

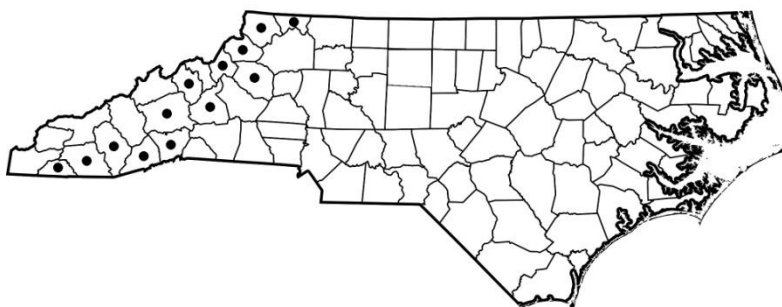
***Piptoporous betulinus* (Bull.:Fr.) Karst.**

Syn: -*Dolor sit* Nunc

Profile Group: Lucutus, Felis

Praesent elementum (Ut) Tempor

Macroscopic characters	shape	Dimidiate to substipitate
	size	
	texture	
	pileus	Often pendent; usually dimidiate or reniform; solitary
	stipe	Short; stout; glabrous; often resinous; whitish to brown; up to 6cm long and 5cm thick
	context	White; tough when flesh; drying soft-corky; azonate; up to 5cm thick
	pore surface	White at first; becoming pale brownish with age
	pores	Circular to angular; 3-5 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Easily separated from context when fresh; up to 1cm thick
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Di-trimitic
	clamp connections	Contextual generative hyphae thin-walled; hyaline; with clamps
	sterile elements	N/A
	basidiospores	Cylindric; slightly allantoids; hyaline; smooth; IKI-; 5-6 x 1.5-1.7 μ m
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Restricted to <i>Betula</i> ; in North America particularly common on <i>B. papyrifera</i> (paper birch) and <i>B. alleghaniensis</i> (yellow birch)
	seasonality	
	type of decay	Brown cubical rot of the sapwood of dead birches
	range	A true boreal fungus, <i>P. betulinus</i> is found throughout the range of paper birch in North America and south to the Great Smokey Mountains in North Carolina and Tennessee; a circumboreal species.
Notes		
References		



Species distribution in North Carolina

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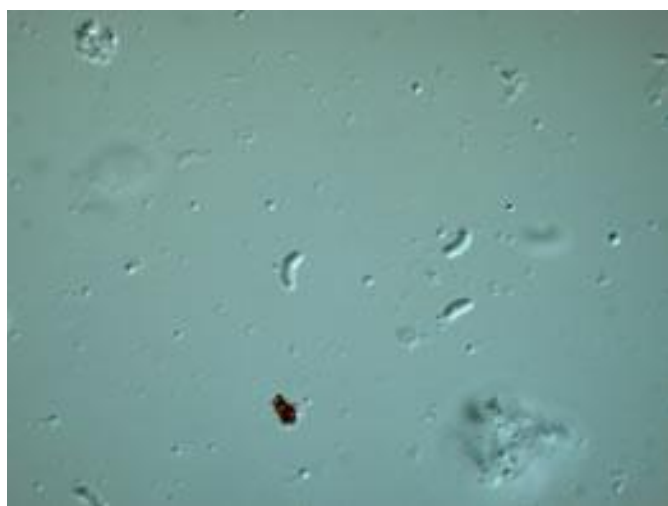
Habit of Basidiocarps



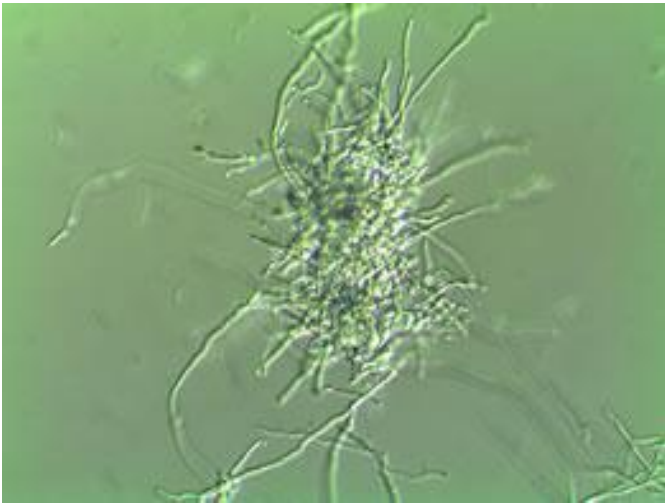
Habit of Basidiocarp



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Basidiospores – 1000 X



Binding Hyphae – 400 X