



Ohio Mushroom Society

# The Mushroom Log

**Summer Foray,  
2017 at Zaleski  
ODNR COMPLEX  
July 15-16**

**By Martha Bishop**

Please join us for our Summer Foray in the beautiful and diverse forests of southeastern Ohio. We will meet at the recently renovated **Zaleski ODNR Complex, 29371 Wheelabout Road, McArthur, Ohio 45651.**

We will feature nationally known mycologists **Walt Sturgeon** and **John Plischke, III.** Walt will serve as chief identifier for the foray and John will present our featured talk: **Edible Mushrooms and How to Prepare Them.** Both Walt and John are nationally recognized as expert identifiers of fungi, and both have won

numerous awards for their fungal photographs.

**John Plischke, III is the author of *Good Mushroom Bad Mushroom: Who's toxic, Where to find them, and how to enjoy them safely, and More!* *Mushrooms and Their Poisonous Look-alikes.* John is a founding member of the **Western Pennsylvania Mushroom Club, and serves as Chair of the Photography Committee for the North American Mycological Association.****

**Walt Sturgeon** has authored or co-authored and provided photographs for several popular mushroom books including *Mushrooms of Ohio, Waxcap Mushrooms of Eastern North America, Mushrooms and Other Fungi of the West Virginia High Country,* and has

recently published *Mushrooms of the Northeast* with Teresa Marrone. Walt serves as Awards Committee Chair for the North American Mycological Association.

**July 15 (Saturday)**

**8:30-9:30 am.** Meet at Zaleski ODNR Complex for registration and coffee. Please bring a reusable cup.

**10:00 am.** Forays will begin. We will carpool to several different sites in the local hills. Please bring hiking gear, mushroom basket, water bottle, and whistle.

**12:15 p.m.** We will have a potluck lunch, so please bring something to share. Any wild mushrooms for consumption *must* be verified by expert collectors. *Please do not bring any home-canned foods.*

## 2 The Mushroom Log

**1:45 p.m. John Plischke, III will present: Edible Mushrooms and How to Prepare Them.**

John says: "There are many species of edible mushrooms that are found in our area. Their ecology, season, tips for finding some of them, and the many dishes that can be made from them will be discussed. One of the tricks to coming home with a full basket even in woods that are well hunted is to know enough edible species that often get overlooked. It is advised that after the show you may go away very hungry. A few recipes will be provided."

**2:45** Afternoon forays depart from Zaleski ODNR complex.

**5:30 p.m.** Table talk with explanation of the day's collections.

**6:30 p.m.** Dinner at **The Lodge at Lake Hope.**  
<http://lakehopelodge.com/directions/>

See menus on their website:  
<http://lakehopelodge.com/menunew/>

Please **RSVP to [bishopm@ohio.edu](mailto:bishopm@ohio.edu) or (740) 593-4552** if you plan to be here for dinner so that we can reserve

adequate space. On Saturday morning we will have a final count for our reservation

### **July 16 (Sunday)**

**9:00 am.** Continental breakfast. Review of collected fungi. Clean up.

**11:30 a.m.** Sunday foray.

**Accommodations: Reserve your cabin or campsite at nearby Lake Hope State Park NOW!**

**1-866-644-6727 or <http://parks.ohiodnr.gov/lakehope>**

**Reservations will fill quickly.**

**Area hotels and other lodging** for Athens, Ohio are listed at:  
<http://athensohio.com/category/wheretostay/>

### **Time to scat**

By Bob Antibus

"Everything is everywhere, but the environment selects". This was the *de facto* assumption that held sway as I studied microbial ecology as a graduate student in the late 1970s. The quote is attributed to Professor

Lourens Baas Becking a Dutch- born botanist/microbiologist who lived a very interesting life that included being held captive by the Japanese during WWII. His statement made in 1934 with regard to microorganisms, including fungi, says that dispersal doesn't limit the occurrence of bacteria or fungi. Instead any species need only arrive in a suitable habitat in order to survive. Of course the alternative would be that the lack of a particular species in a specific place may be the result of its failure to get there. So why spend time debating the truth of this seemingly esoteric idea? Well the importance of dispersal capabilities in fungi has implications for the conservation of species, the introduction of plant pathogens and invasive species.

Dr. Sam Mazzer first peaked my interest in fungal biogeography. Sam would spend hours placing small stickers on counties with maps of the United States. He was marking spots where bolete species had been collected in an attempt to understand how geology, climate and vegetation determined where they

### 3 The Mushroom Log

occurred. These maps also pointed to areas in need of further collecting by mycologists. So whenever I get to a professional meeting, as was the case this summer at MSA in Berkeley, I try to attend some talks on microbial biogeography. I'll try to relate here a couple of interesting things I learned this summer.

A talk I marked ahead of time to attend was by a student named Ryan Stephens from the University of New Hampshire. Ryan's talk dealt with a macrofungal survey conducted in New England forests – including stands containing significant numbers of eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Hemlock as many of you already know is currently threatened by the Hemlock woolly adelgid ([\*Pseudotsuga tsugae\*](#)). This phloem sap feeder also attacks and kills the Carolina hemlock (*T. caroliniana*) as well. From a mycological standpoint hemlocks may well harbor a set of unique (host-restricted) ectomycorrhizal or decomposer fungi. Widespread loss of hemlock could then threaten continued survival of such fungi. Fungal susceptibility may

also depend on ability to disperse to scattered stands that survive attack. Ryan's work aimed to look in a comparative fashion at "truffle" fungi in hardwood, mixed hardwood-softwood and softwood forests. To my great surprise Ryan collected over 6000 truffle sporocarps compared to 150 mushroom sporocarps. Truffle biomass was thirty times that of aboveground biomass. The amount of cover by hemlock was an important factor in determining numbers of truffle sporocarps.

*Elaphomyces* sporocarps comprised about 85% of the truffle biomass, but at least five new truffle species were found. Why did I find these numbers so surprising? Maybe I am biased from work in the Rocky Mountains, but I tend to think of hypogeous fungi as being most abundant and of greater importance to forests in summer dry climates.

Here water limits aboveground fruiting and spore dispersal. In western conifer forests we tend to see small mammals as important agents of spore dispersal. I wouldn't necessarily make this connection in our wetter eastern forests. Yet when Ryan analyzed

spores from scat samples of eastern chipmunks they yielded 13 genera and 21 total truffle taxa. Some samples contained up to 100,000 spores per gram of scat. Spore occurrence in scat coincided with fungal fruiting patterns. All of this led to the conclusion that chipmunks are important agents of spore dispersal and depend on nutrient rich truffles at least on a seasonal basis. Thus a decline in hemlock cover due to hemlock woolly adelgid could negatively impact chipmunk populations and fungal spore dispersal. This reminds me of the John Muir quote: "When we tug at a single thing in nature, we find it attached to the rest of the world."

### NO 'SHROOM AT THE INN FOR DUTCH WOMAN IN CADIIZ

By John Smith

*EuroWeekly*, Mar. 14, 2017

When a woman in the town of El Puerto de Santa María in Cadiz received an unexpected envelope through the post, she was surprised to discover that it contained

## 4 The Mushroom Log

a number of mushrooms, so she reported the find to the National Police. Once they had seen the suspicious fungi, the officers sent them for analysis and it turned out that they were from an hallucinogenic family. After some research, officers discovered that a Dutch woman in the same town was sending a number of similar envelopes around the world on a daily basis. Officers obtained a warrant to enter the suspect's home in Santa Maria where they discovered more than 500 *grams of mushrooms in different stages of growth*, 28 boxes containing seeds [spawn/spores?], scales, and documents that showed that the woman was importing the "seeds" from Holland, was growing the mushroom herself, and then advertising them for sale through the Internet. Charging €50 for each sending, she was making deliveries as far afield as Australia before her arrest.

This and the rest are reprinted from the March, 2017 issue of SPORE PRINTS, Bull. of PSMS

### **CHINESE DOCTORS REMOVE MUSHROOMS STUCK IN WOMAN'S STOMACH**

various sources, Mar. 24 2017.

The 50-year-old chowed down on what she thought would be a delicious meal of dried shiitake, but it landed her in the hospital. The woman is believed to have cooked the dried mushrooms without soaking them first, meaning that when they entered her stomach and became damp they expanded.

She went to the hospital with a severe stomach ache where doctors discovered her problem. According to Dr. Wang Weifei, who treated the patient, "Our scans showed that the woman's duodenum, which is where the stomach meets the small intestine, had been obstructed by several mushrooms. She underwent surgery and medics removed all the mushrooms. "While many of them were in pieces, we also found a whole mushroom inside measuring around 7 cm in length," medics said. She has since recovered from the operation and is believed to have been discharged already. Perhaps a timely reminder that when you eat dried food, you should make sure it is prepared properly.

### **99 MILLION YEAR OLD MUSHROOMS FOUND IN BURMESE AMBER**

By Ian Johnston

<http://www.independent.co.uk/>, Mar. 16, 2017

Astonishingly well-preserved mushrooms that were trapped in amber some 99 million years ago have been discovered in a museum collection in China. The researchers also found similarly pristine beetles that are 125 million years old, again encased in amber, which is clear tree resin that sets hard then fossilizes over time. The oldest amber mushroom ever found is only a million years older than the newly described examples, which were found among 111,000 pieces of amber from Burma, in the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology in China. The researchers appeared taken aback by how well the latest discoveries were preserved and also how similar to modern mushrooms they were. "Most [mushroom] fruiting bodies are ephemeral, and their fossil record is limited," they wrote in the journal *Nature Communications*. "The discovery of four mushroom forms, most

## 5 The Mushroom Log

with a complete intact cap containing distinct gills and a stalk, suggests evolutionary stasis of body form for 99 million years.” A statement issued by the Chinese Academy of Sciences about the discoveries said the mushrooms were “very well-preserved.” A 440-million-year-old fossil of a fungus that looked like a mushroom has also previously been discovered in Scotland and Sweden.

### **RISE IN DEADLY FUNGI IS CONTAMINATING RIVER WATER IN INDIA**

**By V. Nilesh**

<http://www.newindianexpress.com>, Mar. 13, 2017

HYDERABAD - Rivers are polluted not only by industrial effluents, chemicals, sewage, heavy metals, and antibiotics but also by pathogenic species of fungi. These pathogenic fungi not only destroy the ecosystem by causing infections among fish and other aquatic species but can also cause harm if the contaminated water or the infected fish is consumed by humans.

Two researchers from the mycology and plant pathology lab of

Osmania University's College for Women discovered that around 50 species of pathogenic fungi are present in the Munneru river. Munneru serves as an important source of drinking water for lots of people in Khammam district. It is also a tributary to Krishna river and joins it in Andhra Pradesh where again it is used for drinking purpose.

A major reason for pathogenic fungi thriving in the river is the letting in of untreated sewage and industrial waste water from cities and towns directly into the rivers. While Telangana generates around 1,671 million liters per day (MLD) of sewage, only around 686 MLD are treated in sewage treatment plants before release, whereas the rest is directly let into the rivers. Prof. Gaddam Banerjee of Fisheries Research Laboratory at Kakatiya University says, “The untreated sewage and industrial wastes like cellulose which is used in pharmaceutical industry provide the required nutrients for fungi to thrive in river water. They can survive and grow in the flowing river water as well.”

Prof Banerjee said, “The pathogenic fungi lead to a disease known as Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome in fish which causes death. The fungi also grow on the bodies of fish and cause an abscess...from which infection occurs, causing deaths. As part of the studies I did in northern Telangana districts, I found that there is a rise in pathogenic fungi in river waters, especially of one fungus known as *Saprolegnia* which affects internal organs and deeper tissues of fish.” He further said, “If a fungus-infected fish is consumed without cooking properly or if the infected water is consumed directly, the fungus can release spores and can cause severe infections in humans too.”

### **FUNGAL COMPOUND BOOSTS AXON REGENERATION, OFFERING CLUE FOR MS**

**Magdalena Keg**

<https://multiplesclerosisnewstoday.com>, Mar. 14, 2017

The idea of repairing damaged axons—a key component of advancing disability in multiple sclerosis (MS)—just got closer to reality, with the

## 6 The Mushroom Log

discovery that a compound found in fungi triggers axon regeneration, making damaged axons grow “like weeds.”

Scientists have long struggled to find compounds that stimulate the repair of axons, the long, thread-like neuron appendages that send signals to other cells.

The study, “Small-Molecule Stabilization of 14-3-3 Protein-Protein Interactions Stimulates Axon Regeneration,” appeared in the journal *Neuron*.

The discovery was made with the help of Ph.D. candidate Andrew Kaplan, working in the laboratory of Dr. Alyson Fournier, a neurology and neurosurgery professor at Canada’s McGill University. Fournier’s team had been focused on axon regeneration for some time, particularly a group of proteins with known neuroprotective properties called 14-3-3. Previous studies had shown that when plants are hit by certain fungal infections, they react by shedding their leaves and growing roots. The fungal molecule responsible for this, fusicoccin-A, is known to affect 14-3-3. So while plant roots and human

nerve cells are indeed very different natural phenomena, Kaplan figured that these insights may prove valuable.

“While 14-3-3 is the common denominator in this phenomenon, the identity of the other proteins involved and the resulting biological activities differ between plants and animals,” said Kaplan in a news release.

The team decided to use fusicoccin-A to treat lab-grown neurons with damaged axons. “When I looked under the microscope the following day, the axons were growing like weeds,” said Kaplan.

The weed analogy is not an exaggeration. In the microscopy photograph, axons appear in green, and the damaged area dominates the center of the image. Taking a closer look, nearly all the axons’ tips are red. The team used a red dye to stain the growing part of an axon, and the red dots throughout the picture reassure us of the activity going on in that lab dish.

Treatment with fusicoccin-A induces regeneration of damaged axons (green) toward the center of the injury.

The team now seeks a deeper understanding of how fusicoccin-A makes the neurons grow. Researchers have already learned that a protein called GCN1 is involved in the process. GCN1 and 14-3-3 needs to physically bond for fusicoccin-A to boost axon growth. They are now examining if GCN1 could be a suitable drug target for more specific treatments to trigger regeneration.

“We have identified a novel strategy to promote axon regeneration with a family of small molecules that may be excellent candidates for future drug development,” concluded Fournier. “This is an exciting advance because the field has struggled to find treatments and identify targets for drugs that stimulate axon repair.”

### **SCIENTISTS DEVELOP “TROJAN HORSE” MOLECULE TO FIGHT CROP FUNGUS LINKED TO CANCER**

Reuters.com via *The Spore Print*, LA Myco. Soc., Mar. 2017

Scientists have developed a new method to neutralize a dangerous fungal toxin affecting crops that can lead to cancer, childhood

## 7 The Mushroom Log

stunting, and other health threats. Researchers from the University of Arizona (UA) said they had created a genetically modified maize plant that is edible even when infected with a mold that produces aflatoxin, a carcinogenic substance.

About 16 million tons of maize, equivalent to almost the total output of South Africa, is thrown out each year worldwide owing to contamination, as even small amounts can make an entire harvest unsafe for consumption.

In developed countries, commercial crops are screened for aflatoxin. But in many parts of the developing world contaminated food often ends up on the plate, as crops are not tested and small farmers depend on what they harvest to eat, the researchers said.

“People are unfortunately consuming unknown and dangerous levels of these toxins pretty much on a daily basis,” said Monica Schmidt, assistant professor at UA’s School of Plant Sciences.

The problem is heightened during droughts—whose frequency is expected to increase with climate change—as the fungus spreads more easily

among stressed crops, she said.

Ctd. In next Log.

### Mini foray with MRWIG

**Saturday, July 8, 2017 at 10:00am.**

We will meet at the Blue Rock State Forest HQ. The address is: **6665 Cutler Lake Road, Blue Rock, OH 43720**. The building is blue with a brown roof with a large circular driveway with two entrances. Note: stay on Cutler Lake Road until you reach the address on the mailbox along the road. The complex is well-signed with a large “Ohio Department of Natural Resources” sign up front along the road. Several people got lost last year.

Adam Komar who is the Service Forester at Blue Rock State Forest will be cohosting, and organizing the MRWIG group. This is a great bunch of people who are interested in all aspects of the natural world. We look forward to teaming up with them again to explore the area. There will be snacks and discussions following the hikes.

Please RSVP to Sharon Greenberg (330) 457-2345, or email [d.greenberg@att.net](mailto:d.greenberg@att.net).

Articles for the next Log due  
July 24, 2017

David Miller  
17402 Dorchester Drive, Cleveland  
OH 44119  
[dmiller@oberlin.edu](mailto:dmiller@oberlin.edu)

Following are the last bits of The Calendar which I’ve inserted here to fit the whole Log together.

**NEMF (Northeast Mycological Fed.** Will have its annual summer gathering at Stratton Mountain Resort July 27-30. For details see their website at [www.nemf.org](http://www.nemf.org)

**NAMA Foray** in northwest WI. This year’s foray will be in northern WI at the Lakewoods Resort Lakenamakon WI. It will be held Sept. 7-10, 2017. See their website [www.namyc.org](http://www.namyc.org) for details.

## Calendar of Events

Check your most recent issue of the *Mushroom Log* or our website for more detailed information. Please plan to join us. All mini-forays are subject to cancellation. Call first to confirm. Please bring a whistle and compass and an **RSVP to the host is mandatory so they have cancellation flexibility.**

Morel and other mini-forays, are subject to change, especially the former. Leaders will be checking the woods to assess their progress, so you should contact them at least a week prior to the announced mini-foray for any updates.

### Miniforays: (RSVP required)

Beside those listed below, other mini-forays are likely during the summer/fall..

**See later issues of the Log or the OMS website for later postings of these miniforays.**

### Summer Foray at Lake Hope State Park July 15 - 16

Save these dates for this major foray in some of the most diverse woodlands in Ohio. Program will be provided by



guest mycologist John Plischke. Participants would be wise to call now to reserve.

accommodations at Lake Hope. Camping is available. We also suggest the Iron Furnace Legacy Cabins; these sleep 4 people for \$178 total for 2 nights. They are furnished with complete kitchens, wood-burning fireplaces, 2 bedrooms each and all linens. Athens is the closest location for other options.

Martha Bishop is the coordinator for this foray. Watch this space for further updates and details on guest speakers for this and Fall Foray.

### Fall Foray at Camp Asbury in Hiram September 22 - 24

We have secured the Epworth Retreat Center for our activities. In addition to the diverse habitats of Camp Asbury, we will also foray at the Barrows Field Station of Hiram College. On-site accommodations at the retreat are only \$75/person for Friday and Saturday nights. Debra Shankland is the coordinator for this foray.

### Mini Forays

### Advance registration is required for all mini-forays.

These are subject to cancellation due to weather and other conditions. Be sure to call the host in advance. Additional forays may be announced if conditions are good.

**Thursday, July 6 from 2 - 4 p.m.** – Co-sponsored by Dawes Arboretum in Newark. Contact them or Shirley at [shirleymccllelland@msn.com](mailto:shirleymccllelland@msn.com)

**Saturday, July 8** - co-sponsored by MRWIG at Blue Rock State Forest. Contact Sharon Greenburg at 330-457-2345. See page 7 of this Log.

**Sunday, August 6 from 11 a.m. – 2 p.m.** – northeast Ohio. Contact Debra Shankland at [dks@clevelandmetroparks.com](mailto:dks@clevelandmetroparks.com)

**Thursday, September 28 from 2 - 4 p.m.** – Co-sponsored by Dawes Arboretum in Newark. Contact them or Shirley at [shirleymccllelland@msn.com](mailto:shirleymccllelland@msn.com)

**Saturday, October 14** - Columbia County. Contact Walt Sturgeon at 330-426-9833.

**October 21 OR 22** in eastern Ohio. Sharon Greenburg coordinating.

**The Dick Grimm Memorial Banquet, Sat. Nov. 4, 6:30 pm** at the historic Wolf Creek Tavern near Norton. <http://wolfcreektavern.com>

## 9 The Mushroom Log

Name:(printed) \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed please find check or money order (check one):

\_\_\_\_ \$15.00 annual family membership (newsletter via email and website only)

\_\_\_\_ \$20.00 annual family membership (newsletter via paper, email, and website)

\_\_\_\_ \$150.00 life family membership (newsletter via paper, email, and website)

My interests are: Mushroom Eating/Cookery \_\_\_\_\_ Photography \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Study \_\_\_\_\_ Mushroom  
ID \_\_\_\_\_ Cultivation \_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to be an OMS volunteer? In what way? \_\_\_\_\_

How did you hear about our group? \_\_\_\_\_

May OMS provide your name to other mushroom related businesses? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

### **LIABILITY RELEASE AND PROMISE NOT TO SUE:**

I understand that participating in the activities of a mushroom club involves a moderate amount of risk. This includes all of the risks of being away from home, risks associated with moving about in fields and woods, risks of encountering inclement weather, risks involved in eating wild mushrooms, risks of losing personal property by theft or misplacement, and all other expected and unexpected risks, including illness or injury. While a member of the Ohio Mushroom Society; or as a non-member attending any event hosted by the Ohio Mushroom Society, I agree to assume total responsibility for my own safety and well-being; and that of any minor children under my care, and for the protection of my and their personal property. I release the Ohio Mushroom Society, its board members, club members, contractors, and any and all entities such as parks or preserves, or any private property owner who may host an Ohio Mushroom Society event, and all other persons assisting in the planning and presentation of any Ohio Mushroom Society event, from liability for any sickness, injury, or loss I or any minor children under my care may suffer during any event or as a result of attending or participating. I further promise not to file a lawsuit or make a claim against any of the persons or entities set forth above, even if they negligently cause me or my minor children injury or loss. I agree to hold the Ohio Mushroom Society harmless from any liability they may incur as a result of any damages to any property I may cause. This release and promise is part of the consideration I give in order to be a member of the Ohio Mushroom Society, or to attend any event which they host or attend, whether a member or a non-member. I understand this affects my legal rights. I intend it to apply not only to me but to anyone who may have the right to make a claim on my behalf.

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Return form and check or money order to: Ohio Mushroom Society, c/o Jerry Pepera, 8915 Knotty Pine Lane, Chardon, OH 44024

## 2016 Ohio Mushroom Society Volunteers

*Chairperson*

Debra Shankland  
(440) 253-2152  
[dks@clevelandmetroparks.com](mailto:dks@clevelandmetroparks.com)

*Treasurer/Membership/  
Circulation*

Jerry Pepera  
membership@ohiomushroomlog.org

*Jack-of-All-Trades*

Dick Doyle  
(513) 541-1581  
[rdoyle55@gmail.com](mailto:rdoyle55@gmail.com)

*Newsletter Editor*

Dave Miller  
(440) 935-0239 or  
216/ 400-7364  
[dmiller@oberlin.edu](mailto:dmiller@oberlin.edu)

*Program Planner*

Walt Sturgeon  
(330) 426-9833  
[mycowalt@comcast.net](mailto:mycowalt@comcast.net)

*Lake MetroParks Liaison*

Pat Morse  
(440) 256-2106  
[pmorse@lakemetroparks.com](mailto:pmorse@lakemetroparks.com)

*Hospitality Chair*

Sharon Greenberg  
(330) 457-2345  
[d.greenberg@att.net](mailto:d.greenberg@att.net)

*Other Board Members:*

Shirley McClelland  
(740) 536-7448(h)  
(740) 215-5883 (c)  
[shirleymcclelland@msn.com](mailto:shirleymcclelland@msn.com)

Martha Bishop  
mycena@icloud.com

Bryan Lewis/Laura Wilson  
(917) 475-6130  
[bwaynelewis@gmail.com](mailto:bwaynelewis@gmail.com)

# 11 The Mushroom Log

DATED MATERIAL

Address service requested. Return postage guaranteed.

**Ohio Mushroom Society**  
***The Mushroom Log***

Circulation and Membership  
Jerry Pepera,  
8915 Knotty Pine Lane  
Chardon, OH 44024

Editor  
Dave Miller  
17402 Dorchester Drive  
Cleveland, OH 44119

[www.ohiomushroom.org](http://www.ohiomushroom.org)

*The Mushroom Log*, the official newsletter of the Ohio Mushroom Society, is published bi-monthly throughout the year.

Contributions of articles and ideas for columns are always welcome. Articles may be edited for length and content.

Non-copyrighted articles may be reprinted without permission in other mushroom club publications, provided that *The Mushroom Log* is credited. We appreciate receiving a copy of the publication.