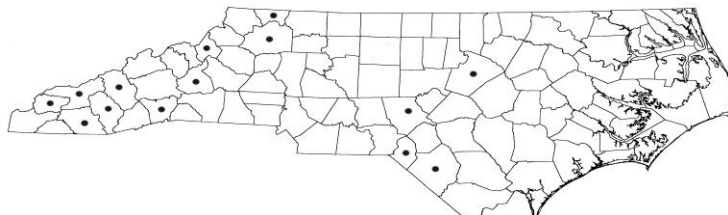


Grifola frondosa (Dicks.) Gray

Syn: *Polyporus frondosus* (Dicks.) Fr.

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales, Meripilaceae

Macroscopic characters	shape	Imbricate; petaloid or flabelliform
	size	Up to 40 cm wide
	texture	Fleshly to fleshly-tough
	pileus	Pale lavender-gray at first; becoming darker and eventually dull dark brown; finely tomentose to glabrous; smooth or radiately rugose
	stipe	Much branched from thick base; cream colored; 10 cm or more in diameter at base
	context	Ivory white; up to 2 mm thick
	pore surface	Ivory white; with thin lacerate dissepiments
	pores	Angular; 2-4 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Decurrent on stipe; distinct from context; pale tan on older specimens
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Dimitic: skeletal hyphae hyaline; slightly thick-walled; aseptate; rarely branched; 2.2-5 um wide
	clamp connections	Present on generative hyphae
	sterile elements	N/A
	basidiospores	Ovoid to ellipsoid; hyaline; smooth; 6-7 x 4-4.5 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Fruiting on the ground from roots at the base of living hardwoods and conifers. Particularly common on oaks. Also may be found on dead trees and stumps.
	seasonality	Annual
	type of decay	White rot and butt rot of living trees
	range	Throughout the eastern, midwestern, and southeastern U.S., rare in the Pacific Northwest.
Notes		Odor pleasant, nutlike
References		Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986. Grand & Vernia, 2007; Overholts, 1953



Species distribution in North Carolina

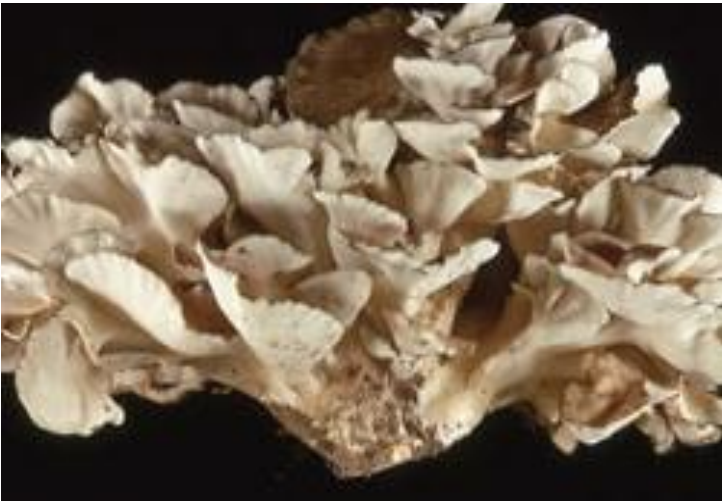
***Grifola frondosa* (Dicks.) Gray**



Habit of Basidiocarps



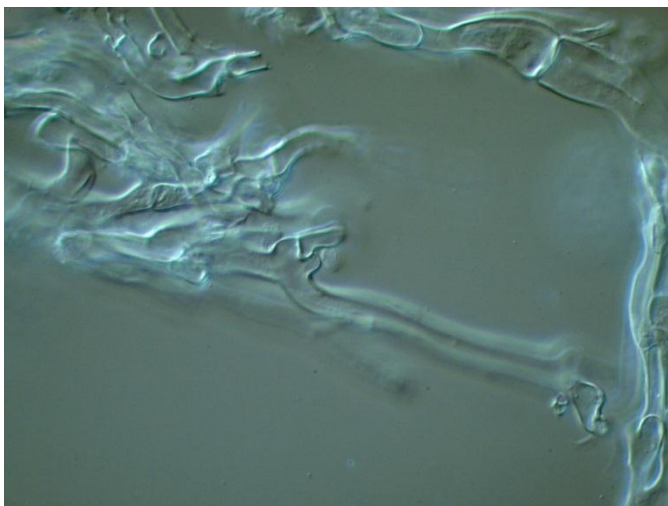
Basidocarp – Top View



Basidocarp –Side View



Basidocarp – Section



Generative Hyphae – 400 X



Basidiopores – 1000 X



Skeletal Hyphae – 400 X