Groupe 5
With a partial veil, white fruitbodies.

9 species.

5A Bare cap, without velar flakes.
4 species

5B Caps generally decorated with white velar flakes on a whitish background.

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THE GROUP OF MOST DEADLY AMANITA IN CANADA.

5,1
TINY DESTROYING ANGEL, *AMANITA BISPORIGERA*

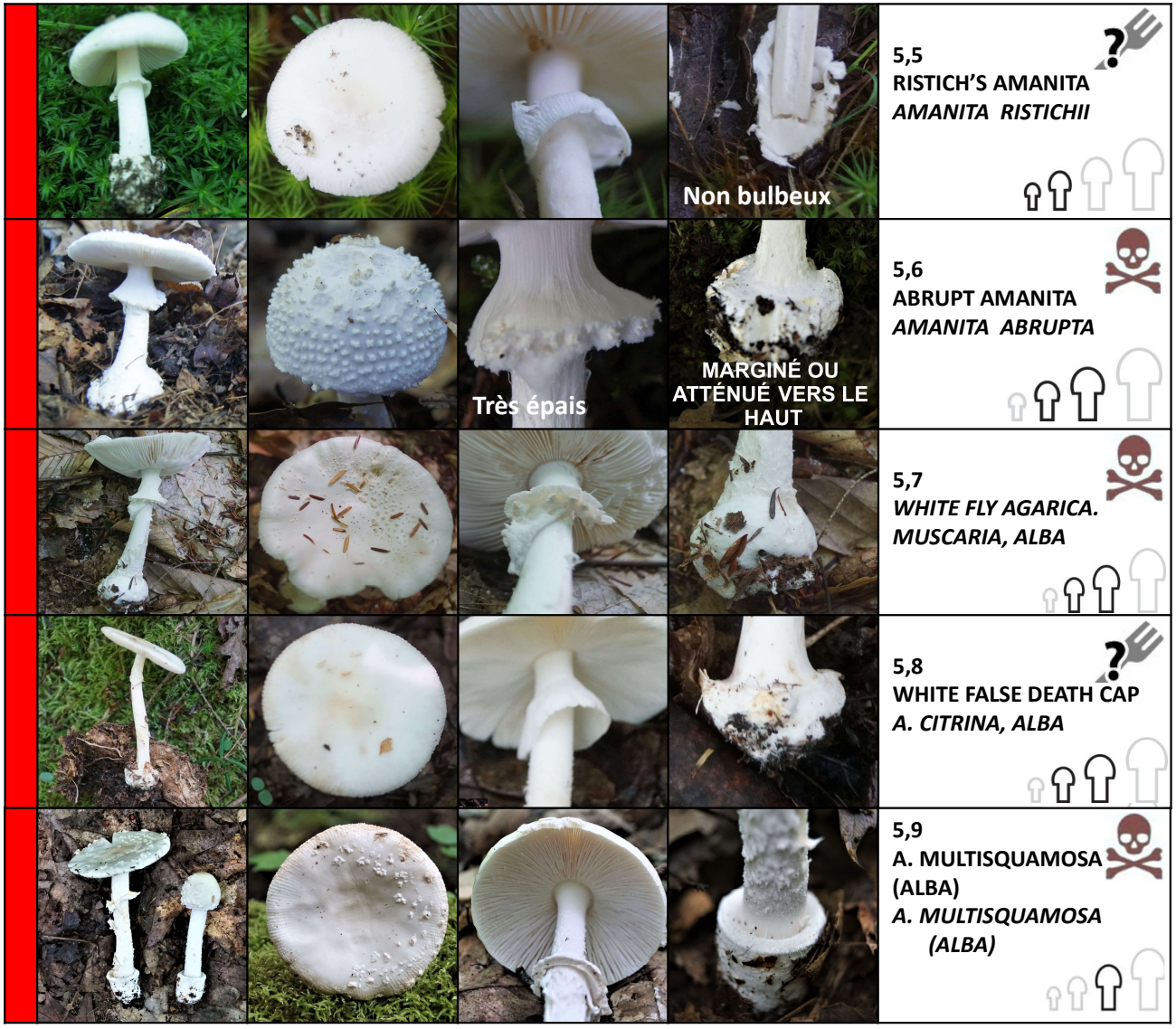
5,2
DESTROYING ANGEL *AMANITA VIROSA*

5,3
LARGE-VEIL AMANITA AMANITA *MAGNIVELARIS*

5,4
TRICKY AMANITA *AMANITA DECIPIENS*

Group 5B
With a partial veil. Cap generally decorated with velar flakes.
5 species.

TEXT VERSION



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With a partial veil, white fruitbodies.
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	This amanita is smaller than the Destroying Angel and has a more fragile profile; in addition, its stipe is smooth or very finely fibrillous and a sac-like volva surrounds the bulb. It is occasionally found in the undergrowth of hardwood deciduous trees, mainly under oaks. All parts of the fruitbodies turn yellow in the presence of KOH and NaOH.	5,1 TINY DESTROYING ANGEL *AMANITA BISPORIGERA*
	Destroying Angel is the largest, most abundant, and most widespread of the deadly amanita. It fruits in late August and early September under both conifers and deciduous trees, far north into the boreal forest. Its stipe is fibrillous, meluchose and all parts of the fruitbodies turn yellow in the presence of KOH and NaOH.	5,2 DESTROYING ANGEL *AMANITA VIROSA*
	The most certain criterion for distinguishing Large-veil Amanita from other deadly white amanita is that it does not turn yellow when KOH or NaOH is applied to the fruitbodies. In the field, the large onion-shaped bulb and secondary veil that often turns yellow with age can make it easier to identify. It is found in deciduous hardwood forests from July to September.	5,3 LARGE-VEIL AMANITA AMANITA *MAGNIVELARIS*
	This medium-sized amanita is distinguished by its stocky profile, the fleshy volva that envelops its bulb and its yellow reaction when KOH or NaOH is applied to the fruitbodies. It can be found from July to September in hardwood deciduous forests.	5,4 TRICKY AMANITA *AMANITA DECIPIENS*

Groupe 5 B
With a partial veil. Cap generally decorated with velar flakes.
5 species.

	Ristich's Amanita is distinguished from other white amanita by its small size, the lined margin of its cap, and the salmon color of its gills and numerous short gills. It can be found from mid-June to September in mixed birch and poplar forests.	**5,5** **RISTICH'S AMANITA** ***AMANITA RISTICHII***
	The particular criterion of this medium-sized amanita is its very thick secondary veil, with double flesh. In addition, many white conical warts adorn its cap and the base of its stipe. It is more common in red oak forests, but it will also be found in mixed deciduous and coniferous forests.	**5,6** **ABRUPT AMANITA** ***AMANITA ABRUPTA***
	This amanita is identical to the colorful Yellow-orange Fly Agaric known and described in 6.5, except that it is white. It can be recognized by the numerous white warts on its cap with a lined margin, its bulbous stipe decorated with numerous scales arranged in a circle and in a stepped manner above the bulb. It can be found from July to October in the company of deciduous or coniferous trees.	**5,7** **WHITE FLY AGARIC** ***A. MUSCARIA, ALBA***
	This amanita is identical to the colored Citron Amanita described in 3.2, except that it is completely white with sometimes gray tints in the center of the cap. The main characteristics are: a bare cap adorned with white velar flakes, a not lined margin (or weakly at maturity), a stipe with a large edged bulb and an ample secondary veil. It is found from late July to late October under deciduous or coniferous trees.	**5,8** **WHITE FALSE DEATH CAP** ***A. CITRINA, ALBA***
	The main feature of this amanita is having a turtleneck-shaped volva at the top of the bulb. Its cap is whitish, often brownish to greyish in the center, adorned with white velar flakes and with a lined margin at maturity. Its white stipe is finely fibrillous and has a secondary white veil. It is found from July to September under hardwood deciduous trees, mainly in oak groves.	**5,9** **A. MULTISQUAMOSA (ALBA)**