

PHOTOGRAPHING FUNGI — 4

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The availability of colour for my article in this issue enables me to illustrate some of the points made in earlier numbers.



Fig. 1. *Armillaria borealis*.



Figs. 2-5. Fig. 2. *Russula mairei*, Fig.3. *Rozites caperata*, Fig. 4. *Fomes fomentarius*, Fig. 5. *F. fomentarius*, using reflector and doubling exposure.

Making use of the material — The photograph (Fig. 2) of *Russula mairei* Singer shows how selection of a specimen with a 'wavy' cap and slug damage can show gills and flesh in an aesthetically acceptable way. Kodachrome 25 4 secs at f22 in poor light 50mm lens.

A dry spell followed by rain was responsible for cracking the cap of *Rozites caperata* (Pers.:Fr.) Karsten (Fig. 3), so enabling the gills and flesh to be seen. The background of an old Caledonian Pine woodland, with a *Vaccinium* understorey, is an essential part of the 'portrait'. Kodachrome 25 1 sec at f22 35 mm lens.

Both pictures of *Fomes fomentarius* (Fr.) Kickx were taken at the same session; the left hand picture (Fig. 4) had an exposure of 1 sec at f25 on Kodachrome 25. To compensate the fact that one was photographing into the light exposure was doubled and a reflector used to light

up the underside of the fungus in the right hand picture (Fig. 5).

Armillaria borealis Marxm. & Korh. (Fig. 1) was photographed in a typical habitat using a wide angle (28mm) lens and reflector. The inclusion of the slightly out-of-focus specimens on the background tree is deliberate and shows how this species characteristically grows higher up the tree than other species of *Armillaria*. This is an essential part of the species portrait; without this it would be difficult to differentiate from the others. Kodachrome 64 ¼ sec at f22.

