



Literature and Database Records of Macrofungi of Shar Planina Mountain in Macedonia

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Introduction

The Republic of Macedonia is mycological relatively well studied and until now approximately 2,000 macromycetes species are known. Four years of field trips for collecting fungal material during summer seasons on Shar Planina resulted in a list of 134 species published in 2 papers. 54 taxa were derived from the first half of the last century. A total of 188 published fungi species are known for this area.



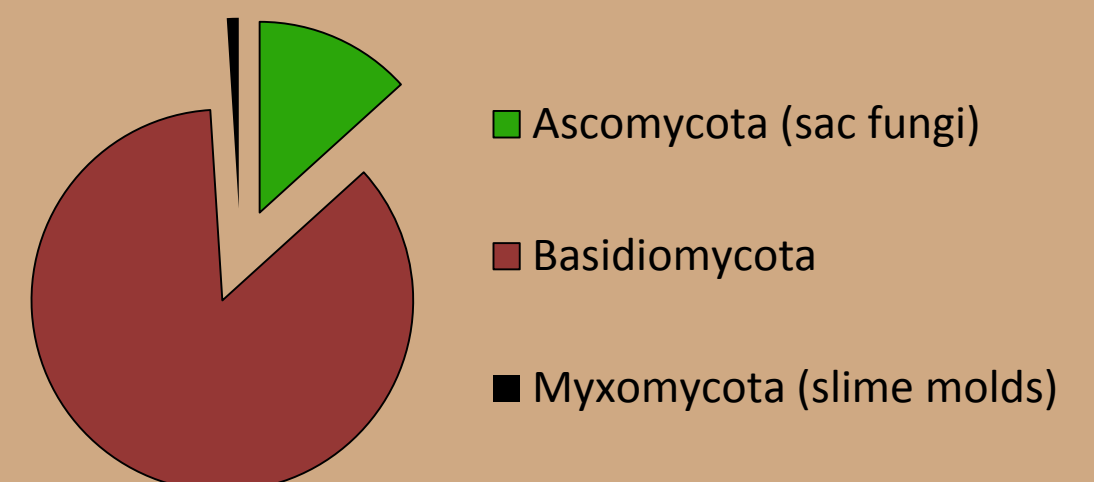
Materials and methods

In the summer period during 1995-1998 mycological field research in various localities and habitats were carried out. A small number of data originates from spring and autumn months. Collected species were identified during the field trips, as well as in the Mycological Laboratory (Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, University "Sts. Cyril and Methodius" Skopje). Morphological analyses were performed based on macro- and microchemical reactions on basidiomes and light microscopy.

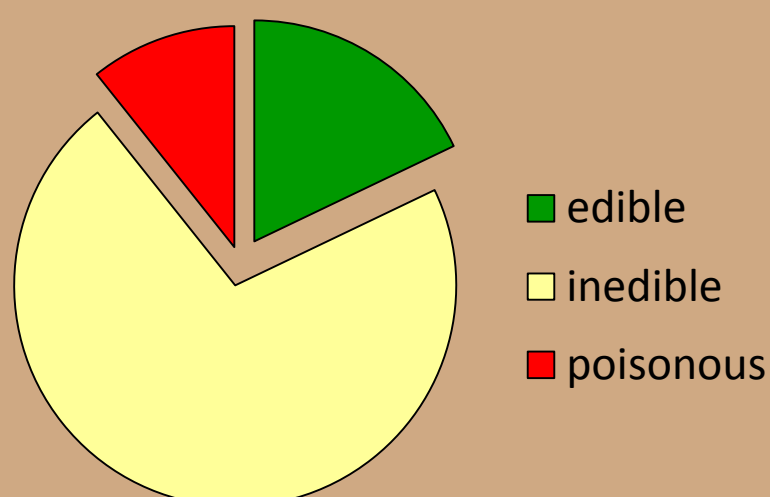
Results and discussion

According to the published papers and data base information a total number of 497 fungi species are listed for Shar Planina. The most of them belong to the phylum Basidiomycota (426), while the rest to Ascomycota (66) and Myxomycota (5). According to the substrate 244 species are terricolous, 248 lignicolous and one species is hypogeous. Material is collected from around 70 different localities, on various types of habitats, such as: beech, oak, chestnut, fir, spruce or mixed forests, as well as meadows, high-mountain pastures, peat-bogs and azonal vegetations. 308 taxa represent a new data records for the fungal diversity of Shar Planina.

Number of species according to phylum



Number of species concerning edibility



Conclusion

It is important to highlight localities with old and well developed forest associations, such as Leshnica, Jelak, Adzhina Reka, or gorges of the rivers: Bistrica, Chaushica, Studena, Vratnichka, Ljubotenska Reka. There are some areas with insufficient data (Rogachevo, Lukovo Pole, wet habitats around high mountain lakes), which need to be a subject of further studies. A significant number of exsiccates stored in the Macedonian National Collection of Fungi (MCF) will be a subject of further taxonomical analyses, which is expecting to result with enlarging the above mentioned list of fungi on Shar Planina Mountain.



Acknowledgements

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