

Phaeolus schweinitzii (Fr.) Pat

Syn: *Polyporus schweinitzii* Fr.

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales

Macroscopic characters	shape	Circular or irregularly lobed
	size	Up to 25 cm in diameter
	texture	Soft fibrous when young; corky to somewhat brittle with age
	pileus	Solitary or imbricate; orange at first; yellowish-brown at maturity; faintly zonate; tomentose to hirstute
	stipe	Central or lateral; short and stout; simple or branched; up to 5 cm diameter; tomentose to hirstute
	context	Yellowish-brown; becoming dark rusty-brown with age; soft; azonate
	pore surface	Orange at first; becoming greenish-brown then yellowish to rusty brown with age
	pores	Angular; 1-2 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Decurrent, distinct from context; greenish to rusty brown; up to 1.5 cm thick
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Monomitic
	clamp connections	N/A
	sterile elements	Cystidia frequent; yellowish; cylindrical
	basidiospores	Ellipsoid to ovoid; hyaline; smooth; 6-9 um x 2.5-5 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Grows from roots or occasionally effused-reflexed on base of living trees or stumps; living conifers; especially pines in southeastern United States
	seasonality	Annual
	type of decay	Brown cubical rot of heartwood of butt and roots of living conifers.
	range	Throughout the conifer forest ecosystems of North America
Notes		Thin, whitish, resinous mycelial felts are present in shrinkage cracks. Major cause of butt rott in Douglas fir and other commercial timber species
References		Overholts, 1953; Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986. Grand & Vernia, 2000, 2002.

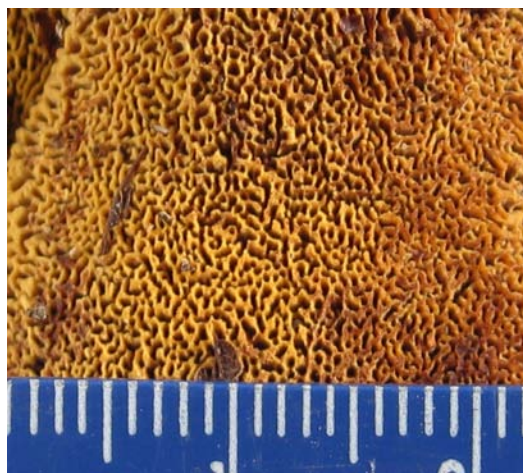


Species distribution in North Carolina

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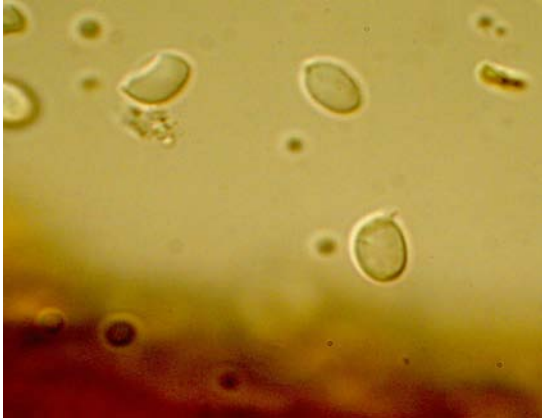
Top view of basidiocarp



View of pore surface (scale in cm)



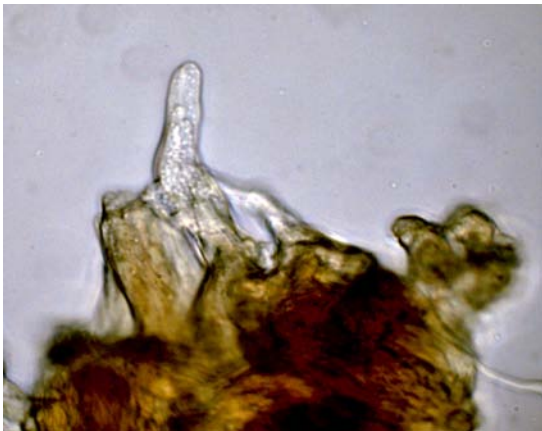
Cutaway view of context



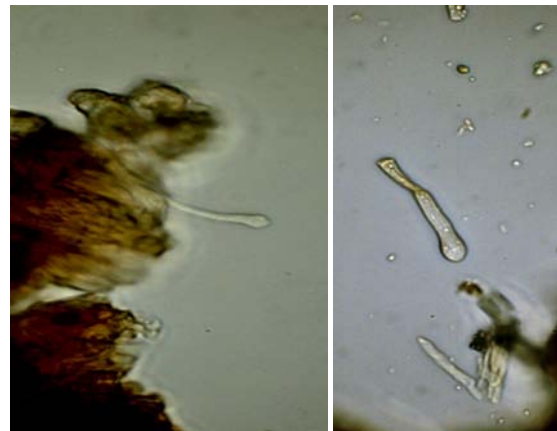
Spores at 1000x



Spores at 400x



Cystidiales 400x



Vascular elements from hymenium at 200x



Thick-walled contextual hyphae at 400x