

MUSHROOM IDENTIFICATION WORKSHEET

NEVER INGEST A MUSHROOM UNLESS 100% SURE OF IDENTIFICATION!

CHECK MUSHROOMS FOR ROT, WORMS, PARASITES.

Date Picked: _____

Weather? _____

Temperature? _____

Where was it Growing?
[on wood, on ground]

How does it grow?
[clumps, alone or in groups spread out]

Where does it grow?
[hardwood forest, softwood forest, grass]

List any Identified Trees nearby.

What configuration are the gills?
[gills, pores, teeth, false]

What colour are the gills?

Press on the gills. Did they change colour? What Colour?

What colour is the top of the cap?

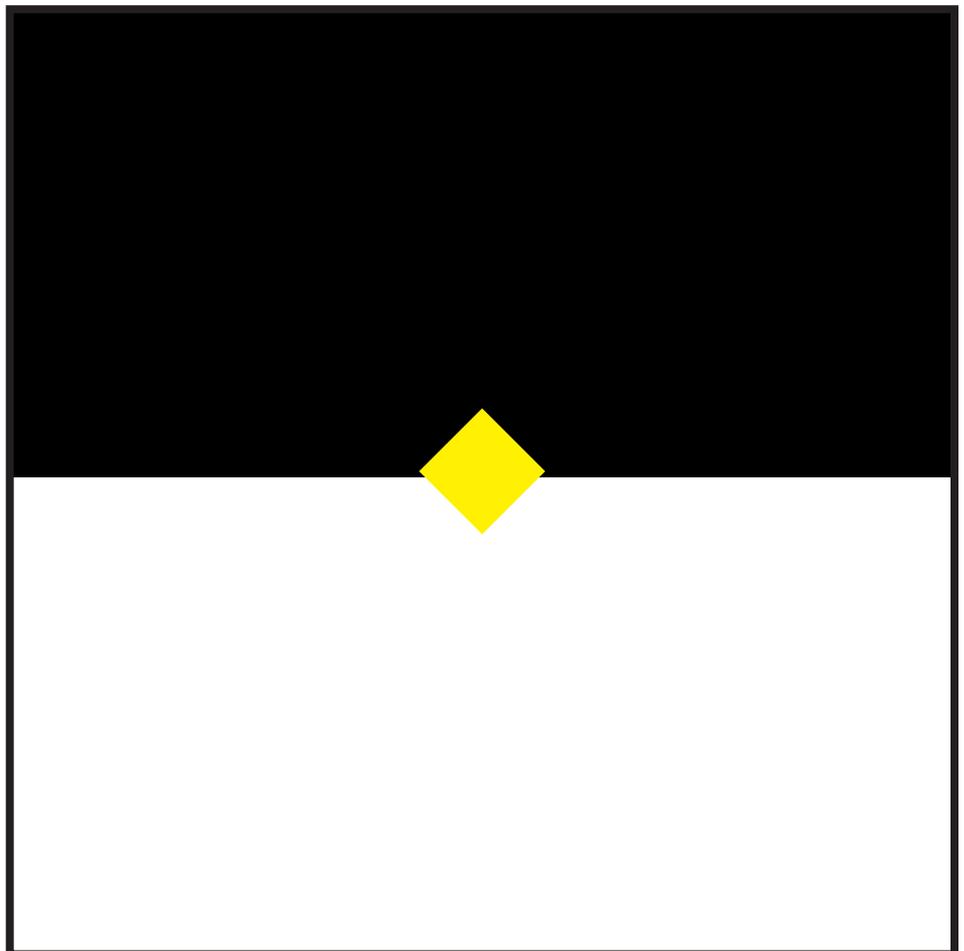
What colour is the stem?

Is there a ring around the stem?

Scratch/cut the mushroom. What colour if any does it turn?

Spore Print:

Place Mushroom or Mushroom Piece centered on the diamond so that half is on white and half is on black. Leave for 24 hours.



Take a spore print. What colour is the spore print?

Any noticeable smell and its strength?

Gill Attachment?

Cap shape?

Mushroom identification worksheet: Don't worry about filling in everything, just what you can.

Colours do not need to be specific.

Take close pictures from above, side and under showing gills.

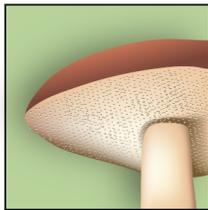
A picture zoomed out showing its surroundings is useful as well.

If you are not sure on a shape, colour, gill attachment, etc.... say so.

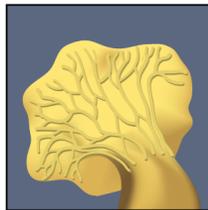
Spore-bearing surface under cap



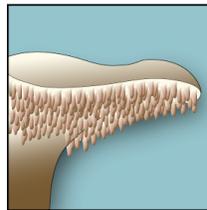
Gills:
wide and thin sheet-like plates radiating from stem



Pores:
many small tubes ending in a spongy surface



Ridges:
short, blunt elevated lines on stem and under cap



Teeth:
many small finger-like projections

THINGS TO NOTE

Some people have reactions to mushrooms even if they are listed as edible.

Never eat a raw mushroom.

Some mushrooms cannot be eaten with alcohol.

Gill attachment



Adnate - gills widely attached widely to stem



Adnexed - gills attached narrowly to stem



Decurrent - gills running down stem for some length



Emarginate - gills notched immediately before attaching to stem



Free - gills not attached to stem



Seceding - gills attached, but breaking away from stem at margin (often older specimens)



Sinuate - gills smoothly notched and running briefly down stem



Subdecurrent - gills running briefly down stem

Cap morphology



Campanulate - bell-shaped



Conical - triangular



Convex - outwardly rounded



Depressed - with a low central region



Flat - with top of uniform height



Infundibuliform - deeply depressed, funnel-shaped



Ovate - shaped like half an egg



Umbiliculate - with a small, deep depression



Umbonate - with a central bump or knob

Try a small piece of an edible mushroom to test for reactions.

Cap morphology and colour changes with age.

RULES FOR BOLETES
Mushrooms with pores tend to be Boletes.

Avoid red/orange pore/ stem surfaces.

If you cut it and it turns blue or green - its poisonous.

Beware orange capped species - they can cause adverse reactions.

Worms and bugs love Boletes