Doyle**  
[rdoyle55@gmail.com](mailto:rdoyle55@gmail.com)

We had another successful miniforay at Dawes Arboretum on Saturday morning, Sept. 25th. We had 18 participants including me and Dick Grimm and Dave Brandenburg from Dawes. Six of us were members and several are going to be members. We had a respectable harvest of mushrooms considering the recent dry weather. The "weed of the woods" was the sulfur shelf, *Laetiporus sulphureus*, with several beautiful outcroppings which went home with the collectors for their dining pleasure. In addition, we collected the following species:

*Armillaria* spp. (Honey mushroom complex)  
*Crepidotus* sp.  
*Entoloma abortivum*  
*Lycoperdon perlatum*  
*Mycena leaiana*  
*Mycena luteopallens*  
*Pleurotus ostreatus*  
*Pluteus atricapillus* (cervinus)  
*Scutellinia scutellata*  
*Xerula* sp. (*Oudemansiella radicata*)  
*Xylaria polymorpha*

Additions by Dick Grimm:

*Climacodon septentrionale*  
*Crucibulum striatus*  
*Hericium erinacium*  
*Leucoagaricus naucinus*  
*Megacollybia platyphylla*  
*Mycena haematopus*  
*Pluteus atomarginatus*  
*Stropharia rugosoannulata*

Plus there were several polypores and other small mushrooms that didn't get identified.

Photography by Alan McClelland at [eyelft.blogspot.com](http://eyelft.blogspot.com)

Alan's website for these and other pictures from Dawes is

<http://picasaweb.google.com/lh/sreid?uname=eyelyft&target=ALBUM&id=5492730421241464481&authkey=Gv1sRgCNvN5NuyhfGOVA&feat=email>



Dick Grimm talking "shrooms"

### **Boardman Township Park Mini-foray**

**By P. A. Danus**

Our foray was pretty well attended. Held at Boardman Township Park on Sept. 16. The day was just perfect and the mushrooms were there. The first society member to arrive was Sharon Greenberg. We were in conversation when she noticed two people and it appeared as if they were searching for the Ohio Mushroom Society. Sharon was sure enough right. The gentlemen's name is Brian and I really didn't hear his friends name. They knew our web site and saw the foray announcement there. Neither one was a member, nor did they know mushrooms, but Brian let it be known he would dine on fungi that very evening. That's pressure. So, for the next three hours an intense mushroom identification course was administered. Brian's eye was good and he went non-stop. "Look what I found", or "Can you eat it?" We got done around 1:00 in the afternoon. Brian had a nice selection of edibles: oysters, puffballs, and meadow mushrooms. He

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thanked us for a good time and left. While good-byes were being exchanged, a car pulled back into the parking lot, it was Brian. He got out of the car to show us a fine example of an amanita. "Look what I found, can I eat it?" Our advice was to put it back where it was found. To be safe, wash your hands. What more can be done to protect someone. Oh well!

On a less serious note, Brian and Sharon spoke to the groundskeeper at the park. He disclosed a secret "hen of the woods" spot. Now all I can tell you is this: if you get to the willow tree you went too far. Turn around and look for three oaks out in an open area. Should you hunt in the park, maybe Sharon could help with directions to this HOT SPOT. There you have it.

### The Angels' Share

by W. D. (Bill) Mcilveen

Every year, it seems that someone complains that emissions from alcohol distilling operations in Ontario are soiling their nearby properties. In a sense, they are right but it is not simple dust and particulate deposits that are involved. Instead, it is a portion of the most valuable part of the operation's product - namely ethyl alcohol - that is implicated. The losses of ethanol are mostly associated with the portion of the facilities that are used to age the product. The aging typically takes place in wooden (oak) barrels; however, small amounts of ethanol and some water are lost from the barrels. This portion of the lost ethanol has become known poetically as the 'angels' share' as if it were provided to

appease the heavenly hosts with the finest that the facility can offer.

While it might be possible to minimize the losses by keeping the aging shed completely airtight, there is a need to balance the allowable airborne concentrations of ethanol between the levels that reduce rates of evaporation and those that might exceed either workplace air quality standards or concentrations that could represent an explosion hazard. Whether the airborne ethanol is lost through cracks in the storage building or is purposely vented to reduce the hazards mentioned, the net result is that the air surrounding such buildings has somewhat elevated concentrations of ethanol and these colorless vapors are the cause of the observed soiling. Because the storage buildings themselves are the objects typically most affected, the problem is often referred to as 'warehouse staining'.

The staining of buildings and other surfaces is due primarily to the growth of a dark microfungus. The vegetative hyphae are dark brown. The fungus lacks distinctive conidiophores and the chains of cells that produce the like-wise dark spores are integrated within the vegetative hyphae. (See reference for more definitive descriptions of the fungus). Overall, the growth of the fungus results in a crusty, black growth on any surface where the colonies become established.

It was first described by the French mycologist Richon in 1881 under the name *Torula compniacensis*. More recently, the taxonomic niceties were

unraveled closer to home by James Scott working in Toronto [Scott *et al.*, 2007]. In 2007, he and his co-workers placed the species in a newly-created genus and the fungus is now officially recognized as *Baudoinia compniacensis* (Richon) J.A. Scott & Unter. *Baudoinia* is named in honor of Antonin Baudoin who first brought the then unnamed fungus to the attention of the French Botanical Society in 1878. The species name, '*compniacensis*' relates back to the area where it was first discovered, namely around the distilleries in the Cognac region of France.

*Baudoinia* is able to use ethyl alcohol as its carbon food source; however, it also utilizes other organic materials for its nutritional requirements. The ethanol vapors are particularly important in stimulating the germination of spores thus allowing the initial establishment of fungal colonies. The ethanol vapors stimulate the formation of special protective proteins that prevent cells from being killed by exposure to high temperatures.

The fungus has a world-wide distribution and is common in the vicinity of any facilities that have ethanol emissions.

Reference: Scott, J. A., W.A. Untereiner, J.O' Ewaze, B. Wong, and D. Doyle. 2007. *Baudoinia*, a new genus to accommodate *Torula compniacensis*. *Mycologia*, 99 (4): 592-601.

From the July-Sept. 2010 issue of Mycelium, the Newsletter of the Mycological Society of Toronto.

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### In the war between the sexes:

Two interesting articles on the "war between the sexes"-fungi-style-were in the news recently.

### The one with the closest fungal relationship wins.

Reprinted from Science Daily

The war between the sexes has been fought on many fronts throughout time -from humans to birds to insects, the animal kingdom is replete with species involved in their own skirmishes. A recent study by Dr. Sarah Eppley and colleagues at Portland State University published in the November 2009 issue of the *American Journal of Botany* demonstrates that certain plants, with some help from fungal friends, may also be involved in this fray.

Most flowering plants form symbiotic relationships with mycorrhizal fungi. The plants produce food that the fungi need to survive, and the fungi provide several benefits to plants. They may assist the plants in nutrient uptake, provide protection against fungal pathogens that would harm the plants' roots, and improve the soil structure. With the many benefits these mycorrhizal fungi provide to plants, they have the potential to play a significant role in shaping plant populations. .

Interactions between the plant and the mycorrhizal fungi may be influenced by the genetic composition of the plant. This raises the question: for species

with separate male and female plants, do interactions with mycorrhizal fungi vary between the sexes and consequently play a role in the male/female structure of the population?

"We know that male and female plants often differ in physiology, but little is known about whether the sexes differ in their interactions with other organisms," Eppley noted. "If males and females differ in how they interact with organisms in their community, such as with mycorrhizal fungi, then we expect a cascade of effects within a community."

Eppley and colleagues analyzed mycorrhizal colonization of roots of male and female members of the marsh grass *D. spicata* to determine whether the sex of the plant influences the interaction between the plant and mycorrhizal fungi.

In populations of *D. spicata*, males are found almost exclusively in habitats that have a low nutrient concentration and females are found almost exclusively in habitats with a higher nutrient concentration. The relationship between *D. spicata* and mycorrhizal fungi is known to have a significant effect on the health and reproduction of the grass. If *D. spicata* exhibits sex-specific interactions with the mycorrhizal fungi, this distribution may be due to those interactions.

Eppley and colleagues found differences in mycorrhizal colonization between males and females. Female plants were more likely to be colonized by the mycorrhizal fungi than male plants. Although some of the plants they studied had not yet reached reproductive maturity,

these immature plants also showed the same pattern of sex-specific colonization.

Intersexual competition has been hypothesized to be a likely cause of the spatial segregation of the sexes in *D. spicata* populations. It may be that the female plants, with the assistance of mycorrhizal fungi, are able to outcompete the male plants for the coveted phosphorous-rich sites within the marsh.

"Although intersexual competition in plants has rarely been studied," said Eppley, "understanding the differences in how males and females compete is important because it is likely to play a role in the evolution of population sex ratios."

Source:  
<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/11/091110135415.htm>

Ed. Note: while separate male and female plants are quite rare among flowering plants, their significance has been a source of conjecture ever since they were first discovered. One fact often mentioned in these speculations is that it takes much less energy to produce a lot of pollen (the male's responsibility) than it does to make a crop of seeds (the female's role), so the female has a far greater need for nutrients than does the male. This puts the findings of this article in perspective. However, the question remains: how is it that the females form the mycorrhizal association which seems to favor their occupying phosphorus-rich sites, while the males do not? There is an awful lot we still don't understand about relationships

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between fungi and plants! A grad school professor of mine was fond of saying: "with every question answered, 10 new ones pop up!"

### Men expend more energy in mushroom gathering to obtain equivalent benefits

A recent study tracked the foraging pathways of 21 pairs of men and women from an indigenous Mexican community searching for mushrooms in a natural environment. Using GPS navigation devices and heart rate monitors, Luis Pacheco-Cobos of the National Autonomous University of Mexico and his colleagues followed mushroom gatherers from a village in the state of Tlaxcala for two rainy seasons to see how many mushrooms they gathered and how long it took. The GPS system mapped all the routes taken, and the heart-rate monitors detailed the energy expended.

Results indicated that although men and women collected similar quantities of mushrooms, men traveled farther, climbed higher and used a lot more energy---70 percent more--than the women.

The men did not move any faster, but they searched for spots with lots of mushrooms. The women made many more stops, apparently satisfied with, or perhaps better at finding, patches of fewer mushrooms.

According to the study, these findings are consistent with arguments that male and female navigational skills evolved differently over time because men were the hunters

and women the gatherers. The male strategy is the most useful for hunting down prey--a practice that has led modern man to navigate by creating a mental map, then imagining their positions on it. Women, however, are more likely to recall their routes by using landmarks if they are retracing paths to the most productive patches of plants.

The results of the study were published online by the scientific journal *Evolution and Human Behaviour* in May 2010.

Both from the July/Aug 2010 issue of *MushRumors*, the Newsletter of the Oregon Mycological Society.

### How Many Spores are there?

- One specimen of the common bracket fungus *Ganoderma applanatum*, can discharge 30,000,000,000 spores a day from May to September, for a total of 4,500,000,000,000 spores.
- One fruitification of the wood-inhabiting ascomycete, *Daldinia concentrica* can shoot 100,000,000 ascospores a day.
- A single wheat grain infected with stinking smut (*Tilletia caries*) contains 12,000,000 spores.
- One 2.5 cm diameter colony of the green mold *Penicillium*, can produce 400,000,000 spores .
- And I have just done a rough calculation showing that a large specimen of the giant puffball, *Langermannia gigantea*, may contain about 1,000,000,000,000,000 spores, give or take a decimal place or two.

So you will not be surprised to learn that the air we breathe sometimes contains as many as 10,000 spores per cubic meter.

Bryce Kendrick, *Fungifama*, South Vancouver Island Mycological Society, Feb. 1998. From the *Bulletin of the Puget Sound Mycological Society*, Number 411, April 2005.

## Hunters Stew

### Recipe by Anna Matwijow

Anna brought this dish to the Fall Foray and it got so many raves, that she sent us the recipe. Here it is:

Fresh cabbage  
One polish sausage  
One big onion  
One big package of mushrooms (wild preferred, but *Agaricus bisporus* will do)  
One can diced tomatoes  
4-5 dried plums  
Salt, pepper, paprika

Chop the cabbage into small pieces.  
Put some oil into a large pot, add the cabbage and cook it on medium heat. Add some water and stir from time to time. When cabbage becomes soft add sliced sausage, onion, mushrooms, plums and tomatoes. Add spices and cook on low heat until the flavors blend together and all is soft. If there is too much liquid, simply cook longer. Eat with home made bread.

### Articles for the next newsletter Deadline --Jan. 22

David Miller  
352 West College St.  
Oberlin, OH 44074  
David.H.Miller@oberlin.ed

# Calendar of Events

### **OMS Events**

Email Jerry at [jsp@pepera.net](mailto: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.

Not much to report for next year as yet, so I notch up the FONT a bit to fill in the space and rack my brain to unearth something to flesh this page out. Both summer and fall forays were very productive. It sometimes seems that once you set a date for a foray, you're almost guaranteed to have a long dry spell leading up to that date. That definitely was not the case for the Athens Foray, but it seemed likely to happen for Pen Glen, but last minute rains saved the day.

**July 23-24 (Sat. Sun.)**

### **Summer Foray. At Dawes Arboretum.**

More details will be



forthcoming as summer draws closer. The OMS Board meets in late February, and will flesh this announcement out then. In the meantime, this is just a heads-up to alert you to keep this date free on your 2011 calendar!

### **Ohio & Regional**

Nothing yet available to announce for this section of the country. I'm sure more will become known by the time of publication of the next Log.

### **National & More**

Here we do have something to tell you about and it's a doozy!

**Aug. 4-7, 2011.** NAMA 2011 Foray at Clarion University in Clarion PA. Hosted by the Western PA Mushroom Club. See NAMA's website at <http://www.namyc.org> for details and registration forms.

This is your chance to attend a NAMA foray in your own backyard! There will be fellow mushroomers from all over the country, plus a number of professional mycologists as well. NAMA forays always include numerous workshops which you can attend and learn about fungal topics you may not yet be familiar with, e.g., microscopy, mycorrhizae, some of the latest DNA work and how it's changing mushroom names, dyeing with mushrooms, etc. There will be lots of mushroom experts whose brains practically invite picking. There are also lots of vendors selling books, mushroom kits, and other items of fungal interest.



**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

*Chairman*

Walt Sturgeon  
(330) 426-9833  
[mycowalt@comcast.net](mailto:mycowalt@comcast.net)

*Treasurer/Membership/  
Circulation*

Jerry Pepera  
(440) 279-0611  
[jsp@pepera.net](mailto:jsp@pepera.net)

*Jack-of-All-Trades*

Dick Doyle  
(740) 587-0019  
[rdoyle55@gmail.com](mailto:rdoyle55@gmail.com)

*Corresponding Sec'y*

Joe Christian  
(419) 757-4493  
[jxian@watchtv.net](mailto:jxian@watchtv.net)

*Newsletter Editor*

Dave Miller  
(440) 774-8143  
[David.H.Miller@oberlin.edu](mailto:David.H.Miller@oberlin.edu)

*All-round Special Person*

Dick Grimm  
(740) 694-0782  
[dickiephyls@yahoo.com](mailto:dickiephyls@yahoo.com)

*Cleveland Metroparks  
Liaison*

Debra Shankland  
(440) 526-1012  
[dks@clevelandmetroparks.com](mailto:dks@clevelandmetroparks.com)

*Program Planners*

Walt Sturgeon  
(330) 426-9833  
[mycowalt@comcast.net](mailto:mycowalt@comcast.net)

Pete & Pauline Munk  
(440) 236-9222  
[pigmunk1@peoplepc.com](mailto:pigmunk1@peoplepc.com)

*Lake MetroParks Liaison*

Pat Morse  
(440) 256-2106  
[pmorse@lakemetroparks.com](mailto:pmorse@lakemetroparks.com)

*Hospitality Co-chair*

Sharon Greenberg  
(330) 457-2345  
[d.greenberg@worldnet.att.net](mailto:d.greenberg@worldnet.att.net)

*New Board Members:*

Shirley McClelland  
(740) 536-7448  
[shirleymcclelland@msn.com](mailto:shirleymcclelland@msn.com)

Andrea Moore  
(740) 969-8049  
[Chickenmom64@yahoo.com](mailto:Chickenmom64@yahoo.com)

**Ohio Mushroom Society**  
***The Mushroom Log***

Circulation and Membership  
Jerry Pepera,  
8915 Knotty Pine Lane  
Chardon, OH 44024

Editor  
Dave Miller  
352 W. College St.  
Oberlin, OH 44074

[www.ohiomushroom.org](http://www.ohiomushroom.org)

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