

Stem Decays

Identification, Biology, & Management

**Brennan Ferguson
USDA Forest Service
Forest Health Protection**

Photo credits

**Idaho Department of Lands
USFS PNW Research Station
USFS Region 1 & 6 Forest Health Protection**

Wood-decay fungi and their ecological niches in trees



True heartrots
Saprots
Wound decays

Root disease

Root & butt rots

Conifer Decay Fungi

- Infection processes not always well understood.
- Becomes more common as stand ages.
- Difficult to control except by capturing volume loss via early harvest and avoiding wounding.
- Reduce merchantable volume but benefit soils and wildlife.

Cambium



Bark



Heartwood

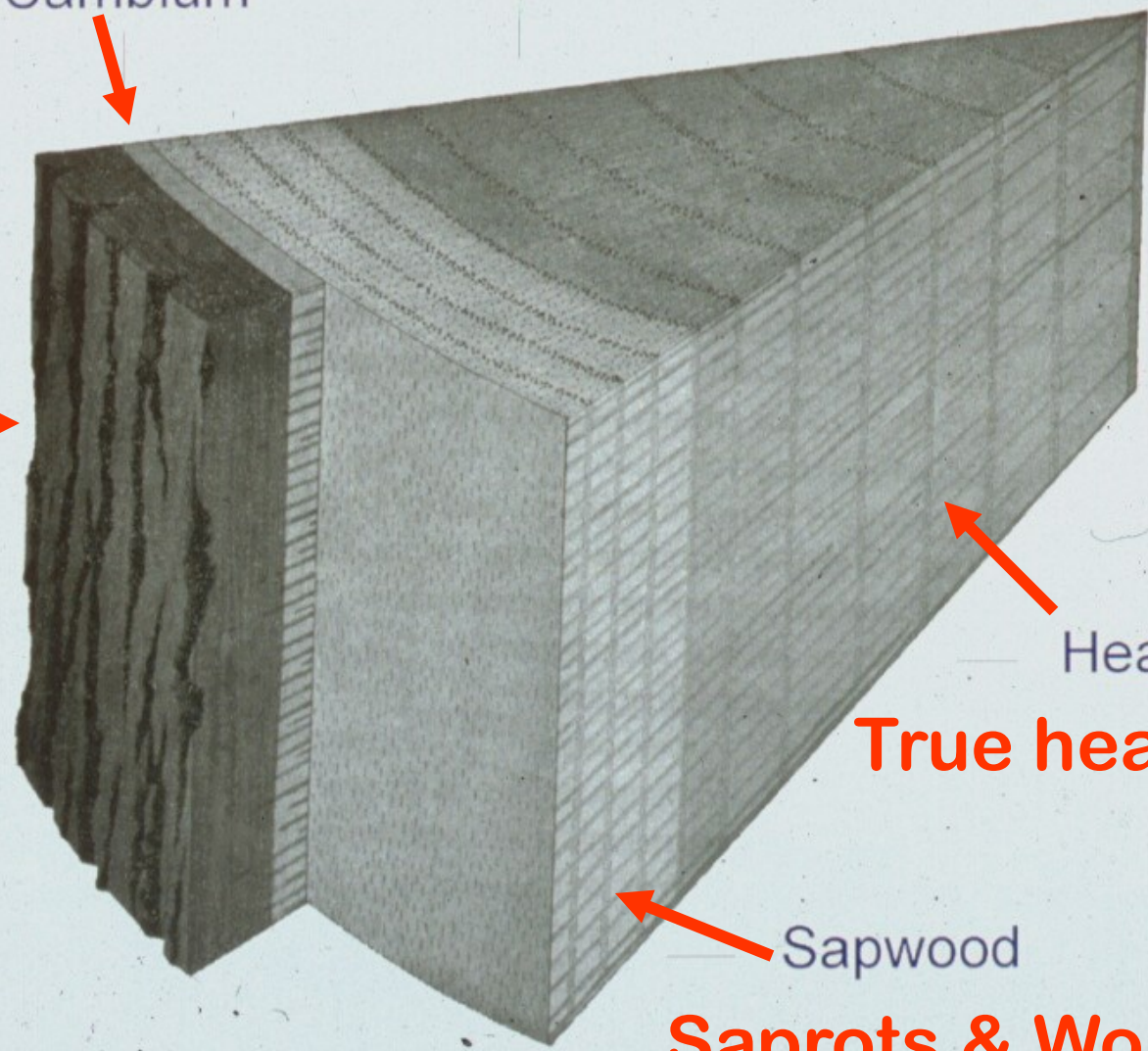


True heartrots

Sapwood



Saprots & Wounds

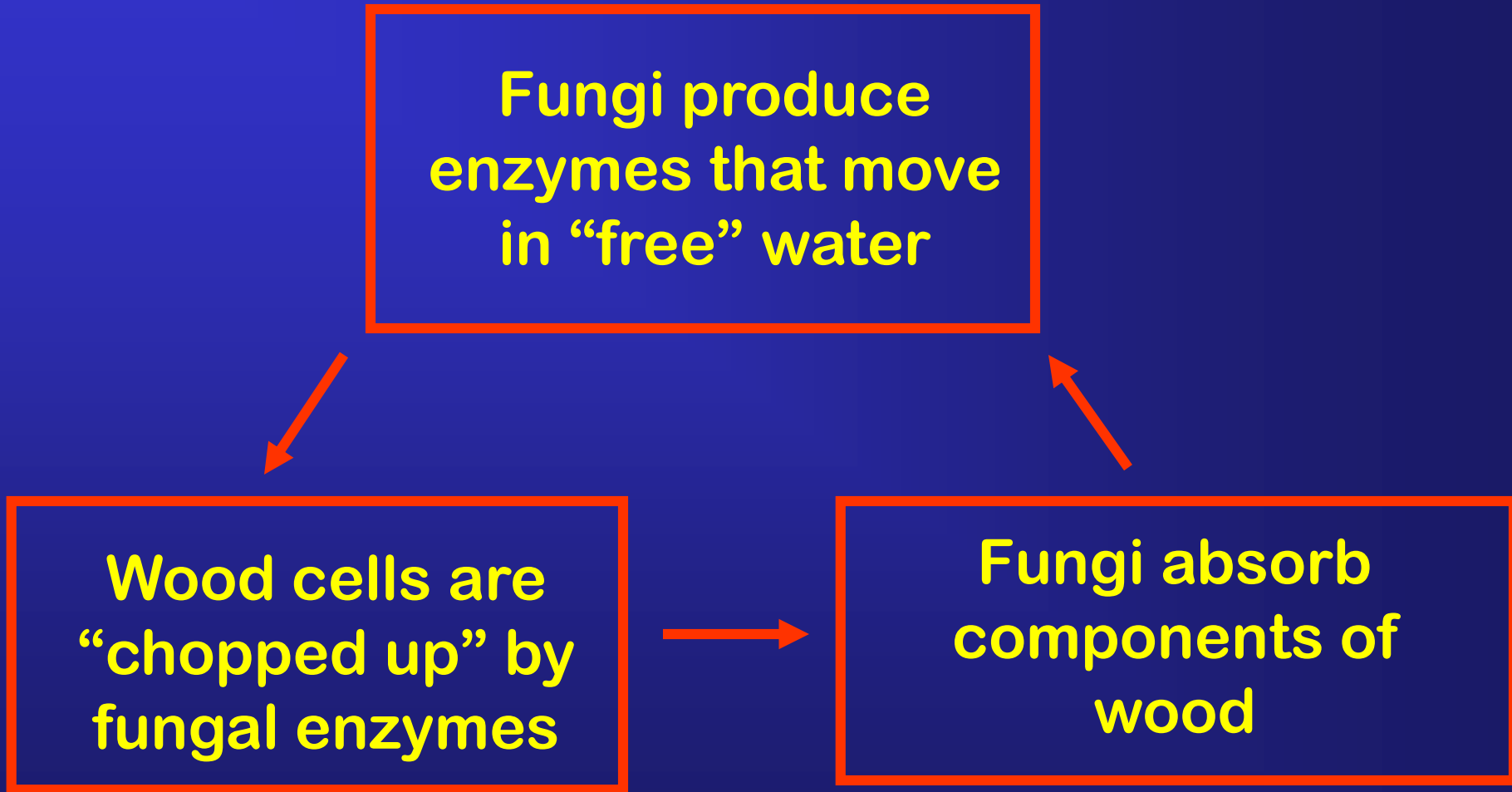


Wood Decay Process of Fungi

Fungi produce enzymes that move in “free” water

Wood cells are “chopped up” by fungal enzymes

Fungi absorb components of wood



What makes up a conifer wood cell?

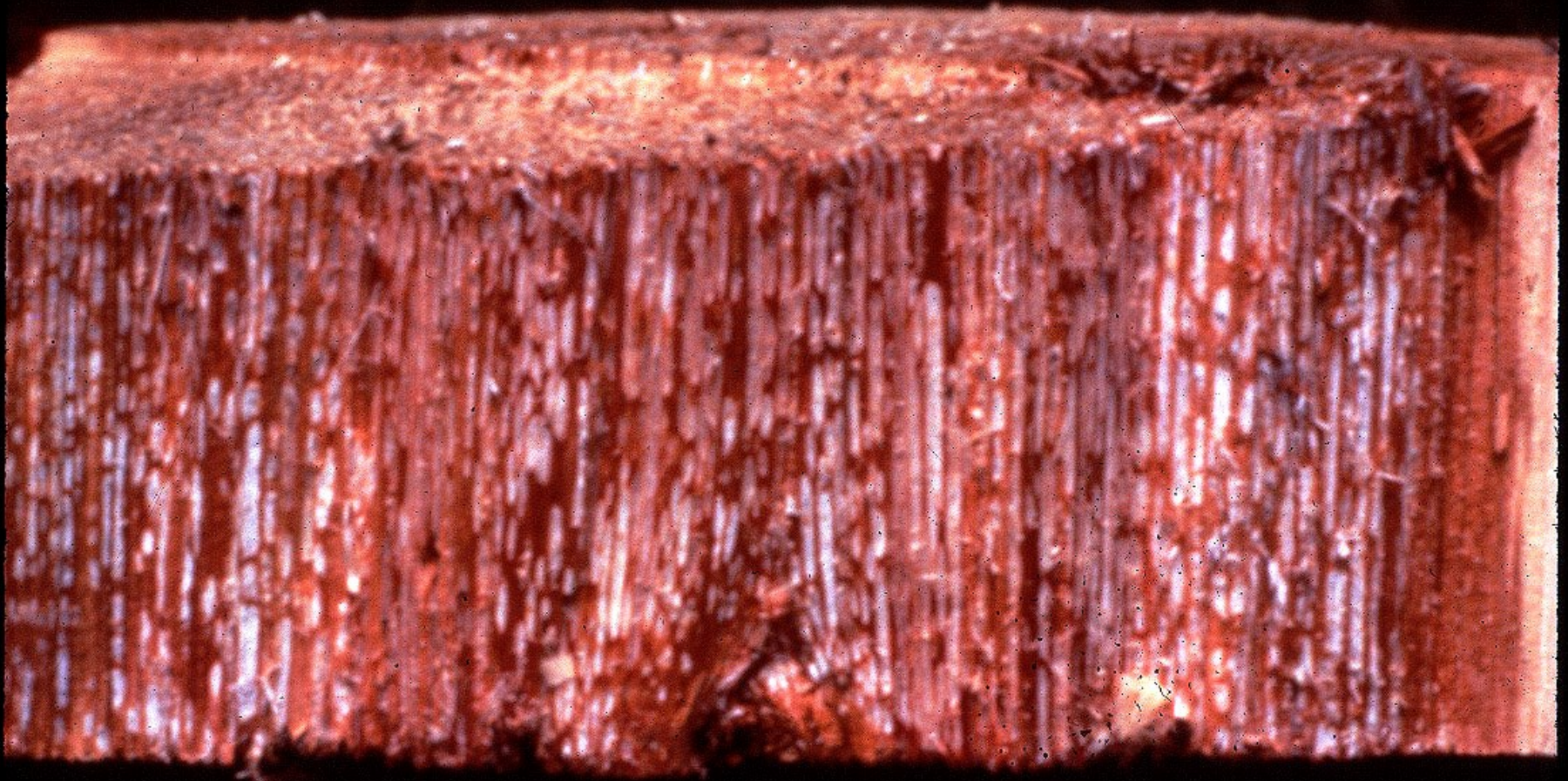
- Cellulose (Cotton is cellulose)
- Hemicellulose (Other sugars)
- Lignin (Complex phenolic molecule)

Two broad categories
of wood decay

1) White Rot

- Degrades cellulose & hemicellulose as well as lignin
- **Decay**
 - tends to retain shape
 - becomes progressively more “spongy”
 - May form small white “pockets”

White pocket rot



2) Brown Rot

- Degrades cellulose and hemicellulose, but little lignin
- **Decay**
 - brown to reddish color
 - develops checks perpendicular to grain
 - forms cubes of decayed wood
 - tends to feel dry

Brown rot



Decay -- Effects & Functions

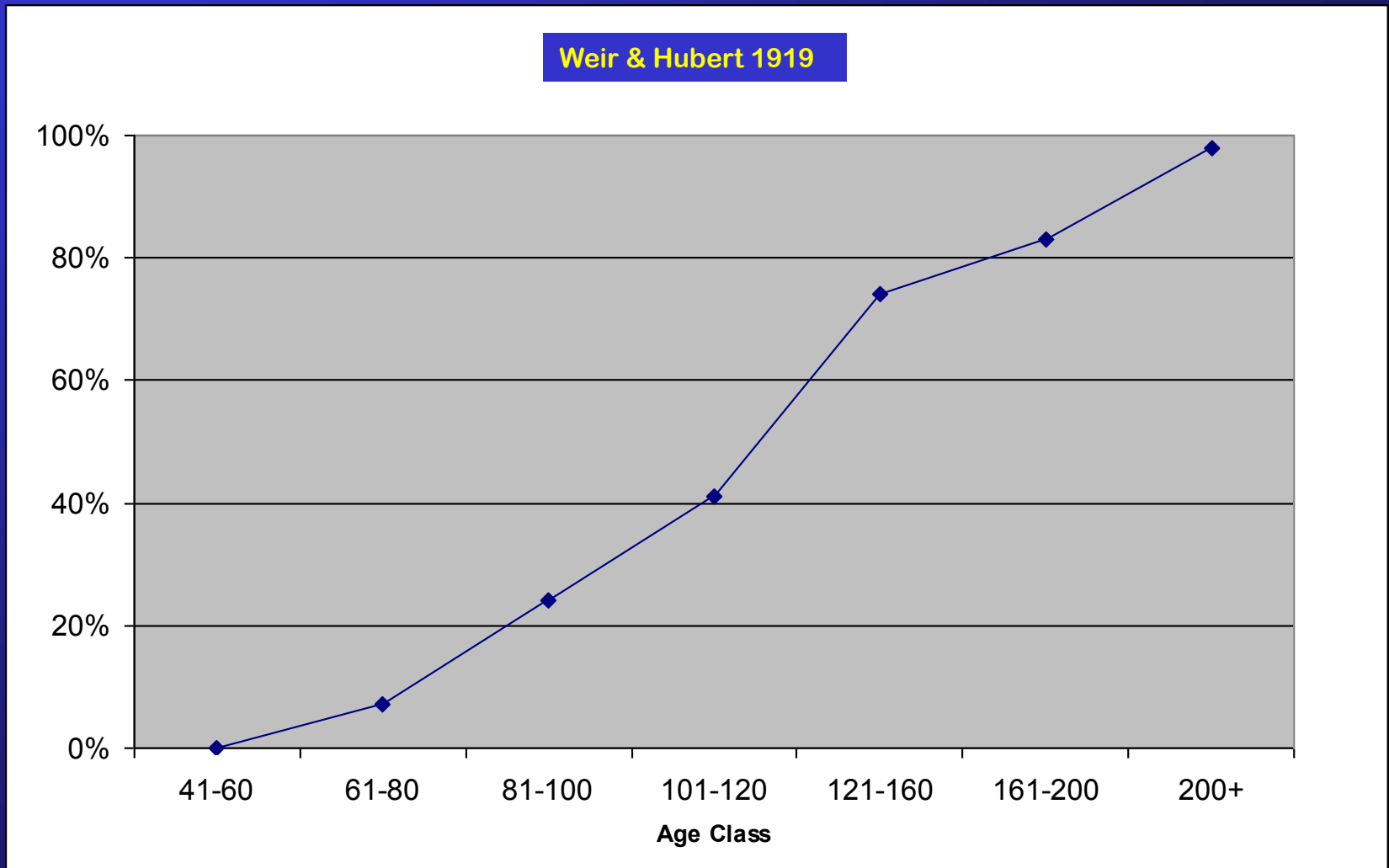


- Breaks down wood
- Recycles nutrients
- Creates nurse logs
- Adds water-holding capacity to upper soil horizons

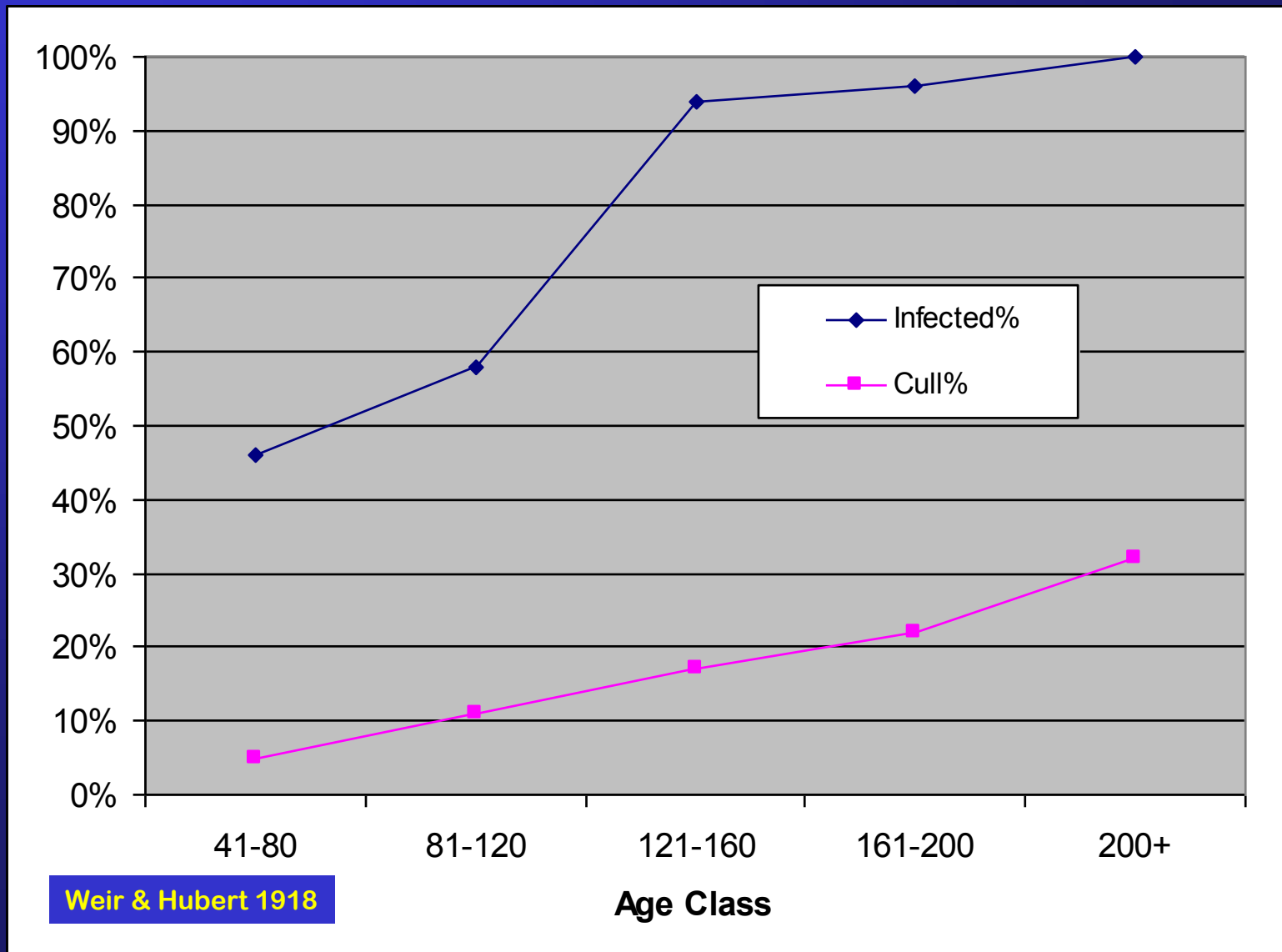
Decay -- Functions & Effects

- Decay becomes more prevalent as stand ages
 - a function of heartwood formation and increased opportunities for infection
- Can greatly reduce merchantable volume

Red Ring Rot/Schweinitzii - White Pine



Indian Paint Fungus - Western hemlock



Decay Functions & Effects

- Hollow trees do not form without heartrot.
- Habitat formed by heartrot fungi benefit wildlife while trees are both alive and dead, standing and down.

Decay provides wildlife habitat



Evelyn Bull - USFS



Evelyn Bull - USFS

Heartrots create hollow trees



Evelyn Bull - USFS

Tree Failures



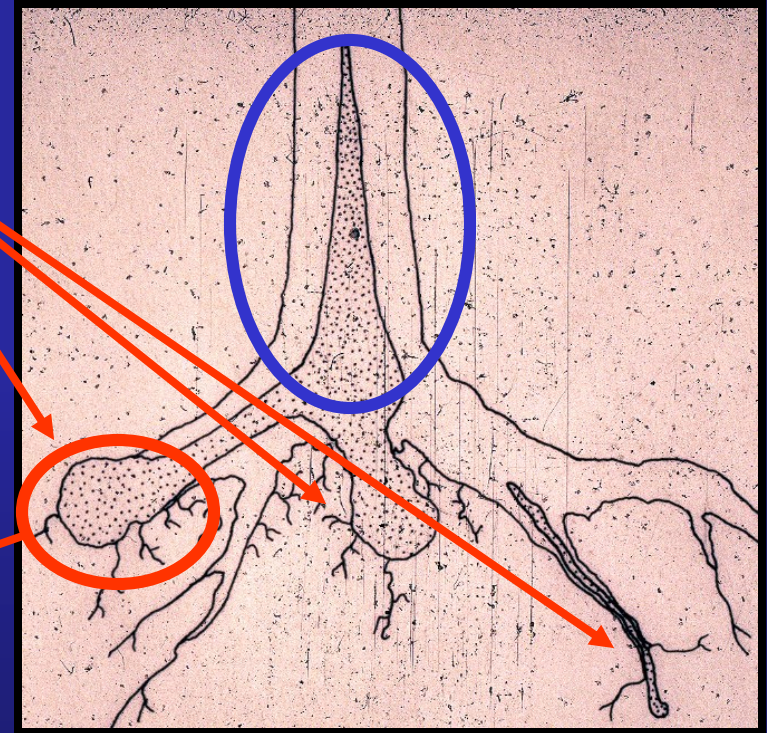
- Add coarse woody debris to forest floor
- Create canopy gaps
- Add complex structure to stands

Root & Butt Rots

Disease: Schweinitzii root & butt rot
Fungus: *Phaeolus schweinitzii*

- Hosts are principally
Douglas-fir
Spruce

Infection process





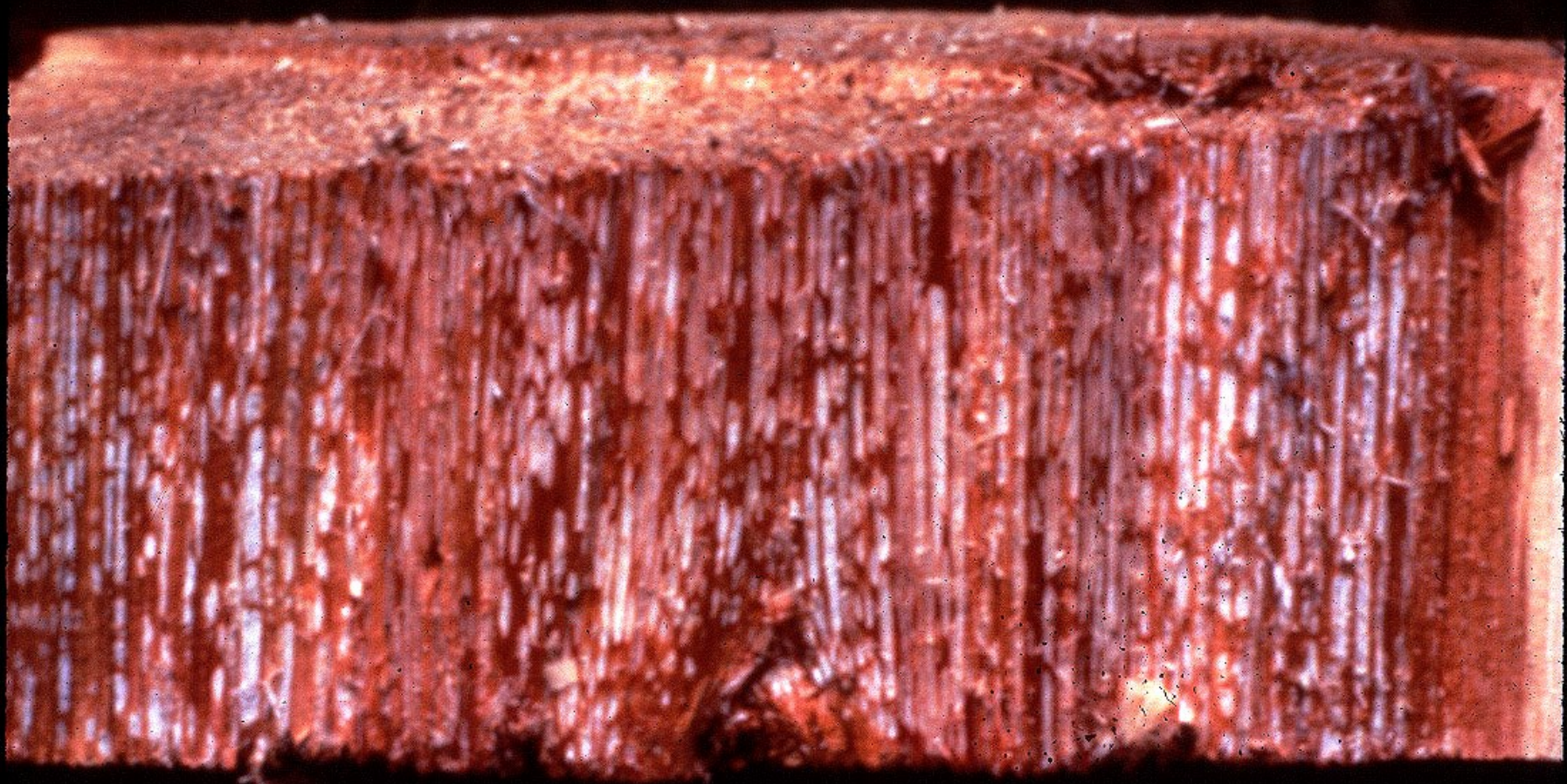


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True Heartrots

Disease: Red ring rot
Fungus: *Phellinus pini*

- **Frequent hosts:**
 - Douglas-fir, hemlock, spruce, larch
- **Occasional hosts:**
 - Pines (particularly white pine)
 - Western redcedar
- **Less susceptible:**
 - True firs

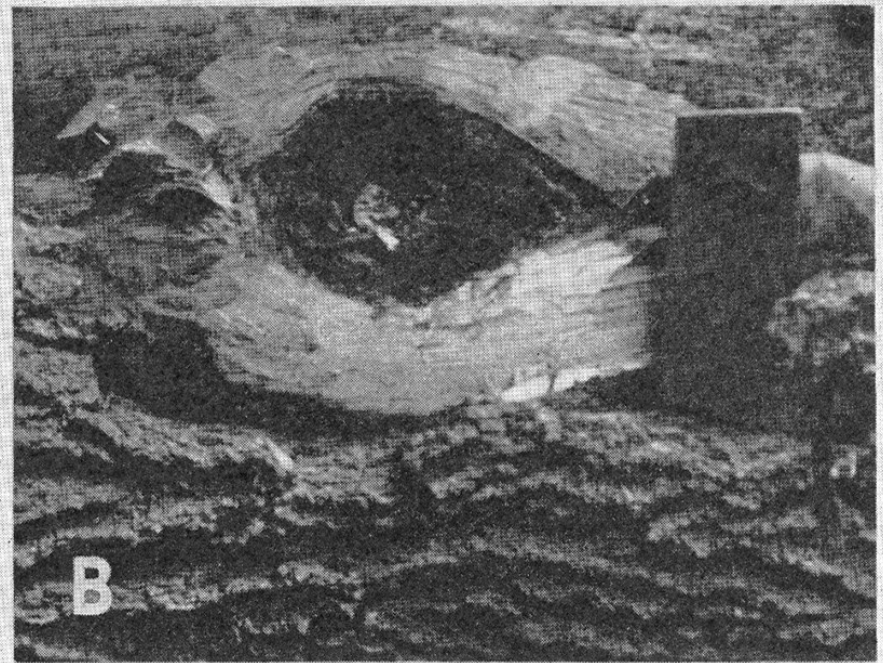
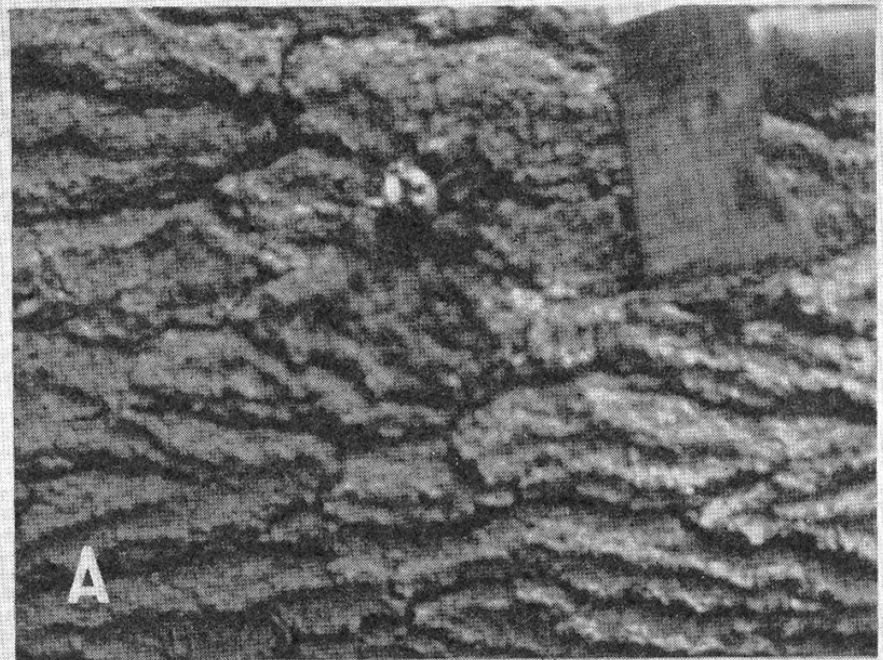




~2-3' up and 3-5' down
from each punk knot
or conk

Several conks =
100% cull

Punk knots



Disease: Indian paint

Fungus: *Echinodontium tinctorium*

- Major hosts:
 - True firs
 - Hemlocks





Indian paint fungus:

~16' of decay on
either side of conk

Several conks along
stem = 100% cull

Disease: Brown heartrot
Fungus: *Fomitopsis officinalis*

- **Hosts principally:**
 - **western larch**
 - **ponderosa pine**
 - **Douglas-fir**

Perennial
conks
add new
growth
each year





Wound Decay & Saprots

Disease: Brown top rot
Fungus: *Fomitopsis cajanderi*

- Hosts include:
 - Douglas-fir
 - grand fir
 - pines
 - spruces
 - hemlocks

Spores infect hosts
via broken tops and
branch stubs.

Nearly all broken
tops >1" in diameter
are likely to be
infected



Disease: Brown crumbly rot

Fungus: *Fomitopsis pinicola*

- Hosts are principally:
 - All dead conifers

Found on dead material such as standing trees, stumps, and logs.



Disease: Gray sap rot
Fungus: *Cryptoporus volvatus*

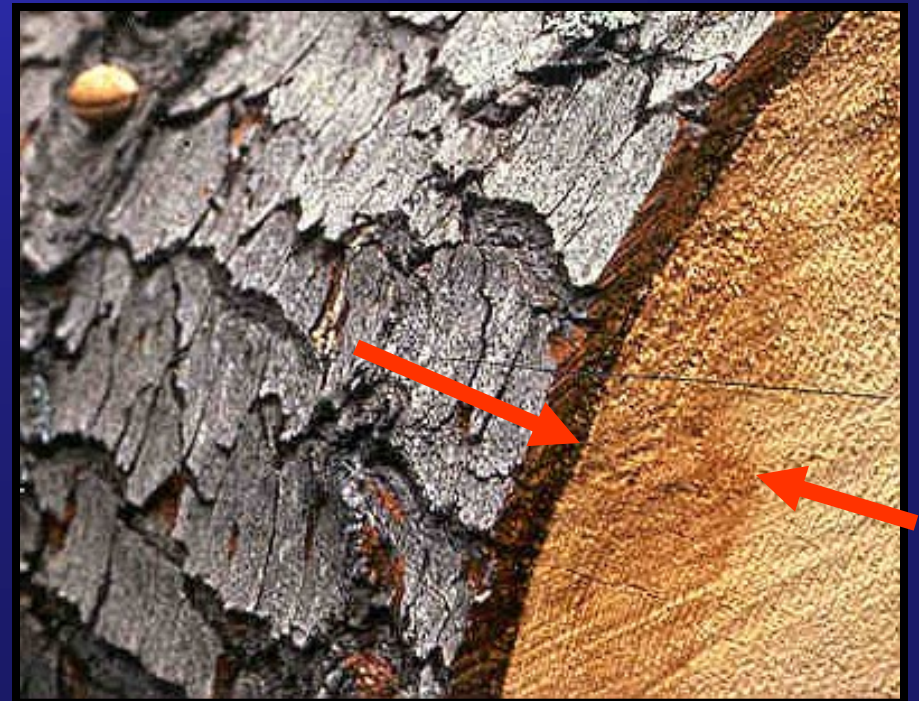


- **Hosts are beetle-attacked conifers**

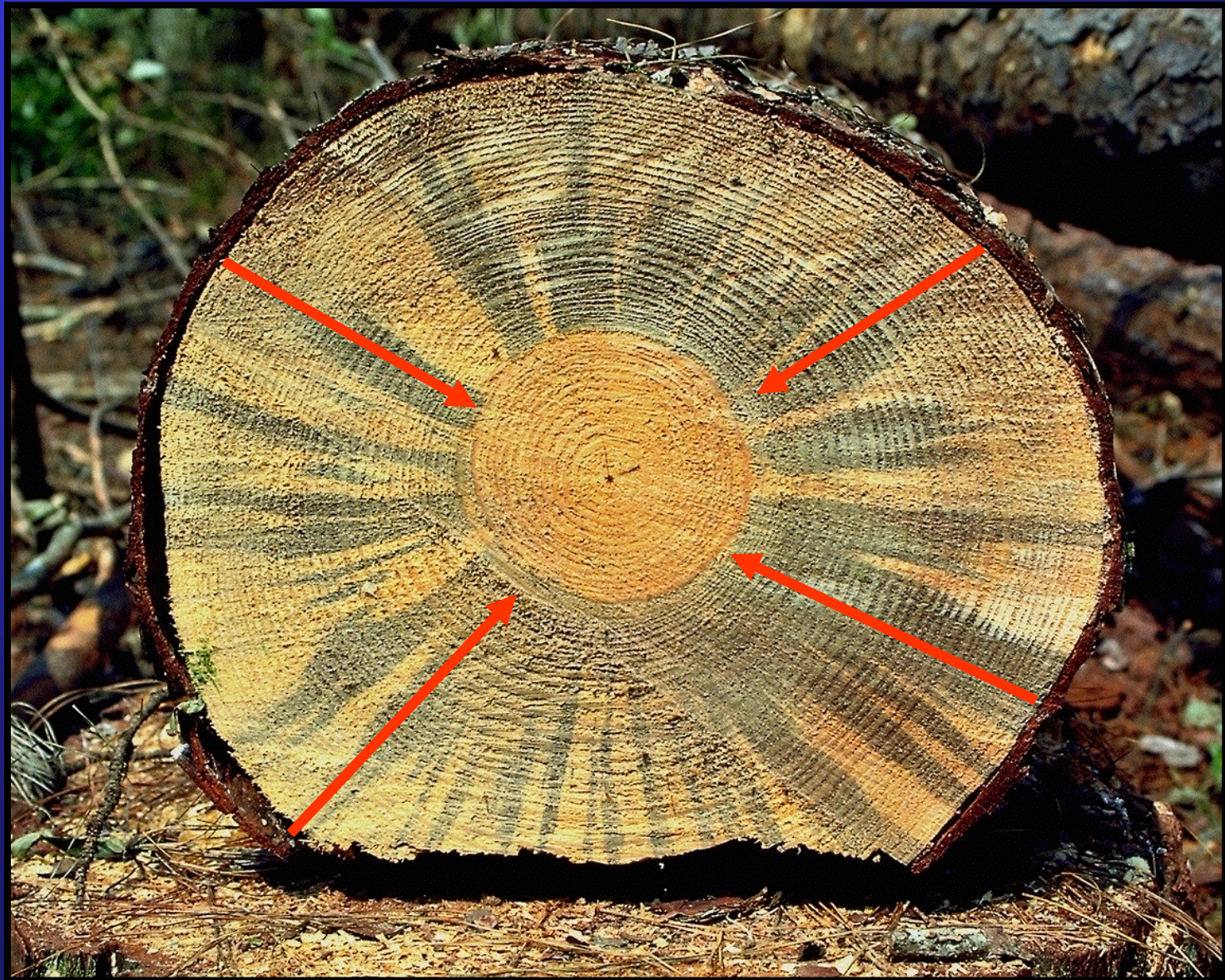


Fruiting bodies emerge from beetle exit holes 2-3 years following beetle attack – fungus decays sapwood.

Decay progresses rapidly after tree dies or is harvested; depending on sapwood width loss of merchantable volume can exceed 40%.



Blue-staining following beetle attack



Decay Management

- Shorten rotations to limit decay development (pathological rotation)
- Prevent injuries to residual trees
 - Match logging equipment to topography, tree size, and soils
 - Mark for leave trees, not cut trees
 - Plan skid trails before logging
 - Silviculturist, forest engineer, and sale administrator have important roles to play.

