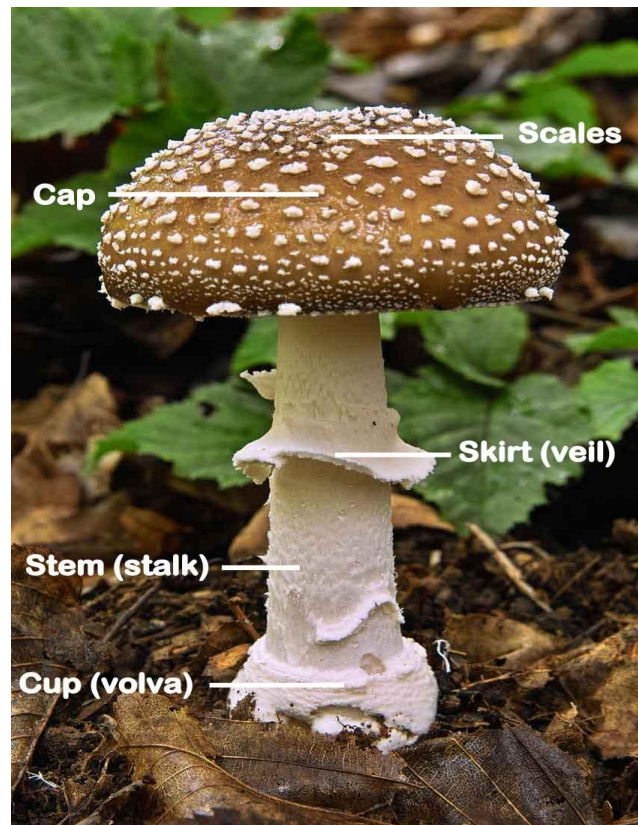


If you suspect your pet has consumed either of the mushrooms in this flyer, it's very important you seek immediate medical attention. During off hours and weekends go directly to:

Animal Emergency Center
541-385-9110
1245 SE 3rd Street, Suite C-3
Bend, Oregon 97702

The Animal Emergency Center is located in the Scandia shopping plaza on the south end of Business 97 in Bend Oregon, one block north of the Bend Fred Meyer, right behind Zooka Dental.

Central Oregon Mushroom club is a non-profit organization dedicated to safe foraging, education and exploration of the mycological world that surrounds us. For more information on mushroom hunting and safety or if you would like to join the Central Oregon Mushroom Club, please visit us at our website at www.mushroomsinbend.org or check us out on Facebook.



Amanita pantherina

The characteristics for both *Amanita aprica* and *Amanita pantherina* are generally very similar. The main difference is in the color of the cap.

CAP – *A. aprica*, yellow to orange
A. Pantherina, tan to dark
GILLS (underside of cap) - white
STALK - white
VEIL- white
VOLVA - white
HABITAT- widely found in the spring under conifers.
SIZE - medium to large.

Wild Mushrooms and Pet Safety in Central Oregon

A guide to safe play in our woods,



dog parks and yards

Amanita pantherina, photo by happyfish



Amanita aprica, photo by Andrew Park

From the

Central Oregon Mushroom Club

Here in Central Oregon we love being outdoors with our 4-legged best friends and taking advantage of this amazing place we live in. Humans know better than to eat wild mushrooms without knowing what's safe and what's not, but dogs, on the other hand, love to get into things that smell delicious. Tragically there is a family of mushrooms that can quickly kill a dog if the issue is not addressed immediately

A large family of mushrooms called Amanita are the main culprits in our area. These can also be deadly to humans. The two known locally are Amanita aprica and Amanita pantherina. It's unknown why, but mycologists think there is a compound in the mushroom that gives off a fish-like odor and is irresistible to some dogs.

One key to getting your pet the necessary medical attention is proper identification of the mushroom he/she may have eaten. See the back of this brochure for what to look for. Be sure to check your yard regularly and keep a watchful eye on you pets while out in the woods during the warm months of the year.



Both *A. aprica* and *A. pantherina* look like this when first emerging.



A. aprica fully fruited. Photo by Debbie Biess



A. aprica can be found in clusters or all by themselves. Photo by Tim

If your pet, usually dogs, exhibits two or more of the following symptoms, and you suspect he/she may have eaten a wild mushroom, get your pet to a veterinarian as soon as possible. This could be a medical emergency with deadly consequences

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain
- Weakness
- Lethargy
- Yellowing of the skin
- Uncoordinated movements
- Excessive drooling
- Seizures
- Coma

If at all possible take a sample of the suspect mushroom with you to the veterinarian, including a small sample of any material your pet may have vomited. A plastic container will do for the vomit. The mushroom sample will help your vet to quickly determine the best treatment for your pet. Time is very important. Waiting too long to get to the vet could make all the difference in the outcome of a mushroom poisoning.