

# ***Phellinus pini* (Brot.)Bondartsev & Singer**

Syn: *Porodaedalea pini* (Brot.)Murrill

Profile Group: Basidiomycota,  
Hymenochaetales, Hymenochaetaceae

Macroscopic characters	shape	Sessile; effused-relaxed; sometimes entirely resupinate; ungulate to applanate; solitary to imbricate
	size	Up to 9 x 13 x 8 cm
	texture	Corky to woody
	pileus	Reddish-brown to black; glabrous with age; rimose'; margin reddish-brown to yellow-brown
	stipe	None
	context	Reddish-brown; yellowish-brown; lustrous on cut surface; corky
	pore surface	Yellowish-brown
	pores	Circular to angular; daedaleoid; 2-3 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Light colored within; indistinctly stratified; each layer up to 6mm thick
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Monomitic; contextual hyphae brown, thin- or thick-walled and hyaline thin-walled hyphae
	clamp connections	None
	sterile elements	Setae abundant; subulate to ventricose; thick-walled; 40-50 x 10-14 µm
	basidiospores	Ovoid; hyaline; becoming slightly yellowish in older hymenia; smooth; 4.5 -7 x 3.5-5 µm
Habitat characters	substrate/host	On living conifers; a few reports on hardwoods
	seasonality	Perennial
	type of decay	White pocket rot of the heartwood of living conifers; the decay and fruiting at branch at stubs is commonly in the middle and upper trunks but <i>P. pini</i> occasionally causes a butt rot and fruits neat the base of the tree
	range	Widespread in coniferous forest regions of North America and circumglobal
Notes		
References		Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1987; Grand & Vernia, 2004A



Species distribution in North Carolina

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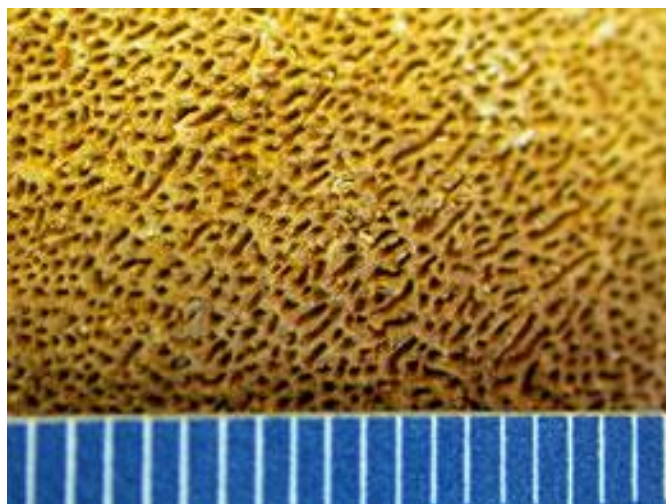
Habit of Basidiocarp



Habit of Basidiocarp



Pore Surface



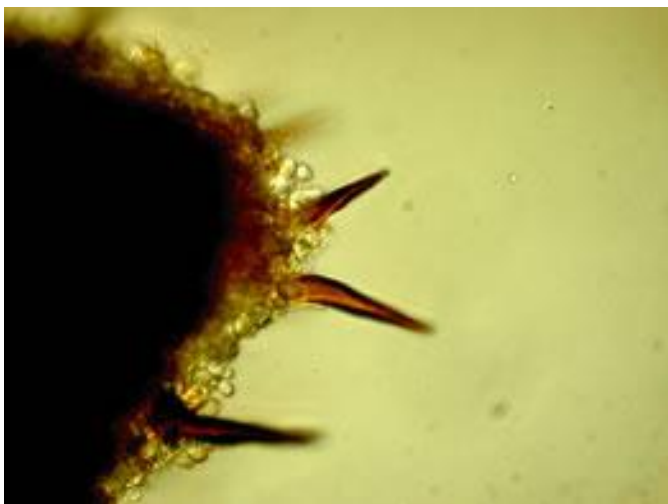
Pore Surface – mm Scale



Basidiospores – 1000 X



Setae – 400 X



Setae – 400 X



Skeletal Hayphae – 400 X