

Macrofungi occurrence in orchards in the Carpathian Basin

**Ferenc Pál-Fám, Sándor Keszthelyi,
Richárd Hoffmann, Kinga Rudolf**

Kaposvár University, Department of Plant Production and Protection,
H-7400 Kaposvár, Guba S. 40,
email: palfam.ferenc@ke.hu

Integrated plant protection has decreased the importance of diseases caused by macrofungi in fruit growing. Nevertheless, several xylophagous macrofungi species can occur in orchards and can cause serious crop quantity or quality loss. There are only sporadic data about macrofungi occurrence in suchlike habitats in the scientific literature. In the last more than ten years a number of 57 macrofungi species have been recorded in orchards with different management types. From these 21 (37 %) were xylophagous saprotrophic (25 %) and necrotrophic parasites (12 %). The number of mycorrhizal species with fruit trees was only two, the rest were soil saprotrophs (54 %) or mycorrhizal with herbaceous plants (5 %). From the xylophagous saprotrophic species, *Schizophyllum commune* Fr.: Fr., *Trametes gibbosa* (Pers.: Fr.) Fr. and *Trametes hirsuta* (Wulfen) Lloyd were common on dead parts of the trees mainly in extensive orchards. It must be mentioned the occurrence of the more dangerous necrotrophic parasites, like *Phellinus pomaceus* (Pers.) Maire on plum and cherry, and *Inonotus hispidus* (Bull.) P. Karst. on apple. The spreading of the intensive cultivation technologies has decreased the importance of macrofungi in pomology, but the appearance of new trends, like ecological farming requires a more accurate knowledge of these species.

Keywords: ecological farming, fungal biodiversity, Hungary, pomology