

NATS CURRENT NEWS

Monthly publication for  
THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUFFLING SOCIETY, INC.  
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May 1987

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FORAY, Saturday, May 2, 1987, to the Metolius River area of Central Oregon.

Meet at Benton Center, 630 NW 7th, Corvallis, OR, at 7:30 A.M. Dress for the weather, bring a lunch and water. This will be an all day foray, and we will be looking for morels as well.

We will meet at Camp Sherman Store at 10:00 A.M. To reach the store, follow the signs from Hwy 20, beyond Suttle Lake towards Sisters, OR. The exit turns to the left, and is marked Camp Sherman.

For more information, call Steve Morgan, 752-3218.

Steve Morgan  
Trufflemaster

JUNE FORAY, Saturday, June 6, 1987, will be to Klamath Falls, OR. If you want to spend the night, or nights, reserve a room by May 15, 1987, at the Maverick Motel, 1220 Main St., Klamath Falls, OR, 97601, telephone 882-6688. Rates are: 1 person - 1 bed, \$20.14; 2 persons - one double bed, \$22.26;

2 persons - queen bed, \$24.38; 2 persons - 2 queen beds, \$25.44; 3 persons - 2 queen beds, \$26.50; 4 persons - 2 queen beds, \$28.62. Rates include tax. Please mention NATS when you make reservations.

Submit payment directly to the motel by May 15, 1987 to reserve a room.

MEETING, Monday, May 4, 1987, 7:30 P.M., Large Conference Room, Forest Sciences Lab, 3200 Jefferson Way, Corvallis, OR.

Dennis Wedam will speak on "Practical Hints for Wilderness Survival." Dennis is a NATS member and an outdoorsman. He has worked in the woods, likes to hike and fish. Dennis admits he was once "lost for awhile," so he will have some good, basic hints for us, stressing what is really important in terms of survival. All truffleers and mushroomers will benefit from this program.

For further information, call Steve Miller, 757-4408.

PORTLAND CHAPTER OF NATS MEETING AND FORAY, Saturday, May 9, 1987, 10:00 A. M. Meet in the Community Room of First Farwest Federal Bank, corner of SE 82nd and Division. A foray to the Beavercreek-Molalla area will follow the meeting.

On the April foray collections of Melanogaster, Hysterangium, Hymenogaster, Tuber, Rhizopogon, Barssia, and possibly Martellia were found.

For those who think truffling is only good during the fall, the two most productive months in terms of species found to date are: September, 88 species, and May, 68 species confirmed.

Dan Wheeler  
President

#### PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS

Our next foray, being held in the Metolius area, should be an excellent one for morels as well as for truffles. It is difficult to keep ones mind on truffles when morels are staring you in the face and daring you to pick them! As in the past, I expect the minds and hands of our members to be fully occupied searching for and picking those delicious morels.

There are, however, some areas close to the morel areas that are excellent for truffling. Generally, these are dense young stands of trees where morels do not grow. Typical areas for good morel hunting are not the preferred areas for truffles.

We don't want to overlook doing some truffling since we do not schedule many forays to this section of Oregon and also since the possibilities are good for finding new, or rare species.

Normally, we can expect the ticks to be out in numbers in all of Central and Eastern Oregon when the morels are out. Ticks can, in some cases, transmit two serious diseases. It is easy to protect yourself from getting ticks on your person by spraying your outer clothes with a

good insect repellent, such as "Off," "Cutters," or "Muskol." I have used all with good success, but I prefer Muskol because it has a 100% concentration of "Deet."

It is particularly important that you spray your headgear, shoulders, back and front of outer clothing as well as around the cuffs of shirts and pants. This needs to be done before leaving your vehicle.

It is always a good idea to carry a snake bit kit (or at least have one in the party), and to wear protective boots (having 8-10 inch uppers) when in areas where one might come across a rattlesnake. Although this isn't very likely in the area we will be in, it could happen and we need to observe good preventative measures. In all my years of mushrooming, truffling, hunting and roaming in the woods, I have not found a rattlesnake in the Metolius area, although they do exist there. Neither have we confronted any during any of our forays. I am a believer in preventative measures of all kinds.

We are hopeful of having a big turnout for this foray.

Henry Pavelek  
NATS President

NATS WELCOMES the following new members: Jane Stephens, Corvallis; Don & Judy Stockton, Albany, OR.; Gloria Golder, North Bend, OR.; Donald Chappel, Portland, OR.; Ruth Ann Taber, College Place, TX.

#### COMMENTS FROM DR. TRAPPE

Tuber gibbosum Harkn., collected by Henry Pavelek, 3/07/87, is unusually far into the spring.

Peziza gautierioides sp. novum, collected by Henry Pavelek, 3/23/87, is the same as collected in the same place in past years by Lou Geil and Henry Pavelek. The only place it has been found so far.

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TRUFFLE OF THE MONTH  
Geopora cooperi Harkness

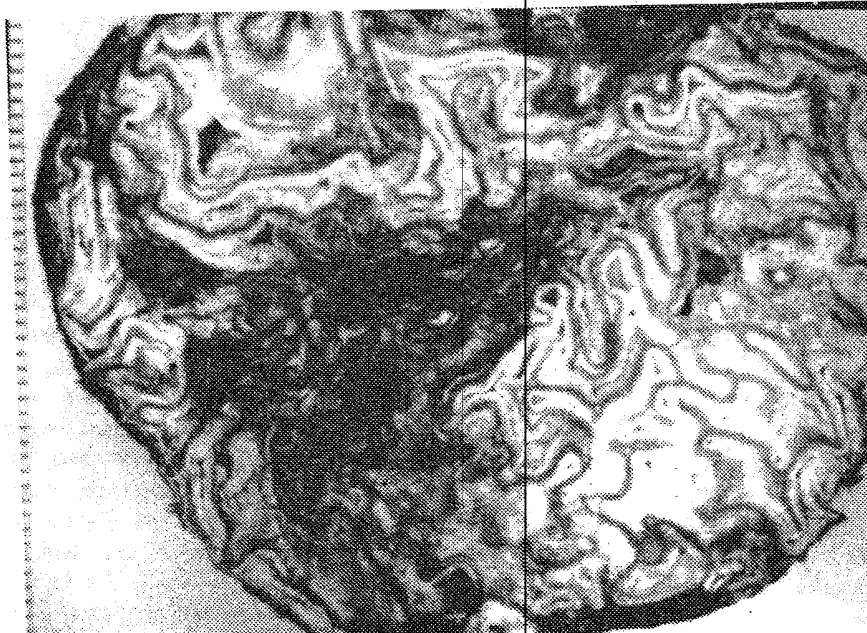


Photo by Dr. James Trappe  
From NATS Photo Packet

**ORDER:** Ascomycetes

**Geopora:** from Greek, "ge" (earth)  
and "por" (pore).

**Etymology:** named after J. G. Cooper  
who collected the type specimen  
near Haywards, CA.

**DESCRIPTION:**

by Dr. Steven Miller

**ASCOCARPS:** 2-9 cm diameter, glo-  
bose to subglobose, surface irregu-  
larly furrowed; opening to the ex-  
terior usually present, randomly  
oriented, poorly formed, inconspic-  
uous because of furrows and folds on  
the surface.

**PERIDIUM:** Surface dry, covered with  
conspicuous darkly colored hairs;  
light brown, golden brown, yellowish  
brown or more typically brown to  
dark brown; in cross section 0.3-1.0  
mm thick.

**GLEBA:** Composed of highly convoluted,  
thick partitions that may contact  
with other but remain separate, par-  
titions few giving the impression

of large locules, or many making  
the gleba appear nearly solid, in  
cross section each partition with a  
line or brown pigmentation down the  
middle.

**ODOR:** Usually mild, similar to a  
Gyromitra or Helvella.

There are two forms of G. cooperi:  
forma cooperi Burdsall that has more  
ellipsoid spores and forma gilkeyae  
Burdsall that has globose to sub-  
globose spores.

**HABITAT:** Usually hypogeous, rarely  
epigeous, under Pinus, Picea, Abies.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Reported from Europe  
and western North America, including  
Alaska.

**EDIBILITY:** Edible. Very good to  
excellent taste. See recipes on  
page five of this newsletter.



## MYCORRHIZAE ARE HOT

Robert Sterling  
MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Reprinted from SPORE PRINTS, Bulletin of the Puget Sound Mycological Society, April 1987.

Medford, Ore. --For years they were ignored or considered a threat, but these days life is jolly for mycorrhizae.

The microscopic soil fungi have become champions of the forest, hailed by scientists and forest managers as essential to healthy woodlands. Forestry practices are being altered to accommodate the fungi, which have been shown to link tree roots in a complex interdependent web.

Without mycorrhizae, seedlings turn sick and pale, reforestation fails, and clearcuts stay bare.

"Mycorrhizae are one of the hottest topics in forestry," says Mike Amaranthus, a soil scientist for the Siskiyou National Forest in southern Oregon. Amaranthus and others at Oregon State University in Corvallis are among the leaders in mycorrhizal research, regularly presenting talks on their latest findings. They have drawn the attention of forest managers throughout the world, who have traveled to southern Oregon and Oregon State to see for themselves the latest mycorrhizal experiments.

Although the mycorrhizal association between fungi and plants has been known for the past century, for much of that time there was little research into it. Some even thought it caused disease. Only in recent years have scientists discovered its vital role in the forest.

Mycorrhizae are tiny fungal caps, 3 to 20 millimeters long, that cover the ends of roots like socks. Miniscule hyphae radiate like hair from the caps and through the soil, commonly extending up to 50 feet from a tree. Woody forests in the Pacific Northwest are particularly dependent on mycorrhizae, which help feed water and nutrients to trees and help them better resist drought and disease. In turn, the trees

provide the fungi with sugars that help them survive. This important symbiotic relationship has been more fully understood in recent years, as soil has come to be viewed as a crucial element of forest ecology.

With some of their new-found knowledge, scientists have gone back to old forest clearcuts where reforestation has failed, and where "biological activity in the soil was almost nil." In one recent case in the Siskiyou National Forest, scientists combined seedlings with new soil rich in mycorrhizae. Seedling survival doubled, and growth tripled.

Mycorrhizae were the key, and the word has spread. Private timber companies and public agencies have begun including fungal spores in the water fed to greenhouse nurseries. Soon at the J. Herbert Stone Nursery near Central Point, experiments will begin with hyphae mixed into the soil to give seedlings a boost.

Logging techniques that involve machine piling (that is, scraping aside the soil in clearcut areas), severe burning of brush, and soil compaction all have helped cut vital mycorrhizal populations. In response, the Forest Service has tried to minimize severe burning, encouraged skyline logging to avoid disturbing the earth, and placed more emphasis on mycorrhizal inoculations.

Amaranthus and others are finding that certain plant groups appear to thrive together because of their common dependence on certain types of mycorrhizae. Madrone, manzanita, and Douglas-fir, for example, seem to do well together because of their underground mycorrhizal network. White oak and Douglas-fir, on the other hand, seem incompatible.

The incredible diversity of mycorrhizal fungi is still being explored, Amaranthus says, noting that Douglas-fir connects with more than 1,000 different mycorrhizal species.

New information has been uncovered by leading mycorrhizal scientists such as Jim Trappe, David Perry, and Mike Castellano, who are conducting research at Oregon State. Their work is drawing intense in-

terest from forest and agriculture managers in Central America, India, China, and elsewhere, where ecological systems have been destroyed and reforestation has been difficult.

No longer is mycorrhizal research considered interesting but irrelevant, and little time or money allocated for it. In recent years, the Forest Service has employed soil scientists, plant pathologists, botanists, and foresters to learn more.

"They used to put up with me," Amaranthus says. "That's all changed."

DOUGLAS COUNTY FAMILY FORESTRY EXPO will be held May 16-17, 1987, at the Glide Educational Center, Glide, OR. Follow signs marked "Family Forestry" to the site. Hours are 10-5:00 P. M., both days.

Theme for this year's Expo is "TREES: Timber Receipts Equal Extra Dollars(In Your Pocket)." This will be an enjoyable and entertaining demonstration of the many aspects of management of forestry resources.

There will be many activities and exhibits to participate in, for the entire family.

NATS will have a booth, showing truffles and how they grow. If you would like to help out for a few hours on either Saturday or Sunday, please call Henry Pavelek at 753-6384.

This is really a fun event, and very relaxing and enjoyable. Any of our trufflers can adequately answer questions and hand out brochures, and have a great time, too.

#### FORAYS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

12th Annual Northeastern Mycological Foray, held at Paul Smith's College, Paul Smith's, New York, August 20-23, 1987. Write to Mr. & Mrs. James Kronick, PO Box 533, Merrick, NY 11566, or telephone 516-867-0826.

Telluride Mushroom Conference, held in Telluride, Colorado, August 27-

30, 1987. Gary Lincoff, David Arora, Paul Stamets, Andrew Weil, John Corbin, Linnea Gilman and Emanuel Salzman will present the lectures and workshops.

For further information, contact Fungophile, P. O., Box 5503, Denver, Colorado 80217-5503. Telephone: 303-296-9359.

#### BREAKFAST EGGS IN MUSHROOM CUPS WITH TRUFFLES. Recipe submitted by Norene Wedam.

Use the largest Agaricus caps you can find. Remove stems and hollow out caps, reserving the mushroom trimmings for other uses. Gently sauté or poach mushroom caps until cooked.

Make a scrambled egg mixture of eggs, salt, pepper, parsley and a bit of plain yogurt. Pour enough into the mushroom caps to almost fill them. Sprinkle each with grated Swiss cheese.

Bake on a tray until eggs are set and cheese is bubbly. Remove from oven and immediately sprinkle with grated truffle. Do not reheat. The heat will be sufficient to release aromatic oils.

Serve with toast points and a fresh fruit plate.

Geopora cooperi Harkness would be an excellent truffle to use with this recipe.

#### SAUTÉED G. COOPERI HARKN. Henry Pavelek

Gently clean the truffle by peeling off a thin layer of the peridium. Chop or slice the truffle, and sauté in butter until crispy.

Henry thinks this is one of the best tasting truffles he has tried. It has a good flavor with a hint of morels.

#### NATS RECIPES AVAILABLE

Send \$1.00 to NATS for eight pages of truffle recipes.

1986 FINDS

7/15/86 Mary's Peak Study Area, Benton County, OR.  
N 44 23'50" W 123 29'46" 2650'  
Hysterangium coriaceum Hesse, Marvin Daniels  
Gabi Schall

8/29/86 Amaranthus Ranch, Josephine County, OR.  
N 42 26'21" W 123 19'38"  
\*\*Hysterangium fallax Castellano sp. nov., P. Amaranthus

9/05/86 Siskiyou National Forest, Josephine County, OR.  
N 42 04' 30" W 122 36'21" 5600'  
\*\*Hysterangium variiformis sp. nov., Mike Amaranthus

10/02/86 Mitchell Forest, Cornell University Campus, Ithaca, New York  
N 42 26 49" W 076 29'00"  
Tuber rufum var. nitidum(Vitt.)Fischer(2 coll.), Anna Marin

10/04/86 Paulina Lake, Central Oregon  
N 43 43'13" W 121 15'17" 5800'  
Trappea dackeri(Zeller)Castellano, Peggy Rice

10/??/86 Richmond, CA., near Clear Lake  
TBA  
Rhizopogon ellenae Smith, Jo Nelson  
Possible Rhizopogon occidentalis Zeller & Dodge, SAA

FEBRUARY 1987 FINDS

2/16/87 Harlan, OR., Lincoln County  
N 44 32'24" W 123 41'31" 600'  
Genea gardneri Gilkey, Leeds Bailey  
Radiigera, immature, SAA

2/28/87 Two miles south of Beavercreek, Clackamas Co., OR.  
N 45 17'17" W 122 32'04" 550'  
Martellia brunnescens Sing. & Smith, Dan Wheeler

MARCH 1987 FINDS

3/07/87 Woods Creek Road, Benton County, OR., first stop  
N 44 33'02" W 123 29'00" 800'  
Gautieria candida Stewart & Trappe, Henry Pavelek  
Genea intermedia Gilkey, SAA  
Genea sp., immature, Pat Rawlinson  
Hymenogaster parksii Zeller & Dodge, Henry Pavelek  
Pat Rawlinson  
Hysterangium crassirhachis Zeller & Dodge, Welles Bushnell  
Rhizopogon vinicolor Smith, Mayetta Bushnell  
Henry Pavelek  
Tuber sp., immature, Welles Bushnell

3/07/87 Woods Creek Road, Benton County, OR., second stop  
N 44 32' 10" W 123 29'53" 1000'  
Barssia oregonensis Gilkey, Henry Pavelek  
Betty Smith

	Gautieria candida Stewart & Trappe	Steve Morgan
	Hymenogaster parksii Zeller & Dodge	Mayetta Bushnell
	Hysterangium setchellii Fischer	Henry Pavelek
	Rhizopogon vinicolor Smith	Welles Bushnell
		Pat Rawlinson
	Tuber gibbosum Harkn.	Henry Pavelek
3/07/87	Woods Creek Road, Benton County, OR., third stop N 44 32'52" W 123 23'57" 1300'	
	Gautieria gautierioides(Lloyd)Zeller & Dodge	Mayetta Bushnell
	Hymenogaster parksii Zeller & Dodge	SAA
	Hysterangium crassirachis(Zeller & Dodge)	Steve Morgan
	Martellia, immature	Henry Pavelek
3/07/87	Two miles south of Beaver Creek, Clackamas Co., OR. N 45 17'17" W 122 32'04" 550'	
	Barssia oregonensis Gilkey	Dan Wheeler
	Hymenogaster parksii Zeller & Dodge(3 coll.)	SAA
	Hymenogaster sp., immature(2 coll.)	SAA
	Tuber sp., immature(3 coll.)	SAA
3/07/87	McMinnville, OR. N 45 12'37" W 123 11'51" 160'	
	**Melanogaster sp. novum	Steve Andross
3/14/87	Paul Bishop's Tree Farm, Beaver Creek, Clackamas County, OR. N 45 16'47" W 122 33'31" 535'	
	Barssia oregonensis Gilkey	Dan Wheeler
	Geopora cooperi Harkn.	SAA
	Hymenogaster parksii Zeller & Dodge	SAA
	**Melanogaster sp. novum	SAA
	Melanogaster sp., immature	SAA
	Rhizopogon villescens Smith	Doratha Fay
		Dan Wheeler
	Rhizopogon sp. (3 coll.)	Dan Wheeler
	Tuber gibbosum Harkn.	SAA
	Tuber sp., immature	Doratha Fay
		Dan Wheeler
3/14/87	Two miles south of Beaver Creek, Clackamas County, OR. See above	
	Tuber sp., immature	Dan Wheeler
3/14/87	Rickreall Creek Road, Polk County, OR. N 44 55'44" W 123 06'50" 425'	
	Genea intermedia Gilkey	Welles Bushnell
	Hymenogaster parksii Zeller & Dodge	Mayetta Bushnell
	Hysterangium coriaceum Hesse	Welles Bushnell
	Melanogaster euryspermus(Zeller & Dodge)Zeller	SAA
	Melanogaster sp., immature	SAA
	Rhizopogon vinicolor Smith	Mayetta Bushnell
		Welles Bushnell
	Tuber sp., immature	Welles Bushnell
3/17/87	Hampton Tree Farm, Pedee, OR. N 44 45'10" W 123 24'48" 400'	
	Rhizopogon vinicolor Smith	Welles Bushnell

3/21/87 4.5 miles SW Lebanon, Linn County, OR, 1200'  
N 44 26'50" W 122 54'50"

*Genea intermedia* Gilkey, Dan Wheeler  
*Hymenogaster* sp. (2 coll.), Dan Wheeler  
*Hysterangium crassirachis* Zeller & Dodge, SAA

3/23/87 Rickreall Creek Road, Polk County, OR, 400'  
N 44 55'44" W 123 06'50"

*Genabea cerebriformis* (Harkn.) Trappe, Welles Bushnell  
*Hymenogaster parksii* Zeller & Dodge, SAA  
*Hymenogaster* sp., SAA  
*Hysterangium coriaceum* Hesse, SAA

3/23/87 Three miles south of Hwy 34 on Peoria Road, Linn County, OR, 250'  
N 44 31'55" W 123 12'22"

*Glomus macrocarpum* Tul. & Tul., Henry Pavelek  
\**Hysterangium megaspora* sp. novum, SAA  
*Melanogaster* sp., SAA  
\*\**Peziza gautierioides* sp. novum, SAA  
*Radiigera* sp., immature, SAA  
*Rhizopogon colossus* Smith, SAA  
*Tuber rufum* Fries, SAA  
*Tuber* sp., immature (3 coll.), SAA



The North American  
Truffling Society, Inc.  
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