

## Notes on Fungi

- Two types of fungi are wood decay fungi and non-decay fungi
- Two types of non-decay fungi are: sap stain fungi and molds & mildews – they need 20% or > moisture in the wood to germinate
- Two types of wood decay fungi that are not of concern in homes and occur in live trees only are: White pocket rot & Pecky cypress
- Three type of wood decay fungi that are of concern in structures are Brown rot, White rot, and Poria incrassata (water-conducting fungus) – they need 28% or > moisture in the wood to germinate
- Brown rot occurs in softwoods, White rot occurs in hardwoods, and water-conducting rot in both softwoods and hardwoods.
- Fungi have 4 requirements: wood (food), moderate temperatures, oxygen, and excess moisture.
- Water-conducting rot does not need excess moisture in wood. It can conduct moisture from a moisture source through a root-like structure called a rhizomorph to the wood in a remote area...up to 25 feet away. The rhizomorph can be up to 1 inch in diameter.

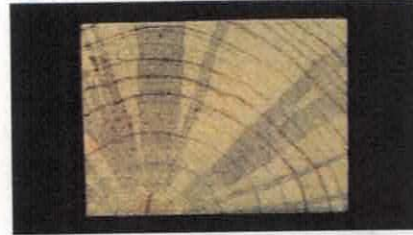
- Brown rot turns wood dark brown in color and cracks develop in the wood that are perpendicular to the grain of the wood, causing "checking"...giving rise to its name cubical brown rot.
- White rot turns wood bleached white in appearance with zig-zag lines running through it when it is young, but fibrous, stringy, and spongy when old. It may have an odor.
- Poria incrassata looks like brown rot. It may cause a significant amount of damage in a short period of time. It may even attack wood that is normally resistant to brown rot and white rot, such as heartwood pine.
- The principal method of control of wood decay is the control of the moisture level in wood.

# Types of Fungi

## Non - decay fungi



Molds & mildews

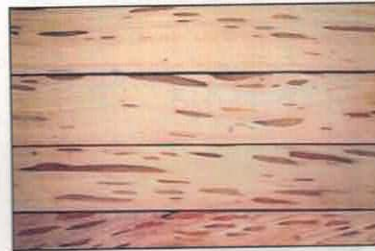


Sap Stain fungi

## Decay fungi



White Pocket Rot



Pecky Rot



Brown Rot



Young White Rot



Old White Rot



Rhyzomorph of Poria incrassata (water-conducting rot)