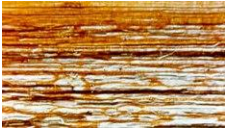





## Identifying Dry Rot & Wet Rot in the Home Page 1



Type/Species	Timber Attacked/Growth	Damage	Signs
<p><b>Type: Brown Rots</b> A Category of Dry &amp; Wet Rots</p> 	<p>Attacks hardwoods and softwoods depending upon the species.</p> <p>The appearance of the rot varies with the species.</p> <p>See below under the individual species for timber attacked and the appearance of the growth.</p>	<p>Feeds on the timbers cellulose and leaves the lignin intact.</p> <p>Timber will become darker due to feeding method.</p> <p>Timber shrinks &amp; cracks, hence the cuboidal cracking that can be seen in picture to left.</p>	<p>Cuboidal cracking.</p> <p>Varying sizes of cube depending on the type of wood that is affected.</p> <p>Darkening of timber, easier to observe on lighter coloured woods.</p>
<p><b>Type: White Rots</b> A Category of Wet Rots</p> 	<p>Attacks hardwoods and softwoods depending upon the species.</p> <p>The appearance of the rot varies with the species.</p> <p>See below under the individual species for timber attacked and the appearance of the growth.</p>	<p>Feeds on the timbers cellulose and lignin.</p> <p>Timber will become fibrous internally and/or on the surface.</p> <p>Timber will take on a lighter colour due to lignin loss.</p>	<p>Fibrous texture on surface and withing the timber.</p> <p>Lightening of the timber.</p>
<p><b>Dry Rot</b> There is only one species of dry rot. It is classed as a brown rot.</p>  <p><i>Serpula Lacrymans</i></p>	<p>Softwoods are most commonly affected by dry rot. <i>Serpula Lacrymans</i> is the only dry rot species.</p> <p>Silky grey appearance with patches of lilac &amp; yellow.</p> <p><i>S. Lacrymans</i> has a peelable mushroom like skin.</p>	<p>The integrity of the timber is threatened due to feeding activity.</p> <p>The loss of strength in the timber may result in the need to replace affected sections.</p>	<p>Generally large, deep cubes formed by shrinkage.</p> <p>Surface of timber unsound.</p> <p>Silvery, grey skin with lilac &amp; yellow patches. Fawn, reddish brown areas also possible.</p> <p>A white cotton wool like growth may be present in more humid situations.</p>
<p><b>Cellar Fungus</b> Wet Rot – Brown Variety</p>  <p><i>Coniophora Puteana</i></p>	<p>Hardwoods and softwoods attacked.</p> <p>Dark brown through to black sheet like appearance.</p> <p>Fine brown strands may be seen coming from wood.</p>	<p>Cuboidal cracking of the timber.</p> <p>Rot often affect the internal structure of the wood leaving a thin but sound surface skin.</p> <p>Timber may show a slightly yellow colouration in early stages.</p>	<p>Dark Brown to black sheets of fungus where left present.</p> <p>Fine brown, un-brittle threads coming from the wood.</p> <p>Cuboidal cracking.</p> <p>Darkening to areas of timber affected.</p>
<p><b>Mine Fungus</b> Wet Rot – Brown Variety</p>  <p><i>Fibroporia Vaillantii</i></p>	<p>Mine fungus attacks softwoods.</p> <p>The main body of growth is white with light orange pathes.</p> <p>White, coarse strands that a flexible even though sometimes quite thick.</p>	<p>Cuboidal cracking to timber but not so deep as with dry rot.</p>	<p>White, often fern like growth, with light orange patches on bodyof growth.</p> <p>Cuboidal damage to timbers.</p> <p>Coarse, white strands.</p> <p>Darkening to affected areas of the timber.</p>

We hope you find this document useful and welcome any feedback or questions you may have

## Identifying Dry Rot & Wet Rot in the Home Page 2

Type/Species	Timber Attacked/Growth	Damage	Signs
<p><b>No Common Name</b> Wet Rot – White Variety</p>  <p><i>Phellinus Contiguus</i></p>	<p>Hardwood and softwoods affected.</p> <p>The growth is like a rough chamois leather in colour and appearance.</p> <p>Tufted growths of light brown material often seen with P.Conitguus.</p>	<p>The timber will be degraded and appear fibrous.</p> <p>Slight bleaching of timber colouration.</p> <p>Will attack external masonry.</p>	<p>Chamois leather like appearance.</p> <p>Timber takes on a stringy fibrous nature.</p> <p>Light brown tufts of growth.</p> <p>Lightening of timber colour.</p>
<p><b>No Common Name</b> Wet Rot – White Variety</p>  <p><i>Donkioporia Expansa</i></p>	<p>Hardwoods attacked, most commonly Oak.</p> <p>A thick, reddy-brown growth that may exhibit droplets of dark brown liquid.</p> <p>No strands will be noted with D.Expansa</p>	<p>The timber will be degraded and appear fibrous.</p> <p>Slight bleaching of timber colouration.</p> <p>Internal damage to timber is common.</p>	<p>Thick reddish brown body to fungus.</p> <p>Timber exhibits a coarse, fibrous appearance.</p> <p>Occasional appearance of dark liquid droplets.</p> <p>Slight bleaching of wood.</p>
<p><b>Oyster Fungus</b> Wet Rot – White Variety</p>  <p><i>Pleurotus Ostreatus</i></p>	<p>Panelling &amp; boards eg chipboard.</p> <p>Steely to fawn coloured mushroom like main body.</p> <p>Woolly mat like growth of white colour also present.</p> <p>No stands noted with this wet rot.</p>	<p>Loosening/separation of the woodchips used in the boards construction due to the white mat like growth.</p> <p>Lightening to the colour of the wood products attacked.</p>	<p>White, woolly mats of growth.</p> <p>Sometime a mushroom like growth with a steeley blue to fawn colour.</p> <p>The timber may appear lighter in colour.</p>
<p><b>No Common Name</b> Wet Rot – White Variety</p>  <p><i>Asterostroma spp</i></p>	<p>Softwoods attacked.</p> <p>Thin grey to pink coloured sheets of growth.</p> <p>The strand associated with this rot are also grey to pink in colour, generally thin and quite long.</p>	<p>The timber will take on a coarse fibrous appearance common with many white wet rots.</p> <p>Timber with appear well aged, weathered.</p>	<p>Thin pinky grey body to growth.</p> <p>Thin pinky grey strands that may also extended over damp masonry.</p> <p>Timber will appear fibrous and appear well weathered.</p>

The following wet rots will not affect the timber but indicate damp conditions that may lead to serious fungal attacks

<p><b>Ink Cap Fungus</b> Wet Rot</p>  <p><i>Coprinus Domesticus</i></p>	<p>Ink Cap fungus is sometimes referred to as plaster fungus as it is often seen growing from plasterwork.</p> <p>May grow from other substrates but does not harm timber.</p> <p>Indicative of very damp conditions that may lead to the growth of timber attacking rots.</p>	<p><b>Elf Cup Fungus</b> Wet Rot</p>  <p><i>Peziza Spp</i></p>	<p>Elf Cup fungus grows from carpet, brick, mortar, plaster &amp; many other substrates, it does not harm timber.</p> <p>Like Ink Cap, it is indicative of very damp conditions that may lead to the growth of timber attacking rots.</p>
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