

**Deadly webcap, *Cortinarius rubellus***

**(Norwegian: Spiss giftslørsopp)**

The entire mushroom is reddish-brown (cap, stalk, gills and flesh). The mushroom is common in forests.

**Fool's webcap, *Cortinarius orellanus***

**(Norwegian: Butt giftslørsopp)**

Looks like the deadly webcap, but has a rounded cap. This is a rare mushroom growing in deciduous forests.



Deadly webcap

**Toxicity**

Even a very small amount of the two webcaps contains enough poison to cause severe kidney damage. Symptoms of poisoning do not appear until at least 2 days after ingestion with nausea, abdominal pain, malaise and increased or reduced amount of urine. There is a high risk of developing severe kidney failure within 3-10 days. If you suspect you have ingested this mushroom, contact the Norwegian Poison Information for advice regarding further follow-up.

**Red fly agaric / brown fly agaric / panther agaric, *Amanita muscaria* / *A. regalis* / *A. pantherina***

**(Norwegian: Rød / Brun / Panter fluesopp)**

These mushrooms have white gills and a stalk with a ring. The base of the stalk is bulbous. The cap is reddish or brownish in colour usually with white spots.



**Toxicity**

These three agaric mushrooms contain a toxin that affects the nervous system. The symptoms usually appear within ½ - 3 hours after ingestion. Ingestion of small amounts may cause confusion, dizziness and upset stomach. Severe poisoning is rare, but ingesting a larger amount can cause symptoms requiring hospital treatment.

**Brown roll-rim, *Paxillus involutus***

**(Norwegian: Pluggsopp)**

This mushroom has a brown cap with a rolled rim, brown stalk and gills that become dark when applying pressure. Brown roll-rim is very common.



**Toxicity**

Brown roll-rim contains several different toxins and can produce varying symptoms. Vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain may occur ½ - 3 hours after ingesting raw mushrooms. Repeated ingestion of heat-treated brown roll-rim can cause serious poisoning with damage to blood cells and kidneys.

## Poisonous mushrooms in Norway



Edible mushrooms, inedible mushrooms and poisonous mushrooms all grow in the forest. Some of the most poisonous mushrooms that grow in Norway can be very similar to edible mushrooms in other countries. Contact the Norwegian Poison Information Centre if you suspect poisoning.

**Good advice when picking mushrooms:**

- Only eat mushrooms you are 100% sure are safe
- Never taste an unknown mushroom! Even a poisonous mushroom can have a mild flavour
- Use up to date literature on mushrooms
- Throw away all worm-eaten or rotten mushrooms

**Norwegian Poison Information**  
 Tel.: 22 59 13 00 (24-hour emergency service)  
[www.giftinfo.no](http://www.giftinfo.no)

This brochure was produced by the Norwegian Poison Information ([www.giftinfo.no](http://www.giftinfo.no)). An extended brochure in Norwegian can be downloaded from the homepage. Norges sopp- og nyttevekstforbund, Norway's mushroom and edible plant federation ([www.soppognyttevekster.no](http://www.soppognyttevekster.no)) arranges mushroom courses and excursions.



Destroying angel

### Destroying angel

*Amanita virosa*

(Norwegian: Hvit fluesopp)

The entire mushroom is white (cap, stalk, gills and flesh). On the stalk there is a ring, but this might fall off. The base of the stalk has a sheeting volva (bag). This mushroom is common in forests.



Funeral bell

### Funeral bell

*Galerina marginata*

(Norwegian: Flatklokkehatt)

The cap and gills are yellow-brown. The stalk varies from grey to brown. This is a small mushroom, usually found in clusters on bark or on tree stumps. This mushroom is common.



Death cap

### Death cap

*Amanita phalloides*

(Norwegian: Grønn fluesopp)

The colour of the cap can vary from green to brown and yellow. The gills and stalk are white. On the stalk there is a ring, but this might fall off. The base of the stalk has a sheeting volva (bag). This mushroom is rare.



Girdled Dapperling

### Girdled Dapperling

*Lepiota boudieri*

(Norwegian: Rustbrun parasollsopp)

The cap is bell shaped, yellow-brown and scaly. The gills are white. This mushroom is small and grows in deciduous forests.



Chestnut dapperling

### Chestnut dapperling

*Lepiota castanea*

(Norwegian: Kastanjeparasollsopp)

The cap is red-brown and scaly. The gills and flesh are white. The stalk is brown. This is a small mushroom.

### Toxicity

Even very small amounts of these mushrooms can cause severe poisoning. Symptoms include watery diarrhoea, stomach cramps and vomiting that occur 6-24 hours after ingestion. There is a high risk of life-threatening liver damage after 2-3 days. If you suspect you have ingested this mushroom, contact the Norwegian Poison Information for advice regarding further follow-up.