

***Laetiporus cincinnatus* (Morgan) Burds.**

Syn: *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Fr.) Murr.

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales

Polyporus cincinnatus(Peck)

Laetiporus persicinus (Berkely & Curtis) Gilb.

Macroscopic characters	shape	Broad; fan shaped to obtusely semicircular
	size	3-45 cm wide
	texture	Fleshy when fresh; becoming chalky to fibrous
	pileus	Bright to pale orange; often with vague concentric bands; velvety to densely matted; dry
	stipe	Forms rosettes at base of oaks; stipe short to non-existent
	context	Pale yellow; thicker at central stipe attachment
	pore surface	Cream to nearly white; 4-6 um diameter
	pores	Circular; angular in age; 2-4 per mm
	tube layer(s)	1-5 mm long
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Dimitic
	clamp connections	N/A
	sterile elements	N/A
	basidiospores	Broadly ovoid; hyaline; thin walled; smooth; 4.5-5.5 x 3.5-4 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Base of living oaks; reported on pine species
	seasonality	July through October
	type of decay	Brown rot of living and dead trees
	range	East of the Rocky Mountains
Notes		Confused with <i>L. sulphureus</i> in the past
References		Burdsall & Banik, 2001.



Species distribution in North Carolina

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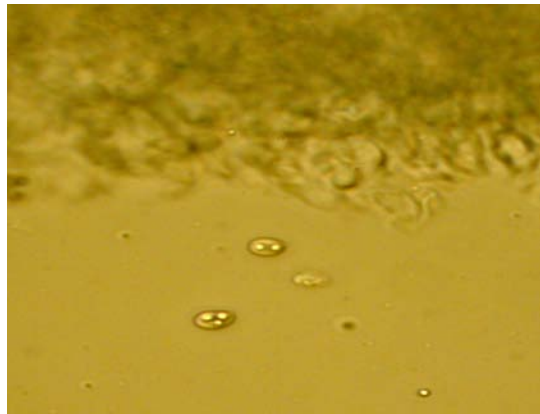
Top view of basidiocarp.



Underside of basidiocarp.



Hyphae at 200x



Spores at 400x



Binding hyphae at 200x

