Truffle Management in Forest Ecosystems of Croatia

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Foreword

Associated professor - Faculty of Forestry University of Zagreb - Forest Ecology Specialzation in France 1999 (INRA, Dion) mycorrhiza and ecological conditions Truffles (fran. la truffe) - black gold in France National programme - "Guidelines for the **Enhancement of Truffle Production in** Private Forests in Croatia"



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- Tradition of forestry
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Introduction

What it was specific of Croatian forestry

- High diversity of forest ecosystems
- The predominant share of state forests in the total area
- The long tradition of organized forest management
- Natural regeneration as a basic principle of forest regeneration
- o Truffles



Diversity of forests

Lowland forests – black alder, lowland ash, pedunculate oak









Diversity of forests

Hilly and Montainous forests – european beech and silver fir







Diversity of forests

Submediterranean and Mediterranean forests – Black pine, Aleppo pine and Turkish oak









Long tradition of management



81%





Natural regeneration





Truffles

In 2000 a specimen of white truffle (1,3 kg) from Croatia (Istria) was listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the biggest in the world.







Truffles in the world

 In 2008, a white truffle of 1.6 kg found in Italy became the most expensive white truffle specimen in the world (330,000 US\$)





Ecological problems





Truffles in Croatia

Since 1929 truffles were harvested in Istria







Truffles area 2010

Natural truffle habitat in Croatia





Mycorrhizal symbiosis





Truffle dogs





Truffle species

White truffles (*T. asa, T. borchii, T. maculatum, T. magnatum*)





Truffle species

Black truffles (*T. aestivum, T. brumale, T. hiemalbum T. macrosporum*)





Truffle species

Black truffles (*T. melanconii, T. melanosporum, T. mesentericum, T. uncinatum*)





























News in Truffle industry

Truffle farms (plantations)









Conclusion

- In the ecological and biological sense, there are no truffles without vital forest trees, without optimal site conditions.
- The quality of the truffle depends on the quality of the forest habitat and the condition of forest trees.
- The importance of ecological problems for sustainable forest management, need issuing regulations to ensure better quality management with forest sites and ecosystems (forest ecosystem management) and enhancing of NMFGS.



Conclusion

- Issuing regulations related to truffle management in forest ecosystems of Croatia and monitoring their implementation.
- Game as the constituent part of the forest. ecosystem, directly affect the development and distribution of truffles, as well as truffle quantities available for harvesting. Excessive number of wild pigs may reduce truffle yields.



Conclusion

- There are well known truffle sites in Croatia (Istria, Motovun Forest).
- The potential of Croatian truffle habitats is superb, habitat preservation is excellent and the naturalness of forests is almost optimal.
- The development of new fields in forestry, especially in areas in which wood mass production does not constitute the primary forestry goal, the development of rural areas.
- The forestry sector (private or public) is currently completely outside the system of truffle production and use in the economic sense, and it can be changed.



Thank you for your attention.



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