

## CARMARTHENSHIRE STATE OF NATURE – FUNGI

Please refer to [First Nature](#) for more detailed species description information

### Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – Section 7 - Biodiversity lists and duty to take steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity.

The species listed in this table have been identified by Welsh Government (WG) as part of a list of species and types of habitat found in Wales that they consider are of key significance to maintain and enhance biodiversity in this country. This list (Section 7 list) is currently under review by WG and Natural Resources Wales (as of 2024).




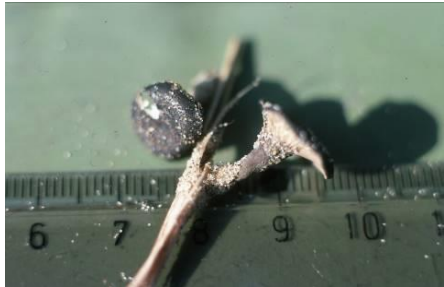
Public authorities (e.g. WG, councils) must take reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the species and types of habitat included in Section 7 and encourage others to take such steps. By safeguarding these species and habitats, improving their management and raising awareness about them it is hoped that a resilient natural environment in Wales will be sustained into the future.






It is the Section 7 species that the Carmarthenshire Nature Partnership consider for priority action, but other species have been identified for local action where there are few records or where Carmarthenshire has populations where specific action can help conserve enhance the species.

**Associated habitats** refers to the relevant Section 7 Priority habitats in Wales

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

Section 7 Species	Carmarthenshire overview	Identified priority action in Carmarthenshire
<p><i>Armillaria ectypa</i> Marsh Honey Fungus</p>  <p>© Phillip Jones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Associated habitat:</b> Wetlands -This species is found in wet, often base rich habitats</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b> The only known site in the county is at Ffrwd Fen SSSI. Managed by WTSWW. Last seen in 2015.</p> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b> Lack of understanding of its ecological requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider possible impact if scrub removal required in at Ffrwd Fen</li> </ul>
<p><i>Clavaria zollingeri</i> - Violet Coral</p>  <p>© Isabel Macho</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Associated habitat:</b> Grasslands - Found in unfertilised grasslands including domestic lawns and churchyards as well as semi-natural grasslands,</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b> Found in a number of sites in the county including Penboyr Church, Abergorlech Church and a site in Felingwm.</p> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b> The main reasons for decline are agricultural intensification (primarily the application of phosphorus) and the reduction of habitat and changes to churchyard maintenance. Grassland neglect where the sward becomes rank also restricts fruiting, although it is not clear if this affects the organism under the ground.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep burial ground keepers informed about appropriate management of fungi rich sward</li> </ul>
<p><i>Hericium erinaceus</i> - Bearded Tooth Fungus</p>  <p>© Isabel Macho</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Associated habitat:</b> Woodland?</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b> Found only at one site in the county, at the National Botanic Garden of Wales in 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fruitbodies appear on damaged or felled trees usually in old (mainly deciduous) woodland</li> <li>Listed under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and is rare in the UK.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Log on which it grows to be left alone</li> </ul>
<p><i>Hohenbuehelia culmicola</i> - Marram Oyster</p>  <p>© Phillip Jones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Associated habitat:</b> Coastal - a rare species that is associated with shifting dunes growing amongst the larger grasses colonising the dunes. This habitat has declined as dunes have stabilised.</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b> Recorded from the Pembrey Burrows dune system in 1995.</p> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b> Inappropriate coastal dune management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pass on info to Coastal rangers/contractors undertaking sea buckthorn management.</li> <li>Should be considered as part of any dune rejuvenation projects.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Hypocreopsis rhododendri</i> - Hazel Gloves</p>  <p>© Jon Hudson</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Associated habitat:</b> 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 <i>Hymenochaete corrugata</i> (Glue crust) which is often found on dead and dying hazel stems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b> <i>H. rhododendri</i> has been found at a small number of sites in Carmarthenshire, most recently at Llyn Llech Owain country park and National Botanic Garden of Wales</p> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b> Overgrazing; coppicing; clearance of scrub.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of other sites with stands of Atlantic hazel/blackthorn woodland, should be surveyed.</li> <li>• Produce info sheet circulated to contractors/forest managers to try and get records and highlight species when clearing scrub.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Microglossum olivaceum</i> - Olive Earth-Tongue</p>  <p>© Sam Bosanquet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Associated habitat:</b> 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b> Recorded across the county but especially around Drefach Felindre</p> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b> 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor current sites and inform land managers how to manage swards to conserve this species.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Phellodon tomentosus</i> - Woolly Tooth</p>  <p>© Elizabeth Holden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Associated habitats:</b> microhabitats within broadleaves and pine (banks, paths, tracksides within woods).</li> <li>• One historical record from a plantation edge at Cynywl Elfed</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b> unknown</p> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b> Threats to microhabitat (trampling, vehicle compaction; track maintenance; tipping); felling of host trees; eutrophication.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revisit site at Cynywl Elfed.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Phylloporus pelletieri</i> - Golden Gilled Bolete</p>  <p>© Justin Smith</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Associated habitat:</b> broadleaved trees such as beech and coniferous trees such as fir or pine and associated with acidic or sandy soils.</li> <li>• Recorded from Waun Las NNR and Stradey Woods, Llanelli.</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b></p> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b> Threatened by air pollution and forestry plantations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey other suitable sites.</li> </ul>
<p><b>S7 species currently only recorded in BBNP area of Carmarthenshire but could be recorded at suitable sites</b></p>		
<p><i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i> - Date waxcap</p>  <p>© David Harris</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Associated habitat:</b> unimproved grassland, it has only been recorded once in the county, at Pal y Cwrt, Trapp. In Pembrokeshire these have been recorded at grassland fungi-rich grazed sites with semi-improved acid to neutral swards.</li> </ul> <p><b>Current status:</b> Unknown</p> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b> • Changes in grassland management including fertiliser use and a reduction in grazing levels.</p>	

*Entoloma bloxamii* - the Big blue pinkgill



© John Bailey

• **Associated habitat:** Found in old semi-natural grasslands, especially calcareous grasslands.

• Entirely restricted to sites with low nutrient levels, it was last seen near an old upland lime workings in Brest Cwm Llwyd and Tro'r Derlwyn in 2006.

**Current status:** unknown

**Trends:**

**Threats:** Changes in grassland management including fertiliser use and a reduction in grazing levels.

• Survey suitable sites.