

Deadly Conocybe

Conocybe filaris is a common lawn mushroom which is widely distributed and especially common in the Pacific Northwest. It contains the same mycotoxins as the death cap. It is also known as *Pholiotina filaris*.

Image in Database (Blob)



External Image (Link)



Death Cap

The death cap is a medium-large, beautiful mushroom, widely distributed across Europe and Asia. Often mistaken for the popular, edible paddy straw mushroom, the death cap is considered highly toxic, and its toxicity can not be reduced by freezing, drying or boiling. This deadly mushroom is responsible for the majority of mushroom poisonings worldwide.

Image in Database (Blob)



External Image (Link)



Deadly Galerina

This gorgeous saprobic mushroom is actually a poisonous mushroom that contains the toxin, α -amanitin. It damages the liver cells most, along with the kidneys and the central nervous system. So, do not mess around with this truly toxic mushroom.

Image in Database (Blob)



External Image (Link)



False Morel

Sometimes collectively called sponge mushrooms, false morels are the members of the genus *Gyromitra*. They can easily be recognized by the distinctive, complexly infolded caps that resemble the surface of a brain. Often mistaken for the true morel, some of the species contain MMH (Mono Methyl Hydrazine), which is suspected to be carcinogenic and can cause vomiting, dizziness, diarrhea and sometimes death.

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External Image (Link)



Destroying Angel

A white-gilled and almost oval mushroom, the destroying angel is the most common toxic mushroom around the world. It contains amatoxins, responsible for fatal mushroom poisoning, as death caps do. The damage starts with the destruction of the liver and kidney tissue within a couple of hours after consumption, leading to death.

Image in Database (Blob)



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