



**STUDY OF THE MACROFUNGI COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED WITH PINUS (*PINUS PINASTER*), CHESTNUT (*CASTANEA SATIVA*) AND OAK (*QUERCUS PYRENAICA*), IN THE NORTHEAST OF PORTUGAL**

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The work here presented concerns the preliminary results of Project AGRO 689 “Agronomic, economic and environmental interest of macrofungi associated with pinus (*Pinus pinaster*), chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and oak (*Quercus pyrenaica*), in the Northeast of Portugal: Production of mycorrhizal pinus, chestnut and oak plants”.

We intend to evaluate the biodiversity of macrofungi associated with each habitat and to get insight into the differences between mycorrhizal and nonmycorrhizal species as well as of edible and non edible ones. Edible mycorrhizal and nonedible mycorrhizal ratios will also be calculated in order to know the impact of their collection in either ecological and economical aspects.

During the two seasons of collection (Autumn 2004 and Spring 2005), oak habitat showed the highest number of species and of carpophores while pinus was the poorest habitat either in terms of number of species and of carpophores. We discuss the results obtained, comparing the three habitats in terms of biodiversity and potential economical interest of edible macrofungi collection and of ratio of the different trophic levels. We intend to contribute for the evaluation of risk assessment of overcollection of edible species and to a sustainable macrofungi management.

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