

WARRANDYTE'S FUNGI

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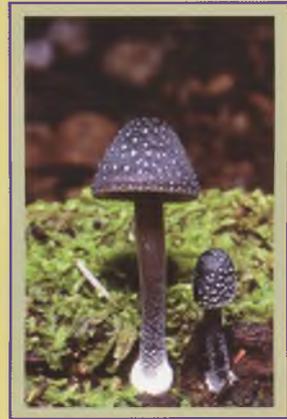
Fungi come in an amazing diversity of form and colour. Here are just a few of the spectacular species that occur within the Warrandyte State Park.



Cystoderma amianthinum:
Fruit bodies grow amongst moss in shady places and forest margins.



Macrolepiota clelandii:
Frequent in open forest and sometimes common along roadsides.



Mycena nargan:
Usually growing in open clusters but sometimes clumped on dead wood.



Anthracophyllum archeri:
A very distinctive species found on dead logs, branches and twigs in moist forest habitats. Fairly common.



Agaricus augustus:
Forming clusters on the ground in forest or woodland. This species is edible but all species within Warrandyte State Park are protected.



Hygrocybe arcohastata:

Displays a remarkable colour transition throughout their development. Grows in clusters in Eucalypt forest. *



Hygrocybe fuhreri:

Named after Bruce Fuhrer. A distinct but uncommon fungus where it grows in small colonies in mossy Kunzea/Eucalyptus woodland. *



Hygrocybe saltorivula:

Very distinctive microscopic characters. Grows in open clusters in mossy shaded Kunzea/Eucalypt forest. *



Myceana clarkeana:

Widespread from dry to wet Eucalypt forest and Rainforest. Found on stumps, decaying logs and dead standing tree trunks.

* NOTE: So far these three rare Hygrocybe fungi are found only at Jumping Creek, which makes them very important for Warrandyte and Victoria. Hygrocybe saltorivula is actually named after Jumping Creek, 'saltorivula' being a latinised form of Jumping Creek.



Plectania campylospora:

A large cup fungus of Rainforest fern gullies and moist shaded slopes and gullies of drier forest. Found on decaying wood.



Russula lenkunya:

Common in Eucalypt forests.



Amanita xanthocephala:

A common species in forest, woodland and heathland.



Clathrus archeri:

A stinkhorn member with distinct radiating arms. Also found in alpine meadows and woodland.



Cortinarius archeri:

The bright purple caps gradually fade away to purplish brown and then to brown. Widespread and fairly common in Eucalypt forest.



Hygrocybe cheeli:

Occurs singly or in scattered colonies in wet or dry forest often amongst moss.



Ramaria aff. formosa:

A coral fungi forming rings or colonies. It is widespread in *Nothofagus* and *Eucalyptus* wet forest.



Geastrum triplex:

Known as the earth star. Widespread in most forest habitat. Pictured at maturity.



Cordyceps gunii: are known as Vegetable Caterpillars. The fungus lives in the caterpillar larvae of Wattle Goat Moths that feed on Wattle roots. Found in forests usually associated with Acacia species.

FURTHER READINGS:

A Field Guide to Australian Fungi - Bruce Fuhrer

Photographs by Bruce Fuhrer reproduced with permission from *A Field Guide to Australian Fungi*
Bloomings Books Pty. Ltd.

For more information

- contact Warrandyte State Park - Phone: 03 9844 2659
- visit our trailer at the Warrandyte Market, held on the first Saturday of the month
- visit WSP Office and Nursery at Pound Bend any Thursday 10am to 12 Middy - Melway 23 C10



Friends of Warrandyte State Park - PO Box 220 Warrandyte 3113

