

Inonotus dryadeus (Pers.) Murrill

Syn: **Current Name:**

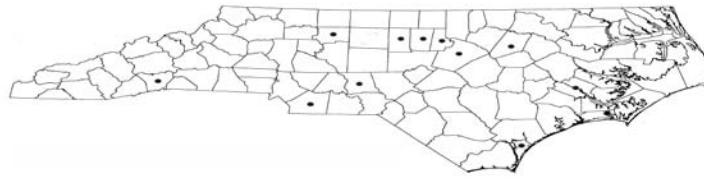
Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales

Pseudoinonotus dryadeus (Pers.) T. Wagner

& M. Fisch.

Phellinus dryadeus (Pers.) Pat.

Macroscopic characters	shape	Applanate; dimidiate; basidiocarps often fusing together
	size	Up to 23 x 35 x 15 cm; and even larger
	texture	Fibrous; somewhat tough
	pileus	Buff to dark brown; rimose with age; amber drops when fresh leaving circular pits; finely tomentose or glabrous
	stipe	N/A
	context	Bright yellowish-brown; reddish brown in age
	pore surface	Buff; often exuding amber droplets; becoming dark brown with age
	pores	Circular or angular; 4-6 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Up to 2 cm deep
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Monomitic; but with thick-walled contextual hyphae
	clamp connections	Present on generative hyphae
	sterile elements	Setae frequent; occasionally difficult to find; usually hooked; ventricose
	basidiospores	Subglobose hyaline; smooth; thick-walled in age; cyanophilous; 6-8 x 5-7 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Mainly on mature oaks in eastern North America; on true firs in the Pacific Coast Region and Southwestern U.S.
	seasonality	Annual
	type of decay	White rot of heartwood in butts and roots of living oaks and true firs
	range	Throughout the eastern hardwood forests with oaks and also in the Southwest and Pacific Coast conifer forest ecosystems with true firs
Notes		Typically develop at the ground line at the base of infected trees or from roots and some distance from the base
References		Overholts, 1953; Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986



Species distribution in North Carolina

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Top view of basidiocarp



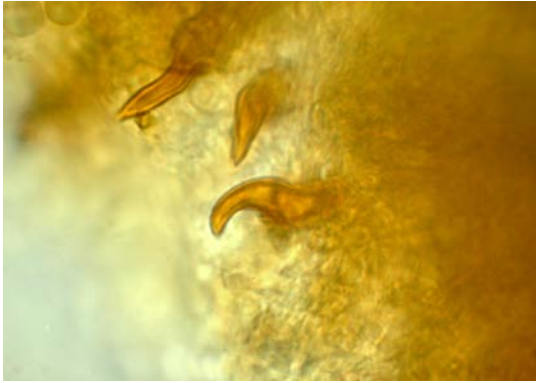
View of basidiocarp



Section showing context



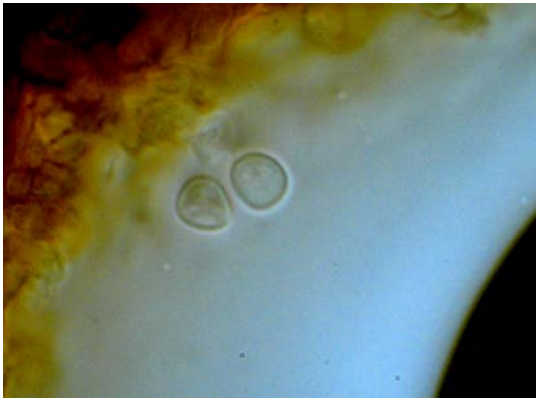
Basidiocarp view showing pitting and droplets



Hooked ventricose setae at 400x



Contextual thick-walled hyphae at 400x



Spores at 1000x