

EKTOMYKORÍZNY POTENCIÁL A HNILOBY V KULTÚRNYCH SMREČINÁCH

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ABSTRACT

Gáper, J. & Mihál, I.: **Ectomycorrhizal potential and rot in man-made spruce forests**

The paper is aimed on both ectomycorrhizal potential and the spread of rot in six permanent plots established in man-made Norway spruce forests in Vrchdobroč hill (Veporské vrchy Mts., Central Slovakia) during 1989–2006. The greatest level of the ectomycorrhizal potential came from young age stands (1st–10th years after plantation). This was followed in decreasing frequency by medium age stands (11th–30th years after plantation) and the oldest stands (31st–41st years after plantation). The most important wood decaying fungi *Armillaria ostoyae* and *Heterobasidion annosum* were observed for the first time in the oldest stands (33 years after plantation).

Key words: spruce forests, ectomycorrhizal macrofungi, rot