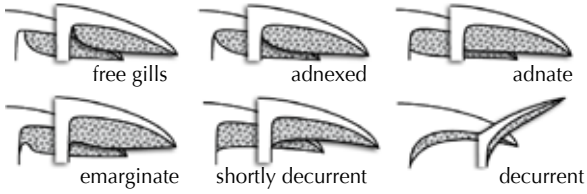


Describe an agaric

Most agarics have a stem and a cap under which the gills are placed. The spores are produced on the sides of the gills.

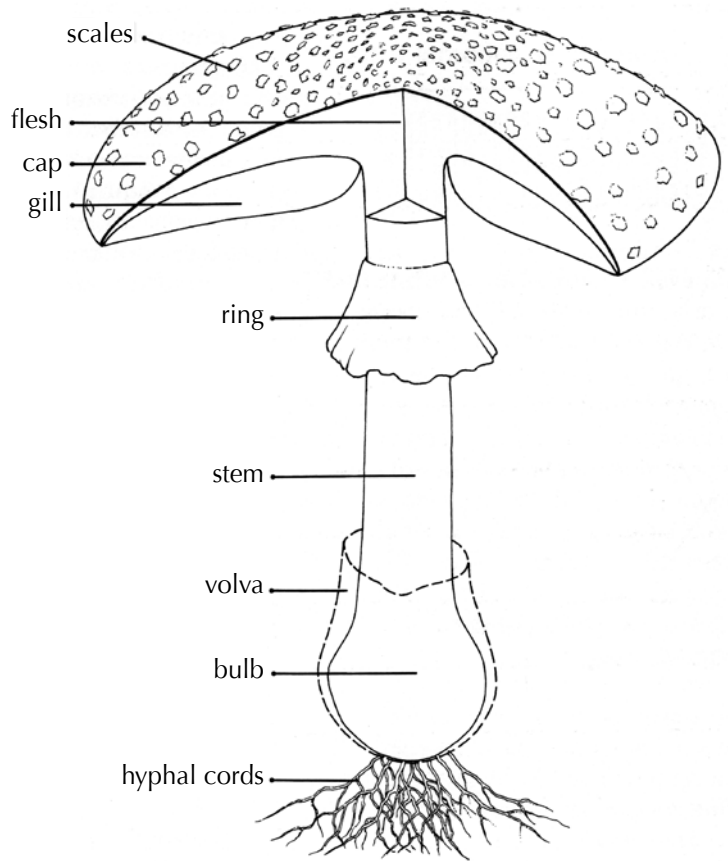
Gills can be attached to the stem in different ways:



Some species have a partial veil that protect the gills of young fruitbodies. When the fruitbody mature the veil may remain as a ring (=annulus) or as more obscure veil remnants on the stem.

Some species (including some very poisonous Amanitas also have a universal veil surrounding the entire fruitbody when young. The universal veil is either left as a volva around the base and/ or as loose scales on the cap surface.

At the base of the stem there may be a number of mycelial cords, connecting the fruitbody to the mycelium.



Draw the fruitbody and describe its different parts:

cap shape:

cap colour:

cap scales:

gill shape:

gill colour:

stem:

ring (if present):

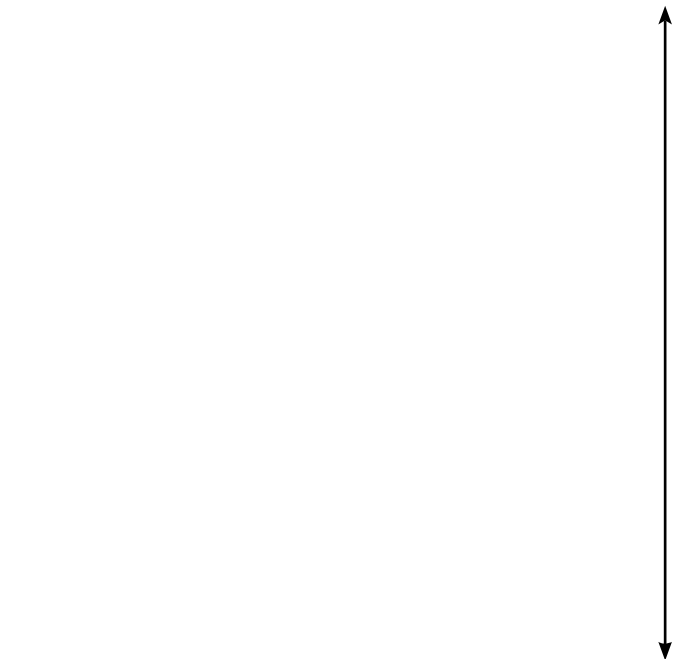
stem base (volva, bulb . . .):

hyphal cords:

smell and taste:

growth place/
ecology/substrate:

cap width:



stem thickness:

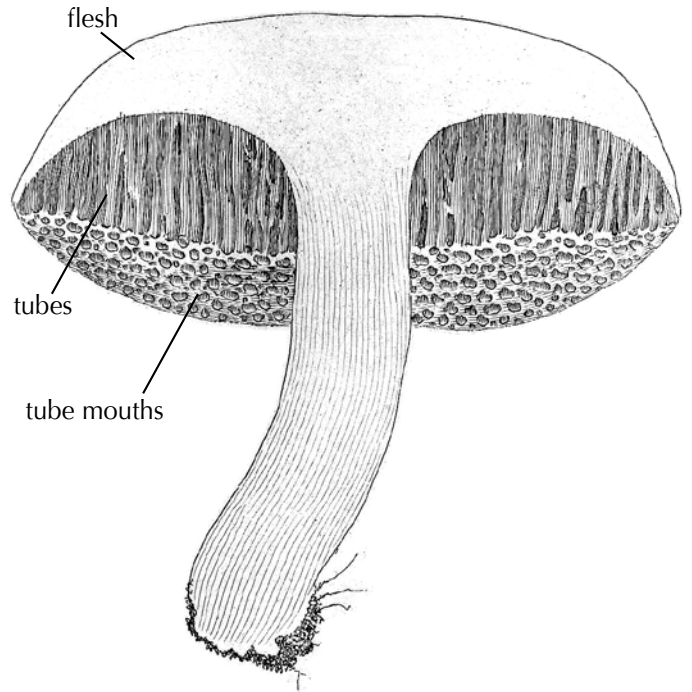
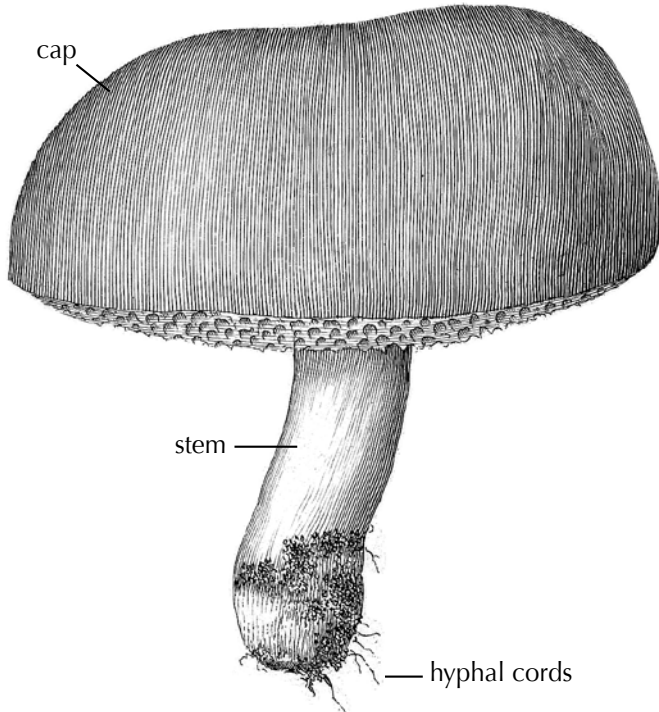
height:

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Describe a bolete

Boletes have a stem and a cap with narrow tubes underneath. The spores are formed inside the tubes.

Boletes normally grow on soil and form ectomycorrhiza. To identify the fungus it is very helpful to know the identity of its mycorrhizal partner.



Draw the fruitbody and describe its different parts:

cap shape:

cap colour:

tube mouth colour:

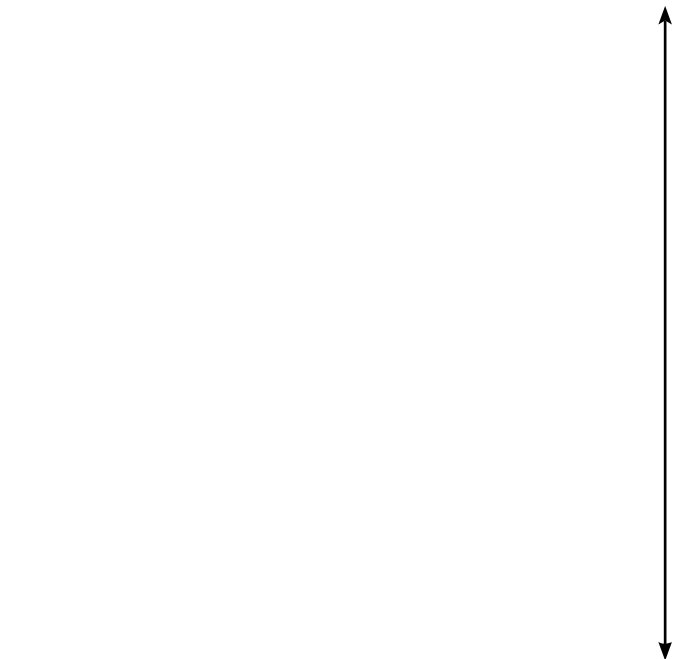
stem:

ring (if present)

hyphal cords:

growth place/
ecology/substrate:

cap width:



stem thickness:

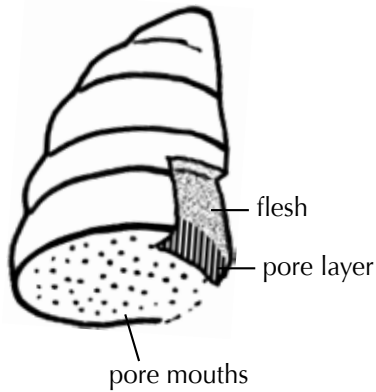
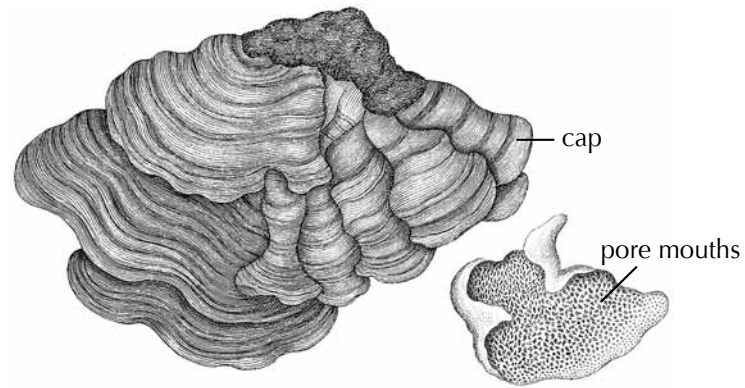
height:

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Describe a polypore

Polypores are often rather tough and grow on wood which they decay.

They may be resupinate (flat against the substrate) or form a broad cap. The pore layer with numerous pores is found underneath the cap. The spores are produced on the inner surface of the pores.



The pores can be several millimeters broad down to so small that you need a lens to see them. Use a ruler and a hand lens (or dissecting microscope) to measure the number of pores per mm.

To identify a polypore it is important to know what kind of tree it grew upon (species, dead or alive, etc.) (rarely also on soil or on roots).

Draw the fruitbody and describe its different parts:

cap shape:

cap surface:

cap colour:

pore mouth colour:

pore size (pores/mm):

flesh colour:

smell:

growth place/
ecology/substrate:

width:

↑
↓

thickness:

.....

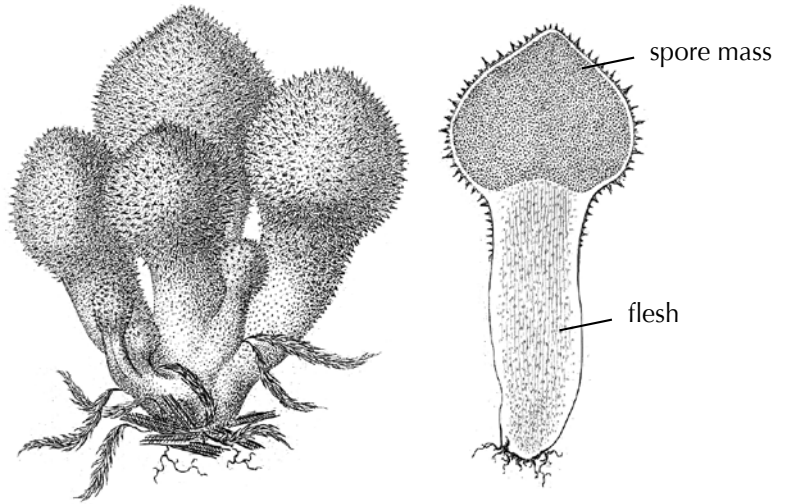
Describe a puffball

Puffballs form the spores inside the fruitbody.

When young the fruitbodies are firm and white inside; when mature they become soft and filled with brownish spore powder.

The spores are spread when the peridium is perforated either by a pore at the top or by disintegration of larger parts of the surface.

The spore powder is pressed through the pore by mechanical means (e.g. rain drops or animals - fx jumping children)



Draw the fruitbody and describe its different parts:

fruitbody shape:

width:

outer surface texture:

outer surface colour:

colour of spore mass:

flesh colour:

smell:

**growth place/
ecology:**

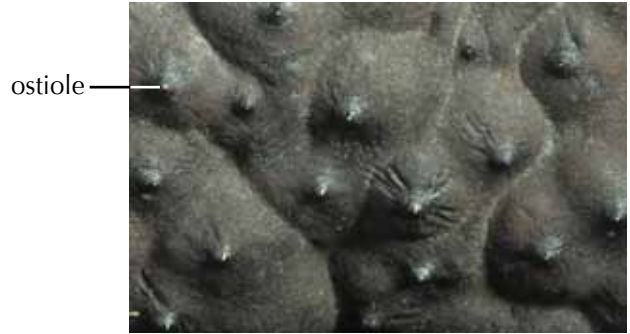
height:

Describe a stromatic pyrenomycete

Stromatic pyrenomycetes are members of the Ascomycota. The fruitbodies are small spherical or oblong perithecia forming the spores inside. These perithecia are again placed inside a tissue called a stroma.

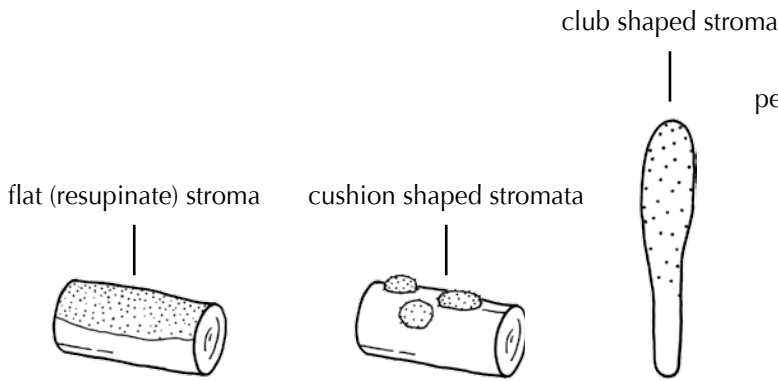
The stroma can have many different shapes, e.g. flat, cushion shaped or club shaped. The surface will be covered by tiny dots (use a lens) which are the openings (ostioles) of the perithecia through which they can shoot the spores.

Most stromatic pyrenomycetes grow on wood or dead insects.



ostiole

surface with pointed ostioles



perithecium

same in section showing six immersed perithecia

Draw the stroma and describe its different parts:

shape of the stroma:

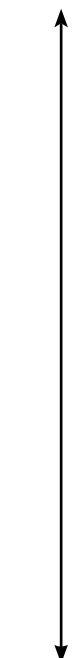
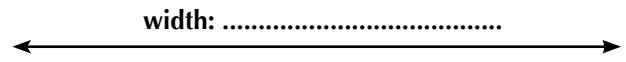
outer surface texture:

outer surface colour:

shape of perithecia (in section):

flesh colour:

growth place/
ecology/substrate:



height:

.....

Describe a fungus

Some other types of fungi besides agarics, boletes, polypores and puffballs.

If having a stem and a cap with spines beneath it is a hydroid fungus.



If having a stem and a cap with veins beneath it may be a chanterelle.



If the fruitbody is club or coral shaped it may be a club fungus.



A flat (resupinate) fruitbody growing on wood can be a corticiaceous fungus.



If it looks like this it is a stinkhorn.



Gelatinous, fleshy fruitbodies on wood may belong to the jelly fungi.



Cup- to disk shaped fruitbodies may belong to the discomycetes.



Draw the fruitbody and describe its different parts:

fruitbody shape:

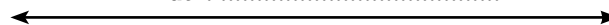
fruitbody colour:

flesh colour:

growth place/
ecology/substrate

other:

width:



height:

