Ganoderma applanatum (Pers.) Pat.

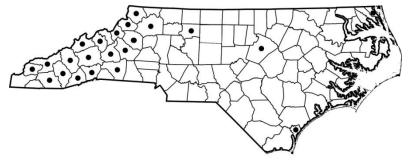
Syn: Fomes applanatum (Pers.)Gillet

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales, Polyporaceae

Last update: 09 March, 2011 by B. R. Cody

Last review: 11 March, 2011 by L.F. Grand

Microscopic Macroscopic characters	shape	Sessile; applanate; rarely ungulate
	size	Up to 30 x 20 x 10-12 cm
	texture	Woody to corky
	pileus	Crusty; dark gray to gray-black; smooth; often brown from spore deposit
	stipe	None
	context	Purplish brown; corky
	pore surface	White on fresh specimens; bruising dark brown when injured; becoming dull buff in age
	pores	Circular; 4-6 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Concolorous with context; separated by a layer of context tissue; up to 13.5 mm thick
	hyphal system	Trimitic; skeletal hyphae thick-walled, brown, aseptate; binding hyphae rare, thick-walled, hyaline
	clamp connections	Contextual generative hyphae inconspicuous; thin-walled with clamps
	sterile elements	None
	basidiospores	Ovoid; truncate at the distal end with two walls; connected by inter-wall pillars; brown
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Dead standing trees; stumps and living trees of numerous genera of hardwoods; common on maples and beech in SE US
	seasonality	Perennial
	type of decay	White mottled rot and butt rot of living trtees; also found on dead standing or fallen hardwoods
	range	Apparently throughout the forest regions of the U.S. and Canada; cosmopolitan species
Notes	•	
References		Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986; Grand & Vernia, 2005B; Overholts, 1953



Species distribution in North Carolina

Ganoderma applanatum (Pers.) Pat.





Habit of Basidiocarp



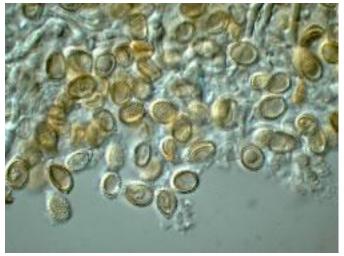
Habit of Basidiocarps

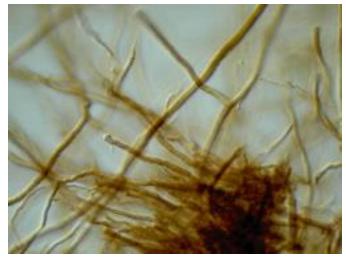


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Basidiospores – 1000 X

Skeletal Hyphae – 400 X

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