

Mushrooms Growing In Lawn

The Latin specific epithet... e5d50936c5 Mushrooms grow from underground mycelium and can expand rapidly under favorable conditions. They vary widely in use: some are edible and nutritious, while others... e5d50936c5 == Signs and symptoms == e5d50936c5

Agaricus campestris p. Meuninck, Jim (2017). Foraging Mushrooms Oregon: Finding, Identifying, and Preparing Edible Wild Mushrooms. 107. *bisporus* (button mushroom). A. Falcon Guides. ISBN 978-0-7627-3109-1. *campestris* is commonly known as the field mushroom or, in North America, meadow mushroom. ISBN 978-1-4930-2669-2 *Agaricus campestris* is a widely eaten gilled mushroom closely related to the cultivated *A e5d50936c5*

Originally described from Texas but today found in ten states of North America, the mushroom grows in lawns, pastures and prairies. It is a saprotroph, living on decaying plant material, and not mycorrhizal as is the case with species of *Amanita*, where it was previously placed. Fruit bodies appear during July and August, either in isolation or in groups, and often form fairy rings. A genome sequencing project aims to study the cellulose decomposition capabilities of the fungus. It is probably poisonous. e5d50936c5 == Description == e5d50936c5 Mushroom poisoning is usually the result of ingestion of wild mushrooms after misidentification of a toxic mushroom as an edible species. The most common reason for this misidentification is a close resemblance in terms of color and general morphology of the toxic mushrooms species with edible species. To prevent mushroom poisoning, mushroom gatherers familiarize themselves with the mushrooms they intend to collect, as well as with any similar-looking toxic species. The safety of

eating wild mushrooms may depend on methods of preparation for cooking. Some toxins, such as amatoxins, are thermostable and mushrooms containing such toxins will not be rendered safe to eat by cooking. e5d50936c5 == Description == e5d50936c5

Mushroom poisoning Symptoms can vary from slight gastrointestinal discomfort to death in about 10 days. The safety of eating wild mushrooms may depend on methods Mushroom poisoning is poisoning resulting from the ingestion of mushrooms that contain toxic substances. Mushroom toxins are secondary metabolites produced by the fungus. themselves with the mushrooms they intend to collect, as well as with any similar-looking toxic species e5d50936c5

Agaricus cupreobrunneus "Absence of agaritine in Pleurotus species and in other cultivated and wild-growing mushrooms not belonging to the genus Agaricus". Deutsche Agaricus cupreobrunneus, commonly known as the wet mushroom or brown field mushroom, is an edible mushroom of the genus Agaricus. Pittet (2000) e5d50936c5

Saproamanita thiersii It is a white, small mushroom. The spore print is white. Originally described from Texas but today found in ten states of North America, the mushroom grows in lawns, pastures Saproamanita thiersii (formerly Amanita thiersii), commonly called Thiers' lepidella, is a North American saprotrophic basidiomycete fungus in the genus Saproamanita. (3–8 in) long. The spore print is white. Its cap is convex, measuring 3. 5–10 centimetres (1+1/2–4 inches) across, and the stipe is 8–20 cm (3–8 in) long e5d50936c5

In nature, it grows at the base and stumps of deciduous trees, especially maples. Lingzhi may be cultivated on hardwood logs, sawdust, or woodchips. e5d50936c5

Psilocybe stuntzii hallucinogenic P. Psilocybin mushrooms List of Psilocybin mushrooms Stamets P.

Psilocybin Mushrooms of the World: An Identification Guide *Psilocybe stuntzii*, also known as Stuntz's blue legs and blue ringers it is a psilocybin mushroom of the family Hymenogastraceae, having psilocybin and psilocin as main active compounds. (1996). *stuntzii* e5d50936c5

The brown cap is 3–10 centimetres (1–4 inches) wide with flattened reddish-brown fibrils. The white stalk is 2–7 cm (1–3 in) tall and 1–2 cm wide. The spores are dark brown, elliptical, and smooth. e5d50936c5 The pileus (cap) ranges from 8 to 30 cm (3.1 to 12 in) in diameter, hemispherical and with a flattened top. The cap is whitish in colour with coarse brownish scales. The gills are free and white, usually turning dark and green with maturity. It is the only large mushroom that has a green spore print. The stipe ranges from 5 to 30 cm (2.0 to 12 in) tall and bears a double-edged ring. Its stem lacks the snakeskin pattern that is generally present on the parasol mushroom. The flesh is thick, and though firm at first, softens with age. It is white, though the base of the foot can sporadically become reddish-brown to pale reddish-pink or almost orange when cut or crushed... e5d50936c5 The species is poisonous and causes potentially serious vomiting and diarrhea. It is the most commonly consumed poisonous mushroom in North America, often being misidentified as edible species like *Chlorophyllum rhacodes* (the shaggy parasol) and *Macrolepiota procera* (parasol mushroom). e5d50936c5 The lingzhi mushroom is used in traditional Chinese medicine. e5d50936c5 In the scientific literature, the lingzhi mushroom is ambiguously referred to as: e5d50936c5 Lingzhi, also known as reishi from its Japanese pronunciation, is the ancient "mushroom of immortality", revered for over 2,000 years (with some evidence suggesting use in Neolithic China 6,800 years ago). However, as of 2023 there is an ongoing debate on which one of the described *Ganoderma* species is the true lingzhi mushroom. It is also likely that a few similar *Ganoderma* species were considered interchangeable. e5d50936c5 == Taxonomy == e5d50936c5 Its reddish brown, varnished, kidney-shaped cap with bands and peripherally inserted stem give it a distinct fan-like appearance. When fresh, the lingzhi is soft, cork-like, and flat. It lacks gills on its underside, and instead releases its spores via fine pores (80–120 µm) in yellow colors. e5d50936c5

Marasmius vagus northern Australia, they commonly grow in lawns in Florida where the brightly colored mushrooms are found growing in clusters and partial fairy rings. *Marasmius vagus*, the wandering creamsicle or wandering parachute, is a small bright orange gilled mushroom in the family Marasmiaceae

Mushroom gilled mushrooms themselves are often called "agarics" in reference to their similarity to *Agaricus* or their order Agaricales. Mushrooms grow from underground A mushroom is the fleshy, spore-bearing fruiting body of a fungus, typically produced above ground on soil or another food source. A toadstool generally refers to a poisonous mushroom

Sapromanita thiersii was first described in 1957 by American mycologist Harry Delbert Thiers, who had spotted it on a campus lawn when he was a student. He named it *Amanita alba* but that name was disallowed as it had already been used for another species. In 1969 it was renamed by the Dutch mycologist Cornelis Bas as *Amanita thiersii* in...

Chlorophyllum molybdites The species is poisonous and causes potentially *Chlorophyllum molybdites*, commonly known as the green-spored parasol, green-gill parasol, false parasol, green-spored lepiota and vomiter, is a common species of mushroom found in temperate and subtropical meadows and lawns. *lepiota* and vomiter, is a common species of mushroom found in temperate and subtropical meadows and lawns

== Taxonomy ==

Psilocybe strictipes found in lawns and grassy fields but never growing directly from dung. *Psilocybe strictipes* is commonly confused with *Psilocybe semilanceata* and can be differentiated by its lack of a papilla and a convex to subumbonate cap. It contains the psychoactive compound psilocybin is closely

related to *Psilocybe semilanceata* and *Psilocybe pelliculosa*. "Strictipes" comes from the Latin words *stricti* (narrow) and *pes* (foot). *Psilocybin* Mushrooms of *Psilocybe strictipes* is a mushroom that grows on grassy meadows and lawns; It is found throughout the cool temperate and subarctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere and it is most common in Europe, and the Pacific Northwest region of North America. Mushroom hunting *Psilocybin* mushrooms Stamets, Paul (1996) e5d50936c5

This species was originally noted and named in 1753 by Carl Linnaeus as *Agaricus campestris*. It was placed in the genus *Psalliota* by Lucien Quelet in 1872. Some variants have been isolated over the years, a few of which now have species status, for example, *Agaricus bernardii* Quel. (1878), *Agaricus bisporus* (J.E. Lange) Imbach (1946), *Agaricus bitorquis* (Quel.) Sacc. (1887), *Agaricus cappellianus* Hlavacek (1987), and *Agaricus silvicola* (Vittad.) Peck (1872). Some were so similar they did not warrant even varietal status, while others have retained it. *Agaricus campestris* var. *equestris* (F.H.Moller) Pilat (1951) is still valid. *A. campestris* var. *isabellinus* (F.H.Moller) Pilat (1951), and *A. campestris* var. *radicatus*, are possibly still valid too.

e5d50936c5 == Etymology == e5d50936c5 *Psilocybe strictipes* has a farinaceous smell and taste. Pleurocystidia are absent and its lageniform cheilocystidia are 21-45 by 7-10 µm. The cap is 5 to 30 mm across, conic to campanulate to convex, smooth, and translucent-striate near the margin, often with a low umbo. It is walnut brown to dark rusty brown, with a smooth surface and a separable gelatinous pellicle. It is Hygrophanous, fading to buff as it dries. The flesh sometimes stains blue where damaged. The gills are cream-colored when young and dark purple brown when mature, with an adnate attachment. The spores are... e5d50936c5 The standard for the name "mushroom" is the cultivated white button mushroom, *Agaricus bisporus*; hence, the word "mushroom" is most often applied to those fungi (Basidiomycota, Agaricomycetes) that have a stem (stipe), a cap (pileus), and gills (lamellae, sing. lamella) on the underside of the cap. "Mushroom" also describes a variety of other gilled fungi, with or without stems; therefore the term is used to describe the fleshy fruiting bodies of some Ascomycota. The gills produce microscopic spores which help the fungus spread across the ground or its occupant surface. e5d50936c5 The Greek

language word marasmos means "drying out" and was applied to this genus because some members have an ability to dry out and then revive with moisture. Members of the genus produce white spores and have a central stipe (stem or stalk) that is often tough or wiry. Vagus refers to their geographical spreading as with a vagabond or vagrant. e5d50936c5 The cap is white and up to 12 centimetres (4+3/4 inches) across. The species is found in grassy areas around the world. It is considered a choice edible but resembles some poisonous species. e5d50936c5 Forms deviating from the standard morphology usually have more specific names, such as "bolete", "truffle", "puffball", "stinkhorn", and "morel", and gilled mushrooms themselves are often called "agarics" in reference to their similarity to Agaricus or their order Agaricales. e5d50936c5

Lingzhi (mushroom) white, black, and purple mushrooms of the Shennong bencao jing the liuzhi (灵芝; "six mushrooms" and sixteen other fungi, mushrooms, and lichens, including Lingzhi (Ganoderma sichuanense), also known as reishi, is a polypore fungus ("bracket fungus") native to East Asia belonging to the genus Ganoderma e5d50936c5

== Description == e5d50936c5 The mushroom is named in honor of mycologist Daniel Stuntz of the University of Washington. e5d50936c5 == Taxonomy == e5d50936c5 == Taxonomy == e5d50936c5

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