

Common North Country Fungi and Trees (Provided by Fungal Biologist Claire Burkum)

“Ectomycorrhizal (ECM) fungi: including the following genera: Russula, Amanita, Cortinarius, almost all the Boletes (Boletus, Suillus, Tylopilus, Leccinum, etc.), Lactarius, Laccaria, and many more. Probably 1000’s of species.”

“Common trees in our area that are ectomycorrhizal are: Birch, Beech, Oaks, Fir, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, Hop Hornbeam, etc. Most conifers are ectomycorrhizal (although cedars aren’t), and then there are a few deciduous trees that are.”

“Maple is not ectomycorrhizal, but is endomycorrhizal, as is all of the Ashes.”

“A few trees, like Black Walnut, seem to be variable in what types of mycorrhizae they form (sometime find ECM, sometimes endo, and sometimes none.”

Sources:

[Peter Wohlleben: Hidden Life of Trees](#)

[Suzanne Simard. Net transfer of carbon between ectomycorrhizal tree species in the field](#)

[Monika Gorzelak: Inter-plant communication through mycorrhizal networks mediates complex adaptive behaviour in plant communities](#)

[Smithsonian: Do Trees Talk to Each Other?](#)

[Exploring How and Why Trees 'Talk' to Each Other](#)

[Finding the Mother Tree by Suzanne Simard](#)