Vitelliform macular lesions (AVML) are a commonly misinterpreted finding which simply refers to accumulation of yellowish subretinal material. AVML most commonly develop beneath the fovea, with variable size and shape. Multiple causative etiologies may produce AVML, and these all share common imaging features in both fundus and spectral-domain optical coherence tomography appearance. Thus, fundus autofluorescence retinographies, indocyanine green and fluorescein angiographies, and monochromatic light retinographies (blue, green and red) are mandatory in order to achieve an accurate diagnosis, and to distinguish treatable cases from irrelevant AVML. We analyze the key features of multimodal imaging in a diagnostic algorithm of AVML.