

Fungi at Seatrees

A variety of fungi has been recorded at Seatrees Farm including agarics (fungi with gills), boletes (fungi with pores), bracket fungi, puffballs, earthstars, polypores, discs and lichens. Fungi are neither plants or animals but comprise their own kingdom of organisms.

Fungi play a vital role in underpinning terrestrial ecosystems forming mutually beneficial relationships with plants (mycorrhizal fungi) as well as recycling organic matter (saprobic fungi).

Ruby Mycena (Mycena viscidocruenta)



Underground fungi – known as truffles or truffle-like fungi – are an important food source for numerous animals at Seatrees Farm including Swamp Wallabies, Antechinus, and Native Bush Rats.



Lichens are also classified as fungi. They are popularly known as extremophiles as they can withstand extreme conditions, such as the salt-spray and guano (bird droppings) of the splash zone.



Lichens decorating the outdoor furniture (above)
Marasmius sp. on a leaf. (left)

Fungi found at Seatrees include:

Agaricus arvensis (Horse Mushroom)
Agaricus campestris (Field Mushroom)
Amanita xanthocephala
Amanita ochrophyloides
Amanita sp.
Armillaria luteobubalina (Honey Fungus)
Baeomyces heteromorphus
Bisporella citrina (Lemon Disco)
Chlorociboria aeruginascens (Green Elf Cup)
Collybia eucalyptorum
Coprinus comatus (Lawyer's Wig)
Coprinopsis sp.
Cortinarius sp.
Geastrum triplex (Collared Earthstar)
Gymnopilus junonius (Spectacular Rustgill)
Hypholoma fasciculare (Sulphur Tufts)
Laccaria sp.
Lichenomphalia chromacea (Yellow Navel)
Macrolepiota clelandii (Parasol Mushroom)
Marasmius elegans (Velvet Parachute)
Marasmiellus affixis (Little Stinker)
Marasmius sp.
Mycena sp.
Mycena viscidocruenta (Ruby Mycena)
Omphalotus nidiformis (Ghost Fungus)
Parmelia sp.
Pycnoporus coccineus (Scarlet Bracket)
Schizophyllum commune (Splitgill)
Scleroderma cepa (Earthball)
Trametes versicolor (Rainbow Fungus)
Usnea dasaea



Chlorociboria aeruginascens (Green Elf Cup)
Trametes versicolor (Rainbow Fungus)



