

Chapter 1 : How to Identify Mushrooms to Genus III: Microscopic Features - Ebook pdf and epub

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Chapter 2 : H.D. Thiers (Author of How to Identify Mushrooms to Genus II)

How to Identify Mushrooms to Genus II: Field Identification of Genera by David L. Largent, H. Thiers and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at blog.quintoapp.com Identify Mushrooms Genus - AbeBooks.

A sporeprint will tell which family a particular species of mushroom belongs to. First cut the stem from off of the mushroom cap and then place the cap of the mushroom face down on a piece of white paper. Next place an empty jar over the cap of the mushroom. This will allow the spores of the mushroom to settle on the paper below and the glass jar will keep the spores from blowing away. After 20 minutes or more, remove the jar from the paper and lift the mushroom cap from the paper. When the flesh of the stem or cap of a fresh mushroom is bruised or damaged whether from human handling, wind, insects or falling objects, an enzyme occurs which oxidises as it comes into contact with air. This causes the damaged area of the mushroom to turn blue or blue green. Many species of psilocybian fungi have stems ranging in color from a pallid yellow white to an off white. Bluening in psilocybian mushrooms is common after damage has occurred. The bluing reaction occurs within 10 to 20 minutes after human handling but may already be noticeable in fungi damaged from natural elements and from bluing with aging. The genus *Psilocybe* is quite large, consisting of over known species. More than of these *Psilocybe* species are entheogenic. *Psilocybe* species have a wide variety of habitats which include: *Psilocybe* species have certain characteristics common throughout the genus. The margins of the caps are often incurved when young. Some caps become convex and flat with age, others become wavy. The caps are viscid when moist and the margin is translucent-striate meaning that the lines of the gill plates are visible on the caps when moist. *Psilocybe* species have a viscid pellicle a film or membrane which can easily be separated from the cap. Colors of the caps may range from a dark olive brown or chestnut rusty color when fresh to pale yellow when dried. The caps are hygrophanous, meaning that they change color as they dry. A slight bluing may occur along the outer edges of the caps when damaged. In some species this bluing is very intense. The color of the gills may range from cinnamon brown to dark chocolate or purple brown. The color of the spores are also chocolate to purple brown. The stems are hollow with a fine pith. Some species such as *Psilocybe semilanceata* the "liberty cap" can be wrapped around the finger like a piece of string. The purple color of the ring on the stems of some *Psilocybe* species is due to spores falling on the stem after the cap of the mushrooms has opened. The color of the stems may range from a pallid yellow or yellow-brown to olive brown while other species have pure white stems. Bluening on the white stemmed varieties is usually very intense. In some regions, some species occur throughout the year depending on their locations and climatic environments. There are, of course, certain chemical applications used to speed up the bluing reaction which occurs in psilocybian mushrooms. One method involves "metol", a chemical used in photographic developing. Mix 1 part Metol with 20 parts water. If the solution turns blue, you have actually collected a mushroom containing Psilocybin Black Colored Spores and Sporeprints If the sporeprint is jet black, then the mushroom belongs to one of the following genera: Both *Panaeolus* and *Copelandia* mushrooms contain the alkaloids psilocybin and psilocin.

Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - Mushrooms of the Midwest

How to Identify Mushrooms to Genus I (which I really like) contains effectively all the same information as volume II, but in addition includes a detailed description of terms, helpful diagrams, a detailed key, and a very easy-to-follow process for identifying genus based solely on macroscopic features.

A comprehensive guide to the fleshy fungi. Mushrooms of northeast North America. Mushrooms of North America in color: A field guide companion to seldom-illustrated fungi. A color guide to the fleshy pored mushrooms. Ascomycete fungi of North America: University of Texas Press. Macrofungi associated with oaks of eastern North America. West Virginia University Press. The essential guide to Rocky Mountain mushrooms by habitat. University of Illinois Press. The Comprehensive Identification Guide. Mushrooms of the Rocky Mountain region: Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. North American polypores Vol. Education and Outreach 1: A guide to Kansas mushrooms. Amanita of North America. Agaricus of North America. Memoirs of the New York Botanical garden, Volume New York Botanical Garden Press. Keys to the species of Russula in northeastern North America. Agaricoid, boletoid and cyphelloid genera. University of Michigan Press. Mushrooms of the Midwest. How to identify mushrooms to genus I: How to identify mushrooms to genus II: Field identification of genera. How to identify mushrooms to genus III: How to identify mushrooms to genus VI: The Audubon Society field guide to North American mushrooms. Treasures from the kingdom of fungi. Mushrooms Peterson Field Guides. The mysterious world of mushrooms, molds, and mycologists. Carpet monsters and killer spores: A natural history of toxic mold. Why picking wild mushrooms may be bad behaviour. Pacific Northwest Key Council Keys to mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest. Mushrooms of North America. Little, Brown and Company. North American trees exclusive of Mexico and tropical Florida. Mushrooms of West Virginia and the central Appalachians. Mushrooms of the redwood coast: Mushrooms in their natural habitat. How to know the gilled mushrooms. Click here to see corrections to this text. How to know the non-gilled mushrooms. The boletes of Michigan. Mushrooms and truffles of the Southwest. How to identify mushrooms to genus IV: Keys to families and genera. Field Guide to North American Truffles: Mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest. Retrieved 7 December, from <http://> A guide to true and false morels. A field guide to southern mushrooms. Mushrooms of the Georgia piedmont and southern Appalachians: University of Georgia Press. The fungi of California. Retrieved 7 December, from the MycoWeb Web site: Retrieved from the MushroomExpert.

Chapter 4 : How to identify mushrooms to genus | Search Results | IUCAT

Gives a complete description of the macroscopic features used to recognize each Friesian genus of mushrooms in the field, as well as those segregate genera which can be recognized by their macroscopic features. Enables one to identify mushrooms without using a key. companion to Volume 1. "synopsis.

They are usually pretty large, and many of them have bright colors, so they are usually very easy to spot when you are in the forest. Among the species there are some extremely delicious ones such as *Russula vesca* which tastes like nuts. In this post, I want to teach you guys a little bit about the *Russula* mushrooms, how to identify them from other mushrooms, and how to identify edible species. Above is the *Russula vesca* mushroom. Why learn to identify *Russula* mushrooms? I recommend learning to identify the *Russula* mushrooms because they are very easy to find in the forest, does not really look like any dangerous mushrooms, and most are either edible or non-edible but not dangerous. There are not any dangerous *Russula* species in Europe or the US, but in Asia you can find *Russula subnigricans*, which can be deadly in a worst case scenario. So if you live in China, Japan or Taiwan you should be a lot more careful when picking *Russula*. Some people claim that you can find the *Russula subnigricans* in the southeast US, but this has not yet been confirmed by any mycologists. Edible, but looks a lot like the inedible *R.* How do I know which mushrooms are in the *Russula* genus? Finding out if a mushroom is part of the *russula* genus is actually pretty easy. They usually have brightly colored caps, and these can be yellow, red, brown, greenish, white, blackish or any shade in between. They will usually get between 6 and 10 centimeter tall, so they are not exactly large, but they are easy to spot in the forest. All *Russula* species also share the following characteristics, which are used to identify them: They have no rings on the stem. They do not grow from an egg sac. The stem is meaty, unless it has been eaten by bugs or slugs. Most have a white stem, and white meat, but there are some exceptions. Does not have milk in their gills like the Milk Cap family does. The texture is very different from most other mushrooms. I will expand a bit on that last texture part. While most mushrooms are somewhat bendable, the *russula* mushrooms will always break. The same goes for the cap. Most mushrooms will be somewhat bendable on the cap, but the cap on any *russula* species will snap without much effort. This feature is because the *russula* fungi has round cells, while most fungi has oval shaped cells. If you find a mushroom you suspect might be a *russula*, throw it towards a rock or a tree and it will "explode" into many pieces, which most other mushrooms will not. The mushrooms in the Milk Cap family also share most of these features with the *russula* family, but will secrete a white or light colored milk from the gills when you break them. After finding a few mushrooms that are in the *russula* family, you will begin to be able to identify them easily by looking at and touching the mushroom, but this takes a little bit of practice. This is one of the exceptions to the "rule" that the cap will snap easily. How to know if the *Russula* is edible or not Warning, this part of the guide is based upon information from Northern Europe and the UK. I think it is also viable in the US, but definitely not in Asia. So check out local *russula* information if you are attempting this outside of the northern part of Europe. Finding out if the *russula* is edible is actually a very cool process. What you are going to do is to break of a little bit of the flesh of the mushroom and put it on the tip of your tongue. Now, what do you feel? If it is burning on your tongue like chili, spit it out and throw the mushroom away. Some people are afraid that they will not be able to taste the difference and end up with collecting an inedible mushroom, but trust me, you will definitely know which ones to throw away! The taste from the inedible *russula* mushrooms is extremely strong, and you might have to eat or drink something to get the taste away. Tasting the *russula* mushrooms to identify the edible ones are completely safe, but you should be sure to spit out and not swallow the ones that taste like chili or is burning your tongue. With the taste test you will also get a rough expectation as to what the mushroom will taste like, but the taste will usually be a bit different once you use it in cooking. A popular, edible *russula* mushroom which is often considered to be one of the best *russula* mushrooms to use for cooking. Thanks for reading Thank you for reading my mushroom post! Make sure to follow me if you like these kinds of posts, and please leave a comment below if you like the article, find a mistake or error in it, or have a question. If you want to learn about the deadly mushrooms you might come across, make sure to read by other post: Image sources All

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Chapter 5 : Mushroom Flora of Ulleung-gun and a Newly Recorded Bovista Species in the Republic of Korea

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Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: A comprehensive guide to the fleshy fungi. Mushrooms of northeast North America. Macrofungi associated with oaks of eastern North America. West Virginia University Press. Mushrooms of the Great Lakes region. Chicago Academy of Sciences. A guide to Kansas mushrooms. University Press of Kansas. University of Iowa Press. University of Michigan Press. How to identify mushrooms to genus I: How to identify mushrooms to genus III: How to identify mushrooms to genus II: Field identification of genera. The Audubon Society field guide to North American mushrooms. Edible wild mushrooms of Illinois and surrounding states. University of Illinois Press. A natural history of trees of eastern and central North America. Mushrooms and other fungi of North America. Iowa State University Press. Mushrooms of West Virginia and the central Appalachians. University Press of Kentucky. How to know the gilled mushrooms. How to know the non-gilled mushrooms. Missouri Department of Conservation. Works Cited Buyck, B. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 6 : Psilocybe Features? - Mushroom Hunting and Identification - Shroomery Message Board

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This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract We conducted five times surveys, in June, September and October in ; June and September , to catalog the mushroom flora in Ulleung-gun, Republic of Korea. More than specimens were collected, and of the specimens were successfully sequenced using the ribosomal DNA internal transcribed spacer barcode marker. We also surveyed the morphological characteristics of the sequenced specimens. The specimens were classified into 2 phyla, 7 classes, 21 orders, 59 families, genera, and species, and were deposited in the herbarium of Korea National Arboretum. The most common order was Agaricales specimens, species , followed by Polyporales 47 specimens, 27 species , Russulales 31 specimens, 22 species , Boletales 10 specimens, 7 species , and so on. Herein, we also reported the first Bovista species in Korea, which was collected from Dokdo, the far-eastern island of Korea. Agaricales, Bovista, Dokdo, ITS sequences, Korea National Arboretum, New to Korea Several indicators of biodiversity, such as changers in gene levels, populations, species, and ecosystems, show that biodiversity is dramatically decreasing [1]. Fungi can be found in almost every environment, and they are integral to many ecosystems. Mushroom-forming fungal species are prevalent in forests where they play critical roles in nutrient cycling, soil aggregation, and water retention and function as a food source for animals. In addition, mushrooms are economically important edible mushrooms are good food materials, and poisonous mushrooms can be utilized as medicinal resources [2]. In addition, mushrooms are used as biocontrol agents and as chemical producers of bioactive compounds used in industry, and they are useful in bioremediation [2 , 3 , 4 , 5]. Thus, it is important to understand the diversity, ecology, and evolution of mushrooms to advance our knowledge of current terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems. Mushroom biodiversity in Ulleung-gun, Korea is rich and it has been unexplored since Accoding to the sixth report of the "Fungal Flora of Ullung Island" series by Jung [6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11], there were 2 phyla, 4 classes, 18 orders, 53 families, genera, and species in Ulleung-gun. In the early s, the introduction of molecular phylogeny into mushroom taxonomy drastically changed fungal nomenclature [12]. Therefore, today, morphology alone is insufficient for accurate identification, and these previously reported mushrooms need to be re-identified and re-evaluated in view of modern taxonomy, using a combination of molecular and morphological data. The goal of this study was to evaluate and catalog the mushrooms in Ulleung-gun based on both molecular identification using internal transcribed spacers of ribosomal DNA, a barcode marker for fungi and morphological identification. In addition, we officially report a Bovista species that was incorrectly and unofficially reported as B. These islands were created by a volcanic eruption between the Tertiary and early Quaternary Periods [6]. The climate of these islands is typically oceanic, with a warm average temperature The sampling sites are indicated in Fig.

Chapter 7 : References (blog.quintoapp.com)

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Chapter 8 : Australian Field Guides. - Mushroom Hunting and Identification - Shroomery Message Board

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Chapter 9 : The Genus Amanita (blog.quintoapp.com)

Quoting from How to Identify Mushrooms to Genus II: Field Identification of Genera, by David L Largent and Harry D Thiers. The following features are used by us to distinguish some species of Psilocybe.