Summary of most important Fungi in Danish Arboriculture, compiled by Christian Nielsen and Iben M. Thomsen

Illustration	Danish name	Latin	Host	Symptoms	Entrance and growth	Agressiveness	Danger	Photo
	Kæmpepore-svamp. Tidl. kæmpe knippe-poresvamp	Meripilus giganteus	Beech and other broadleaves	reduced foliage, root rot, no stem rot. Watch distribution of fruit bodies around root system	Only on severely weakened or dying roots, but easily through wounded roots (grass mowing or digging).	Fairly aggressive, especially on drought stressed trees	Decay supporting roots. Speed depend on tree health. Tree falls with roots coming out of the ground	IMT
	Skællet stilkporesvamp	Polyporus squamosus	all broadleaves	white rot in stem close to entrance. Rot extends furthest upwards in stem. Crown symptoms not very clear.	Always through big pruning wounds. Damage in stem.	Not very aggressive, but an efficient wound parasite.	Decay of supporting stem. Speed depends on tree health. Stem breakage at fruitbodies.	IMT
	Lakporesvampe	Ganoderma sp.	all broadleaves	Some crown symptoms, but mainly fruitbodies. Size, number and distribution of fruitbodies important	through wounds on surface roots, stem and stem basis	Not very aggressive, but will finally deacy whole stem.	Dacay of stem. Speed of rot depend much on tree health and can be moderate. Stem breakage at fruitbodies.	IMT
	Svovlporesvamp	Laetiporus sulphureus	oak, robinia, cherrry, willow and other broadleaves with dark heartwood	large yellow fruit bodies. Attacks stem core wood in oak etc. Brown rot.	through wounds where dead core wood (without parenchy tissue) is exposed (eg. broken branch). In the stem.	Wound fungus (secondary). Moderately aggressive in healthy trees.	Attachs core wood, not sapwood. Check supporting structure in stem. Nb. of fruit bodies indicate extend of decay	CNN
	Tøndersvamp	Fomes fomentarius	beech and birch	Few crown symptoms, but foliage might be reduced. Stem cracks possible. Severe white rot	through bark and branch wounds. Enters to and grow in the trunk centre and extend radially outwards. Stem damage, often in higher parts of stem	Wound fungus (primary), and moderately agressive in healthy trees. Very agressive in weakened trees. Problem in forked trees	When fruitbodies are seen, the fungus has digested from centre towards the surface on place of fungi = severe attack. Fast stem breakage at fruitbodies.	IMT
	Kulsvamp	Ustulina deusta	beech, linden and other broadleaves	often no crown symptoms in early phase, as it digests the core of upper roots and stem basis (up to 2-4 metre max)	Entrance through wounds at stem basis and basic roots	Wound fungus (primary). Moderate aggressive in healthy trees. Cam be very fast in weakened trees	Decay of supporting stem. Speed depend on tree health. Look for fruitbodies at more than one place on stem, size of fruitbodies and for dead bark.	CNN
	Honningsvamp	Amillaria mellea, Armillaria gallica (lutea)	all broadleaves (another species A. ostoya on conifers)	White mycelial fans and black rhizomorphs are found under bark on roots and at stem basis at late stages	Entrance in roots via rhizomorphs. Extend up into stem basis. Create butt and stem core rot. Spread in hardwood stands/groups	Primary aggressor, but develops slowly in healthy trees. Attacks can be encapsulated by healthy trees, but develop during stress	May, but often do not reduce stability in early phases. Kills the tree when mycelia has embraced the stem basis	IMT
	Rodfordærver	Heterobasidion annosum	conifers, birch	Lower trunk may thicken. Rarely fruitbodies on living trees	Spread between trees along roots or enter stumps via spores in softwoods. Causes decay in central butt and stem up to 5 m	Primary aggressor. Develops slowly but steady also in healthy trees.	May, but often do not reduce stability in early phases. Normally do not kills the tree, but may cause stem basis break or uprooting.	IMT