Mapping *Armillaria* species and genet distribution in the inland northwestern United States

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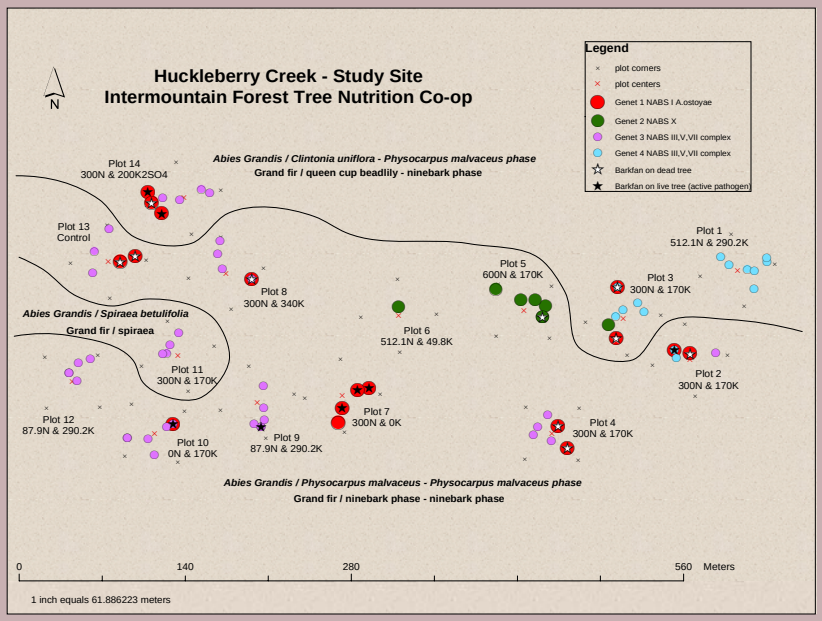
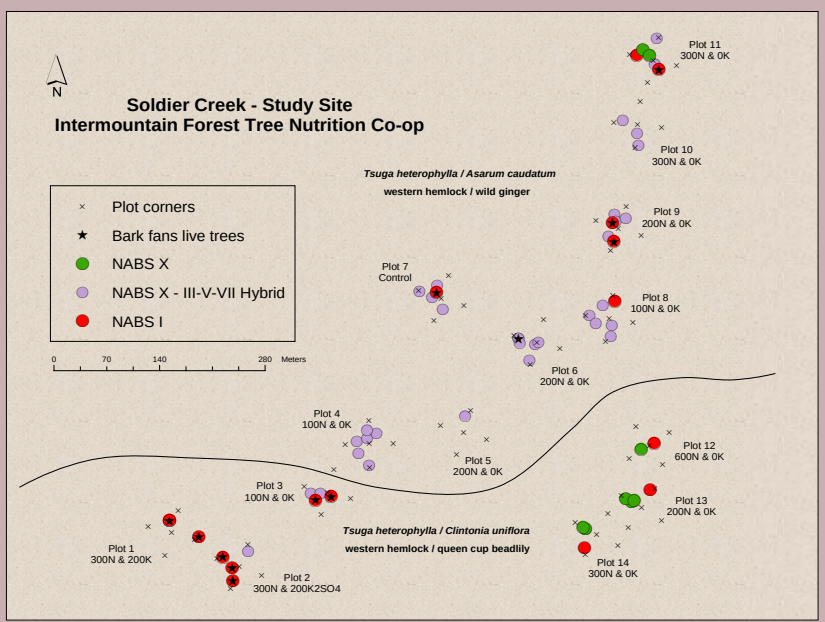
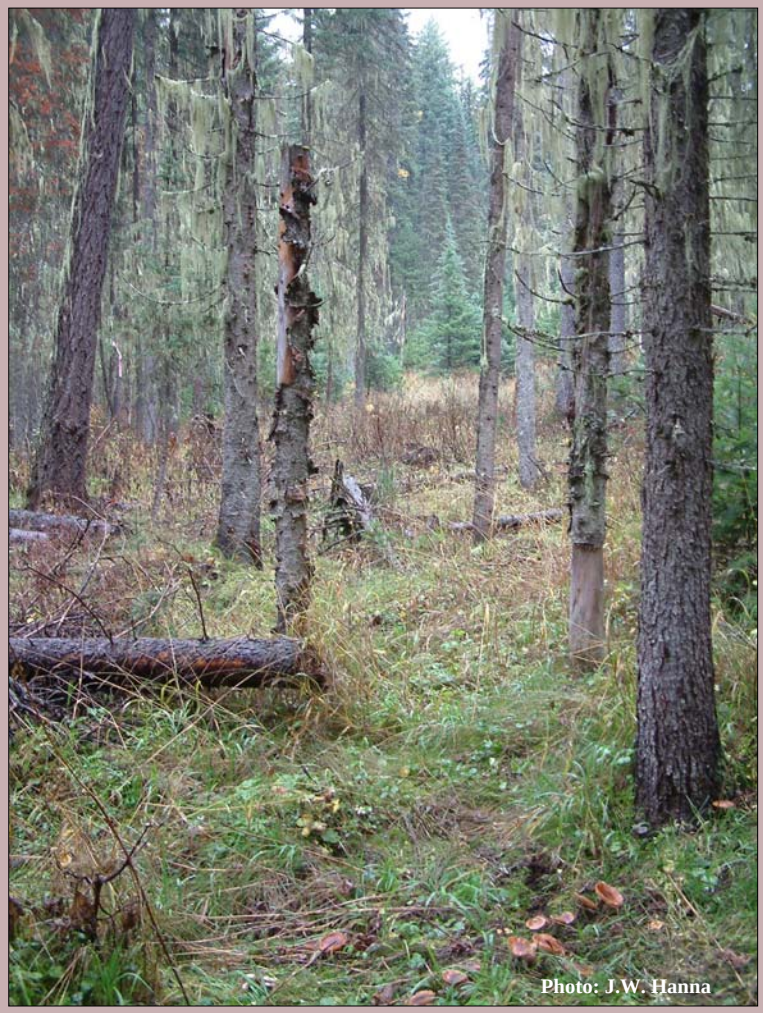


Pathogenicity appears to differ by *Armillaria* species. On these sites, the majority of pathogenic fans on live trees were caused by *Armillaria ostoyae* (North American Biological Species I), while the other *Armillaria* species showed little or no pathogenic activity.



Some sites indicate possibly beneficial species interactions. The Soldier Creek study site above shows numerous bark fans on live trees due to *Armillaria ostoyae*; however, bark fans are rare where *A. ostoyae* is found in conjunction with NABS X. Interactions such as these may be dependant upon an array of interacting environmental factors.



Above: The heterogeneous nature of *Armillaria* species distributions and their interactions with the environment create a network of patchy openings.

Below: Close-up of an *Armillaria* fruiting body as seen in the foreground of the photo above.