



## Mushroom production under Conifer and Broadleaves Species

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Among the coniferous forests, pine forests are good producers of ectomycorrhizal fungi, such as *Lactarius deliciosus*, *Lactarius semisanguineus*, *Lactarius sanguineus*, *Boletus edulis*, *Boletus pinophilus*, *Hydnum repandum*, *Cantharellus cibarius*, *Craterellus tubaeformis*, *Craterellus lutescens*, or *Russula cyanoxantha*. In hardwood forests, such as chestnut, oak, oak, cork or holm oak we can also collect mushrooms with commercial importance of species such as *Boletus edulis*, *Boletus aereus*, *Hydnum repandum*, *Amanita caesarea*, *Cantharellus cibarius* or *Craterellus cornucopioides*. In Galicia, productions in good years between 50 and more than 100 kg of fresh weight per ha are cited, being very variable among years depending on the weather. Good practices to increase production are the mycorrhization of adult trees, pruning, commercial and uncommercial thinings to improve the vigor of the trees, and the clearing of the undergrowth (ideally it is conversion into grasses). In the face of sustainable use it is important to avoid abusive practices in the collection: use of rakes, collection of species without interest, collection of very young or extramature species, use transport bags that prevent spores from falling, such as plastic bags, etc. It is also important, when the forest harvest is carried out in the final cut, to avoid clear cuttings and leave some mature trees to maintain mycorrhization.



Figure 1. Production of blue foot in oak grove



Figure 2. Trunk inoculated for mushroom production

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