

The Sociological Studies of Fleshy Fungi in the Mountainous Zone Forest in Kii-Peninsula. *

by

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Among the forests in Japan, characteristic mountainous zone forests are *Fagus crenata*, *Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata* forest, *Betula* var. *Japonica* forest, and Coniferous forest. The mountains above the Montane zone forest are often covered by fogs and clouds and damp. So the fungi which are parasitic with fallen trees, fallen leaves, fallen branches, and stumps. The fungi which come out on earth, grow very much. I reported about the fungi sociological studies in *Fagus crenata* forest in Chubu-Kinki regions.

This time, the fungi in *Fagus crenata* forest in Mt. Odaigahara in Yoshino-Kumano National Park are investigated and reported.

The *Fagus crenata* forest in Mt. Odaigahara is above 800 meters above sea level, and is, according to plant sociological studies, forest community, the type of *Sasamorpheto-Fagetum crenatae* which is often seen in mountains of Pacific Ocean side in Japan islands. And there are also Subass. *rhodoretosum*, Subass. *Pierietosum*, Subass. *quercetosum*, and *Tsuga sieboldii* Community (Table 1).

When I investigated the fungi-society, I adopted various methods, such as phytosociological method. Quantity is by frequency abundance frequency, coverage, density, relative density, quality of sociability.

As a method to measure coverage of the fungi, I took the method that fungi fungal zone, such as fairy ring, is coverage. And so, I could analysis the fungi society. As I already detailed, this time I report briefly.

On earth in *Fagus crenata* in Mt. Odaigahara I acknowledged Characteristic species, such as *Cortinatius subarmillatus*, *C. ninnulens*, *C. flexipes*, *C. watamukiensis*, *Collybia confluence*, *C. erythropus*, *Amanita flavipes*, *Mycens palygramma*, *M. crocata*, *Clitocybe candicans*, *Hygrophorus leucophaeua*, *Pholita lanta*, *Russula aurata*. The fungus society in Mt. Odaigahara is *Cortinuvius subarmillatus-Clitocybe canaicans* Community which are characteristic species.

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About the society of fungi which are parasite with withered trees, such as fallen trees, fallen branches and stumps. I analysed phytosociologically by the method of 20×20 meters quadrat in *Fagus crenata* forest.

The result is follows. That fungi society is *Oudemansiella venosdamella-Lampteromycea japonicus* Community which the fungi, such as *Lampteromyces japonicus* *Oudemansiella venoslamellata* *O. nucida* *Mycena crocata* *Neobulgaria pura* *Creolophus pergamenus* *Hercium ramosum* *Fomes fomentarius* *Trachyderma tsunodae* are characteristic species.

Summary

This time I investigated the society of fungi which grow in the Montane zone in Mt. Odaigahara which is the roof of Kii-Peninsula.

The result is as follows.

1. In *Fagus crenata*, *Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata* forest occurs in Kii-Peninsula.
2. I investigated fungi socialogically by making quadrat in this forest. Coverage were measured by fungal zone, such as a fairy ring.
3. In *Fagus crenata* forest, fungus society, such as *Cortinarius subarmillatus-Clitocybe canaicans* community *Oudemansiella venoslamella-Lampteromycea japonicus* community exist.

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Table. 1 Summarized Community table of *Cortinarius subarmillatus-Clitocybe canaicans* Community

Species	Density	Frequency	Relative density	A/F	Coverage	Sociability
Characteristic species of <i>Cortinarius subarmillatus-Clitocybe canaicans</i> Community						
<i>Cortinarius subarmillatus</i>	6.7	E	14.9	0.15	2	4
<i>C. hinnuleus</i>	1.3	C	2.9	0.05	1'	2
<i>C. flexipes</i>	1.2	C	2.6	0.03	1'	2
<i>C. watamukiensis</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	2
<i>Collybia confluens</i>	2.1	C	4.6	0.04	1	2
<i>C. erythropus</i>	1.2	C	2.6	0.03	1'	2
<i>Amanita flavipes</i>	1.2	C	2.6	0.03	1'	2
<i>Mycena polygramma</i>	1.0	B	2.2	0.04	+	2
<i>M. crocata</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Clitocybe canaicans</i>	5.1	C	11.4	0.14	2	4
<i>Hygrophorus leucophaeus</i>	1.0	B	2.2	0.06	+	1
<i>Pholiota lenta</i>	1.2	C	2.6	0.03	1'	2
<i>Russula aurata</i>	0.8	B	1.8	0.05	+	1
Companions spp.						
<i>Hygrophorus russla</i>	1.0	C	2.2	0.04	+	2
<i>H. arbustivus</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Tricholoma flavorirens</i>	0.8	C	1.8	0.05	+	1
<i>T. portentosum</i>	1.0	C	2.2	0.04	+	2
<i>T. ustale</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Cortinarius elatior</i>	0.8	B	1.8	0.05	+	1
<i>C. salor</i>	1.0	B	2.2	0.06	+	1
<i>Amanita caesarea</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>A. pantherina</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>A. rubescens</i>	0.8	B	1.8	0.05	+	2
<i>A. rubrovolvata</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>A. spissacea</i>	0.8	A	1.8	0.2	+	1
<i>A. vagiuata</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>A. manita</i> sp.	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Boletus edulis</i>	0.8	B	1.8	0.05	+	1
<i>B. violaceofuscus</i>	1.0	B	2.2	0.06	+	1
<i>Lactarius piperatus</i>	1.2	C	2.6	0.03	1	2
<i>L. vellereus</i>	1.0	B	2.2	0.06	+	1
<i>Collybia maculata</i>	1.0	B	2.2	0.06	+	2
<i>Inocybe fastigiata</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Rozites flavoannulata</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Rhodophyllus crassipes</i>	0.8	B	1.8	0.05	+	2
<i>Xerocomus chrysenteron</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Wynnea gigantea</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Oudemonsiella radicata</i>	0.6	A	1.3	0.15	+	1
<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. (1)	1.0	B	2.2	0.06	+	1
<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. (2)	0.8	B	1.8	0.05	+	1

Table. 2 *Oudemansiella Venosolamella-Lampteromycea japonicus* Community

Species	Density	Frequency	Relative density	Sociability
Characteristic spp. of <i>Oudemansiella Venosolamella-Lampteromyces Japonicus</i> Community				
<i>Lampteromyces japonicus</i>	10.6	E	16.9	4
<i>Oudemansiella Venosolamellata</i>	12.4	E	19.8	4
<i>O. nucida</i>	3.6	B	5.7	4
<i>Mycena crocata</i>	2.0	B	3.2	2
<i>Neobulgaria pura</i>	2.6	A	4.1	2
<i>Creolophus pergamenus</i>	2.0	A	3.2	2
<i>Hericium ramosum</i>	1.6	B	2.6	2
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	2.0	B	3.2	2
<i>Trachyderma tsunodae</i>	1.2	A	4.9	2
Companions spp.				
<i>Panellus serotinus</i>	2.6	A	4.1	2
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	3.6	B	5.7	4
<i>Lyophyllum ulmarium</i>	1.6	A	2.6	1
<i>Lentinus edodes</i>	1.6	B	2.6	2
<i>Pholiota adiposa</i>	1.2	B	2.6	2
<i>P. lenta</i>	1.0	A	4.9	1
<i>P. squarrosa</i>	1.0	A	1.6	1
<i>Polyporellus elegans</i>	1.0	A	1.6	1
<i>Fovolus alveolaris</i>	1.2	A	4.9	1
<i>Phyllotopsis nidulans</i>	1.0	A	1.6	1
<i>Phellinus igniarius</i>	1.0	A	1.6	1
<i>Grifola gigantea</i>	1.0	A	1.6	1
<i>Hericium erinaceum</i>	1.0	A	1.6	2
<i>Inonotus hispidus</i>	1.0	A	1.6	2
<i>Gymnopilus spectabilis</i>	1.0	A	1.6	2
<i>Panellus stipticus</i>	1.2	A	4.9	2
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	2.0	A	3.2	1

1. Frequency class : ~20% (A), 21~40% (B), 41~60% (C), 61~80% (D), 81~100%(E)
2. Coverage class : (Penfound-Howara)~1%(+), 1~5% (1'), 5~25% (1), 25~50% (2), 50~75% (3), 75~100% (4)
3. Sociability class : Monogr w (1), Tufted growth (2), Spot or cushion form (3), Small colony or mosaic form (4), big flock (5)



Fig. 1 *Hohenbuehelia serotina* in *Fagus crenata* forest in Tanuki mountain-pass.



Fig. 2 *Lampteromyces japonicus* on fallen *Fagus crenata* in Nishitani.

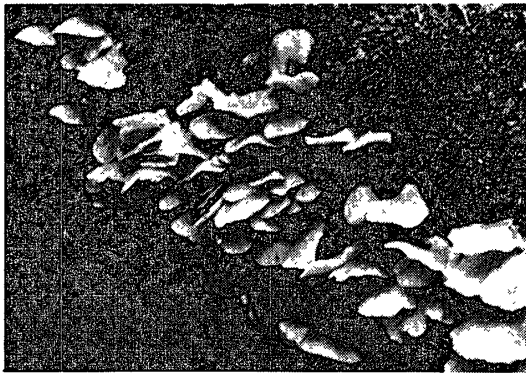


Fig. 3 *Pleurotus ostreatus* on fallen *Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata* tree on neighbourhood of Ōdaitsuji.

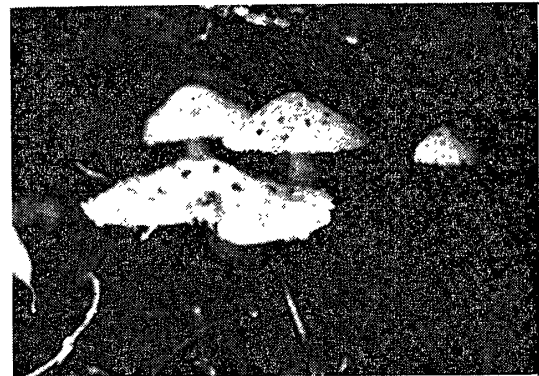


Fig. 4 *Pholiota squarrosa* on fallen *Fagus crenata* tree in Chichigatani.



Fig. 5 *Fagus crenata*-*Rhododendron Metternichii* forest on neighbour hood of top of Mt. Hinodegadake.

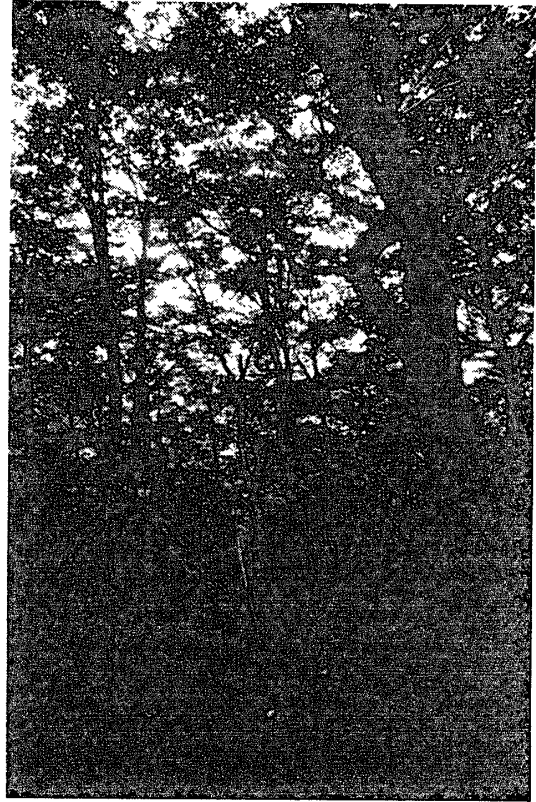


Fig. 6 *Fagus crenata*-*Sasa tenuissima* on neighbour hood of top of Mt. Hinodegadake.



Fig. 7 *Fagus creuata*-*Tsuga Sieboldii* forest in Nishitani.



Fig. 8 *Sasamorphete-Fagetum crenatae* in Nishitani.

