

Chapter 1 : The Mushroom Circle

*A fairy ring, also known as fairy circle, elf circle, elf ring or pixie ring, is a naturally occurring ring or arc of mushrooms. The rings may grow to over 10 metres (33 ft) in diameter, and they become stable over time as the fungus grows and seeks food underground.*

In present day the fungi that causes the natural phenomenon is well understood. Mycelium is a spreading fungus which grows in fertile, damp environments. In good conditions, the spores will develop into mushrooms the most well-known being the edible Scotch bonnet, or fairy ring champignon. The mushrooms reach out of the ground and create an easily visible ring. Underground, the mycelium networks out under the grass, moving outward from the center, and feeding upon organic matter and decomposing as it travels. The dead mycelium forms a thick, water-repellant mat that starves the grass roots of nutrients and moisture. This cycle can continue for centuries, and the ring grows, shrinks, and moves around the countryside, delighting some people and disturbing others. It is reported that in Namibia in southern Africa, bare, circular spots on the sandy grasslands have been occurring for unknown reasons. The circles behave much like the mycelium growths, persisting and then vanishing after decades. But scientists have ruled out a similar fungus, and until just last year they were stumped as to why these rings have been appearing in the remote, arid landscape. In , scientists published a report suggesting the African fairy circles may be explained by a combination of two ecological forces: Both have been suggested in the past as a possible cause, but the two forces had not been combined before Corina Tarnita of Princeton University and her team created computer simulations with both in action. Put together, the two processes create patterns that mimic at least some of the circles found in the Namib desert. The enigmatic rings of Africa can be about 6. The differences of the lush outside of the ring compared to the dead inside, with no obvious cause, undoubtedly led the people of antiquity to presume that otherworldly affairs were at work. To the consternation and frustration of those now seeking unblemished lawns, ridding a yard of a fairy ring can be as tricky as dealing with the legendary fairy-folk. To stop the mycelium from spreading its necrosis, one should pick the mushrooms as soon as they appear. Next, a thorough soaking of water may drown out the problem, but often it requires digging down beneath the white fungus to remove the tainted soil. This can sometimes mean digging down several feet or more to get all the infected dirt, replacing it all with fresh soil, and restarting the lawn anew. Perhaps it would be easier just to take your chances with the fairies. A mushroom ring creating a circle on the grass. These rings were believed to be portals to the fairy realm, and areas of danger.

### Chapter 2 : Fairy ring - Wikipedia

*Featured image: A mushroom ring creating a circle on the grass. These rings were believed to be portals to the fairy realm, and areas of danger. (Unukorno, Flickr/ CC BY-SA ).*

Some of the paintings are really world class. One of the best i have seen anywhere, including London, New york. Would like to invite to do such shows on regular basis and do show at major cities like Mumbai, Delhi Thanks for such an event Let this opportunity express the young photo lovers of the day with wishes. I wish them and their choice, technique and viewpoint is really immortal. I wish our young mass and all citizens should develop their art in their hobby and profession. So many amazing pictures are displayed. I loved the collection. My best wishes to you and looking forward to be part of your future events. The quality of pictures and presentation is superb and I would just like to say that each photograph tells a story. My best compliments to the organization and wishing all the best to the participants artists. Each photograph tells the creativity of an artist, which is really praise worthy. It should be included in the discipline of Lalitkala Academy, Odisha. Odisha Sangeet Natak Akademi "Art is the reflection of life". I feel need more photography knowledge for my documentary work. I hope it achieve many more I came to know about Mushroom Circle where many budding photographers like me are members of this club. From the photos I found on the website, I think all of you are having a great time. Dying to join all of you soon! Some of the photographs are really thought-provoking, especially the winning photos in your website. I look forward to see more! - Santosh Rout, Chief Administrative Officer, SEO Phalanx Mushroom has really done a commendable job by bringing passionate photographers on one platform where they can share their knowledge and creativity to render a better picture of the world to others. Keep up the good work! I wish all of you all the best!!

### Chapter 3 : The Mushroom Circle: A Fairy Tale for Giants by Clare C. Newbury

*The Mushroom Circle: A Fairy Tale for Giants and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

Folklore and mythology explain fairy rings as the result of circles of dancing fairies. Modern research shows that they are caused by about 60 varieties of fungi belonging to the class Basidiomycetes. The fungus lives in the soil and spreads outward in every direction at an even rate. Some of the fungi that form fairy rings are poisonous. Pull up the fruiting bodies promptly when they appear in areas where children and pets play. Characteristics of Fairy Ring Fairy rings can be anywhere from a few inches to feet or more in diameter. Each year they add 6 to 38 inches to the diameter of the circle, depending on soil and weather conditions. They sometimes form a ring of mushrooms with no apparent effect on the grass. There may be a dark green ring where the grass receives extra nitrogen as the fungus breaks down rotting matter. Of more concern are fairy rings with areas of dead grass either inside or outside the ring. If the only symptom is a ring of mushrooms, there is no need to treat the soil. Fungicides available to homeowners are not effective against fairy rings. They also feed on rotting stumps or construction debris buried under the soil. Saturating the Soil Keeping the soil saturated with water for four to six weeks is an effective way to eliminate fairy rings. Saturate the soil in a band 18 inches on either side of the ring with a soaker hose. Avoid this method of control if there are tree roots in the area. Constant soil saturation can kill many types of trees. Removing the soil Removing the turfgrass and the soil beneath it is a sure way to get rid of fairy ring. Remove all of the soil that contains the white, cottony mass of fungus. You may have to remove the soil as deep as 1 foot and as far as 2 feet beyond the ring to get rid of all of the fungus. Dispose of the infected soil and replace it with fresh soil. Laying sod is the quickest way to repair the lawn.

## Chapter 4 : Mushroom Circle in Tirisfal Glades

*Mushrooms growing in lawns are common occurrences especially during rainy weather. They live off decaying organic matter in the soil, often decaying tree roots, and are not harmful to the lawn. They will naturally disappear as they age or they may be collected and composted, knocked down with a rake.*

Oral tradition and folklore[ edit ] "Plucked from the Fairy Circle" A man saves his friend from the grip of a fairy ring A great deal of folklore surrounds fairy rings. In Tyrol , folklore attributed fairy rings to the fiery tails of flying dragons; once a dragon had created such a circle, nothing but toadstools could grow there for seven years. European superstitions routinely warned against entering a fairy ring. French tradition reported that fairy rings were guarded by giant bug-eyed toads that cursed those who violated the circles. In other parts of Europe, entering a fairy ring would result in the loss of an eye. Keightley warned that while entering an elfdans might allow the interloper to see the elvesâ€”although this was not guaranteedâ€”it would also put the intruder in thrall to their illusions. An early 20th-century Irish tradition says that fairies enjoy dancing around the hawthorn tree so that fairy rings often centre on one. Guernsey Fairy Ring is also a popular spot for fairie dancing and known for having evil fairies living there. In it, Psyche is forbidden to view her lover, and when she does so, her palace disappears and she is left alone. He is struck senseless one night, and a local "fairy doctor" breaks the curse. The farmer says that he dreamed that he must destroy the barn. Destroying a fairy ring is unlucky and fruitless; superstition says it will just grow back. But he wha gaes by the fairy ring, Nae dule nor pine shall see, And he wha cleans the fairy ring An easy death shall dee. One superstition is that anyone who steps into an empty fairy ring will die at a young age. Often, the fairies force the mortal to dance to the point of exhaustion, death, or madness. He set out for the scene of revelry, and soon drew near the ring where, in a gay company of males and females, they were footing it to the music of the harp. Never had he seen such handsome people, nor any so enchantingly cheerful. They beckoned him with laughing faces to join them as they leaned backward almost falling, whirling round and round with joined hands. Those who were dancing never swerved from the perfect circle; but some were clambering over the old cromlech, and others chasing each other with surprising swiftness and the greatest glee. Still others rode about on small white horses of the most beautiful form All this was in silence, for the shepherd could not hear the harps, though he saw them. But now he drew nearer to the circle, and finally ventured to put his foot in the magic ring. The instant he did this, his ears were charmed with strains of the most melodious music he had ever heard. A tactic from early 20th-century Wales is to cast wild marjoram and thyme into the circle and befuddle the fairies; [68] another asks the rescuer to touch the victim with iron. A farmer in a tale from the Llangollen region has to tie a rope around himself and enlist four men to pull him from the circle as he goes in to save his daughter. Often, they find that what seemed to be but a brief foray into fairyland was indeed much longer in the mortal realm, possibly weeks or years. For example, in a legend from Carmarthenshire , recorded by Sikes, a man is rescued from a fairy ring only to crumble to dust. This affords the ability to hear the fairies dancing and frolicking underground. To circle the ring a tenth time is foolhardy and dangerous. Welsh folk belief is that mountain sheep that eat the grass of a fairy ring flourish, and that crops sown from such a place will prove more bountiful than those from normal land. They even joined the sprites in their revels. The legend survives in a rhyme: The man destroyed a nest of rooks in a tree surrounded by a fairy ring. In gratitude, the fairies gave him a half crown every day but stopped when he told his friends, "for he had broken the rule of the fair folks by making their liberality known". Fairy rings have featured in the works of European authors, playwrights, and artists since the 13th century. In his Arthurian romance Meraugis de Portlesguez, Raoul de Houdenc describes a scene clearly derived from Celtic fairy-ring lore: Meraugis is unable to fight the intense desire to join in, thus freeing the previous knight from the spell. Meraugis is helpless to leave the dance until, ten weeks later, another knight joins it and frees him. The Court of Fairy: Images of fairies dancing in circles became a favourite trope of painters in the Victorian period. On the one hand, artists were genuinely interested in the culture such imagery represented, and on the other, fairies could be depicted as titillating nudes and semi-nudes without offending Victorian mores , which made them a popular subject of art collectors. Images

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of nude and semi-nude fairies dancing in rings became popular during the Victorian era. The Fairy Ring; the Enchanted Piper c. Woodcut of a fairy-circle from a 17th-century chapbook.

Chapter 5 : Whispering Forest - Wowpedia - Your wiki guide to the World of Warcraft

*The Mushroom Circle has 1 rating and 1 review. Steven said: Probably your average adult would say that fairy tales are for kids. Oh, not so! Clare Newbur.*

Or, get it for Kobo Super Points! See if you have enough points for this item. Did you ever worry that there might be goblins in the woods? Have you ever seen a moth fly by and wondered if it just might be a pixie? Have you stepped inside a ring of mushrooms and experienced the magic of the mushroom circle? Step into the circle now. Off the coast of Maine lies Terrapin Island, shaped like a tortoise whose seaweed-covered head disappears at high tide. Rings of *Marasmius Oreades* mushrooms have been growing on the island for hundreds of years. Each year the rings grow larger, like droplets in a puddle, until they reach the boundary of rocks that lets them go no further. The entire island lies within the magic circle. Terrapin Island is inhabited by giants, who are people rather like yourself, and by wee folk, who are tiny fairies and goblins of the sort most giants cannot see, and certainly do not believe in. The wee folk, however, are very aware of the giants, and for the most part, take a dim view of the way they live. You will be introduced to Fearbabe, the mesmerizing king of the goblins. His dysfunctional band of hooligans includes Obsequia, Hotspur, and Whipcad, the trio most recently banished to goblinhood by the fairies. You will meet the fairy architect, Aerial Fog, an ethereal pale green sprite who glows with the power of love, and who has a friend among the giants: Marian Fuller, an eccentric and ageless artist, winters in Mexico and spends her summers as librarian on Terrapin Island. Marian provides Aerial Fog with building materials in exchange for information about the wee folk. You will get to know Marian's seven-and-a-half-year-old friend, Dawn McKay, who suspects that Marian is a witch. Dawn loses a tooth in Marian's kitchen early one morning. That night two fairies, Featherbell and Fiddlehead, are sent to fetch the tooth from under Dawn's pillow. Their efforts are hampered by Dawn's father, Boos, who attempts to play the role of tooth fairy himself. You will encounter Harriet Gracewell, an eighty-three-year-old bird watcher who dresses only in black and takes care of her cranky invalid sister-in-law, Estelle. Harriet accidentally finds herself in possession of a tiny cloak belonging to Osmosis the gnome. She shows the little garment to Marian Fuller, who tells her it must be returned to its owner. Complications arise when the cloak falls into the hands of Fearbabe the goblin. Harriet, Marian, and Dawn join forces with the fairies to make a trade with Fearbabe. Because of their helpful interactions with the wee folk, Marian, Harriet, and Dawn are invited to attend the fairies' Summer Solstice celebration, at which a particularly surprising event transpires.

*The Mushroom Circle. 9 likes. 3 were here. Exotic mushrooms including but not limited to Oyster mushrooms The Mushroom Circle website coming soon.*

For those unfamiliar, here are pictures of some training mushrooms. So switch up lefts and rights if you are practicing a counter-clockwise circle. I will be referring to various positions on the mushroom with numbers, or by simple comparison to a clock face. Here are the positions and corresponding numbers 1 being the start, of course: So together, your hands and the numbered positions will look like this: I will get to the specifics of each position later, when you start getting off the ground. The two biggest mistakes made in this position are lifting the hips up and away from the mushroom, and not leaning over the mushroom enough. As Chuck demonstrates below: Below is a picture of Ivan Ivankov of Belarus, in which you can clearly see the lean involved. I suggest you do the same. But at the front here is where many will slack off with their body extension. The biggest mistake I see in this position is bending at the waist or "piking". This is the reason you put your hands down where you did. So both hands are down on the mushroom. Here is a shot of Jair Lynch of the United States traveling through the third position. So lift that right hand extra high as a reminder, and remember to lean over that left arm. Walk around the mushroom several times in this manner to get the general idea of the skill. It will give you the power necessary to start things up. Notice how my hips still stay close to the mushroom chair. Tracing the semi-circle will help to keep you close. And here is a picture of Alex Schorsch, a gymnast now competing for Stanford. This is his cast for circles on the floor. Notice how his right foot is drawn back a quarter of the circle and his hand is up in the air. You are going to bring down your left hand and quickly slap the mushroom, while you swing your right leg around into your left leg. The slap on the mushroom is to give your body support as you quickly pass through the first position. It is a quick slap, because you need to lift your hand up almost immediately to pass into the second position. Below is a chart illustrating the problems when you jump into a circle. The solid black horizontal line represents the ground, while the curved line represents the path of your feet. If you work on sweeping the right leg and bringing both legs around in one plane, your path will look much better: Why is it necessary? And when do you do it? In it you can see the direction the hips are facing as they come around to the third position. You need to twist your hips to be able to make it around for another circle see diagram. The hip torque is achieved by twisting your hips in the opposite direction of your circle. If you were to stand up straight and be shish-kabobed through your head straight down to your feet, that is the axis that you will be twisting your hips around. So for the clockwise circle, twist your hips counter-clockwise. You are attempting to twist your hips so that they face the mushroom. Chuck demonstrates the twist of his hips while his body travels around the mushroom. Just before you hit the third position. If you think of the mushroom as a clock, with the first position as 6, and the third position as 12, then you want to try and twist at around This will turn your hips outwards and allow you to go from the fourth position around to the second position. This will extend your circle out and prevent piking. Nothing too severe, but be aware of the work that your hands and arms have to do. If you find yourself falling off the mushroom, or catching yourself abruptly with bent arms, then you may need to push off stronger. Your hands go down slower and you start to turn. This is called "czeching" the circle, and it starts to moves your hands into a position like so: As you take those long wide movements, your body will shift directions in a clockwise direction in the instance of a clockwise circle. In comparison to a regular circle, czeching a circle will make things feel slower. This is called a "spindle", and will begin to move your hands like so: As you twist quickly to get your hands down, your body will shift in a counter-clockwise direction for a clockwise circle. In comparison to a regular circle, this will speed things up. So if you find yourself moving your hands around and turning your orientation with each circle you perform, then try to get your hands down faster. The circle should have a nice beat to it. Your hands should be going up and down like 1,2,1,2,1,2. Adjusting the amount of torque in your hips can help adjust the timing of your hands as well. Just have patience and make sure you get the beginning down cold. Be cognizant of keeping your cast horizontal, as well as making sure you RIDE through the second position on the way to the third. Just about anyone can make it to the third

position by jumping over the mushroom, but sloppy technique like that will only make the next step more difficult, as you will have to go back and fix your technique. Remember that chart with the wave path of your feet? This will test your technique more than anything. Do you jump into your circles? Did you forget to twist your hips? Besides remembering all the sticking points of a circle, the most important thing I can repeat is to **RIDE** the skill through each of the positions. The circle is a smooth, flowing movement. Get that one circle down well before you start up multiple circles. Pushing with the hands, leaning, and really getting the hips out will power your circles around. A bit of practice will show you how to keeping the circles going. Circles require constant force to keep going. Here are some excellent clips of circle work on both.

**Chapter 7 : Mushroom Circle | Endless Forest Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia**

*Mushroom circle (Photo: David Anstiss) As the fungus grows it is stretching outward to find more nutrients and food leaving behind a nutrient poor circle inside the ring. The outer ring of the circle (when found in grass) is darker green because that is where the hyphae are starting to break down nutrients in the soil.*

Some people will speak to you of spore and fungus circle. They would say that each season of growth fungus sprouts outside the edge of the space it filled the previous season. Moving ever outward leaving depleted ground within the circle. Those who have opened their minds, hearts and souls to the realms of magic may speak to you of the fairies. Those who know the fairies will tell you that fairy rings are where the Fairies dance and perform many of the rituals of their own magic. Com as you can get; I highly recommend her site for those who have, um, opened their minds, hearts and souls. What you will find here, however, at MushroomExpert. Com, is only the product of a mundane mind with the added benefit of successful spelling, syntax, and punctuation. Agaricus campestris Understanding fairy rings requires an understanding of how mushrooms grow. Like apples on an apple tree, the "mushrooms" we see are only the reproductive fruit bodies of the "true" organism, which is called a mycelium. The mycelium grows underground; it is a mass of elongated, hungry cells that feed on nutrients, pushing and growing through the substrate as long as there is food available. When the substrate is evenly composed--that is, when the food supply is constant and uninterrupted--the mycelium grows ever-outward, leaving behind the nutrient-poor substrate it has consumed and pushing into new territory. If the mycelium decides to produce mushrooms, the result is a fairy ring. Many species produce mushrooms more or less annually. What triggers mushroom production is rather up for debate. Studies indicate that many fungi--the morels , for example--produce fruit bodies when they face nutrient deprivation, sort of as a survival strategy: Regardless of what prompts the mushrooms, the phenomenon of the ever-widening ring of mycelial activity is frequently observed, and can even be seen without the mushrooms themselves; the grass is typically darker where the mycelium is active see the top illustration. Just about any terrestrial mushroom can pop up in fairy rings. What is required is simply an evenly composed substrate. Since lawns are tended environments created by people whose goal is an evenly composed substrate, they are frequent fairy ring sites for grass-loving mushrooms like Marasmius oreades , Chlorophyllum molybdites , and Agaricus campestris. Woods are messier than lawns, and involve territory that is usually not very consistent in its composition--but every so often one finds a ring or partial ring created by a woodland species in a rare patch of stable environment; I have seen species of Amanita and Russula , for example, fruiting in large arcs in the woods. Each year, a typical fairy ring expands its radius. Some studies have assumed even growth rates and calculated that the subject mycelium must be hundreds of years old! A Norwegian study Abesha et al. Marasmius oreades is often called "The Fairy Ring Mushroom," since its most frequent growth pattern is in rings. But it is not the only fairy ring mushroom; this is a case where the "common name" for a mushroom can get in the way of successful identification--and it may be one of the reasons that Chlorophyllum molybdites , which also grows in rings with some regularity, causes so many poisonings. Do not rely on the growth pattern in fairy rings as a means to identify mushrooms! Cite this page as: Retrieved from the MushroomExpert.

**Chapter 8 : Tirisfal Glades "Mushroom Circle"**

*Mushroom Circle is a great initiative. I doubt whether there is any other photographers' club in Odisha. I've gone through your Photo walk and different events organised in past and I'm amazed to see the talent your members have.*

**Chapter 9 : Circles Â« Bodyweight Strength Training Â« Beast Skills**

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