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MACROFUNGUS – MYCOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE NATURA 2000 DESIGNATED AREAS OF ÓCSA TURJÁNVIDÉK

Ócsai Turjánvidék Natura 2000-es kijelölt területeinek nagygomba–mikológiai vizsgálata

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The purpose of this paper is to contribute new data on a mycologically unexplored area to the body of work on the occurrence, and extent and locations of, the domestic fungus species. A total of 50 species of 40 genera were identified by the survey conducted in three sample sites staked out in edaphic communities of three different vegetation types. It is thus concluded that the area is characterised by a high degree of macrofungus diversity. The composition of the group of species identified in the areas covered by the survey is characterised by a high proportion of saprophytic species. The small proportion of mycorrhiza developing species is considered to be a consequence of the nutrient-rich soil and the frequently high groundwater table. We detected 7 species are endangered (VL: 3): *Octospora humosa*, *Auroboletus moravicus*, *Ramaria Formosa*, *Phellius igniarius*, *Psathyrella thype* and 4 species may potentially become endangered (VL: 4): *Sacroscypha austrica*, *Perenniporia fraxinea*, *Scutellinia scutellata*, *Cyanoboletus pulverulentus*. *Entonaema cinnabarinum* (Cooke & Masse) Lloyd is a remarkable fungus in the Xylariaceae (Xylariales, Ascomycota), found in a marshy forest of alder and ash trees in Ócsa is a new species in Hungary, is an indication of the special micro-climate of the area. The appearance of the taxon, that had been characteristic so far of tropical regions. In spite of its brigthly coloured immature stromata, it is rarely reported from Europe az southern France, Bulgaria and southern Russia. This species has a wide distribution in the world, reported from Africa, Australis, Costa Rica, New Caledonia, Sri Lanka, Japan, Philippines. Entonaema cinnabarinum was recognized as a tropical species, but recently, we are getting more European data. We report here a new locality found in the swamp forest near Ócsa, on May 2019. In all cases, we founded speciesmens on bark of decaying *Fraxinus angustifolia* subs. In this protected area, the mass occurrence of the species provides an opportunity for the monitoring of morphological changes of this species. Current data, preliminary results of at least 5 years of research in this area. Research and data collection in the designated protected area is ongoing.