



Stump puffball

(Apioperdon pyriforme)



Growing on dead and decaying wood, this fungus is found in abundance around UK woodlands. Other puffballs include the common and giant puffballs.



Turkey tail

(Trametes versicolor)



This is a bracket fungus that grows in layers around trees and tree stumps of hardwood such as beech and oak.



Velvet shank

(Flammulina velutipes)



Found clustered on dead and dying wood, velvet shank or velvet foot has a glossy orange cap and is one of few fungi seen through winter and into spring.

Please remember – never forage wild fungus

Their ID can often be mistaken and many are toxic to humans. They are best left alone and in nature.



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✓ Spotter's



fungi guide

Fungi can be found all throughout the year, but as temperatures cool and dampness creeps in, fungi becomes more prominent.

See how many you can spot!



Bloody brittlegill

(Russula sanguinaria)



Widespread throughout the UK, this fungus is large and brightly coloured, found mainly around the bases of pine trees.



ALSO KNOWN AS STAG'S HORN FUNGUS

Candlesnuff

(Xylaria hypoxylon)



Candlesnuff fungus is common in the UK, growing in groups on dead wood, especially rotting stumps of broadleaved trees or through moss.



Dead man's fingers

(Xylaria polymorpha)



This spooky-looking fungus grows up to 8cm high, mainly spotted on dead tree stumps and branches of sycamore.



Fairy inkcap

(Coprinellus disseminatus)

Forming dense masses, fairy inkcap swarm over decaying tree stumps and their roots. Common in the UK but also found in Europe, America and Asia.



LONG-TAILED TITS CAMOUFLAGE THEIR NESTS WITH LICHEN.

Lichen



Although not quite a fungus, lichen is made of two or more different organisms; a partnership between a fungus and algae. Woods rich in lichen support more wildlife than any other!



False Saffron Milk Cap

(Lactarius deterrimus)

Mainly found around spruce trees, this fungus is a rusty orange colour which tints green when mature. Widespread throughout the UK.



Red edge brittlestem



(Psathyrella corrugis)

Seen growing in large crowded groups in woodchip, this small-sized fungus can be found throughout most woodlands.



NAMED AFTER KING ALFRED WHO COULDN'T BAKE!

King Alfred's cakes

(Daldinia concentrica)

Common throughout the UK, these resemble round lumps of coal. They grow in broadleaf woodland where they stick to the surface of decaying wood and can last for years.



ALSO CALLED THE 'LAWYER'S WIG'

Shaggy inkcap



(Coprinus comatus)

This fungus stands tall with a woolly texture and bell-shaped appearance. The cap shrivels upward turning black until disappearing.

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