

## Call for Foray NL Photo Submissions

Submission Deadline: October 1<sup>st</sup>

Email Entries to: [ForayNLphotos@gmail.com](mailto:ForayNLphotos@gmail.com)

Email Subject Heading: Photo Submission from [Insert YOUR NAME]

At our Learning Series Grand Finale "Finds of the Season" party, October 8th, 2020, myco experts Andrus Voitk, Michael Burzynski, and Greg Thorne will hold court! If you send in your "*I think this is a .....can you please confirm?*" myco photos by Oct 1st, 2020, they'll do their best to have an answer -- and lots to say about it!

### [Send us your best mushroom photos to participate!](#)

What does "BEST" mean? Great question! We would most love to see your most unusual mushroom/lichen find, a species that you're having difficulty identifying, or an outstanding example of a species you know and love. We'll pick a set of your contributions to share during our Finds of the Season party and discuss online.

### Submission Rules

1. Please only include photos of one (1) species per email. But you can send as many emails as you want!
2. Send good quality images (*read "Photography Tips" section*) so our identifiers can see your fungi clearly.
3. If you can, we recommend renaming your images "*LastName\_Photo#*", e.g., Deduke\_1.
4. Include the following list of basic information in your email body:
  - a. Your Name
  - b. Location & Date where you found your fungus (town or park level is fine)
  - c. Your provisional identification. It's OK if you don't know!
  - d. Extra information that might help our identifiers—*see section "Extra Info"*

## Photography Tips

1. Always start photographing *in situ* (in the original place) before starting to disturb the fungi. Once it is moved, or touched, fungi can be surprisingly fragile (in some cases) and change shape or colour if handled.
2. Try and capture the fungus in natural light (sun) or another form of light (like a ring light on a camera). Darkness or shadows make identifying colours or characteristics more challenging.
3. Get at least one good photo of the whole fungus, as well as from other angles (see #4)
4. For fungi with caps, it is recommended to get a photo of the top of the cap and another of the underside. The underside of the cap contains the spore bearing surfaces and these can be in the form of gills, teeth, pores and ridges. These are important identification features. If there is color or texture on the stem (stipe), a photo of those details might be helpful.
5. Look around you and if possible, compose a photo with several different stages of the mushroom's development.

## Extra Information for the Experts

### **Ecology Info**

1. What type of tree is it growing on or under?
2. What habitat was it found in? Examples: lawn, garden, forest, beach, etc.
3. Last rain? Many fungi will begin growing within a couple days of rain, requiring the water to produce their fruiting bodies.

### **Appearance & Smell**

4. Does it look wet? Slimy?
5. Does the fungi flare at the base near or just under the surface of the ground (like some *Amanita*)? Does the stalk extend like a long 'root' underground (like *Xerula radicata*)?
6. Does it have an odor? What does it smell like? Some examples: potatoes, coal tar, maple syrup, anise, or coconut. Associate the smell with something familiar.
7. Does it bruise (change colour if touched or cut)?

### **Spores**

8. If you made a spore print (cut off the cap of a mushroom and set it gills/pores down on a piece of parchment, foil or glass overnight to catch spores that are released), please include the spore colour. Photos of the spore print are also helpful (colour, spore pattern).

Good Example Images:



whole mushroom *in-situ*



gill and attachment details



spore print



cap texture



stages of growth