Wild mushroom update

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Exceptions to the food code—wild-harvested mushrooms, cultivated mushrooms, 30.2, 31.1(4) Published on 6/16/2021

Item 1. Amend rule 481—30.2(10A,137C,137D,137F), definition of "Wild-harvested mushroom," as follows:

"Wild-harvested mushroom" means a fresh mushroom that has been picked in the wild found or foraged in the natural environment and has not been processed (e.g., dried or frozen). "Wild-harvested mushroom" does not include cultivated mushrooms or mushrooms that have been packaged in an approved food processing plant.

Item 2. Adopt the following new definitions of "Certified wild-harvested mushroom identification expert" and "Cultivated mushroom" in rule 481—30.2(10A,137C,137D,137F):

"Certified wild-harvested mushroom identification expert" means an individual who has within the last three years successfully completed a wild-harvested mushroom identification training program provided by an accredited college, university, or state mycological society. The training program must include a component of actual identification of physical specimens or simulations of mushroom species. A document must be issued by an accredited college, accredited university, or state mycological society certifying the individual's successful completion of the wild-harvested mushroom identification training program and specifying the species of wild mushrooms the individual is qualified to identify.

"Cultivated mushroom" means a mushroom grown through a process in which the grower inoculates a substrate (logs, beds, straw, etc.) with a known strain or species of mushroom spawn in a dedicated space, whether outdoors or indoors, that is under the control of the grower, for the purpose of fruiting mushrooms.

Published on 6/16/2021

Item 3. Rescind subrule 31.1(4) and adopt the following new subrule in lieu thereof:

31.1(4) Wild-harvested mushrooms. Section 3-201.16, paragraph (A), is amended by adding the following:

""A food establishment or farmers market time/temperature control for safety food licensee may sell or serve wild-harvested mushrooms provided:

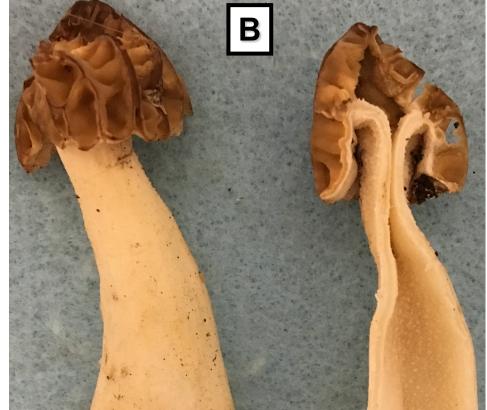
"a. All wild-harvested mushrooms sold or served are varieties classified as one of the following:

Common name	Scientific name
Morel	Morchella spp. (M. americana, M. angusticeps, M. punctipes)
Oyster	Pleurotus citrinopileatus, Pleurotus ostreatus, Pleurotus populinus, or Pleurotus pulmonarious
Chicken of the woods	Laetiporus (L. cincinnatus, L. sulphureus)
Hen of the woods	Grifola frondosa
Chanterelles	Cantharellus cibarius group
Bear's head tooth, Lion's mane	Hericium spp (H. erinaceus, H. americanum)
Pheasant backs	Polyporus squamosus
Black trumpet	Craterellus cornucopoides

Verpa bohemica (false morel)



Morchella punctipes (true morel)





Oyster Mushroom, Pearl Oyster Mushroom Pleurotus ostreatus







CHOICE OR EDIBLE

SAPROBE/DECOMPOSER

PARASITE/HARMFUL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Caps: short-stalked to sessile fan, or oyster shell shaped
- Gills extend down stalk

HABITAT

Grows in overlapping clusters on living trees or downed logs, especially hardwoods

LOOK-ALIKES

- Pleurotus pulmonarius
- Pleurotus populinus

TIMING

Mid-May to October



Golden Oyster Mushroom *Pleurotus citrinopileatus*







CHOICE OR EDIBLE

SAPROBE/DECOMPOSER

PARASITE/HARMFUL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Caps: golden brown to bright yellow
- Stems: white, usually bent
- Gills: close together, extend down the stalk

HABITAT

 Grows in overlapping clusters on decaying hardwoods

LOOK-ALIKES

None

TIMING

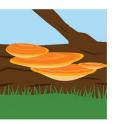
May to September



Sulphur Shelf, Chicken of the Woods

Laetiporus sulphureus







CHOICE OR EDIBLE

SAPROBE/DECOMPOSER

PARASITE/HARMFUL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Upper surface: various shades of bright sulfur yellow to orange
- Undersurface: yellow, composed of tubes with pores instead of gills

HABITAT

Grows in overlapping clusters on living trees, downed logs, stumps of oak, maple, willow, chestnut, other hardwoods

LOOK-ALIKES

Omphalotus illudens

TIMING

Mid-June to mid-October



Jack-O-Lantern Mushroom Omphalotus illudens





POISONOUS

SAPROBE/DECOMPOSER

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Bright yellow to orange-yellow on both surfaces
- Narrow gills along yellow stem
- Gills glow yellow-greenish in the dark

HABITAT

 Grows in dense clusters from stumps and roots of buried hardwood trees, especially oak

LOOK-ALIKES

• Laetiporus sulphureus and Chanterelle spp.

TIMING

July to mid-October





Chanterelles

Cantharellus cibarius group





CHOICE OR EDIBLE

MUTUALIST/BENEFICIA

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Cap: sturdy flat to funnel-shaped, shades of yellow to orange
- Thick gill-like ridges on the underside extending part way down stalk

HABITAT

 Arises singly or in clumps from the ground in open hardwoods, sometimes in troops

LOOK-ALIKES

- Omphalotus illudens
- Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca
- species of orange or yellow *Omphalotus*

TIMING

Mid-June to August



Chicken of the Woods, Hen of the Woods, Sheepshead, Maitake Grifola frondosa





CHOICE OR EDIBLE

PARASITE/HARMFUL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Caps: tightly packed attached by branches, rosettes of numerous small fan-shaped grey caps lead to central stem
- Undersurface: white, composed of tubes and pores, not gills

HABITAT

Grows at base or stumps of oak trees

LOOK-ALIKES

Meripilus sumstinei

TIMING

August to October

NO in list Illegal to sell in IA



Giant Polypore or Black-staining Polypore Meripilus sumstinei







CHOICE OR EDIBLE

SAPROBE/DECOMPOSER

PARASITE/HARMFUL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Caps: fan-shaped and white when young, tan to brown when older
- Multiple caps grow branch-like from single stem forming a rosette
- Flesh discolors black, particularly along cap margin
- Undersurface: white, composed of minute pores and tubes instead of gills
- Choice/edible when young, tough when older

HABITAT

Grows on living and dead oaks, other hardwoods

LOOK-ALIKES

Grifola frondosa

TIMING

July to August



Bear's Head Tooth Fungus Hericium americanum







CHOICE OR EDIBLE

SAPROBE/DECOMPOSER

PARASITE/HARMFUL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

 White branched fungus, long spines hang down from branches of fungus

HABITAT

• Grows on stumps, dead hardwood logs, also found growing in wounds of hardwoods.

LOOK-ALIKES

• Other species of *Hericium*

TIMING

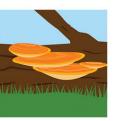
August to October



Dryads Saddle, Pheasant's Back Mushroom

Polyporus squamosus







CHOICE OR EDIBLE

SAPROBE/DECOMPOSER

PARASITE/HARMFUL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Cap: flat, kidney, semicircular, or fan-shaped, creamy tan to yellow color, covered in brownish black scales
- Short stalk

HABITAT

 Grows on living or dead hardwoods and stumps, particularly silver maples and boxelders

LOOK-ALIKES

None

TIMING

April to October



Black Trumpet Craterellus cornucopoides





CHOICE OR EDIBLE

MUTUALIST/BENEFICIAL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Trumpet-shaped
- Very dark brown
- Hollow inside, dry black to gray outer surface

HABITAT

Grows on ground underneath beech, oak, and occasionally other hardwood trees

LOOK-ALIKES

• Other dark-colored species of *Craterellus*

TIMING

July to mid-October

31.1(4) Wild-harvested mushrooms. Section 3-201.16, paragraph (A), is amended by adding the following:

""b. All wild-harvested mushrooms sold or served in a food establishment must be obtained from sources where each mushroom is individually inspected and found to be safe by a certified wild-harvested mushroom identification expert.

31.1(4) Wild-harvested mushrooms. Section 3-201.16, paragraph (A), is amended by adding the following:

"c. All wild-harvested mushroom species sold or served in a food establishment must have a written buyer specification. The buyer shall retain the written buyer specification for 90 days from the date of sale or service. The written buyer specification must include all of the following information:

- "1. Identification of each mushroom species by the scientific and common name;
- "2. Date of purchase;
- "3. Quantity by weight of each species received;
- "4. A statement indicating that each mushroom was identified in its fresh state and was not mixed or in contact with other mushroom species;
- "5. The name, address, and telephone number of the certified wild-harvested mushroom identification expert; and
- "6. A copy of the certified wild-harvested mushroom identification expert's certificate of successful completion of the program, including the date of completion.

31.1(4) Wild-harvested mushrooms. Section 3-201.16, paragraph (A), is amended by adding the following:

"d. A consumer advisory shall inform consumers by brochures, deli case, menu advisories, label statements, table tents, placards, or other effective written means that 'wild-harvested mushrooms should be thoroughly cooked and may cause allergic reactions or other effects.'

"e. This section does not apply to cultivated mushrooms or mushrooms that have been packaged in an approved food processing plant."

Online list of certified wild-harvested mushroom identification expert's

Looking into the potential proposal:

Permission to post use their information publically, question to be added at registration.

What information to make public?:

Name (initial and last name? vs full name)/ company name (if applies)

Certification time range (e.g. valid thru 2022- 2025)

Certificate number?

Species certified for? (similar to MN)

Updated every year right after certification in the spring If people with valid certificates reach out to be added, and given written permission, then added to list

Otherwise, not include prior years



Future (long term) format of the class

Exploring online recertification: shorter modules (pre-test, refresher slides, and proctor certification exam at county office). If participants failed the exam, they would need to certify in person again.

Question: Does ISU consider it a recertification of a registrant who has previously completed a course from another state such as MN or MI or would this be considered a new registrant?

pre assessment, if 80% correct, allow to take recertification class, if fails require in person certification

SAFE MUSHROOM FORAGING RESOURCES

NOT ALL MUSHROOMS Are equal or edible



Choice Edible Not Edible



Poisonous



Toxicity Unknown

MUSHROOMS ALSO Have unique roles



Saprobe/Decomposer



Mutualist/Beneficial



Parasite/Mutual



Unknown Ecology

Safe Mushroom Foraging

store.extension.iastate.edu/product/15836

TRAVEL FIELD GUIDE

- . Best foraging practices
- Mushroom foraging seasons
- Full color mushroom photos
- Hard copies for purchase and free PDF download available

PRINTED MUSHROOM CALENDAR

ABUNEAUT PEAK	PAGE	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUB	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Tolicity Orknown	19	Half-Free Morel	Morchella punctipes			- 33		88							
titole	20	Common Morel, White Morel, Brey Morel	Morchella americana												П
	21	Common Eastern Black Morel	Morchelle angusticeps			- 8	88	83							
tionost	22	Smooth Thimble Cap	Verpa conica												
Nor Disk	23	Wrinkled Thimble Cap	Verpa bohemica												П
Edistry Briton	24	Beefsteak False Morel	Gyromitre brunnes												П
Anna 25	Carolina False Morel	Gyromitre ceroliniane													
Derlen specifica on each	26	White Effin Saddle	Helvelle crispe group												П
grafie grafie	27	Saddia	Halvella stavansii												

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COMMON IOWA MUSHROOMS MAY BE POISONOUS OR DEADLY.

YOU ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE CONSUMPTION OF ANY WILD MUSHROOMS IS AT YOUR OWN RISK.

YOU MAY BE ALLERGIC OR SENSITIVE TO WILD MUSHROOMS, EVEN WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED EDIBLE BY OTHERS OR IN THE LITERATURE, AND YOU RECOGNIZE THAT EATING LARGE QUANTITIES OF ANY WILD MUSHROOMS MAY BE DANGEROUS.

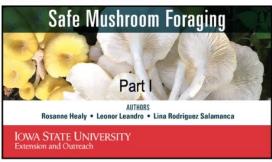
YOU UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING WILD MUSHROOMS HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATELY IDENTIFIED BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MUSHROOM SPECIALIST PRIOR TO CONSUMPTION.

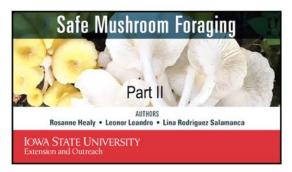
Disclaimer

WHERE TO GET STARTED:

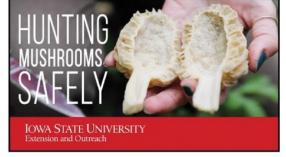
MOBILE MUSHROOM CALENDAR

RECORDED WEBINARS





VIDEOS



Common Name Half Erne Morel

Common White or Grey More

Beefsteak Faise Morel

Carolina False Morel

White Elfin Saddle

Devil's Um

Morchella punctions Morchella americana

Morchella angusticeps Verne nohemica

Gyromitra brunnea

Gyromitra caroliniana

Holvella crispa group

Limula craterium



Identifying Morels: distinguishing between true and false morels

Lina Rodriguez Salamanca PhD Plant Pathologist and Diagnostician Plant and Insect Diagnostic Clinic

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Extension and Outreach



bit.ly/MushroomCalendar

For (re)certification information: www.ipm.iastate.edu/morel-mushroom-certification

bit.ly/morel-cert

Plant and Insect Diagnostic Clinic

Iowa State University Extension and Outreach

pidc@iastate.edu

515-294-0581

clinic.ipm.iastate.edu

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