fungal growth by cyclohemide decrease of water stability of cast aggregates on 15-20%.

GEOGLOSSOID FUNGI IN SLOVAKIA

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Geoglossoid fungi belong to rare and threatened species in most countries. Targeted field research of forest and non-forest biotopes in the last decade resulted in a distinct increase of our knowledge on their distribution (7 new species for Slovakia) and ecology in Slovakia. The research proved also that typical habitats for these fungi are not peat-bog-like wetlands (as frequently stated in publications) but grasslands — extensively maintained meadows and pastures and their bushy margins.

Sixteen species were identified in Slovakia until now: Trichoglossum hirsutum (24 localities), T. walteri (2 localities), T. variabile (2 localities), T. octopartitum (2 localities), Geoglossum umbratile (7 localities), G. glutinosum (4 localities), G. glabrum (4 localities), G. fallax (6 localities), G. montanum (1 locality), G. cookeianum (2 localities), Thuemenidium atropurpureum (1 locality), Microglossum viride (7 localities), M. olivaceum (4 localities), M. fuscorubens (1 locality), M. rufescens (1 locality), M. nudipes (1 locality). Annual fructification in monitored collecting sites was not accidental but regular, influenced especially by local rainfall. Geoglossoid fungi are threatened mainly by decay of traditional farming of pastures and meadows and drainage of countryside so their protection should be based on the conservation of their habitats.

MOLECULAR BIOGEOGRAPHY OF ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI

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There is an increasing number of studies about Glomeromycota (arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi) molecular diversity from various ecosystems. Glomeromycota sequence database MaarjAM

