

**DEHCHO**



***Morel  
Mushrooms***

**HARVESTER'S HANDBOOK**



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Authored by

**Joachim Obst and Walter Brown**

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## INTRODUCTION

Forest fires are naturally-occurring events in the Northwest Territories (NWT) that produce a valuable renewable resource: morel mushrooms. These are choice edible mushrooms, a prized delicacy and a valuable commodity in high demand on world markets. **Morels can be harvested in large numbers in burn areas mostly during the first year after a forest fire.** When harvested and processed properly, morels can provide a significant source of income.



Photo Credit: ITI





**Typical Fire Morel**  
***Morchella conica***

Photo Credit: Joachim Obst



**Yellow Morel**  
***M. esculenta***

Photo Credit: Joachim Obst





**Black Morel**  
***M. elata***

Photo Credit: Joachim Obst



## 1. ECOLOGY, GROWING SEASON AND HABITAT

The mushroom “body” we see and harvest is the “fruit” of the invisible spider-web-like “mycelium” growing underground which is the actual living organism. The “growing” of mushrooms is called “fruiting”. The ecology of morels is not well understood except that wild fire, other disturbances, and dying or dead trees trigger mass fruiting and reproduction and the dispersal of millions of mushroom spores or “seeds”.



**In the NWT, edible “true morels” appear for six to seven weeks from mid or late May to about mid July in both burned and unburned forests.** Prolific fruiting of morels usually happens in the first year after a forest fire but can occur continuously



over a period of up to four years with successive but diminishing harvests in the same area. Fruiting may also occur at intervals over a period of up to six to eight years. In some cases, only a few morels will appear in the first year after a fire in a particular area while they may be abundant in nearby areas, or they may become plentiful in the second or third year after a fire.

Morels appear about one week after the first green leaves open on poplar, aspen and birch trees. Morels prefer burned forests with pine, spruce, aspen, poplar and birch trees. They occur in flat terrain, on slopes and in depressions – wherever sufficient soil moisture and warm temperatures are present. Morels grow continuously over the course of the season in “flushes” and a productive area can be re-visited and harvested several times.



## 2. IDENTIFICATION OF MORELS

In the NWT, six species and many varieties of edible “true morels” and several species of poisonous “false morels” are known and described in field guide books.

### WARNING!

**“False morels” are poisonous and can be lethal.** “False morels” look very similar to “true morels” and both can grow beside each other in the same habitat. Harvesters should always consult mushroom experts (mycologists) and buyers, and up-to-date wild mushroom field guide books when identifying morels.

**Morels should never be eaten raw and must be well cooked for at least fifteen minutes. Alcohol should also be avoided when consuming morels.**



In addition, some people have food allergies and sensitivities towards morels. If you have never eaten morels before, it is advisable to consume only a small helping the first few times you try them. If you notice any symptoms, you should not eat morels.

**It is critical to avoid harvesting contaminated morels. Morels can accumulate toxic heavy metals and other contaminants.** Consuming contaminated morels can have serious adverse effects on human health.

Harvesters should avoid harvesting in the following areas: where there are naturally elevated levels of heavy metals in the bedrock; near exploration and mining sites; along road corridors and dust zones of former and current gravel roads; near any infrastructure or settlement.

It is in everyone's best interest to safeguard the human health of consumers and foster a responsible morel mushroom industry that will benefit northern communities for generations to come.



### 3. HARVESTING

**Morel mushrooms are a sustainable resource. Practicing proper harvesting techniques can help to ensure a succession of harvests over time.** Harvesting is not difficult. A brief orientation in the field is all a first-time picker needs in order to know what to do. Pickers only need a small knife and suitable containers to put their mushrooms in. Five gallon pails are recommended. Several dozen holes should be drilled in the walls and bottom of the pails. This allows for air flow around the mushrooms which can be very moist when first harvested and it also lets dirt fall out through the bottom of the pail. A slot cut near the rim and wrapped with duct tape makes a convenient handle.



Always keep your containers of morels in the shade whenever you take a break and never let them stand in the rain. Be careful not to disturb the forest floor in the vicinity of morels. This could harm the mycelium growing underground. **Pickers should never “clear cut” a patch of morels.** Close observation will show that some morels may be either too mature or too small. Harvest only healthy specimens and never pull



**Photo Credit: ITI**



the mushroom out of the ground by hand. Always cut off the morel cap at the top of the stem with a sharp knife. It is important to handle morel mushrooms properly, especially when picking commercially. Be gentle and keep your mushrooms as clean and dry as possible. Mushroom buyers have certain specifications and they may refuse to buy mushrooms that have not been harvested or handled properly. At the end of each day, pickers bring their fresh morels to a buying station. Each picker's take is weighed and they are paid cash on the spot. The buyers then sort and dry the mushrooms overnight in specially-designed dryers and store them for shipment at a later date.





**Photo Credit: ITI**



## 4. DRYING

Depending on the circumstances, harvesters may choose to dry their own morels but special care must be taken when doing so. **The drying process must begin immediately and must continue straight through without interruption or else problems can develop with mould and rot.** Morels can be dried on large-mesh drying screens with simple wooden frames placed in the open air. Food-safe plastic screens are recommended. More often, galvanized metal screens with  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. mesh are used. If large numbers of morels are being harvested or wet weather persists, a drying tent may become necessary. This could be a simple enclosure using tarps or vapour barrier with racks inside where the drying screens can be stacked. Ambient air is blown through the tent



using a fan powered by a generator. This phase of the drying takes approximately two days.

**After air drying, the mushrooms appear to be dry but they still contain a small amount of moisture.**

They are then put into a flash dryer. This could be a small simple plywood structure with an airtight stove inside. When the mushrooms are brought up to temperatures ranging from



Photo Credit: ITI



140 to 170 degrees F (about 60-70 degrees C) for eight to ten hours the last of the moisture is driven off. The high temperatures also kill off any eggs laid by moths and other insects. The mushrooms can then be safely stored without fear of losing them to rot, mould or damage from hatching insect larvae. This ensures a clean and long-lasting product. When properly dried, morels retain all their quality for several years and can be sold when prices are highest.

One five gallon pail holds approximately 10 lbs. of fresh morels. The weight ratio between fresh and dried varies between 6:1 and 9:1 depending on weather and soil conditions. Dried morels have approximately half the volume of fresh morels.



Photo Credit: ITI



## **5. PUBLIC LAND, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND ABORIGINAL PRIVATE LANDS**

In the NWT, you can pick morel mushrooms for personal use without a permit on public or Commissioner's Lands where public access is allowed, including in Territorial Parks.

You may also pick mushrooms for commercial purposes in Territorial Parks if you obtain a Commercial Use Permit from the Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI), Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). For Commercial Use Permits in Territorial Parks, please contact your local ITI Regional Office. Harvesting is currently not allowed in National Parks located in the NWT.



You are also required to obtain a Business Licence for any commercial morel harvesting in the NWT.

For Business Licences and inquiries contact:

**Consumer Services,  
Public Safety Division,  
Municipal and  
Community Affairs (MACA),  
GNWT,  
#600 5201 50<sup>th</sup> Avenue,  
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 3S9  
Phone: (867) 873-7334  
Email: [nadira\\_begg@gov.nt.ca](mailto:nadira_begg@gov.nt.ca)**



Land Use Permits are required for camps with over 200 person days (e.g. 20 people for 10 days equals 200 person days). Permits are issued by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board ([www.mvlwb.com/mvlwb/apply-permit-licence](http://www.mvlwb.com/mvlwb/apply-permit-licence)). For more information regarding activities requiring a land use permit see sections 4 and 5 of the *Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations*.





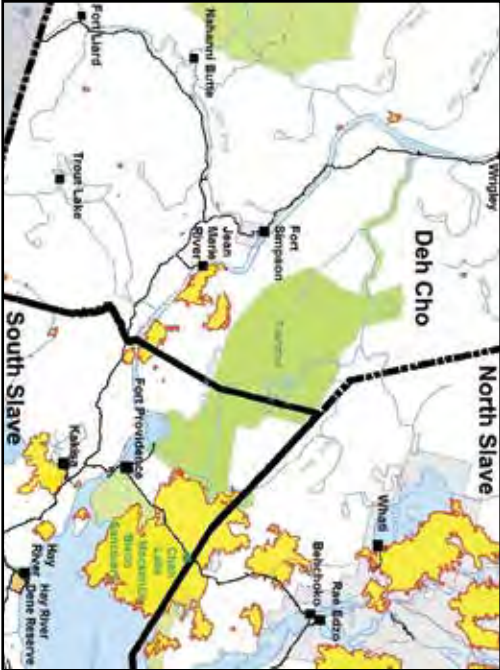
The Department of Lands, GNWT, oversees inspection services for the land use permits issued by the Board. Land Use Inspectors with the Department of Lands are available to assist applicants for land use permits with regulatory processes. For more information, contact:

**GNWT Department of Lands,**  
Resource Management (Inspector)  
Phone: (867) 765-6648  
Fax: (867) 873-9754  
Email: [Clint\\_Ambrose@gov.nt.ca](mailto:Clint_Ambrose@gov.nt.ca)



Mushroom pickers need permission from land owners if they want to harvest on private property. Harvesters should be aware that some public lands have traditional or historic values or may be actively used by local residents for specific purposes. Where harvesting sites exist on Aboriginal private lands, pickers are advised to contact that Aboriginal government's office prior to any harvesting activities.

# DEHCHO REGION FIRE MAP





## **6. RESPECT THE LAND**

Please show respect for the environment. Preventing damage to the fragile environment is your responsibility. You are not permitted to cut live, healthy trees or erect any permanent structures. Food, garbage and unsanitary practices can attract animals and result in unsightly and unhealthy camp conditions. Do not leave any garbage behind and collect garbage left behind by others. Ensure that all human wastes are dealt with in a sanitary fashion.

## **7. FOREST PROTECTION**

Commercial mushroom harvesters must adhere to the “Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Guidelines for Industrial Activities”. For information on the guidelines, current fire situation and tips for building a safe campfire please visit [www.NWTFire.com](http://www.NWTFire.com). Report any fires to 1-877-NWT-FIRE.



## **Proper Collection Techniques**

**Photo Credit: Walter Brown**



## 8. SAFETY

**Remember that you are in bear country and follow the instructions given in the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) booklet “Safety in Bear Country”** (available at GNWT Regional ENR Offices and online).

When harvesting in remote wilderness areas you are on your own! The nearest community may be more than a hundred kilometres away and you may not be able to access the services and supplies you need, including medical assistance.

Bring your personal wilderness survival equipment including first aid supplies, bear deterrent, mosquito protection, compass, GPS, map, satellite phone, harvesting equipment, food supplies, drinking water and bottles, proper



footwear and clothing, camping gear and whatever else you think you may need. Be aware of fires that may still be burning underground from the previous year and watch for falling trees.



**Photo Credit: ITI**



## 9. ECONOMICS, MARKETING AND INCOME

People can generate income from the morel mushroom harvest in several ways:

Local harvesters can sell fresh morels to **independent buyers in the field** for a negotiated price or they can make pre-arrangements with **established food and mushroom distributors** and sell exclusively to them.

Local harvesters and communities can also **sell pre-dried morels** to the same buyers and distributors **for higher prices** than they can get selling fresh morels to buyers onsite.

Local harvesters and communities working co-operatively can sell flash-dried morels directly to lucrative





markets in Europe and the USA. Current and daily world market prices for dried morels can easily be looked up online (e.g. eBay).

It is recommended to review seasonal variations in world market prices for both fresh and dried morels before entering into any negotiated agreements. Talk to several buyers in the field or contact several markets before making a final decision. This will help you secure the highest return for your efforts.

In addition to increased trade for established businesses, local entrepreneurs and communities can generate income by providing goods and services to pickers in the field (e.g., for food, water, gas or for garbage pickup and sanitary disposal at officially designated dump sites.)



Photo Credit: ITI



## 10. GOVERNMENT, COMMUNITY AND EMERGENCY CONTACTS

### **Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT)**

Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)

600, 5102 – 50<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Yellowknife, NT X1A 3S8

General Inquiries: (867) 873-7379

### **Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT)**

Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI)

Dehcho Regional Office

Phone: (867) 695-7510

### **Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT)**

Department of Lands

Resource Management (Inspector)

140 Bristol Avenue

Yellowknife, NT X1A 3T2

Phone: (867) 765-6648

Fax: (867) 873-9754

Email: [clint\\_ambrose@gov.nt.ca](mailto:clint_ambrose@gov.nt.ca)

### **GNWT Territorial Park Contacts**

Fort Simpson (Dehcho Region)

Phone: (867) 695-7515



## **Business Licenses and Inquiries**

Consumer Services

Public Safety Division

Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA)

Government of the NWT

#600 5201 50<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Yellowknife, NT X1A 3S9

Phone: (867) 873-7334

Email: nadira\_begg@gov.nt.ca

## **Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT)**

Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)

Regional Superintendent

Dehcho Regional Office

9910 – 105<sup>th</sup> Avenue

P.O. Box 240

Fort Simpson, NT X0E 0N0

Phone: (867) 695-7450

Cell: (867) 695-6588

Fax: (867) 695-2381

Email: carl\_lafferty@gov.nt.ca

## **Environmental and Wildlife**

Emergency Numbers

24-Hour Spill Report Line:

Call Collect: (867) 920-8130

Report a Wild Fire: Toll Free 1-877-NWT-FIRE;

Please visit [www.NWTFire.com](http://www.NWTFire.com)

Report a Poacher: Toll Free 1-866-762-2437

Report Bison in the Control Zone:

Wildlife Emergencies

(May – September): (867) 695-7433



**Dehcho Regional Contacts**  
**Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA)**

**Community of Fort Simpson**

Senior Administrative Officer

Village of Fort Simpson

Box 438

Fort Simpson, NT X0E 0N0

Phone: (867) 695-2253

Fax: (867) 695-2005

Email: [sao@vofs.ca](mailto:sao@vofs.ca)

Website: [www.fortsimpson.com](http://www.fortsimpson.com)

**Community of Jean Marie River**

Senior Administrative Officer

TthedzehK'edeli First Nation

General Delivery

Jean Marie River, NT X0E 0N0

Phone: (867) 809-2000

Fax: (867) 809-2002

Email: [sao@jmrfn.com](mailto:sao@jmrfn.com)

Website: [www.jmrfn.com](http://www.jmrfn.com)



## **RCMP, Ambulance, Search and Rescue contacts**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)  
and Ambulance Emergency:

Fort Simpson: (867) 695-1111

Civil Air Search and Rescue Association, Yellowknife,  
Emergency Only: (867) 873-2962



## **Information Sources:**

Industry, Tourism and Investment  
**[www.iti.gov.nt.ca](http://www.iti.gov.nt.ca)**

Environment and Natural Resources  
**[www.enr.gov.nt.ca](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca)**

Lands  
**[www.lands.gov.nt.ca](http://www.lands.gov.nt.ca)**

Municipal and Community Affairs  
**[www.maca.gov.nt.ca](http://www.maca.gov.nt.ca)**

Transportation  
**[www.dot.gov.nt.ca](http://www.dot.gov.nt.ca)**



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