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MACROMYCETES FROM THE FORESTS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CÂNDEȘTI PIEDMONT (II)

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a supplement to the list of macromycetes identified in 2024 within the protected area ROSCI0344 - Forests in the Southern Part of the Cândești Piedmont. The forests in this area provide optimal conditions for the development of the identified macromycete species. For each taxon included in the compiled list, the following information is provided: distribution according to substrate, the habitat of community interest in which it was recorded, locality, altitude, collection date, and practical significance (edibility, toxicity, and other relevant aspects).

INTRODUCTION

The study was conducted during 2025–2026 in the protected natural area ROSCI0344 - The forests in the Southern part of the Cândești Piedmont, located in Dâmbovița County (Fig. 1), Romania, within the Continental Biogeographical Region (https://anmap.gov.ro/documents/3050355/3600075/PM_Candesti_decembrie%202015.pdf.).

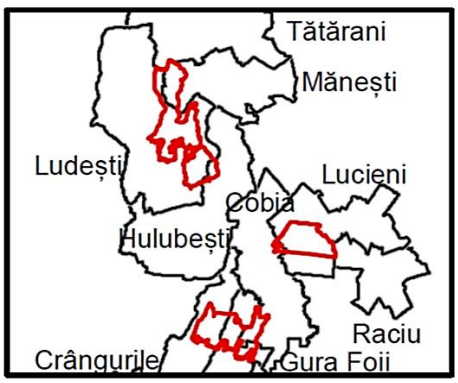


Figure 1. Site location map

The site encompasses five forest habitat types of Community interest, listed in descending order of their representation within the site: habitat 91Y0 – *Dacian oak-*

hornbeam forests; habitat 9170 – *Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests*; habitat 91M0 – *Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak-sessile oak forests*; habitat 9130 – *Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests*; and priority habitat 91E0* – *Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*).

The aim of this study was to inventory the macromycete species occurring in the forest habitats within this protected area. The data obtained supplement the inventory published in 2025 (Boruz et al. 2025).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Field observations were conducted in the forests within the protected area during various periods from May to November 2026. Fungal species were identified in situ using fresh specimens. In addition, specimens were collected, transported to the laboratory, and examined using specialized taxonomic literature (Sălăgeanu & Sălăgeanu 1985; Bon 1988a, 1988b; Courtecuisse & Duhem 1994; Tănase et al. 2009; Palazón Lozano 2006). Photographs were taken using a Nikon COOLPIX P510 camera. The list of identified macromycetes is presented in alphabetical order. For each species, the following information is provided: the scientific name (according to Index Fungorum), ecological characteristics (according to Sălăgeanu & Sălăgeanu 1985; Bontea 1985, 1986; Ciortan & Negrean 2013), the community-interest habitat in which the species was recorded (according to Gafta & Mountford, 2008), practical significance (according to Sălăgeanu & Sălăgeanu 1985), altitude, collection date, and locality (personal field data).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The site is divided into three forest areas (Fig. 2): the northern forest area, located within the administrative boundaries of the communes of Mănești, Ludești, and Hulubești; the central forest area, situated within the communes of Lucieni and Cobia; and the southern forest area, which belongs to the communes of Crângurile, Gura Foii, and Cobia.

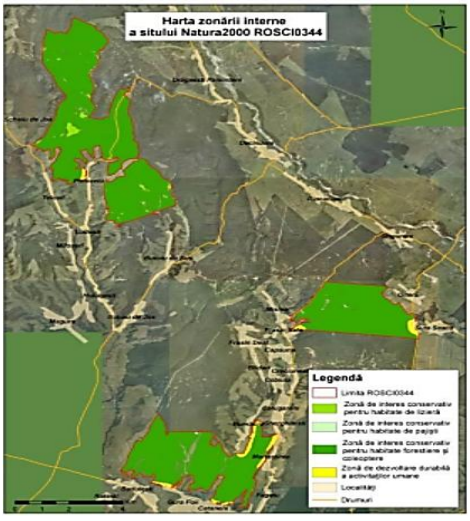


Figure 2. Map of the internal zoning of the protected natural area

List of Identified Species:

Ascomycota

Tarzetta cupularis (L.) Lambotte – on soil, in habitat 91Y0, Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu, alt. 291 m, May 12, 2026, properties: inedible.

Basidiomycota

Amanita vaginata (Bull.) Lam. - on soil, in habitat 91M0, at Crângurile, alt. 295 m; in habitat 91Y0, at Olteni Forest: Lucieni-Raciu; in habitat 91Y0, at Ludești, alt. 315 m, July 14, 2026, properties: causes gastrointestinal poisoning.

Apioperdon pyriforme (Schaeff.) Vizzini – on decaying wood, in habitat 9130, at Ludești, alt. 360 m, August 10, 2026, properties: inedible.

Bjerkandera adusta (Willd.) P. Karst. – on decaying wood, in habitat 9130, at Ludești, alt. 380 m, October 03, 2026, properties: inedible.

Boletus edulis Bull. (Figure 3) – on soil under oaks, in habitat 9170, at Ludești, Scheiu, in habitat 91M0 at Crângurile, alt. 394 m, August, 2026, properties: edible.



Figure 3. *Boletus edulis* Bull.

Clavulina coralloides (L.) J. Schröt. – on soil, in habitat 91Y0, at Șuța Seacă, alt. 280 m, Lucieni, alt. 260 m, August 10, 2026, properties: edible (with little food value).

Clitocybe nebularis **(Batsch)** P. Kumm**.** – on soil, at Lucieni–Raciu, alt. 320 m, October 2026, properties: causes gastrointestinal poisoning.

Coprinellus micaceus **(Bull.)** Vilgalys – on rotted oak wood, in habitat 91Y0, Olteni Forest, alt. 310 m, May 12, 2026, properties: inedible.

Craterellus cinereus (Pers.) Pers. – on soil, in habitat 91M0, Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu, alt. 350 m, July 14, 2026, properties: edible.

Cyatus stercoreus (Schwein.) de Toni – on soil, in habitat 91Y0, at Șuța Seacă, alt. 290 m, August 10, 2026, properties: inedible.

Entoloma sinuatum (Bull.) P. Kumm. – on soil, in habitat 91Y0, at Crângurile, alt. 290 m, October 10, 2026, properties: poisonous.

Galactopus galopus (Pers.) Kun L. Yang & Jia Y. Lin – on soil, in habitat 91Y0, Șuța Seacă, alt. 300 m, July 14, 2026, properties: inedible.
Gymnopus dryophilus (Bull.) Murrill – on soil, in habitat 9170, at Ludești, alt. 310 m, August 10, 2026; in habitat 91M0, at Cobia, alt. 300 m, properties: edible (with little food value),
Humaria hemisphaerica (F. H. Wigg.) Fuckel – on soil, in habitat 91Y0, Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu; Șuța Seacă, alt. 291 m, July 14, 2026, properties: inedible.
Hygrophorus eburneus (Bull.) Fr. – on the ground, beneath beech trees, in habitat 9170, at Ludești, alt. 310 m, October, 2026, properties: edible (with little food value).
Infundibulicybe gibba (Pers.) Harmaja (Figure 4) – on the ground, near beeches, in habitat 9130, at Ludești, alt. 310 m, September, 2026, properties: edible (with little food value).



Figure 4. *Infundibulicybe gibba* (Pers.) Harmaja

Lactarius chrysorrheus Fr. – on soil under oaks, in habitat 91Y0, at Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu, and Cobia, alt. 295 m, July 14, 2026, properties: causes gastrointestinal poisoning.
Lactifluus vellereus (Fr.) O. Kuntze - on soil, in habitat 91Y0, Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu, alt. 295 m; in habitat 91M0, alt. 310 m, July 14, 2026, properties: inedible.
Leccinellum pseudoscabrum (Kallenb.) Mikšík - on soil, in habitat 9170, at Ludești, alt. 325 m, August 10, 2026, properties: edible.
Lentinellus cochleatus (Pers.) P. Karst. – on oak wood, in habitat 91Y0, at Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu, alt. 315 m, August 10, 2026; on beech wood, in habitat 9170, at Ludești, properties: inedible.
Lycoperdon echinatum Pers. – on soil, in habitat 9170, at Ludești, alt. 406 m, July 14, 2026, properties: inedible.
Megacollybia platyphylla (Pers.) Kotl. & Pouzar – on decaying wood, in habitat 91Y0, at Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu, alt. 295 m, July 14, 2026, properties: edible (with little food value).
Mycena galericulata (Scop.) Gray – on decaying wood, in habitat 91Y0, at Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu, alt. 295 m, July 14, 2026, properties: inedible.

Phellinopsis conchata (Pers.) Y. C. Dai - on wood of *Salix alba* L., in habitat 91E0*, at Butoiu, August 10, 2026, properties: inedible.
Pholiota adiposa (Batsch) P. Kumm. – on wood of *Fagus sylvatica* L., in habitat 9130, at Ludești, alt. 390 m, August 10, 2026, properties: edible (with little food value).
Ramaria flava (Schaeff.) Quél. – on the ground, under beech trees, in habitat 9130, at Ludești, alt. 415 m, August 10, 2026, properties: edible (with very high food value).
Russula pectinata Fr. - on soil, in habitat 91Y0, at Olteni Forest at Lucieni–Raciu, Șuța Seacă, alt. 320 m, July 14, 2026, properties: inedible.
Russula vesca Fr. – on soil, in habitat 91Y0, at Olteni Forest at Lucieni–Raciu, and Ludești, alt. 314 m, July 14, 2026, properties: edible (with little food value).
Scleroderma verrucosum (Bull.) Pers. – on soil, in habitat 91Y0, at Olteni Forest: Lucieni–Raciu, alt. 300 m, July 14, 2026; in habitat 91M0, at Șuța Seacă, properties: causes gastrointestinal poisoning.
Xerocomellus chrysenteron (Bull.) Šutara - on soil, at the edge of the forest, in habitat 91M0, at Ludești, alt. 335 m, August 10, 2026, properties: edible (with little food value).

Field investigations conducted between May and October 2026 resulted in the identification of 30 species belonging to two major fungal groups: Ascomycota, represented by one species, and Basidiomycota, represented by 29 species.

From an ecological perspective, the identified species included 22 soil-inhabiting fungi and 8 lignicolous species, highlighting the importance of both soil and deadwood as substrates for fungal development in forest ecosystems. The recorded species were associated with several forest habitats of Community interest, reflecting the diversity of ecological conditions within the investigated area.

The inventory revealed species with different practical significance, including edible, inedible and poisonous fungi (Boruz et al. 2025). The occurrence of edible species, such as *Boletus edulis*, *Craterellus cinereus* and *Ramaria flava*, highlights the local importance of macromycetes as natural resources. At the same time, the presence of poisonous species, including *Entoloma sinuatum*, emphasizes the need for public awareness regarding the correct identification of wild fungi.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of macromycetes in the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0344 – “Forests in the Southern Part of the Cândești Piedmont” contributes to the knowledge of fungal diversity within this protected area. The field investigations conducted in 2024 and 2026 resulted in the identification of 108 macromycete species, including 52 lignicolous species and 56 soil-growing species.

The identified species were recorded in forest habitats of Community interest, further documenting the fungal diversity associated with the area's forest environments.

The presence of edible, inedible and poisonous species also highlights the ecological and practical significance of macromycetes. In particular, the occurrence of edible species indicates their relevance as natural resources for local communities, while the identification of poisonous taxa underlines the importance of accurate species recognition.

The results contribute to the knowledge of fungal diversity in the forests of the southern Cândești Piedmont and provide additional data for the assessment and conservation of the protected area's forest ecosystems. However, the species

recorded during this survey represent only a contribution to the known macromycete diversity of the area, rather than an exhaustive inventory.

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