

Heterobasidion annosum (Fr.) Bref.

Syn: **Current Name:**

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales

Heterobasidion araucariae P.K. Buchanan

Macroscopic characters	shape	Dimidiate to long; narrow and shelf-like; imbricate or single
	size	Up to 9 x15 x 5 cm
	texture	Corky to leathery
	pileus	Becoming incrusting; brown; blackish with age; tomentose to glabrous
	stipe	N/A
	context	Ivory; corky; azonate up to 1 cm thick
	pore surface	Ivory white to pinkish cream
	pores	Circular to angular; 4-5 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Up to 3 mm long each year; concolorous and continuous with context
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Dimitic
	clamp connections	N/A
	sterile elements	N/A
	basidiospores	Subglobose to ovoid; hyaline; minutely echinulate at 1000x; 4.5-6.5 x 3.5-8 µm
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Living and dead conifers
	seasonality	Annual; occasionally perennial (up to 3 years)
	type of decay	White pocket rot of the roots and butt of living conifers; pathogenic on living sapwood causing mortality and windthrow of infected trees
	range	Throughout the coniferous forests of northeastern and southeastern U.S. and Appalachian Mountains; in western North America from Alaska to Mexico, but not common in the central Rocky Mountain Range.
Notes		One of the major root rot pathogens on North American conifers. Cream pore-surface reacts strongly with Melzer's reagent.
References		Overholts, 1953; Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986. Grand & Vernia, 2007.



Species distribution in North carolina

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Side view of basidiocarp



Close view of pores (scale in cm)



Binding hyphae at 200x



Skeletal hyphae at 200x



Spores at 1000x

Heterobasidion annosum profile, page 2 of 2
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Last update: 22 June, 2009 S.E. Thomas
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