



DATA ON THE FUNGI OF TÁPLÁNSZENTKERESZT (VAS COUNTY, HUNGARY)

Adatok Táplánszentkereszt (Vas megye) gombavilágához

Dávid Schmidt

*Sopron University, Faculty of Forestry, Institute of Environmental and Nature
Conservation, H-9400 Sopron, Bajcsy-Zs. u. 4, Hungary;
E-mail: schmidt.david@uni-sopron.hu*

Mycological surveys started in 2020 in the municipality of Táplánszentkereszt, situated in the central part of the Gyöngyös Plain. The aim of the study was to investigate the species diversity of fungi (primarily macrofungi) that are significantly under-recorded at regional level. The main motivation for the project is the increasingly alarming decline in global and regional biodiversity indicators, which represents a drastic loss of natural habitat for numerous species.

The potential vegetation types around the settlement were gallery forests (with *Salix alba*, *Alnus glutinosa*) stretching in a narrow strip along the Gyöngyös, and, further away from the streams, deciduous oak-hornbeam forests on clay soils unaffected by excess water. Owing to the soils being suitable for agriculture, not a trace remains of the forests on the ridges between the watercourses within the village's territory; these areas are now used for homogenic agricultural cultivation. In terms of the regional species diversity of macrofungi, secondary wooded habitats and various grassland areas are currently the key factors, rather than natural deciduous forests. These habitats – which, unlike deciduous forests, are unstable and dependent on human activity – compensate to some extent for the decline in species diversity, whilst at the same time representing a completely transformed fungal species. Of these secondary habitats, the following play a key role from a mycological perspective within the municipality's territory: i) enclosed gardens; ii) riparian forest along the streams; iii) castle parks located within the built-up area of the village; iv) regularly mown lawns surrounding artesian wells.

Field surveys were carried out several times a year in areas considered suitable fungal habitats. For the identified fungal species, the frequency (common, sporadic, rare) – determined as the average over the three years studied – and the characteristic habitat type were recorded on site. Detailed photographic documentation was made for each species, and, for difficult taxonomic groups specialists were consulted. Based on our preliminary findings, 467 species were recorded within the settlement's boundaries. (Basidiomycota: 323 species, Ascomycota: 142 species; Chytridiomycota: 1 species, Entomophthoromycota: 1 species.) A 2,5-hectare enclosed garden area is of particular significance in terms of species diversity; 127 species were identified during its mycological survey.

Based on their regional rarity, the most notable species were: *Contomyces rosellus*, *Lactarius scrobiculatus*, *Pluteus aurantiorugosus*, *Pluteus thomsonii*, *Russula xerampelina*, *Aecidium philippianum*, *Ceriospora polygonacearum*, *Protomyces pachydermus*, *Vankya heufleri*.