

North Eastern Fungus Study Group

Newsletter 64 January 2012



Gyromitra esculenta, Blairgowrie, April 2009 Olympus E510 with 35mm macro lens, aperture priority, f8, 1/15sec. David Smith

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HAPPY NEW YEAR....NOW FOR THE TRICKY BIT.

A new year is before us. Once more we will be anticipating productive, exciting and interesting sojourns into the mycological field...or fields. Actually, whilst we may well be making several forays into grassland areas this year (see proposed foray list, this issue Minutes November 2011) we do tend to concentrate on woodlands. This is not surprising as woodlands produce a greater spectrum of species over a longer period of time than grasslands. Grasslands tend to produce species which for environmental reasons are opportunist. A day of strong sunshine, a period of strong winds or the presence of grazing stock will take a toll on most grassland species....you have to be there at just the right time to find specimens in good condition.

Woodland, on the other hand, tends to offer a more protected environment, both for the species growing there and for the hapless forayer. The NEFSG have had some great forays on exposed heath and moor but the weather has always been a major factor. Contemplation of a couple of hours on a windswept moor in driving rain can, unsurprisingly, deter group members from attending published forays; and this is a pity as we had some truly excellent forays in 2011 under quite arduous conditions.

This year we are out and about on forays at Holystone Common, Rievaulx Abbey and Duncombe Park....all generally considered to be more grassland than woodland but with some crossover and hence opportunity for cover! Members are encouraged to attend these forays as they are locations we have not covered before and as 2011 proved, can be full of surprises. Don't be put off by the weather, these locations are worth a visit in any circumstances.

It is always tricky trying to get the balance right for the maximum member attendance on planned forays. Geographical location notwithstanding, it seems that we have a greater likelihood of a large turnout if the location is inherently attractive. The area of woodland around Finchale Priory, and the easily accomplished walk therein, makes this a worthwhile location; coupled with the relative scarcity of records from the site we should have a great day.

Our first foray is at Cragside; a beautiful location, particularly around Nellie Mosses Lake. The area can be a little exposed but there is good cover amongst the perimeter trees, through which a well used pathway wanders. This foray offers a great opportunity for photography and trying out whatever new-fangled photographic paraphernalia Christmas brought.

Our Chairman has proposed a surprising location, the "Area around the Car Park , Sutton Bank". Do not be dissuaded by the description. The "car park" is actually a National Park establishment which is located in a large area of hill-top grassland and conifers. There are excellent facilities available in the National Park Centre.

For those who have not visited Pow Hill the sudden appearance of a popular "park" in the middle of the wilderness around the south side of Derwent Reservoir can come as a surprise. Just off the B6306, the park is a sheltered miniature box valley with risen woodland to the north, west and south. The woodland is mixed with a concentration of conifers. There are well defined pathways which cover the whole park, including a steep track down to the reservoir edge.

Val Standen has proposed Flass Vale , an area of mixed woodland wetland, just north-west of Durham City centre. Val has very kindly offered to arrange for us to use the local church hall post-foray.

Finally, by popular request and for one day only, we return to Havannah Three Hills. Dom Colback made the case for a return to this site. There was a general feeling that there was more to find than anticipated at this mixed location. Although the records for the previous (August 2011) foray ran to 125 species this foray was probably just a taster of things to come, hence the later date this year.

Well, that all seems to be a piece of cake....so where's the tricky bit?

The Summer Jollie.... that's the tricky bit. Originally proposed by TAK was the excellent Zen Restaurant in Durham but this will not be to everyone's taste (my wife told me so). Accordingly, democracy is called upon.

Here are the choices...please send your preferences in 1,2,3 order to tectak@aol.com by the END of FEBRUARY 2012. You can also call on 01740 630179. There is an answerphone.

Whinstone View Bistro. Nestling beneath the diminished ramparts of the Cleveland Rut just North of Great Ayton on the Middlesbrough Road, this is an excellent lunch venue. The restaurant is in a quiet park-like setting and dining *al fresco* on the covered verandah is possible if the weather permits. (1-course lunch, £9.00. 2-course, £12.00. 3-course, £15.00)

The Pump House, Durham. A beautiful little restaurant with an offered private function room. There is an opportunity for an easy post-prandial riverside walk. (Good selection. Starters- £5-10, main courses £10-20, desserts £6-8. Aspires to gourmet)

Tan Hill Inn. Reeth (well, sort of) , Britain's highest Inn. Though the choice is yours, Tan Hill offers a very good day out. There is the antique Everest Double Glazing for a start, well worth seeing, but the meals are reasonably priced and with produce from good local suppliers. The location alone makes this a prime contender. If you have never been, this is your chance to visit an institution. (Robust and varied menu. Steaks, sausage, fish and chips, steak and ale pie etc. All between £7-14)

Please indicate your choice of venue by end of February. Let's make this a year to remember.

One last thing, **do not forget the microscopy workshop, Saturday 18th February, 11 a.m. and the AGM on the 3rd. March**, again at 11 a.m. at Rainton Meadows. Bring your microscope, books and specimens but most importantly...bring yourselves!
TAK

Minutes of the North Eastern Fungus Study Group Committee meeting held on 19th November 2011 at Tom Kirby's home.

Members present Alan Bunn, Tom Kirby, Keith Cunningham, Alan Simkins and Andy McLay.

1. Apologies for absence: Alan Legg

2. Minutes of the previous meeting: Approved

3. Matters arising from previous Minutes of 7th May 2011

9e) Article written by Tom for Newsletter.

The Secretary will write an article for the next Newsletter on microscopy and preparation of samples suitable for microscopic study.

5ii). Andy McL. agreed to write an article on why descriptions of substrate were essential for labels used on the forays.

4. Treasurer's report

Tom noted the Groups membership total was now just over 60 and that financially we were in a good position and he recommended we keep membership fees at £6 and £8 as at present. The ABFG has recently decided to raise its annual subscription to £30 although this was being paid by only a few members of NEFSG.

5. ABFG / BMS databases

This topic was discussed at length with the result that we do have a clearer idea of who is doing what and when. Regarding the lists from NEFSG forays, the provisional list from the foray leader should be sent to Tom who will i) check for errors and then send to Alan Legg for confirming and ii) Circulate the provisional list, by e-mail, as soon as received from the foray "owner". Inputting records to the BMS database seems to be less straightforward, however, subject to following the same procedure as described above Andy McLay agreed to liaise with Keith Cunningham regarding computer software etc. and commence inputting the Groups' records into the BMS database. Andy will contact Keith Tulip who had previously offered to input BMS data. Gordon and Babs to discontinue inputting NEFSG records to BMS database. Tom will send ALL confirmed records to the ABFG and to Andy McLay at year end or as soon as collated, whichever is the earliest.

6. Requirements for new Committee members – do we need further members?

After discussion it was unanimously agreed that we did need more committee members. Currently we have the three officer's posts filled by Alan Simkins, Tom Kirby and Alan Bunn; additionally Alan Legg acts as Consultant for fungi identification, Keith Cunningham oversees the Website and the hardcopy Newsletter production and distribution and Andy McLay is foray consultant. Also see AOB item b) of these Minutes for further discussion. c) It was decided that member(s) should be co-opted onto the committee as Members Representatives. This will require discussion with members on an ad hoc basis.

7. Provisional details of forays/indoor meetings for 2012

Saturday 18th February – an indoor meeting at Rainton Meadows on the methodologies needed for the preparation of fungi prior to microscopic examination.

Saturday 3rd March – 2012 Annual General Meeting at Rainton Meadows

Saturday 12th May Craggside, Nellie Mosses Lake – Mike Cruse (Beckie NT warden and Andy McL to assist with arrangements)

Saturday 28th July Social Lunch. Get your choice in NOW - Tom K.

Saturday 6th Aug – Sutton Bank, area around the car park, N Yorks – Alan Simkins

Saturday 8th September Flass Vale - Val Standen

Saturday 22nd September- Holy Stone Common Keith T.

Saturday 6th October – Rievaulx Abbey nr. Helmsley, N Yorks AB/AS

Saturday 20th October – PowHill Country Park, Derwent Reservoir - Andy McL

Saturday 27th October- Havannah/Three Hills Dominique Colback

Saturday 3rd November- Finchale Priory, North city of Durham – Tom K

Saturday 10th November – Duncombe Park, Helmsley, N Yorks P Forster/AB/DS

Saturday 24th November – indoor meeting at Rainton Meadows – Tom to contact Gordon Beakes

Saturday 16th February 2013 – indoor meeting at Rainton Meadows, topic to be decided

8. Web-site development – progress to-date and future modifications

It appears that Talk-Talk is to take over from Freedom-to-Surf who currently runs our website, Lucy is attempting to minimise the disruption in operating the website. Lucy has issued the login names and passwords combinations for members to view the Members section of the website. There is a request for photographs of fungi to be sent to Keith for inclusion on the members' page of the web-site, typically files of approximately 1Mb. are recommended.

9. Review of the use of the NEFSG library

Tom reported he had published an item in the Newsletter about the contents and use of the Group's library. We recently purchased some new mycology books which, as usual, are available for members to borrow. Tom noted that all the books are brought to indoor meetings

Tom noted that the BMS database seems to have a low number of Alan Legg records and he will undertake to look into this issue.

10. Information boards at sites in East Cleveland

The Chairman reported that grants are currently available for the production of a few Information boards which will include fungi identification and be installed on local Nature Reserves. Alan recommended that the NEFSG become involved in this

initiative as it would advertise the Group and assist in education of visitors to these Reserves. The Committee will consider this issue at the May 2012 committee meeting.

11. Any Other Business

a) Keith Cunningham stated he wishes to resign from the Committee as from the 2012 AGM. Keith offered to continue with production of the hard-copy Newsletters, at least while he is employed by Durham Wildlife Trust and he will continue with the website issues.

b) AGM issues. Andy's role as foray organiser is essentially redundant with the new foray format. It was considered that it was more important to use member's local knowledge so they are able to organise and lead forays between the N. Yorks to Northumberland regions. It was agreed we need more members on the Committee who could represent the general membership on issues such as views, wants etc. The Secretary will write a note on this issue for the next Newsletter.

c) After some discussion the Committee agreed modifications to the foray recording sheets so that more detail on information such as substrates etc could be included.

d) Pen Portraits. During discussion of this issue it was agreed that the Pen Portraits included in the various Newsletters had been well received. The Secretary noted that recent requests to members to write pen Portraits had received disappointing number of replies, however, he agreed to send out further requests with the hope he would receive a more positive response.

e) The Chairman raised the issue of the Survey reported in the April 2011 Newsletter. He noted that 83% replies had requested more lighter articles for beginners and 88% requested more keys and information (education ?). These topics would be addressed in forthcoming Newsletters.

f) Items for the Agenda of the 2012 AGM on Saturday 3rd March

i) ABFG subscriptions and what we receive for the money

ii) Confirmation of Forays/ Leaders / Indoor meetings

iii) Appointment of additional members to the Committee.

12. Date of next Committee meeting: Saturday May 5th at Rainton Meadows

Next AGM: Saturday 3rd March 2012 at Rainton Meadows.

Sec. Alan Bunn

Miracles Of Nature

It is a curious thing but before I joined NEFSG a year or so after dinosaurs were extinguished I don't recall ever seeing a fungus in my garden. Now I am almost overrun with them. I trip up over *Coprinus micaceus* and occasional *C. atramentarius* around every stump and paving slab. There are *Mycena* sp. and *Hygrocybe conica* in my front lawn. I have *Entoloma clypeatum* under my blackcurrants and Rosa "Rambling Rector", and even an occasional *Lepiota* sp. in the raised beds in my greenhouse - and so on and so forth.

Which brings me circuitously to the subject of this epistle.

I have this log - nay a veritable tree trunk - quietly rotting away at the bottom of the garden. Once it was a not very stately Sycamore, self-seeded, in a place I did not desire it to be - so I ring-barked it, watched it die and fall over, and hauled it to its final rotting place in early 2007. I have kept a fungus watch on it since, and an occasional diary, with the idea that there might be something of sufficient interest on which to report to NEFSG members. Years passed. There were fungal sightings to be sure but nothing gripped me sufficiently to warrant reporting them to you. For example, by the end of 2007 *Flammulina velutipes* and *Auricularia auricula-judae* were seen. Stunning!- NOT. During 2008 *Auricularia* continued intermittently in damp periods and a white mould appeared extensively on the underside of the trunk. I knew that you would be fascinated by this but decided to withhold the pen in the hope of even greater wonders. During 2009 and 2010 much the same, with the addition of *Nectria cinabarina* and *Daldinia concentrica* [I was mildly interested in the latter commencing its life in colours of pale grey/blue not described so in any of my books - but by the end of the year it was in its typical black colour].

It was in late summer of 2010 that I first noticed a minute [2-3 mm] flexible kidney-shaped fungus [when viewed from above] on the lower part of the trunk. It was exceedingly ephemeral - if it didn't stay damp it had disappeared in 24-48 hours. I tried taking some along to an NEFSG foray for comment but it had withered away on the journey. In 2011 it [and the other afore-mentioned genera/species] reappeared and began to spread in rows

along other parts of the trunk. I determined to make an alternative effort at identification, and so I carved out a chunk of the rotting wood, kept it damp, and took it along to the NEFSG foray at Bolam Lake.

I played no part in its identification. I give credit where it is due to Messrs. Andy McClay for his erudition and Tom Kirby for his photographic skills [and also, subsequently, to Paul Forster, ditto, for an in-situ picture of the rotting tree trunk].



The star of the show, however, was none other than.....***Resupinatus applicatus***.....of the family Tricholomataceae, about which I shall tell you some more.

- * commonly known as the Smoked Oysterling or the Black Jelly Oyster
- * the type species of the genus of which there are 11 other species.
- * the generic name is from the Latin " resupin " i.e. bent back, inverted.
- * the species name means " near " or " attached " and refers to the absence of a stipe and the appearance of the cap directly attached to the wood.
- * Occurance-on the underside of deciduous logs, scattered or in dense groups.
- * Dimensions-cap 2-6mm.
- * Cap-dark bluish-grey to greyish-black, dry, hairy, cup-like to convex.
- * Gills-emanating from the point of attachment to the wood; whitish at first, becoming blackish.
- * Spore print-white.
- * Stipe-absent.
- * Veil-absent.
- * Edibility-unknown but too small to be of any worth.
- * Season-June to November.
- * Distribution-widely distributed in Europe, North America and Australia but being small fruit bodies they are not likely to be found unless searched for on the underside of logs.

All of which hardly does justice to the beauty of the fungus in Tom's photo above.

Seek and ye shall find.

Reference-<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resupinatus>

(Notes. Possibly of worthwhile comment are the following observations. *Daldinia concentrica* is an Ash lover but is NOT exclusive to that species. The "ear-fungus" prefers Elder. Both species are recorded only twice on Sycamore in the NEFSG records since 1984, *D. Concentrica* from Alan Legg and *Auricularia auricula-judae* by Gordon Simpson.)

Alan Simkins

SCUTTLED

There is often trouble when we find the Eye-lash fungus. Nothing serious, you understand, just the enthusiastic delight in finding this little gem of a species causing an outbreak of certainty rarely so confidently expressed.

Scutellinia scutellata is what most think of as the Eye-lash fungus....but it is not always so! There are some 130 species of this interesting fungus in Europe of which approximately 30 are recorded, with varying rarity, in the UK (FRDBI).

They are all, individually, quite difficult to identify in the field, though you may be able to make a quick decision as to what you HAVEN'T found based on, say, colour; but using colour as a definitive tool will not get you very far.

The whole genus displays a remarkable range of characteristics which to varying degrees makes even (or particularly) microscopic identification a time-consuming task....but it is well worth it, for you will see some remarkable things!

To begin at the beginning, let's just take a look at the records. From the graphical representation on page 8 you will quickly be persuaded that the little specimen you have previously christened as *S. scutellata* may well be a pretender to the name. Those of you more analytically inclined would, perhaps, point out that based upon probability you would be more likely to be right than wrong; *S. scutellata* has twice as many records as ALL THE OTHER species combined (FRDBI totals) and seven times more than its nearest competitor, *S. trechispora*.

There is a problem, however. The records themselves are compiled over many years and will no doubt reflect some errors of over-confidence which is self-perpetuating. In other words, if we are uncertain of what we have found we look at the records to see what it is likely to be and record our find based on that likelihood....wrong, I know that I am guilty of this so there must be others.

The correct procedure is to use the correct procedure!

I have spent quite some time with the genus and have discovered some useful shortcuts to getting an identification with a high degree of certainty. To do this, though, you need a microscope and books. You may well get a long way using the search facilities on the internet, and I did for some years, but it is much, much quicker to use good book. I use *Fungi of Switzerland Vol.1 Ascomycetes*.

The very first step does not involve the microscope...just a hand lens, say X20. With a good specimen and in good light you can easily see the "hairs", the most determinable charac-

ter of the genus, but NOT definitive, around the hymenial disc. Forget about colour of the "disc" for the time being, because there is some marked variation in hue even within the same species. **If you just want to confirm whether what you have is *S. scutella* or some other species then there is an assumption that you are not sure what you have!**

To begin, just look at the hairs and ask a simple question. Are the hairs long or short? Then ask another question. What is long? Well, the hairs around the edge of *S. scutellata* are about 1 millimetre; these are in this context long. The hand lens will allow you to judge the length of the hairs quickly, especially as they are visible to the naked eye and can then be compared with the observed diameter of the specimen.

Referring to the records you will note that the next most likely species is *S. trechispora* (according to several sources *S. armatospora*, but not as such in the GB checklist) and this makes sense as the two species are VERY similar to the naked eye (and even under a hand lens) as the "hairs" of *S. trechispora* are also about 1mm long. If your consideration leads you to the long-haired choice then just be prepared to back-track! There are several species following on in the records graph with shorter hairs, and but in any event, it is now time to get out the microscope.

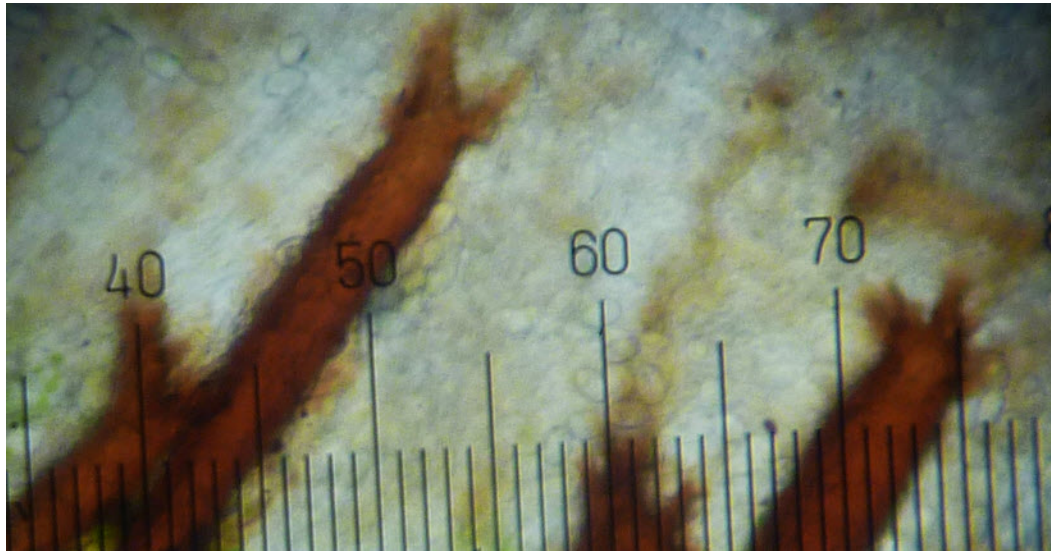
This is where things get interesting but don't forget what the question is. Do we have *S. scutellata* or not?

Because there are other characters which help in identification (*S. scutellata* likes a wood substrate whereas *S. trechispora* is most likely found on bare sandy ground) let's assume that you are not privy to this information. It happens.

Out of interest, you may like to consider the next most likely candidate, *S. umbrorum* (you may find this species listed elsewhere as *S. umbrarum*. The two spellings refer to the same species) but the long hairs have it. *S. umbrorum* has a crew-cut 250-300microns hair length.

So to the microscope. To keep it simple, consider the hairs' other characteristics, principally the method of attachment. To get a good view of the hair "roots" it is just possible to pull out a clump of several, and to examine them in search of general characteristics. Tweezers will work but the operation is extremely fiddly, though you can get excellent results. Better to just "tear" off a little of the disc perimeter and dry mount on a slide without a cover slip. You can now very easily see the "roots". Much is made of the root form. The picture over shows the hair attachment of *S. Scutellata* showing the simple forked roots. You can also see the elliptical spores which carry lots of little "dots" which are only apparent as a

surface irregularity unless you use oil-immersion and 800X magnification.



The hairs themselves are visibly septate and have a slight tapering just above the roots (above). Right is a picture of the hairs of *S. umbrarum*, which also shows elliptical spores with a surface decoration of coarse "warts", not easily seen without high-power magnification BUT the hairs are very slender and end in a noticeably sharp point. There is no base tapering but the roots are very similar to *S. scutellata*.

By now you should be more confused than before....I know I was, but this exercise depends upon the close observation of many different characteristics which only by integration can you hope to arrive at a 95% certainty.....but be aware that this is still not ABSOLUTE certainty.

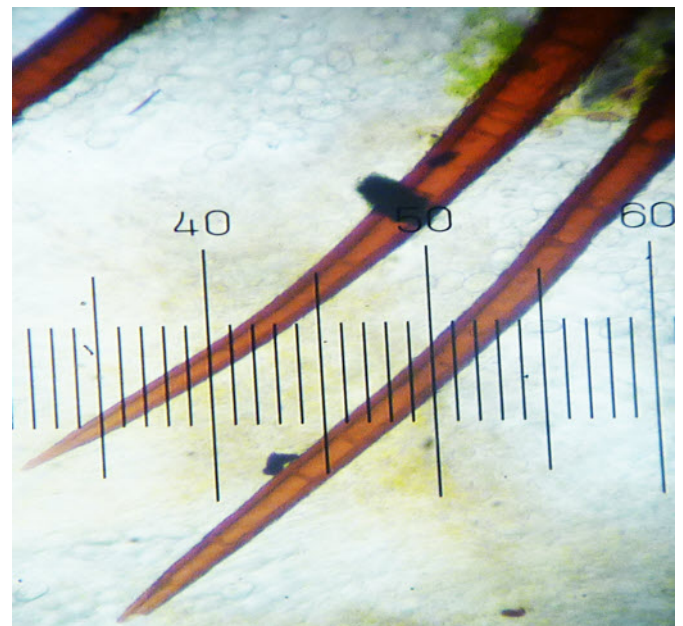
I said at the outset that you should be prepared to back-track and you may well regret not putting SOME faith in the macro characteristics such as hair colour and disc colour should you end up with a close call. If that fails then you can have a go at the paraphyses.

I have struggled up and down the ladder of certainty with *Scutellinia* more than any other fungus but I am encouraged

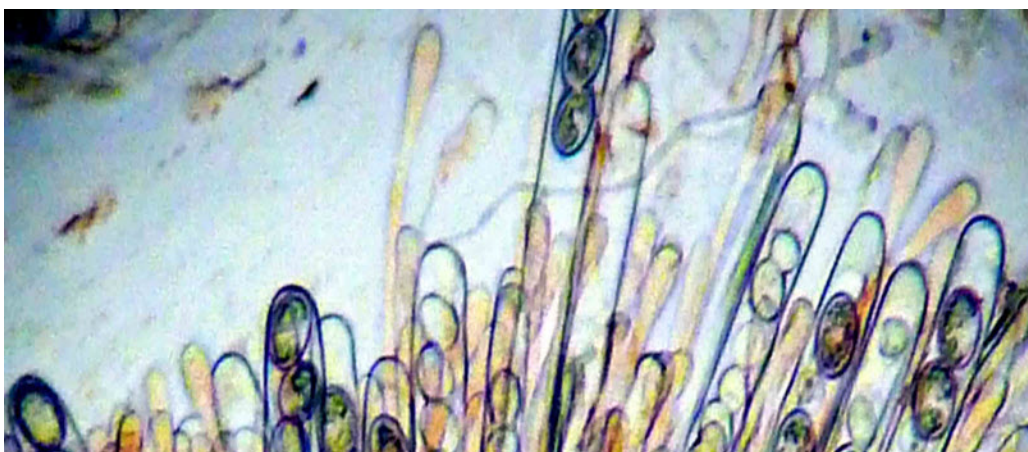
by the fact that genus is known to be a very difficult one. To get a good look at the paraphyses I have used a little trick of

my own. This involves putting a tiny smear of Super-Glue on to a slide then presenting, with little pressure, the cut edge of half an hymenial disc to the smear. If you leave the sample for a minute or two the glue will set hard. Now pull off the specimen with tweezers. On the slide you will then find adherent a very thin layer of edge-on hymenial sur-

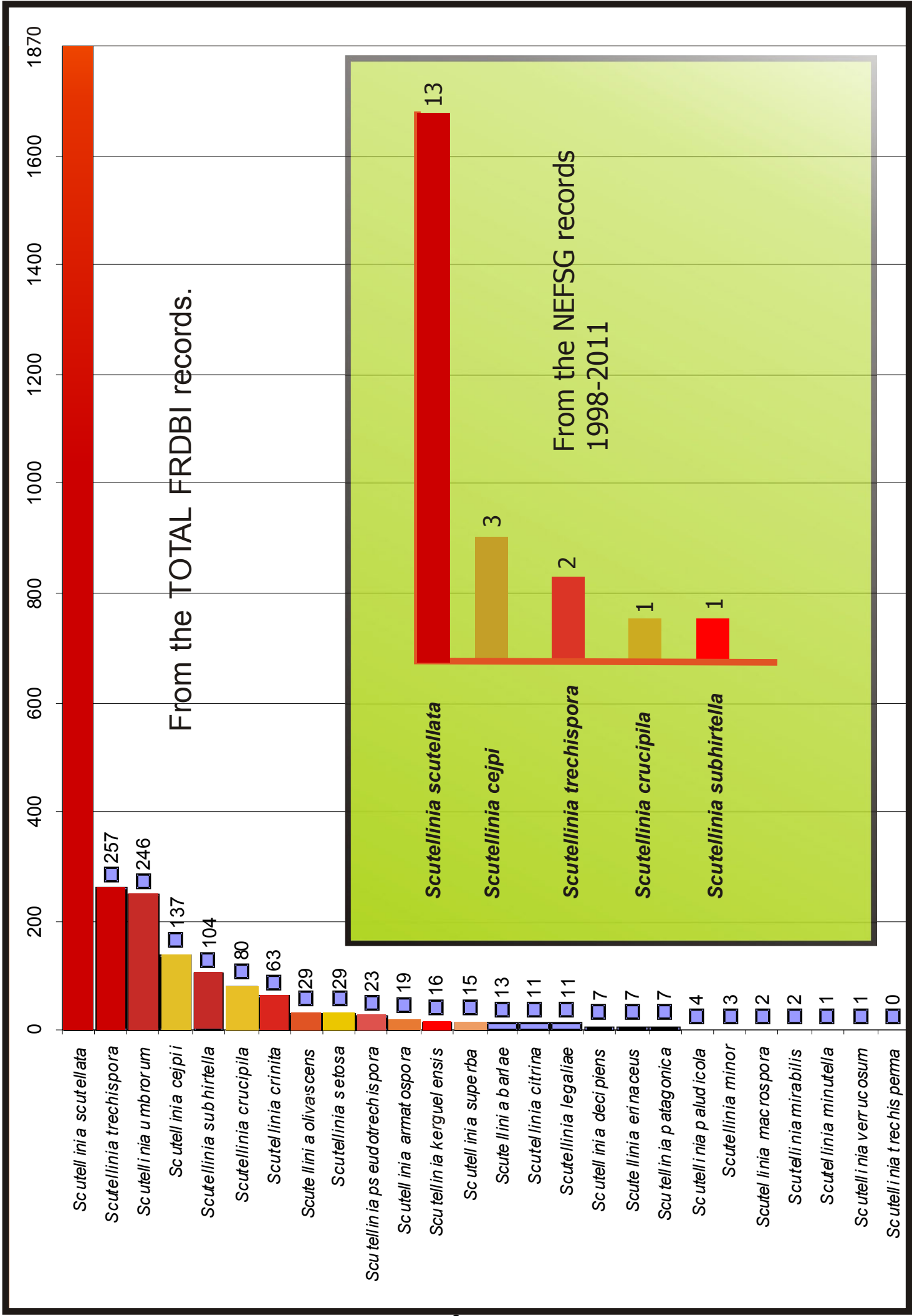
face, varying in thickness according to the penetration of the glue....but always some part will be very thin indeed. This will



allow you a good chance to see the paraphyses as well as the



asci. Left is an example of the method from a tiny portion of the hymenial disc of *S. scutellata*. I hope this article has encouraged some of you to take up the challenge of microscopy. Believe me, not all species are as difficult as this one.....*Scutellinia* I mean. Not me. TAK



Indoor meeting of February 18th at Rainton Meadows Reserve
commencing at 11-00 a.m.

An information and skills sharing session

Have you a microscope that you do not know how to use?

Would you like to increase your ability to determine the more critical features used to identify macro and micro- fungi?

Do you wish you could measure spore sizes and determine the differing types of cystidia on mushrooms?

Would you like to be able to collect the revealing spores of wintering fungi ?

Do you wish to photograph micro-fungi and photographically record their spore shapes, sizes and presence or otherwise of septa?

Do you have a scanner? Have you used this to take 'photographs' of macro and micro fungi? Your scanner can produce superb images of fungi.

Would those members who have microscopes please bring them along and other members will be on-hand to assist you in improving your use and what you achieve from your microscopes. The session is intended to improve your microscopy skills and in this way improve your ability within the Group to use the more interesting features of specimens to aid in the identification of the fungi we collect on forays.

P. S. Don't forget to bring along your lunch and a drink

Alan Bunn

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

At the group's Committee meeting in November 2011 it was agreed that we should attempt to increase the number of members who serve on the Committee. This partly arose as Keith Cunningham, who has been a committee for many years wishes to stand down as from 2012 AGM. Fortunately, Keith has agreed to continue his current duties relating to Newsletter production / distribution and development of the Group's website.

However, during our discussion on this item it was felt that perhaps two/three new Committee members would be able to ease the demands on the existing Committee members and at the same time represent views of the membership at Committee meetings. It was envisaged that the latter would assist in making it possible to improve interactions between members and Committee.

The Committee meets twice each year, usually in November and May, so membership is not too much of an onerous task.

If you feel you can help the NEFSG in the way described above please contact one of the Committee or volunteer your services at the AGM.

Alan Bunn (et al)

Just when you thought it was all over.....

Reminder for NEFSG subscriptions

The annual subscriptions are now due. The subscription rates have not changed and are £6 single membership and £8 for couples.

The subs can i) be paid to me at the AGM in March
ii) send a cheque-payable to NEFSG- to my home address :

**60 Roseberry Crescent,
Great Ayton,
N Yorks, TS9 6EP**

or iii) see me at the Indoor meeting on February 18th at Rainton Meadows

Many thanks,
Alan Bunn

UPDATE.....UPDATE.....UPDATE.....UPDATE.....UPDATE

As this is the first Newsletter of 2012 it is a good time to remind Members of the need to keep up the good work of RECORDING.

We have had some very enjoyable forays in the past year and it is good to receive positive feedback from the membership confirming their interest and enthusiasm.

The records which we make are improving in both accuracy and in consistency due to the dedication of all members who attend forays, and those who, for whatever reason, cannot do so, but still send in their own finds.

In the past, records from diverse sources were not unnaturally inconsistent in format and involved quite a lot of boring "conformity adjustment" before they could be readily assimilated into the two databases which we use as the final repository for all things mycological. The job of the data inputting was laborious and painstaking; fortunately, things have eased a little since we "caught up" with the backlog of records which had been accumulated by devotees over previous years.

Quite early on in our history we established a functional recording sheet which considerably improved the overall procedure, although take-up was erratic amongst the membership. It was inevitable that technology would enter in to the process sooner or later and it was essential that we, as a group, were ready for the changes which this would bring.

Last year, members who had the use of a computer were supplied with an EXCEL-based Recording Sheet which produced acceptable records for both the FRDBI and the CATE2 databases by using valid (accepted) species names, descriptions of association, substrate and habitat.

The option to override the "program" was available during the trial period, and to those who used the sheet for their final submission of records.....a heartfelt thanks.. There were, however, a couple of inadequacies which have been addressed.

The changes in the REV1 version of the Validation Recording Sheet are:

- i) All input is now "error trapped" by on-screen notification. This means that ONLY acceptable input is permitted. If you wish to change the acceptable data you MUST edit the fields, using the tabs at the bottom of the page. The procedure is ONLY advised when you are correcting suspected errors and so you MUST refer to the GB Checklist for confirmation.
- ii) The names of members are now in "first surname" format without abbreviations. Editing of the names is inadvisable so please contact TAK if you wish to make changes. Please note that you may need to scroll up in the options box to see the member's list.
- iii) For all input (Association, Substrate, Habitat and VC) the commonest entries are FIRST in the options lists but ALL other options advised by the BMS and by CATE2 follow on. Just scroll down to select.

For those who will hopefully be using the Validation Recording Sheet for final records submission to the NEFSG, the REV1 version is attached with your copy of this Newsletter.

TAK