

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE  
POISONOUS MUSHROOM  
WHICH BEARS THE NAME  
OF A FELINE PREDATOR?

- A: Tiger mushroom
- B: Puma mushroom
- C: Panther mushroom
- D: Leopard mushroom



Please use  
the grey stamp!

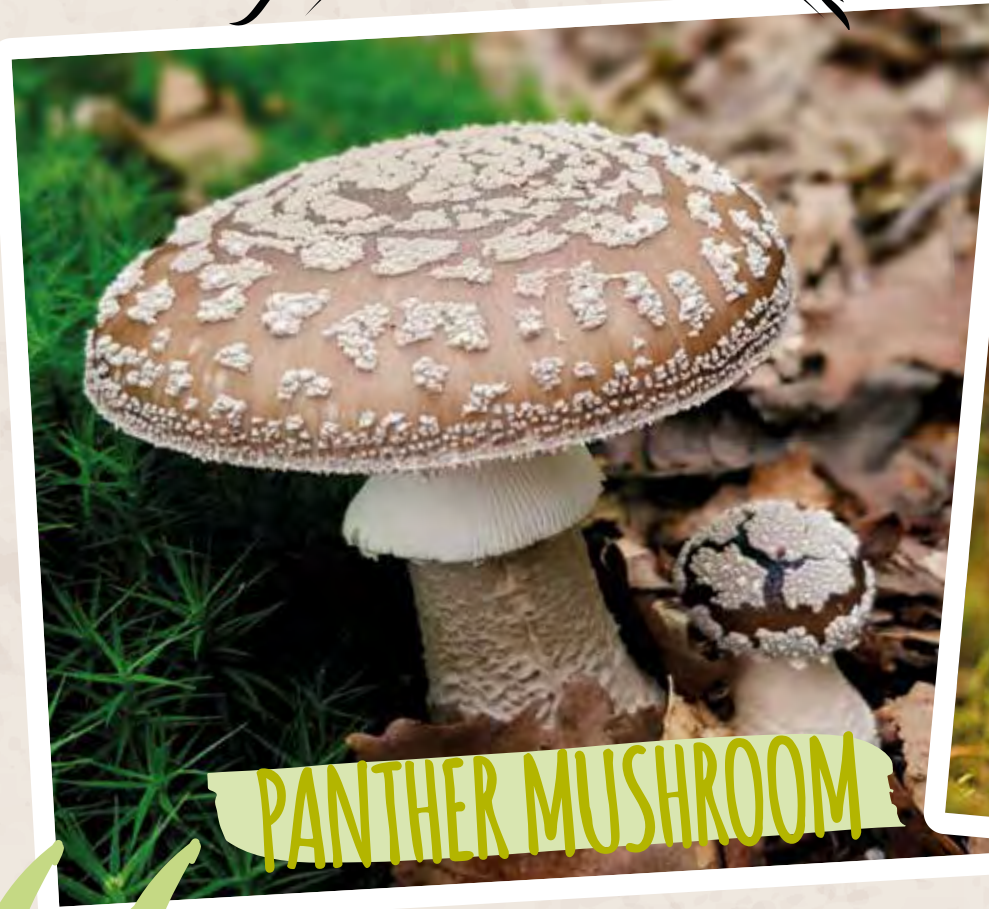


“ The **SCARLET ELF CUP**  
helps to utilise deadwood. ”

Please use  
the white stamp!



The correct answer  
is the  
**PANTHER MUSHROOM!**



“ Like many other mushrooms, this brown/white mushroom also possesses a long stalk and a parasol-like cap. Unfortunately, this poisonous mushroom can easily be confused with other, edible mushrooms by inexperienced mushroom hunters. Edible parasol mushrooms or pearl mushrooms look similar to this poisonous representative of the mushroom family. Panther mushrooms consumed in error result in serious poisoning symptoms which must be treated quickly. ”

# THE KINGDOM OF MUSHROOMS



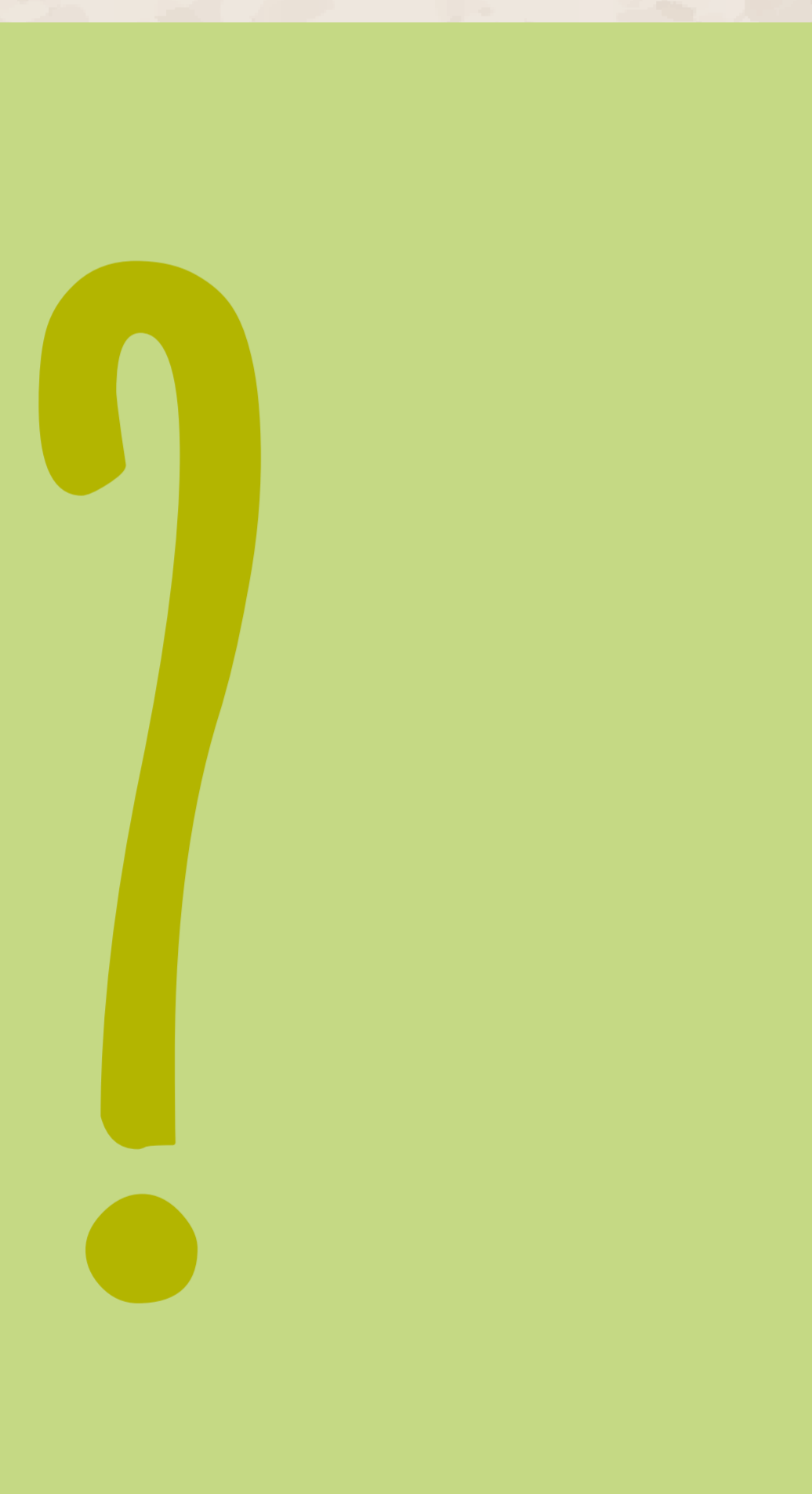
## SECRET ALLIES

Many mushrooms utilise biomaterial that accumulates in the forest. They focus on deceased plant parts, deadwood and cadavers. Sometimes it happens that a healthy plant is damaged by the mushrooms.

There are also mushrooms that live in symbiosis with the plants of the forest. There are often huge fungal networks (mycelia) located undiscovered under the earth which are linked to the roots of the plants in numerous different ways and also communicate with each other. The roots in conjunction with the mushrooms form the "wood wide web" via which the trees also communicate with each other and exchange nutrients. This form of symbiosis is also called mycorrhiza. The mycorrhiza mushrooms can release essential mineral elements from the soil and provide these to the symbiotic partner. For this purpose mushrooms are not capable of performing photosynthesis and obtain the necessary sugars from their partner plant. Both organisms are mutually dependent on each other for supplies. In beechwoods, up to a third of the plant-based photosynthesis products are handed over to the mushrooms. The two connected organisms live in a peaceful partnership. And it is true for both of them that life without the other would not be possible at all. Some plants cannot begin to germinate at all without their fungal partner.



We mushrooms are unusual creatures. We have an almost infinite number of guises - from magnificent, striking individuals right through to invisible ones. The same question comes up time and time again, what kind of creatures are we actually? Are we animals? Hardly! But we are not plants either? No, that's true. We create our own kingdom alongside the kingdom of animals and plants.



### THE BLACK MOREL (*Morchella elata*)

The black morel can be found in Central Europe in spring from March to May. It is also known as a spring morel. Because of its relatively early appearance and brief existence, as well as its fine aroma, it is often used in top-level catering as an ingredient highlight. Caution should definitely be exercised, however, when cooking it. In its raw state, the mushroom is poisonous. Once it has been cooked for long enough or in a well-dried state, the morel is edible.



### THE SUMMER CEP (*Boletus aestivalis*)

The summer or oak cep is a popular edible mushroom and can be found in our forests as early as May. With a little bit of luck and weather permitting, the earth can yield summer cepts right into the month of October. This mushroom does not place any particular demands on the soil. As a mycorrhiza mushroom, it likes living alongside beeches and oaks which is why it is found particularly frequently in forests with these deciduous trees.



### THE PARASOL MUSHROOM (*Macrolepiota procera*)

This mushroom is also called a large parasol mushroom. Both designations allude to its parasol-like external appearance with the flat, large cap and the thin stalk. The parasol is an edible mushroom which can be found in bright beech and oak woods but also on meadows, fields and in parks from May to November. Sometimes parasol mushrooms grow in groups or stand in large rings. These rings are called fairy rings.



### THE TINDER FUNGUS (*Fomes fomentarius*)

This mushroom infests weakened deciduous trees. It infiltrates the host tree via excoriations in the branches and trunk and causes severe damage there. In the advanced stages of a tinder fungus infestation, the affected tree can suffer breaks to its trunk of several metres height. The fungus can also live on for a considerable amount of time on dead trees. On the trees it inhabits, it forms thick fruiting bodies whose curative effect has been used since the days of Hippocrates.



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