Inonotus hispidus (Bull.) P. Karst.

Syn: *Polyporus hispidus (* Bull.) Fr.

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Hymenochaetales, Hymenochaetaceae

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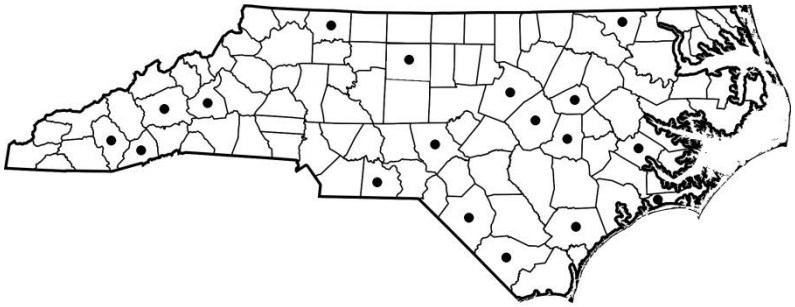
Macroscopic characters	shape	Applanate, dimidiate ; sessile
	size	Up to 10 x 16 x 8 cm
	texture	Coarsely hispid or rarely strigose
	pileus	Bright reddish-orange; becoming dark reddish-brown to blackish
	stipe	Sessile
	context	Dark reddish-brown; soft-fibrous; azonate; up to 4 cm thick
	pore surface	Yellowish-brown; becoming blackish
	pores	Angular; 1-3 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Yellowish-brown; later concolorous with the context; up to 1.5 cm thick
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Monomitic; some hyphae thick walled and yellow to brown
	clamp connections	N/A
	sterile elements	Rare to abundant, apparently lacking in southwestern specimens
	basidiospores	Subglobose to ovoid; smooth; becoming thick-walled; brown; 8-11 x 6-8 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Living hardwoods, especially oaks
	seasonality	Annual
	type of decay	White rot of the heartwood in trunks of living hardwoods, particularly oaks. Capable of killing sapwood in living trees and is commonly associated with trunk cankers on oaks.
	range	Eastern and southwestern U.S. and Pacific Coast
Notes		Stongly hispid upper surface, large, pigmented spores, and the extreme variation in occurrence of setae are distinctive characters.
References		Overholts, 1953; Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986. Grand & Vernia 2005A.



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Habit of Basidiocarps

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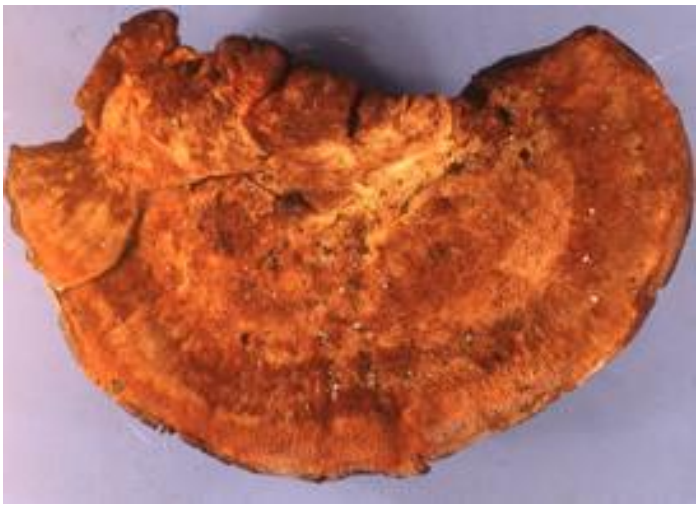
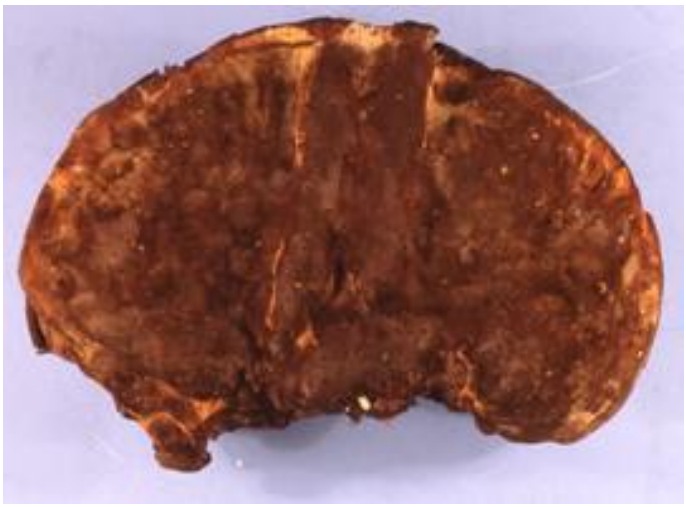
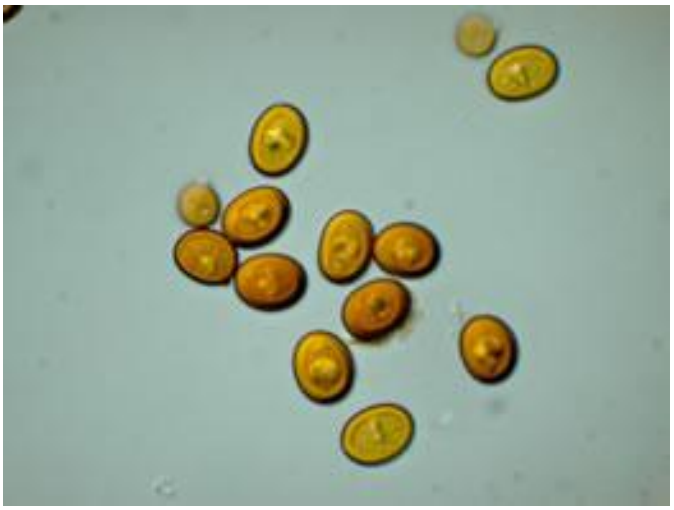


Basidiocarp – Top View



Basidiocarp – Bottom View



Basidiospores - 1000 X

Generative Hyphae - 400 X

Thick Walled Contextual Hyphae - 400 X