
Četrto mednarodno srečanje ekologov in terenskih mikologov z naslovom "Ekološki in naravovarstveni pomen gliv"

Fourth International Meeting of Ecologists and Field Mycologists on "The Ecological and Nature Conservation Importance of Fungi"

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Med 7. in 10. novembrom 2024 je v prostorih kmečkega turizma Babuder v Velikih Ločah in na izbranih lokacijah v okolici vasi Hotična, v občini Hrpelje-Kozina, potekalo četrto mednarodno mikološko srečanje "Ekološki in naravovarstveni pomen gliv". Srečanja se je udeležilo 27 udeleženk in udeležencev iz Slovenije, Brazilije, Finske, Hrvaške in Nemčije.

Namen srečanja je bilo mreženje in dolgoročno sodelovanje slovenskih in tujih mikologov ter pridobivanje podatkov o razširjenosti gliv v občini Hrpelje-Kozina, terensko delo in določevanje vrst ter popularizacija ekološkega in naravovarstvenega pomena gliv. Posebna zanimivost letošnje lokacije je dejstvo, da na območju vasi Hotična in Brkinov do zdaj še ni bil izveden sistematičen popis gliv.

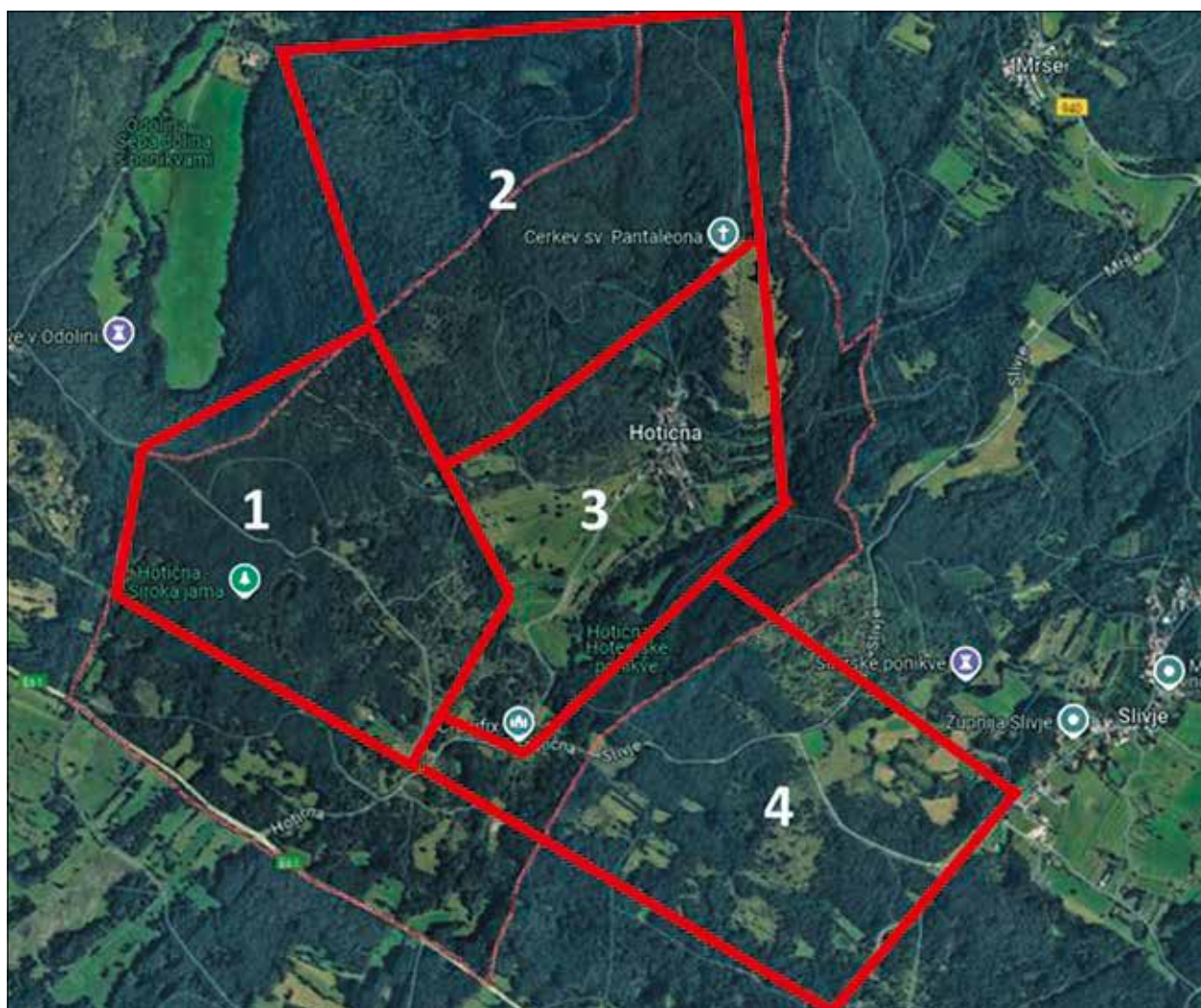
Srečanje je vključevalo vabljen strokovno predavanje vodje krajevne enote Kozina pri ZGS OE

Sežana, Daneta Miloševića Štukla z naslovom »Posebnosti izvajanja gozdnogospodarskih ukrepov na primeru toploljubnih listavcev« ter debatni večer z razpravo na temo »Gomoljike v Braziliji in predstavitve namena raziskave tripartitnega odnosa: pekan oreh-ektomikoriza (gomoljike)-nematodi«, ki ga je vodil Juliano Borela Magalhães, doktorski študent na Zvezni Univerzi Santa Maria v Braziliji.

V štirih terenskih dneh so udeleženci zbrali 336 bioloških podatkov, od tega 10 za prave sluzavke (kraljestvo Protista) in 326 za glive (kraljestvo Fungi). Skupno je bilo evidentirano 10 vrst pravih sluzavk in 218 vrst gliv. Za primerjavo, na lanskem srečanju, ki je potekalo na območju Ljubljane, so udeleženci zbrali 414 bioloških podatkov, pripadali so 233 vrstam gliv in štirim vrstam pravih sluzavk.

Med vrstami so letos prevladoval glive iz rodov vlažnic (*Hygrocybe* s.l.) (9 vrst), mlečnic (*Lacta-*

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Slika 1. Območja terenskega dela.

Figure 1. Fieldwork areas.

rius s.l.) (7 vrst), golobic (*Russula*) (7 vrst), mušnic (*Amanita*) (6 vrst) in ploskocevk (*Trametes*) (6 vrst). Posebno pozornost smo namenili 11 ogroženim vrstam gliv, med katerimi je pet vrst na slovenskem rdečem seznamu gliv in devet vrst na globalnem rdečem seznamu.

Poudariti je treba odkritje štirih vrst gliv, za katere smo podali prvi zapis za posamezno vrsto na območju Slovenije: *Anthostoma dryophylum*, *Geena fragrans*, *Parmastomyces mollisimus* in *Stereophlebia tuberculata*.

Organizacijski odbor, v sestavi Luka Šparl (Gobarsko-mikološko društvo Ljubljana), dr. Matej Skočaj (Oddelek za biologijo, Biotehniška fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani) in dr. Davor Kržišnik (Oddelek za lesarstvo, Biotehniška fakulteta Univerze v Ljublja-

ni), se zahvaljuje vsem udeležencem in sodelujočim za njihov prispevek k uspehu srečanja ter bogatenju znanja o ekološkem in naravovarstvenem pomenu gliv.

From 7 to 10 November 2024, the 4th international mycological meeting titled "The Ecological and Nature Conservation Importance of Fungi" was held at the premises of the Babuder Rural Tourism Centre in Velike Loče, and at selected locations around the village of Hotična in the municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina, Slovenia. The meeting was attended by 27 participants from Slovenia, Brazil, Finland, Croatia and Germany.

The aim of the meeting was to encourage networking and long-term cooperation between Slovenian and international mycologists, obtaining



Slika 2. Udeleženci srečanja pri cerkvi sv. Pantaleona.

Figure 2. Participants of the meeting at St Pantaleon's Church.

data on the distribution of fungi in the municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina, field work and species identification, as well as promoting the ecological and conservation importance of fungi. The special interest of this year's location lies in the fact that to date no systematic fungal inventory has been carried out around the village of Hotična and the Brkini Hills.

The meeting included an invited expert lecture by the head of the local unit Kozina of the Slovenian Forest Service regional unit Sežana, Dane Milošević Štukl, entitled "Special features in the management of termophyllous deciduous trees", and an evening discussion on the topic "Truffles in Brazil and stories about ecological research on the relationship between pecans-ectomycorrhiza (Tuberaceae) and nematodes", moderated by Juliano Borela Magalhães, PhD student at the Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil.

During the four field days, 336 biological data were collected, of which 10 were for true slime moulds (kingdom Protista) and 326 for fungi (kingdom Fungi). A total of 10 species of true slime moulds and 218 species of fungi were recorded. For comparison, at last year's meeting, which took place in the Ljubljana area, participants collected

414 biological data belonging to 233 species of fungi and four species of true slime moulds.

This year, fungi from the genus *Hygrocybe* s.l. (9 species), *Lactarius* s.l. (7 species), *Russula* (7 species), *Amanita* (6 species) and *Trametes* (6 species) dominated among the species found. Special attention was paid to 11 endangered species of fungi, five of which are on the Slovenian Red List of Threatened Species of Fungi and nine on the Global Red List.

Of particular note is the discovery of four species of fungi, which represent the first record of each species in Slovenia: *Anthostoma dryophylum*, *Genea fragrans*, *Parmastomyces mollisimus* and *Stereophlebia tuberculata*.

The organizing committee, consisting of Luka Šparl (Mushroom and Mycological Society of Ljubljana), Dr Matej Skočaj (Department of Biology, Biotechnical Faculty, University of Ljubljana) and Dr Davor Kržišnik (Department of Wood Science and Technology, Biotechnical Faculty, University of Ljubljana), would like to thank all the participants for their contribution to the success of the meeting and for enriching the knowledge about the ecological and conservation importance of fungi. ●