

CARMARTHENSHIRE NATURE RECOVERY PLAN – FUNGI

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



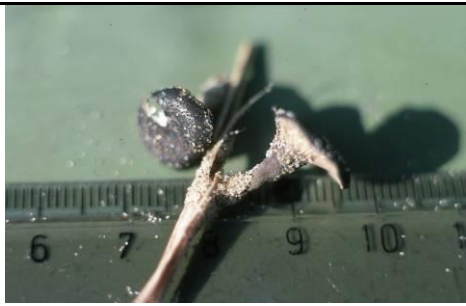


The species listed in this table have been identified by Welsh Government as part of a list of species and types of habitat found in Wales that they consider are of key significance to maintain and enhance biodiversity in this country. This list (S7 list) is currently under review by WG and Natural Resources Wales.






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.

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

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

NAME		HABITAT/ CARMARTHENSHIRE SITES	ISSUES/ACTION REQUIRED
<p><i>Armillaria ectypa</i> Marsh Honey Fungus</p> <p>© Phillip Jones</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This species is found in wet, often base rich habitats The only known site in the county is at Ffrwd Fen SSSI. Managed by WTSWW. Last seen in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of understanding of its ecological requirements. WTSWW to monitor. Consider possible impact if scrub removal required in area.
<p><i>Clavaria zollingeri</i> Violet coral</p> <p>© Isabel Macho</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Abergorlech Church and a site in Felingwm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Survey for at potential sites.
<p><i>Hohenbuehelia culmicola</i> Marram oyster</p> <p>© Phillip Jones</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Recorded from the Pembrey Burrows dune system in 1995. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate coastal management. Pass on info to Coastal rangers/contractors undertaking sea buckthorn management. Should be considered as part of any dune rejuvenation projects.
<p><i>Hypocreopsis rhododendri</i> Hazel gloves</p> <p>© Jon Hudson</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <i>H. rhododendri</i> has been found at a small number of sites in Carmarthenshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><i>Microglossum olivaceum</i> Olive Earth-Tongue</p> <p>© Sam Bosanquet</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

<p><i>Phellodon tomentosus</i> Woolly Tooth</p> <p>© Elizabeth Holden</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated with microhabitats within broadleaves and pine (banks, paths, tracksides within woods). • One historical record from a plantation edge at Cynwyl Elfed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to microhabitat (trampling, vehicle compaction; track maintenance; tipping); felling of host trees; eutrophication. • Revisit site at Cynwyl Elfed.
<p><i>Phylloporus pelletieri</i> Golden Gilled Bolete</p> <p>© Justin Smith</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatened by air pollution and forestry plantations. • Survey other suitable sites.
<p>Other S7 species currently found only in the area of the county covered by BBNP but may well be present elsewhere</p>			
<p><i>Hygrocye spadicea</i> Date waxcap</p> <p>© David Harris</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally associated with unimproved grassland, it has only been recorded once in the county, at Pal y Cwrt, Trapp. In Pembrokeshire these have been grassland fungi-rich grazed sites with semi-improved acid to neutral swards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in grassland management including fertiliser use and a reduction in grazing levels.
<p><i>Entoloma bloxamii</i> the Big blue pinkgill</p> <p>© John Bailey</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in grassland management including fertiliser use and a reduction in grazing levels. • Survey suitable sites.
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