Turkey Tail
1. Color: Variable with concentric lines and white edge
2. Cap: Hairy and often tough, rigid when dry
3. Gills: No gills but pores instead from a white to buff colored sponge layer which is tough
4. Parts: Shelf-like mushroom with stalk almost absent
5. Habitat: Large clusters on stumps of hardwoods, mostly oak

Did you know?
Turkey tails can last throughout the year and are widespread in California
There is a false Turkey Tail where the underside is orangey

Yellow Stainer (An agaricus)
1. Color: Whitish to brown often gray and metallic looking.
2. Cap: Bald, sometimes with a white (veil) patch
3. Gills: Pale becoming very dark brown like other agaricus
4. Parts: Veil covers young mushrooms leaving a ring on the stalk. Stalk clubbed at end. Strong chemical smell though some people cannot smell it
5. Habitat: Lawns, gardens, under trees, very common

Did you know?
Related to our edible button mushroom (also an ‘agaricus’) but it will make you sick
One of four “loose your lunch bunch” in California

Death Cap (An amanita)
1. Color: Variable from creamy yellow to greyish olive
2. Cap: Bald, sometimes with a white (veil) patch
3. Gills: White becoming creamy white with age
4. Parts: White veil covers young egg-like mushroom leaving sack and ring on stalk when they grow. Swollen base
5. Habitat: On ground near or under trees esp. oaks

Did you know?
Poisonous – this mushroom kills people and dogs every year
Common in our area, often mistaken for an edible mushroom
Found fall, winter and on irrigated land even in summer

California Chanterelle
1. Color: Bright orange or yellow, whitish yellow tinged flesh
2. Cap: Velvety, not sticky, sometimes dented in middle
3. Gills: No true gills but bumpy lines with forks
4. Parts: Stalk is solid, never hollow, does not snap. No ring or veil
5. Habitat: In ground not in clusters, under oaks and conifers

Did you know?
At up to 30cm, our local chanterelle is the largest in the world!
Hides under leaves with just a tiny bit of bright yellow showing
Jack-o-Lantern is a poisonous look alike

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Did you know?
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One of four “loose your lunch bunch” in California

Oyster Mushroom
1. Color: Buff to grayish brown
2. Cap: Often tough when dry, waterlogged wet. Offset stalk
3. Gills: White or pale running down stalk
4. Parts: No veil, ring or sack. Distinct smell
5. Habitat: Appears in large groups often up in dead or dying wood on trees after first rains sporadically right into spring.

Did you know?
If you want to see oysters look up in the tree trunks after first rains where they often grow
Mushroom logs’ are sold online which enable you to grow your own oyster mushrooms

Jack-o-Lantern
1. Color: Yellow-orange sometimes greenish when wet
2. Cap: Not sticky or slimy off-center stalk
3. Gills: Unlike chanterelle, it has true gills which run straight to stalk with little or no little forking
4. Parts: No veil or sack. Flesh is not pure white
5. Habitat: On hardwood stumps and dead roots in overlapping clusters

Did you know?
Poisonous, sometimes mistaken for chanterelles with horrible results!
It’s bioluminescent. Gills can glow faintly green in the dark
Can be used for dyeing wool violet, gray and green

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Yellow Stainer (An agaricus)
1. Color: Whitish to brown often gray and metallic looking.
2. Cap: Bald, sometimes with a white (veil) patch
3. Gills: White becoming creamy white with age
4. Parts: White veil covers young egg-like mushroom leaving sack and ring on stalk when they grow. Swollen base
5. Habitat: On ground near or under trees esp. oaks

Did you know?
Poisonous – this mushroom kills people and dogs every year
Common in our area, often mistaken for an edible mushroom
Found fall, winter and on irrigated land even in summer

Scan QR or https://sites.google.com/view/lookmushrooms/home
- Use QR to find photo © credits, Latin names, resources, mushroom anatomy and facts
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### Did you know?
This mushroom is called the “sticky bun” in some countries—yuck!
Pine needles often stick to the top of the cap
Slippery Jack’s appear early in the mushroom season (from first rains)

### Slippery Jack
1. **Color:** Dark to reddish brown going to tan with age
2. **Cap:** Sticky and covered with glutinous slime when wet
3. **Gills:** White sponge pores turning yellow that don’t bruise
4. **Parts:** No ring or veil. Stalk white with brown spots and no net type markings
5. **Habitat:** Scattered or in small clusters under pines, abundant

### Did you know?
Like a Russula, a Lactarius stalk will snap like chalk
If Lactarius gills are scraped a milky latex appears and its color can help identify the Lactarius variety

### Yellow Staining Milk Cap or Lactarius
1. **Color:** Variable peach orange, redish brown, pinkish
2. **Cap:** Becoming convex with a depressed center
3. **Gills:** when scratched, creamy white latex changing to yellow or orange which stains
4. **Parts:** Stalk filled when young becoming hollow
5. **Habitat:** Small clusters or scattered in mixed hardwood/conifer forests

### Did you know?
Also called Chicken of the Woods but if growing on certain trees, like eucalyptus, it will make you sick
Appears in late summer even without rains at the driest time of year

### Sulphur Shelf
1. **Color:** Yellow becoming orange to peachy, whitish when dried out
2. **Cap:** Dry, spongy, soft, velvety when young
3. **Gills:** Bright sulphur colored pores to pale lemon yellow fading to whitish
4. **Parts:** No stalk or rings
5. **Habitat:** Overlapping clusters on dead eucalyptus and oaks

### Did you know?
Smells really sweet like maple syrup when dried
Smell can persist for years

### Candy Cap
1. **Color:** Orange brown, warm orange to pale buff
2. **Cap:** Depressed in center with ragged edges
3. **Gills:** Orange with white latex when scratched
4. **Parts:** Smell is hard to describe, sweet like fresh fenugreek Stronger, sweet like brown sugar or maple syrup when dried
5. **Habitat:** Small clusters under oak, pine and tan oak or on decayed stumps

### Did you know?
One of the most recognized mushrooms the world over but dangerous to eat
Books show fairies sitting on top!
The white patches on the top are the remnants of the universal veil (see QR code)

### Fly Agaric
1. **Color:** Bright red becoming orange with age or exposure
2. **Cap:** Covered with ‘oatmeal flakes’ or warts
3. **Gills:** White.
4. **Parts:** Swollen base bulb. Fluffy ring on stalk.
5. **Habitat:** Woodlands under conifers but occasionally under arbutus and eucalyptus blue gums

### Did you know?
Russulas are difficult and can be impossible to identify.
If you throw a russula against a wall it will break into pieces
No latex from gills when scratched

### Mauve Russula
1. **Color:** Extremely variable from violet purple to rosy gray
2. **Cap:** Dull, greasy slightly tacky when wet
3. **Gills:** White to creamy
4. **Parts:** Thick stalk enlarged towards the base. Infested with insects as it ages
5. **Habitat:** Scattered under live oak or tan oak. Abundant some years and scarce the next year

### Did you know?
Lives for many years
On artist’s conk artists can use the underside as a pale white canvas with blackening lines when scratched with a pen or stick

### Artists Conk
1. **Color:** Hoof shaped with concentric zones. Dark brown
2. **Cap:** Large, tough, can crack with age
3. **Gills:** Pores, not gills, whitish to pale yellow becoming dingy white. Darkening when scratched
4. **Parts:** Juts out from trees without a visible stalk
5. **Habitat:** Solitary or in small groups on bay laurel trees and stumps

### Did you know?
A beautiful mushroom with a shape that is characteristic of the bolete family including porcini mushrooms
Note there are poisonous boletes like Boletus satanas or satan’s bolete

### Butter Bolete
1. **Color:** Leather brown, tan brown, cinnamon brown
2. **Cap:** Dry to slightly tacky
3. **Gills:** Pores densely packed pale to bright yellow which stains blue when scratched
4. **Parts:** Bulbous stalk at the bottom bruising blue
5. **Habitat:** Solitary or in small groups under hardwoods

### Did you know?
Smell can persist for years
One of the most recognized mushrooms the world over but dangerous to eat
Books show fairies sitting on top!
The white patches on the top are the remnants of the universal veil (see QR code)

**Did you know?**

- **Artists Conk:** Lives for many years. On artist’s conk artists can use the underside as a pale white canvas with blackening lines when scratched with a pen or stick.

- **Fly Agaric:** Bright red becoming orange with age or exposure. Covered with ‘oatmeal flakes’ or warts. White gills when wet. Swollen base bulb. Fluffy ring on stalk. Woodlands under conifers but occasionally under arbutus and eucalyptus blue gums.

- **Yellow Staining Milk Cap or Lactarius:** Variable peach orange, redish brown, pinkish. Becoming convex with a depressed center. When scratched, creamy white latex changing to yellow or orange which stains. Stalk filled when young becoming hollow. Small clusters or scattered in mixed hardwood/conifer forests.

- **Sulphur Shelf:** Yellow becoming orange to peachy, whitish when dried out. Dry, spongy, soft, velvety when young. Bright sulphur colored pores to pale lemon yellow fading to whitish. No stalk or rings. Overlapping clusters on dead eucalyptus and oaks.

- **Candy Cap:** Orange brown, warm orange to pale buff. Depressed in center with ragged edges. Orange with white latex when scratched. Smell is hard to describe, sweet like fresh fenugreek. Stronger, sweet like brown sugar or maple syrup when dried. Small clusters under oak, pine and tan oak or on decayed stumps.

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