CYNLLUN GWEITHREDU BIOAMRYWIAETH LLEOL SIR GAERFYRDDIN - FYNGAU
CARMARTHENSHIRE LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
LBAP/S42 FUNGI

Please refer to www.first-nature.com/fungi/ for more detailed species description information
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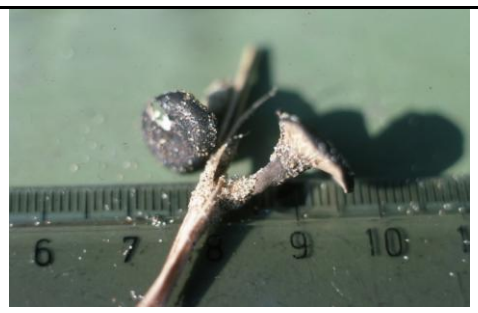
OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- To identify new sites for survey in the county.
- Encourage volunteer interest in fungi.
- To use key species as a focus for public/school engagement.
- To raise awareness of these species and the issues affecting them.

NB. All waxcaps and other grassland fungi are a priority group for survey and public engagement.

Enw gwyddonol/Scientific name	Photo	Habitat/Carms sites	Issues/Action required
Armillaria ectypa Marsh Honey Fungus © Phillip Jones		• This species is found in wet, often base rich habitats • The only known site in Wales is at Ffrwd Fen SSSI. Managed by WTSWW.	• Lack of understanding of its ecological requirements. • WTSWW to monitor. • Consider possible impact if scrub removal required in area.
Clavaria zollingeri Violet coral © Isabel Macho		• Found in unfertilised grasslands including domestic lawns and churchyards as well as semi-natural grasslands, • Found in a number of sites in the county including Penboyr Church and a site in Felingwm.	• The main reasons for decline are agricultural intensification (primarily the application of phosphorus) and the reduction of habitat. Grassland neglect where the sward becomes rank also restricts fruiting, although it is not clear if this affects the organism under the ground. • Survey for at potential sites.
Hohenbuehelia culmicola Marram oyster © Phillip Jones		• Rare species that is associated with shifting dunes growing amongst the larger grasses colonising the dunes. This habitat has declined as dunes have stabilised. • Recorded from Pembrey dunes systems.	• Inappropriate coastal management. • Pass on info to Coastal rangers/contractors undertaking sea buckthorn management. • Should be considered as part of any dune rejuvenation projects.
Hypocreopsis rhododendri Hazel gloves © Jon Hudson		• Usually found in the UK on standing dead stems of hazel, but has also been recorded on living and cut hazel branches and living and dead branches of blackthorn, willow and wild rose. The species is believed to be parasitic on *Hymenochaete corrugata* (Glue crust) which is often found on dead and dying hazel stems. • Found at two sites in Carmarthenshire.	• Overgrazing; coppicing; clearance of scrub. • Survey of other sites with stands of Atlantic hazel/blackthorn woodland, should be surveyed. • Produce info sheet circulated to contractors/forest managers to try and get records and highlight species when clearing scrub.
Microglossum olivaceum Olive Earth-Tongue © Sam Bosanquet		• Found in old semi-natural grasslands in habitats ranging from upland acidic grassland to sand dunes to neutral grasslands and man-made habitats like churchyards. • Recorded from 23 sites in the county.	• The main reasons for decline are agricultural intensification (primarily the application of phosphorus and other nutrients) and habitat loss. Grassland neglect where the sward becomes rank also restricts fruiting, although it is not clear if this affects the organism under the ground. • Survey suitable sites.

Phellodon tomentosus Woolly Tooth © Elizabeth Holden		• Associated with microhabitats within broadleaves and pine (banks, paths, tracksides within woods). • One historical record from a plantation edge at Cynywl Elfed.	• Threats to microhabitat (trampling, vehicle compaction; track maintenance; tipping); felling of host trees; eutrophication. • Revisit site at Cynwyl Elfed.
Phylloporus pelletieri Golden Gilled Bolete © Justin Smith		• Associated with broadleaved trees such as beech and coniferous trees such as fir or pine and associated with acidic or sandy soils. • Recorded from Waun Las NNR and Stradey Woods, Llanelli.	• Threatened by air pollution and forestry plantations. • Survey other suitable sites.
Other S42 species not currently found in the county but may well be present			
Hygrocybe spadicea Date waxcap © David Harris		• Generally associated with unimproved grassland. In Pembrokeshire these have been grassland fungi-rich grazed sites with semi-improved acid to neutral swards.	• Changes in grassland management including fertiliser use and a reduction in grazing levels.
Entoloma bloxamii the Bloxam's blue pinkgill © John Bailey		• Found in old semi-natural grasslands, especially calcareous grasslands. • In Pembrokeshire has relatively wide ecological preferences, occurring in neutral and calcicolous grasslands, but is entirely restricted to sites with low nutrient levels. Two colonies are in calcicolous grassland; the others are in grazed unimproved neutral grassland.	• Changes in grassland management including fertiliser use and a reduction in grazing levels. • Survey suitable sites.